

PROJECT PORTOFOLIO

Flood-Resilient Transport Corridor Project

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Part A : Project Proposal Poster

Rebuilding the principal corridor for transportation of goods

Flood-Resilient Transport Corridor Project

Objectives

- Repair the impaired corridor
- Reestablish flood resistance

Schedule

- 12 months

Challenges

- Project delays
- Cost overruns

Advantages

- Safe transportation
- Support from the community

➤ Severe flooding in July 2025 affected transport system

GANT CHART

Phase	Duration
Planning	Month 1-2
Desing	Month 3-4
Procurement	Month 5
Construction	Month 6-10
Testing	Month 12

WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE

- Planning
- Site Assessment
- Desing
- Procurement
- Construction
- Testing & Inspection



STAKEHOLDERS



Residents

Emergency services

Local Concl

Environment Agency

Contractors

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

- ✓ Use resilient materials
- ✓ Conduct frequent inspection

MONITORING AND COMMUNICATION

- ✓ Provide weekly progres updates
- ✓ Monitor performance continuously

RESOURCES

- ✓ Civil engineers
- ✓ Budget funding
- ✓ Construction workers
- ✓ Materials and machinery

RISK ANALYSIS

Risk	Impact	Solution
Flooding	High	Improves drainage
Delays	Medium	Backup planning
Budget issues	High	Cost monitoring

Conclusion

- The project ensure transport safety and flood resilience
- It provide a long-term solution
- It support infrastructure , the economy and community stability

References

- Kerzner, H. (2023) Project Management Metrics, KPIs and Dashboards.
- Reaiche, C., Papavasiliou, S. and Anglani, F. (2022) Risk Assessment and Quality Project Management.
- Landau, P. (2025) Project Scope: Steps, Tips and Tools. Available at: ProjectManager.com

Part B : Reflection on Feedback

The feedback received from both the tutor and peers at the poster presentation is the basis for determining the effectiveness of the proposed Flood-Resilient Transport Corridor Project.

This highlighted not only the strengths of the project but the areas that can be improved and developed in designing it further. One notable strength identified was the relevance of the project. The restoration of a transport corridor disrupted by intense flooding was considered appropriate and congruent with the scenario presented above. The goals relating to transportation safety and improved flood resilience were well-stated.

Additionally, the integration of some basic project management concepts, such as WBS, Gantt chart and risk analysis, demonstrates a strong understanding of core project management practices.

However, several weaknesses were acknowledged. The project scope was not well-defined and there was some ambiguity about what work could be done. The uncertainty could create confusion and scope creep in the implementation. Moreover, the stakeholder analysis was insufficient, not providing a complete assessment of each stakeholder's roles, function and influence.

The risk analysis was also perceived as overly simplistic and inadequate; it failed to detail mitigation strategies. Furthermore, continuity problems in the project schedule displayed in the Gantt chart could potentially impact project scheduling and planning.

To explore this feedback, a SWOT analysis was conducted to identify the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats regarding the project proposal. The SWOT analysis revealed multiple strengths which includes relevant topic selected, well-defined objective and a systematic planning process. It has identified weaknesses such as an absence of detailed scope definition, insufficient stakeholder engagement evaluations, insufficient risk management plans, inadequate strategic risk-management techniques in place and inadequate focus on stakeholder engagement.

Opportunities for improvement would involve applying advanced project management methodologies to the project. They are the use of an extensive project management technique, increase stakeholder involvement by inviting them into the project, and the implementation of academic theories and frameworks in addition to theory which should be incorporated into your proposal. Potential threats would be bad planning quality, communication breakdown among stakeholders, and waiting for problems, as well as delays if deficiencies exist in current systems that need addressing and if not yet addressed.

Based on this feedback and subsequent analysis, various improvements will be included in the final project management plan. Scope of Project will have specific Inclusions and Exclusions for better control Stakeholder analysis to be conducted and improved on with a view to assigning roles and providing communication pathways.

The risk analysis will be expanded to include formalized mitigation mechanisms, while refining the schedule for the project period so it is not only clear but by doing so will give a better consistency and structure.

