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Project Plan for EyeFort Ltd: AI based CCTV and Smart Security Installation in London

1. Introduction

EyeFort Ltd is a London based specialist company established to deliver cutting edge security solutions that integrate Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies into modern surveillance environments. Everyone, from government offices to private companies, is looking for smarter ways to keep things secure. The security business is changing fast and is now mostly run by computers and instant data analysis. EyeFort is leading the way in this new market.

The company's mission is to transform traditional, reactive CCTV systems into proactive smart security networks capable of anticipating risks before they escalate. This shift reflects the global transition towards AI enhanced physical security systems that not only record footage but interpret it identifying unusual behaviors, tracking movement patterns, and providing predictive alerts that support immediate incident response. Similar large scale municipal CCTV upgrades have demonstrated the importance of structured planning and regulatory compliance in UK deployments (CDS Integrated Security Systems n.d.).

The project described herein represents EyeFort flagship initiative: the installation of a scalable, CCTV and smart security system across multiple client locations throughout Greater London. Each installation will form part of a connected, city wide ecosystem where data from individual sites is transmitted to a cloud-based command center, enabling centralized analytics, predictive maintenance, and automated risk assessment. The system will employ deep learning algorithms trained to detect objects, recognize behaviors, and trigger early warnings for potential security breaches, maintenance anomalies, or health and safety hazards. Through its cloud infrastructure, EyeFort AegisAI platform will enable clients to access real time dashboards, view historical trends, and receive push notifications via mobile applications features designed to enhance situational awareness and reduce operational costs.

Compliance with the highest industry and legal standards is also integral to the project. EyeFort system will be developed in alignment with the Data Protection Commission's (2023) guidelines on CCTV use, BS EN 62676 (video surveillance standards), and the Security

Industry Association's (2019) project planning recommendations, ensuring that all deployments meet regulatory, ethical, and privacy obligations. These considerations are particularly critical within the London context, where strict governance and community expectations demand transparency in data handling and system monitoring. Recent UK local authority reports accentuate the need for transparent monitoring and robust governance in CCTV operations (**West Oxfordshire District Council 2024**).

This project plan therefore sets out a structured, methodical approach to planning, executing, and closing the EyeFort implementation project. It follows recognized project management principles and draws upon established methodologies including PRINCE2, the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK), Agile, and hybrid frameworks to ensure balanced control, adaptability, and stakeholder engagement throughout all phases (**Joslin & Müller 2015; Wideman 2002**). The plan not only defines the project's operational workflow but also integrates best practice lessons from related industry research (**Simonaitis et al. 2023; Spundak 2014**), providing a comprehensive foundation for successful delivery within the complex, high regulation environment of the United Kingdom's security sector.

2. Aim, Objectives and Scope

Aim:

The aim of this project is to implement a fully functional, AI powered CCTV and smart security system for EyeFort Ltd clients throughout London, achieving real time monitoring, predictive analytics, maintenance readiness and robust compliance with data protection and security standards.

Recent UK local authority reports bring out the need for transparent monitoring and robust governance in CCTV operations (**West Oxfordshire District Council 2024**).

Objectives:

- Deploy integrated AI CCTV units at 50 client sites within Greater London.
- Establish a centralized monitoring hub with predictive analytics software (AegisAI) and mobile app access for clients and staff.

- Achieve compliance with BS EN 62676 (video surveillance systems), UK data protection regulation (GDPR) and the Security Industry Association planning module recommendations.
Recent UK local authority reports spotlight the need for transparent monitoring and robust governance in CCTV operations (**West Oxfordshire District Council 2024**).
- Complete the entire project within nine (9) months, utilizing a hybrid project management framework to accommodate changing client requirements while maintaining governance.

Scope:

Included in scope: hardware procurement, network integration, cloud infrastructure set up on site installation at 50 client locations, system integration and calibration, user training delivery, documentation, system hand over and client acceptance sign off.

Excluded from scope: future enhancements beyond the initial release (e.g., new sensor types not prespecified), marketing of the system, and post-handover routine support beyond warranty period.

3. Project Outputs and Deliverables

The success of a project is strongly linked to the clarity of its deliverables and how they align with governance and context (**Joslin & Müller 2015**). For this project the major deliverables (tangible and intangible) are:

- Fully installed and operational CCTV and smart security system across all 50 client sites.
- Centralized monitoring hub including the AegisAI analytics platform and mobile app integration.
- Comprehensive installation, test report and training documentation (user manuals, calibration logs, integration checklists).
- Compliance certification reports (BS EN 62676, data protection audit) and client sign off forms.

Recent UK local authority reports highlight the need for transparent monitoring and robust governance in CCTV operations (West Oxfordshire District Council 2024).

