

Year 7 Information Evening

Introduction

Mr Longden (Headteacher)

Curriculum and Assessment

Mr Kerwood (Deputy Headteacher)

Academic Support and Interventions

Miss Butler (KS3 Progress Director)

Pastoral Support and Interventions

Miss Sherrell (Year 7 Guidance Manager)



Mr Longden

Headteacher



Mr Kerwood
Deputy Headteacher

The Toynbee Curriculum



The Toyynbee Curriculum



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The Toynbee Curriculum

Explicit information about what pupils will study at Toynbee in all subjects.



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Explicit information about what exactly they need to learn at Toynbee in every subject.



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Explicit information about what exactly they need to learn at Toynbee in every subject.

Explicit, and more **meaningful**, information about how they are performing in every subject.



The Toynbee Curriculum

Topic Summaries

Scheme of Learning: Gods and Goddesses

Topic Sequence:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gods and Goddesses	Heracles: Universal Hero	Religion in the City	Myth and the City	Festivals	Myths and Symbols of Power	Death and Burial	Journey to the Underworld

Topic Overview:

This is the first topic of the GCSE Classical Civilisations course, and the main aim is to provide a solid foundation to Greek Mythology to pupils. The specification focuses on the Greek Olympian Gods, and their Roman equivalents. Yet, to start and finish with just this would be too narrow, especially to those pupils who have never read or had any experience of Greek mythology before. This is the opportunity to provide pupils with greater understanding of the Olympian gods by placing them within a wider context, and to then take these Olympians and place them in mythological contexts. Hopefully, by exploring the wider context of the Olympians, pupils will have a greater understanding of the key components of this topic.

Lesson Sequence:

Lessons have been sequenced to purposely build pupils' understanding and knowledge of how the Greek gods and goddesses are structured, before exploring the stories and myths that explain how these gods and goddesses came to be, and then explore these gods and goddesses in the context of some key myths that underpin the whole course.

The topic starts with an initial lesson that gives pupils an understanding of Ancient Greece on a macro level. It explores the geographical shape of Ancient Greece, the key cities and places, and the key people that they will encounter later in the course. The aim is to simply give pupils with an anchor on which to base all their further understanding on. By providing pupils with a wider view of Ancient Greece and what it was like to live there, pupils will better be able to understand the information later in the course.

The next series of lessons explore the Primordial gods of Ancient Greece and explain how the earth and world was created according to the Greeks. They will explore the origins of the earth by studying Chaos, before moving to the stories of Gaia (mother earth), Uranus (god of the sky), and Cronos and Rhea. What is important in these early lessons is for pupils to understand that the gods were human in their characteristics which is something that underpins all Greek myths. It also places the next stages of the course in greater context. They should be able to relate the stories of Uranus and Cronos, and their relationship, to the birth and stories behind Zeus and the Olympians.

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The final sequence of lessons explores some key and fundamental Greek myths that underpin the whole course. Perhaps the most significant is the judgement of Paris which explains the origin of the Trojan War, a crucial and recurring theme throughout the whole course. Further myths covered include Prometheus and the creation of mankind, Pandora's Box, and Persephone's descent into the underworld and the creation of the seasons. These myths allow pupils to experience the fantastical nature of Greek stories at the same time as applying their knowledge of gods and goddesses contextually.

Outline of Lessons:

Travelling through Ancient Greece

Greek mythological family tree

Chaos: Story of the creation of the world

Story of Gaia

Story of Uranus

Story of Cronos

Story of Rhea

Topic Resources:

Knowledge Map:

1. Knowledge Map: Gods and Goddesses

Prescribed Sources:

None

Assessment:

Knowledge:

19 question knowledge test

Application of

5 question application test

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Topic Summaries

Outlines where the topic fits in a sequence

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Assessment:

Knowledge:	19 question knowledge test
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Application of

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Topic Summaries

Gives an overview of the topic, explaining further how it fits into the wider learning

Scheme of Learning: Gods and Goddesses

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Topic Resources:

Knowledge Map:

1. Knowledge Map: Gods and Goddesses

Prescribed Sources:

None

Assessment:

Knowledge:

19 question knowledge test

Application of

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Topic Summaries

Gives an overview of the sequence of lessons and explains how they fit together

Scheme of Learning: Gods and Goddesses

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Sequence of Lessons:

