

A note from London Strategy Unit

LONDON STRATECY UNIT

We put together this little handbook because we believe that original thinking is a vital ingredient in any successful strategy. The ability to draw inspiration from varied sources and bring it together creatively will always be a competitive advantage regardless of what agency, channel, company or industry you're working in.

The handbook contains a range of starting points to help kick-start your thinking whenever you feel stuck, lacking inspiration or just don't want to repeat the same old methodology as everyone else. In a sense, we created the handbook we wished we'd had back when we were starting out.

We've split it into three sections:

- 1. Useful tools and exercises
- 2. How to be more useful to your company
- 3. Intellectually stimulating websites

Don't see it as a list of 'rules' you must follow, but instead try to find your own way of reading and using it.

Good luck.

Strategist, London Strategy Unit

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SECTION 1:

USEFUL TOOLS AND EXERCISES

Charting luxury loyalty and reward schemes



Tangible reward (Product)

NETJETS

Internal (Self-satisfaction)

NESPRESSO

External (Display)

MAYBACH











JIMMY CHOO





BURBERRY

Y.CO

Intangible reward (Service)

POSITIONING MAPS

Positioning maps are ubiquitous, but they still help you spot competitors are, or even help simplify a product offering.



The ultimate payoff: (can be outer or inner directed, e.g. status or peace of mind)

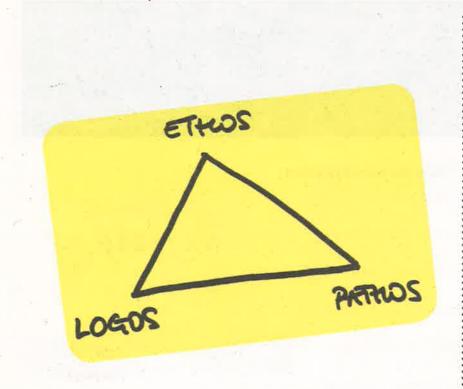
The benefit to the target audience (physical, mental or emotional)

A tangible property (e.g. size, appearance, taste, performance)

WHY WOULD ANYONE WANT MY IDEA?

LADDERING

A classic tool, which - starting with a tangible product



ETHOS, LOGOS, PATHOS

Which is your argument based on?

Ethos relates to credibility (or character);

Pathos is about emotional connection to an audience; does your idea pull on the heartstrings?

Logos uses logical reasoning and supporting evidence; is your aroument rooted in concrete fact?

Get people to use the Internet more.

Chrome makes Internet browsing fast and efficient.

Android allows mobile Internet access from anywhere.

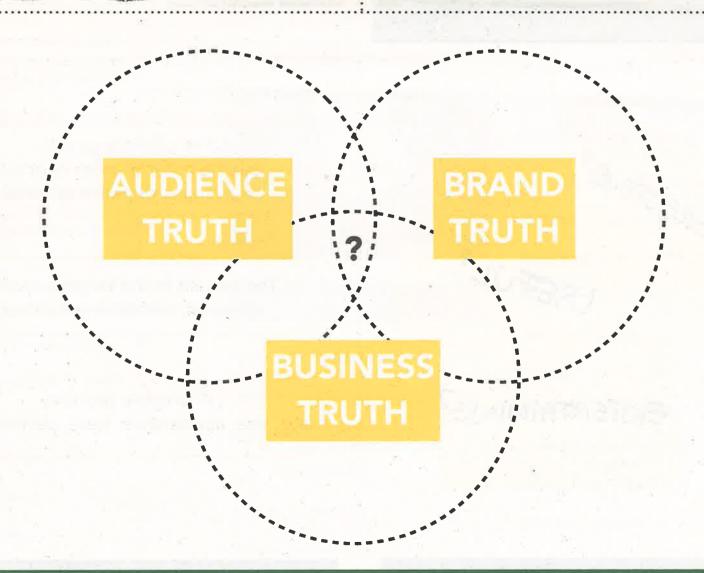
Now pushes content customised by search history.

Fiber offers Internet speeds 100 times faster.

Source: blindfiveyearold.com

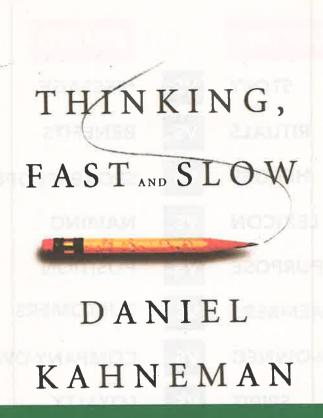
STRATEGY IN 7 WORDS

An interesting thought from A. J. Kohn (blindfiveyearold.com), almost all of Google's efforts are focused on improving Internet access and speed, and most Google products can be summarised in 7 words.



