

APETHORPE HALL,  
APETHORPE,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE  
APETHORPE HALL: ST JOHN'S  
SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY HOME  
HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT

Claire Martin



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Claire Martin

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## SUMMARY

Apethorpe Hall is a Grade I listed country house which has stood empty since the early 1980s. Following the issue of several urgent works notices, the house was subject to a Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) in 2004. It was handed over, by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), to English Heritage, which has assumed responsibility for instituting a phased programme of repairs and, ultimately, aims to secure a viable future for the property.

Throughout 2005-08, the English Heritage Apethorpe Hall Research Project Team has undertaken extensive research and analysis of the house, gardens and surrounding landscape. This has involved historians, architectural historians and archaeologists from within English Heritage, working closely with a number of outside specialists. Aspects of this work have informed the conservation programme, and will continue to do so for years to come.

This report aims to document the most recent phase of the building's use, as an approved school and community college. The research presented here clarifies understanding of the architectural additions and alterations made to this historic building by the school between 1949 and 1982.

## CONTRIBUTORS

Nigel Fradgley and George Wilson provided the plans and English Heritage professional photography was carried out by Pat Payne. Other photography was carried out by Kathryn Morrison and Claire Martin.

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I must thank each individual who volunteered to take part in the oral history research programme, who told me their stories and who agreed to let the information be used to inform my research. Without them, the story of St John's School, as an approved school (1951-69), and later as a community college (1969-82), would be rather flat. I have respected the very personal nature of their confidences by keeping references to name in the text to a minimum, though each is identified in the endnotes.

Lastly, thanks are due to Emma Forbes who began the initial research on the school in a voluntary capacity in 2006 and whose work forms the basis of my own research.

## ARCHIVE LOCATION

The archive for this report will eventually be deposited in the National Monuments Record Centre.

## DATE OF RESEARCH

July - December 2007

**Cover Illustration: Cylon from Battlestar Galactica at St John's School, Apethorpe Hall.**  
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## CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
St John's School and its Regime	5
CHAPTER 3: THE IMPACT OF THE SCHOOL ON APETHORPE HALL	10
Exterior	10
Interior, Ground Floor	13
Interior, First Floor	18
Interior, Second Floor	21
CHAPTER 4: OUTLYING BUILDINGS	23
Staff Houses	23
Classrooms and workshops	24
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION	29
APPENDIX 1	31
APPENDIX 2	54
ENDNOTES	58

## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Apethorpe Hall in Northamptonshire is a Grade I listed country house, which was acquired by English Heritage after a Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) was issued by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in 2004.<sup>1</sup> The central hall and cross-wing of the house were built by Sir Guy Wolston (c.1435-1504) and the Mildmay and Fane families continued to enlarge and alter the building until it was sold in 1904.<sup>2</sup> The 6,500 acre estate was purchased by Leonard Brassey, heir to a railway fortune, and he immediately employed the architect Reginald Blomfield to undertake extensive restoration and modernisation, which was not completed until 1922, with further minor alterations implemented in 1938. In 1949, the property was sold once again, this time with only 50 acres, to the Northamptonshire Diocesan Catholic Child Protection and Welfare Society for use as an approved school to be run by the Home Office.<sup>3</sup> The period when the house a school, from its purchase in 1949 up to its closure in 1982, provides the focus of this report.



*Fig. 1 St John's School postcard of Apethorpe Hall, East Front.*

© English Heritage

Changes made to the building in these years are still much in evidence, both decoratively and structurally, though some features have been removed in recent years, both by the development company (ACEL) which owned Apethorpe Hall at the time of the CPO, and by English Heritage.<sup>4</sup> It is, however, apparent that the structural changes made by the school are largely superficial. The original fabric of the building remains essentially unchanged and in many instances the form and layout of the school respected the form and layout of the building it had adopted. There are examples of changes where the imposition of the school on to the house has not been wholly sympathetic, for example in the Orangery and the Library (see below), but from an objective historical perspective the work undertaken by the school is no less valid than that of earlier phases, which

might appear more aesthetically pleasing. It is, therefore, important to create as full a record as possible of this period in the building's history.

Before embarking fully on a discussion of Apethorpe Hall's adaptation to, and use as, St John's School, it is necessary to assess the strengths and weaknesses inherent in the sources used to research such a recent and sensitive period.

Documentary sources have been limited. Documents relating to the school are held by The National Archive (TNA), but access to them is restricted due to the sensitive information they contain. This often refers to pupils who were minors at the time, and any information regarding minors is inaccessible until several decades after the date of its accession.<sup>5</sup>

Other documents include floor plans of varying dates and quality. Plans from 1848 have been discovered in an outbuilding belonging to descendants of the Brassey family. These are the earliest plans for Apethorpe Hall to have been discovered and they show clearly the use of each room, the routes between them and the clear hierarchical division of the household structure as it was when still a family home. Comparing these with later plans, it is interesting to see the patterns of continuity and change as the house was adapted to school use. Research for this report, however, has focused on plans from 1949 onwards.<sup>6</sup> In this way the major transitional phases of Apethorpe Hall in the 20<sup>th</sup> century – from country house to approved school, and from approved school to community college – have been covered. While most of these plans are signed, dated or at least attributed to an architect's office, some are not, and they all have gaps in the information they provide (see Appendix 1).