Travelling through Ancient Greece

Greek mythological family tree

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Topic Resources:

Knowledge Map:	1. Knowledge Map: Gods and Goddesses	Prescribed Sources:	None
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Assessment:

Knowledge:	19 question knowledge test
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Application of

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Topic Summaries

Outlines additional information such as the number of lessons, accompanying resources such as knowledge maps, how it will be assessed, and how reading has been incorporated into the topic

Scheme of Learning: Gods and Goddesses

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Number of Lessons:

travelling through Ancient Greece

Greek mythological family tree

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Topic Resources:

Knowledge Map:	1. Knowledge Map: Gods and Goddesses	Prescribed Sources:	None
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Assessment:

Knowledge:	19 question knowledge test
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Application of

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Knowledge Maps

1 Knowledge Map: Myth and Religion: Gods and Goddesses

This topic focuses on the wonderful world of Greek Myth. Greek mythology is a complex and intricately connected series of stories that explain how the world was founded and operated. It is also so much more. It is a study of humankind and the complex lives of human beings. The Ancient Greeks created their Gods in their own image and with human characteristics. We will study these Gods, the myths surrounding them and how each of these Gods is represented in art and architecture, as well as literature.

First Generation: The Primordial Gods

1	Chaos - The Void	Chaos is the God referred to at the point where it all began. It is the moment when Heaven and Earth separate. From Chaos came the Primordial Gods.	
2	Tartarus - The Underworld	The Primordial God of the great stormy pit which lay beneath the roots of the earth. He was the anti-heaven; just as the dome of heaven arched high above the earth, Tartarus arched beneath her. The Titans were eventually imprisoned in his depths.	
	Gaia - Mother Earth	Gaia was the great mother of all creation. The heavenly gods were descended from her through her union with Uranus (Sky), the sea-gods from her union with Pontus (Sea), the Gigantes (Giants) from her mating with Tartarus (the Pit), and mortal creatures born directly from her earthly flesh.	
	Uranus - The Sky	Uranus was the primordial god of the sky. The Greeks imagined the sky as a solid dome of brass, decorated with stars, whose edges descended to rest upon the outermost limits of the flat earth. Ouranos was the literal sky, just as his consort Gaia (Gaea) was the earth.	
	Pontus - The Sea	Pontus was the primordial god of the sea. He was the sea itself, not merely its resident deity, who was born from earth at the dawn of creation. Pontus and Gaia were parents of the ancient deities known as the Old Men of the Sea.	
	Erebus and Nyx - Darkness and Night	The Primordial God of night, Nyx drew the dark mists of her consort, Erebus, across the heavens at night, cloaking the bright light of the heavenly aether.	

Second Generation: The Titans

	Chronos	The King of the Titans, and the god of immortality. He led his brothers in the ambush and castration of their father Uranus, but was himself deposed and cast into the pit of Tartarus by his own son Zeus. He was the father to the first six Olympian Gods, of which he originally ate five!	
	Rhea	The Queen of the Titans and goddess of female fertility. She saved her son Zeus from Cronus by substituting the child for a stone wrapped in swaddling cloth. The Titan had devoured her other five children, but these were later freed by Zeus.	
	Oceanus and Tethys	Oceanus: The Titan god of earth-encircling water river. As a Titan god he presided over the rising and setting of the heavenly bodies; the sun, the moon, the stars, and the dawn. His ever-flowing waters, encircling the edges of the cosmos were associated with the never-ending flow of time. Tethys: The elder Titan-goddess of the sources of fresh-water and would create the Rivers, Clouds and Springs.	
	Iapetus	The Titan god of mortality and the allotment of the mortal life-span. His sons Prometheus and Epimetheus were the creators of animals and men. Iapetus was one of the four brother-Titans who held Uranus fast while Cronus castrated him with the sickle. As punishment he was cast into the Tartarean pit by Zeus at the end of the Titan War.	
		The creator of humankind. He defied Zeus on several occasions, including stealing fire from heaven for the benefit of humankind.	