AUDIENCE, BRAND AND BUSINESS TRUTH VENN DIAGRAM

The distillation of three truths into one statement is both a great structure for presentations and a simple way to formulate a proposition.



SYSTEM 1 & SYSTEM 2 THINKING

System 1 operates automatically and quickly in order to help us make everyday decisions (e.g. putting the kettle on).

System 2 helps us deliberate and perform complex operations and other thought-consuming work.

How do you make your strategy work for both Systems? What's the best way of integrating them?

FOR:

Who you want your customers to be

ONLY:

The one thing you do that's different

BECAUSE:

Reason why people should believe your ONLY claim

Example:

For people who care about their health and the planet

...**only** Method avoids using harsh chemicals

...because we think you can be good to the environment and still be able to clean.

Source: markpollard.net

FOR...ONLY...BECAUSE

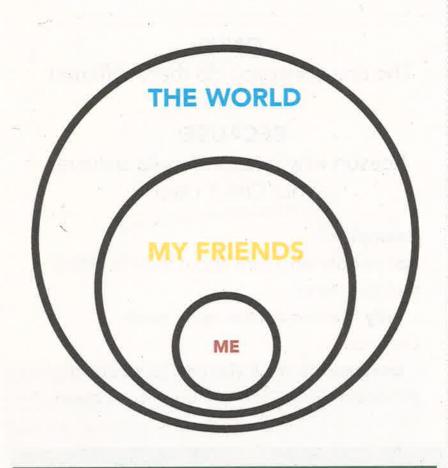
This is another simple way of distilling what you stand for as a company or differentiating products in a portfolio

DEFINING THE PROBLEM

- 1. Define your objective
- 2. Read around the subject
- 3. Define barriers in the way
- 4. Identify strengths and things in your favour
- 5. Re-define your problem

IDENTIFYINGA SOLUTION

- 6. List potential solutions
- 7. Write a list of pros and cons
- 8. Choose the most promising
- 9. Stress test or research it
- 10. Summarise your strategy and how it should work

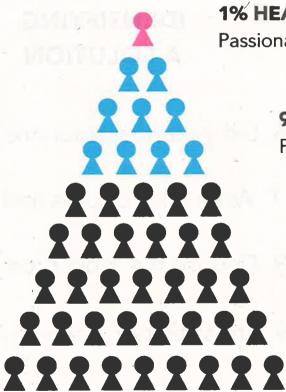


CULTURE **BRAND** STORY VS. **MESSAGE BENEFITS RITUALS HEROES SPOKESPEOPLE** VS. **LEXICON** NAMING VS. **PURPOSE POSITION CUSTOMERS** VS. **MEMBERS** VS. **COMPANY-OWNED FAN-OWNED SPIRIT** LOYALTY **ORGANIC OBVIOUS**

Source: 22squared.com

CULTURE VS. BRAND

If you want your brand to catch on in popular culture, you have to start speaking the right language (not just marketing jargon)



1% HEAVY USERS OR CONTRIBUTORS

Passionate, active and engaged people

9% OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS

People who post or contribute every now and then

90% LURKERS

People who observe, but don't feel the need to contribute

Source: Jakob Nielsen (2006)

THE 90-9-1 RULE

WHY IS THE IDEA

INTERESTING TO...

How do you expect people to participate? How do they behave in other areas of thei life? Here's a handy rule of thumb born out of a study of internet audiences.

TO...

BY...

To increase sales volume

To maintain sales volume To generate sales leads

...by recruiting new users ...by consolidating loyal users ...by enhancing brand reputation

To enhance brand reputation To consolidate loyal users To recruit new users

...by correcting a negative perception ...by reminding them of the brand's benefits ...by bringing the brand to their attention

To bring the brand to their attention To remind them of the benefits To correct the negative perception

