PROJECT

SL-DEMO

2026-04-12

TOTAL PROGRAMME FINISH MOVEMENT (OBSERVED)

+17 calendar days

+13 working days on the project's default calendar. Difference between first and latest project finish.

TRAJECTORY

2 / 3

Periods that slipped (1 recovered, 0 flat) — deteriorating overall.

WORST PERIOD

+14 calendar days

Largest single-period slip — P2, to SL-DEMO (2026-03-06) (+10 working days on the project's default calendar).

CRITICAL-PATH ACTIVITIES

73

On the latest update's critical path.

FIRST UPDATE

2026-01-05

LATEST UPDATE

2026-04-09

3 calendar days ago.

LATEST PROGRAMME FINISH

2028-06-29

Practical Completion · same date as contract finish.

LATEST CONTRACT FINISH

2028-06-29

Practical Completion · 0 wd float. Moved +17 calendar days since the baseline.

Day figures are calendar days unless marked as working days. Working-day figures follow the calendar assigned to the activity concerned; see Methodology (§35).

Analytical aid for schedule review — not an expert determination or legal advice. Findings should be reviewed by a qualified delay analyst before being relied upon in formal contract correspondence.

Ref. series-1-1

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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.

Float and criticality are the source scheduling tool's own, as recorded in the file. The tool runs its own calendar-aware critical-path pass to fill a gap where the source recorded no float on incomplete work, and to measure change between two schedules. That pass is an analytical recompute, not a substitute for re-scheduling in P6 or MS Project: it does not level resources, force Expected Finish or imposed-finish dates, or work at sub-day precision. It 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

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 substitute for an as-built CP synthesis.

Brief

FOR THE PROJECT DIRECTOR Severity-coded status headlines, top risks, what to act on.

01 Executive summary

> The programme finish has moved 17 calendar days (13 working days) later than the baseline, driven by a deteriorating trajectory where two of the three reporting periods slipped. The movement is concentrated in Period 2, which recorded the largest single-period slip of 14 calendar days, while the subsequent pull-in in Period 3 did not offset the earlier delay. Confidence in the critical path analysis is limited because the series-level as-built critical path was not produced, meaning the specific activities driving the finish movement cannot be fully verified. The per-period summary table provides the detailed breakdown of observed movements and critical event counts for each reporting interval.

02 Signals

Float consumed (series)	3 wd median	peak per-activity float erosion in a period (gross per-period shown in the table)	→ §07
Forecast finishes that happened	2 of 2 finished	34-day period; 1 of 1 flagged critical	→ §28
Slowest period	SPIt 0.88	2026-03-06 → 2026-04-09: 30 of 34 days of baseline work earned.	→ §08

03 Cumulative delay profile

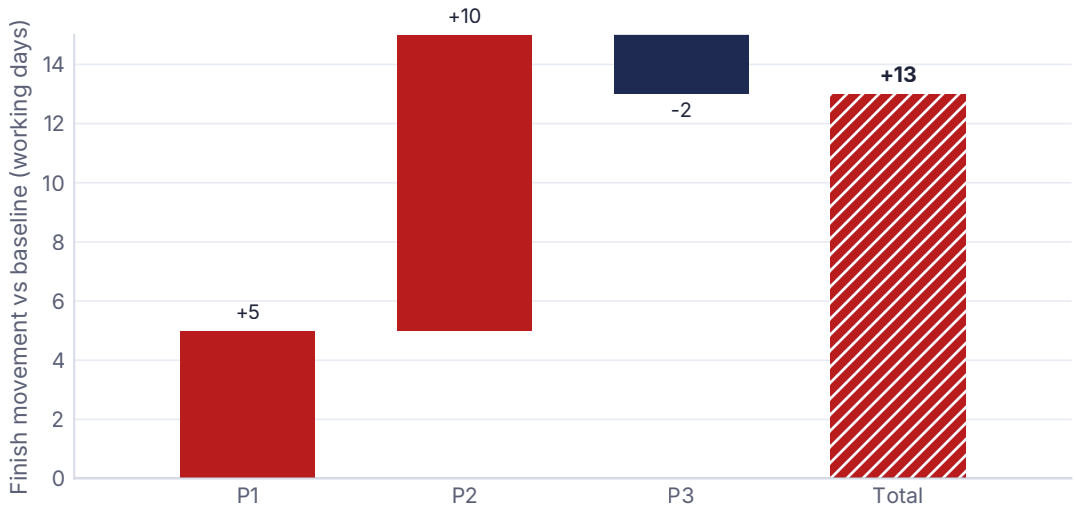
The observed cumulative delay, the project finish's movement from the first schedule to each update, is the authoritative measure; what the engine tied to critical activities is in the per-period detail.