Third Generation: The Olympians

15	Zeus	Zeus was the King of the Gods and the god of the sky, weather, law and order, destiny and fate, and kingship. He was depicted as a regal, mature man with a sturdy figure and dark beard. His usual attributes were a lightning bolt, a royal sceptre and an eagle.	
16	Hera	Hera was the Olympian queen of the gods, and the goddess of marriage, women, the sky and the stars of heaven. She was usually depicted as a beautiful woman wearing a crown and holding a royal, lotus-tipped sceptre, and sometimes accompanied by a lion, cuckoo or hawk.	
17	Poseidon	Poseidon was the Olympian god of the sea, earthquakes, floods, drought and horses. He was depicted as a mature man with a sturdy build and dark beard holding a trident (a three-pronged fisherman's spear).	
18	Demeter	Demeter was the Olympian goddess of agriculture, grain and bread who sustained humankind with the earth's rich bounty. Demeter was depicted as a mature woman often wearing a crown and bearing sheaves of wheat or a cornucopia (horn of plenty), and a torch.	
19	Hestia	Hestia was the virgin goddess of the hearth and the home. As the goddess of the family hearth she also presided over the cooking of bread and the preparation of the family meal.	
20	Athena	Athena was the Olympian goddess of wisdom and good counsel, war, the defence of towns, heroic endeavour, weaving, pottery and various other crafts. She was depicted as a stately woman armed with a shield and spear, and wearing a long robe, crested helm, and the famed aegis (a snake-trimmed cape adorned with the monstrous visage of Medusa).	
21	Hephaestus	Hephaestus was the Olympian god of fire, smiths, craftsmen, metalworking, stonemasonry and sculpture. He was depicted as a bearded man holding a hammer and tongs - the tools of a smith - and sometimes riding a donkey.	
22	Ares	Ares was the Olympian god of war, battle, courage and civil order. In ancient Greek art he was depicted as either a mature, bearded warrior armed for battle, or a nude, beardless youth with a helm and spear.	
23	Aphrodite	Aphrodite was the Olympian goddess of love, beauty, pleasure and procreation. She was depicted as a beautiful woman often accompanied by the winged god Eros (Love). Her attributes included a dove, apple, scallop shell and mirror. In classical sculpture and fresco, she was usually depicted nude.	
24	Hermes	Hermes was the Olympian god of herds and flocks, travellers and hospitality, roads and trade, thievery and cunning, heralds and diplomacy, language and writing, athletic contests and gymnasiums, astronomy and astrology. He was the herald and personal messenger of Zeus, King of the Gods, and also the guide of the dead who led souls down into the underworld. Hermes was depicted as either a handsome and athletic, heartless youth or as an older	

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Knowledge Maps

Outlines an overview of the topic and what will be learnt in an A4 summary

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23	Aphrodite	Aphrodite was the Olympian goddess of love, beauty, pleasure and procreation. She was depicted as a beautiful woman often accompanied by the winged god Eros (Love). Her attributes included a dove, apple, scallop shell and mirror. In classical sculpture and fresco, she was usually depicted nude.	
24	Hermes	Hermes was the Olympian god of herds and flocks, travellers and hospitality, roads and trade, thievery and cunning, heralds and diplomacy, language and writing, athletic contests and gymnasiums, astronomy and astrology. He was the herald and personal messenger of Zeus, King of the Gods, and also the guide of the dead who led souls down into the underworld. Hermes was depicted as either a handsome and athletic, heartless youth or as an older	

The Toynebee Curriculum







Knowledge Maps

The topic is broken into manageable chunks so that they can be more easily learnt




1 Knowledge Map: Myth and Religion: Gods and Goddesses

This topic focuses on the wonderful world of Greek Myth. Greek mythology is a complex and intricately connected series of stories that explain how the world was founded and operated. It is also so much more. It is a study of humankind and the complex lives of human beings. The Ancient Greeks created their Gods in their own image and with human characteristics. We will study these Gods, the myths surrounding them and how each of these Gods is represented in art and architecture, as well as literature.