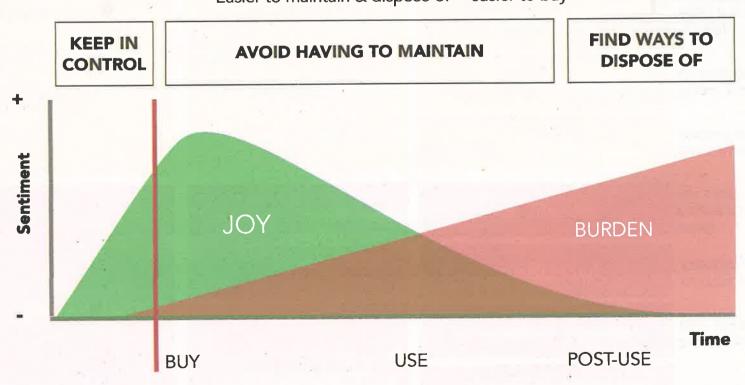
...by dramatising the benefit ...by doing a side-by-side comparison ...by electing an 'expert' spokesperson

TO...BY

BUSINESS

MARKETING

Aversion to acquire Wish for less, but better Easier to maintain & dispose of = easier to buy



Source: Shareable.net

OWNERSHIP CYCLE

All smokers

Smokers who want to quit

Smokers trying to quit

Smokers who quit with support

Smokers who succeed

Drive motivation

Trigger action

Provide support

Prevent relapse

Showcase success stories

Role of communications

BEHAVIOUR CHANGE FUNNEL

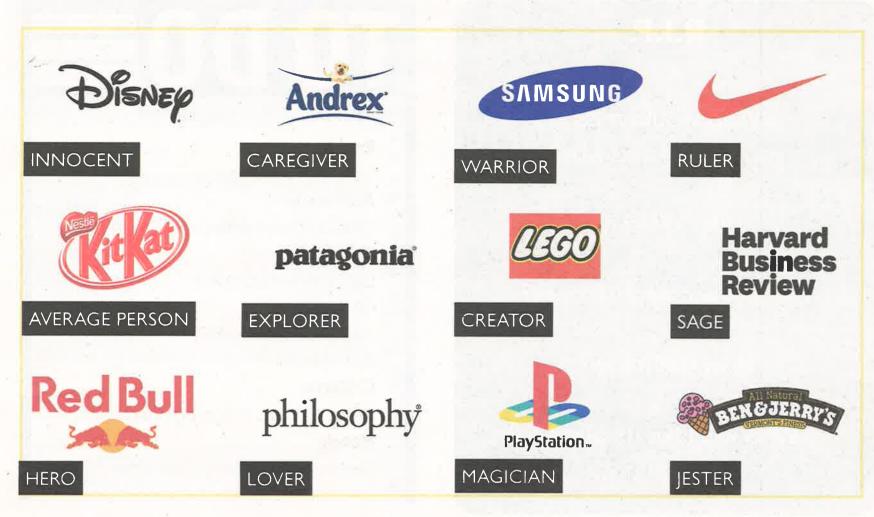
If you're aiming to change behaviour, consider how many hoops you need to get people to jump through, and therefore the role of communications at each stage.

	makes people want to buy	revenue up	short term PROFIT	COMMERCIAL VALUE
A GOOD BRAND	creates drive internally	costs down		
	speeds up innovation	opportunities up	long term PROSPECTS FOR GROWTH	
	keeps people committed	risk down		
	gives you something good	benefit up	short term USEFULNESS + HAPPINESS	
	holds company to account	harm down		
builds human and natural resources		resource creation up	long term	SOCIAL VALUE
,	encourages re-use and sharing	resource destruction down	SUSTAINABILITY	

Source: Wolff Olins Blog

HOW BRANDS PROVIDE VALUE

This matrix helps you understand the link between what brands do and the social or commercial value they generate

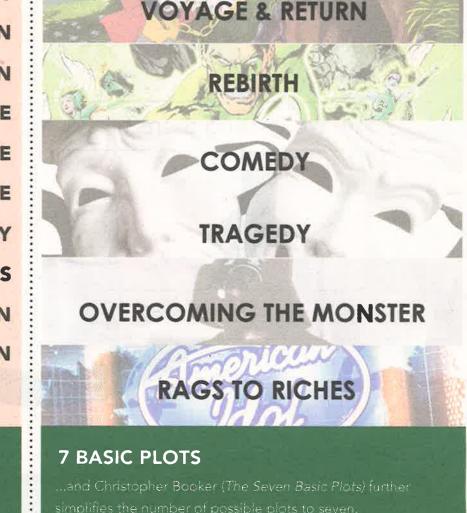


Source: The Hero & The Outlaw

12 BRAND ARCHETYPES

Rooted in psychological personality profiles, these models can help you identify the symbolic role your brand could play in culture

1. QUEST 11. METAMORPHOSIS 2. ADVENTURE 12. TRANSFORMATION 13. MATURATION 3. PURSUIT 4. RESCUE 14. LOVE 5. ESCAPE 15. FORBIDDEN LOVE 6. REVENGE 16. SACRIFICE 17. DISCOVERY 7. THE RIDDLE 8. RIVALRY 18. EXCESS 9. UNDERDOG 19. ASCENSION 10. TEMPTATION 20. DESCENSION



QUEST

20 MASTER PLOTS

Ronald B. Tobias suggests there are 20 master plots used to build stories that engage and persuade audiences.

