



ILLUSTRATOR 14

Winter 2022



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Editor's message

Hi everyone!

Well done on making it through another term! It's been an especially hard (and cold) one, so this holiday is a real blessing! For us in year 13, it's been an especially hard and busy half term. Many of us have been hard at work with our university applications, and some of us have had to go through interviews and exams for Cambridge and Oxford. Others have been searching for other opportunities, such as apprenticeships and further study. Throughout it all though we've found ourselves supported at every turn by teachers, family, and friends, and this combined force has seen us through to great success - a friend of mine received an offer from one of her choices within two days!

All of us in year 13 are extremely conscious of how little time is left; some are excited, while others (such as myself...) are not so. As far as the *Illustrator* is concerned though we have no cause to worry - an enthusiastic team of year 12's to carry the baton in the next leg of the race is already formulating.

At any rate, we really hope you enjoy this latest edition of the *Illustrator*; from the serious articles about COP-27 to the not-so-serious ones about Lego, there's a whole host of different things to dip into as you please.

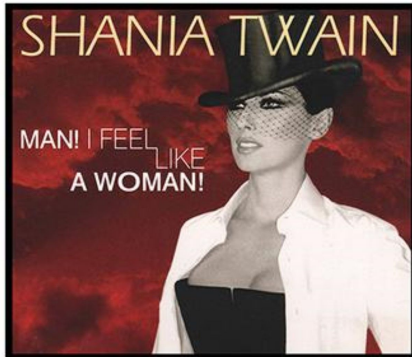
We hope you all have a really relaxed and peaceful Christmas, and that it's a happy and fulfilling time for you and your families.

Davit, Megan, Amy, and Callum

First, Last, and Everything



We interviewed Miss Byham about her favourite music: the first song she bought, the last song she listened to, and the song she always go back to



Shamefully, my first ever musical purchase, with my own money was a CD single of Shania Twain's 'Man, I feel like a woman' purchased (more than likely) from Woolworths in 1997. In my defence, I was only 11 years old, and I hadn't yet been exposed to what I would now consider to be 'decent' music. To her credit, Shania has stood the test of time, the CD single, you will not be surprised to hear, has not. In fact, I don't think it lasted long at all in my collection, probably binned off in favour of something by East 17, but that's a shameful story for another day...

Contentious choice perhaps, but it's the band / album I have gone back to on a regular basis since I was 15/16 years old.... Rammstein - Mutter.

Definitely not everyone's cup of tea, I appreciate that, although there may be more Rammstein fans amongst the TGS staff than you might think (Mr Harris, Mr Hurtardo-Read, I'm looking at you).

I bet you didn't look at me and think I was into German Industrial Metal, did you? Well I am! So much so, that I paid not a small sum of money to watch them live in Coventry last year and was super bouncy and excited for the whole show (much to the amusement of my partner).

The last song I listened to was "1049 Gotho" by Idles on Spotify. This is my favourite Idles song and the one that got me into the band a few years back. It's just been the 5 year anniversary of the album (Brutalism) release and their sound has changed a lot since then. This is still my favourite Idles album - I love the rawness of it. It's loud, gritty and full of energy and for me, that's why I love Idles.



My favourite song from the album is probably "Sonne". Rammstein's music is a beautiful, heady mix of thumping drums, pounding guitar and Till Lindemann's guttural vocals. It is theatricality and metal all rolled into one and I can't get enough. Oh, and just in case you were wondering, no, I don't speak German. I have no idea what they're saying, but it doesn't bother me a bit!



COP27 and the Eco-Committee

Following the recent events of COP27, I had the pleasure of interviewing four representatives of TGS lower school Eco-Committee – a committee learning about and taking action regarding the environment. It goes without saying that climate change is one of the greatest concerns of the present day, so I wanted to understand what our representatives here at TGS thought.

What is, in your opinion, the biggest threat that climate change is presenting?

1. Global warming
2. Rising sea levels
3. Increased intensity and frequency of natural disasters

What is one change you think people should make to their daily lifestyle that could help reduce these threats?

