

# Planning and scheduling infrastructure projects for success

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- Introduction
- Scheduling Techniques
- Objectives and Schedule Influences
- Practical Constraints Affecting Schedules
- Uncertainties Associated with Construction

- Construction industry has considerable contribution to countries economy
- Over 80% of infrastructure projects completed behind schedule
- Top causes of delays in Infrastructure projects are:
  - Major change in design during construction;
  - Ineffective planning and scheduling;
  - Changes in the scope of the project; and
  - Slow decision-making.

Emam *et al.* (forthcoming)

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Relative Importance</b>
1	Contractual Related	0.88
2	Duration Estimation	0.80
3	Scheduling Parameters	0.79
4	Resources	0.76
5	Logic	0.70
6	Constraints	0.67

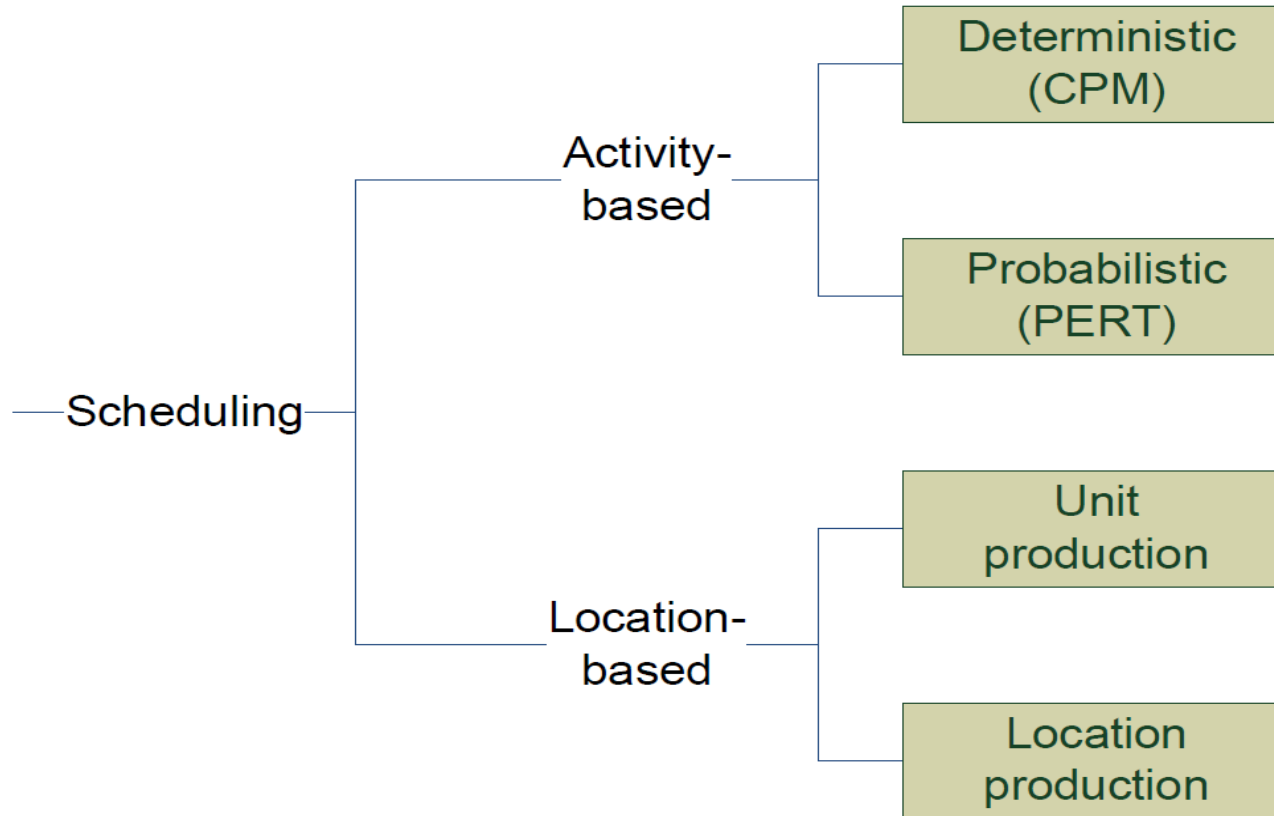
Criteria Contributing to Schedules Quality of Programme.  
Emam *et al.* (2014)

# Scheduling Variables



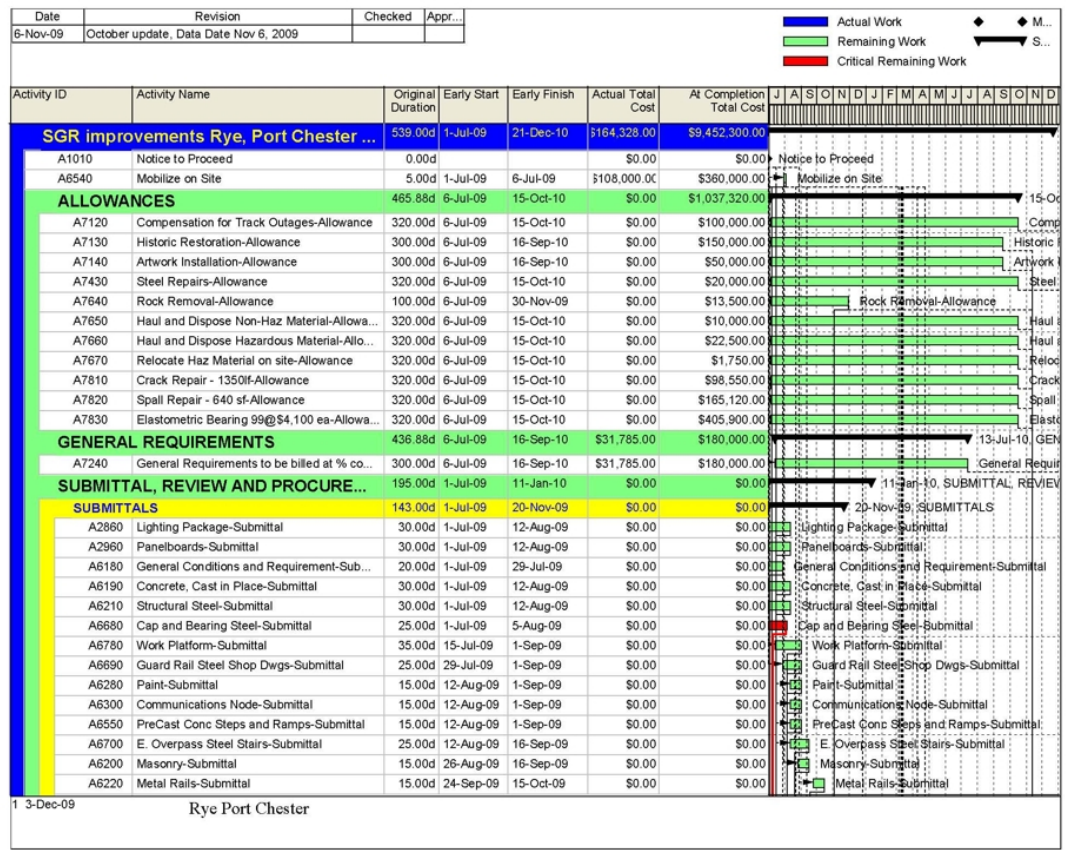
- Scheduling technique / representation;
- Objective-driven Scheduling;
- Constraints; and
- Uncertainties.

