



WHITE PAPER

# FPEP Enterprise

Evidence-to-programme traceability for construction delay and dispute analysis

Publication edition | Version 5.0 Beta

Prepared by Stephen Wright

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[fpep-enterprise.com](https://fpep-enterprise.com)

**Evidence connected.**

**Programme context preserved.**

**Professional judgement retained.**

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## Executive summary

FPEP Enterprise creates a traceable connection between project records and programme context for construction delay and dispute analysis. It helps practitioners demonstrate which records support a delay issue, which programme activities may be affected and how evidential relationships have been reviewed. This is evidence-to-programme traceability.

For CEOs, Managing Directors, investors and technology decision-makers, the business problem is straightforward. Skilled teams can spend substantial professional effort locating, reviewing, reconciling, and validating project records before substantive analysis begins. This evidential friction consumes effort that could otherwise be directed towards understanding the issue and testing its significance.

FPEP is designed to reduce that friction by bringing evidence intake, searchable text, issue coding, programme links, review status, and traceable outputs into one case environment. Practitioners can spend less time locating and validating evidence and more time examining its significance.

### A controlled connection between records and decisions

A document repository holds the available records. A scheduling application models the programme. FPEP connects the relevant records and programme context around the question being examined. A reviewer can follow an output back to the supporting evidence and see which relationships have been accepted by a practitioner.

FPEP Enterprise is not an AI system. It does not use generative AI, large language models, or machine-learning inference to determine causation, criticality, responsibility, or entitlement. Its analytical workflow is deterministic and practitioner controlled. Rule-based suggestions have no authoritative status until reviewed and accepted.

FPEP does not replace Primavera P6, Microsoft Project, accepted delay-analysis methods or professional judgement. It provides a more structured basis for applying them and reviewing the resulting work.

### Build basis and evidence of value

This publication describes FPEP Enterprise 5.0 (BETA), Display and Evidence Recovery build R10 dated 19 September 2026. It includes progress reconciliation dashboards, controlled installation and update processes, bulk OCR review, and evidence-preview recovery. The functions described are available for beta evaluation; live-project acceptance and production release requirements remain separate.

FPEP has been developed and tested using fictional project evidence created to simulate construction records and dispute scenarios. These materials support software development and functional testing; they are not evidence from an actual client project. Results obtained from them do not establish performance or outcomes on live projects.

#### READING GUIDE

Pages 3 to 7 explain the proposition, users, workflow, and value measures. The remaining sections set out the capabilities, methodology, governance, and deployment boundaries for specialist review.

# Why FPEP

## Why delay analysis becomes difficult

### Evidential friction

Evidential friction is the professional effort required to locate, reconcile, validate, and organise project records before substantive analysis can begin.

On major projects, this effort can include locating records across multiple repositories, resolving inconsistent terminology, linking evidence to programme revisions, and validating documentary support before analytical conclusions can be tested.

Project records are created to deliver the work, not to reconstruct it later. Instructions, correspondence, minutes, progress photographs, and programme revisions may sit in different systems. The same area, package, or constraint may have several names. Scans may not be searchable. Teams must reconnect these fragments before they can test what happened and why it mattered.

## Why existing tools leave a gap

Programme and scheduling applications model activities, logic, and dates; repositories organise files; OCR makes scanned text searchable; spreadsheets and registers record issues. The remaining task is to connect a particular record to an issue, the relevant programme revision and the practitioner's reasoning. When that connection sits across separate working files, it is harder to maintain and review.

### The central idea

Traditional tools manage documents, programmes, schedules, or registers.

**FPEP manages the relationship between them.**

It preserves the pathway from:

**Source record → Issue → Programme context → Review decision → Analytical output**

That relationship is the core capability of the platform.

## Evidence-to-programme traceability

FPEP creates a controlled pathway from source evidence to programme context. A practitioner can identify a record, understand its issue context, associate it with an activity or work breakdown structure (WBS) element, retain the review decision, and carry that relationship into a traceable output.

## What changes for the practitioner

- Less fragmented evidence reviews. Search, coding, issue review and programme association operate within the same case structure rather than across disconnected working files.
- More visible analytical support. The records relied upon for an issue or activity can be reviewed together with their validation status and source references.
- More reproducible work. A second reviewer can follow the route from an analytical output back through the accepted programme association to the underlying evidence.
- Better governance of professional judgment. FPEP preserves the distinction between what the source says, what processing has extracted, and what the practitioner has concluded.

