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

8711-033 Employer-Set Project

Exemplar – E Grade

Summer 2025

Contents

Introduction

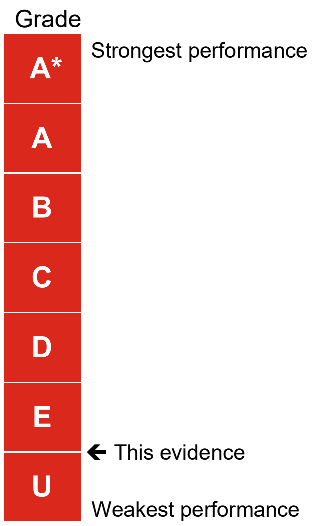
Summer 2025 Results

This document is aimed at providers and learners to help understand the standard that was required in the summer 2025 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 the E grade boundary for the summer 2025 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. As in 2024, we have agreed to take account of the newness of T Level qualifications in how we award, to recognise that students and teachers are less familiar with the assessments in the first years of awards, whilst also recognising the standards required for these qualifications (Ofqual guide for schools and colleges 2025 - GOV.UK).

- 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	2	9
Task 1.2 Report	- AO1 Planning skills and strategies	3	6
	- AO2 Apply knowledge and skills to the context of the project	3	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	3	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	6	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 (with record of sources)
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

1. Research

Budget- £13,000

What insulation is made up of-

- Insulation layer: this is the main insulating layer and some materials that may be used are: EPS (expanded polystyrene), mineral wool, polyurethane (PUR), phenolic foam, cork and extruded polystyrene(XPS).
- Primer: waterproofs the EWI, stopping the moisture from outside from seeping through the insulation and lowering its effectiveness.
- Glass mesh or fixing anchor: is used to hold the primer in place while it dries
- Rendering or cladding: is the last layer of the EWI and it provides a decorative finish

Pros/cons of the insulation materials

(Information was provided via ChatGPT)

EPS-

pros: it is cost effective, good at insulating, easy to install and readily available

cons: it is vulnerable to impact damage, it is less fire resistant than other materials and is made of petroleum based products which could provide small environmental concerns.

Mineral wool-

Pros: it has excellent fire resistant qualities, has good sound proofing and thermal insulation performance and is breathable which helps regulate moisture to prevent damp or mould

Cons: it is cumbersome and more expensive compared to other materials and can be prone to absorb moisture if not installed properly.

PUR-

Pros: it has a high thermal performance, is very energy efficient and is easy to install

Cons: it is expensive (probably outside of the budget provided), has petroleum used in its production and is quite flammable.

Phenolic foam-

Pros: has an excellent thermal performance, is fire resistant and absorbs little moisture.

Cons: it is expensive and is prone to cracking or similar damage risks.

Cork-

Pros: it is eco-friendly, has good acoustic and thermal insulation performances and is breathable helping moisture regulation and mould prevention,

Cons: expensive, limited availability and is not very fire resistant.

XPS-

Pros: has good moisture resistance, is very durable and has good thermal performance.

Cons: it is more expensive, is not very environmentally friendly and can trap water inside walls if not properly ventilated.

In conclusion, I have decided that I will chose expanded polystyrene as my insulation, because it is easy to install, has good thermal performance and isn’t to expensive.

Cladding or rendering?

<u>Cladding</u>-

Pros: durability- most claddings are designed to withstand harsh weather conditions, rot and pests which extends its lifespan, Low maintenance- requires minimal upkeep, reducing maintenance costs and time Sustainability- materials like metal or recycled composite are environmentally friendly.

Cons: Cost- materials like composite and metal are expensive, especially because they are complicated to install as they may require professional services to install it. Cladding has tendencies to amplify noise originating for the exterior of the building from things such as rain. Its final con is that it may bring moisture issues, if a permeable wall is cladded with non-breathable insulation materials, moisture can be trapped, leading to damp walls and insulation.

Rendering-

Pros: provides improved weather protection- rendered walls are more resistant to the weather which will protect the insulation from rain or hail. Some renders can actually improve insulation. Versatility- renders can be applied in lots of different colours and textures allowing for lots of design options.

Cons: cost- probably not a huge issue but on big buildings it can cost quite a lot, maintenance- rendered walls have the potential to crack or deteriorate meaning they require more regular maintenance.

In conclusion I chose rendering because I feel like it will be easier and a better quality for this project.

I briefly looked into primers as I quickly chose the one I want, which is acrylic primer because it has enhanced adhesion, reduced absorptivity, and a stable, durable finish.

