T-LEVELS | IfATE Institute for Apprenticeships and Technical Education

T Level Technical Qualification in Agriculture, Land Management and Production: Livestock (8717-33)

8717-037 Employer-Set Project

Exemplar – E Grade

Summer 2024

City & Guilds

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Introduction

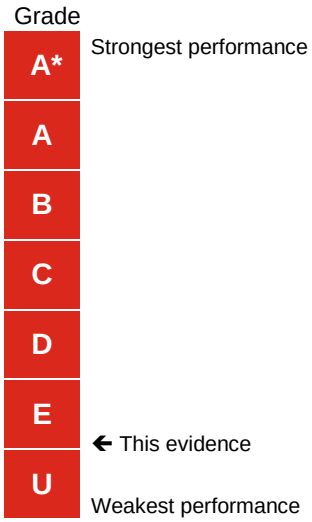
Summer 2024 Results

This document is aimed at providers and learners to help understand the standard that was required in the summer 2024 assessment series to achieve an E grade for the 8717-037 Livestock 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 2024 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 (Grading arrangements for VTQs and Technical Qualifications within T Levels in the academic year 2023 to 2024), 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 Research	- AO1 Plan approach to meeting the project brief - AO3 Select relevant techniques and resources to meet the brief	3	6
	- AO2b Apply core skills as appropriate	2	6
Task 2 Report	- AO1 Plan approach to meeting the project brief - AO3 Select relevant techniques and resources to meet the brief	2	9
	- AO2a Apply core knowledge as appropriate	4	9
	- AO2b Apply core skills as appropriate	3	9
	- AO4a Use maths skills as appropriate	2	3
Task 3 Plan	- AO1 Plan approach to meeting the project brief - AO3 Select relevant techniques and resources to meet the brief	3	9
	- AO2a Apply core knowledge as appropriate	2	6
	- AO2b Apply core skills as appropriate	2	6
	- AO4b Use English skills as appropriate	1	3
Task 4	Evidence generated for Task 4 is not marked, it is utilised in Task 5		

Task	Assessment Objectives	Mark achieved	Max mark available
Task 5 Evaluate and present	- AO2a Apply core knowledge as appropriate - AO2b Apply core skills as appropriate	3	9
	- AO5a Realise a project outcome - AO5b Review how well the outcome meets the brief	6	12
	- AO4c Use digital skills as appropriate	1	3

Task 1 Research

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8717-037
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
Evidence title / description	Research action plan Research notes List of references
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

Research Action Plan

Candidate Name	Candidate Number
<first name> <surname>	ABC1234
Provider Name	**Provider Number**
<provider name>	999999a

Goals/Objectives	Topic	Resources/sources of information	Search criteria	Timeline
Find out the sustainability of cattle	sustainability	book/internet	Google/library and information services	3 days
Find out the sustainability of pigs	sustainability	book/internet	Google/library and information services	3 days
Find out the sustainability of sheep	sustainability	book/internet	Google/library and information services	3 days
Find out the economic footprint of the enterprises	Economical footprints	book/internet	Google/library and information services	A week
What grants we can use for the enterprises	grants	book/internet	Google/library and information services	A week

Which enterprise brings the highest profit margins	Profit margins	book/internet	Google/library and information services	A week
Look at building some permanent housing for animals	Building firms	book/internet	Google/library and information services	6 months/a year
The biosecurity of the farm	biosecurity	book/internet	Google/library and information services	3 days
Health and safety	Health and safety	book/internet	Google/library and information services	A week
Risk assessments	Risk assessments	book/internet	Google/library and information services	3 days

