T-LEVELS | Institute for Apprenticeships & Technical Education

T Level Technical Qualification in Onsite Construction (8711-30)

8711-033 Employer-Set Project

Exemplar – E Grade

Summer 2023

City & Guilds | eal

Contents

Introduction

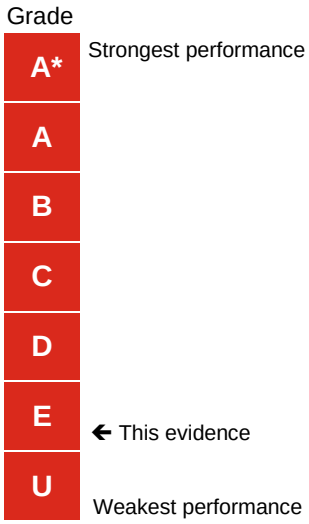
Summer 2023 Results

This document is aimed at providers and learners to help understand the standard that was required in the summer 2023 assessment series to achieve an E grade for the 8711-033 Onsite Construction Employer-Set Project (ESP).

Providers and learners may wish to use it to benchmark the performance in formative assessment against this to help understand a potential grade that may be achieved if a learner was to attempt the next summative assessment series.

The Employer-Set Project is graded A* to E and Unclassified.

The exemplar evidence provided for the E grade displays the holistic standard required across the tasks to achieve **two marks above** the E grade boundary (i.e. a low E grade) for the summer 2023 series. A slightly weaker performance would have resulted in an Unclassified (U) result being issued.



The Employer-Set Project brief and tasks can be downloaded from here.

Important things to note:

- We discussed the approach to standard setting/maintaining with Ofqual and the other awarding organisations before awarding this year. We have agreed to take account of the newness of qualifications in how we award this year to recognise that students and teachers are less familiar with the assessments (Vocational and technical qualifications grading in 2023 – Ofqual blog), whilst also recognising the standards required for these qualifications.

- The exemplar evidence presented, as a whole, was sufficient to achieve the E grade. However, performance across the tasks may vary (i.e. some tasks completed to a higher/lower standard than an E grade).

Marking of this Employer-Set Project is by task and Assessment Objective, below is a summary of these along with the mark achieved by the evidence presented and the maximum mark available for each aspect.

Task	Assessment Objectives	Mark achieved	Max mark available
Task 1.1 Research	- AO1 Planning skills and strategies - AO2a Apply knowledge to the context of the project - AO3 Analyse contexts to make informed decisions - AO4c Use digital skills	3	9
Task 1.2 Report	- AO1 Planning skills and strategies	2	6
	- AO2 Apply knowledge and skills to the context of the project	4	12
	- AO3 Analyse contexts to make informed decisions	1	2
	- AO4 Use maths, English and digital skills	2	6
Task 1.3 Project plan	- AO1 Planning skills and strategies - AO3 Analyse contexts to make informed decisions - AO4a Use maths skills	2	8
	- AO2 Apply knowledge and skills to the context of the project	4	16
Task 1.4 Presentation	- AO1 Planning skills and strategies - AO3 Analyse contexts to make informed decisions - AO4b Use English skills	3	6
	- AO2 Apply knowledge and skills to the context of the project	4	12

Task 2.1 Collaborative problem-solving	- AO2 Apply knowledge and skills to the context of the project - AO3 Analyse contexts to make informed decisions - AO5a Carry out tasks	5	15
Task 2.2 Evaluation	- AO4b Use English skills - AO5b Evaluate for fitness for purpose	4	8

Task 1.1 Research

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8711-033
Assessment title	Employer-Set Project

Candidate name	<first name> <surname>
City & Guilds candidate No.	ABC1234

Provider name	<provider name>
City & Guilds provider No.	999999a

Task(s)	1.1
Evidence title / description	Research notes
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

When making a decision on all listed building consent applications or any decision on a planning application for development that affects a listed building or its setting, a local planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. Preservation in this context means not harming the interest in the building, as opposed to keeping it utterly unchanged.

Conservation areas

When considering any planning application that affects a conservation area a local planning authority must pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

Conservation is the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and where appropriate enhances its significance.

The mortar of old, that used on just about every project in the 1800s and early 1900s, was made with just hydrated lime and sand. Modern mortars tend to have a Portland-cement component and not so much hydrated lime. Hydrated lime is an amazing material.

This needs to be taken into account when repointing the brickwork on the house's front wall as it is a old house from 1810

Avantages of ground source heat pumps

Low running costs

Energy efficient

Low carbon heating

Provides cooling and heating.