The exact amount of insulation required is 98.24m^2, then adding 10% of waste will be 108.064m^2 rounded up would be 109m^2 of insulation is required.

7.3 x 6.1 x 2 = 89.06m + = 144.905m²
7.3 x 7.65 = 55.845m

of external wall

take away
46.665m² = 98.24 m²

+10% ~~to~~ waste
= 108.064m²

Task 1.1 Principal Examiner Commentary

The candidate has listed materials with pros and cons and made a choice of EPS and rendering. Justification is basic, with little cost analysis or critical comparison.

Work shows limited understanding, sitting at the E grade boundary.

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

1.2 report

Summary of my research

In my research I compiled information about many different aspects of external wall insulation, including different types of insulations and the pros and cons they have which I then chose which I thought was most suitable for the project, the pros and cons of cladding vs rendering and which I chose rendering and what primer I am going to use.

My findings

Like I said in the summary of my research I looked at lots of different options to carry out this project. Firstly, I looked at different materials to use as the insulation, in the end I chose extended polystyrene also known as EPS insulation, my reason for this was that when I was researching I looked at all of the pros and cons of different materials and for me I felt that extended polystyrene suited this project best. The first reason I chose this is because it is lightweight meaning that when it comes to installing the EPS boards they will be easy to lift up and move around into place and this will also help speed up the installation process. The second reason being that they are cost effective or in other words, they are cheaper and because of the reasonably tight budget this is a huge benefit to me, and can allow me to be confident that I don't run over budget and I can save some money for other aspects of this project later on. The third reason is the most important one, the fact it is a good insulator and obviously this project is all about being a good insulator, so this is the main aspect and EPS boards do the job well. For the insulation inside the roof I have chosen mineral wool, which has benefits such as: it provides excellent thermal insulation (being the most important quality), it has good sound-proofing abilities, it is moisture resistant and is long lasting.

I also looked into cladding and rendering in which I decided to go with rendering. Rendering can provide weather protection for the insulation, so it isn't affected by the wind or rain in which they may cause damage to the boards which will lead to a decrease in effectiveness for them. A very good quality of rendering, probably the best, is that it actually improves insulation, it helps it keep in more heat than just the insulation boards themselves. And the last one is that render is very versatile, it can come in many different colours and textures so for aesthetics of the building it is very customizable.

The primer I chose was an acrylic primer, it has enhanced adhesive basically meaning it will stick in place better, and it has a stable/durable finish. For installing the insulation on the external walls, I have chosen to use adhesive bonding which is where you use an adhesive to stick the insulation boards to the surface that you want them to go on. My reasoning for this is because it has the advantages of being simple to install, is suitable for smooth surfaces and it does not require any extra mechanical fixings. Then for the mineral wool in the roof of the property, I won't need to use an adhesive, I will use batt or roll insulation. This is where you measure the area where the mineral wool batt is needed to go, then cut the batts to size and insert them into the area they are meant to go in. Then once the insulation is in the correct position you will need to seal any gaps by using expanding foam.

My calculations for the total amount of insulation needed

For the external walls, I calculated that the total area of the external walls is 144.905m^2 and the total area that all the doors and windows take up is 15.294m^2. Meaning the total amount of area the insulation needs to cover is 129.611m^2 then rounded to 130m^2. But when you order materials, you typically add 10% of the value on to account for any mistakes or breakages, which then means the total value for the external walls is 142.6m^2. Then for the roof the total area is 46.665m^2, 51.4m^2 after adding on the 10% extra then rounding that up to 52m^2.

On average extended polystyrene boards cost £12 per square metre. So, for the external walls that will be 130 x 12 = £1560. For mineral wool the average price is £25, so I will need to calculate 25 x 52 = £1300 which will be the cost of the insulation for the roof. When calculating the price of workers to install the insulation for the external walls when need to look at how much they will be paid an hour, how many hours a day they will work and around how many days it will take them to complete it. So, workers are usually paid around £20 an hour and they usually work eight-hour days. On average they should complete the external walls in around 7-9 days depending on how weather conditions and how fast they work. So, I calculated how much it would be for two workers, if they took 7 days it would cost £2240 and if they took 9 days it would be £2880. So, a range of £2240-£2880 for the external walls. For the roof I will only need one worker and with him being paid £20 an hour, in a day he will be paid £320, and it will take him one day at maximum to complete the work. So, at the moment the total cost is at £6060 so I have quite a bit of spare money. But we will need scaffolding that should probably go up to 6m. A 6m tall scaffolding tower that's around 2m wide, costs £695, which will then bring the total cost of the project up to £6755.