Research Notes

Cattle: Hereford finishers we bring in at 300 kilos and grow them until 650 kilos. It will cost £500 per head to bring in and we sell them for £1250 a head and that will take about 7-8 months. it's an average of £250 a head for cattle feed so with our 60 finishers we will make around £500 a head on our 60 cattle which would lead to about 15,000 or the year. We have 60 cattle because that's enough for one person to look after so we can split half the work with our two workers that can help with the new enterprises. We can put some concrete railway sleepers in the mouth of the field and around the feed ring to save the ground on the field while there being out wintered. They will be block grazed over the winter to try and save the ground quality as much as possible while also giving them extra food to help growth with the being beef cattle and this will be stored in the main farm building. We will have t buy a feed ring. We will appropriately train any staff working with the beef cattle, there will be an escape route always planned, anyone handling the loader will have a ticket and be sufficiently trained, will be warning signs around to make sure pedestrians don't walk into the field and safety checks will be done on all the fencing. We will have temporary shelter for any animal that falls ill or is injured and give it time to recover there. They will be tb tested every 6 months and be kept in isolation to any other stock to minimise the risk of disease spreading. Any wate sources going through the field will be protected to stop any pollution going into the water systems and polluting the water. Having more than 11 beef cattle we can apply for a £522 grant for vet visits and to carry out health and welfare checks on the farm. Move them to a new paddock everyday of about 2 acres. Depending on the dry matter of the ground. Then move the feed ring with them and give them a few silage bales a day. No soya will be feed to keep the farm sustainable. Black leg. We will put up signs for beef cattle as they are more aggressive than other livestock so it will warn people to stay out and it will warn everyone to pick up dog poo and keep their dogs on leads for neospora and baby lambs.

Grants:

If they spend 5 days on a 10 acre field and on a rotation for 3 fields it'll leave 20 acres spare. We can sow 10 acres with herbal lay pasture and be paid £3,820 a year. Meaning we have 10 acres spare to sow with pollen and nectar flowers mix. Attracting pollinators that support natural crop pests predators. Sheep dipping cost £15,760 with grant get £7,880 off. £522 grant for vet visits beef cattle and £436 for sheep. Automatic sheep feeder for 2,000 grants gets £1,000 off. Camera for monitoring livestock to be used over lambing times £304 with a £152 grant. Electronic fencing pack 2,261 with grant of £1,130. Outdoor lambing pen £236 with grant of £119

Sustainability:

Put down rat traps and rat poison to control rats around the farm and eating the food supply. Any water source going through the field will be protected to stop any pollution going into the water system and polluting the water. We can look at getting a grant for some sort of renewable energy to help build the sustainability of the farm. there will be no ploughing of the fields in our enterprises.

Sheep: 200 easy care yearling ewes for £120 each meaning it would cost about 24,000 and would put a ram to them for £200 over a 6-week period he should serve all 200 ewes and we would lamb them at a rate of 175% and if we could sell the lambs at a price of £130 when they meet weight which should be about 5 months. We would start with 300g of dry matter a day and increase by 200g every 3 days until full feeding this would come to about £100 including all their quality long roughage and water. We can have 8 sheep per acre meaning we would have to wait until he second year to use the extra 50 acers we got because we need a minimum of 25 acers for the 200 ewes. We should make around meaning we should make 7,000 first year but we can expand in the third year and get another 200 bringing the total to 400 and we should then make 14,000 that year and be set up to make more the years to come after that. They can live and lamb outside at all times, but this enterprise will have to be done on the 2nd or 3rd year because there won't be enough room to have cattle and sheep on the land in the first year. We could cover the sheep normally apart from lambing time we would need a extra work to help cover. He sheep need dipping just before lambing and we would need the new hire to have a dipping licence and we can get a grant for a fixed sheep dipping station for a grant. The sheep need dipping before lambing and worming while vaccinating for black leg. We would need a quad and a trailer so with this we would need ppe such as a helmet. Signs up for children and pregnant woman cus lambing sheep can cause complications in women's births

Pigs: we decided not to go with pigs as we don't have the shed space for them meaning we would need to build housing for them, and the biosecurity is so high with pigs they may not work well being on a fam with multiple different herds and it's not really beneficial for us to deal with all the protocols that come with pigs. We could get Yorkshire pigs for £50-£70 a head and grow them up to 300 pounds in weight where they would sell for 180 and it would cost about 100 for the feed so in total they would make somewhere between 30-50 pounds per pig. Tho this would not be a sustainable amount when u take into account the shed that would need to be built and filled out. Pigs have a lot of protocols.

