



Kent Business College

CAREER GUIDE ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING

A Senior-Level Interview Guide
for UK Engineering &
Manufacturing Sectors

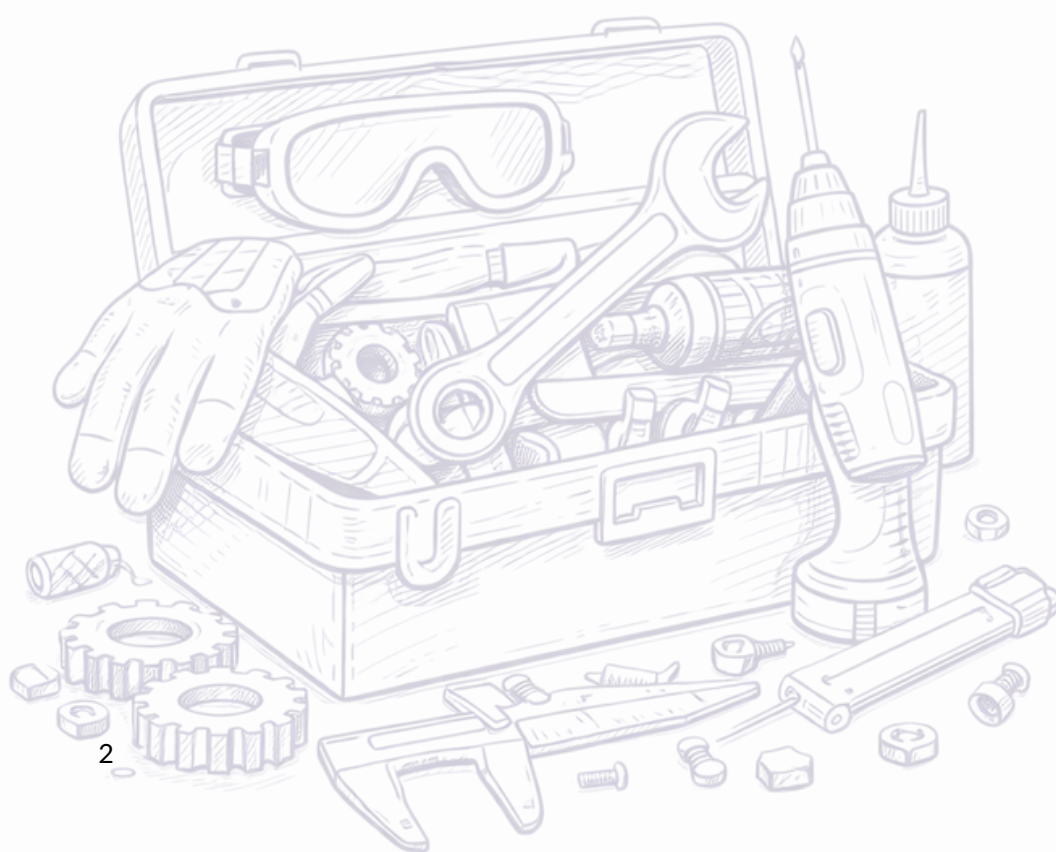


2026



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Kent Business College

Greetings and a warm welcome to Kent Business College, the epitome of excellence in professional and academic management training and consultancy services.

Our core mission is to seamlessly integrate academic research with practical, real-world applications, establishing productive partnerships with employers.

Our vision is to be a globally recognised centre of excellence in Project Control, Project Management, Project Science, and Strategic Project Leadership, renowned for translating cutting-edge research into pioneering solutions that drive organisational transformation and sustainable growth. We strive to build a distinguished educational ecosystem, where rigorous apprenticeships, world-class mentoring, and evidence-based practices empower individuals and organisations to master complexity and deliver exceptional outcomes. At the heart of this ambitious vision lies our unwavering commitment to cultivating elite talent, fostering professional excellence, and shaping the future leaders of project-driven industries worldwide.

At Kent Business College, we provide an exemplary education that embodies British values and prepares individuals for professional success. Our diverse offerings include apprenticeships, vocational training, Category C, and middle-level management training programs. Each program is designed to develop the next generation of leaders and innovators, empowering them to excel in their respective industries.

**PREPARED BY
Kent Business
College**

**PREPARED FOR
Employers**



Why Us?

Expertise And Experience

Established in 2016, IBIS Consultancy has successfully trained over 1,200 learners by 2025 across the UK, USA, and Europe. Our programmes serve a diverse range of industries, including business consultancy, engineering and manufacturing, oil and gas, pharmaceuticals, healthcare, media, software and IT, and the government sector.

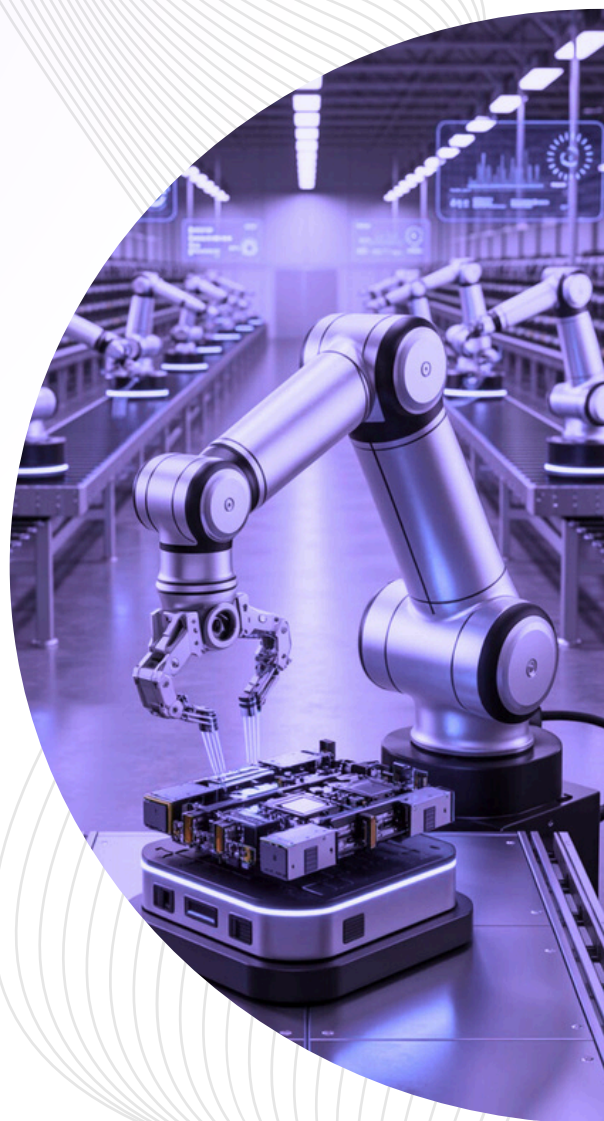
Industry-Led Teaching

Our teaching team includes professors from the University of Kent, the University of Manchester, and Nottingham Trent University. Many are published authors and actively contribute to the development of professional standards with APM, PMI, Ofqual, and APMG, ensuring our programme reflects the latest industry and academic excellence.

Tutoring is central to our programme's success. One-to-one and small-group support ensures learners receive tailored guidance, helping them apply knowledge in real-world settings. It's a key reason behind our 100% pass and retention rates.

Consultants as Coaches

Our tutors are not just educators, they are seasoned consultants who have built Transformation and Project Management Offices and deliver expert services to major organisations. Through the apprenticeship programme, this wealth of expertise is now available directly to you. This isn't simply a teaching relationship, it's about embedding real-world knowledge and building long-term capability within your workplace



1,200+

Qualified Learners

4.8/5

Customer Satisfaction Rate

53

PMO & TMO Offices Established



Our Educational Values

The Five Pillars of Empowered Learning: Flexibility, Calm, Application, Support, and Steady Growth for Success.

Our secret lies in five simple values: learning without pressure, growing without limits, and applying knowledge through action. With flexible, stress-free support, one-to-one tutoring, and steady weekly habits, we turn small steps into lasting transformation, empowering you to succeed at your own pace, in your own way.

01 Knowledge is a seed; action makes it bloom.

We turn learning into real-world results. Through expert teaching and weekly reflections, you'll challenge your current thinking and unlock your true potential.

02 Learning without pressure. Growth without limits.

Life happens, we offer total flexibility. Need time off? Just let us know. We'll reschedule, and your tutor will personally help you catch up.

03 In a calm mind, knowledge sticks.

Stress-free study leads to lifelong success. Our relaxed, supportive environment ensures learning fits your life, not the other way around.

04 Your goals, your pace, your tutor, your success.

With one-to-one tutoring, you'll gain confidence, apply your learning in practice, and get the personal support to thrive, even if group settings aren't your style.

05 Small steps, every day, the real way to mastery.

Just two hours of study and two hours of reading a week adds up to 400 pages and 200 hours of learning a year. The result? A transformed professional, ready for anything.