1. It is a hard question; there's a lot of things people can do. Recycling more would be a good start.
2. The use of more electric vehicles and reducing the reliance on private cars.
3. Eating less meat would help, but on a more global scale rather than just at an individual scale.
4. Reducing our purchases of single-use plastics.

How would this help?

1. A more collective effort is needed to have influence, so if everyone can recycle more and change how they live to be more sustainable, we will see improvements.
2. Petrol and diesel cars release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, which contributes to global warming and climate change. Using more electric vehicles would reduce this.
3. Eating less meat would reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Firstly, cattle ranching is a major cause of deforestation. Moreover, cows release methane, which is another greenhouse gas. Eating less meat would reduce these emissions, so slow the increasing rate of global warming.
4. More re-usable objects reduces the need to produce more materials and products. This means less raw materials are needed and less greenhouse gases will be emitted in manufacturing. Moreover, it will also save money.



What is one thing you would like to say to urge more people to act against climate change?



1. This is a global danger, not local or even national. But global.
2. It will impact us, and everyone around us.
3. Climate change is a threat that will impact the whole planet, not just certain people. We need to focus on combating climate change, or else how can we also stop conflict, poverty, and other global issues?
4. We do not have a spare planet; this is our only planet, and we need to act now.

It has been an absolute privilege to work in partnership with the Eco-Committee and I wish to see their enthusiasm around Geography continue.

But what are global leaders doing to combat climate change in the present?

It is important to understand the views of local people, but it is equally important to understand the actions and intentions of major global leaders and countries.

The EU has been massively successful at challenging climate change in the past. Lately, however, conflict between Ukraine and Russia has unsettled energy resources. In fact, it is projected "that European emissions actually increased by about 2% in the first six months of this year". The EU has reacted by setting their objective to use more renewable energy (such as wind energy and solar energy) instead of the unsustainable, finite fossil fuels. The REPowerEU plan was designed with a goal to enhance the EU's use of renewable energy in 2030 from 40% to 45%. This would be a notable change that would in turn help to diminish the rate of climate change.

The USA has passed new laws to confront climate change. Procedures within the "Inflation Reduction Act" could lessen US greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030. Moreover, the US aims to make green energy the primary source of energy in crucial sectors: electricity, transport, and industry. Despite these optimistic changes, President Joe Biden has also sent millions of barrels of oil from reserves on to the market and approved new requests for oil and gas drilling. It is the burning of these fossil fuels that is releasing greenhouse gases and therefore increasing the rate and severity of climate change. Some people see this a questionable, as we now understand how the reliance on fossil fuels is not sustainable.





India, like the US, is another country who has set encouraging intentions, whilst also approving to actions and judgments that contribute to damaging the environment. Although India guarantees to reduce emissions intensity by 45% by 2030 and wants 50% of installed energy to be renewable, they have also agreed to the reviving of one hundred coal mines.

China's rapid fiscal growth means that they emit enormous amounts of greenhouse gases. In fact, China "burns half of the coal in the world." However, alongside this, China is also efficiently and quickly taking actions to challenge climate change. For example, a quarter of recently made cars are electric. Similarly, China opted to use afforestation as a means of battling climate issues. In spring, President Xi Jinping proclaimed that he would plant seventy billion trees by 2030. Afforestation on this scale helps to reduce the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, as plants absorb carbon dioxide during photosynthesis and function as a carbon store.



We can effortlessly draw parallels between the notions of our Eco-Committee and the ideas of the global leaders, going to show how climate change influences everybody no matter who or where they are. The world is interdependent and interconnected.

As Jay Inslee said: "We are the first generation to feel the sting of climate change, and we are the last generation that can do something about it."

By Emily Ward

Jesus Christ is coming to town!



Everyone knows the song, 'Santa Claus is coming to town'. It's an unavoidable part of every Christmastime - the song blares out in supermarkets and is sung to children at home as they lie snug in bed. Santa's coming is as sure as sure can be; everyone knows when he will arrive, and with what purpose, thanks to yearly repetition.