PER-UPDATE PROGRESSION

Seq	Role	Name	Data date	Contract finish	Programme finish	Observed cum. delay
1	Baseline	SL-DEMO	2026-01-05	2028-06-12	2028-06-12	0 calendar days
2	Update 1	SL-DEMO	2026-02-04	2028-06-19	2028-06-19	+7 calendar days
3	Update 2	SL-DEMO	2026-03-06	2028-07-03	2028-07-03	+21 calendar days
4	Update 3	SL-DEMO	2026-04-09	2028-06-29	2028-06-29	+17 calendar days

Contract finish is the activity you identified as contractual completion (— where none was identified or it is not in that update). Role identifies each snapshot; the project name may repeat across updates.

PERIOD-BY-PERIOD DELAY WATERFALL



Each bar is that period's movement in the observed finish, starting from the previous running total. Red is the finish slipping, navy the finish coming in, grey no movement. The hatched final bar is the total the bars add up to: the observed cumulative delay.

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

PROGRAMME FINISH MOVEMENT (OBSERVED, SERIES): **+17 calendar days** *The only delay figure is the programme finish movement. The activity-level drivers and topology signals are diagnostics, not expected to sum to it.*

The programme finish moved 17 calendar days later across the series, which stands as the authoritative delay figure. The activity-level drivers that provide a churn and structural signal of where this movement arose are detailed in the "Quantified drivers across the series" section. These diagnostics measure each activity in isolation, meaning parallel paths and float-absorbed

slip are recorded without summing to the project finish movement. The "Where to investigate" table identifies topology edits such as logic and constraint changes, noting that the engine cannot size their isolated working-day impact without a calendar-aware CPM pass per event. The Superstructure package is highlighted as a primary area for review, containing one logic edit and one event change.

TOP 1 WBS PACKAGES FOR TOPOLOGY EDITS ACROSS THE SERIES

WBS package	Events	Logic	Constraint	Calendar
Superstructure	1	1	0	0

05 What to do next

1 question for the programme's author, none critical. In §34: 1 to clarify.

Narrative

FOR THE PLANNER OR DELAY ANALYST Supporting analysis, schedule comparison, driving-path detail.

06 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. The baseline is fixed for the whole series: every snapshot's finish is measured against the baseline.

COVERAGE

Item	Detail
Schedules analysed	4 (1 baseline + 3 update(s))
Comparison periods	3 (consecutive snapshot-to-snapshot)
Baseline eras	1 (single fixed baseline)

07 Float erosion across updates

FLOAT CONSUMED (SERIES): **3 wd median** *peak per-activity float erosion in a period (gross per-period shown in the table)*

Whether near-critical paths are burning float across the series, before it reaches the completion date. See Methodology (§35).

FLOAT CONSUMED BY UPDATE PERIOD

Update	Median / activity	Activities eroding	Gross (period)	Status
SL-DEMO (2026-02-04)	0 wd	0	0 wd	—
SL-DEMO (2026-03-06)	3 wd	9	27 wd	—
SL-DEMO (2026-04-09)	2 wd	27	54 wd	—

08 Pace against the baseline, by period

> **SLOWEST PERIOD:** **SPIt 0.88** *2026-03-06 → 2026-04-09: 30 of 34 days of baseline work earned.*

Each row is one period between updates, measured against the baseline governing it (Earned Schedule, PMI Standard for EVM, 2019, §4.4). "Baseline days earned" is how far the work done in the period moved along the baseline's plan, out of the days that passed: an SPIt of 1.00 kept the baseline's pace, 0.50 delivered half of it. The pace to date is the cumulative figure each update's forecast uses. The last column is the pace that update's programme finish required of the remaining work (TSPIed); NDIA flags a gap over 0.10 from the pace to date (Predictive Measures Guide, 2025, §2.6.2). The required pace rose from 0.97 to 0.98.