Our Five Secrets to Learning That Works

All of our learners complete the programme and achieve success. With a 100% pass rate and a 100% retention rate, our track record speaks for itself.

At Kent Business College, we believe that education should do more than fill a head with facts. It should change lives, build confidence, and deliver real, lasting impact in the workplace. Our educational values are simple, powerful, and built around real-life needs. These are the five guiding principles that define how we support learners and deliver value to employers.

1. Knowledge is a seed; action makes it bloom.

Knowledge has no power unless it's put into practice. That's why we don't stop at classroom learning, we challenge our learners to reflect and act. Every week, learners are encouraged to write a short reflective piece on how their learning connects to their work. It's not about ticking boxes; it's about thinking critically, identifying opportunities for improvement, and applying learning in the real world.

This helps employers too, because when staff think deeply about their roles and how to improve them, businesses grow stronger, more agile, and more innovative.

2. In a calm mind, knowledge sticks.

When learners feel safe, supported, and calm, they learn better. It's a simple truth backed by educational research. Our stress-free approach encourages curiosity, conversation, and creativity. We focus on creating a space where people can ask questions, make mistakes, and grow without fear or pressure.

This environment supports deep learning, which doesn't just help learners pass assessments, it builds long-term capabilities that serve individuals and employers for years to come.

3. Learning without pressure. Growth without limits.

We know the pressures of modern life. Tight deadlines, busy home lives, and unexpected challenges. That's why we've built a flexible learning system that supports, rather than stresses.

If learners are unwell, need a break, or are travelling, all they have to do is let us know. We'll happily reschedule missed sessions and provide one-to-one tutor support so no one falls behind. Our priority is keeping learners engaged and progressing at a pace that suits them.

The result? People stay committed, confident, and motivated throughout the programme, without the burnout.

4. Your goals, your pace, your tutor, your success.

Not everyone learns the same way. Some people thrive in group discussions, while others need space and time to reflect. That's why we offer free, personalised one-to-one tutoring to all our learners.

This isn't just about extra help, it's about maximising potential. Whether someone struggles with a concept, prefers private discussion, or simply learns best one-to-one, we meet them where they are. And for employers, that means staff who are truly learning, not just attending.

5. Small steps, every day, the real way to mastery.

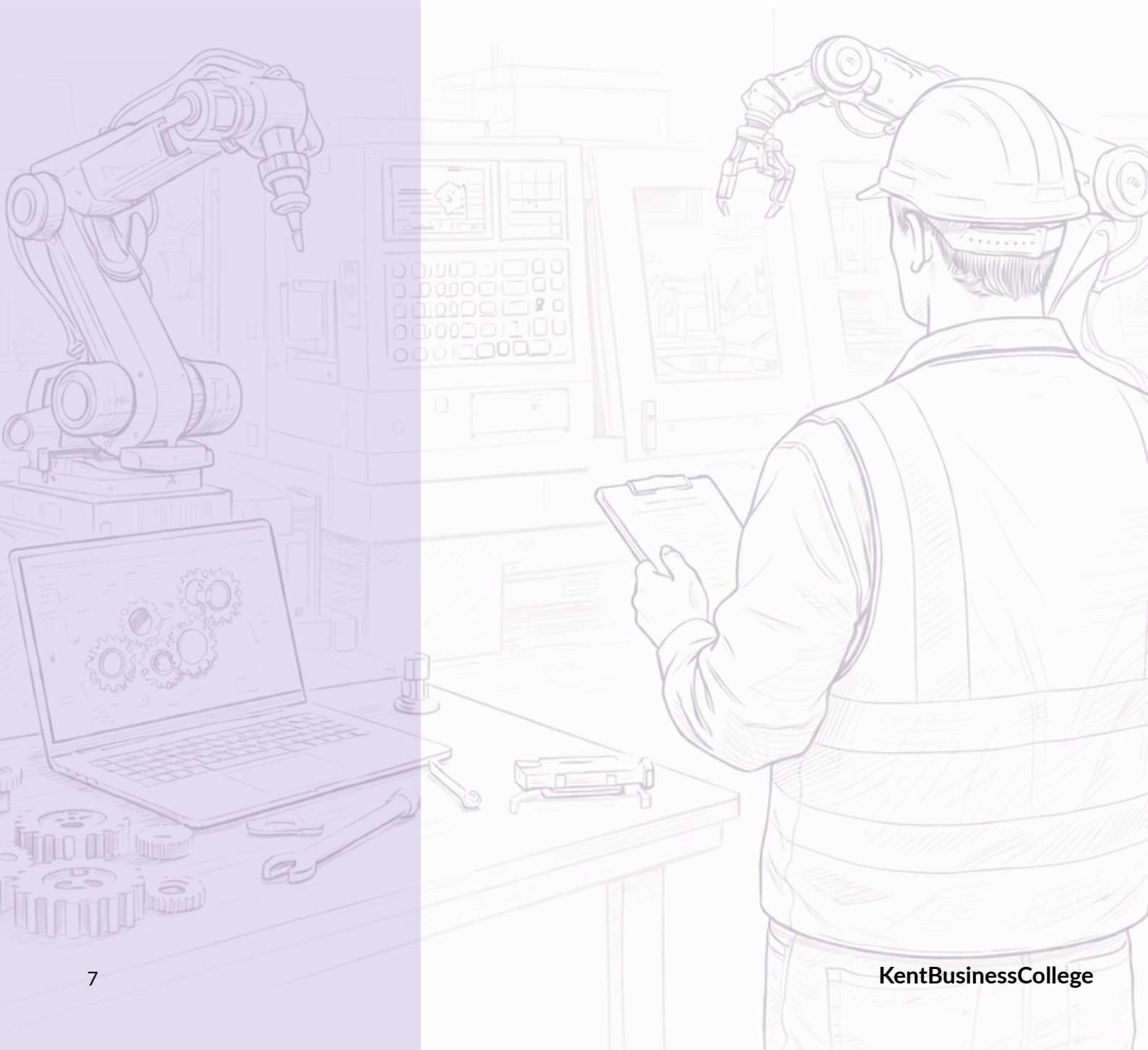
Two hours of class. Two hours of reading. That's all we ask each week. It might not sound like much, but over 100 weeks, it adds up to something powerful.

That's around 400 pages of reading, 200 hours of guided learning, and countless opportunities to apply new ideas to real work. These small, consistent efforts compound over time, leading to real mastery. Our learners don't just pass; they transform.

Employers will see the difference too: more confident team members, better decisions, clearer communication, and measurable improvements in performance.



Guide for Engineering & Manufacturing





SECTOR OVERVIEW

The engineering and manufacturing sector is a strategic asset for the UK, spanning industries such as aerospace, automotive, energy (nuclear, renewables), defence, rail, and heavy industry. Its economic contribution is substantial: manufacturing's gross value added is approximately £217bn ($\approx 9.3\%$ of UK GDP), with employment around 6 million ($\approx 8\%$ of the workforce). Exports are a particular strength, with nearly half of the UK's goods exports coming from manufactured products, reflecting global supply chains in cars, planes, and high-tech equipment. Manufacturing also drives R&D, accounting for 47% of UK business R&D spending.

Many projects within this sector have national significance. Examples include nuclear power stations (such as Hinkley Point C, which will supply $\sim 7\%$ of UK electricity), aerospace programmes (e.g., the UK assembly of airliner wings, military jets), large automotive plants (car factories and robotics), and defence hardware (warships, armoured vehicles, missiles). The sector operates under a strict regulatory and security environment. Companies must comply with quality and safety standards (ISO, health & safety regulations, nuclear standards) and often work on government-funded projects. Defence-related manufacturing is a priority: government policy describes defence as “an engine for growth, supporting British jobs and British industry”. While only around 3% of UK industry is defence-focused today, expanding this capability is seen as critical for national security and export growth. Project controls professionals therefore often require security clearance and must navigate procurement rules and governance frameworks on programmes such as new submarines, defence vehicles, or nuclear reactors.



Key Employers

defence & aerospace

These sectors often involve complex, high security projects such as military systems, aircraft, and aerospace components. Project controls professionals are integral to ensuring that defence and aerospace projects are completed on time, within budget, and meet stringent regulatory requirements.



Automotive & Transport

Automotive manufacturers focus on large-scale production lines, product development, and supply chain management. Project controls professionals manage schedules, costs, and risks in the production of vehicles and transportation infrastructure projects, ensuring efficient operations in manufacturing plants and product innovation.



Energy & Infrastructure

Energy and infrastructure projects include power generation plants, oil & gas exploration, and renewable energy initiatives. Project controls professionals help manage large-scale projects, ensuring compliance with regulatory standards and environmental considerations, while overseeing project timelines, budgets, and stakeholder management.