## Less effort reconstructing where the evidence is.

## More attention to what the evidence means.

The commercial proposition is a reduction in evidential friction with clearer reviewability. It is a design objective to be measured in use, not a claim of a guaranteed saving, return on investment, or client outcome.

## Who should use FPEP?

| Role                         | Typical challenge                                                        | FPEP benefit                                                                        |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Delay analyst</b>         | Connecting project records with programme activities and delay events    | Traceable activity-level evidential support                                         |
| <b>Claims consultant</b>     | Building and maintaining extension of time and delay submissions         | Records structured around events, chronology, and programme context                 |
| <b>Expert witness</b>        | Demonstrating how contemporaneous records support analytical conclusions | Reviewable pathway from source evidence to programme context                        |
| <b>Contractor</b>            | Managing emerging delay issues while records are still being generated   | Issues, evidence, and programme references maintained within a controlled workspace |
| <b>Project controls team</b> | Reconciling programme reporting with project records                     | Programme activities linked to contemporaneous evidence and issue status            |
| <b>Construction lawyer</b>   | Testing the documentary basis of delay propositions                      | Structured retrieval with provenance and review status                              |
| <b>Client / Employer</b>     | Understanding the evidence supporting programme issues and claims        | Clearer visibility of evidential support and review history                         |

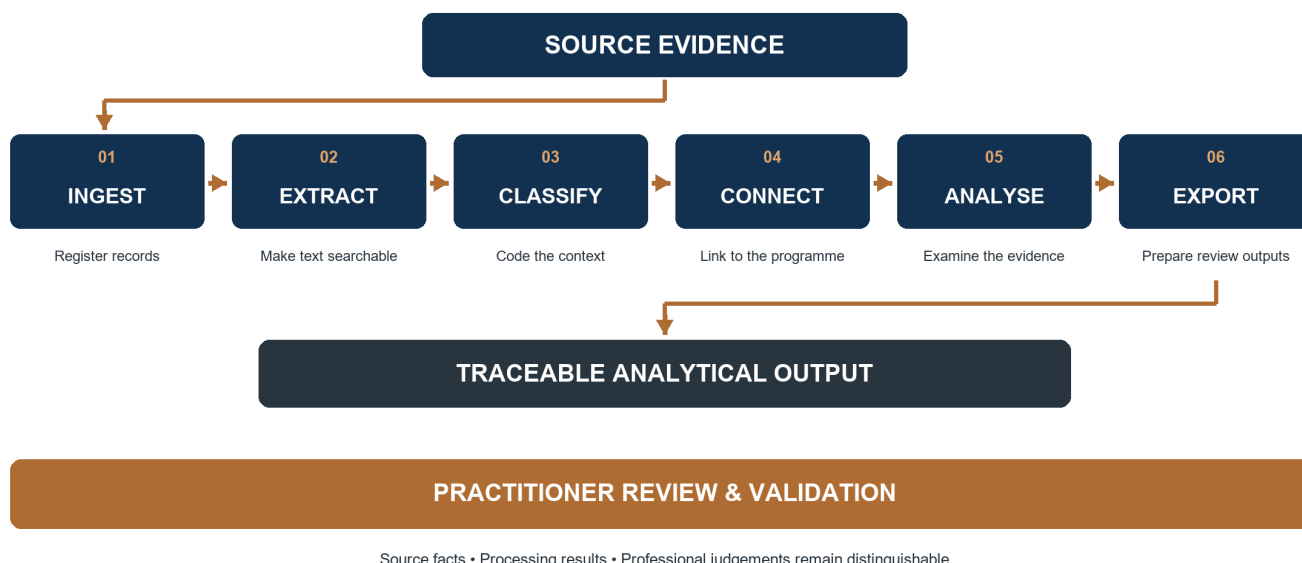
**FPEP is designed for organisations that need to understand not only what the programme says, or what project records say, but how the two relate.**

# Evidence to programme workflow

Six controlled stages connect source evidence with a reviewable analytical output. Practitioner review and validation span the workflow, preserving the distinction between what a record says and what the analyst concludes.