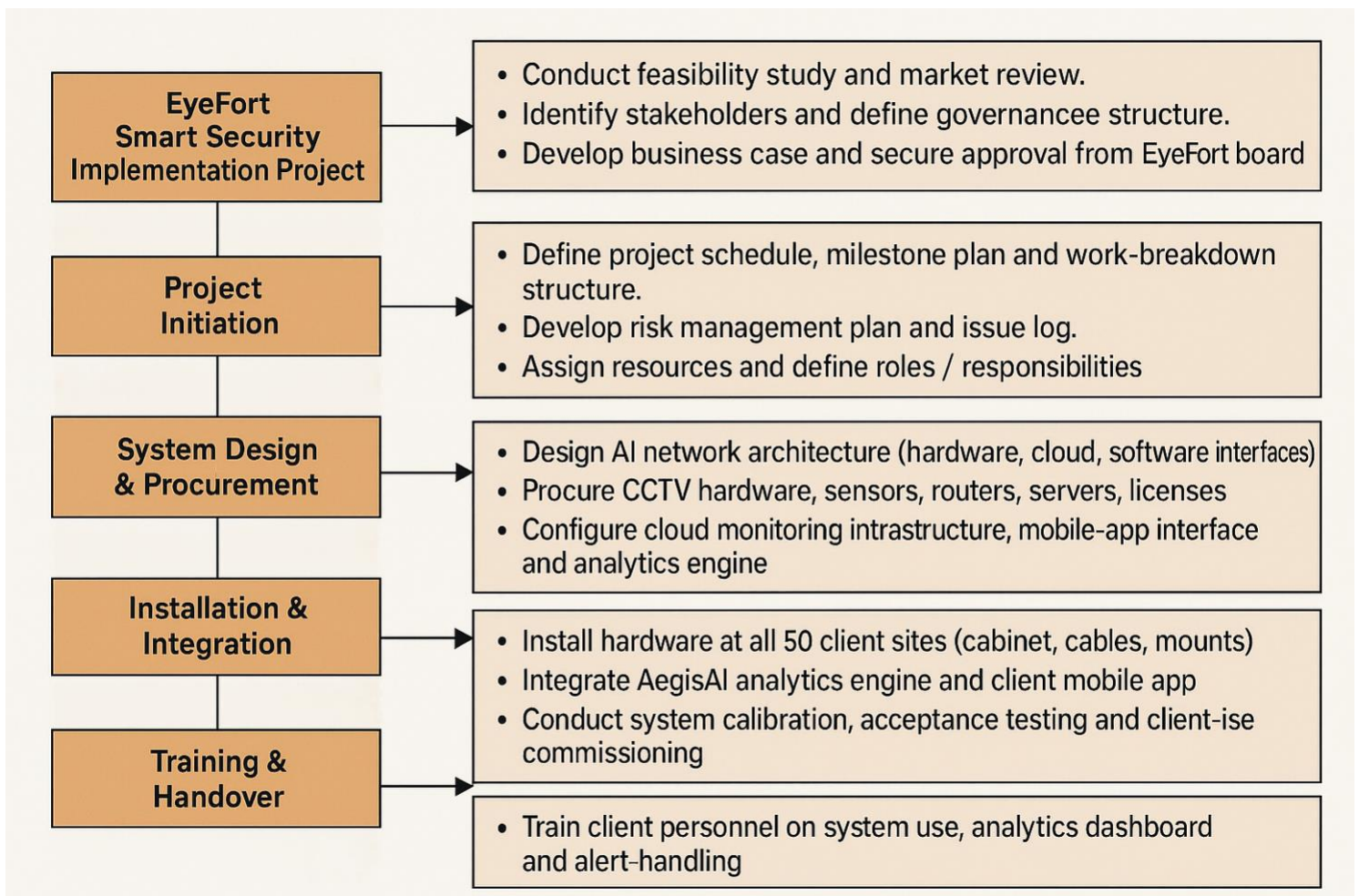
- Maintenance manuals, warranty agreements and service level documentation for clients.

These outputs are direct results of project activities and form the basis of client acceptance, quality assurance and project closure.

4. Activities and Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

Work must be decomposed into manageable activities and tasks (Wideman 2002; Landau 2025).

The high level WBS for the EyeFort implementation project is as follows:



Level 1: EyeFort Smart Security System Implementation Project

Level 2.1 Project Initiation

- Conduct feasibility study and market review.
- Identify stakeholders and define governance structure.
- Develop business case and secure approval from EyeFort board.

