



### Guidelines – Introduction

These guidelines assume you have already read Vic Callaghan’s presentation on writing SF-Prototypes (See <http://imajen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/LeedsWorkshopLectureSFPver1b.pdf>). In this respect, these notes will guide you through the process of writing a small (low-fidelity) version of an SF-Prototype of just 25-35 words, called a μSFP (micro-SFP). The procedure is straightforward, and is explained below.

First let’s start by you providing your name and contact details (WRITE CLEARLY, so we can contact you)

Name:

EMAIL:

### Guidelines – Preparing for the μSFP Writing Process

Generally there are four components to a μSFP; the innovation (eg product or service etc), a simple action (that demonstrates a benefit), a context (the situation) and a person (that links it with people). To prepare for writing a μSFP you just need to come up with these ingredients by completing the following table:

<b>Name of Character</b>	
<b>Innovation (eg product)</b>	
<b>Action</b>	
Context	
Benefit	
Notes (if any):	

The first three **bolded** items (character, innovation and action) will appear explicitly in your μSFP (short narrative), whereas the final three items (context, benefit and notes) are implicit and included just to guide your thinking.

Ideas for your innovation can come from a variety of sources such as your life experience, work, reading or brain-storming (see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brainstorming>) and generally relate to the invention of (or radical changes to) new products, services, businesses or socio-political structures etc. For this workshop, remain focused on future cities!

### Creating the μSFP story

The simplest approach to writing the μSFP story is to insert the key narrative components from the above table (character, innovation and action) directly into a sentence. While the result is usually functional, it may not be an engaging story, so you may need to spend some



time refining it. Remember, that the core use of an SFP is to capture and communicate an innovative idea and to test its use with people in a believable setting (ie a world you would live in). In this way it becomes a virtualisation, or in SFP terms, a prototype. The terminology of science-fiction generally means your prototype is forward looking, generally 10-20 years ahead. A  $\mu$ SFP is small and, consequently, of low fidelity but has the advantage of being quick to write. However, to provide more reliable prototyping, it would need to be expanded into a larger high fidelity SFP. However, in this exercise we are just capturing initial ideas so you will only develop a low-fidelity  $\mu$ SFP of 25-30 words (text or twitter size). You should also add a note to your  $\mu$ SFP, to provide any extra explanations you think will help the reader better appreciate your  $\mu$ SFP. To help you keep within the word targets of 25 to 30 words, we provide the following templates for you to complete.

**Example  $\mu$ SFP** - *John woke early, pity his brain didn't! He knew how to fix that, voicing "Costa Car"! Within minutes he was speeding to work in the driverless, waiterless restaurant car 😊 (29 words)*

**Note:** refers to new generation of intelligent environments (autonomous green electric cars combined with an intelligent mobile restaurant making future city life more pleasant) .

**MicroSFP Template** (there are 25 clear cells, 100 in total) INSERT ONE WORD PER BOX


**Note:** Please add additional information to help the reader to fully appreciate your  $\mu$ SFP

Second template (just in case you make mistakes or feel inspired!)


**Note:** Please add additional information to help the reader to fully appreciate your  $\mu$ SFP

😊 !Have fun making your story! 😊