## EVIDENCE-TO-PROGRAMME TRACEABILITY



**Figure 1 - The FPEP evidence to programme workflow. Associations require practitioner review; the workflow itself does not establish delay entitlement.**

- 1. Ingest** Register source files and retain essential metadata such as file name, path, type, size, and modification date.
- 2. Extract** Create searchable text from digital and scanned records, recording OCR status and exceptions.
- 3. Classify** Apply document type, date, party, area, package, issue, and other project-specific coding.
- 4. Connect** Associate records or relevant extracts with programme activities, WBS elements, milestones, and analysis issues.
- 5. Analyse** Search, filter and review the connected evidence to build chronologies, test propositions, and examine delay drivers.
- 6. Export** Produce traceable registers and review outputs for reports, claims, expert work, and management decisions.

Each stage preserves both the original record and the analyst's added interpretation. For example, an instruction date extracted from a letter is a source fact; the conclusion that the instruction delayed a critical successor is an analytical judgment. Keeping those categories distinct allows reviewers to test both the record and the reasoning.

## Measured value

The business case is the reduction of evidential friction: less avoidable effort locating and reconciling records, clearer evidence status, and a more reproducible route from source to programme conclusion. A controlled pilot can test that proposition against work the organisation already performs.

| Indicator         | Definition                                                                          | Example measurement                                     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Coverage          | Proportion of the defined evidence population successfully registered and processed | Files processed divided by files identified             |
| Retrieval time    | Time needed to locate a known supporting record                                     | Median minutes across a controlled search test          |
| Link completeness | Extent to which priority issues have reviewed evidence and programme associations   | Approved links against required links                   |
| Review exceptions | Items requiring manual correction or further investigation                          | OCR failures, broken links and uncoded priority records |
| Reproducibility   | Ability of a second reviewer to trace an output to its source                       | Sample pass rate against an audit checklist             |
| Production effort | Effort required to prepare defined registers or chronologies                        | Hours for the same output before and after adoption     |

Percentage savings, accuracy, or return on investment claims should be published only when supported by a defined baseline, representative test population, sample size, and stated limitations. Until such benchmarks are available, the defensible business case is the workflow itself: fewer disconnected hand-offs, clearer evidence status, faster access to supporting material and a more reproducible route from source to programme conclusion.

## Development and live project validation

Development using fictional evidence supports demonstration and refinement of the workflow. Live-project validation is still required to establish practical performance, reliability, and user outcomes in the intended operating environment.

## A practical decision for management

Select a defined output, such as an issue chronology or activity linked evidence register. Compare the effort and review quality required to produce that output using the current workflow and the proposed FPEP workflow, with a comparable evidence population and agreed review standard.

Record both the benefit and the work still required: setup, coding, correction, practitioner review, and output checking. This gives decision makers an observable basis for adoption without assuming that faster processing means better analytical conclusions.

# Capability model

Version 5.0 Beta develops the evidence to programme connection through progress reporting, controlled evidence recovery, and more structured review. The capabilities below are implemented in the reviewed R10 package; representative project testing remains necessary.

## Document ingestion and inventory

FPEP registers source records, retains metadata, and hashes, and supports resumable processing. Where an original PDF path is unavailable, preview recovery can locate a retained copy whose SHA-256 hash matches the registered record. Missing originals remain clearly identified.

## Text extraction and controlled OCR review

OCR makes scanned records searchable. Bulk OCR review lets practitioners select findings by file type and close accepted findings with a reviewer note and per record history. Closing a finding records a review decision; it does not correct the source or guarantee extraction accuracy.

## Search and evidence continuity

Search combines extracted text with project metadata and review status. If neither an original nor a PDF preview is available, the evidence viewer can display retained indexed OCR text with source restoration guidance. This fallback remains a derivative record and not a substitute for the original.

## Evidence coding and programme association

Project taxonomies, issue registers, and reviewed activity or WBS links connect the record to programme context. Deterministic suggestions retain their source passages and require practitioner acceptance; the association itself does not establish delay or entitlement.

## Programme comparison and progress reconciliation

Two-file comparison exposes changes in activities, logic, calendars, milestones and supported cost or resource fields. Three progress dashboards compare successive revisions, extract explicit monthly progress wording, and reconcile reported progress with programme status. Unconfirmed scope or missing date aligned inputs prevent an unsupported variance from being shown.