Though photography has been an important means of recording what survives of St John's School, historic photographs have played a relatively small role as an historical source. Nevertheless, a few photographs pertaining to the school era have been donated to the project by people who were present at the school between the years 1951 – the year in which the school actually opened – and 1982. These are disparate samples that do not form a cohesive record of this era. They are individual survivals whose main subject is family members, events or groups of people – the reference to Apethorpe Hall is almost incidental, yet it gives us an invaluable insight into how the building was not just used, but lived in.

Perhaps one of the most valuable sources has been oral history. Out of the 150 people present at the school at any one time over the 30 year period of its existence, nine people provided testimonials. This is evidently by no means an exhaustive or representative sample of people who had a connection with the school. Each of their individual stories is complicated by issues of sensitivity and confidentiality.<sup>7</sup> Their information sometimes conflicts with, and sometimes confirms, information derived from other sources. Those involved represent a broad spectrum of people who lived at the school: a secretary who was there during the 1950s, a pupil from the 1960s, a bursar present during the 1970s, children of members of staff, and two teachers, both resident at the school from the 1960s until its closure in 1982. Oral histories inevitably bring with them risks, and can be sources of confusion and bias, but they are undeniably valuable



elements in creating a holistic view of the historic environment.<sup>8</sup>

Each of the oral history participants came forward voluntarily after hearing of the work that English Heritage was undertaking at Apethorpe Hall, and making known their connection with St John's School. Each person was then invited to make a contribution to the research for this period and made their addition to the historical record. Some donated written statements and others returned to Apethorpe Hall and were given a conducted tour of the building while reliving their memories of the rooms and their uses, as well as a few extra anecdotes. Some of these interviews were taped, and will eventually be deposited in the National Monuments Record. Together, these reminiscences form a unique record for Apethorpe Hall. Coupled with the floor plans they have made it possible to piece together some understanding of St John's School from its inception in 1949 to its closure in 1982.

In the future, with the release of documents held in TNA, the story may become much clearer



*Fig. 2 St John's Boys walking by South Range of Apethorpe Hall.*

*From a private collection*

## CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Approved schools succeeded the reform schools of the Victorian and Edwardian eras. These institutions came increasingly under the control of the Home Office in order to impose some degree of centralised authority and to standardise levels of treatment towards the inmates. New legislation in 1933, declared that the primary duty of the Children and Young Persons Act was to 'have regard for the welfare of the child or young person'.<sup>9</sup> Children were admitted by the courts for being 'beyond parental control', being in 'moral danger' or for committing 'refractory behaviour'. Other reasons included repeated truancy and petty theft. The age range of children admitted to approved schools was from 10 to 17 years. Sentences ranged from 6 months to 3 years.<sup>10</sup> Approved schools were open institutions, which had no direct link to the prison system. They provided a mix of educational and vocational training, with a focus on strong discipline, rehabilitation and retraining. The majority of juvenile custodial sentences throughout the 1930s to 1960s were to approved schools. There were 126 throughout the country in 1965: Aycliffe near Newcastle, Carlton Approved School in Bedfordshire and Court Lees in Surrey, to name but a few. Denham Court in Buckinghamshire was also an approved school contained within a country house and might have provided a useful comparison before its conversion to a golf course club house. Although these institutions were not part of the prison system, they were viewed by some as the first rung on the ladder to prison. A former pupil at St John's School said that many viewed the system as their own version of higher education, graduating from approved schools, to Borstals and finally to prison. To some, it was a kind of achievement.<sup>11</sup>

Apethorpe Hall became an approved school when it was sold in May 1949 by the Brassey family to the Northamptonshire Diocesan Catholic Child Protection and Welfare Society. The Very Reverend Canon W.H. Hunting was the prime mover and administrator for the Society, proposing to turn Apethorpe Hall into an approved school under the Home Office.<sup>12</sup> There is no record of the price paid for the Hall but it has been documented that £75,000 was spent on architects and alterations in the first six years, and extensive alterations were underway by June 1949.<sup>13</sup>

The major programme of works to adapt the building was undertaken by the architects F.J. Lenton & Partners. Work began in early summer 1949 and continued until 1956, with a new dining hall and four pairs of staff houses (Nos. 2-9 Hunting Way) being the first additions to the site. From map evidence it is clear that these buildings were built between 1952 and 1959, though they are likely to have been constructed shortly after 1952.<sup>14</sup> Hunting Way was presumably named after Canon Hunting. The initial works carried out by the architects also included preparing the house for the accommodation of 80 or more boys. This included work on the heating and hot water supplies and the creation of wash-room facilities.

Apethorpe Hall opened as St John's Approved School in 1951 when junior boys between the ages of 10 and 13 were admitted. The first Headmaster was Mr Winston Martin who had previously worked in the prison services. The Deputy Headmaster was Mr Raymond Alston and the board of governors included Canon Hunting and Colonel the

Honourable Bernard Brassey, who was heir to Apethorpe Hall's previous owner, Leonard Brassey.<sup>15</sup>

In 1958 closure of the school due to scandal was narrowly averted by reclassification to a senior approved school, admitting boys between the ages of 15 and 17. Some internal structural alterations proved necessary, for example to the Long Gallery dormitory. The Headmaster after this time was Mr T.P. Brennan, following the resignation of Mr Martin.