Eligible for grants

Constant and inexhaustible

Virtually silent

Increases property value.

Disadvantages of ground source heat pumps

High installation costs

Efficiency affected by soil type.

Tricky to install in retrofits.

Selecting the right timber

Historically oak was the timber of choice for construction until the second half of the 18th century, when it became very expensive.

The pine forests of the Baltic were sourced for an alternative supply, and this is the very durable timber found in most historic buildings that date from 1750-1900.

Modern softwood has a high degree of sapwood, which lacks natural durability and when damp will be attacked by many forms of pathogens from beetle to dry rot.

When repairing historic buildings, it is therefore important to select timbers that contain the minimum amount of sapwood.

There has been recent development of acetylated softwood whereby the cellulose is modified by binding it with the major component of vinegar. This greatly enhances the durability of the sapwood and makes the timber more dimensionally stable.

Task 1.2 Report

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8711-033
Assessment title	Employer-Set Project

Candidate name	<first name> <surname>
City & Guilds candidate No.	ABC1234

Provider name	<provider name>
City & Guilds provider No.	999999a

Task(s)	1.2
Evidence title / description	Report
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

In this report I will be discussing why it is important to keep heritage buildings the same as they were when they were first ever built.

If a building is considered by the Secretary of State to be of special architectural or historic interest it will be included in a list of such buildings. In England, there are around 400,000 listed building entries. Listed buildings are classified into three grades:

Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, only 2.5% of listed buildings are Grade I. Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest. 5.8% of listed buildings are Grade II*. Grade II buildings are of special interest warranting every effort to preserve them. Over 90% of all listed buildings are in this grade. According to the Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings, the Secretary of State uses the following general criteria when deciding whether a building is of special interest:

Age and rarity, is the building a rare survival, a good example of its type, or the earliest or most complete building of its kind?

Architectural interest: Does the building have a particularly fine, rare, or innovative design or decoration?

Historic interest: Does the building have a close historical association with nationally important people or events, or illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural, or military history?

Group value: Does the building form an essential part of a group of buildings that together illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural, or military history?

It is important to note that a building does not need to meet all these criteria to be listed, and that the Secretary of State may also consider other factors when deciding. However, these criteria provide a useful starting point for assessing the special interest of a building.

It is important to know what materials and techniques can be used when repairing a listed building of this age.

When selecting materials for repairing historic buildings, it is important to consider a variety of factors, including the age and style of the building, its location and use, and the extent and nature of the damage to be repaired. Some key considerations to keep in mind include:

Authenticity: Whenever possible, it is best to use authentic traditional materials that are consistent with the building's historical period and style. This not only helps to maintain the building's character and appearance, but also supports traditional industries and craft skills that are often at risk of being lost.

Compatibility: The repair material must be compatible with the existing fabric of the building. This means considering not only the appearance of the material, but also its physical properties such as its strength and thermal expansion coefficient.

Durability: The repair material must be durable and able to withstand the weathering and wear and tear that the building will be exposed to over time. Cheaper materials may seem like a good option in the short term but may end up costing more eventually if they require frequent maintenance or replacement.

Sustainability: Consider the environmental impact of the repair materials and choose options that are sustainable and environmentally friendly. This may include materials that are locally sourced and produced, or those with a low carbon footprint.

Safety: Ensure that the repair materials are safe for both the building occupants and the environment. This includes considering factors such as fire resistance, toxicity, and air quality.

In addition to these factors, it is also important to work with experts in the field of historic building preservation, such as conservation architects, engineers, and contractors. They can provide valuable guidance on selecting appropriate materials and ensuring that the repairs are carried out in a way that preserves the building's historic character and integrity.

Houses built in the 1800s could potentially have risks and hazards. Such as:

Clay pipes: older homes often used clay or cast-iron pipes for drainage and sewage. While these types of pipes were durable at the time of installation, they can become problematic over time as tree roots can invade the pipes and cause blockages or damage.

Additionally, clay pipes were often made from odd-length pieces that were fused together during construction. Over time, these fused joints can break or crack, leading to further problems with the drainage system.

If you're experiencing slow drainage or frequent sewage backups, it may be worth considering replacing your older pipes with newer, more durable materials like PVC or ABS. These materials are less susceptible to tree root invasion and are typically easier to install and maintain. However, it's important to work with a professional plumber to assess your specific situation and determine the best course of action.