## Traceable outputs and practical use

Reports retain evidence identifiers, source registers, and generation manifests. New package links use retained supporting evidence where available. Responsive layouts accommodate laptop screens and display scaling. These refinements help practitioners continue reviewing case moves and application updates without obscuring missing sources.

## Version 5.0 capabilities

The reviewed Version 5.0 Beta R10 build combines the established evidence workflow with the enhancements below. Availability for beta evaluation does not establish production acceptance or a guaranteed project outcome.

| Capability                  | Available in Version 5.0 Beta R10                                                                         | Boundary or acceptance consideration                                                         |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Evidence and OCR            | Resumable intake, source hashes, OCR repair, and bulk closure of reviewed findings.                       | Closure records acceptance: decisive wording still requires source checking.                 |
| Search and preview recovery | Structured search, source passages, retained PDF recovery and indexed text fallback.                      | Hash matching applies to retained copy recovery; missing originals remain flagged.           |
| Events and programme links  | Explainable suggestions, Accept / Reject / Defer decisions, and reviewed activity or WBS links.           | Human acceptance is required; links do not establish entitlement.                            |
| Programme comparison        | Two file comparisons of activity, logic, milestone, and supported cost/resource changes.                  | Absent source fields remain not assessable; native scheduling equivalence is not implied.    |
| Progress dashboards         | Consolidated Progress Comparison, Monthly Progress Dashboard, and Integrated Progress Reconciliation.     | Scope and date controls govern comparisons; chart weighting must be read.                    |
| Controlled outputs          | Report source checks, evidence registers, manifests and portable supporting evidence links.               | Historical outputs remain unchanged; regeneration applies current links and design.          |
| Installation and recovery   | Manifest checked updates, rollback snapshots, database preflight and encrypted database backups.          | Beta status remains; signing, independent assessment and deployment acceptance are separate. |
| Access and field capture    | Windows identity, per case roles, audited review, and offline field observations with reviewed promotion. | Filesystem access uses OS controls; field capture remains a controlled network pilot.        |

## Operating principles

- Source first. Originals, extracted text, recovered copies and practitioner conclusions remain distinguishable.
- Human controlled and programme aware. Review decisions govern evidential associations; FPEP supports professional methods without predetermining their conclusions.

## Formats and integrations

The following matrix describes available import, connection, and reporting routes. Compatibility depends on the source files, application versions and deployment configuration and should be confirmed for each project.

| Format or connection                  | Available route                                                                                                         | Conditions and limitations                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Primavera P6 XER                      | Programme import from XER files.                                                                                        | Confirm the source programme version and preservation of calendars, coding, and relationships.                    |
| Microsoft Project MPP and MSPDI XML   | Programme import through MSPDI XML, with conditional conversion of native MPP files.                                    | Automatic MPP conversion requires installed Microsoft Project. Exported XML provides an alternative import route. |
| ProjectLibre                          | MPP viewing and XML export provide an alternative route to programme import.                                            | Viewing a file alone does not create an imported programme revision; confirm the export and import workflow.      |
| PDF text extraction                   | Extraction of text, layout, and quotations from PDF documents.                                                          | Scanned documents require OCR; extraction quality depends on the source material and configuration.               |
| SharePoint and Microsoft 365          | Controlled read only evidence intake.                                                                                   | Requires tenant authentication, consent, permissions, and connection configuration.                               |
| HTML, Word, Excel, PDF, CSV, and JSON | Controlled reports and export registers; progress dashboards generate HTML, a CSV source register, and a JSON manifest. | Output formats vary by report. Confirm required content, source links, and application compatibility.             |

## How the tools work together

A traceable evidential pathway depends on preserving the meaning and version of the imported material. A searchable record, an imported programme and an accepted evidence link are different objects with different review requirements.

The platform enables a user to find a record, understand its project context, associate it with a defined issue or programme activity, and preserve that relationship for review. The value lies in the connected structure: OCR helps make records searchable, repositories preserve files, and scheduling applications model programme logic; FPEP brings the relevant evidence and programme context together around the analytical question.

Programme comparison uses imported source fields; it does not reproduce every native scheduling calculation. Progress curves state their weighting, and missing cost or resource values are not inferred. Confirm representative programme files and required outputs before project use.

## Use cases

The evidence to programme connection supports the following practical applications. Outcomes will vary by project and should be measured against an agreed baseline, but the workflow itself is directly aligned with recurring delays, claims and project controls tasks.