Public Sector and Agencies

These organisations manage critical national infrastructure and defence projects. Project control professionals work on highly sensitive and regulated projects, such as military equipment procurement, nuclear energy projects, and infrastructure development, ensuring that they meet government standards and timelines.



Tier-1 and Tier-2 Suppliers:



Tier-1 and tier-2 suppliers provide specialized systems and components to large contractors in various industries. Project control staff in these companies oversee the management of sub-contractors and ensure that the components meet quality standards, are delivered on time, and adhere to budgetary constraints.

Consultancies and Professional

Consulting firms provide expertise and project controls support to multiple clients across various sectors. These firms handle large-scale, multi-client projects, often in construction, energy, and infrastructure, helping to manage costs, schedules, and risks, and ensuring that projects align with client expectations and regulatory standards.





Specialist Consultancies (Government & Critical Infrastructure):

Specialist consultancies, particularly in defence and critical infrastructure, provide expert project control services in highly sensitive and technical projects. These projects often involve cutting-edge technology, security clearances, and adherence to stringent government protocols, making project control professionals crucial for success.





Salary Levels for Project Control Roles

Salaries vary by level, industry and region. Entry-level project control roles in UK engineering/manufacturing typically start around £25–35 thousand per year.

Role / Level	Role Examples	Salary Range (GBP)	Average Salary (GBP)
Entry-level	Junior Project Planner, Assistant/Analyst	£25k–35k	£29.7k
Mid-level	Project Planner/Scheduler, Cost Engineer, Project Controls Engineer	£35k–50k	£42k
Senior-level	Senior Planners or Engineers, Project Controls Managers	£50k–70k	£62k
Management	Planning Manager, Project Controls Manager/Lead	£60k–90k	£62k
Executive	Head of Project Controls, Director	£96k–154k	£122k
Contractor Day Rates	Project Planner (Contractor)	day (specialized roles £600–800+/day)	£550/day (UK) – £600/day (London)



Nature of Project Controls Role

Project controls professionals act as the “navigator” to the project manager, integrating schedule, cost, risk, scope, and change control into the governance process. This involves planning and monitoring: creating and maintaining schedules, tracking costs, managing risk registers, evaluating change requests, and reporting performance. As noted by the Association for Project Management (APM), project controls specializes in managing scope, time, cost, risk, and change. Key functions include planning and scheduling (e.g., Gantt charts, CPM), cost control (setting baselines, forecasting, earned-value analysis), risk management, change control, and performance reporting. Controllers gather data, analyse variances, and recommend corrective actions, addressing the questions “Where are we, what has it cost, where are we going, and how can we fix any problems?”

In large manufacturing or engineering projects, work is typically structured through a PMO or controls department. Controllers collaborate with engineers, programme managers, finance, and procurement teams. The environment is office-based with site visits, requiring familiarity with project governance (stage gates, PRINCE2, ISO9001 quality systems). Controllers may also interact with regulatory bodies (e.g., Office for Nuclear Regulation), senior stakeholders, and sponsors. Strong communication, stakeholder management, and attention to process and compliance are crucial, especially in sensitive sectors like defence or nuclear programmes, where documentation and assurance are critical.



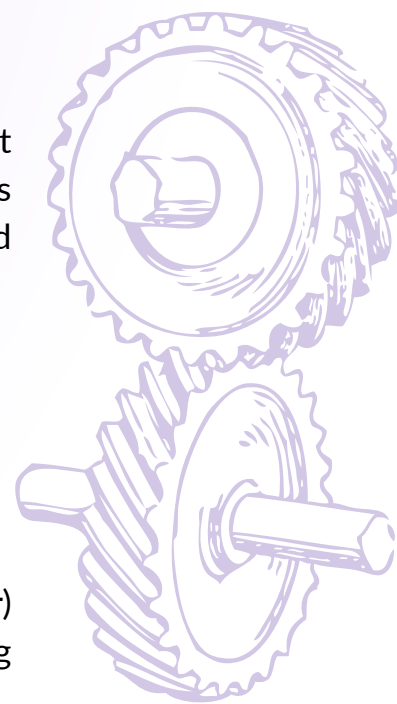


Key Responsibilities

A project controls role can specialise in areas like planning, cost engineering, risk, and reporting, but the core responsibilities typically fall into five key areas, each linked to an approved baseline for performance measurement:

- Planning & Scheduling
- Cost Control & Budgeting
- Risk & Change Management
- Performance Reporting
- Ensuring Compliance & Governance

In practice, roles can be specialist (e.g., a planner or cost engineer) or integrated (e.g., a project controls engineer/manager overseeing all controls across a project or programme).



Planning & Scheduling

Responsibilities begin with turning project scope into a plan and schedule. AACE separates planning (optimising execution) from scheduling (development and maintenance). A solid schedule includes breaking down work, sequencing tasks, estimating durations, and validating the critical path. Best practices involve capturing activities, sequencing, updating progress, and maintaining the baseline under change control.

Cost Control and Budgeting involves setting cost baselines, tracking actual costs, forecasting outcomes, and identifying variances for corrective action. Key tasks include setting up coding structures, capturing expenditures, performing variance analysis, and maintaining forecasts like Estimate at Completion (EAC). Earned Value Management (EVM) may be used for performance measurement, with guidance from ISO 21508.

Cost Control & Budgeting

Risk & Change Management

Risk and Change Management ensures predictable time and cost outcomes. Risk Management follows ISO 31000, focusing on identifying, analysing, and addressing risks through a risk register and actionable tasks. Change Management involves evaluating and controlling change requests to the baseline, often linked with configuration management to maintain scope and quality.

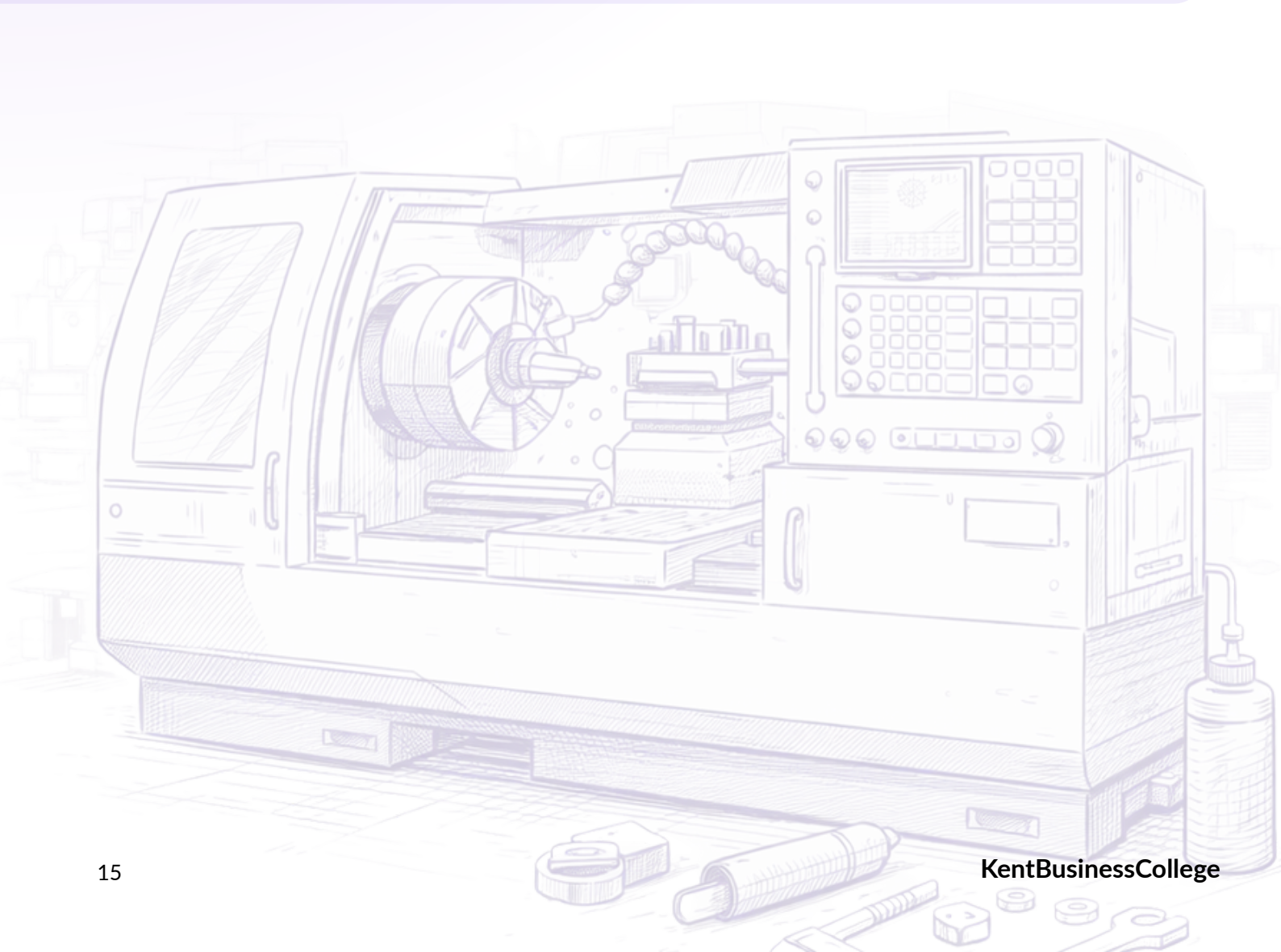


Performance Reporting

Performance Reporting converts project data into actionable information for stakeholders to agree on corrective actions. It involves collecting progress, cost, and risk data, analysing variances against the baseline, and forecasting outcomes. AACE's variance analysis guides this process, while reporting tools (e.g., Oracle Primavera) help identify variances. When using EVM, ISO 21508 highlights the importance of consistent performance metrics and baseline integration for meaningful reporting.