Task 2 Report

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8717-037
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
Evidence title / description	Written report
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

Task 2:
Overview:
The first enterprise I have decided to setup for Brimham farm is cattle. More specifically a beef cattle herd of 60 animals that are brought in at 350 kilos and sold at 600 kilos. This should take about 8 months so would be a good enterprise to have from summer around to the start of the next spring. This is important as it fits in well with are other enterprise which will be sheep and we lamb over the time with no beef cattle meaning we don't have to hire any extra workers saving the farm money and increasing profits. We will only run the cattle enterprise first year for help build the funds for the sheep in the 3rd year as buying all the ewes from scratch would be too expensive and not sustainable. We are putting in plans for some sustainable energy production and protection of water sources and will not be ploughing or using any soya in our feeds to be more sustainable. We also will be capitalising on grants by using some of the spare land for wildlife grants and getting 50% different items such as sheep dipping and electronic fencing pack. We will also be planting polan and nector, herbal lay pasture for sustainability and increasing wildlife.

Cattle:
I have decided to bring in Herford finishers at 350 kilos and grow them until 600 kilos. We are doing this because it cuts the need out to have any calf's which wouldn't work on this farm having no permanent housing for animals. It will cost around £500 to bring them in and they would be sold at finishing weight for about £1250 a head taking around 7-8 months. This would mean it's an average of about £250 a head so with are 60 finishers it would lead to around £ 15,000 for the year. The reason we went with 60 cattle is because it's the most 1 person can look after the work can be split between are 2 spare workers and they will be able to handle it and we won't need to waste extra money on more staff. We could look at getting concrete railway sleepers in the mouths of the field to help support machinery and the feed ring where food will be given to the beef cattle over the winter when grass growth is low. They will be block grazed over the winter to make sure there not on certain parts of the fields for too long and preserve the ground quality. This also means we will have to move the feed ring around with them because they will need a few silage bales a day to keep them growing over the winter so a feed ring will have to be bought. The amount we move them and how long they stay on each paddock depends on the dry matter of the ground and the quality of weather we get over the winter. For health and safety purposes are staff will be appropriately trained to work with beef cattle and if any cattle are in free housing due to illness or injury then there will always be escape routes in place for anyone working with these cattle. Anyone working with the loader or telly handerler will have to have a ticket to drive them this is mostly used for delivering food to cattle out in the field. There will also be a first aid box with the loader at all times and it any housing with animals in. Around all the sheds and around any fencing that is directly touching public land (this also applies to paths though the farm) there will be signs warning people of the beef cattle and to stay out of the fields at all times it will also warn people to keep there dogs and leads and to pick up any poo from there dogs. these safety measures are put in place because beef animals are usually more dangerous than other types of animals because of their high input low output making them have more energy and that can turn to aggression so this is why we tell people to keep there dogs on leads for there dogs protection and they need to pick up there poo because of neospora which we don't want getting into the cattle. This is also why we will do extra checks on fencing safety and durability. We will have a tb test every 6 months and any infected cows will be taken straight out of the herd and we will keep a very strick resueme on dealing with tb because that can ruin are plans of selling at a certain weight and time. If we have any water sources going through the fields and any of the farm that animals could contaminate, we will fence it off and not allow animals into it because their poo can contaminate it also, they will trample it and cause sediment to fill it up. With us having more than 11 beef cattle we can apply for a grant for £522 which will pay for health and welfare

checks on the farm. They will spend 5 days grazing a 5 acer field on a rotation of 3 fields, so this'll leave 20 acers spare for the first year. Meaning we can put on 10 acers of herbal lay making us £3,820 and 10 acers of pollen and nectar seed for £7,390.