**Delay event investigation:** Collects and organises records relating to an event and links them to the affected programme sequence.

**Extension of time preparation:** Organises notices, instructions, progress evidence, and programme references by events.

**Expert delay analysis:** Provides a reviewable evidence base for chronology, causation, and critical path assessment.

**Programme update review:** Compares revisions and reconciles programme status with dated, explicitly scoped monthly progress evidence.

**Document disclosure support:** Improves identification, classification, and retrieval of potentially relevant records.

**Project controls assurance:** Uses revision comparisons, S-curves, and source linked progress observations to identify discrepancies requiring review.

**Management reporting:** Summarises evidence status, unresolved issues, and review progress without losing source traceability.

### Illustrative case narrative: late design instruction

A late design instruction affects stone installation in a high-priority area. The project record contains the instruction, design meeting minutes, revised drawings, subcontractor correspondence, progress photographs, programme updates, and handover reports. In a conventional workflow, these records may be searchable but remain distributed across folders, registers, and programme files.

Within FPEP, the records are coded to the issue, linked to relevant activities, and reviewed in date order. Revision comparisons show recorded schedule movement; progress reconciliation can expose differences between programme status and confirmed monthly reporting. The analyst still tests the controlling sequence, mitigation, and causal explanation. This illustrates a review workflow, not a client outcome or an automatic finding of delay entitlement.

## Governance and defensibility

The reviewed event and claim workflows use explicit matching criteria, source passages, and human decisions to develop evidence suggestions. These are deterministic, explainable aids to review. They do not establish causation, criticality or entitlement and have no authoritative status until accepted by a practitioner.

In forensic delay work, the basis of a conclusion must be visible and capable of being challenged. FPEP therefore retains source references and review decisions so the practitioner can test the record and the reasoning before relying on an analytical output.

A forensic platform must do more than produce fast search results. Its outputs may inform claims and expert opinions, so users need controls that support provenance, repeatability, and professional review.

### Provenance

Analytical records retain source identifiers and, where available, page or passage references. Source and attachment hashes support integrity checks. Recovered PDFs and retained indexed text remain identified separately from the authoritative original; a missing source is not silently treated as restored.

### Validation status

The system distinguishes unverified processing results, analyst reviewed entries and approved records. This prevents an OCR derived date, imported value, or proposed association from appearing equivalent to a checked conclusion.

### Change history

Review decisions, evidence links and issue changes retain an audit history. Bulk OCR closure records a separate action for each affected finding. New report packages use portable evidence links where available; historical packages are not rewritten. Audit scope and retention still require deployment review.

### Methodological control

Recorded schedule movement does not prove causation. Consolidated S-curves use duration weighted, linearly time phased planned progress; programme actuals use recorded finishes and status at the data date. They are not cost or resource weighted earned value curves. Integrated period comparisons require confirmed project wide monthly progress and a programme update within 45 days; unsupported variance is withheld.

### Confidentiality and access

Construction records may be commercially sensitive, privileged, or personal. The Production Readiness Centre makes technical and external release requirements visible. Internal automated checks are not independent certification; deployment owners must agree to permissions, encryption, retention, and disclosure arrangements.

### A reviewer must be able to test both the record and the reasoning.

The traceable analytical pathway supports that review by keeping source references, validation status, and practitioner decisions visible. The existence of a link is part of the evidential record; its analytical significance remains a matter for professional assessment.

## Security and deployment boundaries

Version 5.0 Beta adds controlled installation, database recovery, and release readiness checks. These complement Windows and repository controls; they do not establish universal protection or completed production acceptance.

### Windows identity and case access

FPEP is a local Windows desktop application using a bundled Python runtime and SQLite case data. Windows session identity and per case application roles govern application access. Direct database, evidence folder, and export access remains subject to operating system or repository permissions; application roles do not encrypt these files.

### Database protection and recovery

The build supports AES-256-GCM encrypted SQLite backup snapshots protected by a passphrase. Restore checks authentication and database integrity before replacement. This protects the backup file, not the live database or external evidence folders. Backup coverage, passphrase custody, retention, restore testing and recovery commitments still need an agreed deployment policy.

