Week 5 Project Work Plan

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Project Work Plan

• Identifies the work to be done

- Who will do it, When
- Costs
- Basic components
 - Overview/Directory
 - Project title, objective scope, organization chart
 - Tasks
 - List of tasks, groupings
 - Schedule
 - Sequencing and interdependencies, durations, start/finish
 - Budget
 - Labor hours and staff costs, billing approach
 - Measurement/Control
 - Accomplishment of tasks, completion of work package

Work Plan Development

- 1. PM initial duty is to review sponsoring organization material regarding
 - Project scope
 - Budget
 - Schedule

2. Meet with sponsor to determine requirements and priorities for

- Quality
- Scope
- Time
- Cost
- Determine owner's level of involvement

3. Develop work breakdown structure (WBS)

- Define work to be performed
- Identify needed expertise
- Select project team
- Establish project schedule and controls

• Divides the project into identifiable part that can be managed



- Divides the project into identifiable part that can be managed
- Concept of WBS is simple: to manage the whole project must control each of the parts
- All the work contained within the WBS is to be identified, estimated, scheduled, budgeted, and controlled
 - Identifying work, compiling the budget, and developing an integrated schedule
- Shown in graphical display to organize and subdivide the total scope of work

- Project work structured into WBS elements must be:
 - Definable: easily described and understood
 - <u>Manageable</u>: meaningful unit of work where specific responsibility can be assigned
 - <u>Estimateable</u>: duration and costs can be estimated
 - <u>Independent</u>: minimum interface with or dependence on other ongoing elements
 - <u>Integratable</u>: integrates with other project work elements
 - <u>Measureable</u>: has start and completion dates and interim milestones
 - <u>Adaptable</u>: flexible so the addition/elimination of work scope can be accommodated

- Characteristics of WBS
 - Most commonly produced in the form of a table or chart
 - Procedure in the associated work flow is used to produce this work product
 - Progresses downward from the general to the specific
 - Provides a framework for turning project objectives into specific deliverables

- Typical levels of WBS
 - Level 1: Total program
 - Level 2: Project

Managerial Levels

- Level 3: Task
- Level 4: Subtask
- Level 5: V
- Work package

Technical Levels

– Level 6: Level of effort

• Upper 3 levels normally specified by the owner

- Level 1: authorization and release of work
- Level 2: budgets prepared
- Level 3: schedules prepared
- Lower 3 levels are generated by the contractor



Superstructure



STEEL BEAM AND GIRDER SYSTEM

- · BEAMS AND GIRDERS MAY BE PART OF MAIN SKELETON FRAME
- · COMPOSITE ACTION BETWEEN BEAM AND SLAD POSSIBLE
- · ECONOMICAL FOR MOST BUILDING LOADS.

A girder is the primary horizontal member carrying loads from other beams and slabs connected to it. That is a girder has other beams connecting to it on its sides .Typically beams do not have other beams connecting to it but generally have only slabs transferring the loads to it.

WBS

- Work Package
 - Lowest level in the WBS
 - Baseline for scheduling, tracking, cost control

	Work	Package					
Title:							
WBS	Code:						
Scope							
Required Scope of Work:							
Services to Be Provided:							
Services not included in this	Work Package, b	ut includ	ed in anoth	ner work	package:		
Services not included in this	Work Package, b	ut will b	e performe	d by:			
Budget		Work-		CBS Code	Cor	nputer	Services
Personnel Assigned to Job		Hours	\$-Cost	Acct.	Туре	Hou	rs \$-Co:
	1 W	—				_	
C	ar work-Hours = omputer Hours =			Comp	uter Cost	s = 5 _ s = \$ _	
	Travel Expense:	Travel Expenses		Reproduction Expenses		Other Expenses	
		. +					= \$
and the second sec	Total	Budget	= \$-Labor	+ \$-Com	puter + \$	-Other	= \$
Schedule							
Code Work Task	F	Responsil	ole Person		Start I	Date	End Date
2		ork Pack	age: Start	Date:	Er	nd Date	
Additional Comments:							
epared by:	De	ite:					

WBS vs OBS

- WBS: define the work to be accomplished
- OBS (Organizational Breakdown Structure)
 - Define who is responsible for performing the work



Good work packages

- Connects the abstract (schedules, production analysis) with the physical
- To link schedules into production, consider
 - A complete design
 - A list of materials to be installed
 - A specific area to be worked on
 - A start and end date (handover dates)
 - A materials handling plan

Phases of Development of Work Plan



Site Layout

• Definition:

- Assigning areas to staging, materials storage, and shared resources (e.g., cranes)
- Site layout is:
 - Dynamic; can cause access conflicts
 - Should be considered with work packaging when developing construction plan
 - Site layout (big picture) constraints, then
 - Work packaging <--> Site layout (micro analysis)

Jobsite Layout



- Temporary facilities, power and utilities
- Material storage and handling
- Equipment location
- Vehicle and personnel routes, access and exit

Jobsite Layout Overview

- Jobsite layout plan
 - Plan for temporary facilities, material movement, storage, and handling
- Areas of consideration
 - Labor productivity
 - Material handling
 - Equipment constraints
 - Site constraints
- Jobsite layout plan aspects
 - Jobsite space allocation
 - Jobsite access
 - Material handling
 - Worker transportation
 - Temporary facilities
 - Jobsite security
 - Signage and barricades

Labor Productivity

- Travel time: non-productive time elements
 - From gate to worksite
 - To sanitary facilities (for toilet, gas, water, etc.)
 - Coffee breaks and lunch
 - Moving material and asking questions
 - Need to be minimum!

Group Assignment

Create schematic diagrams (plan and elevation) of your project.

This can be a real design if you desire.

Have team members "Red-line" the diagrams with areas of concern.