

D&T Year 6- Celebrating Hull in felt

In this unit of work the children will learn how to write their own design criteria. They will design products with the user in mind thinking about aesthetics and functionality. Annotated designs will be used to communicate ideas as well as step by step plans. Children will learn how to make a paper template and how to sew a running stitch, backstitch, whip stitch and blanket stitch. When they have completed their piece, children will learn how to write a detailed evaluation.

• In this unit children will

- Research landmarks and famous historical people from Hull and those represented in fabric.
- Develop a design criterion to inform the design of an innovative, functional appealing piece of embroidery showing consideration to culture and society and celebrating the local city of Hull.
- With confidence pin, sew and stitch materials together, combining fabrics to make a quality end product fit for purpose.
- Use a variety of stitches and finishing techniques, using tools and techniques accurately and safely.
- Evaluate their work both during and at the end, to see if their product meets all of the design criteria.
- Justify why they selected specific materials.

Prior Learning

Y2: Demonstrate how to cut, shape and join fabric to make a simple product. Use basic sewing techniques. Start to choose finishing techniques based on their own ideas. Join fabric using a running stitch.

Y3: Explain their choice of materials and components, including function and aesthetics. Measure, mark, cut out and join fabric components with more accuracy. Make choices of material both for appearance and qualities. Join fabrics using a running stitch.

Y4: Know how to measure, mark out, cut and shape a range of materials. Start to join and combine materials accurately in temporary and permanent ways. Sew using a range of stitches.

Y5: Select appropriate materials, tools and techniques e.g. cutting, shaping, joining and finishing accurately. With growing confidence cut and join with accuracy.

Cross Curricular Links

History - Hull

Key Questions

- Which stitch is the strongest?
- What is the easiest way to thread a needle?
- How do you end a stitch to make your product look neat?
- What finishing touches could you put on your product to make it eye catching and celebrate Hull?

Key Vocabulary

Running Stitch - A simple needlework stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping.

Hemming Stitch - A stitch used in sewing hems on clothing or other objects.

Blanket Stitch - A buttonhole stitch used on edges of a blanket or other material.

Over Stitch - A stitch made over an edge or over another stitch.

Whip Stitch - A stitch in which the needle is passed in and out of the fabric in a series of stitches that circle an edge of the fabric.

Back Stitch - A stitch sewn one stitch length backward on the front side and two stitch lengths forward on the reverse side to form a solid line of stitching on both sides.

Man-made - A type of fabric that is made artificially, such as polyester, rather than occurring naturally like wool.

Natural - These are plant based or animal based, found naturally on our planet without being scientifically invented like cotton, silk and wool.

Template - A paper or cardboard pattern from which the parts of a garment are traced onto fabric before cutting out and assembling.

Key Knowledge

- Backstitch is one of the strongest, most adaptable and permanent hand stitches.
- To end a stitch by hand, leave about 5cm of excess thread then insert the needle under the nearest stitch and pull it out until it forms a loop. After you make the loop, insert the needle through it and pull it tight to create a knot.
- Finishing touches can include sequins, ribbon, buttons