



Recommended method to show delay effects

Original tender/contractual program

The following is a recommended method on how to prove the effect of a delay in the project.

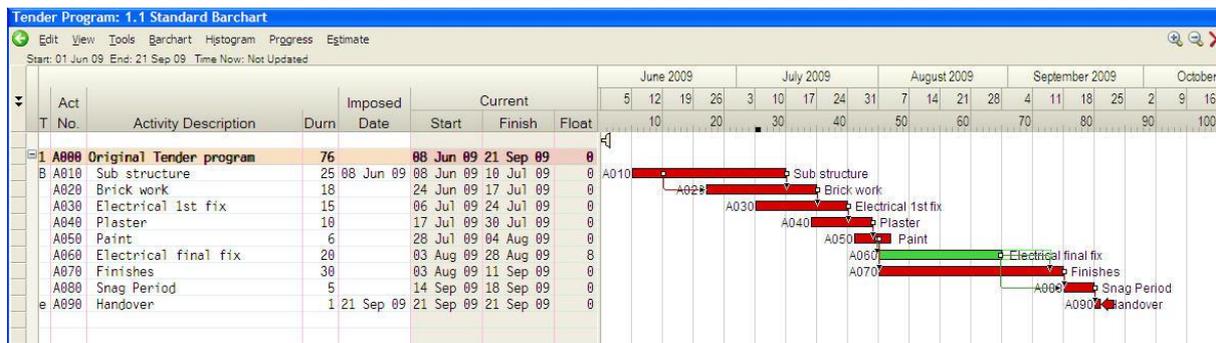


Figure 1 - Original tender programme

Use the original program (without progress) and base the program.

Use “Update” from the Planning menus and then select “revise base program” > “base program” button to save the base program. A base program will be saved together with the current program.

Add delays as activities

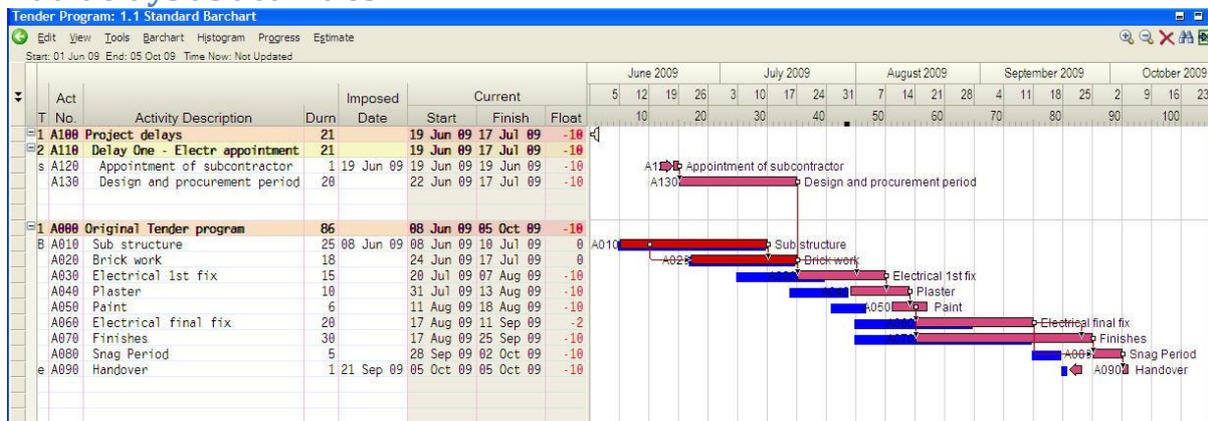


Figure 2 - Delay one

Add the delays as an activity or sequence of activities with a “contract start date” or “imposed date” as the actual date when the delay happened.

Now link the “delay activity” to the relevant “contractual” activity – refer fig 2 above.

The “knock-on” effect of this link will show in the float column – (Important: You must have an end constraint/contract end to see the real effect i.e. negative float – refer to activity A090 in example).