First Generation: The Primordial Gods

1	Chaos - The Void	Chaos is the God referred to at the point where it all began. It is the moment when Heaven and Earth separate. From Chaos came the Primordial Gods.	
2	Tartarus - The Underworld	The Primordial God of the great stormy pit which lay beneath the roots of the earth. He was the anti-heaven; just as the dome of heaven arched high above the earth, Tartarus arched beneath her. The Titans were eventually imprisoned in his depths.	
	Gaia - Mother Earth	Gaia was the great mother of all creation. The heavenly gods were descended from her through her union with Uranus (Sky), the sea-gods from her union with Pontus (Sea), the Gigantes (Giants) from her mating with Tartarus (The Pit), and mortal creatures born directly from her earthly flesh.	
	Uranus - The Sky	Uranus was the primordial god of the sky. The Greeks imagined the sky as a solid dome of brass, decorated with stars, whose edges descended to rest upon the outermost limits of the flat earth. Uranus was the literal sky, just as his consort Gaia (Gaea) was the earth.	
	Pontus - The Sea	Pontus was the primordial god of the sea. He was the sea itself, not merely its resident deity, who was born from earth at the dawn of creation. Pontus and Gaia were parents of the ancient deities known as the Old Men of the Sea.	
	Erebus and Nyx - Darkness and Night	The Primordial God of night, Nyx drew the dark mists of her consort, Erebus, across the heavens at night, cloaking the bright light of the heavenly aether.	

Second Generation: The Titans

	Chronos	The King of the Titans, and the god of immortality. He led his brothers in the ambush and castration of their father Uranus, but was himself deposed and cast into the pit of Tartarus by his own son Zeus. He was the father to the first six Olympian Gods, of which he originally ate five!	
	Rhea	The Queen of the Titans and goddess of female fertility. She saved her son Zeus from Cronus by substituting the child for a stone wrapped in swaddling cloth. The Titan had devoured her other five children, but these were later freed by Zeus.	
	Oceanus and Tethys	Oceanus: The Titan god of earth-encircling water river. As a Titan god he presided over the rising and setting of the heavenly bodies: the sun, the moon, the stars, and the dawn. His ever-flowing waters, encircling the edges of the cosmos were associated with the never-ending flow of time. Tethys: The elder Titan-goddess of the sources of fresh water and would create the Rivers, Clouds and Springs.	
	Japetus	The Titan god of mortality and the allotment of the mortal life-span. His sons Prometheus and Epimetheus were the creators of animals and men. Japetus was one of the four brother-Titans who held Uranus fast while Cronus castrated him with the sickle. As punishment he was cast into the Tartaran pit by Zeus at the end of the Titan War.	
		The creator of humankind. He defied Zeus on several occasions, including stealing fire from heaven for the benefit of humankind	

Third Generation: The Olympians

15	Zeus	Zeus was the King of the Gods and the god of the sky, weather, law and order, destiny and fate, and kingship. He was depicted as a regal, mature man with a sturdy figure and dark beard. His usual attributes were a lightning bolt, a royal sceptre and an eagle.	
16	Hera	Hera was the Olympian queen of the gods, and the goddess of marriage, women, the sky and the stars of heaven. She was usually depicted as a beautiful woman wearing a crown and holding a royal, lotus-tipped sceptre, and sometimes accompanied by a lion, cuckoo or hawk.	
17	Poseidon	Poseidon was the Olympian god of the sea, earthquakes, floods, drought and horses. He was depicted as a mature man with a sturdy build and dark beard holding a trident (a three-pronged fisherman's spear).	
18	Demeter	Demeter was the Olympian goddess of agriculture, grain and bread who sustained humankind with the earth's rich bounty. Demeter was depicted as a mature woman often wearing a crown and bearing sheaves of wheat or a cornucopia (horn of plenty), and a torch.	
19	Hestia	Hestia was the virgin goddess of the hearth and the home. As the goddess of the family hearth she also presided over the cooking of bread and the preparation of the family meal.	
20	Athena	Athena was the Olympian goddess of wisdom and good counsel war, the defence of towns, heroic endeavour, weaving, pottery and various other crafts. She was depicted as a stately woman armed with a shield and spear, and wearing a long robe, crested helmet, and the famed aegis (a snake-trimmed cape adorned with the monstrous visage of Medusa).	
21	Hephaestus	Hephaestus was the Olympian god of fire, smiths, craftsmen, metal working, stonemasonry and sculpture. He was depicted as a bearded man holding a hammer and tongs. The tools of a smith - and sometimes riding a donkey.	
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Knowledge Maps

Each section is further broken down into individual pieces of knowledge; ideally these are numbered

1 Knowledge Map: Myth and Religion: Gods and Goddesses

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The Toynbee Curriculum

Explicit information about what pupils will study at Toynbee in all subjects.

