

	<i>Description</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Likelihood</i>	<i>Impact Level</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Response</i>	<i>Control Measures</i>
1.	Scope creep (extending on features implemented without factoring cost, time or resources)	Project now contains unmanaged artefacts such as extra code and helper resources, impacting execution of project going forward	Medium	High	Project Managers	Write project scope into a readily accessible document for all to use as reference in future.	Document all levels of scope creep discovered so authorisation is needed before execution of work.
2.	Unplanned work discovered late into execution of project	Reduction of time to spend on workload, leading to greater cost of not meeting project milestone	Low	High	Team Managers	Escalate issue with project managers about next steps needed to take	Document assumptions during project planning; Attend workshops about project scheduling
3.	Lack of knowledge/communication implementing features presented in project scope	Risk of project not meeting an accepted stage	Medium	Medium	Project Managers	Adapt method of communication for each meeting i.e. prefer calls over emails; Write up a communication plan entailing the stakeholders involved.	Correct any confusions identified as soon as possible; Hold meetings on elements needed for project before work commences.

4.	Feature creep (adding implementations beyond project scope)	Introduction of out-of-scope bugs. Potentially harder to test nature of code.	Medium	High	Developers	Revert production to last accepted version	Minimise details of implementation to only what meets the requirements subjected Write and automate tests that handle acceptance criteria
5.	Project conflicts unresolved in a reasonable amount of time	Less time for project implementation to reach MVP	Low	Medium	Project Managers	Hold regular meetings to discuss potential conflicts and mitigations.	Once aware, implement discussion and tactics to help resolve conflicts.