

Elevated Road and Viaduct Construction and Maintenance Training Course

7 – 11 February 2027
Cape town

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 1811_235937 **Date:** 7 – 11 February 2027 **Location:** Cape town **Fees:** 6000 Euro

Overview

Elevated Road and Viaduct Construction and Maintenance Training Course is a one-week advanced course for civil and structural engineers, asset managers, inspection teams, contractors, and maintenance planners who leave with an Elevated Structure Lifecycle Decision Pack. The course connects elevated road construction, viaduct maintenance planning, bridge condition assessment, segmental erection controls, deterioration diagnosis, repair selection, traffic staging, and lifecycle maintenance. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on elevated road and viaduct engineering.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for elevated road structural design reviews, constructability, and site controls
- Functions responsible for viaduct inspection, condition records, and defect escalation
- Teams responsible for bridge asset strategy, preservation priorities, and maintenance planning
- Functions responsible for segmental erection, temporary works interfaces, and quality hold points
- Teams responsible for repair delivery, traffic staging, work zones, and return-to-service evidence

The course assumes participants already interpret structural drawings, inspection records, construction evidence, or maintenance plans and leaves out introductory road geometry, pavement mix design, and authorization for live intrusive work.

Departments and Industries

The course supports elevated structure decisions across transport infrastructure and asset-intensive operations.

- Civil engineering, structural engineering, construction assurance, and technical offices
- Highway asset management, bridge inspection, maintenance planning, and reliability
- Transport infrastructure, urban mobility, toll-road, and public works operations
- Engineering consultancy, contracting, precast production, and specialist repair services
- Industrial access corridors, ports, logistics hubs, and utility infrastructure

Learning Objectives

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

- Analyze elevated road structural systems and load paths.
- Apply erection and temporary works control methods.
- Diagnose concrete, steel, joint, bearing, and drainage deterioration.
- Build a risk-based bridge condition assessment.
- Evaluate repair options and traffic staging constraints.
- Prioritize lifecycle maintenance and acceptance evidence.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Map the Elevated Structure

- Superstructure, Substructure, Foundation, Pier, and Load-Path Map
- Deck, Girder, Box Section, Diaphragm, Barrier, and Interface Register
- Bearing, Expansion Joint, Drainage, Waterproofing, and Access Asset List
- Design Assumption, Construction Record, Inspection File, and Data-Gap Matrix
- Failure Consequence, Exposure, Criticality, and Lifecycle Context Profile

Day 2: Control Construction and Erection

- Precast Segment, Cast-in-Place, Launching, Lifting, and Erection Method Statement
- Temporary Support, Stability, Geometry, Alignment, and Survey Control Plan
- Post-Tensioning Tendon, Duct, Grout, Anchorage, and Deviator Inspection Sheet
- Concrete Placement, Curing, Joint Preparation, Tolerance, and Hold-Point Checklist
- Interface Risk, Nonconformance, Corrective Action, and Handover Evidence Log

Day 3: Assess Condition and Deterioration

- Element-Level Visual Inspection, Defect Coding, Location, Extent, and Severity Record
- Cracking, Spalling, Delamination, Corrosion, Leakage, and Staining Symptom Matrix
- Steel Section Loss, Fatigue Detail, Connection, Coating, and Deformation Review
- Bearing Movement, Joint Failure, Deck Drainage, and Waterproofing Fault Tree
- Condition Rating, Evidence Confidence, Trend, Urgency, and Escalation Matrix

Day 4: Plan Repairs and Maintenance

- Preserve, Monitor, Repair, Strengthen, Replace, or Restrict Decision Tree
- Concrete Repair, Corrosion Control, Joint Replacement, and Bearing Intervention Scope
- Repair Compatibility, Constructability, Access, Sequencing, and Quality-Control Matrix
- Traffic Staging, Work-Zone Protection, Possession, and Public Interface Plan
- Risk Priority, Service-Life Objective, Budget Constraint, and Maintenance Portfolio

Day 5: Practice Lifecycle Decisions

- Exercise: Build the Structural System, Load-Path, Interface, and Asset Map
- Exercise: Review Segmental Erection, Temporary Works, and Quality Evidence
- Exercise: Diagnose Concrete, Steel, Bearing, Joint, and Drainage Defects
- Exercise: Select Repairs, Stage Traffic, and Define Acceptance Controls
- Capstone Exercise: Build the Elevated Structure Lifecycle Decision Pack

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect structural evidence with controlled interventions.

- Suggested activity: map load paths, access constraints, bearings, joints, drainage, and inspection locations.
- Suggested activity: review erection records, post-tensioning evidence, temporary works interfaces, and quality hold points.
- Suggested activity: classify deterioration and compare preservation, repair, strengthening, replacement, or restriction options.
- Suggested activity: develop a traffic-staged maintenance scope with risks, controls, acceptance evidence, and priorities.

FAQs

Who should attend elevated road and viaduct construction and maintenance training?

Elevated road and viaduct training suits experienced civil, structural, construction, inspection, asset, and maintenance teams and assumes familiarity with structural drawings, site records, defect evidence, or maintenance plans.

How does elevated road and viaduct training differ from general road maintenance training?

Elevated road and viaduct training focuses on structural systems, piers, bearings, joints, decks, segmental erection, inspection, deterioration, repairs, and lifecycle decisions, while general road maintenance addresses pavement and corridor upkeep.

How is bridge condition assessment converted into a repair decision?

Bridge condition assessment becomes a repair decision by confirming defect location and severity, tracing causes and load-path implications, rating risk and evidence confidence, and comparing monitoring, preservation, repair, strengthening, replacement, or restriction options.

What controls support segmental viaduct construction?

Segmental viaduct construction uses controlled geometry, temporary stability checks, erection sequencing, lifting or launching procedures, post-tensioning and grouting records, interface hold points, nonconformance control, and verified handover evidence.

How does viaduct maintenance planning address traffic staging?

Viaduct maintenance planning aligns repair sequence, access, work-zone protection, traffic capacity, possessions, public interfaces, contingencies, and acceptance controls so intervention risks remain visible and managed.

Conclusion

Participants take back an Elevated Structure Lifecycle Decision Pack. The pack connects structural configuration, construction evidence, inspection findings, deterioration mechanisms, risk priorities, repair choices, traffic staging, maintenance scope, and acceptance controls. It changes scattered project and asset records into a traceable basis for elevated road and viaduct interventions.