Level 2.2 Planning Phase

- Define project schedule, milestone plan and work breakdown structure.
- Develop risk management plan and issue log.
- Assign resources and define roles / responsibilities.

Level 2.3 System Design & Procurement

- Design AI network architecture (hardware, cloud, software interfaces).
- Procure CCTV hardware, sensors, routers, servers, licenses.
- Configure cloud monitoring infrastructure, mobile app interface and analytics engine.

Level 2.4 Installation & Integration

- Install hardware at all 50 client sites (cabinet, cables, mounts).
- Integrate AegisAI analytics engine and client mobile app.
- Conduct system calibration, acceptance testing and client site commissioning.

Level 2.5 Training & Handover

- Train client personnel on system use, analytics dashboard and alert handling.
- Finalize user manuals, training materials and project documentation.
- Handover deliverables, obtain client acceptance sign off, close contracts.

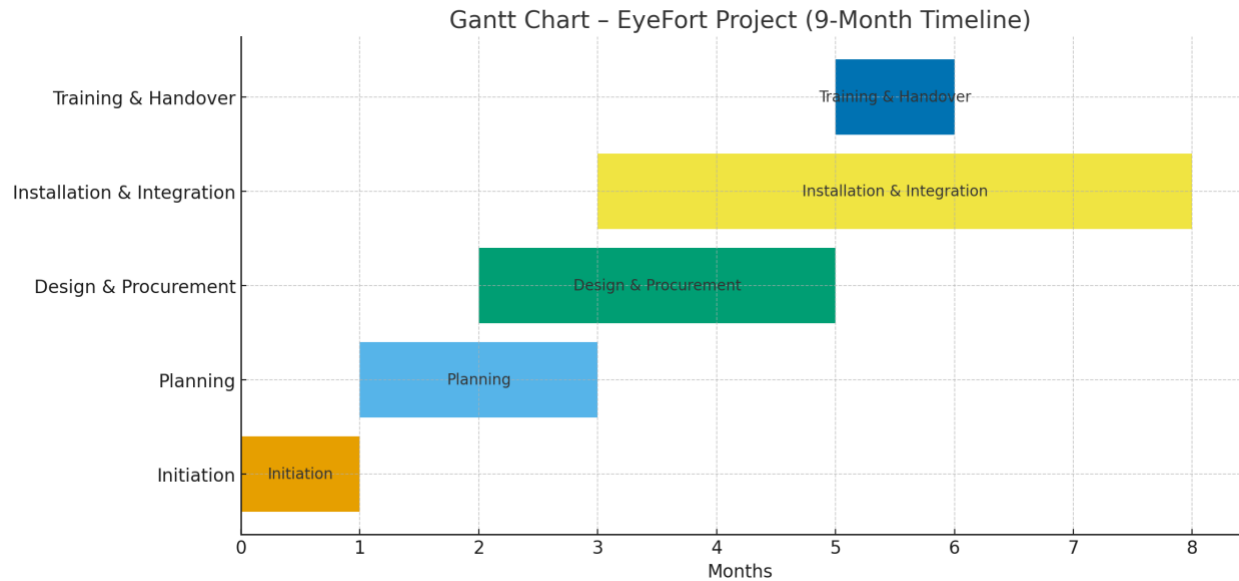
This breakdown ensures clarity, assignment of accountability, and supports effective monitoring of progress. It applies the straightforward hierarchical structure recommended by project management literature (Landau 2025; Dhoother 2025).

5. Deliverables, Milestones and Timelines

Key milestones, derived from the WBS activities, will enable effective tracking of progress and control (Simonaitis et al. 2023; Spundak 2014). The proposed timeline is nine months in total. Major milestones are:

- **Milestone 1:** Project Charter Approval End of Month 1.
- **Milestone 2:** Completion of Procurement End of Month 3.
- **Milestone 3:** Completion of 25 Site Installations (mid roll out) End of Month 6.
- **Milestone 4:** Full System Integration (all 50 sites integrated + hub live) End of Month 8.
- **Milestone 5:** Final Handover and Project Closure End of Month 9.

Each milestone is linked to a deliverable set (e.g., procurement indicates hardware and infrastructure ready; integration indicates functional system; handover indicates clients trained and signed off). These map directly into the governance framework, ensuring full traceability from tasks to outputs (Joslin & Müller 2015).



6. Resource Planning and Allocation

Effective resource planning must also ensure measurable value delivery across all project phases, aligning with established performance frameworks (**Centre for Business Practices 2005**) This project will require careful allocation of both human and material resources. According to NIQS (ReCon2) proceedings, resource management must align with value delivery and avoid waste in technology enabled projects.