Explicit information about what exactly they need to learn at Toynbee in every subject.

Explicit, and more **meaningful**, information about how they are performing in every subject.



The Toylnbee Curriculum

Assessment

The data reported will be in the form of a percentage and entirely factual



FACT

The Toynebee Curriculum

Assessment

The data collected and reported will be directly linked to an area of the curriculum rather than an average or best guess of future performance

Scheme of Learning: Gods and Goddesses

Topic Sequence:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gods and Goddesses	Heracles: Universal Hero	Religion in the City	Myth and the City	Festivals	Myths and Symbols of Power	Death and Burial	Journey to the Underworld

Topic Overview:

This is the first topic of the GCSE Classical Civilisations course, and the main aim is to provide a solid foundation to Greek Mythology to pupils. The specification focuses on the Greek Olympian Gods, and their Roman equivalents. Yet, to start and finish with just this would be too narrow, especially to those pupils who have never read or had any experience of Greek mythology before. This is the opportunity to provide pupils with greater understanding of the Olympian gods by placing them within a wider context, and to then take these Olympians and place them in mythological contexts. Hopefully, by exploring the wider context of the Olympians, pupils will have a greater understanding of the key components of this topic.

Lesson Sequence:

Lessons have been sequenced to purposely build pupils' understanding and knowledge of how the Greek gods and goddesses are structured, before exploring the stories and myths that explain how these gods and goddesses came to be, and then explore these gods and goddesses in the context of some key myths that underpin the whole course.

The topic starts with an initial lesson that gives pupils an understanding of Ancient Greece on a macro level. It explores the geographical scope of Ancient Greece, the key cities and places, and the key people that they will encounter later in the course. The aim is to simply give pupils with an anchor on which to base all their further understanding on. By providing pupils with a wider view of Ancient Greece and what it was like to live there, pupils will better be able to understand the information later in the course.

The first series of lessons explore the Primordial gods of Ancient Greece and explain how the earth and world was created according to the Greeks. They will explore the origins of the earth by studying Chaos, before moving to the stories of Gaia (mother earth), Uranus (god of the sky), and Cronos and Rhea. What is important in these early lessons is for pupils to understand that the gods were human in their characteristics which is something that underpins all Greek myths. It also places the next stages of the course in greater context. They should be able to relate the stories of Uranus and Cronos, and their relationship, to the birth and stories behind Zeus and the Olympians.

The next sequence of lessons explores the creation of the Olympian gods, particularly Zeus. It explores how the sons and daughters of the Titans became the most powerful gods of all through the Titanomachy, before exploring their characteristics. There is a particular emphasis on Zeus as central to all aspects of Greek myth. At this stage, pupils will begin to explore art and pottery for the first time, by trying to identify Greek gods and goddesses on pottery. This acts as a stepping stone to later topics which explore art, sculpture and pottery in more detail.

The final sequence of lessons explores some key and fundamental Greek myths that underpin the whole course. Perhaps the most significant is the judgement of Paris which explains the origin of the Trojan War, a crucial and recurring theme throughout the whole course. Further myths covered include Prometheus and the creation of mankind, Pandora's Box, and Persephone's descent into the underworld and the creation of the seasons. These myths allow pupils to experience the fantastical nature of Greek stories at the same time as applying their knowledge of gods and goddesses contextually.

Sequence of Lessons:

Travelling through Ancient Greece
 Greek mythological family tree
 Chaos: Story of the creation of the world
 Story of Gaia
 Story of Uranus
 Story of Cronos
 Story of Rhea

Topic Resources:

Knowledge Map:	1. Knowledge Map: Gods and Goddesses	Prescribed Sources:	None
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Assessment:

Knowledge:	19 question knowledge test
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Application of

5 question application test to identify

Scheme of Learning: Gods and Goddesses

Topic Sequence:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Topic	Name	Au(1)	Au(2)	Sp(1)	Sp(2)	Su(1)	Su(2)
This is The sp espec	Pupil X	5	5	5	5	5	5

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The topic starts with an initial lesson that gives pupils an understanding of Ancient Greece on a macro level. It explores the geographic landscape of Ancient Greece, the key cities and places, and the key people that they will encounter later in the course. The aims provide pupils with an anchor on which to base all their further understanding on. By providing pupils with a wider view of what it was like to live there, pupils will better be able to understand the information later in the course.