Ensuring Compliance and Governance ensures project controls are reliable, with consistent standards, baseline control, and data protection. Governance, defined by APM, manages outputs and benefits, influenced by standards like GovS 002 in UK government-adjacent sectors. Compliance aligns with ISO 9001 (quality), ISO 45001 (health and safety), and ISO 14001 (environmental management), ensuring disciplined control and reporting in engineering/manufacturing projects.

Ensuring Compliance & Governance





Work Environment

In the UK, project controls roles in engineering and manufacturing are mostly office-based, within programme, project, or plant/site offices, and depend on digital systems for scheduling, performance analysis, and baseline control. The work environment varies by project phase: during design or industrialisation phases, time is spent in programme offices, while in build or installation phases, there is more time on-site for progress validation and issue resolution. In regulated sectors like nuclear or defence, hybrid working is common, combining office, site, and remote work. Project controls is a cross-functional role, requiring strong collaboration with engineering, procurement, and commercial teams, and occasional travel for on-site verification and alignment with customer milestones.

Work-Life Balance and Career Stability

Project controls roles generally offer predictable working hours, usually 37 hours per week, with workload peaks during reporting periods, forecast updates, and re-planning moments.

While the work tends to follow structured cycles, busy periods may require extended hours for analysis and report preparation.

The demand for project controls professionals is growing, driven by strong projections for engineering job growth and an expected global shortage of project talent by 2035. This makes project controls a stable and resilient career path, with skills transferable across industries like energy, defence, aerospace, and manufacturing, ensuring ongoing demand and career stability.





Career Paths by Seniority

Engineering and manufacturing offer a clear career path with opportunities to specialise or progress into related areas such as design, production, quality control, or project management. As you gain experience, responsibilities and strategic contributions increase.

At the **entry level**, roles such as Engineering Assistant or Junior Technician focus on supporting design, production processes, and quality control, while gaining core technical skills

Mid-level positions, like Design Engineer, Production Planner, or Manufacturing Engineer, involve taking on greater responsibility for process optimisation, quality assurance, and performance monitoring.

Senior roles, such as Senior Engineer, Lead Production Planner, or Quality Control Manager, offer strategic insight and oversee complex engineering projects, ensuring efficiency and compliance.

Management positions like Engineering Manager or Manufacturing Operations Manager involve overseeing entire teams or departments, ensuring smooth operations and driving improvements across projects.

At the **leadership level**, roles such as Head of Engineering or Director of Manufacturing set strategy, governance, and organisational standards for the company's engineering and manufacturing efforts.

5) Leadership:

Head of Project Controls,
Project Controls Director.

3) Senior Roles:

Senior Planner, Senior Cost Engineer, Risk Manager, Lead Project Controls Engineer.

4) Management Roles:

Project Controls Manager, Programme Controls Manager, Planning Manager.

1) Entry-Level Roles:

Project Controls Assistant, Junior Planner, Cost Analyst.

2) Mid-Level Roles:

Project Planner/Scheduler, Cost Engineer, Project Controls Engineer





1: Entry-Level: Project Controls Assistant, Junior Planner

Titles:



Entry-level positions in project controls, typically for those starting their career in engineering or manufacturing.

Job Description:

Assist with data gathering, schedule updates, and cost tracking under supervision. Tasks include maintaining timesheets, updating CPM schedules, logging costs, and preparing reports.

Key Competencies:

- Proficiency with MS Excel and scheduling tools (e.g., Microsoft Project, Primavera P6)
- Basic understanding of Work Breakdown Structures (WBS) and scope breakdowns
- Attention to detail and strong communication skills
- Analytical thinking for effective data collection and reporting

Qualifications:



1–3 years of experience, often through apprenticeships or MSc programs. Key skills include adaptability, eagerness to learn, and technical knowledge.

Career Considerations & Salary:

Salaries range from £25K to £35K. With experience, individuals can progress to Planner/Cost Engineer roles with salaries rising to £40K–£50K. Professional certifications can further enhance career prospects.





2: Mid-Level Roles: Project Planner/Scheduler, Cost Engineer, Project Controls Engineer

Titles:



Project Planner/Scheduler, Cost Engineer, Project Controls Engineer. These mid-level roles are typically for professionals with around 3–7 years of experience. They involve greater autonomy and responsibility in managing key aspects of project controls.

Job Description:

Professionals at this stage independently build and maintain project baselines, create integrated schedules, perform earned value analysis (CPI, SPI), develop cash flows, and conduct risk assessments. They lead periodic reviews, manage change requests, and communicate with project managers. Mentoring junior staff is also part of the role.

Key Competencies:

- Creating integrated schedules & critical path analysis
- Performing earned value analysis (CPI, SPI)
- Conducting risk analysis and managing change requests
- Proficiency with tools like Primavera P6, Deltek/Cobra, SAP PS
- Mentoring junior staff

Qualifications:



3–7 years of experience, often with an MSc or certifications like PMP. Strong technical skills and some leadership experience are essential.

Career Considerations & Salary:

Salaries range from £40K to £55K, with career progression to senior roles within 3–5 years based on technical delivery and leadership abilities.



3-Senior-Level Roles: Senior Planner, Senior Cost Engineer, Risk Manager, Lead Project Controls Engineer.

Titles:



Senior Planner, Senior Cost Engineer, Risk Manager, Lead Project Controls Engineer. These senior-level positions require approximately 7–12 years of experience and demand advanced technical expertise and significant project-wide influence.

Job Description:

Professionals in these roles design complex schedules, implement Earned Value Management (EVM), lead risk workshops, and manage scope control. They synthesize data from multiple projects, prepare trend and variance analyses, and ensure compliance with governance standards. Leadership is key, with responsibilities for guiding teams, coordinating with engineering and finance, and interfacing with stakeholders like clients and contractors.

Key Competencies:

- Designing multi-phase schedules
- Implementing EVM systems
- Leading risk management workshops
- High-level trend and variance analysis
- Ensuring governance and compliance
- Leading teams and managing stakeholders

Qualifications:



7–12 years of experience, with advanced certifications like APM PPC or PMP. Proven performance in mid-level roles and notable project achievements are essential.

Career Considerations & Salary:

Salaries range from £55K to £80K, with career progression into senior leadership roles, such as Project Controls Manager or Director, based on performance and qualifications.



4-Management: Project Controls Manager, Programme Controls Manager, Planning Manager.

Titles:



Senior roles with 10–15+ years of experience, overseeing project controls across one or more programmes.

Job Description:

These roles focus on people management, strategic planning, and portfolio oversight. Responsibilities include setting standards and processes for the controls team, resource allocation, and ensuring compliance with governance. Leaders in these roles negotiate with sponsors, report to directors, and integrate controls data into overall project plans. Experience with large, complex projects (e.g., in sectors like nuclear or defence) is often required.

Key Competencies:

- People management & leadership
- Strategic planning & portfolio oversight
- Setting standards & process development
- Negotiation & stakeholder management
- Reporting to directors
- Technical proficiency in project controls

Qualifications:



10–15+ years of experience, with exposure to large-scale projects. Advanced certifications (e.g., PMP, APM) and experience in challenging sectors are often required.

Career Considerations & Salary:

Salaries range from £70K to £100K+, with progression to senior leadership roles possible after 4–8 years at the management level.



5-Executive: Head of Project Controls, Project Controls Director.

Titles:



Executive Roles with 15+ Years of Experience, Leading Project Controls Across Multiple Programmes: Head of Project Controls, Project Controls Director

Job Description:

An executive-level Project Controls leader ensures the predictability of complex engineering and manufacturing projects, overseeing scope, time, cost, risk, and change. The role involves setting standards, managing an integrated controls framework, and ensuring consistency across projects and suppliers. Responsibilities include portfolio-level monitoring, change control, continuous improvement, and potentially implementing PMIS and advanced analytics for better transparency and forecasting.

