PROJECT

SL-DEMO

2026-08-10

SLIP IN CURRENT ERA

−5 working days

Programme re-baselined (2 eras) — measured against the plan in force. See Baseline evolution; no single cross-re-plan total is reported.

TRAJECTORY

1 / 2

Periods that slipped (1 recovered, 0 flat) — holding. 1 re-baseline period(s) excluded.

WORST PERIOD

+5 working days

Largest single-period slip — SL-DEMO.

CRITICAL-PATH ACTIVITIES

76

On the latest update's critical path.

BASELINE EXECUTION INDEX

1.00

Task throughput vs the first schedule in the series (13/13 due complete; ≥ 0.95 = on plan).

FIRST UPDATE

2026-01-05

LATEST UPDATE

2026-04-09

123 calendar days ago — stale snapshot.

LATEST PROJECT FINISH

2028-06-22

CONTENTS

Update Series

Full activity listings and the complete delay register are in the accompanying Excel appendix.

DISCLOSURES

Analytical tool output — not expert determination

This report is automatically generated from the uploaded schedule file(s). It is an analytical aid — not an expert determination, legal advice, or a certified forensic delay analysis.
The tool does not perform a full critical-path method recalculation and cannot determine contractual excusability.
Figures should be reviewed by a qualified delay analyst before being relied upon in formal contract correspondence or dispute proceedings. Nothing in this report should be construed as a legal opinion or expert witness statement.

Series-level as-built critical path not produced — V1.1 deferral

This series report does not emit a single stitched as-built critical path across the update series. Per-period delay registers (in the Appendix) flag critical events with the Critical column; reading those across successive periods is the V1 substitute for as-built CP synthesis. The dedicated Brief-layer as-built CP section is on the V1.1 roadmap.

FOR THE PROJECT DIRECTOR

Brief

Severity-coded status headlines, top risks, what to act on.

01 What this report covers

This report analyses a chronological series of schedule snapshots. A schedule is one uploaded snapshot — the baseline or a progress update. A comparison period is the change between two consecutive snapshots (P1 is snapshot 1 to 2, and so on), so N snapshots give N−1 periods. A baseline era is the span over which one plan is the yardstick: this programme was re-baselined mid-series, so each snapshot is measured against the plan in force for its era — see Baseline evolution.

COVERAGE

Item	Detail
Schedules analysed	4 (1 baseline + 3 update(s))
Comparison periods	3 (consecutive snapshot-to-snapshot)
Baseline eras	2 (re-baselined during the series)

02 Executive summary

> The project finish date has advanced by five working days, driven primarily by a reduction in the duration of slab formwork activities. This acceleration is concentrated in a single critical event, indicating that the schedule improvement is not broadly distributed across the programme. However, the critical path traced by the analysis differs from the stored flags on sixty-eight activities, which may affect the reliability of the reported finish movement. The reader should review the critical path divergence details to verify the integrity of the schedule logic.

03 Baseline evolution

> **SLIP IN CURRENT ERA:** **−5 working days** *Measured against the plan in force (Revised programme (EOT award)). A single figure across the re-baseline(s) is not reported — see the per-era ledger.*

> This programme was re-baselined during the monitored period, so a single net-delay figure across the whole series would smear plans that changed. Each era below is measured against the baseline in force at the time. 'Slip within era' is the finish movement from that era's baseline to its last snapshot; 'Re-plan reset' is how far the next re-baseline moved the finish at the boundary — negative means the re-plan pulled the finish in (absorbing prior slip), positive means it added time.

BASELINE TIMELINE

Era	Effective from	Baseline finish	Snapshots	Slip within era	Re-plan reset	Instruction	Agreed
Original baseline	2026-01-05	2028-06-08	2	+5 working days	+10 working days (added time)	—	Agreed
Revised programme (EOT award)	2026-03-06	2028-06-29	2	−5 working days	—	AI-014	Agreed

Each era is measured against its own baseline. Re-plan reset is the finish move at the boundary to the next era (negative = finish pulled in). The single-anchor cumulative profile (vs the original baseline only) remains in the cumulative delay profile section for reference.

04 Cumulative delay profile

> This programme was re-baselined during the series. The observed cumulative delay column below measures every snapshot against the original baseline only (one fixed anchor), so figures after a re-baseline fold in the plan change; read them as a vs-original reference, not the headline. The per-era measure — each snapshot against the plan in force — is in the Baseline evolution section above. Periods marked ⟲ straddle a re-baseline and are excluded from the trajectory counts.

Project completion trajectory across the update series. The observed cumulative delay is the authoritative measure — the actual movement of the project finish date between the first schedule and each subsequent update. How much of each period's movement the engine could tie to specific critical activities (per-event attribution) is in the per-period detail in the appendix, and is shown visually in the period-by-period waterfall below.

PER-PERIOD SUMMARY

Period	Schedules	Observed Δ	Critical events	Concurrent periods
P1	Baseline → Update 1	+5 working days	1	0
P2 ⟲	Update 1 → Update 2	re-baseline	4	0
P3	Update 2 → Update 3	−5 working days	1	0

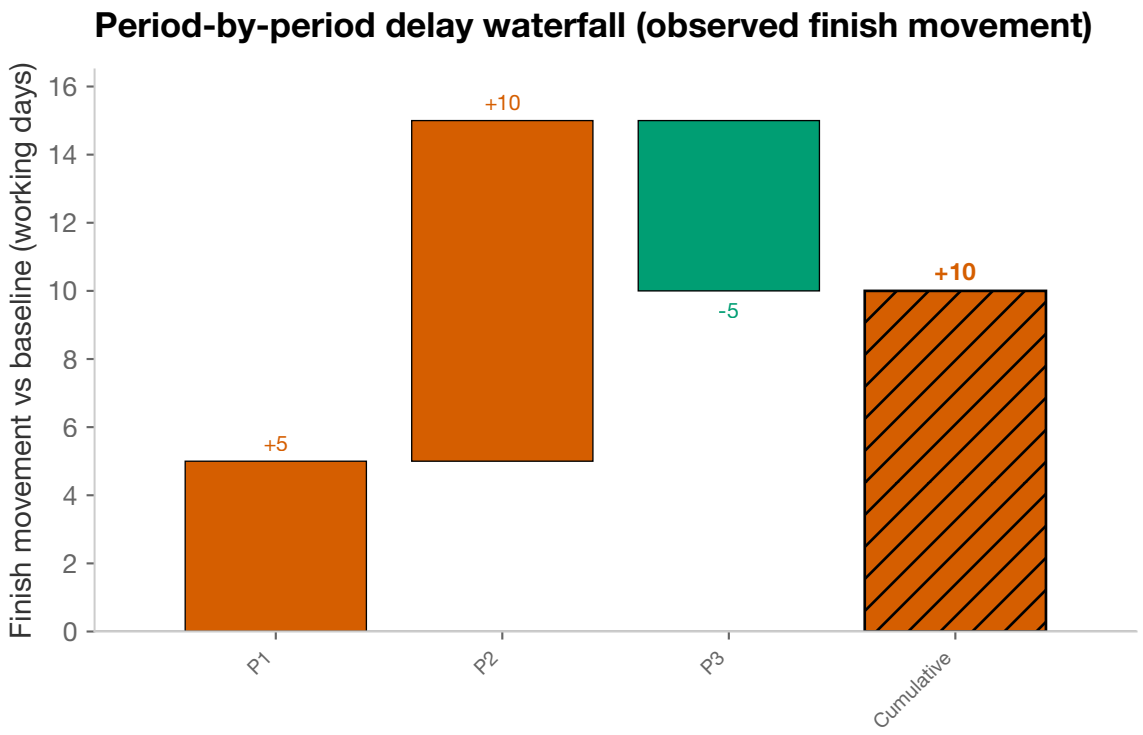
Observed Δ is the project-finish movement within the period (working days) — the authoritative per-period figure. Critical events counts the critical-path delay events identified in the period; Concurrent periods counts windows where two or more critical delays overlapped in time (0 means no concurrency was found). Per-event attribution and any concurrency adjustment sit with the per-period detail in the appendix.