# Scheduling Techniques



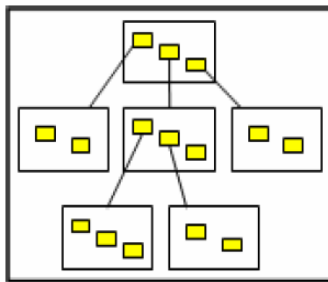
Classification of scheduling techniques (Kenley and Seppänen, 2009)

# Scheduling Techniques – Activity-based

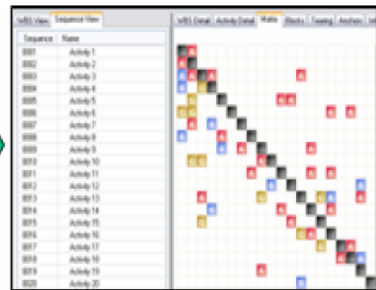


Activity-based planning

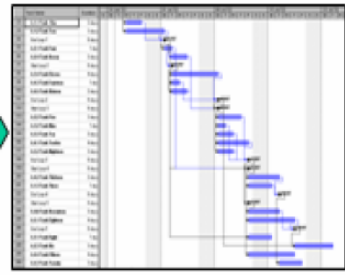
# Scheduling Techniques – Activity Cyclic Planning



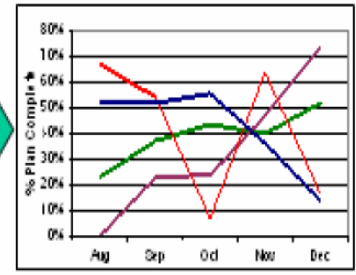
Model of design process (template)