R.I.P.

Who would miss your brand and why?

Who killed it?

Biggest accomplishment?

How did it live?

Who will take its place?

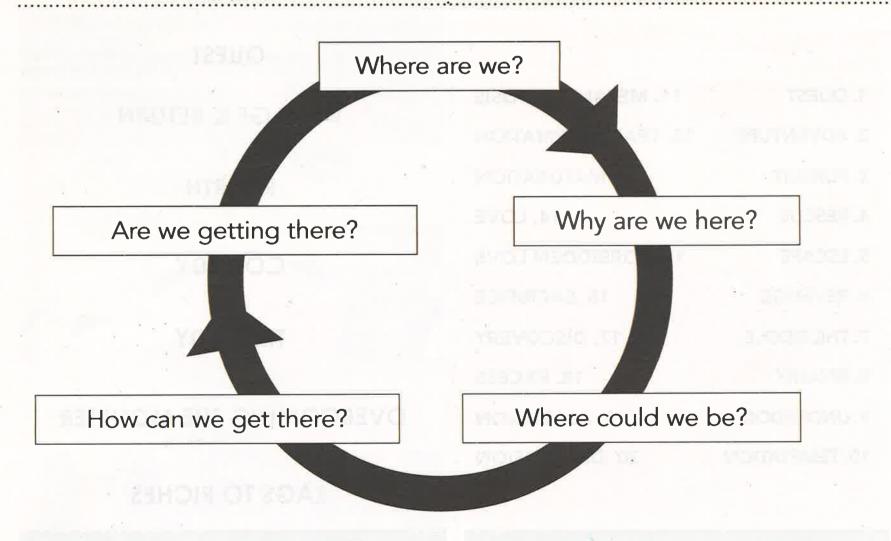
TASKS Problem: Define the key issue. Audience: Who is it addressed to? Theme: List relevant stimulus Opportunities? Assets to work with? Hunches? Criteria: What will you judge against? Hatch: Generate ideas and filter them.

BRAND OBITUARY

What if your brand disappeared tomorrow

P.A.T.C.H - WORKSHOP CHECKLIST

A simple guideline on how to structure a workshop (or figure out if **yo**u need one).

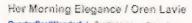


Source: A Master Class in Brand Planning

STEPHEN KING'S PLANNING CYCLE (1968)

SECTION 2:

HOW TO BE MORE USEFUL TO YOUR COMPANY





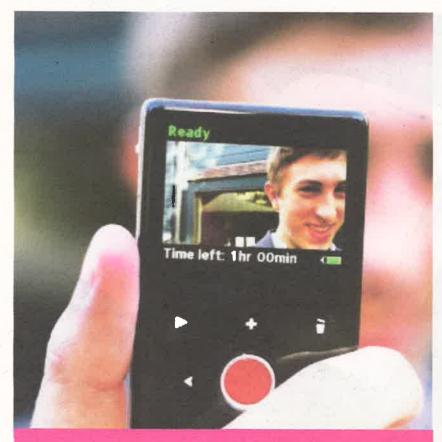
CREATE A YOUTUBE PLAYLIST

Put together a playlist of interesting ads, new technologies, 'need to know' videos etc. and send it round. Collecting them as you go saves time for everyone else (bonus if everyone sits down in a room to watch) and shows you're making an effort to get everyone up to speed.



DOCUMENT THE REAL WORLD

Photograph or film outside your office: where the product of service is sold or experienced, what staff are like (even if it something about the laces on their trainers), how people interact with it, what surroundings look like, etc. and show everyone your findings and recommendations.



GET TO GRIPS WITH MEDIA

It's 2013. By now you should know how to shoot and edit basic videos, how to take photos and use them in presentations. Companies have the tools lying around, but often nobody really knows how to use them or bothers to learn. Take ownership of them to bring value to meetings and projects.