PER-UPDATE PROGRESSION

Seq	Role	Name	Data date	Project finish	Observed cum. delay
1	Baseline	SL-DEMO	2026-01-05	2028-06-08	0 working days
2	Update 1	SL-DEMO	2026-02-04	2028-06-15	+5 working days
3	Update 2	SL-DEMO	2026-03-06	2028-06-29	+15 working days
4	Update 3	SL-DEMO	2026-04-09	2028-06-22	+10 working days

Observed cumulative delay is the project finish's movement against the first schedule — the authoritative trajectory. Role identifies each snapshot; the project name may repeat across updates.

PERIOD-BY-PERIOD DELAY WATERFALL



Each bar shows that period's engine-attributed net delay starting from the previous running total. Red is delay added; green is acceleration. The hatched final bar is the engine-attributed cumulative total (the sum of the per-period attribution). Where it diverges from the observed cumulative delay in the progression table above, the observed figure is authoritative (METHODOLOGY).

05 What happened · Why · Where to investigate (series)

COMPLETION MOVEMENT (OBSERVED, SERIES): **+10 working days** *The only delay figure is the completion movement; the panel below splits it into activity-level drivers and topology signals — diagnostics, not competing delay totals.*

The observed completion movement of ten working days constitutes the authoritative delay figure for this period. The table below details the activity-level drivers—progress behind plan, duration extensions, and scope additions—as a structural signal of where schedule pressure arose rather than a summation of

project delay. Because each activity is measured independently, parallel paths and float-absorbed slip are included in these categories without contributing to the final completion movement. Topology edits, such as logic and constraint changes, are presented as direction-of-travel signals indicating where the schedule was rewired, as isolating their specific working-day impact requires a calendar-aware critical path method pass per event. The Superstructure package is identified as a primary area for investigation regarding these structural changes.

QUANTIFIED DRIVERS (WORKING DAYS BY CATEGORY, SERIES TOTAL)

Category	Events	Working days
Added scope (upper bound)	1	+14 working days
Duration changes	5	+10 working days
Progress shortfall	1	+4 working days

TOP 1 WBS PACKAGES FOR TOPOLOGY EDITS ACROSS THE SERIES

WBS package	Events	Logic	Constraint	Calendar
Superstructure	1	1	0	0

06 Float erosion across updates

FLOAT CONSUMED (SERIES): **10 wd median** *peak per-activity float erosion in a period (gross per-period shown in the table)*

What this section answers: whether near-critical paths are steadily burning float across the update series — risk that builds before it reaches the completion date and the delay totals. Each period shows the like-for-like float consumed since the previous update; periods with a re-baseline (wholesale constraint or calendar change) or a re-sequence (float released roughly as fast as it is consumed) are flagged rather than reported, because their raw float deltas are artefacts of re-planning, not genuine erosion.

FLOAT CONSUMED BY UPDATE PERIOD

Update	Median / activity	Activities eroding	Gross (period)	Status
SL-DEMO (2026-02-04)	5 wd	124	661 wd	—
SL-DEMO (2026-03-06)	10 wd	127	1537 wd	—
SL-DEMO (2026-04-09)	5 wd	6	60 wd	—

07 Remaining-plan compression across updates

COMPRESSION AT LATEST UPDATE: **1.47× — Significant compression** *Required future production rate as a multiple of the demonstrated rate, tracked per snapshot. Heuristic banding — a feasibility flag, not a determination.*

What this section answers: whether the remaining plan is drifting away from anything the project has demonstrated it can produce. Each row divides the production rate the remaining plan requires (remaining EV over the window to that snapshot's stored finish) by the rate the recent EV history demonstrates. Compression has held broadly steady across the series.

COMPRESSION BY SNAPSHOT

Snapshot	EV at data date	Demonstrated rate	Required rate	Compression
SL-DEMO (2026-01-05)	—	—	—	not computable
SL-DEMO (2026-02-04)	—	—	—	not computable
SL-DEMO (2026-03-06)	4.8 %	0.080 pp/day	0.113 pp/day	1.40× — Significant compression
SL-DEMO (2026-04-09)	7.0 %	0.079 pp/day	0.116 pp/day	1.47× — Significant compression

Rows marked "not computable" lack the EV history for an honest rate quote (short window, no forward progress, noisy fit, or no stored finish ahead of the data date). Band thresholds (1.10 / 1.35 / 1.75) are heuristic calibration — see the Remaining-plan compression panel for the full method notes.

FOR THE PLANNER OR DELAY ANALYST

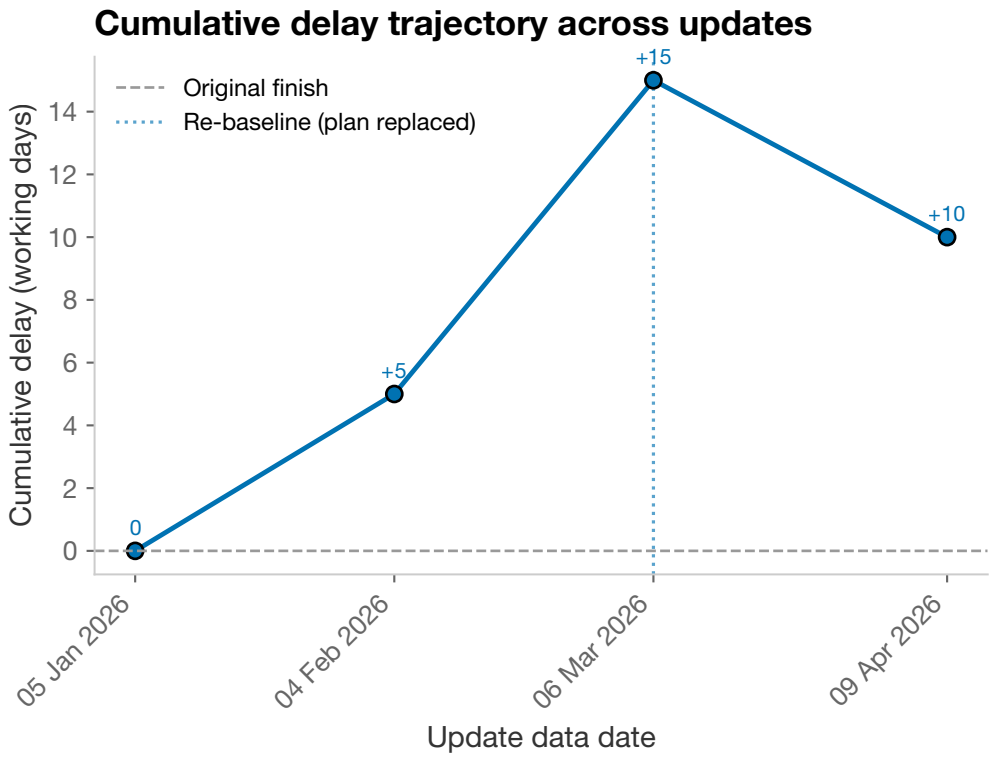
Narrative

Supporting analysis, schedule comparison, driving-path detail.