EARNED SCHEDULE PACE BY PERIOD

Period	Baseline days earned	SPIt, period	SPIt, to date	Required to meet programme finish
2026-02-04 → 2026-03-06	31 of 30	1.03	1.01	0.97
2026-03-06 → 2026-04-09	30 of 34	0.88	0.96	0.98

09 Completion trajectory — supporting charts

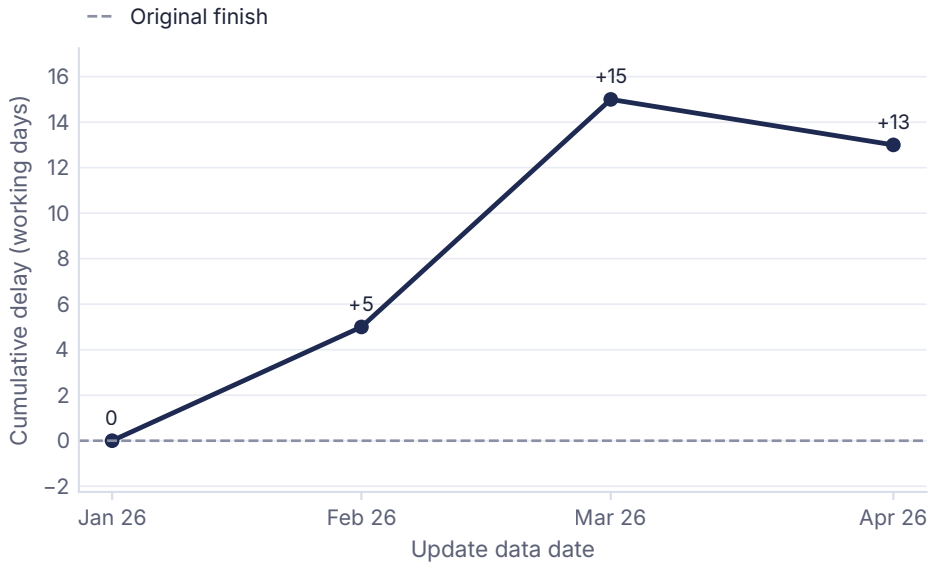
The per-period detail behind the cumulative delay profile: each period's finish movement, the completion trajectory S-curve, and every datable delay event across the series on one calendar.

PER-PERIOD SUMMARY

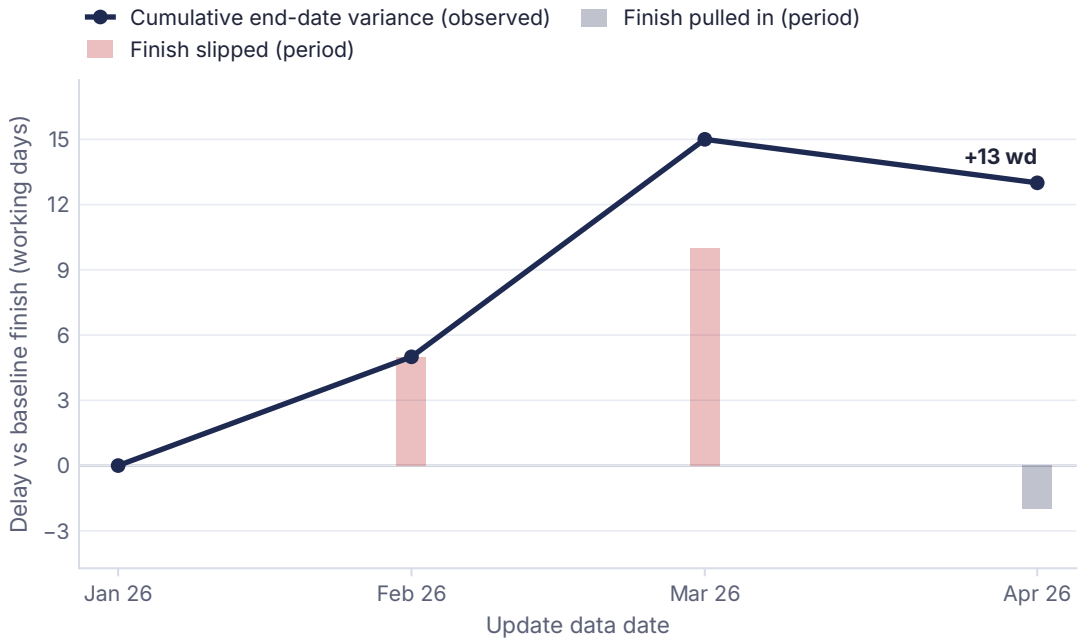
Period	Schedules	Observed Δ	Critical events	Concurrent periods
P1	Baseline → Update 1	+7 calendar days	1	0
P2	Update 1 → Update 2	+14 calendar days	3	0
P3	Update 2 → Update 3	−4 calendar days	1	0

Observed Δ is the project-finish movement within the period (calendar 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.