BUILD A BRAND WALL

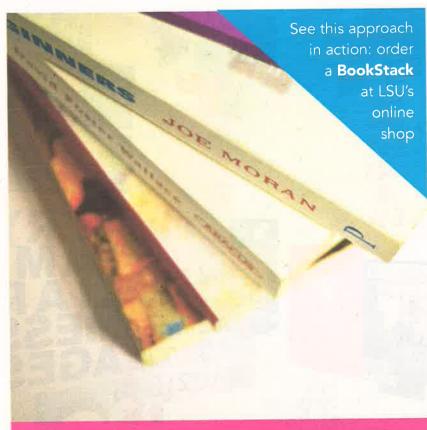
Create a wall of visual stimulus and encourage everyone to add their own ideas and notes. The aim is to create a collage that helps people understand what the brand should look and feel like. The wall should ideally be in a place where people can walk past it or in a dedicated 'war room'.



CUT DOWN ON EMAIL

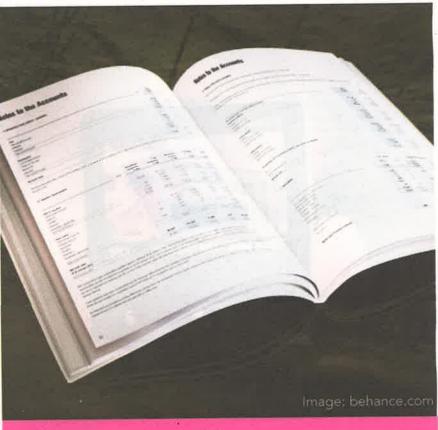
1. Be concise. You're more likely to get a response. 2. "Action steps" first, not last. 3. Number your questions. 4. Make the way forward clear. 5. Include deadlines. Busy people will thank you. 6. Use "FYI" for emails that have no actionable information. 7. Tel them that you'll get to it later if you can't reply. 8. Use expressive and compelling subject lines. 9. Never send an angry or contentious email. 10. Never "reply all" (unless you absolutely must).

Source: 99u.com



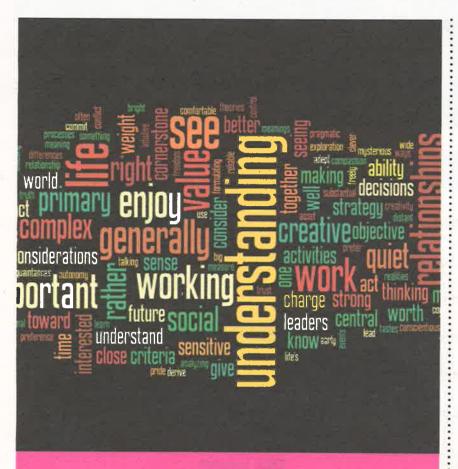
SUMMARISE BOOKS

Read books so others don't have to. Create a 1-page summary in bullet points you can do so that everyone can get an idea of: what the book is about, the chapter you really need to read in order to understand the subject, the best quotes from it and what they should do differently.



SUMMARISE THE COMPANY REPORT

Do this exercise in order to make sure you fully understand how the company makes money and also where it's losing it. You'll be better placed to know your role in the big picture, how boardroom decisions are made and what departments could and should do to work together better.



WORDCLOUD THE COMPETITION

Use wordle.net to create wordclouds out of competitor press releases, websites, or articles from industry news sites. The words they use to describe themselves will stand out, letting you know how they think about their role within the category.

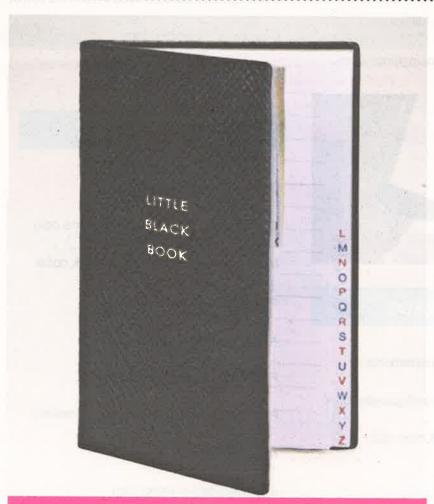


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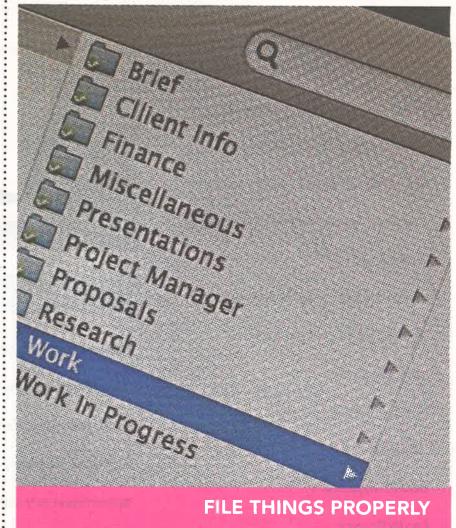
CIRCULATE THE NOTES