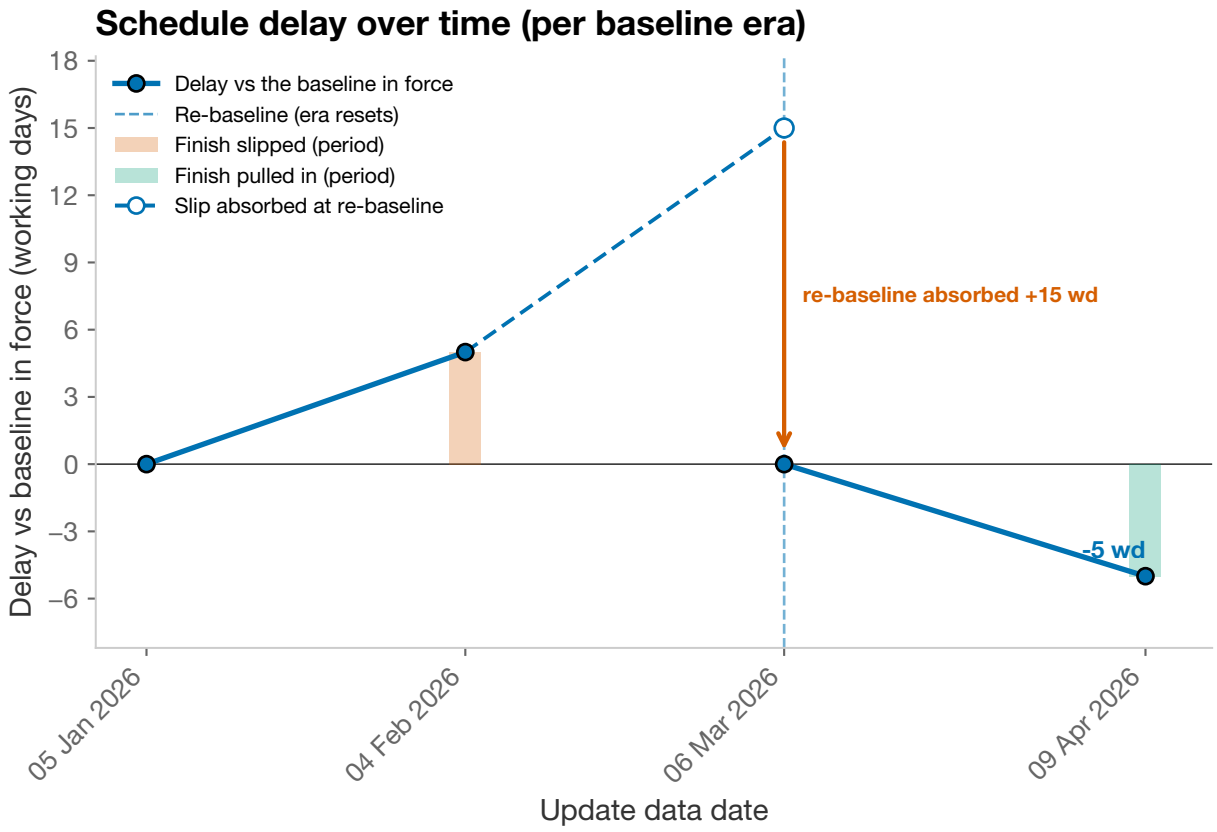
08 Completion trajectory — supporting charts

Supporting charts behind the Brief-layer cumulative delay profile: the completion trajectory S-curve and every datable delay event across the series on one calendar.

COMPLETION TRAJECTORY

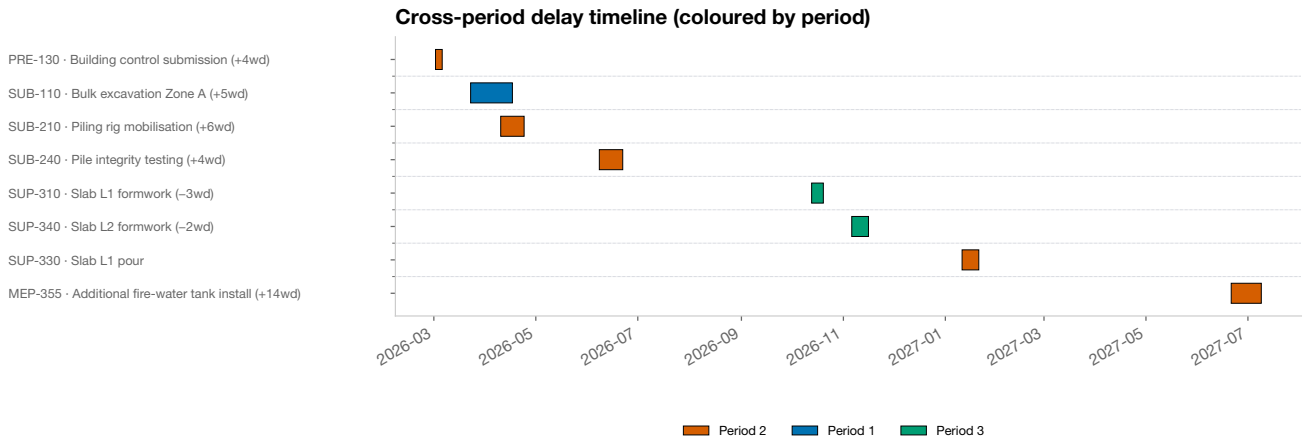


SCHEDULE DELAY OVER TIME



Stepped by baseline era: each snapshot's finish measured against the baseline in force for its era, resetting to zero at each re-baseline (dashed divider). Bars show within-era finish movement — slipped (red) or pulled in (green). At each boundary the hollow marker shows where the prior plan stood and the arrow the working-days the re-baseline absorbed — the slip the new plan reset, not a within-era slip. The single-anchor vs-original profile is in the cumulative delay profile table.

CROSS-PERIOD DELAY TIMELINE



Every datable delay event from every period plotted on a single calendar, coloured by the period the event belongs to. Reads at a glance: are delays clustered in a single bad period, or spread across the series? Capped at 25 events by criticality then magnitude — the per-period timelines in the Appendix carry the full set for each period, coloured by category.

09 Period 1: What happened · Why · Where to investigate

COMPLETION MOVEMENT: +5 working days
The only delay figure is the completion movement; the panel below splits it into activity-level drivers and topology signals — diagnostics, not competing delay totals.

Traced critical path differs from stored flag on 60 activities

An independent forward/backward pass on the update schedule produced a different critical-path set to the file's stored Activity.is_critical flags on 60 activities. Common causes: stale total-float values (schedule not recalculated after the last edit), retained-logic vs progress-override calculation mode, or constraint-driven criticality the V1 trace does not model. The engine used the traced path for every delay attribution downstream of this section — divergences therefore propagate into the delay register, the criticality flags on specific events, and the isolated contribution figures. Review the divergence before relying on the numbers.

What happened. The project-finish date moved out by +5 working days between the baseline and the update.

Why. The engine logged 1 activity-level event — progress behind plan, duration extensions, and scope additions — broken down by category in the table below. Each activity is measured on its own, so the categories are a churn and structural signal of where movement arose, not a project delay total: parallel paths and float-absorbed slip both count here, and neither adds to the completion movement above. Read them as a map of where pressure built up and as the denominator for the WBS rollup that follows.

Where to investigate. No topology edits were identified between the schedules.

