Row 1:

PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS — SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS

PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS — PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS

PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

PROJECT PROCESSES

PROJECT PROCESSES — REGULATIONS

PROJECT PROCESSES — TECHNOLOGY

Row 2:

PROJECT PROCESSES — MANUFACTURING

PROJECT PROCESSES — PUBLICITY

PROJECT PROCESSES — FUNDING

PROJECT SPACE

PROJECT SPACE — ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT SPACE — ECONOMY

Row 3:

PROJECT SPACE — SITE & SCALE

PROJECT SPACE — SOCIETY & CULTURE

PROJECT ETHICS

PROJECT ETHICS — ETHICS

PROJECT TIMESCALE

PROJECT TIMESCALE — TIMESCALE

SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS

Secondary stakeholders are those who influence a project or are indirectly affected by it. They could include local / national government, project team, private sector firms, banks, contractors, collaborators and other development agencies.

Consider your project from planning through design stages and implementation to define your secondary stakeholders.

PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS

Primary stakeholders are direct beneficiaries or those directly affected (positively or negatively) either as the project progresses or when complete, they could include: intended users, wider local community and clients.

Define your primary stakeholders; are they individuals or an organisation? Permanent? Local or international? A specific age or social group?

WHAT ARE PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS?

Project stakeholders are individuals and organisations that are involved in the project, whose interests may be affected as a result of the project or those who may influence it, the deliverables or the team.

WHAT ARE PROJECT PROCESSES?

Project processes are the steps and every process involved in the execution of a project throughout the project life cycle, from initiation, through planning, design, manufacturing and implementation and use.

REGULATIONS

Consider your project lifecycle. What regulations might affect positively or negatively on your project at each stage?

These could be health and safety, building, planning and environmental regulations. Consider local, national and EU regulations that might have an impact on your design decisions.

TECHNOLOGY

What different technologies are employed throughout the lifecycle of your project and on different elements of the project?

MANUFACTURING

What different manufacturing processes are used throughout the lifecycle of your project and for the different elements of the project?

PUBLICITY

Does your project require publicity? If yes what type - events, word of mouth, website? What affect could publicity have on your project?

FUNDING

Project funding is the financial supply for a project.

How will the different phases of your project be funded? How might funding issues affect design decisions?

WHAT IS PROJECT SPACE?

Project space refers to the physical boundaries and context of the project as well as the project's economic, cultural, environmental and social spheres of influence.

ENVIRONMENT

Consider the natural environment of your project.

Will your project impact negatively or positively on the surrounding natural environment? What effect will the environment have on your project (for instance the weather)?

ECONOMY

Consider your project lifecycle. What is your project's economic sphere of influence?

How might your project affect the local economy? What issues / changes in local economy could affect your project?

SITE & SCALE

Consider your project lifecycle. What is your project's physical sphere of influence?

What are the physical boundaries of your project? What is the physical scale of your project (is it an object or space or larger)? Is your project in an urban or rural location?

SOCIETY & CULTURE

Consider your project lifecycle.

What is your project's social and cultural sphere of influence? Will your project affect negatively or positively on society and culture? What affect could the local community and culture have on your project?

WHAT ARE THE PROJECT ETHICS?

Ethics are the moral principles, or a system of moral principles that guide a person's or a group's behaviour.

Project ethics are the moral principles or perspectives underpinning the analysis of project problems and issues, and underpinning decisions on how to approach and act in response.

ETHICS

Are there ethical considerations related to environmental, social and cultural environment in which your project is situated that could affect your design decisions?

Are there ethical considerations related to your professional field that you need to consider?

WHAT IS PROJECT TIMESCALE?

Project timescale is the time that it takes for your project to happen or be completed, from initiation, through to planning and execution.

Alongside defining project timescale it is important to understand the project lifecycle, the major activities during the service life of the product or products of your project, from manufacture, to use, to maintenance, and to final disposal.

TIMESCALE

What is the timescale of your project? Is it temporary or permanent? Does the project have several phases? Is it a one off or a recurring project?

SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST
HEALTH & WELLBEING	TRANSPORT & ACCESSIBILITY	CULTURE	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	COMMUNITY & SOCIAL CAPITAL	SUSTAINABLE BEHAVIOURS
SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST
SOIL & LAND	MATERIALS & RESOURCE CONSUMPTION	BIODIVERSITY	WASTE & MATERIAL CYCLE	ENERGY	WATER CYCLE
SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST	SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST
CLIMATE CHANGE	AIR QUALITY	EMPLOYABILITY & SKILLS	RESEARCH & INNOVATION	ECONOMIC IMPACT	GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

HEALTH & WELLBEING

• Consider the impact of your project on health and wellbeing.

• Are you designing to promote a healthy lifestyle through healthy eating in order to reduce obesity?