Key Competencies:

- Enterprise controls: Manage and integrate controls across the portfolio.
- Performance tracking: Monitor and forecast outcomes using earned value.
- Cost, schedule, and risk: Integrate cost, schedule, and risk management.
- Change control: Oversee change governance with traceable approvals.
- Digital leadership: Develop and improve PMIS with analytics.
- Executive communication: Provide insights and mentor the controls team.

Qualifications :



Requires a BSc/BEng in engineering or related field, 15+ years in project controls, and valuable certifications like AACE, PMP, and APM (ChPP). Expertise in overseeing CAPEX portfolios, earned value, scheduling, and change control is essential.

Career Considerations and Salary:

This executive role focuses on overseeing performance, setting standards, and continuous improvement. Salaries range from £58,958 to £120,015, with progression based on governance, forecasting, and leadership.





Introduction: Stepping into Senior Project Controls in the UK

Advancing to an Executive Project Controls role signifies a broader responsibility, where your focus shifts beyond individual project tasks to the strategic management of multiple projects. In this leadership position, you are tasked with overseeing key areas such as time, cost, risk, and change management across a portfolio of projects, ensuring alignment with organisational goals and the achievement of project success.

At this executive level, Project Controls professionals adopt a more holistic, integrated approach to managing large-scale projects. They ensure the delivery of quality outcomes by applying structured methodologies, including the use of tools and techniques that allow for robust cost management, detailed scheduling, risk mitigation, and performance reporting. You are expected to ensure that all projects under your oversight are progressing as planned and that any deviations are addressed proactively.

What Does the Job Entail?

In the UK engineering and manufacturing sectors, Executive Project Controls professionals are central to the success of high-value projects. The role requires the oversight of critical project functions, ensuring that all projects adhere to industry standards, budgets, and timelines.

Key responsibilities include:

- Leading and mentoring teams of project controls specialists, including planners, cost engineers, and risk managers
- Collaborating with project managers, senior engineers, and commercial teams to maintain an integrated view of each project's health
- Working within well-established contractual frameworks, with a particular focus on the NEC (New Engineering Contract) forms, which govern a significant number of UK projects





Under NEC contracts:

- The Accepted Programme serves as the baseline schedule for the project and must be realistic, continually updated, and approved by all key stakeholders
- Change management is handled through Compensation Events, which formalise the assessment of time and cost impacts
- Early identification of risks through the Early Warning Process, allowing for proactive action to mitigate issues before they affect project delivery

Executive Project Controls professionals ensure that processes are aligned with contractual obligations, client requirements, and strategic goals, integrating these factors into schedules, cost reports, and performance dashboards.

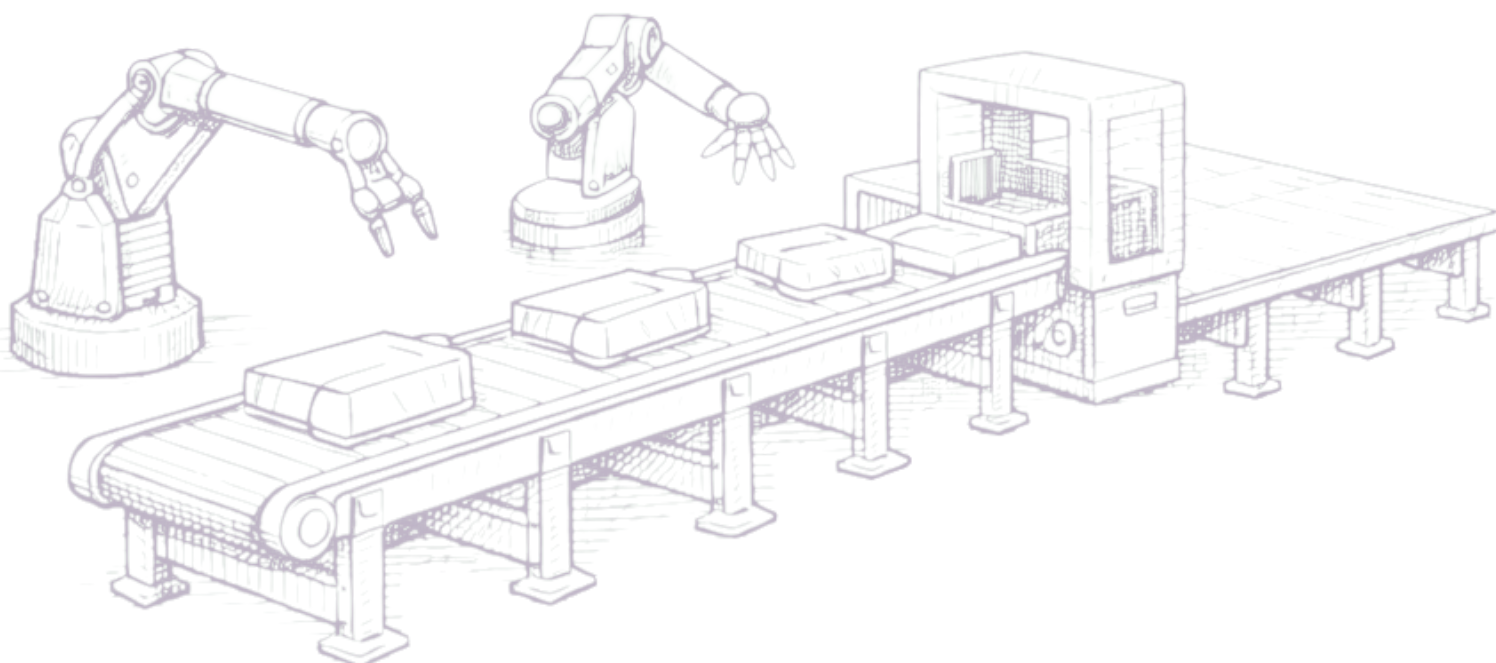
Key Tools and Methodologies

To succeed at the executive level, Project Controls professionals need advanced tools and methodologies for managing complex projects, including Primavera P6 for scheduling, critical path analysis, baselining, and resource loading; Cost Control Systems such as Oracle Primavera Unifier, ARES Prism, and advanced Excel models for tracking budgets and controlling costs; and Earned Value Management (EVM), which integrates scope, schedule, and cost data into a single framework for comprehensive project performance.

Additionally, executives should be skilled at interpreting key performance metrics:

- Schedule Performance Index (SPI)
- Cost Performance Index (CPI)

These indices act as early indicators to detect potential schedule delays or cost overruns. Research by the UK Infrastructure and Projects Authority shows that structured cost control systems and EVM are crucial in reducing budget overruns.

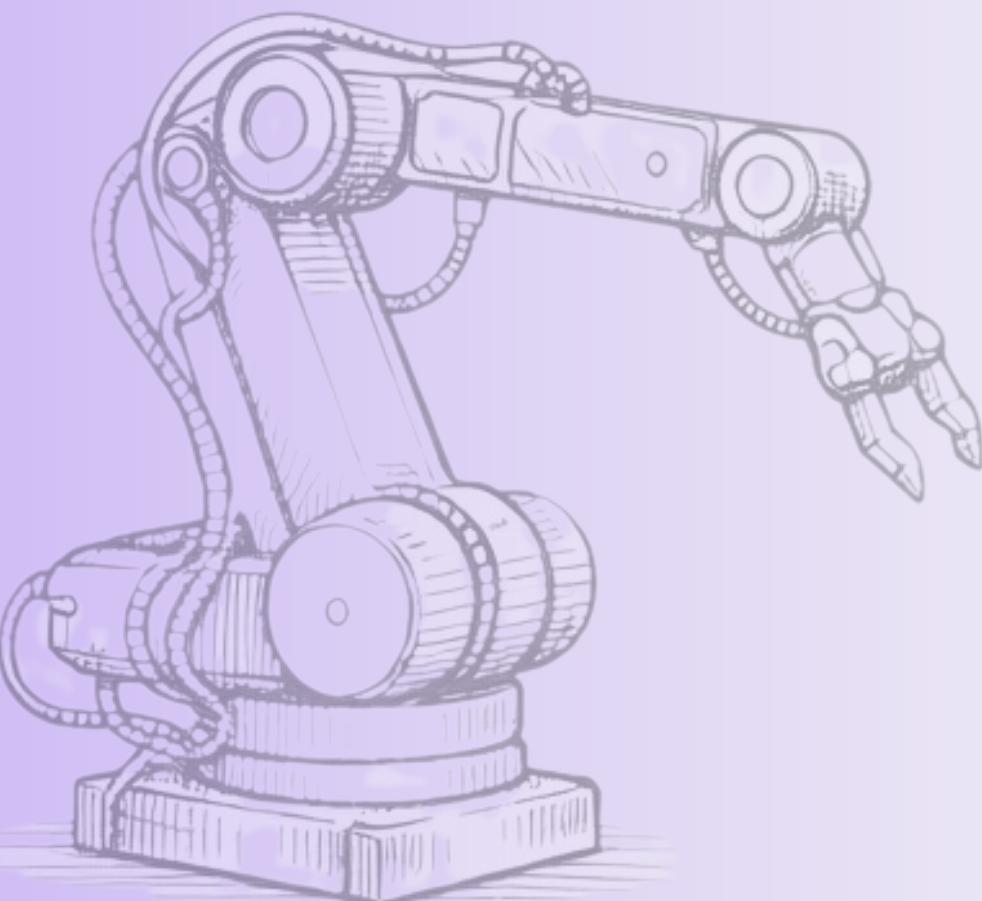




Planning and Scheduling Interview Questions

Planning and scheduling play a crucial role in the success of projects within the Engineering & Manufacturing sectors. Interviewers for senior project controls roles will assess your ability to develop and maintain comprehensive baseline schedules, track project progress accurately, and anticipate delays before they escalate. A strong grasp of scheduling techniques, coupled with hands-on experience with industry-standard tools such as Primavera P6, is essential.