Personnel resources:

- Project Manager leads governance, stakeholder engagement, scheduling, reporting.
- Systems Engineer leads hardware and network design, integration.
- AI Developer configures analytics engine, mobile app interface, predictive modules.
- Procurement Officer manages vendor selection, contract negotiation, logistics.
- Installation Technicians (team of 5) perform on site installation, cabling, calibration.
- Quality Assurance Lead oversees testing protocols, compliance audits, hand over documentation.

Recent UK local authority reports underscore the need for transparent monitoring and robust governance in CCTV operations (West Oxfordshire District Council 2024).

- Training Coordinator delivers user training, produces manuals, schedules client sessions.

Material resources:

- CCTV cameras with AI modules (50 sites x appropriate quantity per site).
- IoT sensors (motion, thermal, audio) where applicable.
- Network routers, switches and secure encrypted links.
- Server hardware or cloud subscription licences for analytics and storage.
- Mobile app infrastructure (licences, user seats).
- Training and documentation packs (manuals, user guides, e learning).

Resource allocation must remain flexible for example the AI Developer and Systems Engineer may work in Agile sprints on the integration tasks, while procurement and installation follow more traditional stage gate phases (Ahmad et al. 2018). Budget provisions should include contingencies (e.g., 10 % for unforeseen installation delays or hardware substitutions). Stakeholder management guidance (Riahi 2017) reinforces that resource plans must also reflect internal and external stakeholder expectations thus the Procurement Officer must liaise with clients and vendors early to avoid schedule disruption.

7. Project Management Methodology Justification

Traditional methodologies focus on predictability and structured control, whereas Agile methods prioritise adaptability in dynamic environments (**Morjane, Bannari & Gharib 2022**).

Selecting an appropriate methodology is critical to ensuring project success (**Joslin & Müller 2015**). In the context of EyeFort Ltd project a technology driven rollout across multiple client sites with both hardware and software components a hybrid approach combining PRINCE2's structured governance and Agile flexibility is the most appropriate.

Why not pure PRINCE2 or PMBOK?

PRINCE2 offers excellent governance, clear stages, business justification, and structured documentation (**Wideman 2002**). PMBOK offers broad knowledge area coverage (scope, time, cost, quality) and is widely used. However, both traditional methodologies may struggle with the software integration tasks in this project which require adaptability, iterative feedback and client specific refinements.

Simonaitis et al. (2023) found that in repetitive construction type projects, the strength of PMBOK and PRINCE2 lies in control and standardization but for complex, dynamic or software driven tasks, pure traditional approaches may limit flexibility. **Spundak (2014)** and **Ahmad et al. (2018)** demonstrate how hybrid models (mixing stage gate frameworks with Agile sprints) offer the best of both worlds. Evidence from recent large scale infrastructure projects shows that hybrid methodologies outperform pure Agile models in environments requiring both flexibility and strong governance (**Praveen et al. 2025**).

Proposed hybrid model for this project:

Evidence from recent large scale infrastructure projects shows that hybrid methodologies outperform pure Agile models in environments requiring both flexibility and strong governance (**Praveen et al. 2025**).

- Use PRINCE2 stage gates for high level phases: Initiation, Planning, Procurement, Installation, Handover.

- Within the System Design & Procurement phase and Installation & Integration phase, incorporate Agile sprints: for example, the AI Developer and Systems Engineer work in two-week sprints to calibrate the analytics engine, collect feedback from early sites, and refine mobile app functionality.
- Use PMBOK knowledge areas throughout: define scope baseline, schedule baseline, cost baseline; apply risk management, stakeholder management, quality management.
- Regular governance reviews (PRINCE2) at each major milestone; sprint reviews and retrospectives (Agile) within integration work.

This hybrid approach aligns with findings that methodology governance fit is critical for success. By structuring governance yet allowing for iterative software development and client specific calibration, the project is positioned for efficient delivery, stakeholder satisfaction and control of risk.

8. Conclusion

this project plan provides a comprehensive and evidence-based roadmap for EyeFort Ltd CCTV and smart security implementation across Greater London. It integrates core project management principles from clear aims and a structured WBS to measurable milestones and resource allocation ensuring efficient, compliant delivery. The hybrid methodology, combining PRINCE2 governance with Agile flexibility, aligns with the project's technological and regulatory demands, supported by **Joslin and Müller (2015)**, **Ahmad et al. (2018)** and **Spundak (2014)**. The plan also embeds stakeholder engagement, governance and value delivery throughout. Sustainability and scalability enable future expansion without major reinvestment. Overall, this strategy strengthens EyeFort long term ambition while supporting transparent monitoring across London, as emphasized in recent local authority reports such as **West Oxfordshire District Council (2024)**.

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