Now, Santa's delivery run is not really the cause of the Christmas celebrations, but a mere by-product of them. Christmas is, fundamentally, CHRISTmas - the celebration of the impoverished birth of Jesus, and the momentous story that was to follow. Jesus left the glory of His throne in Heaven to go through the pain of human birth and be wrapped in scratchy cloth, his life wholly in the hands of two bewildered and inexperienced newlyweds.

This Jesus would go on to heal the incurable, raise the dead, and calm a storm. He would go on to bring wholeness to those who followed Him, and preach God's good news to all who would listen. He would go on to be executed, dying one of the cruellest deaths possible, in order to set humanity free from evil. He would go on to be resurrected, strengthening His followers before returning to Heaven.

Often it seems that that's that. It's a wrap, and now life can continue fairly normally after that brief Divine interruption. But the story of Jesus is not yet finished - the curtain has fallen on the first act, but not on the whole show.

Jesus came to begin 'setting things right', to bring creation back to its Creator. This He did, and encouraged His followers to continue His work, which they do to this day. But Christ will be back; He Himself said so. What, then, can we expect?

We know how it is with Santa: he comes at the same time every year, with the same purpose of giving us presents. Once he comes at the mutually agreed time, he leaves very promptly, and does not wish to see the people he's giving presents to. And then that's it; Santa vanishes for another year. Not so with Jesus. Jesus warns His disciples to always be prepared, always be ready, because nobody except God knows the time when Jesus will return to earth. We can





easily prepare for Santa's arrival because we know just when he'll arrive, but Christians need to always be alert because they don't know when their King is coming home - like a man who knows his home will be robbed but does not know exactly when, and must stay up all night on the lookout (Matthew 24:43).

Similarly to Santa, Jesus will come with good things - His coming will herald the end of evil, and the creation of a new world where all things are redeemed from their current broken state, and there is peace and joy and love; an eternal gift from God. Much better than the material gifts of Santa, which can be broken or grown out of, and which do not satisfy the soul. Much better, too, is the presentation of this great gift; not in darkness and shadows and secrecy like Santa, but in light and in person, a face-to-face invitation to enter into God's new world. And, unlike Santa, when Jesus comes again He will be here to stay. He will not vanish off into the sky with the twinkling of reindeer bells, but will be forever present with His people in His creation.



Thoughts of Santa arriving may be fun - certainly so for the younger ones - and it's very easy to find yourself absorbed in the 'Christmas spirit' and to forget about what's really going on. But in recognising that Jesus' offer is infinitely greater than anything anyone else could ever offer, including Santa, Christmas gains its colour and becomes something worth celebrating indeed; both for the memory of what has been, and for the promise of the incomprehensibly great things which are to come!

By Davit Rickards

*He will dwell with them,
and they shall be His people,
and God himself shall be with them;
He will wipe away every tear
from their eyes,
and death shall be no more,
Neither shall there be mourning
nor crying nor pain any more,
for the former things
have passed away.*

—Revelation 21:3-4

Historical Events This Half Term



Exploring the historical events that have happened on the dates of this half term from the 31 October to 16 December.

1 November 1858 - Following the bloody events of the Indian Mutiny, Queen Victoria is proclaimed ruler of India, replacing the reign of the East India Company, by the Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli. The mutiny by the sepoys had been brought about for a number of reasons, including the use of pork and beef fat in rifles, as well as taxes and European customs imposed on locals.



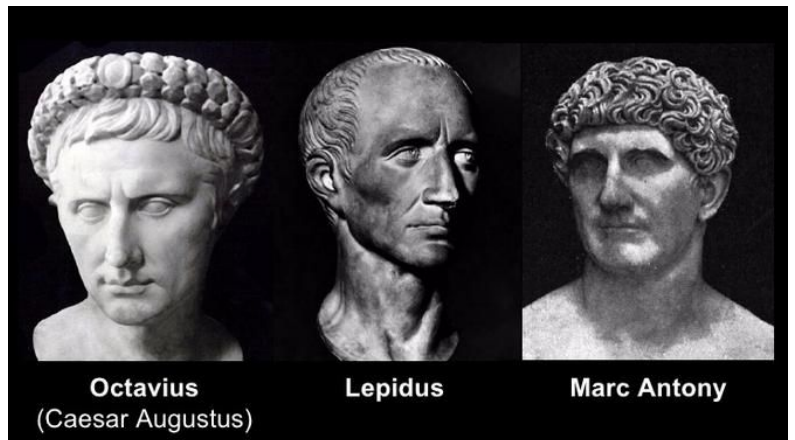
6 November 1429- Henry VI is crowned King of England following his deposition of Richard II, his cousin. During his reign, he dealt with Welsh rebels and plots to restore Richard II to the throne.