What happened is the authoritative project-level movement. The activity-level drivers and topology signals below show where and how it arose — each measured on its own, so they are diagnostics rather than additional delay totals, and are not expected to sum to the completion movement. See METHODOLOGY §5a.

QUANTIFIED DRIVERS (WORKING DAYS BY CATEGORY)

Category	Events	Working days
Duration changes	1	+5 working days

10 Period 1: Float-path risk

NEAR-CRITICAL PATHS: 3 *sub-critical or parallel-critical, within 20 working days of the controlling path (primary driving path shown separately as rank 1; full list in the Excel appendix).*

> What this section answers: where else forward risk is concentrated besides the controlling chain. Each row is an alternative chain to the project endpoint that's within 20 working days of the critical path; any of them could become controlling with a small slip.

3 sub-critical paths within 20 working days of critical — a delay on any of them could shift the controlling path. Rank 1 in the table below is the primary critical path for reference.

TOP 3 FLOAT PATHS

#	Float	Activities	Envelope	Driving activity	Branches from
1	0 wd	66	2026-01-12 → 2028-06-15	PRE-120 — Planning permission approval	—
2	1 wd	67 (4 unique)	2026-02-09 → 2028-06-15	PRE-210 — Site mobilisation	Path 1 at SUB-110
3	5 wd	37 (4 unique)	2026-11-13 → 2028-06-15	SUP-340 — Slab L2 formwork	Path 1 at MEP-130

Top 3 of 4 shown — the full 5-path table and the float-path overlay chart are in the Narrative layer.

11 Period 1: Delay and change register

IDENTIFIED CHANGES: 1

The full register for this period is in the All Delay Events sheet of the Excel companion (see the note under the composition chart below); this section shows its composition. Each register row carries an Impact basis tag (matching the composition chart) so the reader can see whether its delay-days value is a directly-measured figure or a placeholder:

- Activity-level (measured) — Duration change and Progress shortfall events. The delay-days value is a directly-measured working-day figure (update duration minus baseline duration for duration changes, or days-behind-current-plan for progress events).
- Scope — upper bound — Added scope and Removed scope events. The activity's own planned duration is shown as an upper bound; the real delay contribution depends on whether the activity sits serially on the critical path, which this engine does not verify per event.
- Topology (engine-unresolved) — Logic change, Constraint change, and Calendar change events. These carry a 0 delay-days value because the engine cannot size each event's isolated contribution without a calendar-aware CPM pass per event (METHODOLOGY §5a).

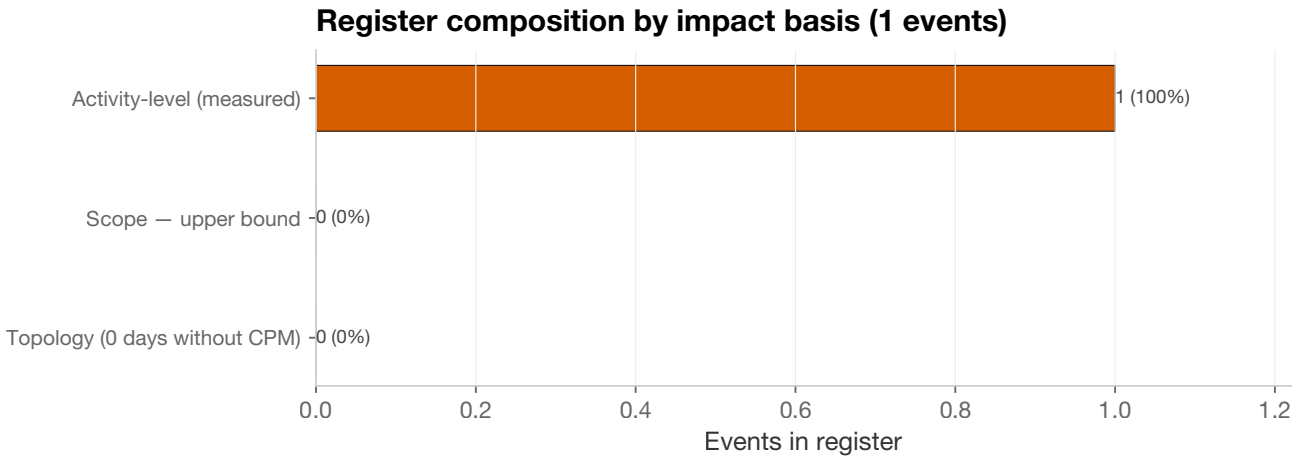
Positive delay values indicate delay to the project finish; negative values indicate acceleration. The Isolated contribution (wd) column gives, for each critical event, the working-day movement of the project finish when that event's change alone is reverted out of the update. It is a screening measure for triage, not an entitlement figure: it is subtractive and retrospective, so it is not a time impact analysis, which is additive and prospective (AACE MIP 3.6/3.7; CIOB §5.8.36, §5.8.40). The figures are isolated from one another and must not be summed (METHODOLOGY §5a.5). Events off the critical path show "—"; events whose category is not resolvable by the calendar- and constraint-agnostic trace (constraint / calendar

changes) show "see note" — see METHODOLOGY §5a for the limitation. The Entitlement (prelim.) column carries a rule-based first-pass classification per SCL Protocol §10.4 (Employer risk / Contractor risk / Neutral / Concurrent / Not assessed). The first-pass reads activity descriptions for cause-of-delay keywords and falls back to category-default rules where no keyword fires. Verify every classification against the contract, the variation register, NCRs, and documentary evidence before relying on it in any formal correspondence — the final call is a legal / contractual determination this tool does not make.

Composition by category:

- Duration change: 1

REGISTER COMPOSITION



Register split by the three Impact basis buckets defined above — Activity-level (measured), Scope (upper bound), and Topology (0 without CPM). Bar width shows the event count in each bucket; percentages sum to 100 across the register.

The full register for this period (1 event) is in the All Delay Events sheet of the Excel companion — filter the Period column to P1. The composition chart above and the cumulative waterfall below summarise the register's shape; the Brief layer's WBS-impact decomposition names the packages where action is warranted.

GROSS CRITICAL DELAY CONTRIBUTION BY CATEGORY

Gross critical delay contribution by category

All 5 working days of critical delay come from a single category (Duration change). A breakdown chart is only meaningful when two or more categories contribute.

Each category's gross critical contribution (activity-level). This double-counts along critical chains and excludes acceleration and float absorption, so it is not the net finish delay. Excludes topology events whose impact is not quantified.

12 Period 1: Delay timeline

Timeline visualisation of delay events plotted against the project schedule. Events are coloured by category; concurrent-delay windows are shaded.

DELAY EVENTS AND CONCURRENT PERIODS

Delay events and concurrent periods

Only one delay event was identified (Bulk excavation Zone A: Duration change, 2026-03-23 to 2026-04-17). A timeline chart is only meaningful when two or more events can be compared. See the register table above for full details.

13 Period 1: Concurrent delay

This section lists time windows where two or more independent critical delay events overlap. The "net impact" column shows the delay days that flow through to the project completion date under the methodology named in the disclosure at the top of the report; the "absorbed" column shows delay days that would otherwise have been counted twice and are removed from the total.

The delay register contains 1 critical event(s), of which 1 carry a measurable delay in days.

Concurrent delay analysis requires at least two independent, measurable critical events overlapping in time.

