

## Project Aims

- Identify solutions based on computing technologies that would assist in realising and maximising the value of donated items in a charity shop environment.
- Develop a prototype to showcase those technologies.
- Raise further discussions regarding this subject.

## Project Details

### Research Methodology & Requirement Gathering

- The project adopted an action research methodology consisting of two cycles of reflection and action.
- It uses a one-to-one interview as the main method for requirement gathering.

### Application Architecture & Design

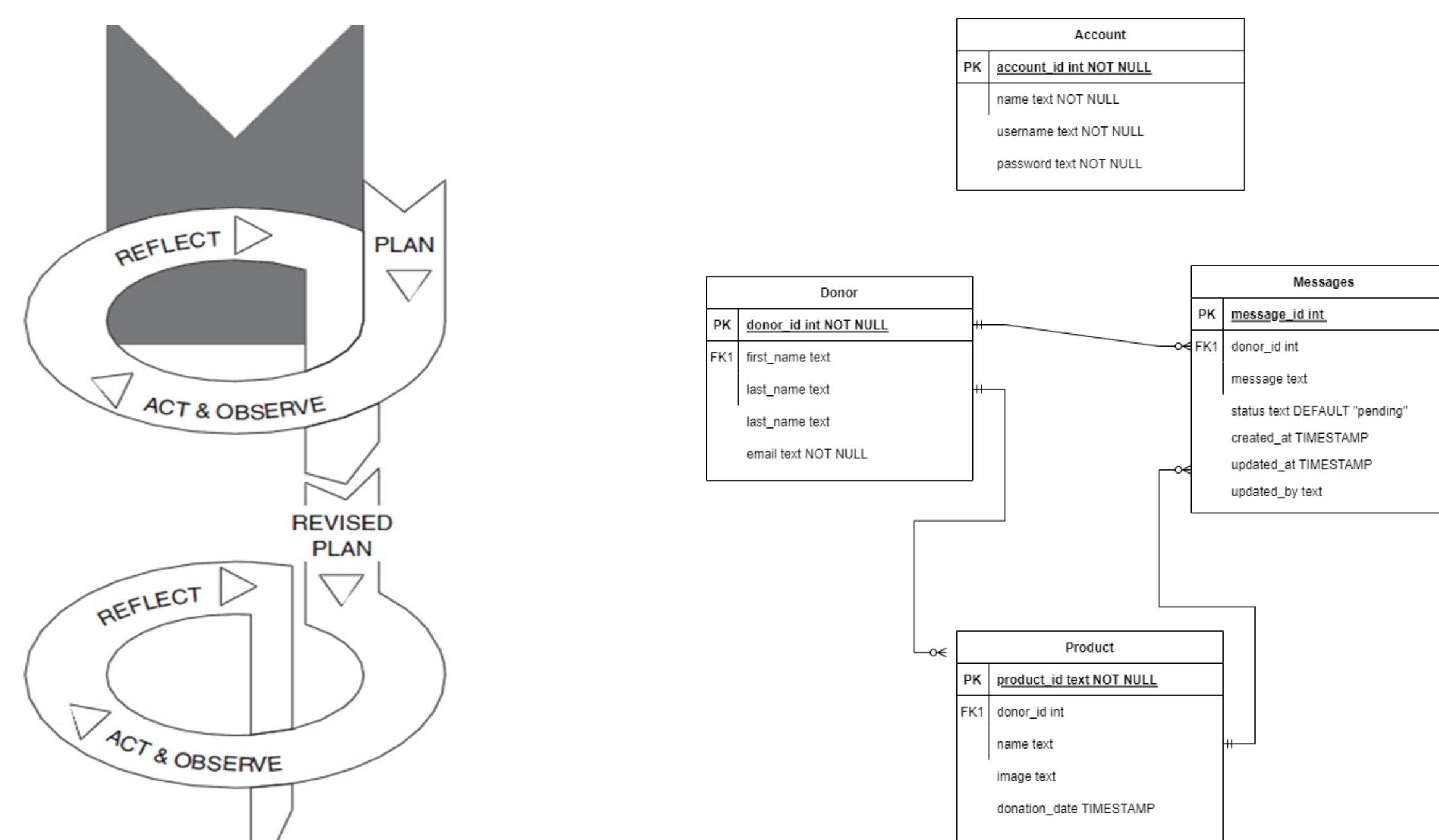
- The application was built using a Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture
- Flow diagrams for both the buyer-end and worker/admin-end were created before the development process. Those show the main steps and interactions involved in the application's processes.
- ERD was also created to depict the relationships between the main entities in the application database.