COMPLETION TRAJECTORY

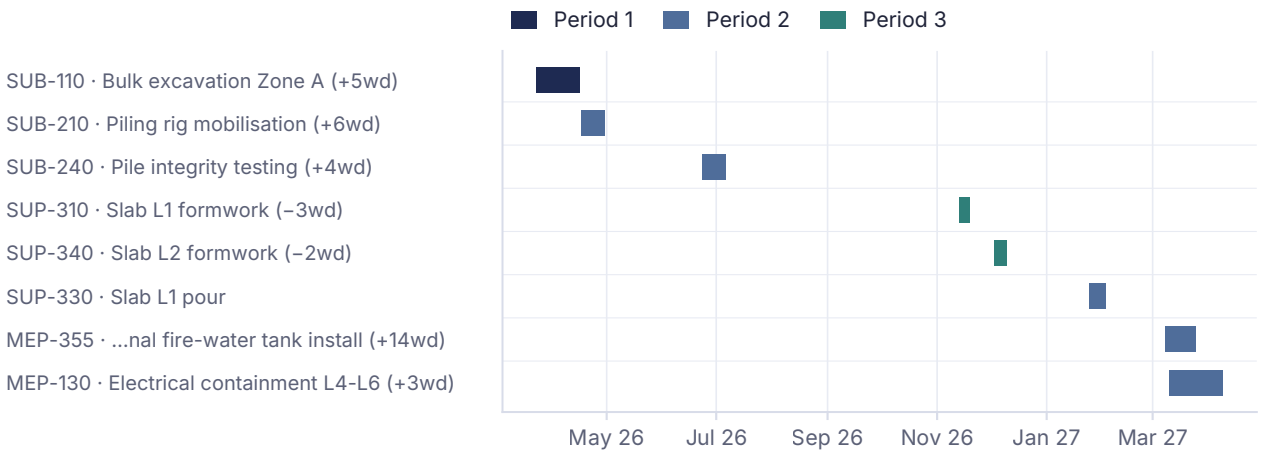


SCHEDULE DELAY OVER TIME



Observed cumulative end-date variance (project-finish movement vs the baseline — authoritative), with bars for each period's finish movement: slipped (red) or pulled in (navy). They reconcile by construction (the bars are the first difference of the line).

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.

10 Execution by period (CEI)

For each period: of the activities the earlier update forecast to finish (or start) before the later update's data date, how many the later update records as done. A percentage is shown only where at least 30 were forecast.

EXECUTION BY PERIOD

Period	Data dates	Days	Finishes	Starts	Critical finishes
1	05 Jan 2026 → 04 Feb 2026	30	3 of 3	6 of 6	1 of 1
2	04 Feb 2026 → 06 Mar 2026	30	7 of 7	6 of 6	2 of 2
3	06 Mar 2026 → 09 Apr 2026	34	2 of 2	3 of 3	1 of 1

11 Quantified drivers across the series

Activity-level drivers summed by category over every period. Each activity is measured on its own, so the rows are not a delay total and are not expected to sum to the programme finish movement. See Methodology (§35).

QUANTIFIED DRIVERS (WORKING DAYS BY CATEGORY, SERIES TOTAL)

Category	Events	Working days
Added scope (upper bound)	1	+14 working days
Duration changes	6	+13 working days

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

> PROGRAMME FINISH MOVEMENT: **+7 calendar days** *+5 working days on the project's default calendar. The only delay figure is the programme finish movement; the panel below splits it into activity-level drivers and topology signals — diagnostics, not competing delay totals.*

What happened. The project-finish date moved 7 calendar days (5 working days) later between the earlier schedule and the update.

Why. The engine logged 1 activity-level event, by category in the table below: a map of where movement arose, not a delay total.

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

The drivers and topology signals below are diagnostics, each measured on its own: they are not expected to sum to the programme finish movement. See Methodology (§35).

QUANTIFIED DRIVERS (WORKING DAYS BY CATEGORY)

Category	Events	Working days
Duration changes	1	5 working days

13 Period 1: Period hit rate (CEI)

> FORECAST FINISHES THAT HAPPENED: **3 of 3 finished** *30-day period; 1 of 1 flagged critical*

Of the 3 activities the earlier schedule (data date 5 Jan 2026) forecast to finish before 4 Feb 2026, 3 had finished by the update, over 30 days; 1 of the 1 it flagged critical did. Shown as a count: fewer than 30 activities were forecast in this period.

Starts: of the 6 activities it forecast to start in the period, 6 had started.

14 Period 1: Float-path risk

NEAR-CRITICAL PATHS: 9 *sub-critical or parallel-critical, within 20 working days of the controlling path.*

Where else forward risk sits: alternative chains to the project end within 20 working days of the critical path. See Methodology (§35).