### Field capture and Microsoft 365 connections

Field Capture retains a controlled same network HTTP pilot with expiring tokens and reviewed event promotion. Wider use requires managed HTTPS, enterprise identity, and device controls. SharePoint intake uses Microsoft Graph over HTTPS with tenant permissions; saved profiles exclude passwords and access tokens. These routes do not imply universal end to end encryption.

### Controlled updates and production release

Installation verifies package hashes, stages replacement, creates rollback snapshots and checks the active database before an upgrade. Case data is preserved separately from replaceable application files. The supplied release records mark code signing as NOT\_SIGNED and independent security assessment as NOT\_ATTESTED. Production release remains subject to those external gates and deployment acceptance.

**Beta capability is available for evaluation. Internal checks do not replace independent assurance or project acceptance.**

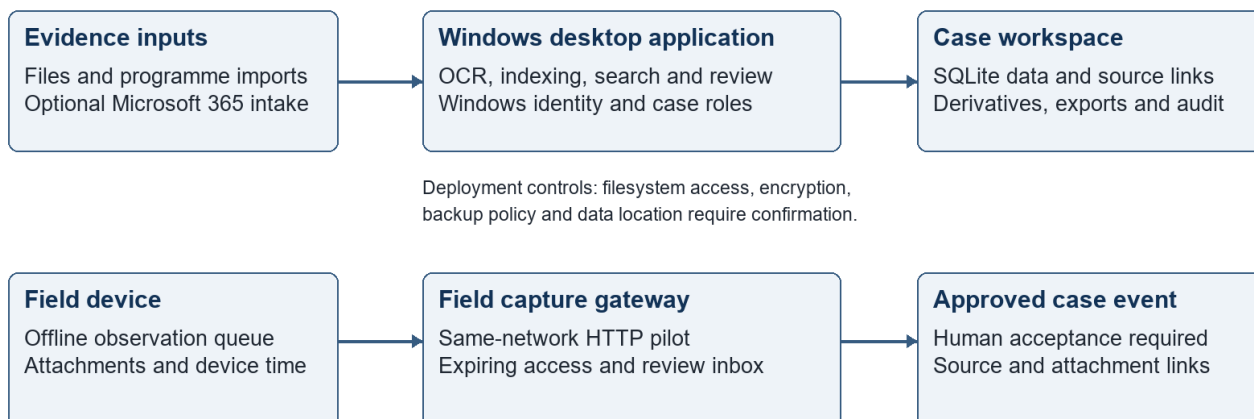
## Technology architecture

The architecture separates source evidence, extracted content, structured project data and the user interface. This separation is central to evidential defensibility: the original record remains authoritative, processing results remain identifiable as derivatives, analytical links are held as structured case data, and practitioner review decisions can be governed independently. The result is stronger provenance and a clearer audit path than a workflow in which source material and analyst interpretation are merged into the same working files.

| Layer           | Function                                                | Key control                                   |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Source evidence | Original project files and controlled references        | Preserve authority and provenance             |
| Processing      | OCR, text extraction, metadata capture, and indexing    | Record status, errors, and exceptions         |
| Project data    | Issues, areas, activities, WBS codes and evidence links | Use defined fields and validation states      |
| Application     | Search, review, dashboards, and export workflows        | Apply role-based permissions where configured |
| Administration  | Project setup, taxonomies, users, and system monitoring | Restrict configuration and record changes     |

Version 5.0 separates installed application files from case data. Updates preserve existing cases and outputs, while new reports follow the active case location. The logical layers below remain distinct; protection of their storage, connections and backups is agreed for each deployment.

### Reviewed build structure



Build structure summary | Optional connections depend on configuration | No managed cloud hosting implied

**Figure 2 - Logical structure of Version 5.0 Beta. Application updates, case storage, and encrypted database backups have distinct control boundaries.**

## Implementation approach

Implementation should begin with one defined project or workstream rather than an unrestricted evidence population. The pilot should be large enough to test real constraints but narrow enough to establish standards and resolve exceptions before broader rollout.

1. Define the decision or analytical output the pilot must support, such as an issue chronology or activity linked evidence register.
2. Confirm source access, programme revisions, monthly report scope, and the basis of each progress measure.
3. Agree the project taxonomy for areas, packages, issues, parties, document types, and review status.
4. Test representative imports, OCR, missing source recovery, programme comparisons, and progress reconciliation.
5. Establish reviewer roles, validation rules, naming conventions, and exception handling.
6. Measure performance, rehearse update and backup recovery, and record unresolved limitations.
7. Complete deployment acceptance and applicable release gates before approving wider use.