Sheep:
200 easy-care yearling ewes for £120 each meaning it would cost about £24,000 for the ewes. This is why we can't start this enterprise in the first year we need time to get use to the beef and build up some money from the first year of beef, herbal lay and pollen and nectar flower mix. We would then rent a ram to put to them for 6 week which would cost around £200, and he should serve all 200 ewes. Hopefully we should lamb at a rate of 175% and we could then sell the lambs at a price of £130 after when they meet weight which should be about 5 months. With feed we would start with 300g of dry matter a day and increased by 200g every 3 days until full feeding this would come to around £100 including all their quality long roughage and water. We could have 8 sheep per acer meaning we would have to wait for the second year so we have the extra 50 acers because we would need 25 acers minimum for 200 ewes. All this together means we should make about £7,000 first year of the sheep enterprise. The spare 25 acers can go into more wildlife grants to add extra income and for the sustainability if the farm. They will live and lamb outside due to lack of shed space meaning they won't need much work over most the year but at lambing time over spring we will need to bring a specialised lamber in to help with work because even though there will be no beef on the farm lambing (especially outside) will be a struggle. This new hire would also have to have a dipping licence as the sheep will need dipping just before lambing time using the sheep dip, we got off the grant. Thye will also need worming and while vaccinating for black leg which can all be helped to pay for under the grant, we get £436 for having lambs. The person we hire will also have to have a quad licence because we will need a quad and trailer if we are lambing are sheep outside, this would also mean we need PPE and a risk assessment for the quad to keep everyone safe when using it. Along with the health and safety we would need signs up to keep pregnant woman away from the fields they are lambing in because it can cause complications with pregnant womans children. After this second year we will have 45 acers spare so we could lay and extra 20 acers of pollen and nectar seed lay for £14,780 and 5 acers to plant trees on for more habitats and to diversify the wildlife. In the 3rd year we can keep the same plan as we had this year but expand to 400 sheep by buying in another 200 ewes along with the ones, we already must use up the new land we have.

Pigs:
I decided not to go with pigs as we have any infstrucher to support them such as huts or buildings. They also have a very high biosecurity and don't work well on farms with other animals which wouldn't be very convenient and not very beneficial for us to deal with the protocols that come with pigs. If we were going to buy pigs, we would get yourshire pigs for £50-£70 a head and grow them up to be 300 pounds in weight where they would sell for £180, and it would cost about £100 for the feed so in total they would make somewhere between £30-£50 pounds per pig. This would not be sustainable amount along with all the costs of inferstrucher and the time it would take to set up the biosecurity. We would also need to hire a new worker to work with the pigs as they are more work intensive.

Grants:
- Sowing herbal lay on a grant – grant for £382
- Sowing natural pollen and nectar flower mix – grant for £739
- Sheep dipping station – cost £15,760 grant for £7,880
- Animal health and welfare checks (beef cattle) - grant for £522
- Animal health and welfare checks (sheep) - grant for £436
- Automatic sheep feeder – cost £2,000 grant for £1,000

- Camera for mentoring sheep – cost £304 grant for £152
- Electronic fencing pack – cost £2,261 grant for £1,130
- Outdoor lambing pen – cost £236 grant for £119

Sustainability:
To keep the farm clean and sustainable we will put down rat poison and traps to control the rat population in and around the farm. We will also fence off any water sources to keep them from being contaminated by animals. We will look into grants for renewable energy sources and maybe for electric verticals on the farm to reduce the environment harm from fumes. We will use artificial fertilisers or any ploughing to keep carbon emission lower on the farm.