For the external walls I said I would render them so I will need to calculate the costs of the render. I had a look and found that cement render had an aesthetically pleasing look and was also not that expensive. So I need around 140m^2 area of render and I found out that one metre square of render is 15kg and so 142 x 15 = 2100kg is how much I need and render comes in bags of 25kg, so 2100 divided by 25 is 84. One bag of render is on average £15 so 15 x 84 is £1260. So adding on render to the total cost of the project makes it to £8015. Now the primer. Primer is on average £20 per litre, and if the primer covers 8m^2 per litre then I will need 17.75 litres, which will cost me £355. Finally I need to figure out the cost of the acrylic primer. I need about 18 litres of it and it costs £10 per litre so that's £180. In total the project will cost £8550.

<u>Regulation/Health and safety</u>

- Part B of regulations states that non-combustible materials should be used for buildings over 18m tall ; luckily our the buildings I'm working on are only 6m tall so that's no issue.
- Part C says that the EWI systems must be water resistant and we are using extended polystyrene boards which are water resistant.
- Part L states that the maximum u-value is 0.18 W/m^{2}K and the EPS boards have that of 0.12W/m^{2}K
- Scaffolding safety regulations say they must be inspected before first use and every seven days and guard barriers must be installed on them
- Its recommended that personnel installing EWI systems should wear PPE such as safety glasses to protect eyes from dust, dust mask and then mandatory site PPE
- The environmental protection act states that proper waste disposal must be followed including insulation offcuts and packaging as these could be harmful to the environment

- Finally, Resident safety. If the building is occupied during installation, measures must be taken to minimise disruption and ensure the safety of the residents

Task 1.2 Principal Examiner Commentary

The candidate demonstrates some calculations and identifies key costs but with limited accuracy and detail.

Application of regulations is basic, with little explanation of relevance to the project. Justifications are brief, showing a narrow understanding.

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	Programme of works Supporting statement
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

1.3 Project plan

<u>My Gantt chart for my program of works:</u>

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10
Clear and level site										
Mark out foundation perimeter										
Excavate foundation										
Lay hardcore										
Compact hardcore										
Lay sand blinding										
Install DPM										
Construct formwork										
Pour concrete										
Float concrete										
Remove formwork										

Shown above is a Gantt chart I created, showing when each task will commence and should finish. In order to make this I had to research raft foundation and what order each step goes in. After I found out the order of operations I researched the average timings of each of the activities, for example, I wasn't to sure of the timings for any of these activities but I found out the average time to clear a site is about a day, hence me showing that in my Gantt chart. I'm sure you will also notice that some of the activities overlap each other and that is because I found out that some tasks can be completed alongside each other and so I implemented that which will help decrease the overall time it will take to complete the project. So I found out that marking out the foundation perimeter and clearing and levelling the site, laying the hardcore and compacting hardcore, constructing formwork and installing DPM and pouring concrete and floating concrete, as pairs can be done alongside each other, so I used that to my advantage.

<u>Health and safety implications:</u>

- When excavating the site in preparation for the raft foundation you should conduct a utility survey beforehand to avoid causing damage to any pipes or wires that may be underneath the area of excavation

- When lifting heavy objects, workers should lift with proper technique and possibly ensure that more than one person is lifting the object at a time.
- Workers should ensure the site is clean and organised to ensure that trip hazards are minimised
- Workers should be wearing the correct PPE for example, gloves, safety glasses, hard hats, steel-toe cap boots and possibly masks to prevent breathing in debris from pouring the concrete
- If machinery is in use, make sure that the personnel operating it is fully trained to prevent any accidents as injury or even death could occur
- Again, if machinery is being operated make sure to wear ear protection and limit exposure time of noisy equipment

Task 1.3 Principal Examiner Commentary

The candidate has produced a basic Gantt chart and identified some sequencing of tasks.

Health and safety points are included but remain general, with limited direct application to the project. Overall, this shows awareness but lacks depth.

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


My ESP 1.4 Project Presentation
-This will involve my recommendations and findings on the external walls and roof, and how the costings compare to the budget.