Matrix analysis to identify optimal design sequence



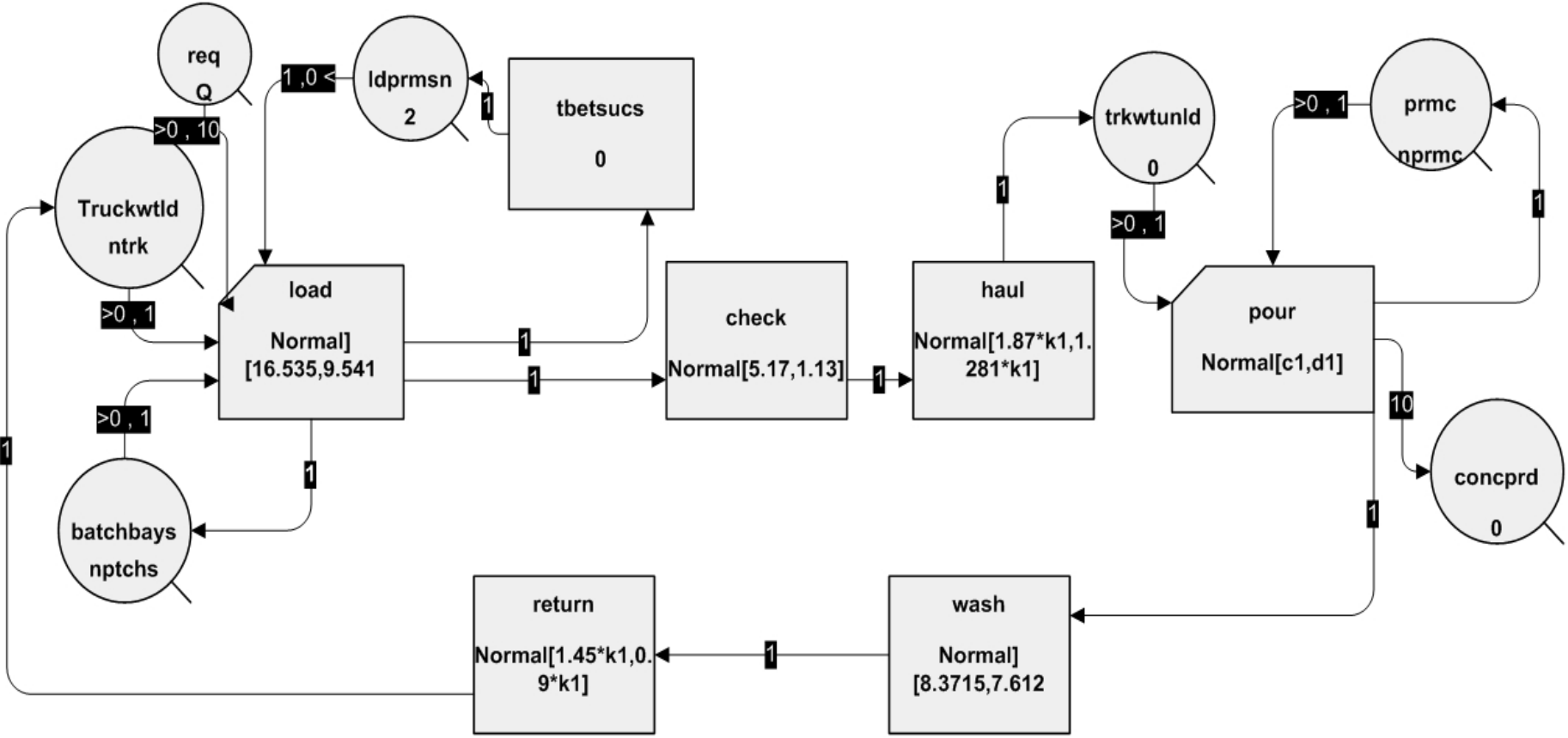
Project & departmental schedules



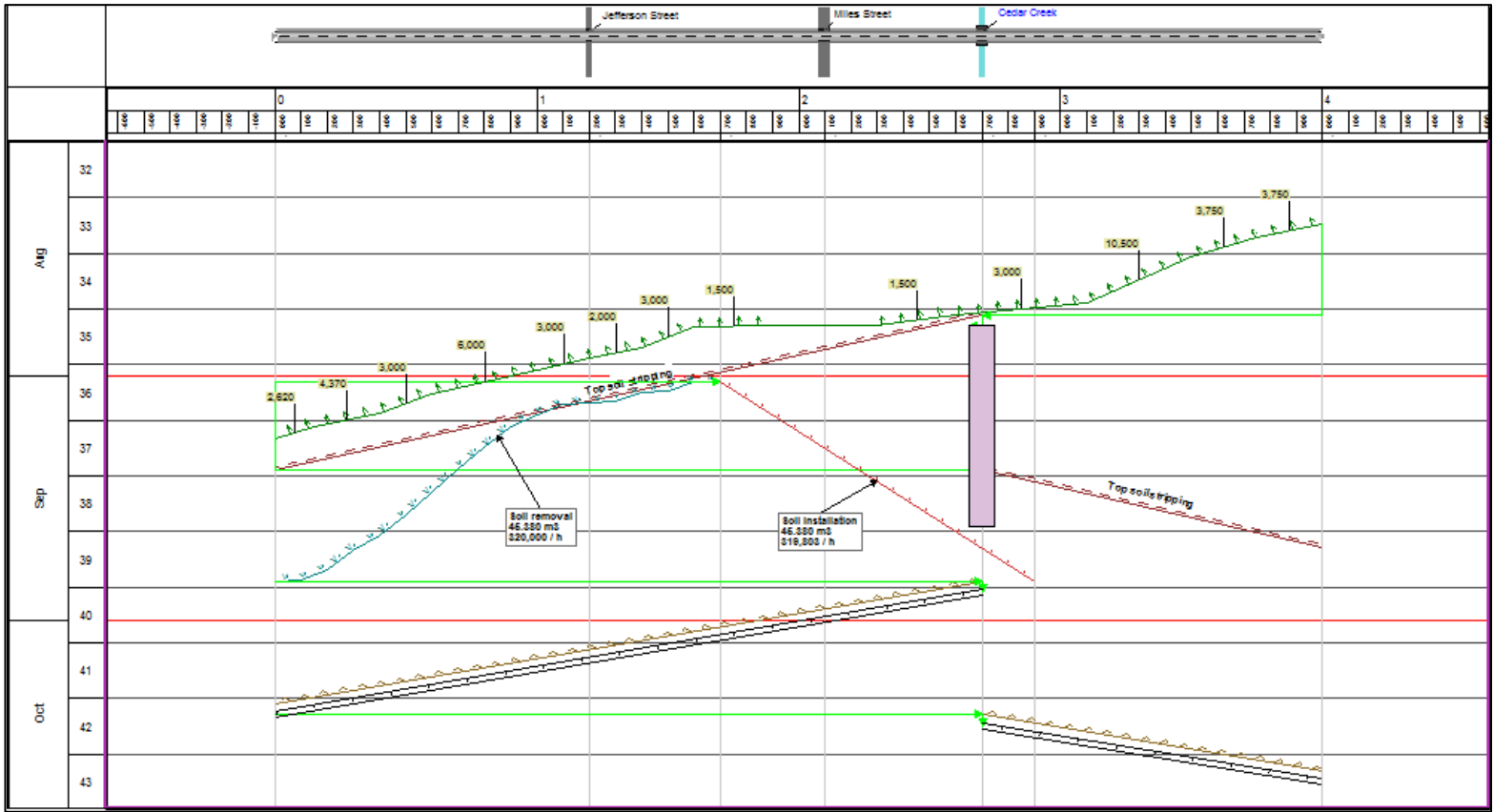
Performance measurement & reporting



# Scheduling Techniques – Activity Cyclic Planning



# Scheduling Techniques – Location-based



Location-based planning

# Scheduling Techniques

Type of Project	Scheduling method
Linear and continuous projects	LSM
Multiunit repetitive projects	LOB
High-rise buildings	LOB, VPM
Refineries and complex projects	PERT/CPM
Simple projects	Bar/Gantt charts

Selection of Scheduling Techniques (Yemin and Harmlink, 2002)

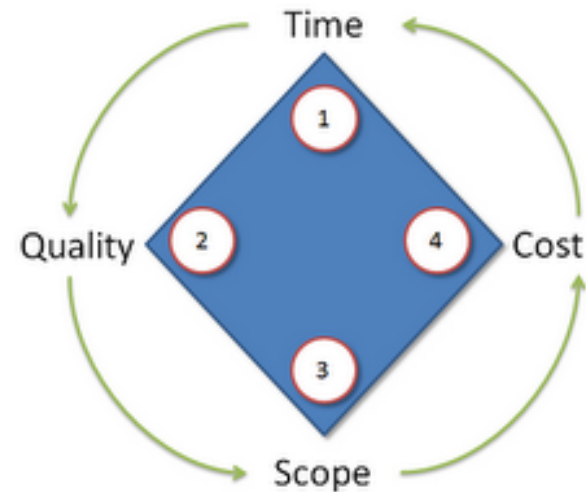
# Schedules Objectives

Main objectives:

- Maximise Safe Work Conditions;
- Minimise Environmental Impact;
- Minimise Time;
- Minimise Cost;
- Maximise Quality; and
- Scope Coverage.

## The Project Diamond

(Used to be the iron triangle)



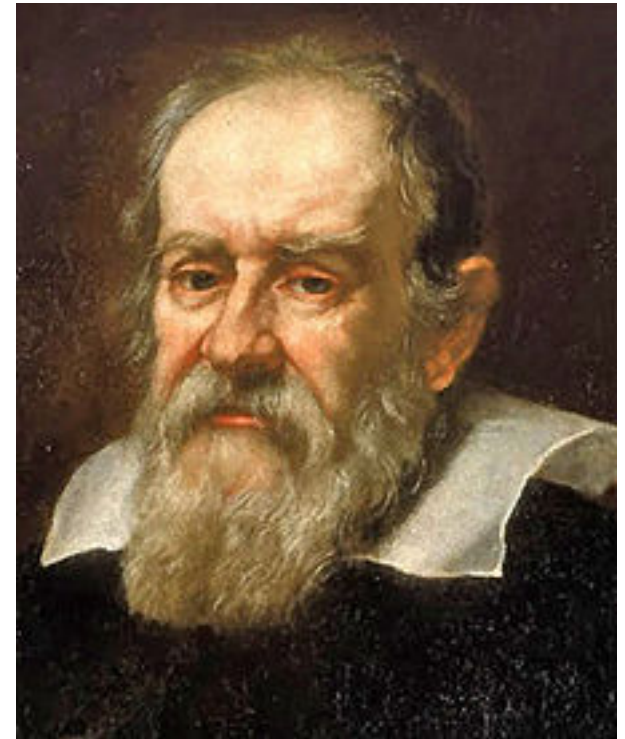
These objectives are conflicting in nature and require trade-offs.