Task 3 Plan

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8717-037
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)	3
Evidence title / description	Implementation plan Supporting statement
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

Implementation Plan

Cattle: with the cattle we will start by going round all the paddocks and checking for any problems with the fencing or paddocks and make sure they are cattle fit with warning signs around the ones touching public land. After this we will start to bring in all the items, we need for the enterprise such as feed ring and vaccinees. After this we will start looking around for cattle to bring in at around 350 kilos and we will look to bring these in around may time, so they reach their target weight of around 600 kilos in January/ February. When we find the cattle, we want we will start with all the movement paperwork and passports to hopefully bring them in around in May. After we have brought them to the farm, we will put them in their first paddock and feed them using the new feed ring. We will then continue to feed them for the next 8/9 months every day to help them reach target weight. Over the next few months, we will do all the treatments to them such as tail clipping and vaccinations. Well doing these the vets will be out to do general health checks on the animals to keep them in a good condition and growing which we will be measuring ever week to make sure there on track with their weight. When they are closing in on sell weight, we can start to get them ready to sell before selling them at market at 600 kilos in January/ February time. When bringing in the cattle it will be the farm manager doing all the paperwork and deciding which cattle it is they want to bring in. It will be the general farm workers job to feed the cattle though the days and do all the jobs to them such as tail clip and vaccinate. The farm manager will oversee selling the cattle and all the paperwork side of the movements. Both the general farm workers would have to be trained to work with beef cattle and trained to have a loader ticket so they can work with/ feed the cattle safely. We will require a feed ring and a loader to move them food and feed the cattle. We will also require a lot of silage bales we can get from the airable side of the farm, and they will be fed all though the winter to keep the animals growing. We may also need more fencing gear and warning signs to use around the cattle fields. Over the time the cattle are on the farm we will use upwards of about 275 silage bales and depending on the growth rates maybe corn. These bails will be stored in the main farm building where the arable store their crops. We will recycle the plastic used on are slidage bales because we use so many it's worth it for the environment. On a day-to-day basis, we will bring a bale to them in the morning and do a check around the field to make sure all fencing is fine, and cattle all look well, then around 3 in the afternoon we will bring their second bale and do the same to make sure everything is fine with them. This will then repeat in the 2nd and 3rd years.

Sheep:
This sheep enterprise will start in the second year as we don't have the funds or space to start it in the first year. We will start with sheep and lamb proofing the fencing ready for when the sheep come in, we won't need to change the fencing for lambing. We will also at signs for the public to stay out to keep people safe because there may be a ram in there or freshly lambed sheep. Well doing this we will be bringing in all the items we need such as a quad and trailer and all the PPE that comes with that. We will also be bringing in all the grant items such as the dipping stating and outside lambing pens to help with the outside lambing difficulties. Around February we will look at pregnant ewes to bring in the lamb at march April time as this will fit well into beef cattle timings with them being gone in February and not being bought back in until May time. When we have found the ewes that we want we will do all the paperwork to bring them in and get them onto the farm as soon as possible to get them settled in. When they are on the farm, we will then dip them and get them fully ready for lambing starting in March. Before lambing starts, we will bring in corn and lamb milk power ready to give sheep corn after lambing and all Kaid lambs milk from a bottle. This should bring us to the end of lambing and hopefully we got around a 175% return as after 5 weeks then we can sell the lambs and keep the sheep grazing all year round until the next lambing time. Around October we will bring a ram in to serve all the 200 sheep and get them pregnant

ready for next spring for lambing again. In the 3rd year with the extra space, we can double the size of the sheep and bring it up to 400 sheep to hopefully double the returns. We have timed this enterprise around the beef so we have the help from the 2 general farm workers at lambing time, we will have to hire and extra lamber over lambing time because of the extra 24/7 work. This new worker will have to have dipping licence and a quad licence so they can operate everything to save us training the general employes. Over the year when we r not lambing, we will only need to use the 2 general farm workers because they sheep will only need checking once a day and be brough to the farm once or twice for general health checks. All staff will be trained to work with sheep and lambs to make sure they can lamb effectively and safely. There will also be health and safety checks for when the ram is on the farm to keep all the workers and public safe. We will need a quad and, milk powered, corn, outdoor lambing pen, sheep dipping station and automatic feeders. We will buy the milk powder as we see fit because we don't know how many triplets we are going to have and how long we will keep the kayd lambs for. And we will need around 20 bags of corn for the sheep. All the feed will be stored in the main farm building with the cattle feed. An average day out of lambing time would be just checking the sheep once a day to make sure they are all in good health condition. An average day in lambing time would be checking for lambs every hour and putting any close to lambing in the outdoor lambing pen. Any that have already lambing feeding them corn and any kaid lambs milk powder and keep looking for any using the camera that need help lambing to make sure you don't lose any too bad Lambings. Any waste from the feed bags will be recycled where it can be and binned on parts that can't be.

