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COURSE BROCHURE

Lean Logistics and Material Flow Training Course

18 – 22 January 2027
Geneva

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Lean Logistics and Material Flow Training Course

Ref: 2665_101573 **Date:** 18 – 22 January 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 6500 GBP

Lean Logistics and Material Flow is a 1-week training course for logistics supervisors and operations improvement staff who remove waste from transport, warehousing and internal movement of goods, and who leave with a logistics flow improvement plan for one site or route. Rising freight costs and crowded storage make every extra touch and empty kilometre costly. The course is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Lean Logistics and Material Flow Matters Now

Three forces shape lean logistics today. Customers expect smaller, more frequent deliveries, multiplying handling and vehicle movements. Warehouse labour is scarce, so walking and double handling cost more. Sustainability targets count empty running as emissions to cut. An organisation that controls material flow releases floor space and runs fewer vehicles; one that ignores it pays for congestion and expediting. The course rests on lean principles of value, flow and pull applied to logistics.

Who Gains Most from Lean Logistics and Material Flow

- Shift and area supervisors running receiving, picking and dispatch
- Transport coordinators who plan routes, loads and delivery slots
- Operations improvement staff who run waste walks and floor projects
- Materials handlers and line feeders who move parts from stores to production points
- Yard and dock controllers who schedule vehicle arrivals and bays

Site teams gain most when a warehouse supervisor, a transport coordinator and an improvement lead attend together and map one flow end to end.

Lean Logistics and Material Flow Capabilities

Participants learn to see logistics as touches, waits and moves, then shorten that chain.

- Map a current-state logistics value stream with travel distance, dwell time and touch counts — site leadership
- Calculate replenishment quantities and signal points for pull loops — stores and line supervisors
- Design a warehouse slotting and flow layout that cuts walking and crossing traffic — facility managers
- Specify a milk run route with fixed timetable and load plan — transport coordinators
- Build visual control boards that expose abnormal stock and late vehicles within the shift — shift supervisors
- Assess improvement options by space, labour and vehicle savings before committing — operations heads

Key Lean Logistics and Material Flow Terms

- Logistics value stream — every move, store and handover a product passes from supplier to customer.
- Pull replenishment — refilling stock only when a consumption signal shows that material has actually been used.
- Milk run — a fixed, timed route that collects or delivers small quantities from several points in one loop.
- Slotting — assigning each item a storage location based on pick frequency, size and weight to reduce travel.
- Dwell time — the period goods sit waiting between two moves.
- Visual control board — a display at the point of work showing plan against actual.

Lean Logistics and Material Flow Day by Day

Day 1: Seeing Waste in Logistics

- Seven Logistics Wastes Checklist — Where Handling And Waiting Hide Cost
- Structured Waste Walk Of Dock And Aisles — Which Flow To Study First
- Touch Count And Travel Distance Logs — Baseline For Later Savings Claims
- Customer Delivery Window Analysis — Setting The Pace Logistics Must Meet
- Cost Of Empty Running And Idle Time — Building The Case For Change

Day 2: Mapping the Logistics Value Stream

- Current-State Map With Moves, Stores And Handovers — Exposing Long Lead Times
- Dwell Time Measurement At Docks And Staging Lanes — Locating Hidden Queues
- Information Flow Overlay For Orders And Releases — Removing Batch Triggers
- Spaghetti Diagram Of Pick And Putaway Routes — Redesigning Walking Paths
- Future-State Map With Flow And Pull Loops — Agreeing Target Condition

Day 3: Pull Replenishment and Flow Layouts

- Two-Bin And Card Signal Loops — Choosing The Trigger For Each Item
- Replenishment Quantity And Signal Point Sizing — Balancing Stock Against Stockouts
- Supermarket Areas Near Points Of Use — Shortening Line Feeding Distance
- Slotting By Pick Frequency And Cube — Cutting Picker Travel
- One-Way Aisle And Cross-Dock Layouts — Separating Inbound From Outbound Traffic

Day 4: Milk Runs, Docks and Visual Control

- Milk Run Route And Timetable Design — Replacing Ad Hoc Collections
- Load Plan And Cube Utilisation Sheet — Fewer Vehicles For Same Volume
- Dock Slot Booking And Yard Sequencing — Ending Queues At Gates
- Shift Visual Control Board — Plan Against Actual Seen Hourly
- Standard Work For Drivers And Line Feeders — Holding Gains After Change

Day 5: Practising the Logistics Flow Improvement Plan

- Site Case Waste Walk And Value Stream Map — Applying Days One And Two
- Pull Loop And Layout Proposal For The Case — Applying Day Three
- Milk Run And Board Design For The Case — Applying Day Four
- Savings Estimate For Space, Labour And Vehicles — Prioritising Changes
- Logistics Flow Improvement Plan Presentation — Sequenced Actions And Owners

Applying Lean Logistics and Material Flow After the Course

- Lead a waste walk and current-state map of one dock-to-stock flow at your site.
- Pilot one pull replenishment loop or milk run for a small group of high-volume items and track stockouts and trips.

Lean Logistics and Material Flow Questions FAQ

What is lean logistics and material flow, and why does it matter now?

Lean logistics and material flow is the practice of removing unnecessary moves, waits and handling from transport and warehousing. It matters now because frequent orders, scarce labour and emissions targets make wasted movement costly.

Which roles gain most from lean logistics and material flow skills?

Supervisors and improvement staff gain most. That includes dock supervisors, transport coordinators, line feeders and site improvement leads.

How does a lean logistics and material flow course differ from a production lean course?

It applies lean thinking to movement and storage rather than machines and assembly. You work on dock dwell, picker travel, vehicle fill and replenishment signals.

What do you bring back from lean logistics and material flow training?

You bring back a mapped flow and a sequenced improvement plan. It holds value stream maps, pull loop sizing, a milk run proposal and a savings estimate.

Lean Logistics and Material Flow: The Way Forward

The logistics flow improvement plan gives site leadership a sequenced list of changes with owners and estimated savings in space, labour and vehicle trips. Its first decision is which flow to pilot; supervisors and transport coordinators run that pilot. After the first cycle, revisit replenishment quantities and route timetables against real demand.