14 Period 2: What happened · Why · Where to investigate

COMPLETION MOVEMENT: +10 working days *The only delay figure is the completion movement; the panel below splits it into activity-level drivers and topology signals — diagnostics, not competing delay totals.*

Traced critical path differs from stored flag on 68 activities

An independent forward/backward pass on the update schedule produced a different critical-path set to the file's stored Activity.is_critical flags on 68 activities. Common causes: stale total-float values (schedule not recalculated after the last edit), retained-logic vs progress-override calculation mode, or constraint-driven criticality the V1 trace does not model. The engine used the traced path for every delay attribution downstream of this section — divergences therefore propagate into the delay register, the criticality flags on specific events, and the isolated contribution figures. Review the divergence before relying on the numbers.

What happened. The project-finish date moved out by +10 working days between the baseline and the update.

Why. The engine logged 4 activity-level events — progress behind plan, duration extensions, and scope additions — broken down by category in the table below. Each activity is measured on its own, so the categories are a churn and structural signal of where movement arose, not a project delay total: parallel paths and float-absorbed slip both count here, and neither adds to the completion movement above. Read them as a map of where pressure built up and as the denominator for the WBS rollup that follows.

Where to investigate. A further 1 topology event (logic, constraint or calendar edits) sits across 1 WBS package. The engine cannot size each event's isolated working-day movement without a calendar-aware CPM pass per event (METHODOLOGY §5a) — these are direction-of-travel signals showing where the schedule was rewired between baseline and update, not how many days each edit added. Review those packages to understand the structural shift.

What happened is the authoritative project-level movement. The activity-level drivers and topology signals below show where and how it arose — each measured on its own, so they are diagnostics rather than additional delay totals, and are not expected to sum to the completion movement. See METHODOLOGY §5a.

QUANTIFIED DRIVERS (WORKING DAYS BY CATEGORY)

Category	Events	Working days
Duration changes	2	+10 working days
Progress shortfall	1	+4 working days
Added scope (upper bound)	1	+14 working days

TOP 1 WBS PACKAGES FOR TOPOLOGY EDITS

WBS package	Events	Logic	Constraint	Calendar
Superstructure	1	1	0	0

15 Period 2: Scope changes

> **ADDED · REMOVED: 1 · 0** *Net scope delta: +1 activities.*

Activities that exist in one schedule but not the other. Added activities represent new scope; removed activities represent scope deletion.

- Added activities: 1 (total planned duration 14 working days)
- Removed activities: 0

The activity matching process uses four cascading strategies before an activity falls into these pools:

- Exact ID
- Normalised ID
- Name plus WBS path
- Name-only fallback

Surviving entries are genuine scope changes, not renumbering or WBS-restructuring artefacts.

Full per-activity lists (every added and removed activity) are in the Excel appendix under the Scope Changes tab.

16 Period 2: Float-path risk

NEAR-CRITICAL PATHS: **4** *sub-critical or parallel-critical, within 20 working days of the controlling path (primary driving path shown separately as rank 1; full list in the Excel appendix).*

What this section answers: where else forward risk is concentrated besides the controlling chain. Each row is an alternative chain to the project endpoint that's within 20 working days of the critical path; any of them could become controlling with a small slip.

2 sub-critical paths within 20 working days of critical, plus 2 additional zero-float chains parallel to the primary driving path — a delay on any of them could shift the controlling path. Rank 1 in the table below is the primary critical path for reference.

TOP 3 FLOAT PATHS

#	Float	Activities	Envelope	Driving activity	Branches from
1	0 wd	60	2026-02-16 → 2028-06-29	PRE-130 — Building control submission	—
2	0 wd	59 (1 unique)	2026-03-06 → 2028-06-29	PRE-250 — Site security and CCTV	Path 1 at SUB-110
3	0 wd	42 (9 unique)	2026-12-01 → 2028-06-29	SUP-210 — Column starter bars L3	Path 1 at MEP-130

Top 3 of 5 shown — the full 5-path table and the float-path overlay chart are in the Narrative layer.

17 Period 2: Completion forecast, PF scenarios and compression

EV-IMPLIED FINISH: **Unstable — see PF rows** *Recent EV trajectory does not support a single implied date — see the PF-scenario rows below for a productivity-bracketed range.*

Recent EV gradient is too unstable to extrapolate reliably — the forecast finish is 341 calendar days later than the schedule's stored date — a gap of 40% of the time left to run. A gap that large (over 30%) usually reflects a short-term burst or stall in progress, not a pace that will hold, so the forecast isn't dependable enough to show. The single-number EV-implied finish has been suppressed; the productivity-factor scenarios below give a defensible bracketed range against the stored finish (METHODOLOGY §5b.5).

IMPLIED PC DATES

Scenario	PF	Implied PC	vs stored
Current trajectory	from EV	—	see PF rows below

Scenario	PF	Implied PC	vs stored
Conservative	85%	2028-12-29	+183 days vs stored
Realistic ambition	95%	2028-09-18	+81 days vs stored
Stored (planned)	100%	2028-06-29	matches stored

Remaining-plan compression: 1.40× the demonstrated production rate — significant compression (required 0.113 vs demonstrated 0.080 pp/day; band thresholds 1.10 / 1.35 / 1.75 are heuristic calibration — a feasibility flag, not a determination). The remaining plan asks for roughly 40 % faster production than the recent demonstrated pace, sustained to completion — out-performance of a kind the recent history does not show. At the demonstrated rate the plan crosses the severe-compression threshold around 2027-04-03.

Indicative only. The PF rows apply the named productivity factor to remaining durations on labour activities (procurement / milestones are not scaled) and re-trace the longest path. They do not re-level resources, re-apply calendars, or re-optimise logic — use alongside a native P6 re-schedule for any contractual decision (METHODOLOGY §5b).

18 Period 2: Delay and change register

IDENTIFIED CHANGES: 5

The full register for this period is in the All Delay Events sheet of the Excel companion (see the note under the composition chart below); this section shows its composition. Each register row carries an Impact basis tag (matching the composition chart) so the reader can see whether its delay-days value is a directly-measured figure or a placeholder:

- Activity-level (measured) — Duration change and Progress shortfall events. The delay-days value is a directly-measured working-day figure (update duration minus baseline duration for duration changes, or days-behind-current-plan for progress events).
- Scope — upper bound — Added scope and Removed scope events. The activity's own planned duration is shown as an upper bound; the real delay contribution depends on whether the activity sits serially on the critical path, which this engine does not verify per event.
- Topology (engine-unresolved) — Logic change, Constraint change, and Calendar change events. These carry a 0 delay-days value because the engine cannot size each event's isolated contribution without a calendar-aware CPM pass per event (METHODOLOGY §5a).