In the mid-1960s the original architects, now Traylor & Lenton, were employed to build new classrooms and a gymnasium, with a swimming pool added by 1967, with help from the building trade department of the school. Further staff housing was constructed on Hunting Way: two more semis (Nos. 10-13) between 1961 and 1967, and a bungalow (No. 1) in 1974.<sup>16</sup>

In 1969 the Children and Young Persons Act abolished the approved school system and replaced it with community homes, covered by the Community Homes Regulations of 1972.<sup>17</sup> This necessitated further alterations to the layout of the school, which were carried out between 1974 and 1977. Although its status had changed from approved school to community home, Apethorpe Hall continued to be known as St John's School.<sup>18</sup>

In 1980 girls were admitted to St John's but two short years later in September 1982, the school closed altogether and was sold to Mr Wanis Burweila.

## **St John's School and its Regime**

St John's School at Apethorpe in Northamptonshire opened in 1951 as a Roman Catholic approved school, accommodating between 80 and 120 boys. It experienced its own share of scandal and intrigue but, by and large, was a successful, quietly run school with a 50:50 success rate.<sup>19</sup>

Its ethos seemed to be that good behaviour was its own reward. On arrival, boys were met at the north gate by the Headmaster and told what was expected of them. The new arrival would then be taken on a tour of the building by a resident pupil and presumably given the unofficial rules of how to survive life at an approved school. Quite often, pupils would know each other from previous schools or institutions. At St John's School, good behaviour resulted in home leave three times a year and one Saturday a month to spend in Peterborough. Bad behaviour resulted in the loss of these privileges. If further punishment was required, the case went to the Board of Governors to be discussed.

The daily routine of the boys involved being woken at seven in the morning and marched in file from their dormitory in the Long Gallery to the wash rooms on the ground floor south corridor. They would then march back to the dormitory to finish dressing. If it was a Sunday they would then march in file to chapel or if it was a weekday, to the dining room in the west court (demolished in 2006). After breakfast, cleaning duties were undertaken by all the boys. Equipment was collected from cupboards in what

had been the cross wing of the hall range and floors would be scrubbed and mopped, tables and chairs polished. Assembly and roll call was then taken in the east entrance hall where the boys stood in line, facing south. The Headmaster stood at the top of the steps, framed somewhat imposingly by the archway, and looked down over his charges demonstrating an authoritative use of space.

After assembly, boys would be divided into their work groups or classes. There were academic lessons, but these were secondary to the skills learnt in the workshops. Boys could choose between building, painting and decorating, woodworking, engineering or gardening. In effect, they became apprentices learning their trade, practicing their work in the stable block and then moving on to carry out work in the school. The new classrooms in the stable yard were built by pupils; rooms in the Hall were papered or painted by them too. Often, they would take on jobs outside the school in nearby towns and villages. Boys working in the other workshops had similar patterns of work.



*Fig. 3 St John's ATC squad in Main Courtyard*

*From a private collection*

Their free time was spent training with the Air Training Corps, if they were part of the squadron, or practicing their chosen sport if they were not. On rainy days free time was spent in the games rooms. These were in the State Apartment; the Great Chamber, the Withdrawing Chamber and the King's Bed Chamber; now housed table tennis tables, snooker tables or board games. There is no structural evidence for this at all.

Roll call would be taken again at lunch and once more at dinner, with the boys congregating in the east hall before marching to the dining room. At the close of day,

time would be spent in recreation, or in the TV room, before heading back to the dormitories and lights out.

The history of St John's School is as chequered as the architecture of the building it inhabited. It opened in 1950 under the Headmaster Mr Martin who served in that capacity for eight years.<sup>20</sup> During his tenure there were a couple of incidents that reflected badly on the School and for which, as Headmaster, he took the brunt of the responsibility.

Dorothy Freeman, school secretary from 1952-1958, recalls that on one occasion, the Commanding Officer of RAF Wittering, a nearby air base, asked the Headmaster if a party of boys could be dropped around the perimeter of the station to test the defences.<sup>21</sup> This was arranged and not only did the boys break into the station, but they also stole the cash from the till in the dining hall. It is unclear whether or not the boys involved got into trouble for this. It seems rather that the RAF Officer got what he asked for! Other, more serious incidents also occurred. As reported in *The Times* in September 1953, Edward Henry, a Housemaster at Apethorpe was driving the school car towards the village of King's Cliffe with one of the pupils, a Henry Patrick Melia.<sup>22</sup> Whether Mr. Henry agreed to, or whether he offered, to let Melia drive is not known, but while the car was being driven by the 16 year old, control of the vehicle was lost and Edward Henry was killed. The boy was then, perhaps unfairly, convicted of manslaughter and sent to prison.

Absconders and suicide attempts were also a problem experienced by St John's School. Generally, boys coming from city backgrounds were too wary of the open countryside to run away, but occasionally runaways would be picked up several miles away by the police and brought back to St John's School. One boy, who was thought to have absconded, lived for three weeks in the attics fed by his friends with smuggled food, until a member of staff spotted his legs dangling from an upper window.<sup>23</sup> Suicide however, was rather more serious. One boy, suspected of attempted suicide on a previous occasion, ran away during assembly and headed for the gallery in the chapel, perhaps with the intention of jumping off, but staff prevented this. Another pupil was successful in his suicide attempt and died from phenobarbitone poisoning after drinking a bottle of the liquid he had stolen from the medicine cabinet. These were apparently isolated, though tragic episodes.

