

WORD UP!

LETTER BUNTING

Recycled plastic and textiles

TEACHERS' NOTES

This project has been designed to be accessible to PSHE teachers wanting to deliver a practical recycling project in non-specialist classrooms. All the tools, equipment and materials should be easy to source at school or home with little or no cost.

The project also provides opportunity to talk about issues surrounding recycling and sustainability in textiles and plastics' sectors .It gives learners an opportunity to explore their personal priorities with regards to these issues, as well as developing transferable practical skills that will enable them to make a positive contribution to the issues discussed, and produce an outcome which can be utilised across curriculum areas.

Tasks are designed to encourage cohesion and cooperation within a group. A whole-class project that will have the learners working on individual components which will be assembled to create a unified finished display. It can be easily differentiated to support all levels of ability. It can be extended to stretch and challenge both textile specialist and non-specialist learners up to Year 12.

I hope that you will enjoy using it as much
as I have enjoyed making it!

HAPPY BUNTING 😊

Beccy Williams

BA (Hons) Textile Furnishing Design and Manufacture
10+ years Self-employed creative practitioner
PGCE (Secondary) Design and Technology, Textiles specialism.
Teacher of Textiles (MPS+6)

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Resource Guide :

There are a range of resources provided to help you deliver the project, these are available at:

<http://guag.liverpoolworldcentre.org/resources/climatechange/>

Video guide - a twenty minute feature , with examples of Beccy

Williams' previous work, and detailing all the practical activities.

Factsheet – to be used in a preliminary session to raise awareness of recycling issues and plan a project suited to your group.

Step-by-step Guides for both plastic and textile recycling methods, with photos and written instructions.

These can be projected or printed as handouts.

Big Text Templates this is an editable Powerpoint file that can be altered to change the font style or size to suit your project.

-And of course the **Teachers' notes**, which you are reading!

Group sizes, staffing and support:

Ideally any ironing activity should have two members of staff working with a group of 20 or less, to ensure that the appliance is monitored at all times. The project can be contributed to by a much larger group, however practical activities should follow a **minimum staffing ratio of 1:20 for activities involving scissors** and a **2:20 ratio for activities involving an iron**.

Involving DT technicians:

If your school has a laser-cutter or heat-press, and a friendly technician to operate them, you might be able to get your cardboard letters cut out for you, or your plastics fused.

Remember to smile and take biscuits when you ask them!

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Planning

A minimum 3-4 x 1hr+ sessions should be allowed .

Session 1: introducing the project, call-out for materials , using the factsheet activity to plan their project.

Session 2 (likely to be repeated): Making-time, following step-by-step guides to complete their group design.

Teachers can track progress by putting a printed step-by-step on display and asking learners to move sticky notes with their name on along this as they progress, or as a plenary for practical sessions.

Session 3: Thread and hang finished bunting.

Differentiation - support:

The Plastic recycling process is easier than the textile technique. Straight sided letters , like L, T, and I, are easier than curved letters. Some participants may struggle with cutting out the cardboard or fabric and may need this doing for them. Cut fabric with sharp scissors as blunt paper scissors are very difficult to cut with.

Differentiation – stretch and challenge:

The Textile Recycling method is considerably more difficult and time-consuming than the recycled plastics method.

Curved sides are harder to achieve, more able participants can be challenged with curved letters such as B, C and O.

Both methods could be used to make non-letter shapes.

Fabrics could be decorated with print or acrylic paint prior to being used to make the bunting.

Hand-embroidery or beading could be done after the fabric has been glued to the cardboard, which will keep it flat and easier to work with, but before sticking the two sides together. Doing it at this stage would allow for any knots or threads to be hidden away and secured by the glue.

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Health and Safety Risk Assessment:

Plastic recycling-

Hazard	Risk	Preventative Measures
Plastic fusing	Inhalation of BPA fumes	Area must be well ventilated. Asthmatics should maintain a minimum 2 metre distance while fusing takes place. Recommended: opening windows and doors, small fan facing away
Iron	Burns, trips on wire, damage to surfaces.	Iron should be manned by a member of staff at all times and switched off and stored when not in use. Work surfaces can be protected with cardboard and towels
Scissors	Minor cuts	Supervised use by participants.

Textile recycling-

Hazard	Risk	Preventative Measures
Iron	Burns, trips on wire, damage to surfaces.	Iron should be manned by a member of staff at all times and switched off and stored when not in use. Work surfaces can be protected with cardboard and towels
Unclean clothes	Inhalation of bacteria or viruses.	All donated clothes must be washed and dried, or not accepted.
Scissors	Minor cuts	Supervised use by participants.

Hanging bunting: Help from maintenance staff should be sought, and consideration given to the wall fixings and string or line used.