• Consider the lifecycle of the project from manufacturing to use; are you designing to improve stakeholder access to health care and green space?

• Are you considering how to reduce noise?

TRANSPORT & ACCESSIBILITY

• Consider the impact of your project on private and public transport use.

• Are you designing to enhance the use of sustainable forms of transport?

CULTURE

• Consider the impact of your project on local culture and religion.

• Are you designing to enhance and protect traditions, identity, values, language, heritage and cherished spaces?

• Are you enhancing creativity and innovation?

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

• Are you considering involving stakeholders appropriately throughout the life of project?

• Are you considering the use of innovative design approaches to stakeholder engagement?

• Are you considering how to integrate stakeholder responses into your project?

COMMUNITY & SOCIAL CAPITAL

• Consider the lifecycle of the project from manufacturing to use, are you designing improved access to public space, safety and community facilities for recreation, education and healthcare?

• Are you designing to encourage citizenship, volunteering, civic participation, and neighbourliness?

SUSTAINABLE BEHAVIOURS

A large precent of emissions that cause climate change, are due to decisions taken directly by individuals through energy use in the home (heating), driving a car and air travel.

• Are you considering how to design to encourage change towards more sustainable behaviours in the use and management of energy, resources and waste?

• Are you considering how to design to enable consumers to make better choices, satisfy needs sustainably and consume differently?

SOIL & LAND

• Consider the use of soil and land throughout the life of the project.

• Site selection and size can affect natural systems, biodiversity and human population.

• Are you considering how to preserve and protect good quality soil and land? Are you designing for sustainable use of land?

MATERIALS & RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

• Consider the source and use of natural resources throughout the life of your project (construction materials, such as sand and gravel and non-construction materials, such as biomass and minerals).

• Consider environmental affects in manufacture and use.

• Are you designing to reduce material consumption? Are you choosing materials for performance & durability?

• Are you considering alternative materials? Replacing with environmentally sound alternatives / nontoxic materials / renewable materials?

BIODIVERSITY

• Consider your project's affect on local and global ecosystems.

• Are you considering how to reduce impact and maintain and protect important habitats?

• Are you designing to improve biodiversity levels?

WASTE & MATERIAL CYCLE

• Consider the impact of your project on the waste cycle from manufacture to use.

• Are you considering how to design to improve the waste cycle through reducing/reusing/recycling ?

• Are you considering how to design to disassemble, remanufacture, be repairable, upgradable, reusable or be compostable?

ENERGY

• Consider energy usage throughout the life of the project.

• Are you considering how to design to reduce energy used in production?

• Are you considering how to design to manage efficiency of energy used throughout product lifetime?

• Are you considering how to reduce project carbon footprint?

• Are you considering the use of renewable energy?

WATER CYCLE

• Consider how the project affects the water cycle, water resources and water ecosystems throughout its life.

• Are you designing to reduce water consumption?

• Are you designing for water efficiency?

• Are you considering an integrated approach to managing water waste?

• Consider the lifecycle of the project from manufacturing to use. Are you designing to improve stakeholder access to clean water and sanitation?

CLIMATE CHANGE

• Consider the impact of the project on the causes of climate change (greenhouse gas emissions from industrial processes, agriculture, transport and fuel to generate energy).

• Are you designing to reduce greenhouse gases?

AIR QUALITY

• Consider the impact of your project on air quality and ambient air quality throughout its lifecycle.

• Are you designing to minimise direct and indirect air emissions through every phase of the project?

EMPLOYABILITY & SKILLS

Consider the lifecycle of the project from manufacturing to use; consider the impact of your project on employment creation and employee retention.

• Are you considering the provision of and improvements to employment opportunities?

• Consider the impact of your project on human capital (knowledge, skills and competencies that contribute to personal, social and financial wellbeing)

• Are you considering opportunities for skill and knowledge acquisition?

RESEARCH & INNOVATION

• Are you considering how to encourage eduction, research and innovation?

• Are you employing radical innovation in your design (consider leap frog technology and disruptive technologies)?

ECONOMIC IMPACT

• Consider the economic affect of your project from manufacture to use, both locally and globally. Consider the life of your project, are you considering poverty reduction?

• Are you designing to contribute to local economic prosperity? Are you considering new economic models; social enterprise, cooperative, not for profit, charity?

• Are you adding financial value through design? Are you promoting green economy (the use of environmental goods and services)?

GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

• Consider the lifecycle of the project from manufacturing to use; does your project design ensure that decisions are made in a fair and transparent manner?

• Does the project design and process ensure that all activities are reported and shared internally and externally?

SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST

EQUALITY

EQUALITY

• Are you considering how to ensure that the benefits of the project are equitable and distributed among all stakeholders?

• Are you considering how to ensure social equity (gender, racial, religious and sexual preference)?

• Are you designing to give a voice both in the project and through the project to all stakeholders?