In general, this constructive feedback has been beneficial in providing direct lines of action to develop and refine the quality, structure of the final project deliverable.

Its implementation, therefore, is expected to establish, strengthen the project management plan considerably while increasing the probability of a successful delivery of the new strategy.

Part C

1. Introduction

In July 2025, towns across the West Midlands, Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Kidderminster encountered a distinctly unusual Atlantic weather that affected the towns. The River Severn overflowed and essential infrastructure, as well as transportation systems, were crippled as much by this disaster.

Roads were submerged, access passages obstructed, and essential services disrupted. And the Flood-Resilient Transport Corridor Project aims to rehabilitate the main transport corridor which is used for goods and people, which the article introduces.

The objective of this project is to build a transport corridor which is safe, reliable, and sustainable at a set time as well as cost. So, project management and execution plans will be carried out in compliance with the planning procedures, with resource allocation and the risk management process.

2. Project Overview.

This corridor is important by the fabric of the entire region to link towns and economies and restoring it is a necessary step at all times, if the region of the country is to have its well being, and the recovery will be divided into several phases: we will start with checking for damage in the ground, planning, designing, purchasing, building, and finally doing inspections.

This project is intended to make the corridor flood-resistant, and in particular to improve drainage infrastructure and construction using resilient materials that will allow the corridor to endure more severe flood events in the future. We expect to be able to finish this project in 12 months (as originally proposed by us).

We will carefully steer the project from the very early start all the way through the stages of its planning, implementation, evaluation, and then through to project completion.

At the completion of this work, we are confident the process as a whole will result in increased transport efficiency and safety, heightened ability to cope with the effects of environmental disturbances, and a community-wide recovery.

3. Project Scope

The project scope represents its boundaries and helps all stakeholders understand the included vs excluded information.

Included in the Scope:

- Full assessment of flood damage
- Construction of durable transportation infrastructure
- Materials, equipment, labor procurement
- Reconstruction of the corridor
- Drainage system installed and enhanced
- Carrying out safety assessments and inspections
- Final reopening of the corridor

Excluded from the Scope:

- New transportation route development
- Long-term plans for urban development
- Repairs outside the corridor area affected
- Ongoing maintenance once the project is finished

4 Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

The project is divided into several key phases, each set up to ensure smooth operation and successful result:

WBS CODE	TASK	DESCRIPTION
1.0	Planning	
1.1	Define Objectives	Define goals to guide the project
1.2	Identify Stakeholders	Identify stakeholders who will be involved
1.3	Develop Plan	Create a detailed plan outlining the future project
2.0	Site Assessment	
2.1	Damage Inspection	Check for any damage that took place
2.2	Risk Assessment	Identify and assess all risks to mitigate the identified risk
3.0	Design	Use appropriate data to make sound decisions
3.1	Infrastructure Design	
3.1	Drainage Planning	Technical designing to project requirements
4.0	Procurement	
4.1	Material Sourcing	Source best materials required for construction
4.2	Contractor Hiring	Recruit skilled contractors to complete the work
5.0	Construction	
5.1	Debris Removal	Remove debris for site preparation
5.2	Road Reconstruction	Reconstruction for return of functions
6.0	Testing and Inspection	
6.1	Safety Checks	Ensure security via safety checks
6.2	Final Approval	To secure final project approval

This method will assist us to carry out the project in structured manner and make the project doable and easy-to-comprehend phases.

5 Quad Chart

These things are a quick summary of the basic components of the project, and the Quad Chart does them:

- **Objective:** A flood-resilient transport corridor that can survive more severe challenges
- **Timeline:** The project is expected to take 12 months to complete
- **Budget:** Estimate for labor, materials, and equipment
- **Risks:** Delays, cost overruns, and weather conditions can all come in handy

It can also help stakeholders look at a project in its totality and connect concepts to better explain the approach.

