

Key Question: How did lacemakers make items of clothing?

**Key Invention: Nottingham lace-
John Pollard**

In the 18th century, Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire were at the centre of a framework knitting industry, producing a wide range of garments in wool, silk and, later, cotton.

This was a cottage industry, with hand-powered machines. It provided employment for the whole family, the men operating the heavy knitting machines, while the women and children sewed up garments, wound yarn and undertook other ancillary tasks.

Nottingham is now well known for its links to lacemaking due to the quality of the products they create.

In the city centre of Nottingham you will find the Lace Marker, a place famous for the making of lace.



Lesson 1

LT: To know how to analyse and evaluate existing lace products.

Activity ideas: Look at various samples of lace and discuss the patterns, texture, shapes etc. Children then have the opportunity to research and feedback to the rest of the class products made from lace. Discuss these products have been sewn together.

Outcome: Pictures of lace patterns and research found with pupil voice/labels/annotations.

Lesson 2

LT: To develop my understanding of a running stitch.

Activity ideas: Begin session by creating a whole class safety poster on the use of sharp objects. The model use of a needle and how to thread it.

Children focus on this technique until they are secure with this.

Children then explore a running stitch using binka. Some may also be able to tie a finishing knot.

Outcome: Picture in floor books.



Lesson 5

LT: To know how to make and evaluate a purse.

Activity ideas: Children apply their cutting and sewing techniques in order to make their final product of a purse.

Children then have their purses out for a 'magpie' walk. Children reflect on their own work and that of others and take away one way to improve their product.

Opportunity to test purse out using coins.

Outcome: Reflective page in floor books. Celebrating the successes and saying what could be improved.

Lesson 4

LT: To know how to create a mock up of their purse design.

Activity ideas: Children create a mock up of their purse using card using a simple net.

This is an opportunity for children to practice their measuring, scoring and cutting skills.

Outcome: Picture of the purse being made in floor books.

Lesson 3

LT: To know how to design a purse.

Activity ideas: Introduce design criteria. Children have a discussion around ideas and why it may suit their audience. Draw a labelled design for a purse, identifying where needs to be sewn and where doesn't to create a flap.

Children present their design like a dragons den pitch.

Outcome: Use of showbie



Vocabulary

Vehicle, wheel, axle, chassis, body, fixed, freely moving, mechanism, cutting, joining.

Materials/Tools

Lace, thread, needle,

Key Knowledge/Skills:

- To be able to identify a purpose for what they intend to design and make and to develop these ideas through drawings and talk.
- To understand how to identify a target group for what they intend to design and make based on a design criteria.
- To be able to make templates and mock ups of their ideas in card and paper or using computing.
- To be able to measure to the nearest centimetre, cut and score with some accuracy.
- To be able to assemble, join and combine materials in order to make a product.
- To be able to cut, shape and join fabric to make a simple product.
- To be able to use basic sewing techniques - learn how to do a running stitch, how to start and end and how to thread a needle.
- To know how to shape textiles using templates.
- To understand how to evaluate their work against their design criteria.

Links to prior/future learning:

This phase: N/A

Next phase: Pupils will create a replica of the Bayeux tapestry - Year 5