Asbestos: It's crucial to take asbestos seriously and handle it with care. If you're planning a home renovation or remodelling project, it's wise to have your home inspected for asbestos by a professional before starting any work. If asbestos is found, don't attempt to remove it yourself. Instead, hire a licensed asbestos abatement contractor who can safely remove the hazardous material.

It's important to remember that asbestos is only dangerous when its fibres become airborne and are inhaled. As long as the material remains intact and undisturbed, it poses little to no health risk. If you suspect asbestos in your home has been damaged, avoid disturbing it and contact a professional right away.

In addition, if you live in a home that was constructed prior to the 1980s, it's a good idea to have your home inspected for other potential hazards, such as lead paint and mould. By taking these precautions, you can help ensure the safety of yourself and your loved ones during any home renovation or remodeling project.

Repairing the house using the correct materials

Timber: When repairing a house from 1810, it is important to use materials that are historically accurate to maintain the authenticity and character of the building. Therefore, when replacing rotten timbers, it is recommended to use similar wood species and sizes as the original timbers used in the construction of the house.

Common wood species used in the 1800s include oak, pine, and fir. You may want to consult with a local historical society or a professional restoration contractor to determine the specific wood species and dimensions that were commonly used in your region during that time.

Additionally, it is important to properly treat and seal the new timbers to ensure their longevity and prevent future rot. Consider using natural wood preservatives or sealants that were commonly used in the 1800s, such as linseed oil, turpentine, or shellac.

Overall, it is important to balance historical accuracy with modern building standards and techniques to ensure the safety and longevity of the repaired structure.

Brickwork and mortar: Here are some alternatives for rebuilding deteriorated bricks and mortar:

Repointing with lime mortar: Prior to the mid-19th century advent of Portland cement, lime mortar was frequently utilised in historic structures. It is a permeable, adaptable material that permits the building's normal expansion and contraction, lowering the possibility of damage and breaking. Additionally, because older bricks and stones are softer and more porous than contemporary materials, lime mortar works better with them. Use salvaged or reclaimed bricks that are appropriate for the structure's age and design if you need to replace any that are broken or missing.

Corroding Ironwork: You would need to employ the best procedures and techniques available in 1810 if you needed to replace corroding ironwork on a house. The following actions could be helpful:

Carefully remove the rusty ironwork so as not to harm the nearby structure. Use a wire brush to clean the area where the ironwork was

removed and get rid of any rust, dirt, or debris. The ironwork that has to be replaced should be measured, and a replacement piece of iron should be ordered or made to the same standards. Replace the iron in its original location, then fasten it with nails or screws. Make sure the new iron is flat with the surface and securely fastened to the surrounding structure.

Working at height: Working at height on a 4-story terrace house requires careful planning and execution to ensure the safety of workers. Here are some steps that you should follow:

Assess the risks: Before starting any work, you should conduct a thorough risk assessment to identify potential hazards and take measures to mitigate them. This assessment should include factors such as the condition of the building, the weather conditions, the equipment required, and the training and experience of the workers.

Select appropriate equipment: Depending on the type of work you are carrying out, you will need to choose appropriate equipment such as scaffolding, ladders, or cherry pickers. Ensure that the equipment is in good working condition and is appropriate for the height and size of the building.

Use safety harnesses: All workers should be trained to use safety harnesses and fall arrest systems to prevent falls from height. This is especially important when working on higher levels of the building.

Plan for emergencies: It's important to have a plan in place for emergencies, such as a worker falling or equipment malfunctioning. Make sure all workers are trained on how to respond to emergencies and that there are first aid kits and rescue equipment readily available.

Follow regulations and guidelines: Ensure that you are following all relevant regulations and guidelines related to working at height. These may include local building codes, OSHA guidelines, or other safety regulations.

Hire experienced professionals: If you are not experienced in working at height, it's best to hire professionals who have the necessary training and expertise to carry out the work safely.

Overall, working at height on a 4-story terrace house requires careful planning, appropriate equipment, and trained and experienced workers. Safety should always be the top priority to prevent accidents and injuries.

Task 1.3 Project plan

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8711-033
Assessment title	Employer-Set Project

Candidate name	<first name> <surname>
City & Guilds candidate No.	ABC1234

Provider name	<provider name>
City & Guilds provider No.	999999a

Task(s)	1.3
Evidence title / description	Supporting statement only
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

Project plan

The activities associated with the schedule of trades may vary depending on the specific project or industry, but here are some general activities that are commonly associated with it:

Planning: This includes creating a project plan, defining project scope, setting project goals and objectives, identifying constraints and risks, and selecting the appropriate trades.