9 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	71	2026-01-12 → 2028-06-19	PRE-120 — Planning permission approval	—
2	7 wd	72 (4 unique)	2026-02-09 → 2028-06-19	PRE-210 — Site mobilisation	Path 1 at SUB-110
3	8 wd	47 (3 unique)	2026-11-19 → 2028-06-19	SUP-210 — Column starter bars L3	Path 1 at SUP-410

Top 3 of 10 paths shown (the primary driving path plus 9 near-critical) — the full 5-path table and the float-path overlay chart are in Float paths — detail; every path is in the Excel appendix.

15 Period 1: Completion forecast (Earned Schedule)

EARNED SCHEDULE FINISH: 2028-06-27 *Earned Schedule at the pace to date (SPIt 0.98), measured against SL-DEMO. Programme finish: 2028-06-19.*

Measured against the approved baseline (SL-DEMO, finishing 2028-06-12), the work done by the data date (2026-02-04) was planned to be done by 2026-02-04: on the baseline. That is a schedule performance index (SPIt) of 0.98. At that pace the baseline's planned duration (889 days from 2026-01-05) runs to 2028-06-27. Earned Schedule measures the rate of work (PMI Standard for EVM, 2019, §4.4); it is not a reschedule. The programme's own finish is 2028-06-19. Work is weighted by the baseline's original durations.

COMPLETION FORECAST

	Basis	Finish	vs programme
Programme finish	your programme	2028-06-19	—
Earned Schedule, pace to date	SPIt 0.98	2028-06-27	+8 days vs programme

To finish by the programme's own date (2028-06-19), the remaining 859 days of baseline work must be done in 866 days: a required pace (TSPIed) of 0.99 days of baseline work per day, against 0.98 achieved so far (SPIt). The required pace is within 0.10 of the pace achieved, which NDIA reads as in line with performance to date (NDIA Predictive Measures Guide, 2025, §2.6.2).

16 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 earlier schedule 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 (see Methodology (§35)).

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, so it is not a time impact analysis, which is additive (AACE MIP 3.6/3.7; CIOB §5.8.36) and, as the CIOB Guide uses the term, prospective (CIOB §5.8.40). The figures are isolated from one another and must not be summed (see Methodology (§35)). 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 (§35) for the limitation. The Entitlement (prelim.) column carries a rule-based first-pass classification: Employer risk or Contractor risk (the SCL Protocol's two event types), or 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

The one identified change is activity-level, so there is no composition to chart.

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.

All 5 working days of critical delay come from one category (Duration change), so there is no breakdown to chart.

17 Period 1: Delay timeline

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

One delay event, so no timeline: Bulk excavation Zone A (duration change, 23 Mar 2026 to 16 Apr 2026).

18 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.

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

> **PROGRAMME FINISH MOVEMENT:** **+14 calendar days** *+10 working days on the project's default calendar. The only delay figure is the programme finish movement; the panel below splits it into activity-level drivers and topology signals — diagnostics, not competing delay totals.*

What happened. The project-finish date moved 14 calendar days (10 working days) later between the earlier schedule and the update.

Why. The engine logged 4 activity-level events, by category in the table below: a map of where movement arose, not a delay total.

Where to investigate. A further 1 topology event (logic, constraint or calendar edits) sits across 1 WBS package. They show where the schedule was rewired between earlier schedule and update, not how many days each edit added: sizing one needs a calendar-aware CPM pass per event. See Methodology (§35).

How to read this section: see Period 1: What happened · Why · Where to investigate.

QUANTIFIED DRIVERS (WORKING DAYS BY CATEGORY)

Category	Events	Working days
Duration changes	3	13 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

20 Period 2: Period hit rate (CEI)

> FORECAST FINISHES THAT HAPPENED: **7 of 7 finished** *30-day period; 2 of 2 flagged critical*

Of the 7 activities the earlier schedule (data date 4 Feb 2026) forecast to finish before 6 Mar 2026, 7 had finished by the update, over 30 days; 2 of the 2 it flagged critical did. Shown as a count: fewer than 30 activities were forecast in this period.

Starts: of the 6 activities it forecast to start in the period, 6 had started.

21 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.

22 Period 2: Float-path risk

NEAR-CRITICAL PATHS: **8** *sub-critical or parallel-critical, within 20 working days of the controlling path.*

Where else forward risk sits: alternative chains to the project end within 20 working days of the critical path. See Methodology (§35).

8 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	69	2026-03-02 → 2028-07-03	PRE-140 — Building control approval	—
2	7 wd	69 (1 unique)	2026-03-06 → 2028-07-03	PRE-250 — Site security and CCTV	Path 1 at SUB-110
3	7 wd	35 (8 unique)	2026-10-26 → 2028-07-03	MEP-110 — Main intake and switchgear	Path 1 at FIT-110

Top 3 of 9 paths shown (the primary driving path plus 8 near-critical) — the full 5-path table and the float-path overlay chart are in Float paths — detail; every path is in the Excel appendix.