Supporting Statement

Task
3b): 1,242

Why the way i run the cattle is the best wat to run it for this farm:

I decided to run my cattle this way for numerus reasons, the first one being the inferstrucher of the farm. The farm comes with no permanent housing for any livestock which would make it a challenge to get planning permission and then put-up buildings in the 3 years we get to start the enterprises even if we could the land is a much better option being good land to withstand the ground over the winter while also being a cheaper option than all the debts it would put u in building sheds. We also save money on bedding and feed while they are out in the field eating grass all year around. All the fields fencing are in good condition with it being new so its juts as safe to have them outside instead of indoors with the good quality fencing. All the tracks in-between the fields are solid and that makes it easy to move the cattle and there food around. We have choice to have 60 cattle outdoors because that's the most 1 worker can handle legally so we could split the work between 2 workers, and it would be fair on the staff members to keep them happy. We picked to use Herford as they are a solid outwintering beef breed that sell and grow well. They grow well on grass and silage out in the field which they will be all winter while being relatively hardy so they should last well out on the fields and not need to be back in all winter. They also sell well at market and make good quality beef that people want to buy. We decide to buy them at my time because this works well around lambing time so we can have full attention on the lambing and don't need to be feeding and checking the beef cattle twice a da. We also don't need to hire any more workers which we will need to do if they beef, and sheep overlapped. We also decided to feed them with the feed we did because it works in well with the arable unit making silage and we can use that to feed are cattle which is not only convenient for movement but saves money from us having the buy bales in meaning profit margins are higher. With us selling are beef around wintertime the prices should be better than the spring and fall.

This is why the way i run the sheep is the best for this farm:

We decided to use this breed of sheep because they are hardy sheep and do well outside all year round which is what they are doing on this system. They have a reputation for lasting well outside and having easy Lambings which is what need especially when lambing outside we might not be able to be there for every lambing, so we need to be sure they have a good chance of lambing themselves. This year is also a good year to have sheep with them having a lot of grants to help set up a new sheep enterprise weather that's from sheep dipping stations to outdoor lambing pens the new grants are very helpful for outside lambing with a new enterprise. It is also convenient lambing outside due to the lack of shed space that the farm provides and no premiant shed space for any livestock makes it a challenge to get buildings up in time for the second year to lamb in. We also want to make the most of the quality outwintering fields which have free draining soil and the roads to the fields being solid enough to move food back and forth to and from the fields. We also picked a good year to start lambing because profits are very high for lambs right now and with are costs being very low outwintering them and not having to pay for as much food or beading. Thats the main positive of outwintering the extra saved money on beading and feed should push the profit margins for the farm higher.

Task 4 Peer review

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8717-037
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)	4
Evidence title / description	Candidate Feedback Form Peer Review Form
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

Candidate Feedback Form

Candidate's Notes
£40 a bale Use the shed for lambing More specific on grant prices (vet) 280 a tone for all stock Pigs need refencing

Peer Review Form

Candidate Name	Candidate Number
<first name> < surname>	ABC1234
Provider Name	**Provider Number**
<provider name>	999999a
Peer Review Name(s)	
<first name> <surname>, <first name> <surname>, <first name> <surname>	

Questions for reviewers to consider:	Feedback
How well do the chosen livestock enterprises meet the requirements of the project brief?	They fit the brief quite well as well as giving good reason for not picking one of the enterprises
How well have the costs been considered for the labour requirements and husbandry requirements for the chosen enterprise?	Did very will with the labour requirements but could do with some more prices for the husbandry requirements e.g. corn and feed