The most serious and scandalous event in the early years of the school's existence was the rumour of homosexual bullying of the younger boys by some of the older boys.<sup>24</sup> This was purported to be a result of the layout of the dormitory in the Long Gallery, which was deemed to be 'fundamentally unsuitable' and indeed the whole building was blamed for its 'rambling nature...which prevents effective supervision'.<sup>25</sup> An inspection in 1956-57 found that 50% of the boys were involved in indecent practices. As a Roman Catholic institution, allegation of homosexual activity was a serious matter; and under Home Office regulations the matter could not be dealt with internally so the story came into the public domain. An inquiry followed, and the school was recommended for closure. Members of staff were told that they were free to look for new work, and staff and boys alike began to leave. However, in conclusion, the Home Office decided



Fig. 4 St John's School Photo, South Front.

*From a private collection*

that reclassification of the school was adequate disciplinary action. Reclassification would mean that the age range of boys changed from admission at 10-13 years up to 15-17 years and it became a senior approved school. In this way, all those who were involved in, or had any knowledge of the incidents would leave the school, enabling the administration and staff to start again with a clean slate.<sup>26</sup>

Other scandals included attempts at defrauding the school by members of staff. A Mr Rosier, who was Bursar from 1955, reputedly ran his own business using school funds from the late 1960s onwards. He achieved this by keeping two sets of books so that evidence of his moving money about would not be seen by the visiting auditor who was shown the official set of account books. The incident was uncovered when Mr Rosier apparently showed the auditor the wrong set of books. Instead of being prepared to face a long jail term, Mr Rosier committed suicide.<sup>27</sup>

With the change in administration in the early 1970s, there was a change in layout throughout the building (this involved the separation of living accommodation into house units which will be discussed in due course), though it did not affect, to any discernable degree, the regime of the school. Changes affected staff and their working hours more than the boys staying at St John's School. However, the changes in spatial arrangement also had an effect on the behaviour of the boys. Ken Wilkinson, a bursar at the school remembers that with the old approved school system:

. . . you had the prison hierarchy. You had some tough kid who floated to the top; you had his little ring of satellites, and then you had a bigger ring of satellites underneath him and then you had the rest of the school. So you managed the kids at the top and they managed everything else. Later of course, that situation changed dramatically

when they converted it into house units, because they were all separated, they were all broken up. The boys needed a firm structure and they had that in the early days. When it became house units, the problems in a way accelerated in that we began to get difficult boys that we hadn't had before. You'd lost the controlling bit from the kid at the top of the heap.<sup>28</sup>

There was another change in the freedom of movement around the school, and in the designation of space when, in 1980, girls were admitted to St John's for the first time. There is no documentary or structural evidence as to how this change affected the building, but it must have had a profound affect on the running of the school, if not on the building itself. There is at least oral evidence of the increase in disruption in the school caused by the inclusion of girls.<sup>29</sup>

Overall however, distressing incidents were isolated episodes and the school was run successfully and well.

## CHAPTER 3: THE IMPACT OF THE SCHOOL ON APETHORPE HALL

The effects of St John's School on Apethorpe Hall range from the structural to the merely superficial and from the institutional to the artistic. There were also two phases of change: there was the initial adaptation in 1949-56 with on-going works over the next two decades, and then there came more significant internal spatial alterations with a change of regime in 1974-77.

Discussion of how the building was affected both externally and internally will follow, in logical sequence, starting first with the external appearance of the building itself, then moving on to a discussion of internal alterations, taking the ground, first and second floors in their proper order. The Orangery will be discussed as part of the ground floor as it was originally a single-height space. Finally, the outlying buildings will be assessed in terms of their impact on the immediate landscape surrounding Apethorpe Hall.

### Exterior

Externally there were several major alterations to the integrity of the building and the spaces immediately within its parameters. The first of these was the boiler house. This was erected on the south west end of the garden wall and from the very start was an obtrusive (if necessary) piece of architecture. Its tall, concrete block chimney could be seen on the approach to the school from the north and from the gardens in the south, making it extremely visible, rising, as it did above the roof line of the surrounding sheds and work shops. It was demolished in 2007 by English Heritage as part of a programme of repairs.



*Fig. 5 The boiler house, from the south west.*

© English Heritage AA052074



Immediately adjacent to the boiler house, in the west courtyard known as the old drying ground, a series of garages was constructed around 1970.<sup>30</sup> These are of Fletton brick with concrete block facings and corrugated asbestos mono-pitched roofs. There are 14 garages in all, nine along the south wall of the courtyard and five opposite, placed down the centre of the courtyard and backing on to a relatively modern rubble wall.<sup>31</sup> The garages may have been used for the storage of staff cars, though each staff house had a



*Fig. 6 Garages in the West Courtyard.*

*Kathryn Morrison 2007*

driveway and those built in later years also had garages. They may have been used for visitors' cars.