### Testing

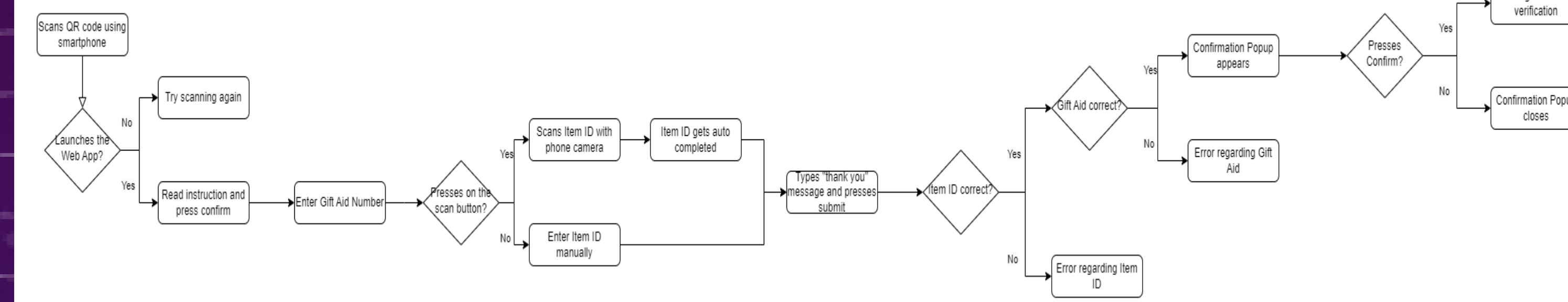
- For testing, the black-box method was applied. Also known as the functional testing, it revolves around the user-end perspective.

## Project Details/Diagrams

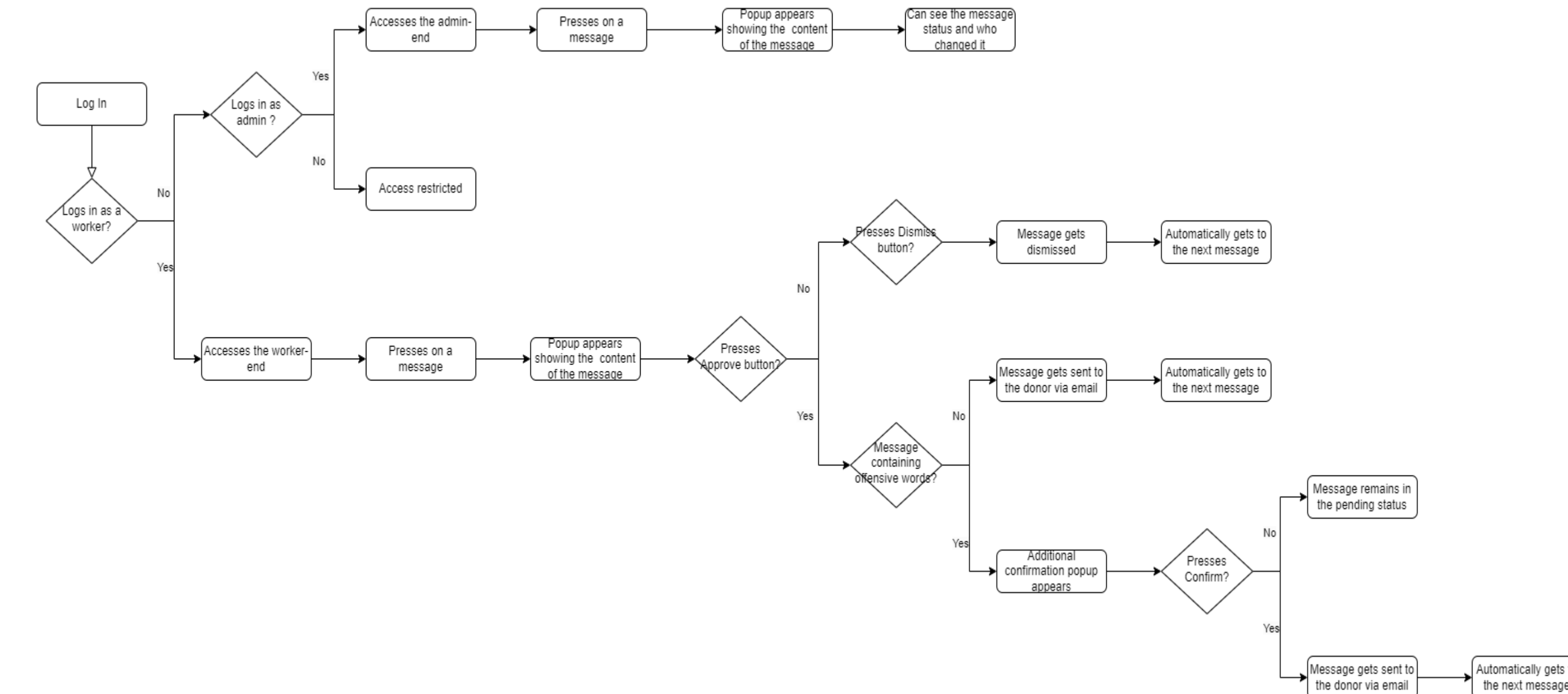
Action Research Methodology    Entity Relationship Diagram