In this role, you will be expected to manage project schedules in complex environments, ensuring that timelines and budgets are adhered to while addressing risks and changes as they arise. Planning is not just a one-off activity but a continuous control tool that supports strategic decision-making throughout the entire project lifecycle. As a senior professional in project controls, you will need to demonstrate your ability to use planning and scheduling as an ongoing framework for managing resources, mitigating risks, and delivering successful outcomes.





1. What is the role of a project control professional in an engineering or manufacturing project?

- The project control professional oversees planning, budgeting, and performance monitoring to keep the project on track.
- This includes developing the schedule, managing costs, tracking progress, and identifying deviations from the baseline. They provide accurate data on schedule and cost performance to support the project manager's decisions.
- If delays or overruns occur, they analyse root causes, assess critical path impact, and recommend corrective actions. In summary, the role ensures the project is delivered on time, within budget, and with clear performance visibility.

2. How do you develop a project schedule from scratch?

- I estimate task durations, define dependencies, and build the timeline in tools like Microsoft Project or Primavera P6. I identify key milestones and analyse the critical path to determine the shortest completion time.
- After reviewing and validating the schedule with the team, I baseline it with stakeholder approval. During execution, I update progress and monitor performance against the baseline to control delivery.

3. What methods do you use for cost control on a project?

- At the start, I establish a detailed cost baseline aligned to the WBS and schedule. During execution, I track actual costs and commitments against the plan. I use Earned Value metrics such as CPI (EV/AC), where $CPI < 1$ indicates overspend, and Cost Variance ($CV = EV - AC$) to measure performance.
- I prepare cost reports by category, investigate any variances, and implement mitigation actions where needed. I also update the Estimate at Completion (EAC) regularly to forecast final cost.



4. How do you handle project scope changes?

- When a change is proposed, I assess its impact on scope, time, and cost by updating the schedule and estimating additional effort or materials. I document the impact clearly and present it to the sponsor or change control board for approval.
- No change is implemented without formal approval. Once approved, I update the schedule and budget baselines and communicate the revised plan to stakeholders. If rejected, the change is deferred or adjusted within existing scope

5. Can you explain the concept of Earned Value Management (EVM) and why it's useful?

- Earned Value Management (EVM) integrates scope, schedule, and cost to measure project performance objectively.
- It compares Planned Value (PV), Earned Value (EV), and Actual Cost (AC).
- For example, if PV = £1,000 and EV = £800, we're behind schedule. If AC = £900 for that £800 of work, we're over budget.
- Key metrics:
- $CPI = EV / AC$ (e.g. 0.89 = cost inefficiency)
- $SPI = EV / PV$ (e.g. 0.80 = 80% of planned progress)

6. What are CPI and SPI, and what do they indicate in project control?

- $CPI (EV / AC)$ measures cost efficiency.
- 1.0 = on budget.
- < 1.0 = over budget (e.g. 0.8 = £0.80 value per £1 spent).
- 1.0 = under budget.
- $SPI (EV / PV)$ measures schedule performance.
- 1.0 = on schedule.
- < 1.0 = behind (e.g. 0.9 = 90% of planned work done).
- 1.0 = ahead

7. How do you approach risk management on a project?

- I take a proactive approach to risk management by identifying risks early and recording them in a risk register. Each risk is assessed for probability and impact, and on major projects I may support quantitative analysis such as Monte Carlo simulations.
- For key risks, I define response strategies. Avoid, Mitigate, Transfer, Accept, or Exploit, and assign risk owners. For example, if there's a supplier delay risk, we may build buffer or identify alternatives.



8. What project management software tools are you proficient in, and how have you used them?

- I'm experienced in Primavera P6 and Microsoft Project for scheduling. On a major programme, I managed a master schedule with over 2,000 activities in P6, using its multi-user capabilities. For smaller projects, I've used MS Project effectively.
- I'm also proficient in Excel for analysis and earned value, SAP for cost tracking, and Power BI for KPI dashboards.

9. How do you ensure a project complies with relevant standards and regulations?

- Ensuring data accuracy starts with structured data collection – for example, weekly progress updates in a defined format. I cross-check reported progress against deliverables or site verification to validate accuracy.
- I use system validation tools in Primavera P6 to check logic errors, open-ended activities, and constraints, and ensure schedules are properly resource- and cost-loaded. Financial data is pulled directly from source systems to avoid manual errors, and key figures are reconciled before reporting

10. If a project is slipping behind schedule, what steps would you take to handle the delay?

- If I identify a schedule slip, I assess the root cause and its impact on the critical path, focusing on tasks with zero or limited float.
- I then implement recovery actions such as fast-tracking or crashing. For example, adding overtime or an additional contractor shift to recover a week of delay.
- I communicate the impact and options clearly, update the schedule, and monitor closely to bring the project back on track.

11. How do you communicate project status and performance to stakeholders?

- I keep stakeholders informed through structured reports, meetings, and dashboards.
- I typically produce a monthly status report covering schedule, cost, risks, and forecasts, using visuals such as S-curves and traffic light indicators. I also participate in weekly team meetings and monthly steering meetings, tailoring the level of detail to the audience.
- For real-time visibility, I use dashboards such as Power BI or Primavera web views to display live KPIs like SPI and CPI. If urgent issues arise, I communicate immediately with a clear explanation and mitigation plan.



12. How do you manage project documentation and ensure version control?

- I manage documentation through a centralised system such as SharePoint or an EDMS, with structured folders for schedules, reports, and technical documents.
- All key documents are version-controlled and tracked in a master register, with previous versions archived and access restricted to authorised users. I align with ISO or company standards and clearly reference document versions to ensure consistency.
- This approach maintains traceability and ensures everyone works from the latest approved information.

13. How do you ensure a project complies with relevant standards and regulations?

Compliance is embedded into the project plan from the outset. I identify applicable regulations such as CDM and ISO standards, and schedule required activities like inspections, audits, permits, and certifications as formal milestones.

I coordinate with HSE and quality teams to track compliance tasks and ensure related costs are included in the budget. Documentation such as permits and certificates is properly recorded.

14. What is your experience with managing procurement and suppliers in relation to project control?

- I integrate procurement into the project controls framework by building supplier milestones into the schedule. For example, tracking a 20-week equipment lead time and key dates like factory acceptance tests.
- I monitor supplier progress through regular updates and reflect any delays in the programme. On the cost side, I track purchase orders, delivery payments, and approved variations to keep forecasts accurate.

15. How do you handle the closing phase of a project?

- In the closing phase, I confirm all deliverables are completed and accepted, close out punch list items, and update the schedule with final actual dates and documented variances.
- I finalise cost reports, reconcile invoices, and calculate final cost variance against the budget. All change requests and contracts are formally closed.
- I also support lessons learned by analysing schedule and cost performance, and ensure final documents are archived, providing a structured and compliant project closeout



16. How do you balance and manage the triple constraints (scope, time, cost) on a project when they come into conflict?

- Balancing scope, time, and cost starts with understanding which constraint is the priority. When trade-offs arise, I use scheduling and cost analysis to model the impact of changes.
- For example, I've presented options such as accepting a scope increase with a two-week delay or deferring it to protect the deadline. In time-critical projects, I've supported increasing budget to maintain schedule and scope.

17. Have you ever been involved in a project audit? How do you handle project audits or reviews?

Yes, I've supported formal audits, including on a defence engineering project. I prepare by ensuring all documentation, baseline schedules, cost reports, risk registers, and change logs is organised, traceable, and supported by evidence.

During the audit, I provide transparent responses and supply requested data, such as EVM trends. If gaps are identified, I acknowledge them and show corrective actions taken.

18. How do you ensure effective resource allocation across a project?

- I ensure effective resource allocation by resource-loading the schedule in tools like Primavera P6 or MS Project to identify overallocation early. If conflicts arise, such as overlapping assignments, I resolve them through levelling or securing additional support.
- During execution, I monitor utilisation using resource histograms and coordinate with team leads to confirm availability. I also manage resource risks, such as limited specialist capacity, with mitigation plans.