6 Gantt Chart

The schedule of the project is :

- **Month 1-2:** Planning and site assessment
- **Month 3-4:** Design phase
- **Month 5:** Procurement of resources
- **Month 6-10:** Construction phase
- **Month 11-12:** Testing , inspection , and project closure

The Gantt chart is an essential project management tool that provides a visual representation of the project timeline. It enables project managers to monitor progress, identify potential delays, and ensure that all activities are completed within the planned timeframe.

Furthermore, the Gantt chart supports coordination between different project phases by clearly outlining task dependencies. It also assists in the efficient allocation of resources by ensuring that tasks are scheduled in a logical sequence. As a result, it contributes to improved time management and overall project control.

7 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders are the people or organizations that have some value in the project and influence in the results.

Key Stakeholders

- ✓ **Local Council:** Responsible for approvals, funding, and overall governance.
- ✓ **Emergency Services:** Ensure compliance with safety codes and assist if an emergency situation occurs.
- ✓ **Residents:** The principal users affected by the results of the project.
- ✓ **Contractors:** Responsible for executing work on-site, as part of the construction work.

Stakeholder Assessment

Stakeholders differ in both their power and their interest.

The local council can have more power and interest than residents, but residents have more interest and less power. In the execution stage, contractors have significant control over the process. Stakeholders need management that is transparent and open around information updates. Strategies for engaging stakeholders to work with them and remain aligned.

8. Resource Allocation

Appropriate use of the resources is all-encompassing in the delivery of the project.

- Human Resources
 - Project managers
 - Civil engineers
 - Construction personnel
- Physical Resources
 - Machinery and construction tools
 - Building materials such as asphalt and drainage systems
- Financial Resources
 - Budget for labor, materials, and operations

Good management of resources is important to complete the development and completion in a timely manner and within financial constraints.

Risk management is, of course, essential to face the possible dangers appropriately.

Key Risks

○ Unfavourable Weather Conditions

Severe weather events, including flooding or heavy rainfall when the work is taking place, can harm the work.

- Impact: High
- Mitigation: We will implement flexible timetables and backup plans for weather changes.

○ Project Delays

There are potential challenges or resource shortages that may cause delays in the project timeline.

- Impact: Medium
- Mitigation: We carefully check our progress, and also create buffer periods for unforeseen issues.

- **Budget Overruns**

Occasionally unforeseen expenses come and take us over our original budget.

- Impact: High
- Mitigation: We will keep our spending levels strictly within limits and watch over all costs closely.

Risk Management Approach :

We will be exploring how these risks can be managed, regularly assessing potential pitfalls and improving our mitigation when they arise. We will be regularly reviewing these evaluations to be ahead of what comes up.

10. Conclusion

The Flood-Resilient Transport Corridor Project therefore is another aspect of our overall strategy to mitigate the devastation caused to infrastructure by flooding in the West Midlands, July 2025.

The project not only aims to restore a critical transport corridor, but also plans to increase its resilience to future environmental threats. The project management plan has provided an outline of a structured and systematic plan with scope definition, work breakdown structuring, scheduling of work, ensuring stakeholders participation and involvement are the key points, as well as resource allocation, risk management.

These parts make the initiative a planned, possible, and the plan is in the service of the project. Well defined scope directs and prevents scope creep and Work Breakdown Structure helps with effective task management and communication. These tools are a great aid to time management such as the Gantt chart which can present a realistic project time-frame and stakeholder analysis that allows consideration from all involved parties to have the desired impact through the entirety of the project life cycle.

Risk factors are important in this project as weather, budget etc may affect progress. The risks are identified and controlled by the project to reduce uncertainties and minimise disruption. Additionally, the allocation of resources is considered with regard to efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Good personnel, equipment, and materials are used effectively for project implementation. All in all, in this project a good use of project management principles is given in this plan to solve complex infrastructure problems in a logical and strategic way.

The success of the project will not only re-establish transport accessibility and enhance economic recovery, improve public safety, but also increase the likelihood of long-term community resilience.

Thus, this project represents a sustainable and feasible solution to flood-related problems but also adds to potential preparedness and infrastructure development.

11. References

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