Meetings always happen, but no-one ever documents them anymore (unless it's their job specifically). Make notes of what's being said and decided, especially on long projects having someone bring in the 'perspective police' when everyone else gets derailed can be a life-saver.



KEEP A BLACK BOOK

Get better at networking and keep in touch with people who can provide useful services (or those you've used before and like): hotels, workshop spaces, food catering, couriers, researchers, agencies, photographers, overnight printers. It will be worth its weight in gold sooner rather than later.



Most companies have hard drives that somehow become black holes for files. If you are 100% certain that the system could do with a proper naming convention and structure, take the reins as long as everyone knows you're doing it and where to find stuff afterwards. It will always speed things up.

SECTION 3:

INTELLECTUALLY STIMULATING WEBSITES



BLOGS

Paul Graham: paulgraham.com

Brain Pickings: brainpickings.org

Arts&Letters: artsandlettersdaily.com

Mental Floss: mentalfloss.com

Free Net Project: freenetproject.org

Open My Mind (blog): openmymind.net

Bret Victor Projects: worrydream.com

Less Wrong: lesswrong.com

Coding Horror: codinghorror.com

Jason Kottke's blog: kottke.org

McSweeney's: mcsweeneys.net

Daily Dish: dish.andrewsullivan.com

Crooked Timber: crookedtimber.org

Wonkblog:

washingtonpost.com/blogs/wonkblog

Barking up the wrong tree:

bakadesuyo.com

Fortean Times:

forteantimes.com

EDGE: edge.org

David Brooks:

brooks.blogs.nytimes.com

UTNE Reader: utne.com

DATA

Pew Global: pewglobal.org

Forrester: forrester.com

Ipsos: ipsos-mori.com

Hans Rosling: gapminder.org

AppData: appdata.com

TNS Global: tnsglobal.com

Adplanner: google.com/adplanner

UK Data: data.gov

YouGOV: yougov.co.uk

UNdata: data.un.org

Euromonitor: euromonitor.com

Harris Poll: harrispollonline.com

538: fivethirtyeight.blogs.nytimes.com



LONGREADS

McKinsey mckinseyquarterly.com

Think Quarterly: thinkwithgoogle.co.uk

Longreads: longreads.com (\$/£)

Lapham's Quarterly:

laphamsquarterly.com

Granta: granta.com

Believer: believermag.com

Canopy: canopycanopycanopy.com



LEARN

Open Culture: openculture.com

Quora: quora.com

TED: ted.com

Khan Academy: khanacademy.org

MIT Open Courseware - ocw.mit.edu

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy:

plato.stanford.edu

Coursera: coursera.com

Lynda: lynda.com

ADVERTISING

Campaign: campaignmag.com

Contagious: contagiousmagazine.com

MarketingWeek: marketingweek.co.uk

AdWeek: adweek.com

AdAge: adage.com

POPSOP: popsop.com

PR Newser: mediabistro.com/prnewser

More About Advertising:

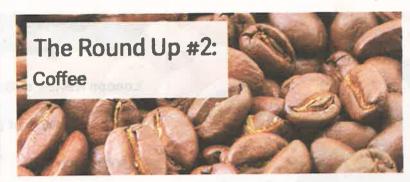
moreaboutadvertising.com

Digiday: digiday.com

Branding Strategy Insider

brandingstrategyinsider.com/

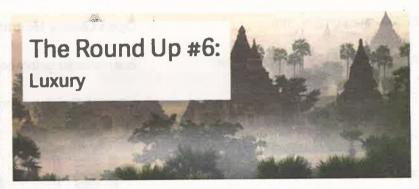


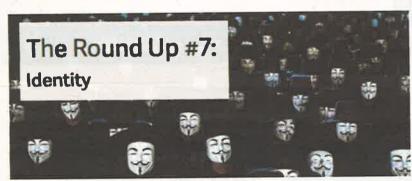
















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