5 November 1605 - Guy Fawkes was arrested beneath the House of Parliament as a plot to blow up England's King James I is uncovered. The Catholic plot to assassinate the Protestant James I led to a fear of Catholics in Stuart England, and were persecuted



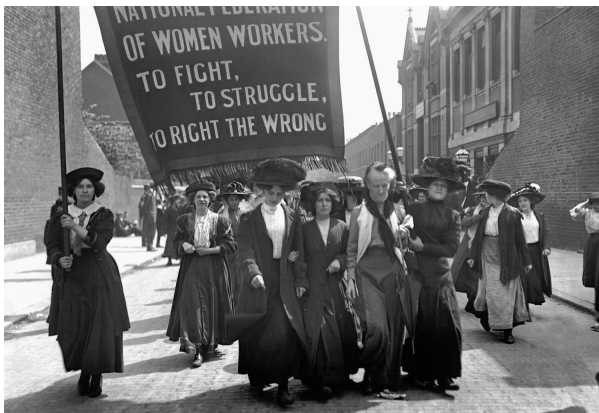
27 November 43BC - The Second Triumvirate, comprised of Octavian (Augustus), Mark Antony, and Lepidus is legally recognised by the Roman Senate. These three men essentially assumed power over the entire Roman Empire - Octavian took the west, Antony took the east, and Lepidus took North Africa to govern. This state of affairs came about as a result of the political fallout following Julius Caesar's assassination on 15 March, 44BC.





4 December 1872 - A Canadian brigantine, called the *Dei Gratia* comes across a ship, with no crew and no lifeboat - the Mary Celeste.

14 December 1918 - British women voted for the first in a general election, and were allowed to run for office, though no women were elected to parliament. The first woman to be elected to parliament would be Nancy Astor on 1 December 1919.



19 November 1620 - A 180 ton wine ship, called the Mayflower, arrived at Cape Cod, America, carrying 87 members of a Protestant sect - The Pilgrim Fathers.

8 December 2022 - Squadron Leader George (Johnny) Johnson dies aged 101. He was the last of the 133 men of 617 squadron who were formed to destroy three dams in the heartland of Nazi Germany. He flew on 19 missions to Germany, and later detailed his experiences in his book "The Last British Dambuster".



22 November 1963 - American President John F Kennedy is shot whilst in Dallas, Texas. Police arrest Lee Harvey Oswald, a retired marine, for the murder, but he is murdered by Jack Ruby before his trial.



26 November 1922 - Howard Carter opens Tutankhamun's tomb after years of finding nothing, whilst working for Lord Carnarvon. Despite Carter's discovery, recent evidence has to come to light that Carter stole some of the items from the tomb



By Megan Turner

Christmas- a century passed



As Christmas comes around, a time which appears to be becoming increasingly more modernised, I thought it would be interesting to see how much it has actually changed over the last century. Looking back to a typical Christmas in 1922, considering the preparations, food, entertainment and gifts that were conventional then, I recognised that the message that Christmas holds now isn't actually all that different.

One thing that differs from now is when Christmas preparations would first begin. In the 1920s, Christmas only started to be celebrated on Christmas Eve with decorations being put up on this day. This may have been partially due to the fact that Christmas trees were lit by flaming candles which would have potentially been dangerous and expensive if up for a long period of time. However, the extended Christmas festivities in modern times could also be attributed to the commercialisation of Christmas with adverts and songs starting to play well in advance of Christmas itself. A similarity between Christmas today and 1922 is the continuing existence of the wealth divide meaning some people have to balance poverty and the expectations of Christmas whilst others with wealth make their own Christmas lavish and luxurious. This can be seen in the 1920s through the wealthy buying Christmas trees sold on the streets in markets in places like Covent Gardens.