Project stakeholders will have different objectives priority

The schedules normally are constrained due to several reasons thus:

- Precedence relationships;
- Space limitation;
- Resource availability;
- Resource continuity;
- Others

*“Philosophy [nature] is written in that great book which ever is before our eyes -- I mean the universe -- but we cannot understand it if we do not first learn the language and grasp the symbols in which it is written. The book is written in mathematical language, and the symbols are triangles, circles and other geometrical figures, without whose help it is impossible to comprehend a single word of it; without which one wanders in vain through a dark labyrinth.”*



Galileo Galilei

# Schedule Model: A Deterministic Formulation

The following model captures a mathematical formulation for scheduling model that can be solved using linear optimisation technique.

- The model explicitly states the objective to minimise cost
- Subject to the following constraints
  - Precedence constraints i.e. relationships
  - Second constraint is to ensure the availability of resources is not exceeded

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min} \quad & C_n \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & C_1 = 0 \\ & C_j - t_j \geq C_i \quad \forall (i, j) \in E \\ & \sum_{j \in A(t)} r_{jk} \leq a_k \quad t = 1, 2, 3 \dots C_n; k = 1, 2, 3 \dots K \end{aligned}$$

Note: this is a sample formulations there are many other variations

# Construction scheduling problems solved!

The straight answer is **NO**

The presented formulation has several shortfalls as follow:

- Uncertainties are not considered in the model
- It is static model which is not suitable to construction projects



# Sources of Uncertainties

*There are known knowns; there are things we know that we know.*

*There are known unknowns; that is to say, there are things that we now know we don't know.*

*But there are also unknown unknowns – there are things we do not know we don't know.*