Buyer-end flow diagram



Worker/Admin-end flow diagram

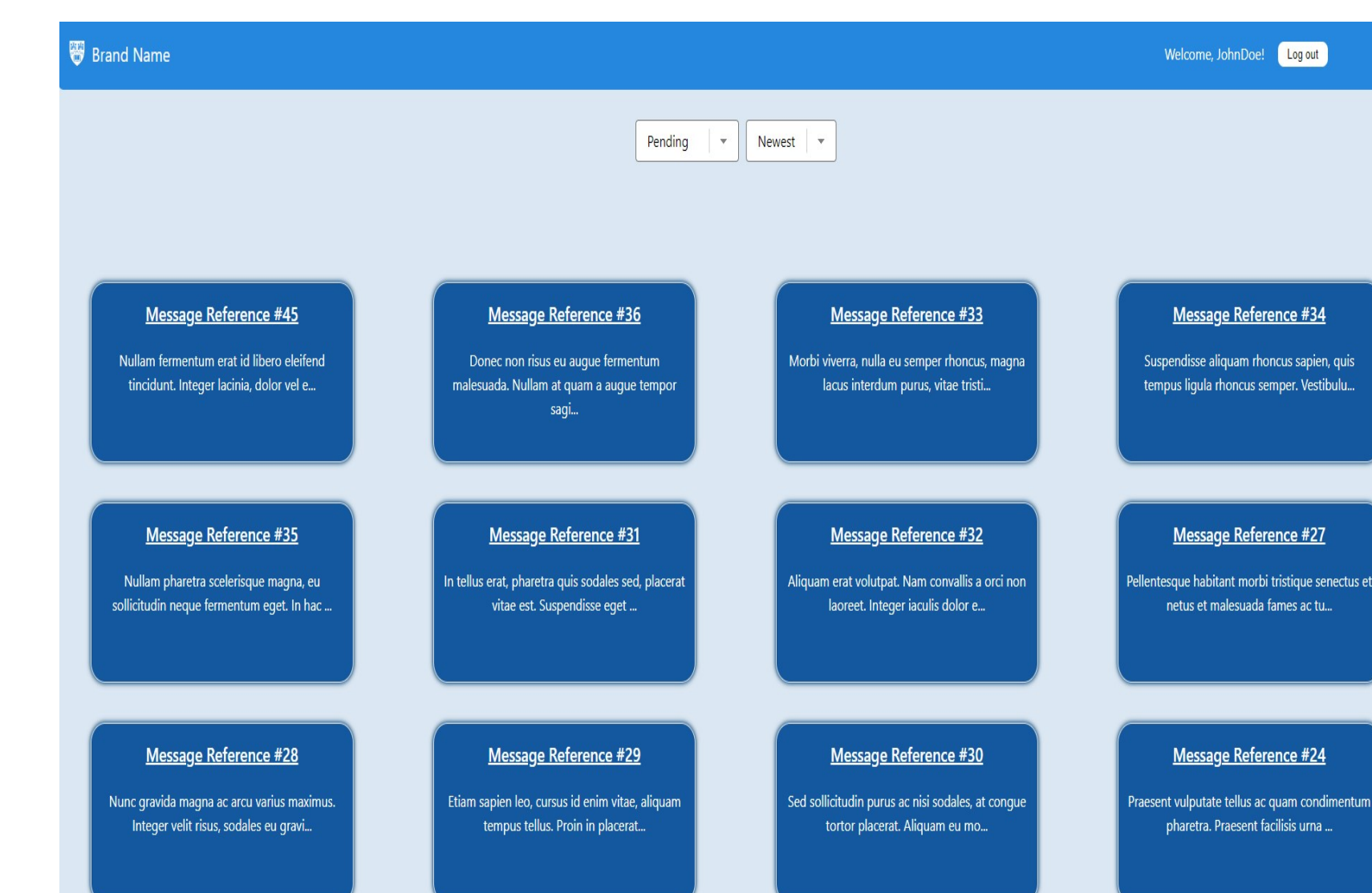


## Project Details/Results

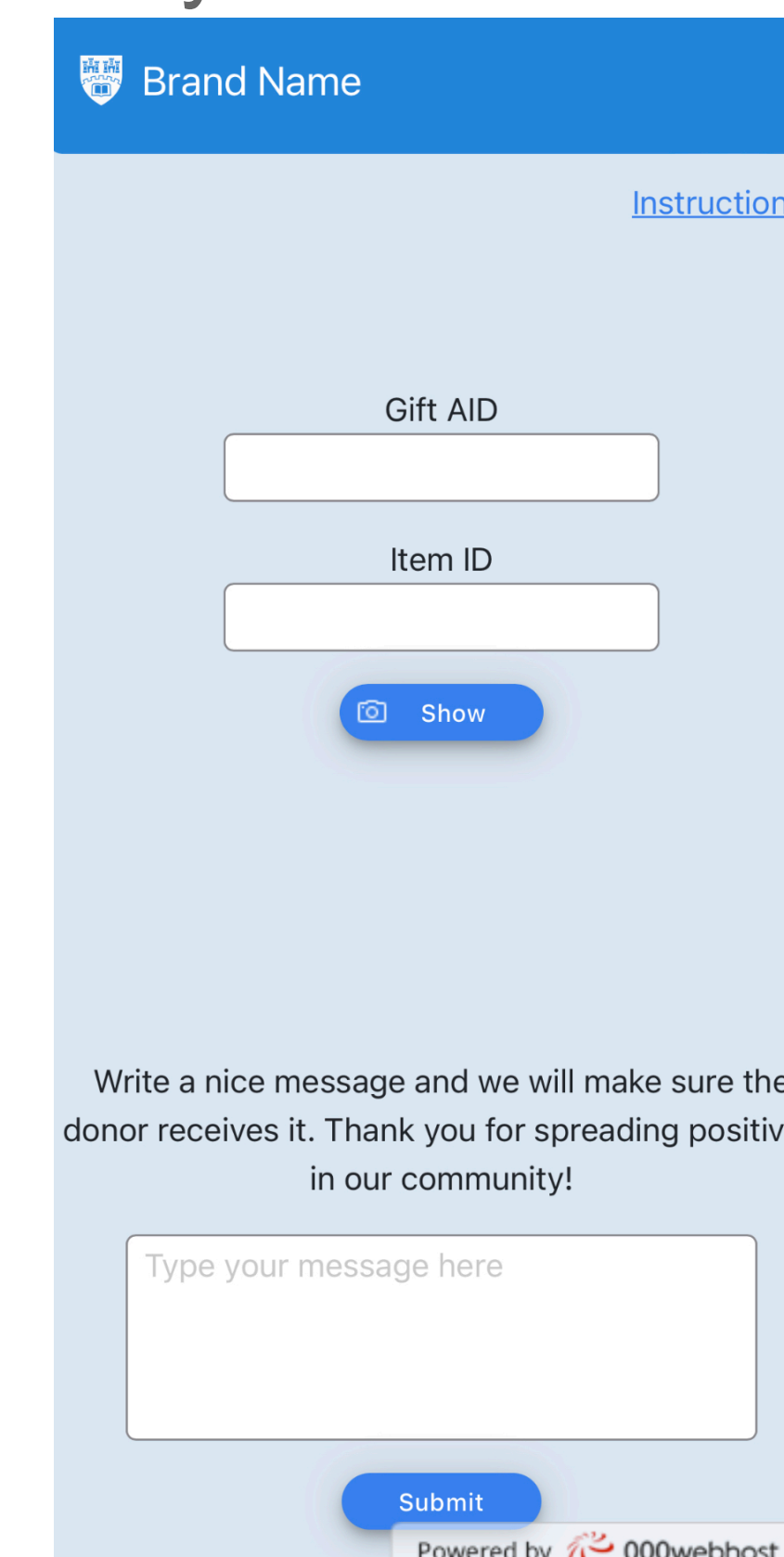
### Product description

- Message-passing application.
- Primary objective is to provide a platform that allows buyers to send personalised “thank you” notes to the donors of their purchased item.
- It features a message moderation functionality available to the charity shop workers.
- Designated admin page on which it can be viewed who changed the message status.

Worker-end



Buyer-end



## Results/Findings/Highlights

- Newly attracted donors are lost after the first donation.
- The QR technology is on its peak of usage and studies predict that it will grow in popularity.
- People's perception of value can be influenced by the human touch.
- Value can be either financial or social/sentimental
- If the application would influence a minimum of two donors per month to return, it would be cost-neutral.

## Conclusions/Future Work

### Conclusion

- Computing technologies were used to showcase how the sentimental value of donated items can be increased.
- The application can potentially help with donor engagement, making the susceptible for return visits.
- The QR technology cannot be used at its full potential with the current systems in a charity shop.

### Future Work

- Further studies could investigate how the Quick Response technology can be implemented and potentially replace the traditional barcodes in the Point of Sale systems.

## Bibliography

- Charity Retail Association (2019). 'Selling prices for donated goods' [PowerPoint presentation]. Available at: <https://www.charityretail.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2020/03/ASP-Jan-Dec-2019.pdf>
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