The next large external building to affect the form and layout of Apethorpe Hall was the erection of a dining hall soon after 1950 in preparation for the arrival of 80 boys and the need of a place to feed them situated conveniently close to the kitchens. It was accessible both from the north corridor (N1.06) and from the hall range (H1.01). The food would be brought from the kitchens through the north corridor, and the boys would enter from the hall. Washing up after meals was done by the boys (on a rota system) in a former courtyard in the hall range (H1.06).<sup>32</sup> The dining hall was erected in the service courtyard on an east-west axis. It took up almost the entire length of the courtyard and was a single-storey building constructed from brick. It was demolished in 2006 though the scars of its roof line and a doorway giving access into the corridor (H1.05) can still be seen. After the conversion of the school into a community home (1974-77), the dining hall was adapted to offices and doctor's surgery, waiting rooms and matron's office, as smaller catering arrangements had been made in each house unit kitchen.<sup>33</sup>

Four new metal-framed windows on the ground floor of the south range were inserted to light the ablution rooms in S1.03 to S1.08. The Victorian garden doorway was also



Fig. 7 The Dining Hall from the south east.

© English Heritage AA052079

moved one bay to the east to accommodate these rooms.<sup>34</sup> These alterations are partially obscured by the arcading on the south range and from a distance this section of the elevation looks relatively unscathed.

Lastly, the external appearance of the Orangery was greatly affected by the school's alterations. The great early 18<sup>th</sup>-century sash windows were removed and replaced with



Fig. 8 The Orangery from the south.

© English Heritage BB039884

metal framed glazing in 1949 and though the surrounds survive, the sills were dropped and it dramatically altered the beauty of the façade. On the north side, a new single-storey corridor was erected bypassing new ablution rooms inside the Orangery.<sup>35</sup> The Orangery will be discussed in greater detail further on.

## Interior, Ground Floor

Comparatively little survives of any interior decorative scheme from any period. Those from the school era were disparate at the best of times due to the working nature of the painting and decorating workshops. Boys in this department were often contracted to redecorate a room within the school, using off-cuts of material, end of the line rolls of wallpaper or tins of paint which were donated to the school by warehouses clearing out their stock.<sup>36</sup> A lot of wood chip wallpaper survives as do smaller scraps of wallpaper from the 1950s through to the 1970s. Elsewhere, rooms were painted or tiled if they were bathrooms or kitchens. The interior decoration in this phase of the building is interesting in that it does not represent a cohesive design concept. The decoration was done as and when needed, with whatever materials were available. It is the social context of the decoration that is important here, more than any decorative scheme.<sup>37</sup> Many of the doors remaining in the building also date to the school era and are fire doors. Likewise, radiators, light fittings and bathroom fittings (where they survive) are further indicators of the surface changes to the décor of the building. The surviving evidence is mainly only in small details: scraps of wallpaper, or signatures of the painting and decorating team; occasional graffiti detailing name, place of origin and length of stay. But there are also light fittings, lampshades, tiles and electrical sockets in small dormitories and kitchenettes which hint at the more self contained approach to boarding pupils undertaken in the mid-1970s.

The rooms in the north range of the house suffered few structural changes as they adapted readily from their previous uses. Rooms in the western half of the north range retained their previous function as food preparation and storage spaces, with the kitchen (NI.14) merely being modernised, as the presence of electrical sockets and modern tiling indicates. All shelves, cupboards and equipment have been removed. Rooms in the east of the north range became the administration offices for the school. These comprised a governors' meeting and dining room (NI.22 and NI.23) which lay to the west of the north gate (NI.24), the priest's office (NI.27) and the Headmaster's office (NI.29) to the east of the north gate. These rooms are plainly decorated, with the words 'Papered by I.R. Munro, March 1964' written in pencil on the wall of the Headmaster's office. Research has revealed that Mr Munro was the master in charge of the painting and decorating department, who according to a former pupil, 'with hindsight, was a great guy'.<sup>38</sup>

A staffroom-cum-office was in the very north-east corner of the building (EI.01). Here a safe, built into the corner of the room, exists as evidence of the commercial running of the school. Those boys who learned a trade with one of the workshops earned a wage from the work they did and the money was kept in the safe until pay day. Often, the money earned was quickly spent on sweets, magazines and cigarettes from the tuck shop in the room next door (EI.03).<sup>39</sup> Within the staff room, faint lines on the floor



*Fig. 9 The painted signature of Ivan Franks in the staff room (E1.01), prior to decoration.*

*Claire Martin 2007*

boards indicated a partition inserted for secretarial use, and 'Ivan Franks, Coventry' was responsible for papering this room on '6.9.79' as is evident by his painted signature on several of the walls. Several layers of wallpaper survive in this room, some dating from the school era.

The east entrance hall (E1.06) served as an assembly room for St John's School. Pupils would congregate three times a day, for assembly in the morning, and roll call at lunch and dinner. The staff would gather in the room a few steps above (E1.08). The room at the south-west corner of the building (E1.11) was most likely a classroom, though it has not been possible to verify this fact.

In the south range of the house, what had been a largely open-plan space suffered more intrusive, structural changes imposed by the school. The area was, by 1951, divided into a boot room (S1.11) with racks for the boys to keep their outdoor work boots and sports shoes etc, and offices (S1.10), store rooms (S1.06) and washrooms (S1.03 – S1.07). In the corridor (S1.09) seats were placed under the windows. In the cellar, accessed from the boot room, boys were able to play records or musical instruments.<sup>40</sup> Here, the painted



Fig. 10 Ablution Rooms (SI.03) showing the remains of shower cubicles.