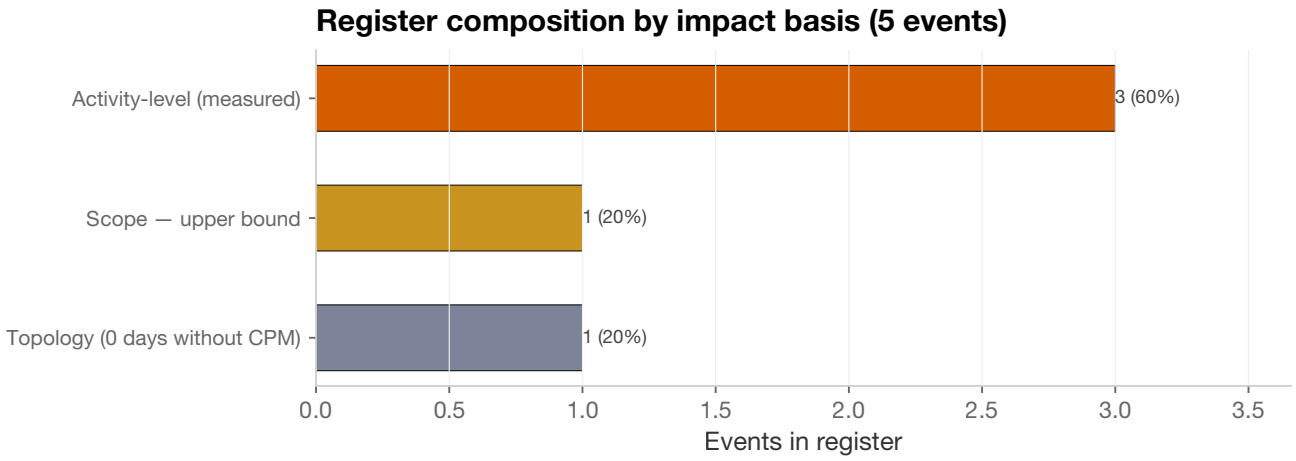
Positive delay values indicate delay to the project finish; negative values indicate acceleration. The Isolated contribution (wd) column gives, for each critical event, the working-day movement of the project finish when that event's change alone is reverted out of the update. It is a screening measure for triage, not an entitlement figure: it is subtractive and retrospective, so it is not a time impact analysis, which is additive and prospective (AACE MIP 3.6/3.7; CIOB §5.8.36, §5.8.40). The figures are isolated from one another and must not be summed (METHODOLOGY §5a.5). Events off the critical path show "—"; events whose category is not resolvable by the calendar- and constraint-agnostic trace (constraint / calendar changes) show "see note" — see METHODOLOGY §5a for the limitation. The Entitlement (prelim.) column carries a rule-based first-pass classification per SCL Protocol §10.4 (Employer risk / Contractor risk /

Neutral / Concurrent / Not assessed). The first-pass reads activity descriptions for cause-of-delay keywords and falls back to category-default rules where no keyword fires. Verify every classification against the contract, the variation register, NCRs, and documentary evidence before relying on it in any formal correspondence — the final call is a legal / contractual determination this tool does not make.

Composition by category:

- Duration change: 2
- Progress shortfall: 1
- Logic change: 1
- Added scope: 1

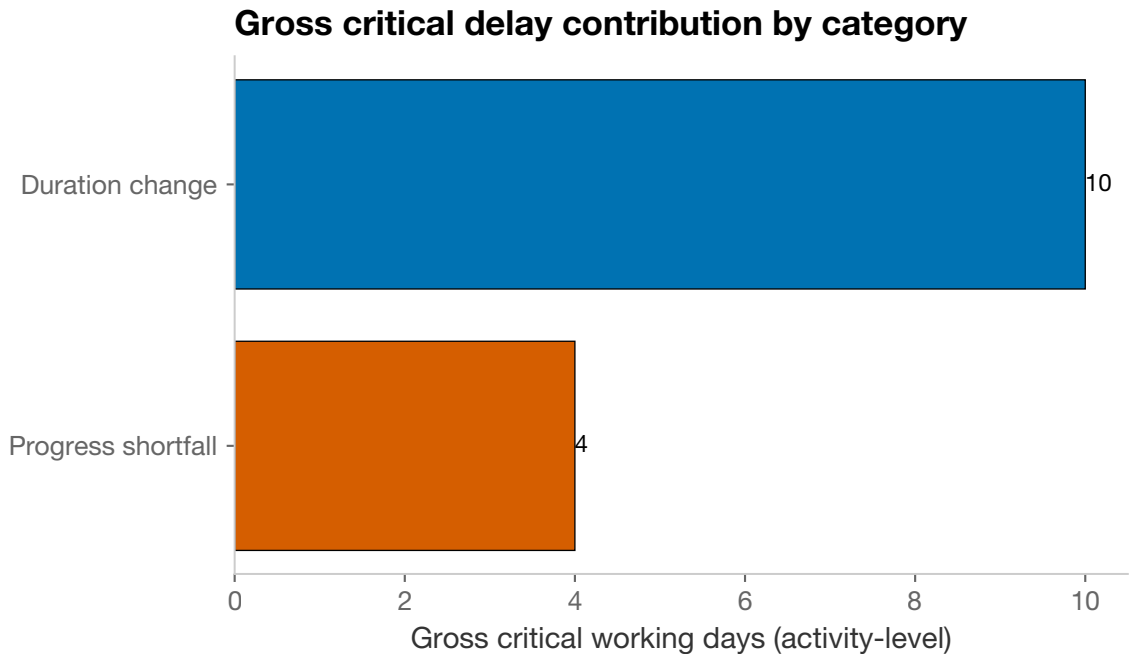
REGISTER COMPOSITION



Register split by the three Impact basis buckets defined above — Activity-level (measured), Scope (upper bound), and Topology (0 without CPM). Bar width shows the event count in each bucket; percentages sum to 100 across the register.

The full register for this period (5 events) is in the All Delay Events sheet of the Excel companion — filter the Period column to P2. The composition chart above and the cumulative waterfall below summarise the register's shape; the Brief layer's WBS-impact decomposition names the packages where action is warranted.

GROSS CRITICAL DELAY CONTRIBUTION BY CATEGORY

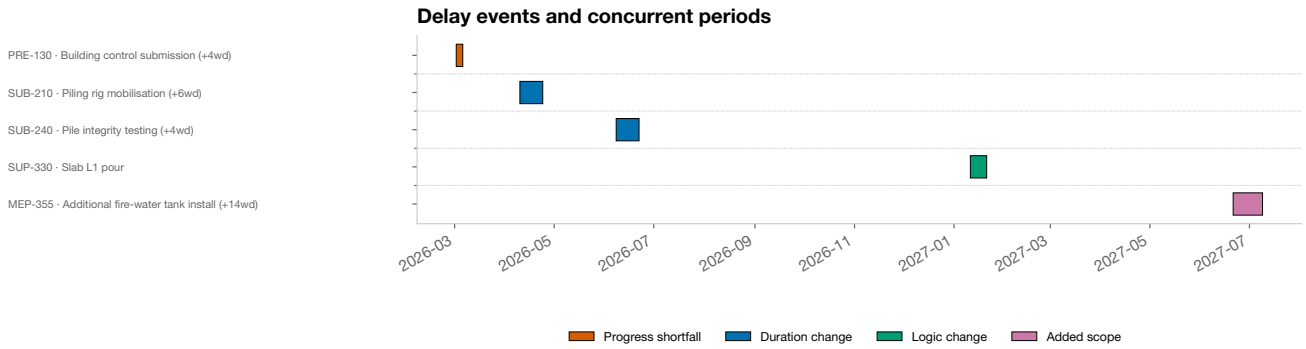


Each category's gross critical contribution (activity-level). This double-counts along critical chains and excludes acceleration and float absorption, so it is not the net finish delay. Excludes topology events whose impact is not quantified.

19 Period 2: Delay timeline

Timeline visualisation of delay events plotted against the project schedule. Events are coloured by category; concurrent-delay windows are shaded.

DELAY EVENTS AND CONCURRENT PERIODS



20 Period 2: Concurrent delay

This section lists time windows where two or more independent critical delay events overlap. The "net impact" column shows the delay days that flow through to the project completion date under the methodology named in the disclosure at the top of the report; the "absorbed" column shows delay days that would otherwise have been counted twice and are removed from the total.