Tree decorations for them included glass balls, ornaments in festive shapes and small toys and treats whilst poorer people would tend to decorate with hand made paper ornaments. This is not dissimilar to us now with some taking Christmas much further than others through house decorations and displays as well as a multitude of materialistic gifts. Meanwhile some of the favourites for toys in the 1920s were much more simplistic: teddy bears, skipping ropes, toy construction sets and comics. Christmas stockings tended to be in the form of a large sock which was filled with fruit, nuts and a small toy or whatever could be afforded.





Another important aspect of Christmas is the food. In the 1920s turkey was popular among the wealthy and has remained an incredibly popular Christmas dish today. They would be hung up in bars where people would select which one they wanted. Those less fortunate would usually have goose, rabbit or pheasant. This being said, the meal for an average household would have been far less reliant on meat as ours is today and would have had more emphasis on vegetables, especially those that were home-grown. Other accompaniments to the dinner would have included glazed ox tongue, cheeses, especially cheddar and stilton, chutneys and pickles, Gingerbread and a tin of special biscuits or sweets; much of which we would enjoy as part of Christmas day.



Entertainment over the Christmas period in the 1920s was limited by today's standards because of available technology; however the BBC was founded in 1922 and radios were starting to become increasingly more accessible. Cinema was also becoming a main form of popular entertainment. All movies were silent in the early 20's but by 1927 'talking pictures' had begun with Al Jolson in 'The Jazz Singer' and 'The Little Match Girl' (1928) which was a popular children's film. Nowadays we have a wide selection of media available to consume around the festive period designed to get people into the Christmas spirit.

Overall, Christmas a hundred years ago was largely centred around family and fun, especially after the difficult time of WW1. This concept of enjoying time with family and making happy memories still exists today albeit in a potentially more elaborate and exaggerated format. This reveals that the message of Christmas has still remained yet on the surface the characteristics of the festive period have changed somewhat.

By Amy Allitt

Royal International Air Tattoo at RAF Fairford



Last summer, I had the privilege of attending the Royal International Air Tattoo at RAF Fairford with the RAF Air Cadets from the 14th to the 19th of July; for those that don't know what this is, it is the world's largest international air show on the planet where an ensemble of aviator enthusiasts gather to watch some of the most show stopping aircraft in the world of aviation. With the hum of engines unmissable, to be behind the scenes of this spectacular event was quite the experience.



DAY 1

On the first day (of five days), we arrived at the sight of the red arrows practising in formation above us; ejecting fluorescent smoke, the sky was lined with the colours of the union flag. Having experienced the thrill of aerobatics firsthand, watching the pilots manoeuvre their jets so swiftly made my stomach churn a little. With the full thrust of the show yet to be experienced, we spent the evening preparing our uniform for the first day of duties (VIP duties for me, that was!) and eating in the makeshift mess, which was delightfully situated next to ablutions adding a rather interesting smell to our dinner.



DAY 2

Having been woken up at six in the morning (ouch) groups of cadets (also known as flights) were each sent off to their stations for the day; having been assigned to VIP duties, my flight spent the day greeting and directing the most senior officers in militaries of various nations across the world. Whilst perhaps language and cultural barriers may have been present in these conversations,

we all happened to share a similar common interest which would have been most noticeable when we all collectively stared in awe at the sky upon hearing the roaring sound of a soaring engine.

As it was press day, fortunately there were a reduced number of spectators meaning that, luckily, we were able to spend the afternoon watching the remainder of the show. Despite the immense and almost unbearable heat, being able to see such wonders up close was definitely an experience not to forget.