19. How do you manage stakeholder expectations throughout a project?

- I manage stakeholder expectations through clear, consistent communication and realistic commitments.
- I ensure the baseline scope, time, and cost are agreed upfront, and provide regular updates with early warning of risks. If changes are requested, I explain impacts. For example, that adding a feature may extend the timeline by two weeks, so stakeholders understand trade-offs.
- Approved changes are formally documented, and I focus on solutions when issues arise. This approach keeps expectations realistic and maintains stakeholder confidence.



20. What are project dependencies and how do you manage them?

- Project dependencies are logical relationships between tasks where one relies on another. I capture all internal and external dependencies in the schedule using predecessors and successors in tools like P6 or MS Project.
- I focus on critical and near-critical dependencies, monitor them closely, and communicate with responsible parties to get early warning of delays. For high-risk dependencies, such as supplier deliveries or client approvals, I prepare contingency plans or resequence work where possible.
- By identifying, tracking, and proactively managing dependencies, I prevent delays from cascading through the project.

21. How do you incorporate safety considerations into project planning and control?

- I integrate safety into project controls by embedding safety tasks and constraints directly into the schedule and budget.
- I include milestones such as training, HAZOP workshops, inspections, permits, and MSRAs as predecessors to execution activities, and reflect safety constraints in sequencing. I also ensure budget provision for safety measures and monitor these tasks with the same rigour as time and cost.
- If incidents occur, I update the plan accordingly and report safety metrics alongside performance data, ensuring safety remains a core project priority.

22. How do you establish and manage baselines for schedule and cost in a project?

- A baseline is the formally approved scope, schedule, and budget used to measure performance. Once the plan is signed off, I save the schedule baseline and document the approved budget by WBS as the reference point.
- I manage it through strict change control, dates and costs are only adjusted if formally approved, issuing revisions such as “Baseline Rev 1” while keeping the original for traceability.
- I then report variances regularly, clearly distinguishing between approved changes and true performance delays. For example, whether a 10-day slip is due to scope change or execution issues, ensuring transparent performance tracking.

23. How do you monitor and report on project progress during execution?

- I monitor progress through regular weekly updates, collecting percent complete, actual dates, and cost data, then updating the schedule and earned value metrics.
- I track SPI, CPI, and variances. For example, a CV of -£50k, and use S-curves to compare planned vs actual performance. Each report includes updated finish forecasts and mitigation actions.
- Reports are tailored to the audience, and I validate data with task owners to ensure accuracy, enabling early identification of issues and corrective action.



24. What is a critical path in a project schedule, and how do you manage critical path activities?

- The critical path is the longest sequence of activities that determines the project's finish date. Tasks on this path have zero or minimal float, so any delay directly delays completion.
- I identify it using tools like Primavera P6 or MS Project, focusing on activities with zero total float. I monitor these closely, allocate strong resources, and review them regularly.
- If a task slips, I assess recovery actions such as fast-tracking or crashing, and I watch near-critical tasks with 1–2 days of float. Protecting the critical path protects the project finish date.

25. What key performance indicators (KPIs) do you typically track in project control to assess a project's health?

- I monitor KPIs across schedule, cost, and risk.
- For schedule, I track SPI and SV. For example, an SPI of 0.95 indicates 5% delay. For cost, I monitor CPI and CV, where $CPI < 1$ signals overrun. I also compare forecast vs budget, such as £2.1M vs £2.0M (5% overrun).
- I complement this with milestone adherence, change trends, and open high-risk items, presenting them in a dashboard for early performance insight.

26. How do you forecast a project's completion date and final cost (Estimate at Completion)?

- I forecast completion by updating the schedule with actual progress and analysing the critical path and performance trends. For example, if the finish date has slipped consistently, I reflect that in the projected completion date.
- For cost, I use Earned Value methods such as $EAC = BAC / CPI$, alongside bottom-up forecasting. If a task is 50% complete but has already used 60% of its budget, I adjust the forecast to reflect the likely overrun.
- I then present EAC against BAC. For example, "EAC £5.5M vs BAC £5.3M, forecasting a £200k (3.8%) overrun" updating forecasts regularly based on performance and remaining work

27. In your own words, what is the difference between project controls and project management?

- Project management focuses on overall leadership and delivery, managing scope, stakeholders, and decision-making to achieve project objectives.
- Project controls is a specialised function focused on planning, scheduling, budgeting, forecasting, and monitoring performance using tools such as critical path analysis and EVM.
- In simple terms, the project manager drives the project, while project controls provides the data and insight to keep it on track.



28. What are the differences between Primavera P6 and MS Project, and when would you use each?

- Primavera P6 is an enterprise-level scheduling tool suited for large, complex, multi-user projects, such as major infrastructure programmes. It handles very large schedules, advanced resource management, and integrated portfolio control.
- Microsoft Project is more user-friendly and typically used for small to medium projects or single-project environments. It works well for projects with a few hundred tasks.
- For example, we used MS Project on a £5 million refurbishment, but Primavera P6 on a £500 million power station build due to scale and complexity. I choose the tool based on project size and collaboration needs.

29. What is a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and why is it important?

- A Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) is a hierarchical decomposition of the total project scope into smaller, manageable components. It starts with the overall deliverable and breaks down into major deliverables, sub-deliverables, and finally work packages that can be assigned and controlled.
- The WBS ensures nothing is overlooked and provides clarity of responsibility. It forms the foundation for scheduling and cost estimation, with activities and budgets aligned to WBS codes, enabling structured reporting of progress and cost by element.
- It also supports change control by mapping changes to specific WBS elements and strengthens risk management across each major area. In essence, the WBS is the structural backbone of effective project planning and control.

30. How do you monitor and manage the performance of contractors or suppliers within a project?

- I integrate contractor milestones into the master schedule and track their progress against agreed baselines through regular reports and meetings.
- I verify progress with evidence where possible and compare invoicing against delivery. For example, if 80% is invoiced but only 60% completed, I investigate. I also maintain a performance log to monitor on-time delivery and quality.
- If issues arise, I work with procurement and the contractor on recovery actions, ensuring deviations are addressed early before impacting the overall project.

31. Tell me about a time you had to recover a project that was falling behind schedule. What did you do?

- On a 12-month manufacturing upgrade project, we fell 4 weeks behind due to delayed steelwork and design changes. I analysed the critical path and implemented a recovery plan: fast-tracking overlapping activities, expediting key deliveries, and adding a second installation crew. The revised schedule showed we could recover about 3 weeks, and we deferred minor non-critical scope to regain the final week.
- We ultimately reduced the delay from 4 weeks to just a few days at completion.



32. Describe a situation where you had a disagreement or conflict with a project manager or other stakeholder about project data or recommendations. How did you resolve it?

- On a product development project, I forecasted a one-month delay based on critical path analysis and resource constraints, but the project manager believed we could still meet the original deadline.
- I reviewed the schedule with him privately, showing zero float and limited capacity, and presented two scenarios: continue as planned and slip by one month, or accelerate with additional resources and weekend work at extra cost.

33. Give an example of how you had to communicate bad news (e.g., a delay or cost overrun) to senior stakeholders. How did you approach it and what was the outcome?

- On a utilities project, unforeseen ground conditions led to a projected 10% budget overrun and a six-week delay. I prepared a clear report outlining the cause, a £400k cost impact, and the revised completion date.
- I presented mitigation actions immediately, including accelerated redesign and overlapping activities, reducing the delay from six weeks to around 4–5 weeks. We proposed using £500k contingency funds to cover the additional cost.

34. Can you tell me about a project you worked on that was very successful? What do you think were the key factors from a project controls perspective that contributed to its success?

- On a high-profile automotive assembly line project, we delivered on time and slightly under budget despite a tight launch deadline.
- Strong upfront planning identified critical path and long-lead items early. When a key piece of equipment was delayed by two weeks, built-in float absorbed the impact. During installation, SPI dipped to around 0.95, but early intervention prevented further delay.
- Strict change control avoided scope creep, and close collaboration ensured issues were resolved quickly. Disciplined planning, proactive risk management, and active monitoring were key to the successful outcome.

35. Describe a project that did not go well or failed to meet its objectives. What did you learn from it and what would you do differently from a project controls standpoint?

- On a chemical plant upgrade project, we delivered about 20% over budget and two months late due to uncontrolled scope creep and an overly optimistic schedule with minimal contingency.
- Changes were accepted informally without full time and cost impact analysis, and unforeseen site issues added delays. Without formal EVM, early warning signs were not clearly identified.



36. How do you handle pressure and tight deadlines, especially when you have multiple tasks or projects to manage?

- I manage pressure through clear prioritisation and transparent communication. I rank tasks by urgency and impact, negotiate timing where deadlines clash, and keep my data up to date so I can respond quickly to urgent requests.
- If timelines are tight, I set realistic expectations. For example, delivering a preliminary analysis first and a full report later. In one case, I completed a major schedule revision within 48 hours after a scope change by fully prioritising it and adjusting other commitments.