23 Period 2: Completion forecast (Earned Schedule)

EARNED SCHEDULE FINISH: **2028-06-06**
Earned Schedule at the pace to date (SPIt 1.01), measured against SL-DEMO. Programme finish: 2028-07-03.

Measured against the approved baseline (SL-DEMO, finishing 2028-06-12), the work done by the data date (2026-03-06) was planned to be done by 2026-03-06: on the baseline. That is a schedule performance index (SPIt) of 1.01. At that pace the baseline's planned duration (889 days from 2026-01-05) runs to 2028-06-06. Over the 30 days since 2026-02-04 the project earned 31 days of the baseline's planned work (SPIt 1.03); at that pace the remaining 829 days of baseline work would take about 2 years. Earned Schedule measures the rate of work (PMI Standard for EVM, 2019, §4.4); it is not a reschedule. The programme's own finish is 2028-07-03. Work is weighted by the baseline's original durations.

COMPLETION FORECAST

	Basis	Finish	vs programme
Programme finish	your programme	2028-07-03	—
Earned Schedule, pace to date	SPIt 1.01	2028-06-06	-27 days vs programme

To finish by the programme's own date (2028-07-03), the remaining 829 days of baseline work must be done in 850 days: a required pace (TSPIed) of 0.97 days of baseline work per day, against 1.01 achieved so far (SPIt). The required pace is within 0.10 of the pace achieved, which NDIA reads as in line with performance to date (NDIA Predictive Measures Guide, 2025, §2.6.2).

24 Period 2: Delay and change register

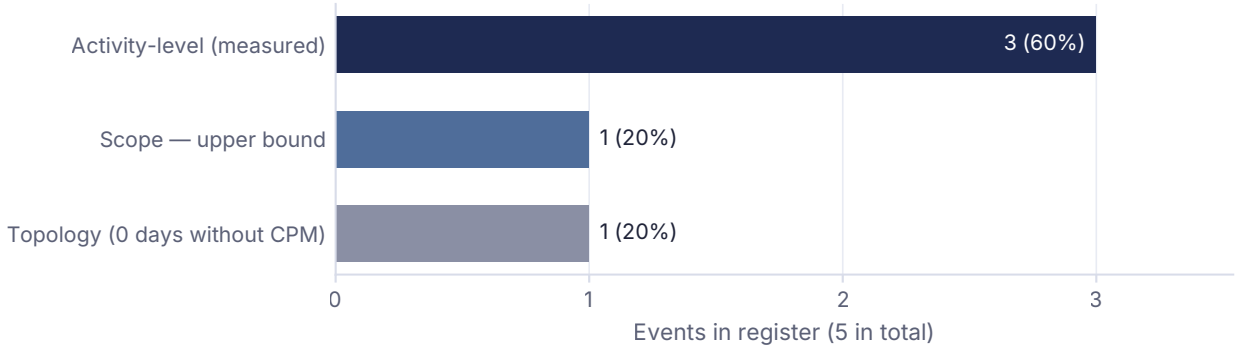
IDENTIFIED CHANGES: 5

How to read this section: see Period 1: Delay and change register.

Composition by category:

- Duration change: 3
- 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.

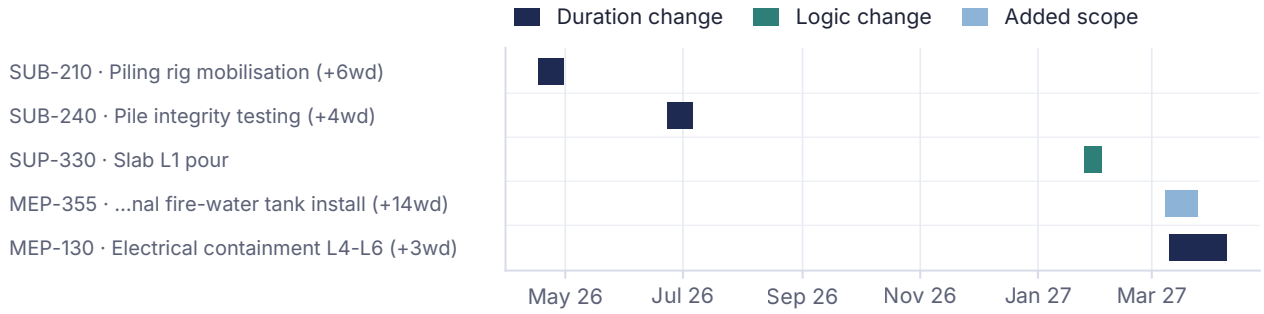
The full register for this period (5 events) is in the All Delay Events sheet of the Excel companion — filter the Period column to P2. The composition chart above and the cumulative waterfall below summarise the register's shape; the Brief layer's WBS-impact decomposition names the packages where action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

All 10 working days of critical delay come from one category (Duration change), so there is no breakdown to chart.

