

Year B Spring

Lostwithiel Primary School

Topic/Theme - Textiles (Upcycling)



DT Knowledge Organiser

Year Six

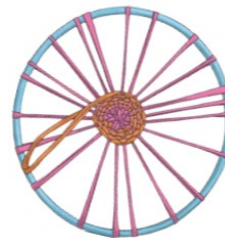
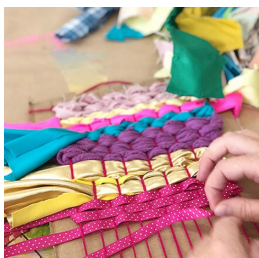
Conkers Class

Prior Learning:

- Children will have learnt about textiles and materials (Year 2, Autumn) and made their own Stone Age bags (Year 3, Spring)

Key DT knowledge and skills:

- Textiles and shoes make up 12% of landfill sites.
- The UK produces around 1 million tonnes of textile waste a year. In 1 year, discarded clothing would fill Wembley Stadium
- Currently over 700,000 tonnes of recyclable textiles are landfilled in the UK each year, at east 50% of these could be recycled
- More than 30% of unwanted clothes goes to landfill
- During WW2, clothes and materials were in short supply and had to be rationed. Clothes coupons were used to ensure the shortage of material and clothes didn't become too critical.
- The phrase 'Make do and Mend' involved taking old clothes and fabric and then mending or altering them as needed so there was little waste
- 'Hookie and proddy' was a style of rug making which began in the Yorkshire Dales in the 18th Century. As this time, it was the centre of lead mining and the miners' cottages were made of stone with flagged floors that were very cold. As families could not afford to buy carpets or rugs, they made their own using whatever scrap material they could find. The fabrics were cut into strips and then worked into a base made from a hesian sack cloth. Hessian was widely available as this was the main way of packaging food. The oldest surviving rug is said to be made from uniforms worn at the Battle of Waterloo, in 1815.
- **Heather Ritchie** is one of Britain's most experienced rug-makers and teachers of rug-making.
- To start weaving simply add a fabric strip by first going over a warp thread and then under, then over and so on until you get to the end of the row. Then gently pull the rest of your strip through, making sure you leave at least 10cm of the strip hanging. You can also weave with ribbon for contrast.



Key Forest School knowledge and skills:

- Compost forms as a result of the natural breakdown of organic material into fine particles of bacteria, fungi, insects and animals which live in soil. As these organisms break down waste, they generate heat. This is an effective way of disposing of waste instead of it ending up in landfill sites.
- The average person throws away seven times their body weight in waste every year. About 25% of the contents of household bins is kitchen and garden waste.
- Organic waste can be recycled, producing free compost. Use compost to grow - plant seeds and use produce in cooking (make soup over the forest school fire)
- Carry out regular litter picks within the school grounds - show pride in our school and environment.
- Make plastic bottle bird feeders using recycled plastic bottles.
- Most natural dyes are from plant sources such as roots, berries, bark, wood and leaves. Dyeing with natural dyes is very similar now to how it was thousands of years ago. There is evidence of textile dyeing in the Neolithic period and dating back 5,000 years in China.
- Some colours which can be produced to dye textiles: **YELLOW:** apple tree bark, white onion skins, turmeric, saffron, pomegranate rind, orange and lemon peels; **BLUES and PURPLES:** blackberries, blueberries, red cabbage, purple grapes; **RED:** beetroot, raspberries, cranberries
- Explore the effects of mixing colours together to create different shades and hues
- Use string or wool to bind the fabric and try tie-dyeing



Key DT Vocabulary -

Tie-dye	A resist dye technique involving elastic bands around fabric before placing into dye to create interesting patterns (where the elastic bands have been).
Warp	The lengthwise or longitudinal warp yarns are held stationary in tension on a frame or loom.
Weft	The transverse weft is drawn through, inserted over and under the warp.
Weaving	The craft or action of forming fabric by interlacing threads.
Loom	An apparatus for making fabric by weaving yarn or thread.

General Terms and Cross Curricular Vocabulary

Recycling	The action or process of converting waste into reusable material.
Natural	Existing in or derived from nature; not made or caused by humankind.
Upcycle	Reuse (discarded objects or material) in such a way as to create a product of higher quality or value than the original.
Landfill	The disposal of waste material by burying it, especially as a method of filling in and reclaiming excavated pits.

DT Outcome

Use weaving experience to create own weave hanging from recycled materials. Next steps: Be even more creative by designing own character / symmetrical patterns of their own.



Use weaving techniques and rag rug method to create own square rug / circular weaving mat.



Cross Curricular Links

Geography

- Current issues - climate change, effects of human actions on the environment, importance of recycling

Maths

- Size of circles for weaving - equal segments / angles

Linked documents: [Class Overview](#), [DT Whole School Progression document](#) and [Class Medium Term Planning](#).