DAY 3

A slightly tough wake up of 5:20 started day three; fortunately, we were to spend the day behind the frontlines, between the runway and the spectators. This was the perfect view to see all of the aircraft, in particular watching the formations provided by the South Korean and the Italian air forces display teams were rather



mesmerising, although I felt great pity for the pilots wearing their excessive gear and flight suits in 35 degree heat. A slightly tough wake up of 5:20 started day three; fortunately, we were to spend the day behind the frontlines, between the runway and the spectators. This was the perfect view to see all of the aircraft, in particular watching the formations provided by the South Korean and the Italian air forces display teams were rather mesmerising, although I felt great pity for the pilots wearing their excessive gear and flight suits in 35 degree heat.

As this year celebrates the 75th anniversary of the US Air Force, there was an emphasis on the United States Air Force present at the show. For example, certain US aviators were present, such as Tom Cruise who plays Maverick in the ever famous Top Gun and its sequel, released this year. Mr Cruise caused quite the frenzy within spectators and cadets alike, all of whom were desperate to get an in person encounter with the Hollywood actor; some cadets were lucky enough to get a glimpse of him whilst being escorted across the show how incredibly thrilling!

Despite being stood down later in the day due to concerns over the increasing heat, the day was enjoyable and entirely worthwhile. Having been able to have such an excellent first hand experience of the aircraft was definitely worth it.



DAY 4

The fourth day at RIAT was the final day of the show; this time, I was situated in one of the viewing areas meaning that views of the show were, once again, spectacular! With the heat continuing to sore the runway however, we were soon stood down by the early afternoon and returned to camp in order to relax and prepare for the next day. Rather excitingly, a large shower-like water spritzer had been set up for our use in spite of the heat, although some of what I witnessed appeared to be cadets having more fun than they would at a water park! Given the heat, it was most refreshing despite being drenched, to say the least.

DAY 5

The final day, sadly :(, and the earliest morning of them all! Having left our camp sharp at half past six, cadets completed a FODPLOD (a rather fancy way of saying litter picking) across the entire mile of the showground. Fortunately, we had finished by 8 am, leaving us with the rest of the day to conclude our time at the annual show.



Final parade was conducted and so commenced the paper plate awards... (a title given to the beholder based on something humorous about the person that is intentionally borderline insulting). Having spent the week incredibly sunburnt I will leave to the imagination what mine may have been!

The final event of this particular camp was a “disco”. Bearing in mind that any sort of musical event involving over 1000 teenagers would never go perfectly swimmingly, this sort-of-rave was the penultimate experience of the week; the mcdonalds breakfast on the way back the following morning reminded me how it felt to eat somewhat normal food again!



On the whole, RIAT was an extravagant experience and something I would without a doubt be going to again next year. I would highly recommend it to anyone!



A school trip to TGS

The hallways echoed with our footsteps as we advanced towards our destination. A great, glorious school trip to the TGS Archive Museum, dedicated to Mr. Wayne Lloyd (Headteacher 2012-2020). Our objective; to observe the great arc of TGS history, and to analyse the similarities between the life of Augustan Rome.

As we arrive, we halt briefly to savour the plaque upon the wall, which proudly displays the good works of Mr. Wayne Lloyd, who found the school a city of bricks and left it a city of marble. We enter, and are taken aback by the humble origins of this mighty school, just as Rome began as a lowly collection of huts upon the forsaken Ausonian hills. The venerable Doug Pickford smiles down upon us from the wall, a *vir benignus*, in an avuncular fashion. So, too, Romulus, first king of Rome, would have graciously observed his people, who he knew to be destined for greatness.

Now, too, we come upon the first consuls, first amongst equals, Bennett the bold and Billimore the brazen. Their cool glares echo the stern pride of those mighty men who took it upon themselves to rid their nation of tyranny and establish the *res publica*. Many glorious centuries followed, as Rome strove towards the hallowed Saturnian golden age, just as TGS flourished in the nourishing Cornard earth.



Chaos was not absent from Rome's ascent; they suffered their worst defeat in this era of prosperity, at the hands of Hannibal Barca of Carthage. So too with TGS; chaos reigned supreme, until one man, Foley, came to save the day. TGS was restored; the dream lived on. One man claimed also to have saved the Republic of Rome - Gaius Julius Caesar, flamboyant, calculated, friend of the people. His actions paved the way for a new Roman era - one of supremacy. Although hugely popular with the *populus Romanus*, Rome's wealthy and powerful hated him more and more, eventually leading to his assassination in 44BC.