Sequencing: This involves determining the order in which the trades will be performed and identifying any dependencies or constraints between them.

Estimating: This involves estimating the amount of time, resources, and materials required for each trade.

Scheduling: This involves creating a detailed schedule that includes the start and end dates for each trade, and the overall project timeline.

Assigning resources: This involves identifying the resources required for each trade, such as personnel, equipment, and materials, and assigning them to the appropriate tasks.

Monitoring and controlling: This involves tracking the progress of each trade, and adjusting the schedule as needed to ensure that the project stays on track.

Communication: This involves communicating the schedule of trades to all stakeholders, including project team members, clients, and subcontractors.

Quality control: This involves ensuring that each trade is performed to the required quality standards and making any necessary adjustments or corrections.

Documentation: This involves maintaining accurate records of each trade, including documentation of any changes or deviations from the original schedule.

Task 1.4 Presentation

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8711-033
Assessment title	Employer-Set Project

Candidate name	<first name> <surname>
City & Guilds candidate No.	ABC1234

Provider name	<provider name>
City & Guilds provider No.	999999a

Task(s)	1.4
Evidence title / description	Presentation slides Note: Presentation recording is not included with this document. Please refer to the Observation Record below the presentation slides for commentary
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

<first name>_<surname>_ABC1234_1.4_presentaition

Heritage building

Introduction to Heritage Buildings in 1810

In the early 19th century, the United Kingdom was a rapidly developing nation with a growing population and expanding economy. This led to an increase in construction of buildings, many of which still stand today as important examples of heritage architecture.

Heritage buildings from this period are characterized by their use of traditional materials such as stone, brick, and timber, as well as their ornate detailing and craftsmanship.

Principles of Building Conservation

- Building conservation is the process of maintaining and preserving historic buildings for future generations. There are several key principles that guide this practice, including the importance of retaining original materials and design features, minimizing interventions that could damage the building's integrity, and ensuring that any changes made are reversible.
- Another important principle is the need to balance preservation with practicality. While it's important to preserve the historical significance of a building, it's also essential that it can continue to serve a useful purpose in modern society.

Associated Legislation of Building Conservation

- The UK has a long history of legislation aimed at protecting heritage buildings. One of the earliest examples is the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882, which allowed for the designation and protection of ancient monuments and historic buildings.
- In more recent times, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 has been a key piece of legislation. This act established the system of listed buildings, which identifies and protects buildings of special architectural or historic interest. It also created conservation areas, which are designated areas that are subject to extra planning controls to preserve their character.

Examples of Heritage Buildings in 1810 UK

The Crescent is a four-storey terraced property built around 1810, that includes a basement. The property has several repairs and decoration that need to be carried out, such as the walls ceilings and woodwork. When repairing a house from 1810, it is important to use materials that are historically accurate to maintain the authenticity and character of the building. When replacing rotten timbers, it is recommended to use similar wood species and sizes as the original timbers used in the construction of the house.

Common wood species used in the 1800s include oak, pine, and fir.

Brickwork and mortar

- Use salvaged or reclaimed bricks that are appropriate for the structure's age and design if you need to replace any that are broken or missing.
- lime mortar was frequently utilised in historic structures. It is a permeable, adaptable material that permits the building's normal expansion and contraction

Challenges of Building Conservation

- While building conservation is an important practice, it can also be challenging. One of the main challenges is balancing the need for preservation with the practical realities of modern life. For example, heritage buildings may not meet modern safety standards or accessibility requirements.
- Another challenge is funding. Maintaining and preserving heritage buildings can be expensive, and it can be difficult to secure funding for conservation projects. This is especially true in times of economic uncertainty, when public spending on cultural initiatives may be reduced.

Conclusion: The Importance of Heritage Buildings

- Heritage buildings are an important part of the UK's cultural heritage, offering a glimpse into the past and providing a connection to our shared history. They are also valuable assets for communities, contributing to local economies and serving as landmarks and gathering places.
- Preserving these buildings requires a careful balance of preservation and practicality, as well as ongoing support from government and private organizations. By working together to protect and maintain our heritage buildings, we can ensure that they continue to inspire and enrich our lives for generations to come.