Claire Martin 2007



Fig. 11 Mural of Sid Vicious with incomplete arms and legs.(SI.10)

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remnants of an underwater decorative scheme remain, though it is peeling dramatically. In the other rooms, some fixtures and fittings remain for toilets and showers, though partitions, tiles and shelves have been removed. Further evidence of work carried out by the painting and decorating departments is indicated by the purple 1970s wallpaper used to decorate one of these rooms (SI.06). It is in this sequence of rooms that two of the most artistic pieces of decorative graffiti survive. A mural of a Cylon from the *Battlestar Galactica* series (see front cover) and an unfinished painting of Sid Vicious (SI.10) show not only the artistic talent of the boys at Apethorpe, but also their ability, and their influences. It reveals that boys of St John's School were able to access popular culture and were given the freedom to express their preferences in music and literature. The mural of the Cylon is signed by Nick Bennet, Fred Saunders, Nigel Mi... and Nigel Bailey, and dated 1979. It is the most significant surviving example of school art and architecture at Apethorpe Hall as it reveals much about the pupils and principles of St John's School.

In the west range, alterations were gradual with little initial alteration to the space and function of the rooms, which continued earlier patterns of use, notably as the laundry and boot room (WI.01). Plans show that it wasn't until 1974 at the earliest that the



Fig. 12 The cellar under the south range, showing the underwater decorative scheme painted by boys of St John's School.

© English Heritage BB039788



Fig. 13 Detail of signature of boys who painted the Cylon.

Claire Martin 2007

position of the Edwardian stairs (WI.08) was altered and an additional flight inserted (WI.02).<sup>41</sup> Evidence of modernisation is verified by the presence of electrical points necessary for the washing and drying equipment used by the school laundry department (WI.05-WI.07). The room at the south west was used as a doctor's surgery until the wholesale rearrangement in the 1970s, when the surgery moved to the now disused dining room and the space in the west range was converted to another bedroom. Plans dated 1974 show that a kitchen and toilets were added, resulting in more dramatic changes of space and use, and what had been the linen and clothing store (WI.01) became an open area used for communal dining, recreation and television viewing for inhabitants of the west range.

The hall range which formed the nucleus of the medieval house, suffered comparatively little permanent alteration. The medieval hall (HI.03) was in use as a chapel throughout St John's occupation. Pews were brought in and a cupboard inserted into the south wall to store the sacrament. The south end of the hall was where the altar was placed, bathed in light from the oriel window and in this way repeated the hierarchical layout of the room as used for its original function. Staff, their families and Roman Catholics from the village would sit in the gallery above where there was also a small organ, played by one of the staff.<sup>42</sup> The cross wing of the hall was subdivided to form large cupboards (HI.07 and HI.08) which stored the cleaning equipment used daily by the boys, and on occasion, extra cleaning duties were given for punishment. A small closet (HI.09) was used by the priest and the confessional was just next door (HI.10). A small aperture in the south wall of the hall, adjacent to the door to the confessional contained a red and a green light. This is presumed to have indicated whether or not the confessional was in use. Other areas in this range were used for recreation as a TV room (HI.14) or for storage for the Air Training Corps (HI.12).

Other structural alterations made by the school are evident in the Orangery, with less attractive results. Whereas elsewhere in the building, the school was able, largely, to adapt to the existing layout of the building, here, the changes have been utterly destructive to the original form of the Orangery. In 1949 a floor was inserted necessitating the removal of the original sash windows which were replaced with metal framed windows. The ground floor was lowered by 4ft 6ins (1.37m) and a new single-storey corridor was erected along the north side. The central doorway was also moved further west.<sup>43</sup> The ground floor was converted into a series of ablution rooms (OI.01-OI.08), of which scant evidence remains – just holes in the linoleum floor covering show where toilet cubicles once stood and scraps of wallpaper and tiling survive. Much has been ripped out and what remains is an ugly shell, neither school era, nor original Apethorpe Hall. On the first floor the rooms at the east end (O2.03c, d and e) were initially allocated to the matron as bedroom, sitting room and bathroom, though they may never have been occupied as such, incorporated as they were into the Headmaster's apartment.<sup>44</sup> Other rooms (O2.03a and b) were used as isolation wards in conjunction other sick bay rooms in the west range. The first floor of the Orangery was accessible only via either end, i.e. from the west range or hall range, until after 1974 when a central staircase was inserted. The upper rooms were used as single bedrooms most likely continuing as a sick bay while the lower rooms by and large retained their use as toilet and bath rooms with a storeroom and an office and a television room inserted in the



*Fig. 14 Metal framed windows in the Orangery, showing the depth to which the floor has been lowered.*

*Claire Martin 2007*

room at the east end (O1.07, O1.08).<sup>45</sup> Scraps of wallpaper and linoleum tiling remain, as do the windows, stairs, and north corridor and all internal partitioning, though the inserted floor has suffered terribly from rot and has largely collapsed.

### **Interior, First Floor**

The first floor of Apethorpe Hall was used by St John's School, in its first incarnation (1950-1974) primarily for accommodation of its staff and pupils. The Deputy Headmaster's flat incorporated rooms in the north-west (N2.03-N2.11 and possibly N2.01 and 02). This was a family flat, and included a dining room, kitchen, bathroom, bedrooms and sitting room.<sup>46</sup> The rest of the north range was given over to dormitories and bathrooms. School boy letters, magazines and cigarette packets are among some of the items found beneath the floor boards of these dormitories.