The first series of lessons explore the Primordial gods of Ancient Greece and explain how the earth and world were created. A key aim of these lessons is to explore the origins of the earth by studying Chaos, before moving to the stories of the Titans. A key aim of these lessons is for pupils to understand the importance of the Titans in the early stages of the course.

Scheme of Learning: Gods and Goddesses

Topic Sequence:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gods and Goddesses	Heracles: Universal Hero	Religion in the City	Myth and the City	Festivals	Myths and Symbols of Power	Death and Burial	Journey to the Underworld

Topic

Name	Au(1)	Au(2)	Sp(1)	Sp(2)	Su(1)	Su(2)
Pupil X	5	5	5	5	5	5

Lesson

Name	Addition and Subtraction	Multiplication and Division	Sequencing	Place Value	Fractions	Probability
Pupil X	76%	78%	69%	85%	80%	54%

The Toynbee Curriculum

Assessment

The data will inform parents of areas of strengths and weaknesses as reports will display all previous assessments – this will drive more meaningful conversations with pupils and parents

Toynbee Progress Report: Spring Term



Name:	Andy Kerwood	Date of Birth:	29/01/1977
Year Group:	11	Tutor Group:	11SK

KS2 Starting Point:	5.8	Projected Outcome Range:	Grade 8-9
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Overall Attendance:	Possible Attendance Sessions:	Authorised Absence:	Unauthorised Absence:	Lates:
100%	126	0	0	0

Achievement Points:	0	Behaviour Points:	450
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Subject	Assessment 1	Assessment 2	Assessment 3	Assessment 4	Assessment 5
English	33	72	34		
Maths	52	64	58	51	67
Science	56	84	65	75	54
French	81	88	84	83	
Geography	35	0	67	0	
History	46	67	91	23	42
Computing	28	45	61	67	32
Design and Technology	58	23			
Drama	83	78			

The Toyynbee Curriculum

Assessment

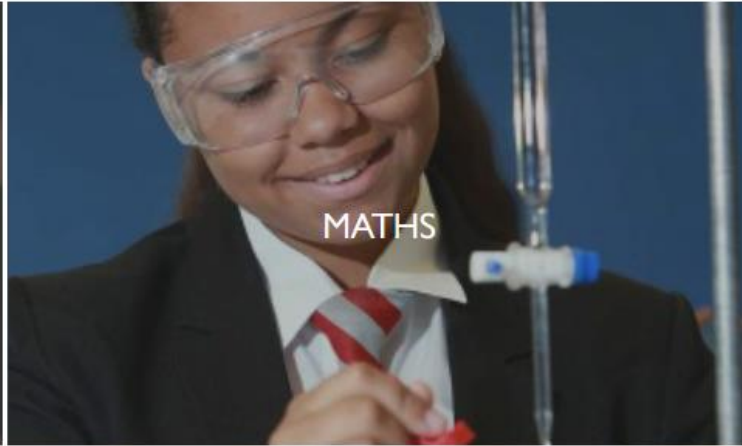
Parents are more informed about their child's progress if data is able to be reported in real-time



CURRICULUM



ENGLISH



MATHS



SCIENCE



ART



DRAMA



GEOGRAPHY

KS3 Topic Summaries Geography



KS3 Knowledge Maps Geography



KS4 Topic Summaries Geography









KS4 Knowledge Maps Geography



YEAR 7

Topic Summary

YEAR 7

Topics Studied	Topic Summary	Knowledge Map
Geography of Me	Click Here 	Click Here 
Wild Weather and Climate Change	Click Here 	Click Here 
Energy and Resources	Click Here 	Click Here 