Employer-Set Project - Observation Record (Task 1.4 Presentation)

8711-30 T Level Technical Qualification in Onsite Construction

8711-033 Core: Employer-Set Project (Summer 2023)

Candidate name	<first name> <surname>
City & Guilds Candidate No.	ABC1234
Date	DD/MM/YY

Provider name	<provider name>
City & Guilds Provider No.	999999a

Record observation notes below to inform external marking. **Notes must be detailed, accurate and differentiating. They should identify areas of strength and weakness to distinguish different levels of performance quality for each of the prompts below.**

Structure/detail
The presentation lacks structure and does not always follow a logical approach due of ineffective planning.

Techniques
Techniques used to deliver the presentation are mostly effective. The technical information provided is accurate most of the time with valid reasoning.

Terminology
Terminology used is mostly accurate with minor errors. The content provided is in the most grammatically correct but does not always consider target audience.

Theories and concepts
Theories and concepts relating to the core knowledge and core skills conveyed through the presentation - these may not always be accurate or be directly linked to the brief requirements.

Communication
Concepts and theories are communicated effectively most of the time in an appropriate manner for the target audience. There are minor inaccuracies in the delivery of information which causes a lack of clarity in some instances.

Tutor questions to candidate	Candidate responses
What did you find the most challenging aspect of the brief?	Understanding how to repair a protected building
What are the key aspects related to health and safety on the project?	Working at height - working on scaffolding and having the correct PPE on
What aspect has the most impact on the environment and sustainability?	More sustainability if you replace and keep original features

Any other aspects
Health and safety missing.

Tutor signature	Date
X _____	DD/YY/MM

If completing electronically, double click next to the 'X' to add an electronic signature once the record is **finalised**.

Task 2.1 Collaborative problem-solving

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8711-033
Assessment title	Employer-Set Project

Candidate name	<first name> <surname>
City & Guilds candidate No.	ABC1234

Provider name	<provider name>
City & Guilds provider No.	999999a

Task(s)	2.1
Evidence title / description	Collaborative problem-solving group discussion notes Draft email Note: Collaborative discussion recording is not included with this document. Please refer to the Observation Record below for commentary
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

Task 2.1

-insulation - Doors, floors, roofs
- Drought proof window
- Tripple glaze windows
- Apply a sealant - seal holes, crack, cavity

1) gather building info

2) collect energy

To whom this may concern,

I am writing to offer some suggestions on how to develop your house from 1810 using insulation and double-glazed windows. As you may know, adding insulation and double-glazed windows to an older house can greatly improve its energy efficiency and comfort levels. However, it is important to consider the risks and hazards associated with carrying out such a job.

Firstly, it is important to assess the current state of the building and ensure that any necessary repairs are made before installing insulation or double-glazed windows. We can repair any cracks or small holes using a sealant, this will help to prevent any further damage to the house and ensure that the work is carried out safely. Additionally, it is important to use high-quality materials and work with a contractor to ensure that the work is done to a high standard.

Most drafts come from the doors, walls and roof for the doors you could use droughr proof doors to prevent as much heat as possible creeping out. As this is an old building it will have no insulation between the walls at all. When it comes to insulation, there are several options to consider, including batts, blown-in, and spray foam. Each type of insulation has its own benefits and drawbacks, so it is important to choose the right one for your specific needs. Additionally, it is important to ensure that the insulation is installed correctly and does not block any vents

or airways, as this can cause ventilation issues and potential health hazards.

Double-glazed or tripple-glazed windows are another effective way to improve the energy efficiency and comfort of an older house. When selecting windows, it is important to choose ones that are appropriate for the style and age of the house. Additionally, it is important to ensure that the windows are installed correctly and sealed properly to prevent any drafts or leaks.

Finally, it is important to consider the potential risks and hazards associated with carrying out this kind of work. This can include exposure to hazardous materials such as lead paint or asbestos, as well as the risk of falls from ladders or scaffolding. It is important to work with a reputable contractor who is experienced in this type of work and takes all necessary safety precautions.

I hope that these suggestions are helpful as you consider developing your house from 1810 with insulation and double-glazed windows. If you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Best regards,

<first name> <surname>

Employer-Set Project - Observation Record (Task 2.1 Collaborative problem-solving)

8711-30 T Level Technical Qualification in Onsite Construction

8711-033 Core: Employer-Set Project (Summer 2023)

Candidate name	<first name> <surname>
City & Guilds Candidate No.	ABC1234
Date	DD/MM/YY

Provider name	<provider name>
City & Guilds Provider No.	999999a

Record observation notes below to inform external marking. **Notes must be detailed, accurate and differentiating. They should identify areas of strength and weakness to distinguish different levels of performance quality for each of the prompts below.**

Communication skills
Communication skills are appropriate and are clear, although input is limited. Underpinned knowledge is limited. Levels of engagement were low with others in the group leading.