The delay register contains 3 measurable critical events. None met the SCL §10.4 independence test for concurrency — the events are either causally linked in the schedule network (one activity is upstream of the other in either the baseline or the update) or their time windows do not overlap. This is a defensible zero, not an absence of analysis: SCL true concurrency requires two or more independent critical chains contending for the finish during the same period. Where a schedule shows a single dominant delay chain — for example a vendor procurement sequence or a commissioning chain — the events on that chain are causally linked and correctly excluded. Where two or more independent chains exist, this section will populate with the windows during which they overlap. Review the delay register and the schedule logic to confirm the chain structure is expected.

21 Period 3: What happened · Why · Where to investigate

> COMPLETION MOVEMENT: **−5 working days**
> *The only delay figure is the completion movement; the panel below splits it into activity-level drivers and topology signals — diagnostics, not competing delay totals.*

Traced critical path differs from stored flag on 68 activities

An independent forward/backward pass on the update schedule produced a different critical-path set to the file's stored Activity.is_critical flags on 68 activities. Common causes: stale total-float values (schedule not recalculated after the last edit), retained-logic vs progress-override calculation mode, or constraint-driven criticality the V1 trace does not model. The engine used the traced path for every delay attribution downstream of this section — divergences therefore propagate into the delay register, the criticality flags on specific events, and the isolated contribution figures. Review the divergence before relying on the numbers.

What happened. The project-finish date pulled forward by +5 working days between the baseline and the update.

Why. The engine logged 2 activity-level events — progress behind plan, duration extensions, and scope additions — broken down by category in the table below. Each activity is measured on its own, so the categories are a churn and structural signal of where movement arose, not a project delay total: parallel paths and float-absorbed slip both count here, and neither adds to the completion movement above. Read them as a map of where pressure built up and as the denominator for the WBS rollup that follows.

Where to investigate. No topology edits were identified between the schedules.

What happened is the authoritative project-level movement. The activity-level drivers and topology signals below show where and how it arose — each measured on its own, so they are diagnostics rather than additional delay totals, and are not expected to sum to the completion movement. See METHODOLOGY §5a.

QUANTIFIED DRIVERS (WORKING DAYS BY CATEGORY)

Category	Events	Working days
Duration changes	2	−5 working days

22 Period 3: Float-path risk

NEAR-CRITICAL PATHS: **3** *sub-critical or parallel-critical, within 20 working days of the controlling path (primary driving path shown separately as rank 1; full list in the Excel appendix).*

What this section answers: where else forward risk is concentrated besides the controlling chain. Each row is an alternative chain to the project endpoint that's within 20 working days of the critical path; any of them could become controlling with a small slip.

2 sub-critical paths within 20 working days of critical, plus 1 additional zero-float chain parallel to the primary driving path — a delay on any of them could shift the controlling path. Rank 1 in the table below is the primary critical path for reference.

TOP 3 FLOAT PATHS

#	Float	Activities	Envelope	Driving activity	Branches from
1	0 wd	58	2026-03-23 → 2028-06-22	SUB-110 — Bulk excavation Zone A	—
2	0 wd	42 (9 unique)	2026-11-24 → 2028-06-22	SUP-210 — Column starter bars L3	Path 1 at MEP-130
3	5 wd	30 (8 unique)	2027-02-24 → 2028-06-22	MEP-210 — Plant room frame and pads	Path 1 at FIT-160

Top 3 of 4 shown — the full 5-path table and the float-path overlay chart are in the Narrative layer.

23 Period 3: Completion forecast, PF scenarios and compression

EV-IMPLIED FINISH: **Unstable — see PF rows** *Recent EV trajectory does not support a single implied date — see the PF-scenario rows below for a productivity-bracketed range.*

Recent EV gradient is too unstable to extrapolate reliably — the forecast finish is 378 calendar days later than the schedule's stored date — a gap of 47% of the time left to run. A gap that large (over 30%) usually reflects a short-term burst or stall in progress, not a pace that will hold, so the forecast isn't dependable enough to show. The single-number EV-implied finish has been suppressed; the productivity-factor scenarios below give a defensible bracketed range against the stored finish (METHODOLOGY §5b.5).

IMPLIED PC DATES

Scenario	PF	Implied PC	vs stored
Current trajectory	from EV	—	see PF rows below

Scenario	PF	Implied PC	vs stored
Conservative	85%	2028-12-14	+175 days vs stored
Realistic ambition	95%	2028-09-07	+77 days vs stored
Stored (planned)	100%	2028-06-22	matches stored

Remaining-plan compression: 1.47× the demonstrated production rate — significant compression (required 0.116 vs demonstrated 0.079 pp/day; band thresholds 1.10 / 1.35 / 1.75 are heuristic calibration — a feasibility flag, not a determination). The remaining plan asks for roughly 47 % faster production than the recent demonstrated pace, sustained to completion — out-performance of a kind the recent history does not show. At the demonstrated rate the plan crosses the severe-compression threshold around 2027-02-05.

Indicative only. The PF rows apply the named productivity factor to remaining durations on labour activities (procurement / milestones are not scaled) and re-trace the longest path. They do not re-level resources, re-apply calendars, or re-optimise logic — use alongside a native P6 re-schedule for any contractual decision (METHODOLOGY §5b).

24 Period 3: Delay and change register

IDENTIFIED CHANGES: 2

The full register for this period is in the All Delay Events sheet of the Excel companion (see the note under the composition chart below); this section shows its composition. Each register row carries an Impact basis tag (matching the composition chart) so the reader can see whether its delay-days value is a directly-measured figure or a placeholder:

- Activity-level (measured) — Duration change and Progress shortfall events. The delay-days value is a directly-measured working-day figure (update duration minus baseline duration for duration changes, or days-behind-current-plan for progress events).
- Scope — upper bound — Added scope and Removed scope events. The activity's own planned duration is shown as an upper bound; the real delay contribution depends on whether the activity sits serially on the critical path, which this engine does not verify per event.
- Topology (engine-unresolved) — Logic change, Constraint change, and Calendar change events. These carry a 0 delay-days value because the engine cannot size each event's isolated contribution without a calendar-aware CPM pass per event (METHODOLOGY §5a).

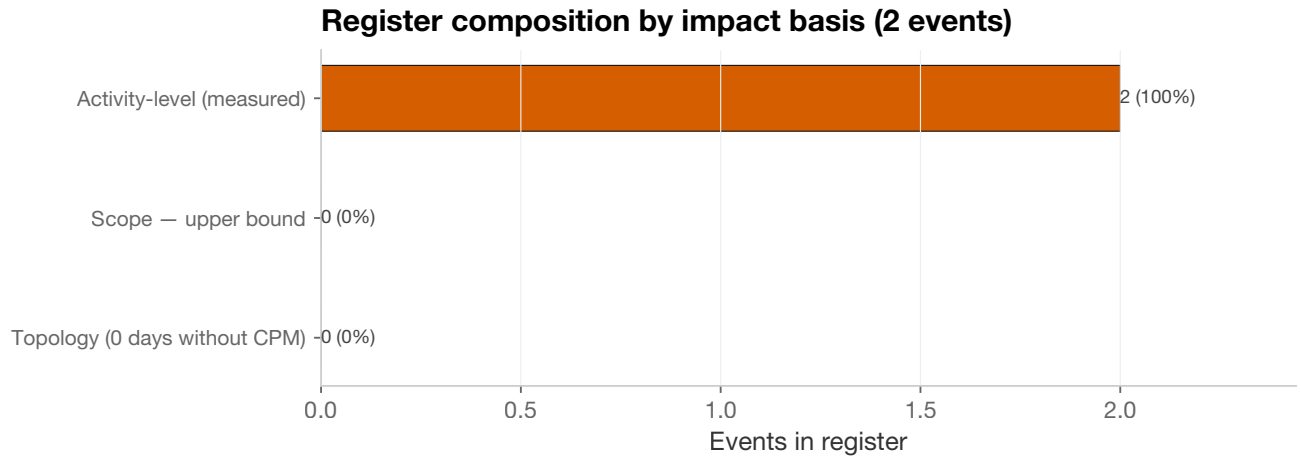
Positive delay values indicate delay to the project finish; negative values indicate acceleration. The Isolated contribution (wd) column gives, for each critical event, the working-day movement of the project finish when that event's change alone is reverted out of the update. It is a screening measure for triage, not an entitlement figure: it is subtractive and retrospective, so it is not a time impact analysis, which is additive and prospective (AACE MIP 3.6/3.7; CIOB §5.8.36, §5.8.40). The figures are isolated from one another and must not be summed (METHODOLOGY §5a.5). Events off the critical path show "—"; events whose category is not resolvable by the calendar- and constraint-agnostic trace (constraint / calendar changes) show "see note" — see METHODOLOGY §5a for the limitation. The Entitlement (prelim.) column carries a rule-based first-pass classification per SCL Protocol §10.4 (Employer risk / Contractor risk /