-Donald Rumsfeld



# Sources of Uncertainties

## Foreseeable Uncertainties

Variability

Alternative  
Paths

## Complexity

Project Tasks

Stakeholders

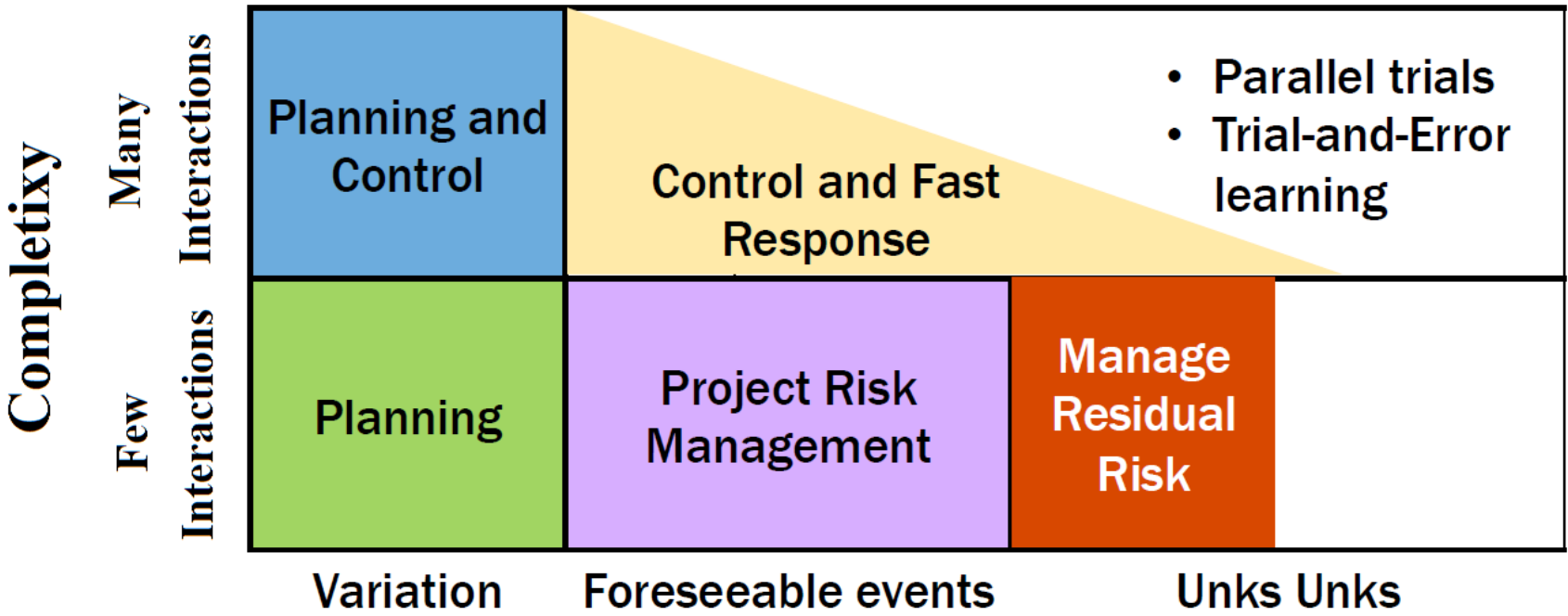
## Unforeseen Uncertainties

Novel  
Technology

Novel  
Markets

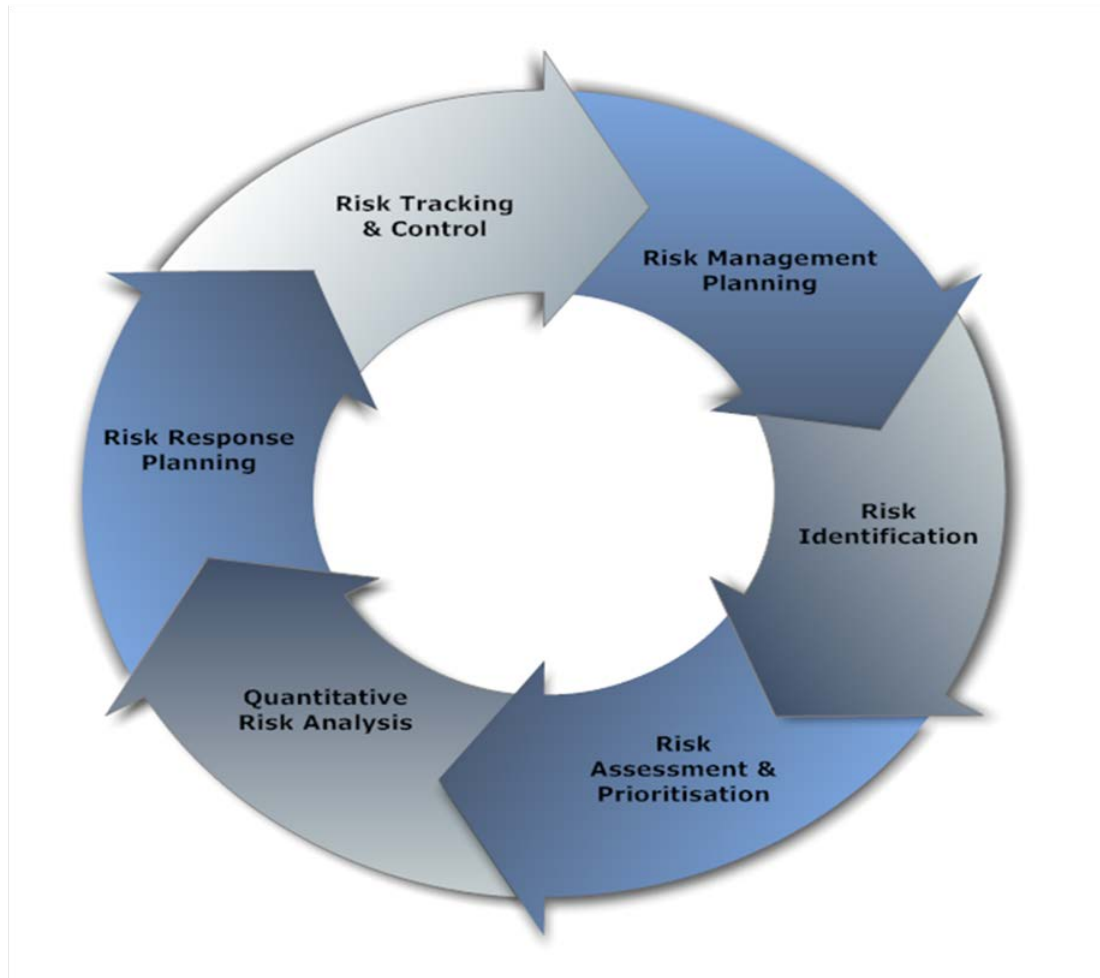
*(Loch, DeMeyer, Pich 2006)*

# Planning for Uncertainties



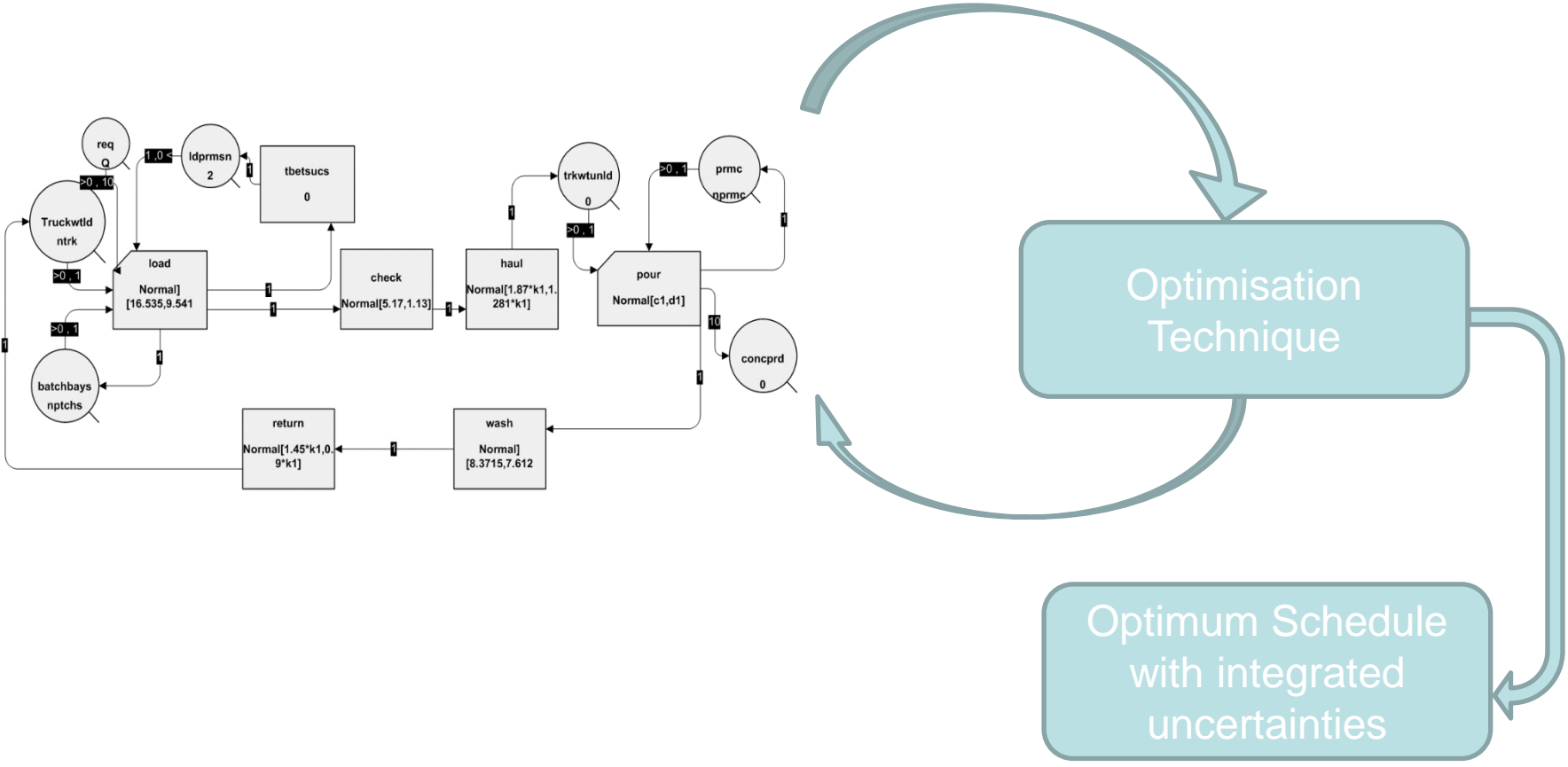
(Loch, DeMeyer, Pich 2006)