In the north range the old library (N2.25a-f) was most affected by change. Once an open room (it was a library from 1740),<sup>47</sup> and perhaps a gymnasium, it was probably at one time an open dormitory and then sub-divided to provide single rooms for those boys who were older, nearing the end of their sentence or well behaved.<sup>48</sup> The ceiling had also been lowered, at the same time that the room was subdivided to create a further space on the floor above. In this way the dimensions of a once grand room were dramatically altered.





Fig. 15 Collection of items found beneath the floor boards of the dormitories.

© English Heritage DP029745

The Long Gallery (E2.01) formed the main dormitory for the school for the first 20 years of its occupation. Initially, this space was divided up by the school with flimsy partitions, which did not reach the ceiling, but which were intended to give the boys some privacy in the dormitory. Each cubicle contained five or six beds. This arrangement seems to have stood for the first few years until about 1956-58 when there was a scandal surrounding homosexuality. Floor plans dated 1949 showing the partitions, give supporting documentary evidence.<sup>49</sup> Though there was a staff bedroom at either end, there was no capacity for constant observation or supervision. This is a clear example of how space affects a building and those living within it.

Suspicion or rumour of homosexual activity had an effect on the space within the building and put the existence of the school itself into question. A review by the Home Office (1958-59) recommended imminent closure.<sup>50</sup> However, a change in the spatial arrangements of the Long Gallery resulted in a removal of the partitions, the creation of a sleeping-in room – a partitioned area, with a window, where a member of staff slept in order to supervise the boys over night, and the Long Gallery became an open dormitory and the school remained open. Beds were now placed down either side of the Long Gallery with room for a cupboard and bedside table between each bed. There was a wide corridor running down the length of the room. The master on duty was responsible for putting the boys to bed, supervising them during the night and getting them up, dressed and ready for breakfast or chapel the next morning.<sup>51</sup> Often he would have to confiscate items from the boys – cigarettes or sweets, and in order to get them back, the boys would climb out of the Long Gallery windows on to the balcony above

the east porch, edge along the ledge of the building and climb in again in at the south window of the gallery, which was partitioned off by the sleeping-in room. In this way they gained access and retrieved their confiscated items!<sup>52</sup>

The main state apartment of Apethorpe Hall was given over to recreation rooms. The Kings Chamber (S2.04) became a Quiet room where board games could be played, and the partition wall which creates a corridor (S2.04a) was reinstated by the school, along original 17<sup>th</sup>-century lines. The Withdrawing Chamber (S2.03) and Great Chamber (S2.02) were snooker and table tennis rooms.<sup>53</sup> There is some oral history



*Fig. 16 Coat of Arms on the ceiling of the King's Bedchamber, decorated by the boys of St John's painting and decorating department.*

© English Heritage BB039891

evidence which suggests that these rooms were classrooms,<sup>54</sup> presumably in the early 1950s, though it is known that the state rooms were used for recreation at least by the 1960s, and up until the alterations in 1974-77, when they were converted into house dormitories, partitioned off to contain eight or nine beds depending on the size of the room.<sup>55</sup>

The rooms in the first floor of the hall range were entirely given over to the Headmaster's flat, which like the Deputy Head's flat was for a family. But whereas the Deputy Headmaster's flat occupied former service quarters, the Headmaster's flat

occupied those rooms which had previously formed the apartments of Lord and Lady Brassey. This flat also extended into the Orangery (O2.03c-e) as indeed had Lady Brassey's bathroom.<sup>56</sup>

After the change in the administration of the school in the 1970s, there was also some change in layout. Live-in staff now moved out of the main building and all the rooms on the first floor were divided into 'house units' with kitchenettes, bathrooms and smaller dormitories, including the Headmaster's and Deputy Headmaster's flats. Staff still played



Fig. 17 Graffiti in the North Tower.

© English Heritage DP027138

a pastoral role, with overnight duties, but there was less cohesion to the school and this resulted in a fragmentation of discipline and control. The only room that was not a dormitory was the Long Gallery which became a community games room.<sup>57</sup>

### Interior, Second Floor

The rooms on this floor (east and south ranges) were used by bachelor staff in the first phase of the school (e.g. prior to 1970s administration change), and visitors. Later these rooms became house units with single or double bedrooms, though it is unclear if these were for staff or pupils. It is likely that they were seldom used during the first phase of the school, as one pupil, who was thought to have absconded, was in fact living in the

east attics for three weeks, fed by his friends, before he was discovered dangling his legs through an open window (see above).<sup>58</sup>

The attic rooms in the hall range (H3.01, H3.02 and H3.02a) were occupied by the priest, as shown on a service plan from 1968.<sup>59</sup>

The same scraps of interior decoration survive in these rooms – various samples of wallpaper, linoleum floor tiles and the occasional lampshade are testament to the last period of habitation seen by these rooms.

Rooms in the north range (N3.01-N3.04) were initially part of the Deputy Headmaster's apartment, situated as they were directly above his first-floor living space. The room at the top of the north tower (N3.05) was unused by the school, though the presence of graffiti there is testament to the presence of boys there, either with or without permission.

With the lowering of the old library ceiling (N2.25a-f) the school created a further space (N3.06), which although of good dimensions, appears never to have been used as a room. It is possible that the ceiling was lowered to provide better proportions for the rooms below and not to provide an extra room on the second floor.