## Roles and responsibilities

**Project sponsor:** Defines purpose, authorises access and accepts the implementation scope.

**Delay or claims lead:** Owns the analytical framework, issue definitions, and programme relationships.

**Evidence manager:** Controls the source population, document inventory, coding standards, and exceptions.

**Reviewer:** Validates important classifications, extracts, and evidence links.

**System administrator:** Manages configuration, user access, backups, and technical monitoring.

**Legal or information governance lead:** Advises on privilege, confidentiality, retention, and disclosure requirements.

## Installation and commercial deployment

Version 5.0 supports installed Windows operation and controlled offline updates from a ZIP or extracted package. Application files are separated from case data; upgrade, repair and rollback preserve the case environment. Representative legacy cases still need an update and recovery rehearsal before adoption.

The commercial module retains beta trial and signed entitlement controls; these do not constitute a public offer. Licence scope, fees, onboarding, support, maintenance, and end of service export arrangements require separate agreement. Beta testing does not remove the production signing or independent-assessment requirements.

## Why FPEP is different

FPEP Enterprise is designed for the analytical space between scheduling software, document repositories, OCR/search tools, and manual issue registers. Those tools remain valuable in their own domains. FPEP connects their relevant records and programme context around the analytical question.

### The connection is the core capability

**The relationship between evidence and programme context is treated as a managed analytical asset rather than an informal connection maintained in spreadsheets, hyperlinks, or individual working knowledge.**

The defining concept is evidence to programme traceability. FPEP connects source record → project issue → programme activity or WBS context → practitioner review decision → traceable output. Version 5.0 extends that pathway into programme comparison and progress reconciliation. Native scheduling remains the programme authority; practitioners retain responsibility for analytical conclusions.

### A reviewable analytical pathway

A reviewer can examine the evidence, its issue and programme context, and the accepted association together. Version 5.0 adds source linked progress comparisons and clearer recovery of retained evidence. Discrepancies become visible matters for investigation, with source limitations and review decisions retained.

### Limitations and responsible use

- OCR output can contain errors and should not replace inspection of the source where wording is material.
- Search results depend on the completeness of the ingested population, extraction quality, and chosen terms.
- OCR output, imported metadata, and bulk processing results require proportionate human validation.
- Programme associations do not by themselves establish critical delay, causation, responsibility, or contractual entitlement.
- Exports reflect the data and review status held at the time of generation and should carry an issue date or version.
- Legal, privilege, privacy, and data residency requirements vary by project and jurisdiction and require project specific assessment.

**Evidence to programme traceability supports professional judgement. It does not replace it.**

## Conclusion

As project records continue to grow in volume and complexity, the quality of delay analysis increasingly depends on the ability to connect evidence to programme reality. FPEP Enterprise was developed to create that connection in a transparent, reviewable, and defensible manner.

Its central proposition is evidence to programme traceability: preserving the route from source record, through project issue and programme context, to the analytical conclusion reached by the practitioner. That makes FPEP more than a document repository or OCR tool. It is a specialist analytical environment intended to reduce avoidable evidential friction while strengthening the provenance, consistency and reproducibility of delay and dispute work.

### From evidential friction to analytical focus

Version 5.0 advances this purpose through progress reconciliation, controlled OCR review, retained evidence recovery and managed updates. These functions help maintain the route from record to review as cases develop. Their practical value must be demonstrated on representative project work, without treating beta functionality as a proven client outcome.

For an organisation considering adoption, the next step is a defined pilot with representative records, agreed outputs and observable measures. The decision should rest on demonstrated usefulness in the intended environment, supported by appropriate deployment controls.

**Understand the records.**

**Connect the programme context.**

**Preserve the route to the conclusion.**

**That is evidence to programme traceability.**

## About FPEP Enterprise

FPEP Enterprise is a specialist evidence to programme platform for construction delays, claims, and dispute analysis. It is designed around the practical needs of project controls and forensic practitioners working with large document populations, scanned records, issue chronologies, programme revisions, and activity level evidential support.

Further information, please contact: [fpep-enterprise.com](https://fpep-enterprise.com)