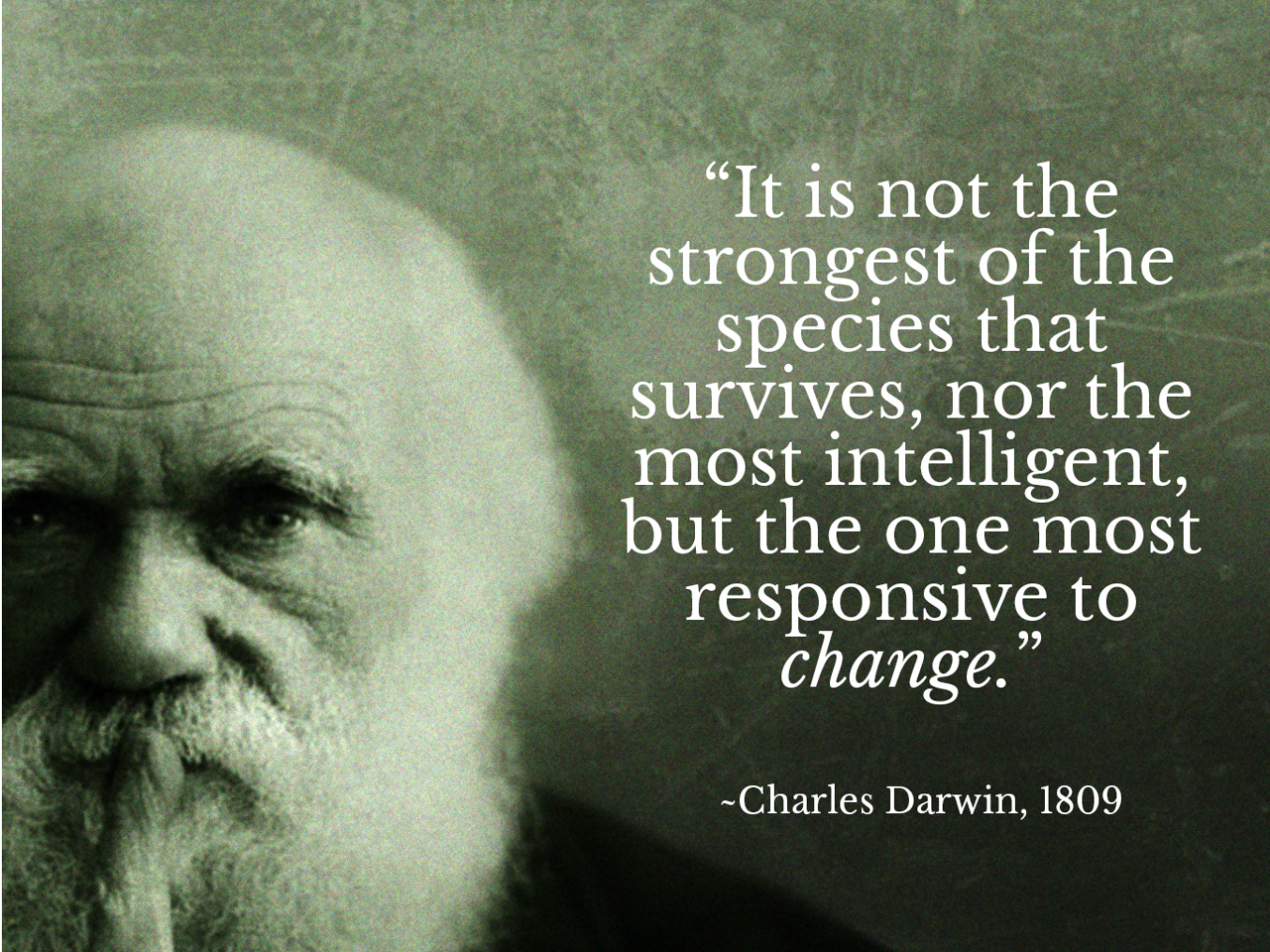
# Risk Management Process





# Risk Management – Integrated Framework





“It is not the  
strongest of the  
species that  
survives, nor the  
most intelligent,  
but the one most  
responsive to  
*change.*”

~Charles Darwin, 1809

Dynamic scheduling is defined as

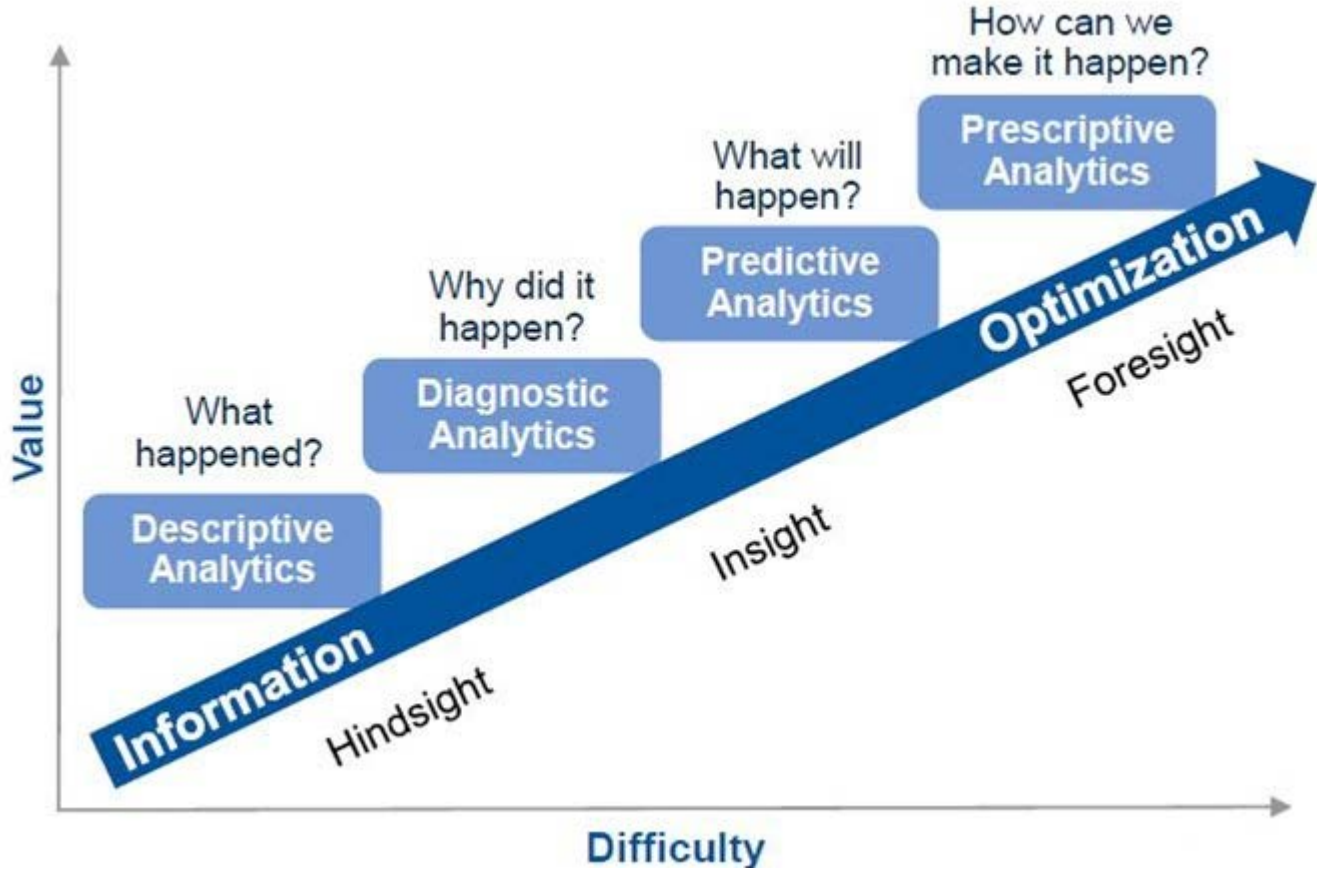
*“the process of absorbing the effect of real-time events, analysing the current status of schedule, and automatically modifying the schedule with optimised measures in order to mitigate disruptions.”*

