

## Jacobean Crewelwork Assessment Guidance



### Paperwork

<b>Brief of correct year included (or available).</b> If not included, briefs for previous years can be downloaded. Speak to the C and D team.		
<b>Self-evaluation form read.</b> Supplied by the student		
<b>ILP (Independent Learning Plan) read.</b>		
<b>Reasonable adjustment agreed (only when agreed by C&amp;D team and copy of agreement email included in paperwork).</b>		
<b>If yes what aspects of assessment are affected? Does the maximum total mark need to be adjusted?</b>	Speak to the C and D team if you need guidance on reasonable adjustment issues.	

### Marking scheme

No evidence or insufficient to assess	0 (0)	Satisfactory	3 (5-6)
Attempted	1 (1-2)	Very Good	4 (7-8)
Unsatisfactory	2 (3-4)	Excellent	5 (9- 10)
For categories marked out of 10 intermediate marks may be given e.g. 7, 9. See figures in brackets above.			

### Preparatory work

	Max mark
<b>Items listed in the brief - line drawing, colour plan (showing areas of shading), stitch plan, order of work and pricking (design size).</b> Has this work been done? Is there evidence of preparation and planning? The question is NOT whether you like the design. It is not necessary to have separate documents for each item e.g. a stitch plan and order of work might be together. Is the piece worked within the specified design area (check with pricking). The more that has been attempted and the more thoroughly it has been done the higher the mark.	5

### General

<b>Cleanliness of work</b> Examples: Alien materials such as hairs and fibres; Stains e.g paint drops, dirty marks; Abrasion of the fabric. The more types of problems or the severity of a single problem the lower the mark.	5
<b>Concealment of design lines, starting and finishing stitches etc.</b> Examples: Design lines (paint, pencil etc.) are concealed. Casting on or casting off is concealed. The more types of problems or the severity of a single problem the lower the mark.	5
<b>Thread condition</b> Examples: Fluffy thread. Thick and thin thread. Worn thread. Loss of twist. Discolouration. The more types of problems or the severity of a single problem the lower the mark.	5

**Stitches and techniques overview**

There are two issues to think about - **accuracy of working** (the technical element) and **suitability of use** (the design element). The RSN Stitchbank is the reference source for technical questions. Criteria will vary depending on the stitch or technique. Examples;

**Accuracy:** Is the stitch worked the correct way? Are stitches even and smooth? Do stitch lines flow when they should? Are points sharp? Has a suitable thread been used? Have stitches been counted correctly? Is the tension correct?

**Suitability:** Is it an appropriate choice for the design (right stitch/technique:right place)? Is it the right texture? Is it the right scale? Is it the right colour? Is there enough room for the stitch or technique?

**Traditional elements**

<b>Good variety of traditional elements</b> Does the final design relate to the Jacobean design style. Has good range of traditional elements been included?	10
---	----