37. Have you ever had to mentor or lead a junior project controls/planning team member? How did you go about it?

- Yes, I mentored a junior planner in my previous role. I began by explaining the overall WBS, schedule logic, and cost tracking so he understood the bigger picture. I then gave him structured responsibilities, starting with updating actuals and preparing weekly graphs, reviewing his work with him and guiding him through errors rather than correcting them directly.
- I provided reference materials, recommended Primavera tutorials, and held weekly one-to-ones to discuss technical topics like CPI/SPI interpretation and stakeholder communication. Over time, I increased his responsibility, including drafting monthly reports and presenting sections in meetings.
- Within 6 months, he was independently running weekly subcontractor update meetings. The structured mentoring approach improved his confidence and capability, and allowed me to delegate more effectively while maintaining quality standards.



38. Describe a time when a significant change or unexpected risk occurred mid-project. How did you and the team adapt?

- On a packaging line project, a key machine supplier went bankrupt mid-project, threatening a delay of several months. We treated it as a major risk and quickly assessed alternatives.
- I modelled schedule scenarios and prepared a revised forecast when we identified an alternate European supplier, although at 15% higher cost. We fast-tracked procurement and updated the programme to reflect new milestones.
- The machine installation was delayed by about one month, but by outsourcing packaging temporarily, the operational impact was minimal. It demonstrated the importance of rapid re-planning and adaptability.

39. Tell me about a time you implemented a new process or tool in project controls. How did you get the team to buy in and what was the result?

- In a previous company, project controls relied on spreadsheets and standalone MS Project files, leading to version control issues and time spent consolidating reports. I piloted an integrated PMIS with web dashboards to improve efficiency.
- I started with the risk module to deliver quick wins, replacing the Excel log with a real-time shared register. After training and demonstrating benefits, I introduced the schedule module and supported the team through the transition.
- Within a couple of months, reporting time reduced significantly, accuracy improved, and transparency increased, leading to wider adoption across the organisation.

40. Give an example of when you had to enforce a project control process (like timely reporting or risk updates) that the team was initially resistant to. How did you handle it?

- On one project, I introduced a formal weekly time-writing and progress reporting cycle because informal updates were causing schedule inaccuracies. Initially, there was resistance, with some engineers viewing it as unnecessary bureaucracy.
- I addressed this by explaining the purpose showing how missed updates had previously led to surprises and rework, and demonstrating how their inputs fed into management dashboards. I also simplified the process to a short template that took around 5 minutes to complete and allowed flexibility on submission timing.
- For early non-compliance, I followed up individually and reinforced the benefits by highlighting how timely updates helped prevent delays. Within 2–3 months, the process became routine, and resistance faded. It reinforced that successful process change requires clear rationale, reduced friction, and consistent follow-through.



41. How do you keep project team members engaged with the project schedule and control processes? For example, ensuring they provide timely updates or attend planning meetings?

- I keep teams engaged in project controls by making the process collaborative rather than a reporting chore. In planning meetings, I focus on upcoming risks and dependencies so the team helps shape the plan, creating ownership.
- I tailor visuals to suit the audience, communicate schedule changes clearly, and keep processes simple and flexible. I also reinforce positive behaviour. For example, introducing a small “Planner’s award” to recognise timely updates.

42. Tell me about a time you had to use data or analysis to persuade someone to take a particular course of action on a project.

- On a capital equipment project, the sponsor wanted to cut commissioning from 4 weeks to 2 weeks to recover one week of delay. I analysed data from two previous projects and found that the rushed project experienced 3x more downtime incidents and two major failures, causing a 2-week shutdown.
- I presented a risk-adjusted scenario showing that shortening testing could result in several weeks of delay if failures occurred. I recommended keeping the full 4-week testing period and improving efficiency instead.

43. How do you keep your professional skills and knowledge up to date in the field of project controls?

- I keep my skills up to date through professional membership with the APM, engaging in webinars and industry events on topics such as AI and sustainability in project controls. I completed the APMG Project Planning & Control certification and took an online course in Primavera Risk Analysis to strengthen my quantitative risk capability.
- I also stay active on professional forums like Planning Planet and LinkedIn, use industry literature for self-study, and apply learning directly on projects. For example, researching NEC3 contract implications and introducing bow-tie risk diagrams into reporting. This ensures I remain current and continuously improve my practice.

44. Describe a time when a team member or department was not providing the information or updates you needed for project controls. How did you handle it?

- On one project, an engineering lead was regularly late providing drawing progress updates, which affected schedule reporting. Instead of escalating immediately, I spoke with him to understand the issue and learned my requests clashed with his internal deadlines.
- We adjusted the timing of updates and I gained access to his tracking tool so I could extract progress data directly, reducing his workload. For a critical delay, I followed up professionally and involved the project manager diplomatically.
- As a result, communication improved and reporting became more reliable, turning a point of friction into effective collaboration.



45. Give an example of a risk you identified early on a project and how you managed to mitigate it before it became a real problem.

- On a furnace installation project, I identified early that permit approvals for emissions and safety were assumed to take 4 weeks, but from past experience I knew they could take 8–12 weeks. I logged this as a high-impact schedule risk and adjusted the programme to reflect a more realistic 8-week duration.
- To mitigate it, we submitted the permit application as early as possible using preliminary design information, engaged an environmental consultant to review the submission, and built the permit approval as a formal dependency in the schedule. We also prepared a contingency plan to carry out off-site pre-assembly and other non-permit-dependent activities if delays occurred.
- The approval ultimately took 9 weeks, but because we had anticipated this, it did not delay the project. Our contingency work kept progress moving, and we avoided what could have been at least a month-long slip. This demonstrated the value of early risk identification and proactive mitigation.

46. What do you consider your biggest contribution or improvement you have made in a project through your project control efforts?

- One of my proudest contributions was on a large water treatment project where reporting lacked credibility and cost tracking was delayed. I implemented a structured WBS, cost-loaded schedule, and Earned Value Management.
- My analysis showed an SPI of 0.9 and a CPI of 0.85, forecasting a potential two-month delay and significant cost overrun if trends continued. Although it was a difficult message to deliver, the data led to corrective actions, including additional shifts and subcontractor support. Performance improved, with CPI recovering towards 0.95 and SPI gradually returning close to 1.
- We ultimately delivered only one week late and approximately 3% over budget, a significant improvement from the original trajectory.

47. Have you managed or controlled multiple projects at the same time? If so, how do you prioritise and ensure each one gets adequate attention?

- Yes, I've managed project controls across multiple projects within a PMO. The key was organisation and prioritisation, tracking all milestones and deadlines to anticipate pressure points, and focusing on the most time-critical or high-risk project at any given time.
- I used time-blocking, standardised reporting templates, and integrated systems to stay efficient, and communicated clearly with project managers to manage expectations or stagger deliverables where needed.



48. Can you describe a situation where you had to coordinate between different departments (e.g., engineering, manufacturing, finance) to keep a project on track?

- On a custom production line project, engineering, manufacturing, and procurement were working in silos, creating a risk to the schedule. Engineering hadn't communicated installation requirements clearly, and procurement was waiting for final documentation before ordering long-lead items.
- I identified the issue through the project schedule and organised a cross-functional meeting to clarify interdependencies and responsibilities. Engineering released a preliminary bill of materials so procurement could start early, and manufacturing reviewed designs in advance to prepare tooling and downtime. I updated the schedule and introduced short weekly coordination check-ins.

49. Describe a difficult decision or trade-off you had to make regarding schedule or budget on a project. How did you approach making that decision and what was the result?

- On one project we were over budget and forecast to finish three weeks late unless we added an extra subcontractor crew. Adding the crew would increase costs by around 5%, but missing the deadline risked penalties and reputational damage, as the client's timeline was tied to a major launch.
- I modelled both scenarios and presented the financial and strategic implications to the sponsor. My recommendation was to prioritise the deadline, as the wider commercial risk outweighed the additional spend.
- We added the crew, met the deadline, and although we exceeded the original budget slightly, the client was satisfied and later awarded further work. It reinforced that effective project control is about enabling informed trade-offs, not just protecting cost

50. What do you find most challenging about working in project controls, and how do you handle those challenges? Also, what do you find most rewarding?

- One of the main challenges in project controls is coordinating multiple stakeholders and ensuring timely, accurate information in a constantly changing environment. You have to balance attention to detail with a clear strategic overview, while remaining agile when plans shift.
- I manage this through strong organisation, clear communication, and building trust with teams. What I find most rewarding is being at the centre of decision-making – knowing that my analysis helps keep projects on time and within budget, and that I've added real value by identifying risks early and bringing structure to complexity



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