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REBUILDING FLOOD-DAMAGED INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE WEST MIDLANDS



Part A- Poster

Part B - Feedback reflected (500 words).

The first poster presentation for rebuilding flood-damaged works of infrastructure in West Midlands had summarised the long term project goals, the stakeholders, risks and implementing process. Feedback and peers to the tutor and others revealed a variety of strengths, some that made its way into final project management plan preparation. Among the strengths recognised was clarity of the project objectives and goals/projects. Following the flooding of July 2025 as the poster went on to reflect the need to create sustainable processes that are in need of attention and repair as well as the road, drainage system, and utilities in the present day. A few measurable results were also included from 100% utilities restoration and reopening of a building, which was good for them because those are measurable results oriented. For the use of project management tool such as the RACI matrix, risk assessment and stakeholder analysis which was shown, a good understanding of Project Management principles was seen. However, on the poster, few areas were thought really deep and analysis critical. Also, although the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) was presented for example, it was very simple and did not portray the complexity of projects we do together it did not really make the whole work worth doing. When completing the project the WBS is modified to work on more detailed sub-tasks hence as much as the project deliverables and dependencies can now be established. One of the major issues for improvement was the Gantt chart. It had an appearance to it in a visual way but the Gantt chart did not seem to be given a descriptive sense. Based on this information, the detailed timeline explanations of the task, duration and milestones in the final report were included in detail to help improve the understanding and to demonstrate that the planning was right. Stakeholder analysis was also an area that still needed more analysis. Although the stakeholders were identified in a power-interest grid type scheme, the poster did not offer an in-depth explanation of how they were engaging and that no strategies could be used. For that reason, the final project plan focuses on a more complete discussion of stakeholder communications and roles to guide and coordinate and to develop effective collaboration. Feedback expressed that we still needed to research more and get closer to academic standards. A couple references were included in the poster but it did not capture all academic research literature in the whole thing. This is an improvement that is anticipated in the final report which also offers an array of academic sources and sources for flood resilience, risk management and infrastructure planning. Poster pages were detailed but not explained enough. So the way such a final project plan is put together provides the structure for report, clear subject details, academic character and a clear structure for ideas and we have used good project management tools (PMD, WADS and others). The improvements made are in the size and depth of analysis that have been done, structure of project management software and the contribution to the literature and have contributed to the report being more detailed. It is also the study process, and it is good quality work so that the final report is more professional and meets academic expectations to this end (B-school and other relevant literature was also integrated) if the entire project should

continue and a good number of authors (pitches) will work together. And here is the thing with me at a computer game of chess:

Part C: Project Management Plan (2500 words).

In July 2025 severe flooding around the West Midlands was reported, in towns like Worcester, Shrewsbury, Kidderminster, etc. The River Severn exceeded critical levels and overwhelmed its defences so it left widespread damage to both infrastructure and essential goods-and-services services at play. Driving was impeded, drainage failed and electricity and water supply were virtually destroyed in the entire disaster. The scale and velocity of the disaster also greatly affected emergency services, and local people's experience highlights the need for a systematic and resilient recovery process. This project management plan is a comprehensive approach that covers reconstruction of flood-damaged infrastructure and improvement of this damaged infrastructure as part of the overall project management strategy. Also, much of emphasis is to create a resilience for long term services and service delivery and for future flooding as needed so as not only to prevent this from happening but also to promote a resilience at a long-term level.

Project Description. The project is a project to rebuild and build up critically damaged and abandoned infrastructure from water flooding and water supply. These include bridges and water supply lines replaced and roads brought back to completion and the repair of drainage systems and the supply of electricity and water. Climate change awareness that solutions can reduce flood vulnerability have been implemented as well. A 12 month programme needs to be conducted and this would work alongside local council/environmental agencies, service companies, contractors and government agencies and is to restore local authority and will be done in this line. The general goal will be to restore normalcy to affected communities so they are less prone to flood damage, and the overall programme will be affordable so as not to have adverse effects that people should worry at all about.

Scope.

In Scope.

- Damage assessments of the flood and repairs of road and drainage
- Water and electricity services
- Permanent urban re-development without flood recovery
- Private property construction.

Out of Scope.

An idea: Let's create a plan to improve all the infrastructure for the future, and set up projects around that vision so the project can be accomplished within our timeframe and budget.

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS). The project is rolled out for the four main phases: Initiation.

- Define project scope and objectives.
- Conduct damage assessment.
- Secure funding approvals. Planning.
- Develop infrastructure designs.
- Conduct risk and environmental analysis.
- Allocate resources and define timelines. Execution.
- Repair roads and drainage systems; restore the electricity & water supply; connect the stakeholders and evaluate progress. Closure.
- Conduct final inspections.
- Do system testing.
- Handover and reporting. The WBS has made sure that all specific tasks and requirements are well defined and that all work happens at the same time.

The quad charts summarises the project:

They show the five objectives of the project: Retroactive and resilient: infrastructure restoration and resiliency.

Risks: Weather delays, material shortages, budget overruns. Resources such as Labour, materials, funding all need to be collected (materials and labour for construction and maintenance and cost).

Gantt Chart

In 12 months, the Gantt chart shows the project timeline- damage assessment and planning.

- Months 11-12: Testing and inspection and handover.
- Months 3-5: Design and procurement.
- Months 6 -10: Construction and Restoration.

The chart outlines the role that the responsibilities play and ensures we are doing everything in a chronological manner. In addition, we specify in-line, concrete milestones to gauge the progress along with the completion or reconstruction of specific sections of the infrastructure in the timeline - for example after utilities are put back in place in the system (such as in the site of refueling) and what process can be completed.

Stakeholder participation is an integral part in project design and development.

- The importance of participants in a project can be described in the following manner: Local Councils: Project monitoring & planning.
- Environment Agency: Flood risk management & regulation.
- Utilities Company: Restoration of electricity and water.
- Contractors: Construction of products.
- Government: Funding and policy support.
- Residents and Businesses: End users and beneficiaries.

To achieve high levels of stakeholder contribution in a project as a system that meets the satisfaction goal:

- High power/high interest: Keeping up with activities.
- Low power/high interest: Informant.
- Low power/low interest: Monitored.

Given Resources. It is the resource allocation that is important for a successful project. The resources that are important are:

- The project manager
- Engineers and technical experts
- Construction workers
- Safety officers material Resources.
- Construction materials and construction equipment, and flood management equipment, are the part of a water infrastructure or electricity infrastructure.
- Investors in emergency funds (eg. the government).
- Monitoring system management software (eg.). Inefficient allocation of resources improves on this point and prevents delays.

9. Risk Analysis. A key to success of large infrastructure projects is risk assessment. Impact Impact likelihood reduction. Weather delays Higher medium time buffers. Material shortages medium high Early procurement. Budget overruns high medium Cost

tracking. Safety risks low safety policies. Prevention and prevention strategies reduce risks and maintain project continuity.

The proposed project provides a comprehensive process of rebuilding damage to inundated damaged infrastructure in West Midlands from flood damaged buildings and services. The project focuses on both recovery and resilience so that affected and recovering regions will be recovered well and stronger in case of future flooding disasters.

Project management tools including such management such as WBS and Gantt charts and risk analysis facilitates planning and execution in practice. Work with all the stakeholders also helps. The long-term sustainability, economic recovery, and community safety of that project will come into play all along a good way during the implementation of the project.

References:

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Frontiers in sustainable urban life.