My choices and recommendations for insulating the external walls

The insulation type I chose was Expanded Polystyrene boards (EPS boards)

- They are a cost-effective option
- They are lightweight
- They are a good insulating material

I am using adhesive bonding to apply the EPS boards to the wall

So, they will require no mechanical fixings

The total cost of the EPS boards will be £1,560

My choices and recommendations for insulating the roof

Compared to the external walls, for the roof I chose to use mineral wool

Mineral wool provides:

- Excellent insulation
- Good sound-proofing qualities
- Moisture resistance

It will not require any mechanical fixing

It will just need to be cut to size as it is in the roof

Expanding foam will be used to fill in the gaps

The total cost for the mineral wool will be £1,300

Rendering

For the final step I chose rendering over cladding

The reasons I chose to render:

- It provides protection from the weather
- Can improve insulation
- In my opinion, it provides a more aesthetic appearance

Primer- I have used an acrylic primer to prepare for the render, because it is described as an advanced adhesive

The material used for my rendering will be cement

Reasons being:

- It has an aesthetic appearance
- It isn't expensive
- It is easy to source

The costs of rendering will be £1,260

Costs vs budgets

Maximum time to complete fitting the external walls should be 9 days with two workers paid £20 an hour.

Factors to consider when calculating the cost:

- Mineral wool and EPS boards- £2,860
- Labour costs-£3,200
- Scaffolding-£695
- Render -£1,260
- Primer and adhesive-£535

In total the whole project will cost £8,550

Compared to the budget of £13,000 provided, this project will stay within that range without any issues

Safety measures

Some safety measures to consider:

- Scaffolding must be inspected before first use and then every seven days
- Proper waste disposal must be followed
- If there are residents occupying the building, then minimal disruption should be ensured
- It is advised to where eye protection and dust masks to prevent damage from dust, along with mandatory site PPE

Any questions?

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 2025)

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
Well structured with project brief on first slide. Good detail and price breakdowns.

Techniques
Although nervous, made some good eye contact. Spoke clearly.

Terminology
Good terminology and descriptions although illustrations would have been good. Health and safety hazards discussed.

Theories and concepts
Good options and reasoning for choosing what they chose.

Communication
Communicated well despite being nervous.

Tutor questions to candidate	Candidate responses
Please see video for questions and candidate answers.	

Any other aspects

Tutor signature	Date
X ______________________	

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

Task 1.4 Principal Examiner Commentary

The candidate produced a presentation but showed limited ability when delivering it. Content was basic and lacked depth to demonstrate subject knowledge, with only little reference to health and safety.
Calculations were not thorough or easy to follow. Presentation skills and confidence were weak.

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

2.1

- waste management was founded in 1958
- was founded in America
-

wasten managgement Strategies

Source reduction

Accurate estimation - calcuate material requirements caresully to ~~avoi~~ avoid over purchasing.

Presabrication - use Pre-cut insulation ~~Methods~~ panels to reduce onsite waste.

Recycling foam insulation - collect offcuts of rigid insulation boards like EPS and send them to facilities capable of ~~new~~ recycling them ~~in~~ into new products

Recycle ~~and~~ any leftover or hardened render

Hazardous ~~materia~~ materials such as adhesives must be disposed of according to regulations (COSHH, Hazardous waste act and Environmental act)

- Some principles of good control practices are
minimise emission, release and spread
consider routes of exposure
choose effective control options
provide information and training
Review the effectiveness of controls

If the correct wase manggment isn't followed it could lead to negative environmental impacts such as water pollution, Soil pollution and air pollution

The soil pollution will lead to the plants in the area to be unable to grow, which will effect the wildlife as they will be unable to eat ~~tea~~ and lose their habitat so they will become endangered.

2.1 waste management

To: Site Supervisor

From: <first name> <surname> ABC1234

Subject : Waste management strategies for my external wall insulation

Site supervisor, I am writing to you today to describe the details of how I plan to minimise waste of materials and how I can dispose of waste safely and effectively for my external wall insulation and ultimately minimise pollution to the environment.

Firstly, I will start off by talking about how to minimise material waste during the order/delivery of the materials. One way to minimise waste is to accurately calculate the quantity of the materials I will need, I will have to order around 5-10% extra of the materials to account for the fact I might need spare in the case of any mistakes. For example I am rendering the walls and I might use slightly to much render when applying it to the walls and not have enough left over, but with some spare materials I will be okay.

Another method, is using prefabrication, which is where the materials or in this case I've used expanded polystyrene boards, will be cut off site, to fit the area of the wall required and I will just have to fit and stick them in place.