YEAR 8

Topic Summary



Miss Butler

KS3 Progress Director

Toynbee School
Ethos: RESPECT

RESPECT

Giving everyone the
opportunity to succeed



Personal Best

Toynbee School Ethos: RESPECT

Toynbee Expectations



RESPECT YOU	RESPECT OTHERS	RESPECT LEARNING
Aim high and challenge yourself	Respect each other	Take responsibility for learning by always striving for your Personal Best
Take responsibility for your actions and model expected behaviours	Listen carefully and follow instructions	Respect that we are all here to learn
Be on time to school and to every lesson	Be supportive and encouraging to others	Approach learning with a growth mindset – don't give up!
Be prepared for all lessons with the correct equipment	Do not distract other pupils from their work	Be prepared to take part in class activities and discussions
Always wear the correct uniform	Be considerate of others by using respectful and inclusive language	Participate in extra-curricular activities to widen your learning experience
Be ready to learn by ensuring your mobile phone is off and away	Avoid excessive or aggressive physical contact or intimidatory behaviour towards others	Respect the learning environment in and outside of the classroom

KEEPING SAFE

Do not engage in any form of bullying, verbally abusive, sexualised or discriminatory name-calling.

Do not bring banned items into school.

Academic Support and Intervention

Academic Support and Intervention

- **Literacy**
- **Numeracy**

Personal Best

Staff	Position	Email Address
Miss Butler	Lower School Progress Director	e.butler@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Miss Sherrell	Guidance Manager for Year 7	b.sherrell@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mrs Hill	SENCO (Maternity Leave)	e.hill@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mrs Taylor	VI Resource Manager	g.taylor@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Miss Clarke	Head of English	j.clarke@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mrs Lo	Head of Maths	h.lo@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Ms Parker	Head of Science	e.parker@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Ms Goldsmith	Head of Art	a.goldsmith@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mrs Hatch	Head of Drama	e.hatch@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mr Locke	Head of Computing & IT	w.locke@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mr McAllister	Head of Geography	s.mcallister@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mr Rice	Head of History	b.rice@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mrs Still	Head of MFL (French & Spanish)	r.still@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Miss Horn/ Miss Dunning	Acting Head of PE	r.horn@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Miss Dunning	Head of Dance	h.dunning@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mr Law	Head of RS	r.law@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Ms. Murchie	Head of PSHCE/Careers	r.murchie@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mrs Frampton	Head of Technology	s.frampton@toynbee.hants.sch.uk
Mrs Leyman	Head of Music	g.leyman@toynbee.hants.sch.uk

Pupil Leadership Opportunities

Pupil Leadership Opportunities

- **House captain**
- **Tutor Rep**
- **School Council**
- **Model UN**

Personal Best

Extra-Curricular Activities

Extra-Curricular Activities:

Activities last year included:

- **Homework Club**
- **Model United Nations**
- **Rugby**
- **Dungeons and Dragons**
- **History Club**
- **Badminton**
- **Netball**
- **Music Rock Band**
- **Music Band**
- **Fitness Club**
- **Drama Club**
- **Latin Club**
- **Science Club**
- **Technology Makers Club**
- **Enterprise Club**
- **Show Chorus**
- **Choir**
- **Lego Club**
- **Cypher Club**
- **Football**



Miss Sherrell

Year 7 Guidance Manager

Pastoral Opportunities

Pastoral Opportunities

- **Tutor team**
- **Guidance Manager**
- **In-school intervention**
- **Close links with external providers and agencies**

Personal Best

Pastoral Opportunities

RESPECT Celebrating Success at Toynebee School

Giving everyone the opportunity to succeed

At Toynebee we celebrate the positive achievements of our pupils whether that be in their academic success, their extracurricular talents or their personal development of character. There are milestone badges for our APs and PPs!



ACHIEVEMENT POINTS:

Awarded for academic success and improved progress in lessons.



PROUD POINTS:

Awarded for celebrating Personal Development. The 5 Core Values are: Participating, Respect, Opportunity, Unique and Determination



MODEL PUPIL AWARD



SUBJECT STARS



ATTENDANCE AWARDS



HEADTEACHER AWARD



Successes are celebrated publicly:

- Assemblies
- Celebration Breakfasts/Afternoon Teas
- Awards Evenings
- Celebration Trips

Key Dates

Key Dates

- **Thursday 19th October –
Tutor Evening**
- **Wednesday 12th June –
Year 7 Parents' Evening**
- **16th/17th July (TBC) –
Celebration Trip**

Personal Best



Thank you for listening

**This presentation will be uploaded
to the website for your reference**