There are three main categories of Dynamic scheduling:

- Reactive scheduling
- Predictive-Reactive scheduling
- Robust scheduling

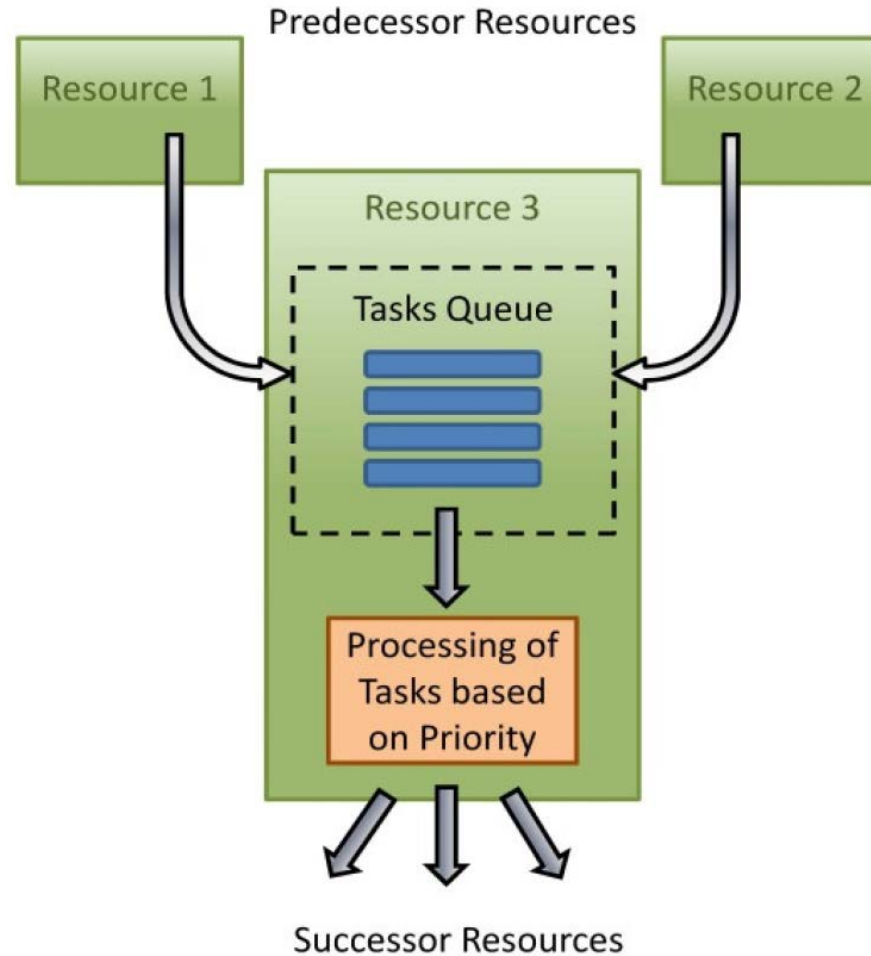


# Dynamic Planning – Analytics

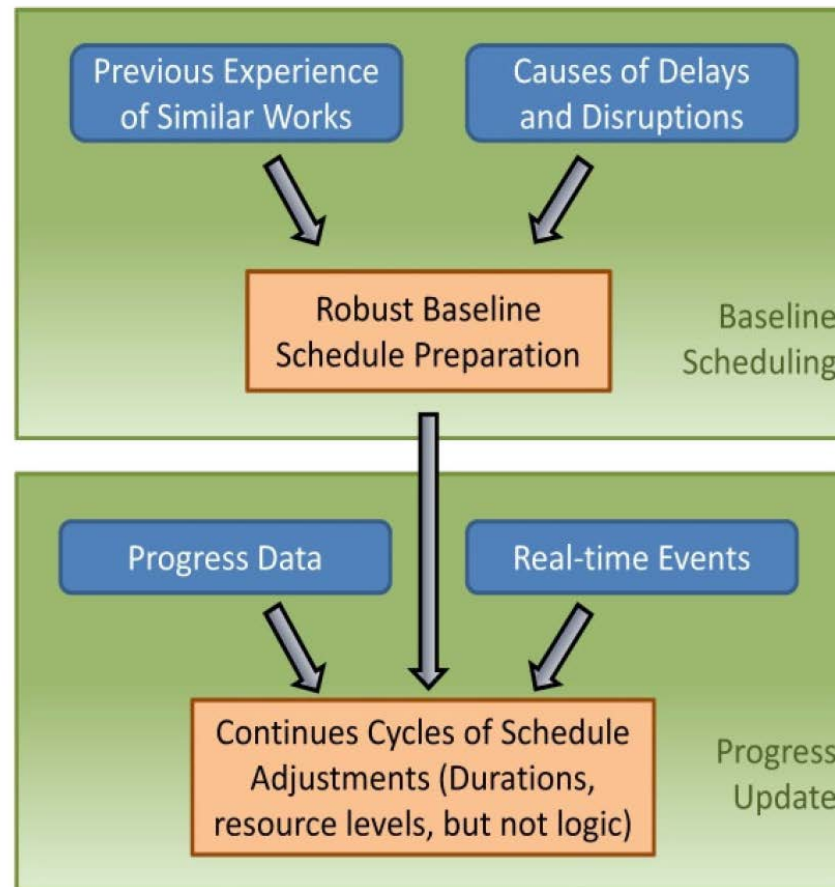


The Analytics Stages

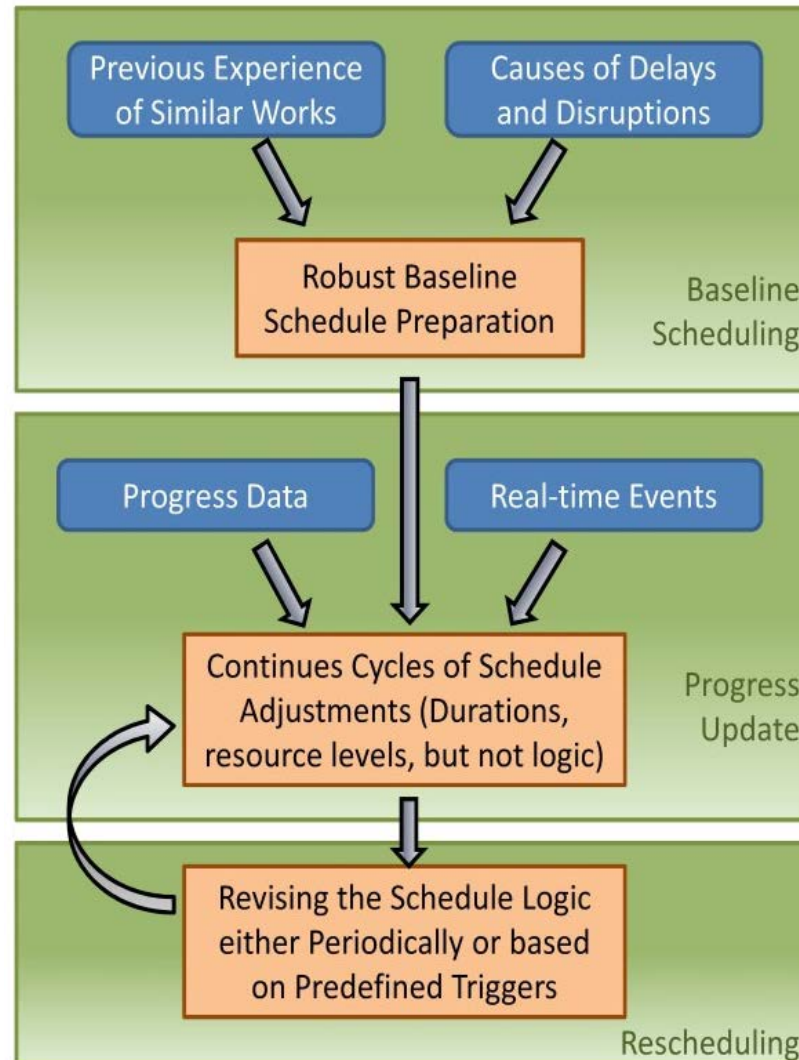
# Dynamic Planning – Reactive Scheduling



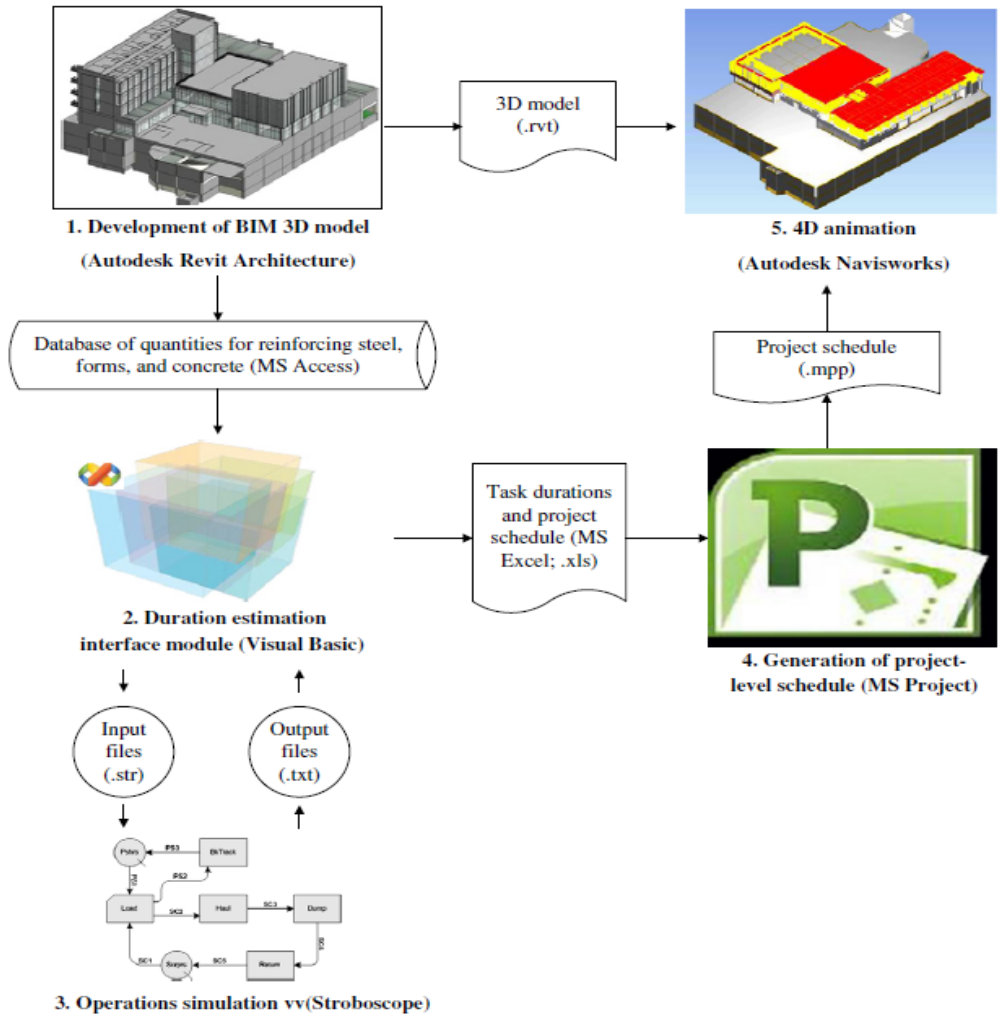
# Dynamic Planning – Robust Scheduling



# Dynamic Planning – Predictive Reactive Scheduling



# Scheduling Techniques – BIM Integrated



- Select appropriate scheduling technique that best models project characteristics;
- Set-up reporting system that allows for Big Data Analytics to reduce uncertainties;
- Communicate schedules efficiently and effectively with project stakeholders;
- Understand the dynamic nature of construction industry and be proactive and responsive to change;
- The Industry should move towards relational contracts;
- Provide technical training to planning and scheduling team to enable them to facilitate using advanced techniques.
- Blending available knowledge (Analytics, Simulation, Optimisation, BIM, etc.) to achieve best results.

# Thank You

# Questions & Answers

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