25 Period 2: Delay timeline

How to read this section: see Period 1: Delay timeline.

DELAY EVENTS AND CONCURRENT PERIODS



26 Period 2: Concurrent delay

How to read this section: see Period 1: Concurrent delay.

The delay register contains 2 measurable critical events. None met this engine's test for concurrency — the events are either causally linked in the schedule network (one activity is upstream of the other in either the earlier schedule or the update) or their time windows do not overlap. This is a defensible zero, not an absence of analysis: under the SCL Protocol (§10.5) delays are concurrent only if each causes Delay to Completion, which on a network means 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.

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

> **PROGRAMME FINISH MOVEMENT:** **−4 calendar days** *−2 working days on the project's default calendar. The only delay figure is the programme finish movement; the panel below splits it into activity-level drivers and topology signals — diagnostics, not competing delay totals.*

What happened. The project-finish date moved 4 calendar days (2 working days) earlier between the earlier schedule and the update.

Why. The engine logged 2 activity-level events, by category in the table below: a map of where movement arose, not a delay total.

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

How to read this section: see Period 1: What happened · Why · Where to investigate.

QUANTIFIED DRIVERS (WORKING DAYS BY CATEGORY)

Category	Events	Working days
Duration changes	2	5 working days

28 Period 3: Period hit rate (CEI)

FORECAST FINISHES THAT HAPPENED: **2 of 2 finished** *34-day period; 1 of 1 flagged critical*

Of the 2 activities the earlier schedule (data date 6 Mar 2026) forecast to finish before 9 Apr 2026, 2 had finished by the update, over 34 days; 1 of the 1 it flagged critical did. Shown as a count: fewer than 30 activities were forecast in this period.

Starts: of the 3 activities it forecast to start in the period, 3 had started.

29 Period 3: Float-path risk

NEAR-CRITICAL PATHS: **7** *sub-critical or parallel-critical, within 20 working days of the controlling path.*

Where else forward risk sits: alternative chains to the project end within 20 working days of the critical path. See Methodology (§35).

7 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	68	2026-03-23 → 2028-06-29	SUB-110 — Bulk excavation Zone A	—
2	6 wd	47 (3 unique)	2026-12-03 → 2028-06-29	SUP-210 — Column starter bars L3	Path 1 at SUP-410
3	7 wd	35 (8 unique)	2026-10-26 → 2028-06-29	MEP-110 — Main intake and switchgear	Path 1 at FIT-110

Top 3 of 8 paths shown (the primary driving path plus 7 near-critical) — the full 5-path table and the float-path overlay chart are in Float paths — detail; every path is in the Excel appendix.

30 Period 3: Completion forecast (Earned Schedule)

EARNED SCHEDULE FINISH: 2028-07-19

Earned Schedule at the pace to date (SPIt 0.96), measured against SL-DEMO. Programme finish: 2028-06-29.

Measured against the approved baseline (SL-DEMO, finishing 2028-06-12), the work done by the data date (2026-04-09) was planned to be done by 2026-04-05: 4 days behind the baseline. That is a schedule performance index (SPIt) of 0.96. At that pace the baseline's planned duration (889 days from 2026-01-05) runs to 2028-07-19. Over the 64 days since 2026-02-04 the project earned 61 days of the baseline's planned work (SPIt 0.95); at that pace the remaining 799 days of baseline work would take about 2 years. Earned Schedule measures the rate of work (PMI Standard for EVM, 2019, §4.4); it is not a reschedule. The programme's own finish is 2028-06-29. Work is weighted by the baseline's original durations.

COMPLETION FORECAST

	Basis	Finish	vs programme
Programme finish	your programme	2028-06-29	—
Earned Schedule, pace to date	SPIt 0.96	2028-07-19	+20 days vs programme

To finish by the programme's own date (2028-06-29), the remaining 799 days of baseline work must be done in 812 days: a required pace (TSPIed) of 0.98 days of baseline work per day, against 0.96 achieved so far (SPIt). The required pace is within 0.10 of the pace achieved, which NDIA reads as in line with performance to date (NDIA Predictive Measures Guide, 2025, §2.6.2).

31 Period 3: Delay and change register

IDENTIFIED CHANGES: 2

How to read this section: see Period 1: Delay and change register.