Moving onto ways to dispose of waste, in case I have to cut down any of the EPS boards I will recycle the waste to a special recycling company that specialises in recycling materials like expanded polystyrene such as The BPF Expanded Polystyrene Group or Ecogen Recycling. With my render I could also donate any leftover or I could recycle it.

When handling hazardous materials such as adhesives they have to be disposed of according to COSHH, The Hazardous waste act and the Environmental act. In which will give a guide on the proper steps to safely dispose of them without causing any harm to the environment.

All of these strategies are ways to minimise waste and minimise the negative impact on the environment when installing my external wall insulation.

Yours sincerely, <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 2025)

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
Spoke clearly, spoke to one another. Effective research on task.

Collaboration/contribution
50/50

Methods to solve the problem
Calculate material. Accurate measurements.

Any other aspects

Tutor signature	Date
X ______________________	

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

Task 2.1 Principal Examiner Commentary:

The candidate identifies some basic strategies to minimise waste and acknowledges recycling and legislation. However, explanations are brief and general, with limited application to the project. Justification is weak, and their contribution was mainly as a follower, with prompts not fully executed.

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

2.2 Evaluation

Task 1.1 Research
When completing my research task, I found that I did well with it. I looked at the project brief and then researched what I needed for the project. With the project being about external wall insulation I researched lots of things about it, such as, materials that can be used, what external wall insulation is and how it's made, and researched pros and cons of cladding vs rendering. This research was useful as I didn't know much at all about this topic because I had never come across it before. I also researched ways to be as sustainable as possible with methods of installation and managing waste do decrease pollution/damage to the environment as I used polystyrene boards, I wanted to ensure I disposed of the waste properly. The only part of this task that I didn't do very well was researching things about the prefabricated garden. I didn't end up researching any of that so if I were to carry out this task again, I would defiantly try to gather more information about that.

Task 1.2 Report
With the report we had to state our findings we gathered from our research and what we chose to use for the project, we had to calculate the cost and amount of materials we needed to carry out the project and I also stated some regulations and PPE requirements surrounding the installation of the external wall insulation. Overall, I think I provided a good quality of work when completing this task, but only thing I could've improved on is the quantity of work as I didn't reach the work count. In the end I would rather quality over quantity, but I just couldn't manage to write that much, I still think I did well though. I stated my full choices/recommendations for completing the project I said the insulation I would use I said how I would install it, and I said that I would render finish it. I also did the full calculations of the quantity of materials I would need, then how much these materials would cost and comparing that price with the budget of the project.

Task 1.3 Project Plan
For this task we looked at the raft foundations for the garden, we were given a list of steps on how to construct it, but we had to rearrange them into chronological order. So, what I did to show the plan was I created a Gantt chart, then below that I briefly explained it. So, I explained what it was showing, then explained how I figured out all the timings with when and how long each step would take, and said how some steps will be able to commence at the same time as each other in order to speed up the time it takes to complete it. After that I stated some health and safety implications that must be adhered to when carrying the operation. I think that this task was one of the best I completed out of this project, I made a Gantt chart, explained how it showed what would the order of operations and listed safety measures required to take when completing the project. The only thing I could've improved on is the word count again but I wasn't far off that, so I think this was a good task.

Task 1.4 Presentation
This and the discussion we had to do was probably the least best part of my project. With my presentation the power point I made with information prompts I thought was good but when it came to presenting it, I wasn't the greatest as I don't have much

experience presenting nor do I have a lot of presentation skills but if I would've had more experience, I would have been better off. The same thing can be said with the discussion, I found it difficult to try and make the discussion sound like a discussion because we were being recorded and it's not really a topic, I'm knowledgeable on so that will be partly the reason.

Task 2.1 E-mail

Here we had to write an email to a site supervisor stating ways we could minimise and manage waste properly like we spoke about in the discussion, but unlike the discussion I thought I did very well with this. I was very formal, I thought I worded it very well I made good suggestions on how waste could've been managed and some impacts of not managing waste properly. I also achieved the quantity so this task I believe was completed the best out of them all.

Task 2.2 Evaluation

Finally with this evaluation I think I've done well to evaluate all the tasks I've completed and overall, with this project I think I've done pretty well and I'm happy with it.

Task 2.1 Principal Examiner Commentary:

The candidate provides reflections on each task but largely describes what was done rather than offering deeper evaluation. Strengths and weaknesses are acknowledged, but there is limited critical analysis or clear links to improvement. Contributions to presentation and discussion were weak.

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**.

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