Neutral / Concurrent / Not assessed). The first-pass reads activity descriptions for cause-of-delay keywords and falls back to category-default rules where no keyword fires. Verify every classification against the contract, the variation register, NCRs, and documentary evidence before relying on it in any formal correspondence — the final call is a legal / contractual determination this tool does not make.

Composition by category:

- Duration change: 2

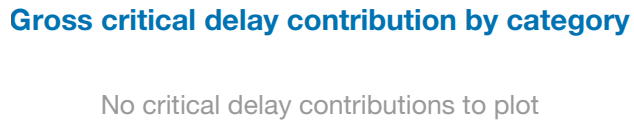
REGISTER COMPOSITION



Register split by the three Impact basis buckets defined above — Activity-level (measured), Scope (upper bound), and Topology (0 without CPM). Bar width shows the event count in each bucket; percentages sum to 100 across the register.

The full register for this period (2 events) is in the All Delay Events sheet of the Excel companion — filter the Period column to P3. The composition chart above and the cumulative waterfall below summarise the register's shape; the Brief layer's WBS-impact decomposition names the packages where action is warranted.

GROSS CRITICAL DELAY CONTRIBUTION BY CATEGORY

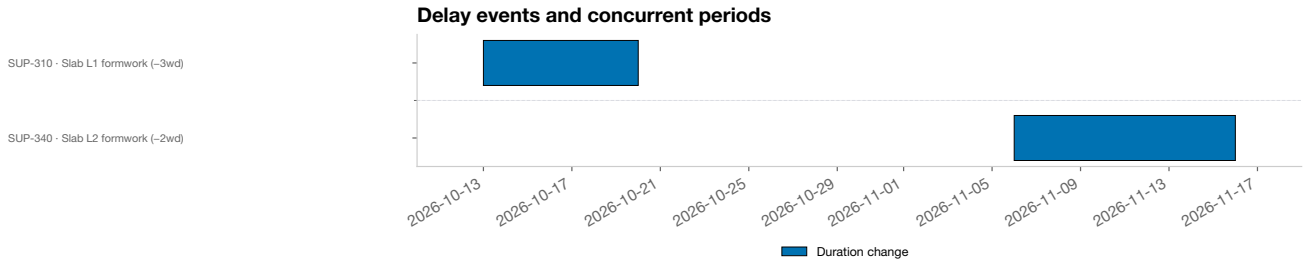


Each category's gross critical contribution (activity-level). This double-counts along critical chains and excludes acceleration and float absorption, so it is not the net finish delay. Excludes topology events whose impact is not quantified.

25 Period 3: Delay timeline

Timeline visualisation of delay events plotted against the project schedule. Events are coloured by category; concurrent-delay windows are shaded.

DELAY EVENTS AND CONCURRENT PERIODS



26 Period 3: Concurrent delay

This section lists time windows where two or more independent critical delay events overlap. The "net impact" column shows the delay days that flow through to the project completion date under the methodology named in the disclosure at the top of the report; the "absorbed" column shows delay days that would otherwise have been counted twice and are removed from the total.

The delay register contains 1 critical event(s), of which 1 carry a measurable delay in days.

Concurrent delay analysis requires at least two independent, measurable critical events overlapping in time.

FULL FORENSIC RECORD

Forensic appendix

Full evidence, registers, methodology, standards citations.

27 Methodology

This report applies the same Delay Analysis treatment to each consecutive pair of schedules in the series and aggregates the results. The Brief layer's cumulative delay profile reports one authoritative figure — observed cumulative delay; the engine's per-period attribution is carried by the period-by-period waterfall and the per-period appendix detail, not by a second Brief column. The distinction between the two is load-bearing.

Observed cumulative delay is derived from the project-finish date stored on each schedule, measured in working days from the first schedule's finish using the first schedule's default calendar. It reflects what actually happened to the completion date and is the authoritative top-line figure for the series. It is independent of how the engine attributes delay to specific events.

Engine-attributed delay is the running sum of each consecutive pair's attributed delay — the figure shown by the period-by-period waterfall. It subtracts concurrent absorption per the named concurrency methodology, so it answers a different question than the observed movement: it shows what share of the movement the engine could attribute to specific delay events at the activity level. Where it diverges materially from the observed movement, treat the observed figure as authoritative and read the per-period decomposition (in the appendix) for the structural shifts the engine could not size without a calendar-aware CPM pass per event (METHODOLOGY §5a).

Concurrent delay handling. Each period applies the named concurrency strategy to decide which overlapping critical events drive the period's engine-attributed delay. The strategy is fixed across the series — switching mid-series would invalidate the running attributed sum. The disclosure at the top of the report names the strategy in force; review the alternative listed there if the contract calls for a different approach.

Concurrency criticality test (approximation note). Within each period, criticality for concurrency-candidate selection is evaluated as the union of baseline-side and update-side critical-path membership. This is a snapshot-level approximation of "critical during the overlap window" — a precise window-level test would require a CPM walk per overlap interval, which is outside V1 scope. The approximation will under-detect concurrency in cases where an activity was on the critical path only during a sub-window of the overlap and not at either snapshot date; this is a known limitation.

As-built critical path. This V1 series report does not produce a single stitched as-built critical path across the update series. The substitute is to read each period's delay register (in this Appendix), where critical events are flagged in the Critical column and represent the chain of activities driving the finish during that period. A reader can stitch the as-built CP manually by tracking which activity IDs appear as critical in successive periods. Producing a single stitched as-built CP timeline as a Brief-layer section is on the V1.1 roadmap.

Per-period appendix sections. Each period below emits the full Comparison-report appendix view: three-part decomposition, scope-change WBS clustering, float-path analysis on the post-period schedule, PF completion scenarios, the full delay register with cumulative waterfall, the delay timeline, and the concurrent-delay analysis. Section ids and chart ids are namespaced by period number so each period stands on its own.

28 Scheduling options

Schedule calculated under Retained Logic

Retained Logic preserves the original network sequence through out-of-sequence progress — a partially-complete activity still waits for its predecessors to finish before continuing. This is the conservative, forensic-friendly default.

Total float calculated using finish float

Total float can be computed relative to the earliest start, the latest finish, or the lower of the two — P6 stores the project's choice here for disclosure on any report that quotes float values.

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Full methodology: schedulelens.com/methodology