Composition by category:

- Duration change: 2

All 2 identified changes are activity-level, so there is no composition to chart.

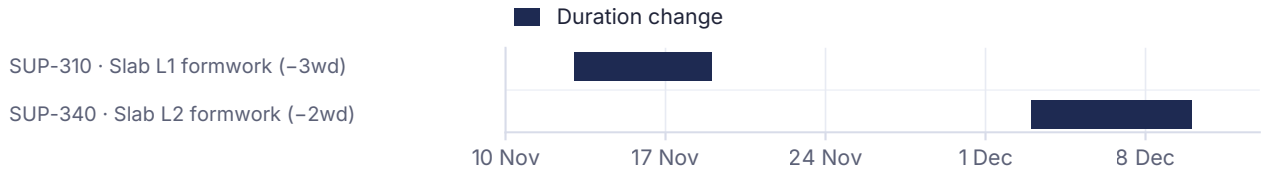
The full register for this period (2 events) is in the All Delay Events sheet of the Excel companion — filter the Period column to P3. The composition chart above and the cumulative waterfall below summarise the register's shape; the Brief layer's WBS-impact decomposition names the packages where action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

No critical delay to break down by category.

32 Period 3: Delay timeline

How to read this section: see Period 1: Delay timeline.

DELAY EVENTS AND CONCURRENT PERIODS



33 Period 3: Concurrent delay

How to read this section: see Period 1: Concurrent delay.

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.

34 What to do next: further questions and recommendations

Questions to clarify

- **Clarify 1.** This link carries a lag: MEP-280 to FIT-160, 15 days into critical work. What does the gap represent? If it is real work, please show it as an activity.

Forensic appendix

FULL FORENSIC RECORD Full evidence, registers, methodology, standards citations.

35 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 (see Isolated contribution per critical event, below).

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 earlier-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 the engine does not run. 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 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.

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.

Isolated contribution per critical event. For each critical event in the delay register, the update is re-run with that one change reverted, using the independent longest-path trace described below, and the movement of the project finish is the event's isolated contribution in working days (a progress shortfall uses its measured days behind plan instead). It is a screening measure, not a time impact analysis. Each figure is measured on its own, so the figures must not be summed and are not expected to add up to the movement in completion: concurrent events on parallel paths each show their own figure, but completion moves only by the longest. Constraint and calendar changes cannot be sized this way, because the trace models neither; they carry 0 delay days or "see note" and are reported as direction-of-travel signals. The Contribution note column of the Excel register gives the reason for each "see note" row.

Logic-change grouping. One re-sequencing usually edits several dependency links at once. The register shows one row per activity whose incoming logic changed, stated as "N link changes affecting M activities", and that row's isolated contribution reverts the whole group together. Grouping by the receiving activity is a mechanical rule, not a record of what the planner intended. Every individual link change is listed in the Excel Delay Register tab.

Independent longest-path trace. A forward pass over the activity network using durations and relationship types only. It is a cross-check, not a CPM recalculation: it does not model calendars, constraints or resource levelling, so where those drive the dates its answer can differ from the source scheduling tool's. Float and critical flags in this report come from the source tool wherever it recorded them.

Near-critical threshold. Float paths and the near-critical count use a threshold set by the schedule's status cycle, not its length: the question is whether an activity could become controlling, with a small slip, before the next status update. The default is 20 working days, a monthly cycle; it can be set for each project at upload. No published standard prescribes a value. The float distribution chart keeps the DCMA bands (1–10, 11–44 and over 44 working days) so its shape compares across reports, which is why the near-critical count can include activities in the 11–44 band.

Float erosion. Each period compares an activity's total float with the previous update like for like, leaving out activities whose constraint or calendar changed (a holiday edit to the same calendar is netted out instead). The float lost on a chain is the median drop across its eroding activities, not the sum: every activity on a float path shares that path's float, so adding their drops would count one loss many times. A period with a re-baseline (a wholesale constraint or calendar change) or a re-sequence (float released about as fast as it is consumed) is flagged rather than reported, because its float changes come from re-planning, not erosion.

Use of AI. The ScheduleLens analysis engine computed every finding, figure, score and chart in this report. At the requester's election, a language model (qwen3-6-27b, via Venice) then wrote the explanatory prose in the sections “Executive summary” and “What happened · Why · Where to

investigate (series)". It worked only from those computed results. It did not see the schedule file and did no analysis of its own. Where prose and a table or chart differ, the table or chart governs.

Produced by ScheduleLens 0.1.0.

36 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.

Ref. `series-1-1`

Full methodology: schedulelens.com/methodology