A1. **Creating a list of the system's direct stakeholders. For each stakeholder role, note at least one concern to that role.**

- Customers, both registered and unregistered, to browse and book products
- Shop Employee, to manage interaction between farmers and customers
- Farmers, to sell products
- Warehouse Worker, to stock products delivered from farmers
- Warehouse Manager, to prepare pick-up bookings for customers
- Manager, to oversee the business process
- Delivery Person, to handle and confirm deliveries for customers
- Developers, to produce a working software
- Product Owner, to provide stories
- Scrum Master, to protect developers

A2. **Generate a list of 3-5 indirect stakeholders. For each indirect stakeholder role, note at least one concern specific to that role.**

- Companies that sell agricultural machinery, farmers may buy more machines if thanks to SPG they increase their sales
- Multinational corporations (e.g., Chiquita), they may have loss because they cannot sell products in SPG
- Delivery person unregistered, they may be excluded from SPG

B1. **Generate a list of as many potentially implicated values as possible in five minutes. Then briefly discuss each of the values on your list.**

- Human welfare, positive impact in health in buying sustainable products
- Ownership and property, farmer may have an income from products
- Privacy, data are handled only for functional purposes
- Trust, people expect to receive products
- Autonomy, customer and farmers may decide if to use or not SPG
- Courtesy, listening and solving stakeholders' issues
- Environmental sustainability, main purpose of SPG
- Trust, people should receive their products
- Universal usability, blind and deaf people should be able to use SPG
- Informed consent, all should be informed on their data management
- Accountability, clients and farmers should be able to see history of their activities

B2. **Investigate a value. Write a brief (1-2 sentences) definition of that value related to the system. Identify any substantive differences in team members perceptions, if any.**

We have selected Environmental sustainability. With SPG farmers and customers are nearly in direct contact, the movement of food is limited to an area of few kilometres.
Customers are suspended if they miss consecutive pick-ups, this allows waste of food.
All is digitalized, without usage of papers.

C1. **Designate three primary values the system supports**

- Privacy, protection of data
- Environmental sustainability, digitized system
- Courtesy, feedbacks and messages for every action, especially for customers

C2. **Explore/brainstorm three value tensions that your system may engage. For each value tension, identify one or more design features that favors one of the values over the others.**

- Economic tensions , unregistered delivery persons not able to work
- Economic tensions , non-local companies, unable to sell products
- Overwork tensions, too many deliveries for delivery person or for employee if many customers

D1. **How would you change the system to mitigate value tensions ? Describe analytically the changes.**

We may let unregistered delivery persons/companies to collaborate occasionally with SPG. For non-local companies, no changes are possible from an SPG definition. Otherwise, companies may start to produce local products. Also check timetables and engage more personal if needed.

E3

COLLECT NOW
What exists now may be of use at some future time. Collecting and preserving knowledge in the near-term enables a greater range of possible solutions in the future (e.g., an online database documenting endangered species and biodiversity). (Description)
→ **Choose one way your system collects and preserves knowledge. Imagine three very different ways future generation might use this information. (Activity)**

Our system collects an history about bookings and products booked.

- Thanks to these informations we may be able to see the trends of food consummation per years/decades. For example, next year there will be an increase of apple consummation, and in 20 years apples will be not eaten anymore.
- Observing the total of the bookings we may understanding something about the inflations in a country basing on the price of products.
- If there are some illnesses related to food, we may try to track food provenience.
- According to delivery addresses we may understand which zones of the city build which products.

E4. **Look back at**
- the list of values provided in B1
- the definition of value in B2
• How would you change them after considering the long-term view? Explain briefly why

- Universal usability: may be improved thanks to AI, or thanks to improvements in medicine
- Autonomy, remove time constraints in SPG like in E-Commerce
- Trust, with time subscriptions that let customers obtain advantages
- Environmental sustainability: usage of electric vehicles (maybe trains or drones) for deliveries.

Data is a fundamental part of modern society: more and more aspects of our daily lives are managed by software and by the information we transfer to it.
While it is a major concern for many, correct data handling has a unique historical value relative, in the case of SPG as we can see in the above points, farmers customers and even the products they are exchanging is a snapshot of a local society.

Keeping track of the many aspects of a SPG business cycle may produce data that seem useless as of now (not considering commercial purposes), but for a longer acquisition time the result may convey information about many different changes across the years.
First and foremost, the type of products: the type and number of products offered by farmers in an area could be affected by urbanization, public demand and of course climate change.
Moreover, prices can change due to inflation and other political and economic influence from governments, such as sustain policies for farmers and organic products, or just an increase of social awareness regarding organic products.
Finally, this kind of data can prove useful to relate products to diet habits in a certain area and possibly to track down potential health issues that arise because of consumption of (or lack thereof) a given product in an observed sample.

Especially regarding alimentary matters, a large amount of data can definitely prove useful in the long term for various different reasons, from healthcare to economy up to climate studies, the data extracted from the SPG can help analysing our daily lives and support studies aiming at improving people's welfare.

In addition to the values reported above, the SPG might be able to share values with their partners, resulting in a more environmentally friendly business and providing useful suggestions and relevant data to help other companies achieving the same goal.

In conclusion, data gathering can prove useful in the upcoming years to switch to a more sustainable economy model, however since one of the main values for the SPG is trust, we expect that users of the platform developed for the SPG are well informed about which data is gathered and why, ultimately leaving the decision to withdraw from the process to the end user, but with a transparent data usage policy we believe people might be willing to help the community in the strife for a better future