## Component 2 Textile Design

### Standard Mark – 54

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### Examiner comments:

- The candidate's focused investigations into the surfaces and tactile qualities of a range of natural forms, informs the development of their personal ideas throughout the submission.
- The candidate experiments with a range of textile techniques, focusing on the subtleties in differences between line, colour and form.
- The body of preparation work reflects a confident and comprehensive journey of experimentation and exploration.
- The candidate finds it more challenging to fully consolidate their visual ideas and experiments into the final timed test piece. However, the skilful responses reflect some of the qualities of the thoughtful and sensitive experiments.
This year's exam theme is 'fragments.' I decided to look into natural structures, which is a great representation of how things are divided and what they consist of or look like in a close-up image. Throughout my sketchbook, I'll be experimenting with mushrooms, clear butterfly wings, carcasses, molds, spiders, etc. I will be able to show how fragile yet strong nature can be.
Jill Bliss is a designer, as well as an artist, and an educator who spent most of her time in cities such as New York, San Francisco, and Portland. Jill took the decision of starting a new life on the West Coast, British Columbia, Canada where she started to explore nature much more and take part in jobs which allow her "time breathing rooms to create" the art work [she] feels most compelled to do.

Nature medleys

This artist takes advantage of breathing and summer months to work with the community on her studio. During winter she wishes "big blocks of her time to draw, paint, think and explore!"

Fantastic fungi formations and surprisingly strange species of species.

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Mushroom Prints

Here are a few prints of large mushrooms.

On this page I used black, white and grey inks to make prints of the mushroom gills on different types of fabric.

By using it on different types of fabric it was curious to know whether the mushroom’s structure would look different depending on the fabric and if it slightly dies.

A visual representation of mushroom trying to capture their texture using printing in black ink and white paint.
NATURAL FORMS

Texture is all about texture.

This page I am exploring mushroom samples we red and analyse a of a mushroom going to the with and...

I tried to recreate the fan-like appearance of this species of mushrooms.

Mushroom's textures can vary. We can use many different materials to experience its texture. I used a HB pencil to recreate a very small portion to the one in the image.

Small samples based on photos in Nature.
Structures

I used this to create the same patterns as the ones in the images in my small and quick drawings.

On this page, I used hot glue to recreate the patterns presented in the pictures above.

I made these based on the images on the previous page. Then I painted through them using similar colours on a piece of fabric to recreate the patterns presented.

cutting paper patterns
Here is a sketch of what my stencil was going to look like.
Michelle People is a mixed media artist who is currently based in Iowa City. The mixed media artist is pursuing a Master of the Arts at the University of Iowa’s Center for the Book.

By looking at several pictures of Michelle’s work, I was able to recreate a very similar sample to her work. I chose several layers of fabrics and stitched them together using the blanket stitch technique. Then I did several French knots in the middle of my sample and bought them together with the usual knots. I used Michelle’s sample for reference.

"An exploration of the non-linear nature of memory"

I decided to look at this artist’s work because the colours as well as the way of work looks can relate/be compared to the inside layer of a mushroom. The teeth (as seen on the picture above) could be the white spots on the outer layer of the mushroom. So the technique used as the blanket stitch/smooth stitch division that creates a “pin the different fabrics locked” together.
**ARTIST RESPONSE**

I stitched into several layers of fabric, around the edges, I used a plain white silk, in 2/0 Michelle Monks silk. I used various French knots using white embroidery thread to make them stand out.

Several layers of different paper or fabric, stitched together to make a look like a book. These "books" were hung up at different lengths.

**FUNGI STRUCTURES**

A fungus’s structure can seem quite delicate, but actually, in reality, it’s quite strong.

Started off by painting a piece of paper in faded, baby pink. Then, I repeated the paper and stuck layers on top of each other to create a soft, yet strong, ripple effect.
Corals are marine invertebrates. They are normally found in tropical ocean waters.

I cut pieces of paper into thin strips. I then rolled them into a spiral. I stuck them onto paper with glue and sprayed it with grey spray. On the far right of the page I used a white pen on it. I wanted to form a coral like shape with the help of a glue gun. I created a very detailed set of small coral shapes.
Amy Kelly is a visual stylist who completed a BA Honours degree in Textile Design at Birmingham City University. This helped her develop organisational skills. It will be looked into her MA Textile Design project.

In this project, we will see how Amy was inspired by organic materials (such) including many. She used fabric by cutting it thinner, techniques such as embroidery and knitting.

Layers of fabric glued together

On the page, I painted Tyvek with pink/lilac purple colour. Then I used a hot air gun to heat it on both sides which resulted in the sample on the top left.

Fabric dyed with different shades of purple
Soap mixed with black ink and water, which I think blowy with a paper straw to create black bubbles.

Contrast the mosquito's legs with the mushroom tips, which look quite alike of the same forms in the picture. We can see the legs and the mushroom tips from a distance and they had flown all together.
The bubble prints
Using black ink
and sponges to get
quite like the clear
fungi in the picture
below. The designs
and round patterns
the bubble prints have.

I made dots on a
black piece of fabric

On this page, I
tried out a
traditional technique
on a white piece of
fabric, on which I drew
pattern on using
a white pen and
then painted it.

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I used tissue paper and PVA glue to create a mold-like effect. I also added two pearls to give it a soft texture and add dimension to it.
Binder has been working with textiles and design. Nowadays she creates strictly unique animal felt items. I chose this artist so I can represent the form of mushrooms. Her felt work as seen in the pictures could represent the outside pattern of a mushroom, but also the top right image which was folded portrays the gills inside the mushrooms.
Molds are fungi that grow in the form of multicellular, thread-like structures called hyphae. I tried to represent this using various techniques and experiment, as seen on both pages.

I used the colours in the photographs to create a mold-like sample on a piece of fabric. I started off by dying it with various dyes, such as blue turquoise and a mix of both, too. Then, with some brown and white paint, I was able to complete the sample so it can resemble the parts on the mold.
On my first sample on the top right, I stitched into an orange/yellow/orange sponge using orange thread. This was done as an experiment to try and create similar mould to the one in the image. On my second sample, I cut out a lot of brown I got a white piece of fabric and covered them very close to each other. I then stitched it in pairs of 3. After having done this, I then stitched it back in pairs of 3 and then stitched it back in pairs of 3. I then cut it into several thick pieces and stuck many one on top of the other.

I used black watercolour to create light patterns on a large piece of paper which I then cut into several thick pieces and stuck many one on top of the other.

I tried using all the colours in the image to create a small sample to represent each using a piece of chiffon and paint. By correctly applying the same colours on the piece of fabric, I managed to recreate mine through.
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On my second embroidery hoop I used just butter, clear/white chillies which I cut in circular shapes and sewed together to create a mushroom-like creature. Also, I used some sea sponges which I stitched into using orange embroidery thread andd painted to vary their shapes. I chose to use sea sponges because they were a good motif for representing natural materials but also to work with the idea of cords and bubbles. I just like the idea inside them. Around the sponges I applied some of the same thread, which I’d pre-cut using a needle and the structure of a butterfly’s wings. Around them I did many French knots using different coloured thread (red, orange and yellow) to represent most found inside. A large element (for example a tree) in the case of the mushrooms and the leaves.

**EVALUATION**

My own final piece turned out as expected after many hours of embroidery and other techniques. I managed to represent the form of wavy structure such as fungi, molluscs and coral. On the other hand, I could’ve done some improvement in my heavy stitching on the first embroidery hoop, which were not in line and didn’t have a regular pattern. My choice of colours was primarily done to represent a part of nature.

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