Enter Gaius Octavianus, heir of Caesar; and enter Mr. Lloyd. Both men ushered in a new order, a new way of things; Octavianus (aka Augustus) brought in peace, the pax Romana, and gave his war-weary citizens rest at last. Augustus depended heavily upon rebranding and reforms to see a return to a secure Rome. Mr. Lloyd also set about rebranding, bringing in a new uniform, a new look for the school, new expectations, and a new understanding of TGS society. Augustus once boasted, "I found Rome a city of bricks, and left it a city of marble." So too Mr. Lloyd left TGS a city of marble, with a brand new building (poor G-block).

And so we end our tour of the archives, the glories of the past still ringing in our ears, the trophies won by the noble hands of our students glistening in the centre of the room, just as the trophies captured by the Romans would have glistened in the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline. But as we look forward, we see the timeline continues; 2030, and beyond, ad infinitum, a continuum of glamour which stretches into the future. With every new emperor, Rome found itself changed again; so too we enter into a new TGS era under the leadership of Mrs. Yapp. Expectantly, the Romans awaited their future and the glory that was to be won there; so we too eagerly await the unfurling of the TGS banner to summon us forward to a still greater future.



By Year 13 Classics



The Lego police needs reform

The Lego police force has been in existence since 1978, although police-themed Lego sets existed before the invention of the minifigure. But it seems that, today, the world of Lego remains unable to cope with the problem of crime. And, realistically, this can only be attributed to the failures of the police force to bring to justice the remarkably small band of ruffians who terrorise the streets.

I was struck, when I recently acquired my first Lego police station, by the apparent disparity between the cops and the robbers. Four police minifigures with a car, a helicopter, and a motorbike seemed to be powerless to stop three impoverished, shackled robbers, who were equipped with nothing more than a small tow truck. Something had to be wrong.

This disturbance caused me to reflect upon the other police-themed sets in my collection, and upon the Lego police more generally. No matter how many cops there are compared to robbers, no matter how many times the box art depicts the robbers being foiled and carried off in chains, still somehow the problem of crime persists, and finds new ways in which

to materialise. The police are fighting a battle with no end in sight - they innovate their machines and vehicles; but not fast enough, it seems, to stop the equally inventive robbers. And I think this all comes down to a fatal error in the way in which the Lego police force operates.

Back when the Lego company first began to produce their now famous bricks, they only made them in red, blue, white, and yellow. They specifically avoided the creation of green or brown bricks, because those could be used to build tanks and other implements of warfare. Thus they staked out the Lego ideal - peace, harmony, and fraternity. Lego bricks would be used to build houses, petrol stations, offices - never to build guns, tanks, or fighter jets.

Perhaps, then, the failure of the Lego police force comes from the fundamentals of their approach. The tireless process of chase, imprison, repeat shows a disregard for those values of peace upon which the Lego brick is founded. The police do not offer the robbers a second chance, or social support, or friendship - they line their cold, bland prisons with them. Maybe the situation in Lego city would be far happier if the police force stepped back, reassessed, and adopted a new approach to the way they handle crime, focussing on friendship rather than separation and alienation. Maybe then the crime problem of Lego city will finally begin to subside.



By Davit Rickards



Thank you to all who contributed to Issue 11!

Amy Allitt
Callum Ryan
Davit Rickards
Megan Turner
Emily Ward
Esther Booth
Miss Byham
Mr Alexander

And special thanks to the
founders of the Illustrator
Katherine Chapman and
Jemma Sargeant

Wishing you an enjoyable half term!

Did you enjoy the Illustrator?
Want to get involved?

We are a student team which aims to
create one issue each half term.

There are lots of roles on offer,
including regular writers and designers.

We also really appreciate one-off pieces!
You could write about your hobbies, a
story, or a biographic piece, interview
someone, review a film, recommend a
recipe, submit some artwork or
photography...

For more information please email
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