Collaboration/contribution
Levels of contributions to discussions were low throughout all points of the task. Contributions and responses to solving the problem were logical, methodical, and well thought through. All technical information was accurate, resulting in effective and timely progress being made.

Methods to solve the problem
Evidence content is structured, flows and mostly addresses the issues raised in the task. Proposed methods will go some way to addressing these issues in the task and have some form of reasoning to them.

Any other aspects

Tutor signature	Date
X _____	DD/MM/YY

If completing electronically, double click next to the 'X' to add an electronic signature once the record is **finalised**.

Task 2.2 Evaluation

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8711-033
Assessment title	Employer-Set Project

Candidate name	<first name> <surname>
City & Guilds candidate No.	ABC1234

Provider name	<provider name>
City & Guilds provider No.	999999a

Task(s)	2.2
Evidence title / description	Evaluation
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

Research evaluation

The research provides information on various topics related to building preservation, sustainable building practices, and building materials. The text provides specific guidance on the desirability of preserving historic buildings and conservation areas, as well as on the importance of selecting appropriate building materials for repair and restoration work.

The advantages and disadvantages of ground source heat pumps are also discussed, providing a useful overview of this sustainable heating technology. The information presented is helpful for individuals and organizations looking to adopt sustainable building practices and reduce their carbon footprint.

Overall, the research provides a diverse overview of several important topics related to building preservation and sustainable building practices. The information presented is well-researched and informative, making it a useful resource for individuals and organizations involved in building conservation and sustainable building projects.

Report evaluation

The report discusses the importance of keeping heritage buildings the same as they were when they were first built. The report states

that listed buildings are classified into three grades, and the Secretary of State uses criteria such as age, rarity, architectural interest, historic interest, and group value to decide whether a building is of special interest. The report also emphasizes the importance of using appropriate materials when repairing listed buildings, considering factors such as authenticity, compatibility, durability, sustainability, and safety. Additionally, the report highlights potential risks and hazards associated with houses built in the 1800s, such as clay pipes and asbestos. Overall, the report provides valuable information on preserving and maintaining heritage buildings.

Project plan evaluation

This involves evaluating the success of the schedule of trades and identifying areas for improvement in future projects. This can include reviewing the accuracy of the estimates, assessing the effectiveness of the sequencing and scheduling, and evaluating the performance of the project team and trades. The evaluation process can help identify best practices and lessons learned that can be applied to future projects.

Overall, the activities associated with the schedule of trades are essential for ensuring that construction projects are completed on time, within budget, and to the required quality standards. Effective planning, sequencing, estimating, scheduling, resource management,

monitoring, communication, quality control, documentation, and evaluation are all critical components of a successful project.

Presentation evaluation

I think the presentation is well-organized and provides a clear introduction to heritage buildings in 1810 and the principles of building conservation. The use of specific examples, such as the Ancient Monuments Protection Act and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, helps to illustrate the points being made.

The information on repairing a house from 1810 is informative and provides practical guidance for those involved in conservation efforts. However, the text could benefit from some additional detail and examples to further illustrate the point and possibly some pictures to make it look more appealing.

The challenges of building conservation are also discussed, and the text provides a balanced perspective on the difficulties involved in preserving heritage buildings. The final section on the importance of heritage buildings is a strong conclusion to the presentation.

Overall, the text could benefit from some additional detail and examples to provide more depth and clarity. Additionally, it would be

helpful to include some visual aids, such as images or diagrams, to help illustrate the points being made.

I could have discussed the hazards and risks during the repairs and spoke more about the health and safety behind them. My presenting skills were not the best as I have not done many of them in my time and need more practice.

Problem solving evaluation.

During the problem-solving discussion I feel like I could have spoken more about ways to prevent air escaping a building, however as I was in a group of three it was hard to get a word in without interrupting. In my email I think it will show an understanding of the topics we discussed as a group.

Overall, I feel I did okay on the ESP but there is room for improvement as there was some things I did not fully understand, or I miss read the tasks therefore some are not fully complete and lacking information.

Get in touch

The City & Guilds Quality team are here to answer any queries you may have regarding your T Level Technical Qualification delivery.

Should you require assistance, please contact us using the details below:

Monday - Friday | 08:30 - 17:00 GMT

T: 0300 303 53 52

E: **technicals.quality@cityandguilds.com**

W: **http://www.cityandguilds.com/tlevels**

Web chat available **here**.