

Project management case study: yorkshire house foods assignment

[Business](#), [Management](#)



The project will be analyzed clearly with project management methodology. Yorkshire House Foods Yorkshire House Foods Is the company which has produced cooked and processed meats, Including sausages, black pudding meat rolls and Joints. Manufacturing Is carried out approximately 184 employees. Their aim is to expand and work on large additional unit to be built on same site in order to increase the manufacturing capacity of meat products. The company currently supplies the food service and wholesale food sectors.

Last year Yorkshire House Foods have about 1% of market hared in KGB pre-pack chilled sausage (total IEE million) and cooked and slice meat (total IEE million) Project Initiation Project initiation is the first phase in the project lifestyle and involves starting up the project. The project is initiated by defining its purpose and scope which consist of six key steps. (Burke, 1999)

Step 1: Develop a Business Case This step will describe the business problem, opportunity, solution Including cost and benefit.

Step 2: undertake a Feasibility Study The project is needed to undertake a feasibility study to determine the alternative lotions as requirement by researching the problem in more detail, identifying the requirement for a solution. Step 3: Establish the Project Charter Step 4: Appoint a Project Team Step 5: Setup a Project Office Step 6: Perform Phase Review Yorkshire House Foods planned to invest E million in program for increasing productivity by further 50% because of a marketing share opportunity that within 5 years turn over would grow to EYE million with a pre-tax profit to E1 million.

Project Planning Planning is a second step after defining the project and appointing the project team. Gardener (2005) states that, 'every project needs a plan explaining how it is going to proceed. The participants need to know the goal, the step to achieve it, the order those steps take and when those steps must be complete.' And Project manager should ensure that planning is executed completely and poor planning will not allowed to process of management. (Ezekiel, 2002) Project Monitor and Control This is the phase in project when sponsor expects to see project deliverables arriving on time. While each deliverable is being constructed, new information and a better understanding of customer can often lead to requests for change. Once all the deliverable has been produced and the customer has accepted the final solution, the project is ready for closure. (Gardener, 2005) Time Management is a schedule or controlling time spent within a project by recording the actual time spent by staff on project.

Cost Management is to ensure that the project is completed within the controlling cost or approved budget. This also includes cost estimating and cash flow. Quality Management is the process of assuring that the project will satisfy as customer's request. This consists of quality planning and quality controlling. (Burke, 1999) Project Closure This phase involves releasing the final deliverables to the customers, terminating supplier contracts including releasing project resources and communicating project closure to all stakeholders.

It is a final revision and issue of documentation to reflect its condition and retention of project documentation. (Pinto, 2010) Risk Management Risk is

an uncertainty that could affect one or more objective. **Initiation** The main aim of initiation phase is to set an appropriate level of risk process, driven by perceived riskiness and strategic importance of the project under consideration. Perception is a key word because one may consider situation to be highly risk while another one may see same situation in low risk.

Risk Identification In this stage will be intentional want solutions can be rolled out in project process. It is clear that an individual's attitude and perception will face with same situation but different risk attitude will not identify the same set of risk. **Risk Assessment** Assessment is the next step to prioritize each risk. Those risks can be positive or negative impact, opportunities to project or threats against project. They will be questioned on risk assessment matrix with high/medium/low priority zones.

Extremely high risk could be managed suddenly if its potential affects widely organization. **Response Planning** When risk is analyzed, it is important to adopt a strategy to solve a problem. This stage is to select an individual risk by using response strategy. Some are not high risk to impact project but if nothing changes, they can become a further problem such as avoid strategy might lead to project cancellation if the overall level of risk remain unacceptable. **Implementation** The implementation stage involves taking actions and monitoring their effectiveness