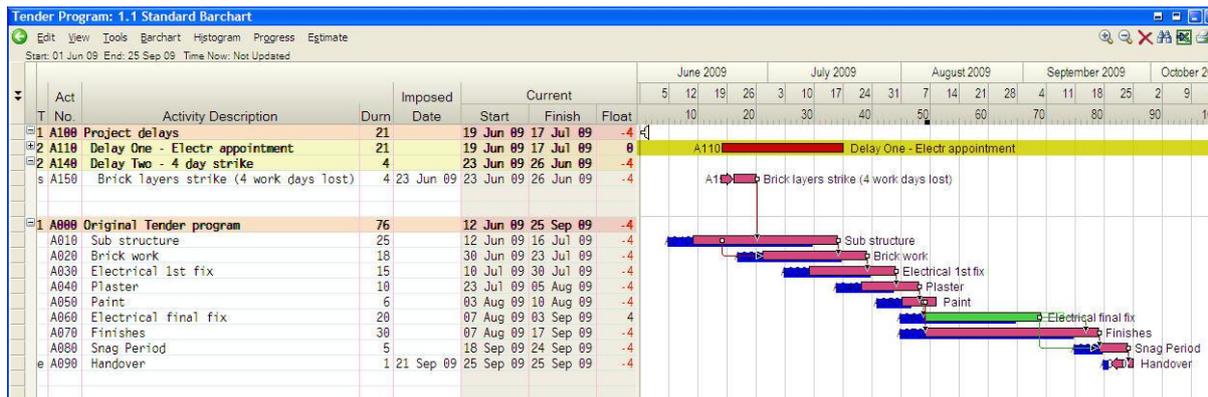


Figure 3 - Delay two – Effect indicated separately

Should an activity be delayed while in-progress, add the delay as an activity and then link the delay to the original activity with a end-end link and a lag that shows the remaining workdays after the delay.

Show the effect of each delay separately

As delays on a project would most likely run concurrently; using this method would make it easy to show each individual delay's effect on the overall project. You can just (temporarily) remove the links between the original program and the other delays to show just the one delay's effect.

This method will also make it easier to remove any delays that might not be approved by the client; without affecting the other delays. Note figures 2 and 3 shows each delay effect separately.

Show the combined effect of concurrent delays

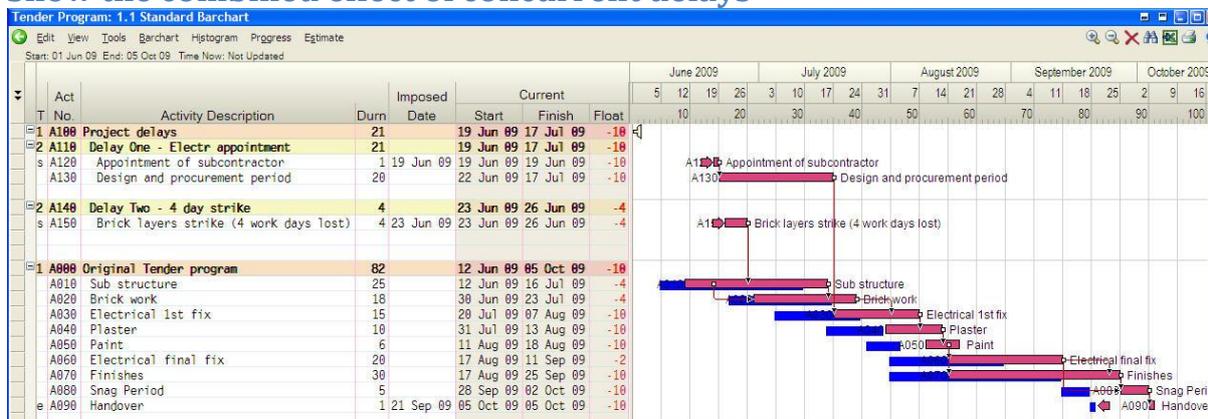


Figure 4 - Combined delay effect

Once all the concurrent delays have been approved it is easy to show the combined effect on the project end date; as illustrated in fig 4 above.

Disadvantages of using the calendar “non-work days” to illustrate delays.

Another method of showing delay effects is to add the delays as non-work days on the calendar.

This might prove to be more cumbersome due to the following reasons:

- A non work day affects **ALL** the activities that have been allocated to that calendar.
- There are only 9 default calendars; so making a calendar for more than 9 delays will not be possible.
- Showing concurrent delays using the calendar do not give you such a clear picture as the previous described method.
- Adjusting the calendar for “non-approved” delays that run concurrent with approved delays might become difficult and might also lead to errors.