Task 5 Evaluate and present

Assessment number (eg 1234-033)	8717-037
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)	5
Evidence title / description	Presentation materials Note: Presentation recording is not included in this document. Please refer to the commentary in its place.
Date submitted by candidate	DD/MM/YY

Task 5 employer set project

How well my two enterprises met the requirements

My project met the requirements of the breif well on the livestock enterprises talking about reasons why I picked the two enterprises I did. I gave reasons about the lack of housing on the farm and how the land is solid for out wintering. The cattle work well out wintering with the land we have been given as well as the sheep who have the right requirements to stay outside full time. I also made good use of grants especially with the sheep to help us such as a sheep dip station and a outside lambing pen and cameras to be able to always watch the sheep.

Some points that could have been stronger were the some of the costs where missing such as the feed costs for corn and other costs such as vet visits. These would have been good to put in as they show more detail and reasearcher in my work an give a better understanding of how effective my plan is

Reason for discounting pigs

- We decided not to go with pigs because as we don't have the shed space for them and pig shelter is expensive and not convenient for the farm.
- Pigs have a high biosecurity because they are very sustatable to disease and can also catch disease from humans meaning we would need an extra worker to only work with the pigs because of the risk of cross contamination.
- Pigs also would get in the way of the arable farm as there are so many different people and machines always coming on and off the farm they wouldn't be able to go into pig fields and would have to stay out the way if there were any pig movements which would get in the way of the arable which can be a busy and rushed job.
- The fencing we already have on the fields wouldn't be adequate for the pigs so we would have to refence the fields which would be an extrs cost.

How well task 3 met the requirements

- My task 3 meet the requirements well, I went though the plan step by step and had most the plan set up ready. I talk about setting up all the fencing and buying in the cattle all the way though feeding and vet visits up until they sell and expanding in future years of the enterprise.
- With the sheep I talked about brining them in and bringing in all the grant items to get them ready for lambing and feeding them all year and expanding in the next few years.
- I talk about profits and growth in the next few years of the enterprise and past the 3 years that we have been allocated to set up the farm.

Improvements to my plan

- Next time to improve my work I could bring the sheep inside in the temp housing over lambing time to be able to keep a better eye on them over lambing time and to make sure there strong enpugh to go down the field again about 2 weeks after.
- I could be more specific on my prices including grant prices to make my budgeting more accurate and be able to get a better idea on profit margines. For example it is 280 a ton for all stock corn so I could have boight that in and made a better estimate at my profit margins. For another example I assumed bale could be brought over from the ariable side but if It couldn't be then I could have put in its £40 a bale as a back up for reason such as not enough bales from arble side.

Challenges from the brief

- Not much inferstrucher was a challenge to begin with but the land being good free raining soil and solid trac in-between each field allowed me to out winter
- Not getting much information on prices and money was a challenge so had to work out and use assumptions and inishtive to work out the money side of the and profits of the farm.
- Picking what animal suits are system was a challenge with there being sucb a wide range of options but I worked it out eventually after a while of reasarch.

Presentation commentary

Presentation

The candidate showed good application of core knowledge within their evaluation for their two chosen enterprises (sheep and cattle). Justifications were mostly clear and technically accurate. The candidate was able to demonstrate good levels of critical thinking with logical explanations evident throughout the presentation.

The candidate communicated clearly and was able to address the farm manager with professionalism and confidence. However, the candidate made no eye contact with the farm manager whilst seated, facing the screen, showing inadequate consideration for the intended audience.

The candidate provided very limited consideration of feedback from their peers, with minimal reference to peer feedback within their evaluation.

The candidate was able to provide a good level of reflection throughout their evaluation and made moderately effective links to how well the project outcome achieved the brief requirements. The candidate provided some logical lines of reasoning between decisions made and the success of the project as a whole.

The candidate demonstrated basic digital technology skills which presented the information with limited effectiveness.

Q & A session

The candidate was able to answer the questions with confidence. At times, they were unable to elaborate further on the information given on the slides, showing varying levels of reflection.

Get in touch

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

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