**Required stitches**

<b>Minimum of 17 stitches</b> Any less reduce mark accordingly	5
<b>Trellis pattern 1</b> Threads are parallel. Long stitches are taut. Crossing stitches are worked in a consistent direction. Crossing stitches do not distort the lines. Clearly varied in terms of scale, angle and/or orientation from Trellis 2.	5
<b>Trellis pattern 2 (with filling)</b> Threads are parallel. Long stitches are taut. Crossing stitches are worked in a consistent direction. Crossing stitches do not distort the lines. Clearly varied in terms of scale, angle and/or orientation from Trellis 1. Filling worked neatly. Appropriate choice of filling stitch.	10
<b>Long and Short</b> Colours blend. Majority of shades used. Stitches flow along the shape. Stitches are smooth. Edges are neat. Edges are split stitched (where needed). Split stitches are covered. Twill is covered.	10
<b>Chain</b> Loops are of equal length. Lines flow. Stitch length is appropriate to the curve. Lines reflect/ follow the shape. Corners and turns worked neatly. Multiple rows sit together well.	5
<b>Buttonhole</b> Lines flow round curves. Consistent spacing between stitches or twill is covered. Consistency of stitch length (unless not intended). Stitches taut.	5
<b>Stem</b> Lines flow. Stitch length is appropriate to the curve. Lines reflect/ follow the shape. Sharp points at corners and turns. Multiple rows sit together well.	5
<b>Satin (including Padded Satin)</b> Edges are split stitched. Split stitch is covered. Edges are neat. Stitches are smooth. Appropriate stitch direction for the shape. Twill is covered. Padding is smooth.	10
<b>Block Shading</b> Outer edge is split stitched. Split stitch is covered. Edge is neat. Minimum of three rows worked. Rows are even. Stitches flow round curves. Inner rows pierce the previous row. Twill is covered. Inner edge is finished appropriately (can be ragged if the design calls for it).	5
<b>Laidwork</b> Stitches are parallel. Twill is covered. Long stitches are anchored by another stitch. Shape is followed. If shaded, new shades are introduced gradually. Neat edge (if exposed), otherwise neatly outlined.	5
<b>Woven and/or Whipped Wheels</b> Correct number of spokes used for the size and type of wheel. Spokes are covered (unless otherwise intended). Visible spokes are even (unless otherwise intended). Weaving or whipping is smooth and consistent and well tensioned.	5
<b>French Knots</b> Knots are firm. Where packed together the twill is covered. Where scattered the spacing is harmonious. Where shaded, new shades are introduced gradually.	5

<b>Bullions</b> Knots are firm and uniform in width. Knots are of even length (unless otherwise intended). Where packed together the twill is covered. Where scattered, the spacing is harmonious.	5
<b>Fly (open or closed but not detached)</b> Stitches are taut. Rows are even. If closed, the anchoring stitches touch and the twill is covered. If open, the spacing between stitches is even or reflects the shape being filled. Maintains angle (ie does not accidentally flatten out). Flows along shape.	5

**Choice of stitches Identify each stitch being marked. Refer to RSN Stitchbank.**

<b>Group 1.</b> At least one stitch from Heavy Chain, Pekinese, Backstitch, Coral <b>Stitch being assessed</b> .....	5
<b>Group 2.</b> At least one stitch from Raised Stem Band, Vandyke, Cretan, Burden <b>Stitch being assessed</b> .....	5
<b>Group 3.</b> At least one stitch from Seeding, Herringbone, Feather, Detached Chain <b>Stitch being assessed</b> .....	5
<b>Student's own choice of stitch.</b> Identify stitch being assessed .....	5

**Colour and shading**

<b>Distribution of the two main colours</b> All shades in each range have been used. Colours distributed in a balanced way (not necessarily equal), one shade not dominating.	5
<b>Use of the highlight colour</b> Limited use of the highlight colour. No more than 5%. Used for accent / impact / contrast.	5
<b>Use of shading to create a sense of depth</b> Several shaded areas. Use of colour shades to create a sense of dimension. Shading worked in a range of different stitches. Use of all or appropriate number of shades in each area.	10

**Outcome**

<b>Relationship of the finished piece to the original design.</b> Examples: Does the design work with the technique? Have shapes been maintained individually and in relation to each other (check the tracing/pricking)? Has a sense of dimension been achieved (shading, scale etc.)? Is there a harmonious distribution of design elements (balance, open and closed areas)? Are textures represented? Is there variation in scale - small/fine areas and larger/bolder areas (not necessarily to scale)?	10
---	----

**Finishing – Mounted on board**

<b>Accuracy and neatness</b> Examples; <b>Accuracy:</b> The board has straight edges and 90 degree corners. Fabric mounted on the grain (also consider here if the initial transfer of the design is on the grain). Herringbone has secured the work to the calico. Sateen taut. The board is unbowed <b>Neatness:</b> The rebate of the backing fabric is equal or balanced. Slip stitches are even in size and concealed. Pin pricks have been removed. The more types of problems or the severity of a single problem the lower the marks.	10
--	----

**Assessor's pointers for the future**

1	Please choose up three matters to offer advice for the future. Comments must be objective and should be positive, aimed at helping the student develop their skills and confidence.
2	
3	

