



Construction Schedule Quality and Control Training Course

31 January – 4 February 2027
Geneva

Construction Schedule Quality and Control Training Course

Ref: 495_139353 **Date:** 31 January – 4 February 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 8000 Euro

Overview

Construction Schedule Quality and Control Training Course is a five-day advanced course for construction planners, project controls professionals, project managers, site engineers, contractors, and client delivery teams who leave with a Construction Schedule Control File. Participants build schedule logic, test critical paths, control baselines, update progress, and frame recovery choices using traceable evidence. Agile Leaders Training Center presents construction scheduling through reliable models, disciplined updates, and decision-focused reporting.

Who Should Attend

- Planning functions responsible for developing and maintaining construction schedules
- Project controls functions responsible for progress measurement and forecasting
- Delivery functions responsible for coordinating work fronts and milestone commitments
- Site functions responsible for reporting actual progress and short-term constraints
- Commercial and contract functions responsible for schedule records and delay signals

The course assumes participants can read construction scope, work packages, and basic network schedules, and it leaves out software certification and formal forensic delay opinion.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that plan and control time-dependent project delivery.

- Building, civil engineering, and infrastructure contractors
- Energy, utilities, industrial, and capital-project organizations
- Client project management and programme delivery offices
- Engineering, procurement, and construction consultancies
- Project controls, contracts, and site operations departments

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Build a construction schedule model from scope and delivery strategy
- Analyze activity logic, constraints, calendars, float, and critical paths
- Evaluate schedule quality against traceable checks
- Apply baseline, status-date, and progress-update controls
- Diagnose delay signals and forecast downstream effects

- Prioritize corrective actions and recovery scenarios

Course Agenda

Day 1: Scope, Breakdown, and Schedule Architecture

- Scheduling purpose and management decision requirements
- Work breakdown structure and control-account alignment
- Deliverables, work packages, activities, and milestones
- Calendars, coding structures, and responsibility fields
- Schedule basis and assumption register

Day 2: Logic, Durations, and Critical Path

- Precedence relationships and logic traceability
- Duration estimating and productivity assumptions
- Constraints, leads, lags, and open-end controls
- Critical path, longest path, and total float analysis
- Resource and access considerations in schedule logic

Day 3: Quality Checks and Baseline Control

- Schedule quality checklist and exception thresholds
- Missing logic, excessive constraints, and unrealistic duration tests
- Critical-path continuity and negative-float investigation
- Baseline review, approval, and change control
- Schedule narrative and quality findings register

Day 4: Progress Updating and Forecasting

- Status date, actual dates, remaining duration, and percent-complete rules
- Field progress evidence and update cut-off controls
- Out-of-sequence progress and logic correction decisions
- Variance, trend, milestone, and completion forecasting
- Look-ahead schedule and constraint-removal log

Day 5: Delay Signals, Recovery, and Reporting

- Delay-event log and contemporaneous schedule records
- Impact screening and downstream consequence mapping
- Recovery options, sequencing changes, and resource tradeoffs
- Suggested Exercise: Schedule Quality and Update Review
- Capstone Exercise: Construction Schedule Control File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested exercises to turn schedule data into controlled delivery decisions.

- Suggested activity: convert a construction scope into a coded activity and milestone structure.
- Suggested activity: diagnose logic defects, critical-path breaks, constraints, and float anomalies.
- Suggested activity: perform a controlled progress update using field evidence and a status date.
- Suggested activity: compare recovery scenarios and prepare a management schedule narrative.

FAQs

What makes a construction schedule reliable?

A reliable construction schedule has complete scope, traceable logic, realistic durations and calendars, a valid critical path, controlled constraints, a maintained baseline, evidence-based updates, and transparent assumptions.

Who suits construction schedule quality and control training, and what does it assume?

The course suits planners, controls teams, managers, site engineers, contractors, and client teams. It assumes familiarity with construction scope, work packages, and basic network schedules.

How does construction schedule control differ from scheduling software training?

Schedule control focuses on model quality, governance, evidence, analysis, forecasting, and decisions. Software training focuses on operating a specific application and does not by itself establish a reliable scheduling method.

How should progress be updated in a construction schedule?

Progress should be recorded against an agreed status date using verified actual dates, consistent completion rules, realistic remaining durations, reviewed logic, documented exceptions, and a clear update narrative.

What belongs in a construction recovery plan?

A recovery plan states the schedule problem, affected milestones, causal constraints, feasible sequencing or resource options, assumptions, risks, responsibilities, decision dates, and the revised forecast used to monitor results.



Conclusion

Participants take back a Construction Schedule Control File linking schedule basis, activity logic, quality checks, baseline governance, progress evidence, forecasts, delay signals, recovery options, and management reporting. It provides a repeatable structure for schedule reviews and delivery decisions across construction projects.