## CHAPTER 4: OUTLYING BUILDINGS

Externally, the changes made to the landscape around Apethorpe Hall were more intrusive than internal changes to the building, though there were no fences around the perimeter of the estate as might be expected. The very isolation of Apethorpe provided its own security, as boys from inner city environments were daunted by the open countryside and preferred to stay within the relative safety and comfort of St John's School.

### Staff Houses

The biggest and most immediate change to the landscape of Apethorpe Hall was the construction of houses in 1950. Initially four pairs of semi-detached houses were built along Hunting Way on the north lawn. These were for the staff of St John's School and their families. They were built of brick, with a rough cast exterior and had Collyweston tiled roofs. Each house had a small front garden and large back garden, separated from their neighbours and the surrounding land by low iron fencing or hedges. The houses themselves were generously proportioned with an entrance hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining room, kitchen, utility room, three bedrooms and a bathroom.<sup>60</sup> These houses were for housemasters, trade masters or teachers.



*Fig. 18 Row of semi-detached staff houses along Hunting Way.*

© English Heritage AA052015

Later, as the school expanded, two more pairs of semi-detached houses were built between 1961 and 1967, at the south end of Hunting Way. The only difference between these and the earlier houses was the erection of a garage. Later still, in the late 1970s, a bungalow was built at the north end of Hunting Way, for the accommodation of the priest.<sup>61</sup> This may have been the result of the school dropping its strictly Catholic policy and accepting boys of any denomination. Mass was still held in the school, but attendance was no longer compulsory. Church of England boys would be escorted to the church in the village on Sundays.<sup>62</sup> The bungalow was of similar spatial dimensions to the semi-detached houses with an entrance hall, a cloakroom, living room, kitchen and dining room, three to four bedrooms and a bathroom. It differed in appearance however, from the other houses in that it was built of exposed brick with a tiled and felt lined roof, not the local Collyweston tiles. It also had a garage.



*Fig. 19 Priest's Bungalow at north end of Hunting Way.*

© English Heritage AA052012

These staff houses ran the length of the north drive, known as Hunting Way, which had traditionally been the back entrance, or tradesman's approach, to Apethorpe Hall. They turned a narrow lane into a residential street and blocked the view of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century dovecote on the north-west lawn, from the house.

### **Classrooms and workshops**

The next alteration, though not so visible externally, was the conversion of the stables and garages into workshops. All stalls and internal stable architecture was removed, if it had not already gone, and work benches and equipment was installed for the different trades that were taught at St John's School.



*Fig. 20 Stable block converted into Classrooms.*

© English Heritage AA052041

Woodworking, painting and decorating, building, engineering and gardening were the main trades. In all the departments the boys were taught from scratch and worked their way up through the class, in much the same way as an apprentice would have done in a commercial firm.

The engineering department trained boys in general maintenance, car mechanics and re-sprays, while others chose to join the gardeners and learned to grow fruit and vegetables that were sold to nearby shops and villages. They did not produce enough food to supply all the school's needs.



*Fig. 21 Abandoned car re-sprays in the workshop.*

© English Heritage BB032169

In the painting and decorating workshop the training began with learning about pigments and mixing paint. It then progressed onto wallpapering and tiling, this carried out on purpose-built partition walls. Unfinished practice patches of paint, paper or tiles still survive in the stable block's painting and decorating department.

The walls on which the boys painted were erected by apprentices in the building department. They would learn to construct walls, doorways, windows and arches and when they were good enough, would, like those in the painting and decorating team, progress to work in the main building. Work carried out on the school was treated as a professional commission, with a tender for the job, and a quote for the price. Each boy would then get paid a wage by the Bursar, on completion of the work. On occasion, work would be carried out in the surrounding villages.<sup>63</sup>

Whichever workshop St John's boys joined, they were taught a trade that could provide them with employment and an income in later life. They were often supported in finding work once their sentence was served, if they were of an age to leave school altogether.

New classrooms were built throughout the 1960s by boys belonging to the building department. Once they had learned the basics of their trade and reached a certain level of competence, they would lay a few courses of brick. This carried on for a few years until two new classrooms were built for use by the school, primarily as classrooms and later as an art block. To the south-west of the site, by the kitchen gardens, a horticultural classroom was also constructed during the same period. It is now in very poor repair.



*Fig. 22 New 1960s Classrooms.*

© English Heritage AA052043

Boys also assisted with the construction of the gymnasium and swimming pool to the north west of the site, near the staff houses, at around the same time. This took place between the years 1961 and 1967 and so provided good practical experience for several generations of boys. Once completed, sports training could be carried out



indoors rather than in the gardens or the old ATC hut which lay to the south-east of the site. The boys of St John's School had a winning reputation when it came to inter-school sports competitions, though some of this was down to the intimidation factor experienced by other schools when competing against a team from an approved school.<sup>64</sup>

Although the gymnasium and swimming pool still stands, it is in poor repair. Much of the roof from the attached changing rooms and toilets is missing. The roof of the swimming pool is damaged and the water is black. The gymnasium contains remnants of school use, such as abandoned canoes and climbing ropes, but is now a storage area for chairs, desks and doors removed from the school. This building has inspired art work, as have others on the site.<sup>65</sup>

Other school-era buildings have already been demolished. Although the internal arrangements of some of the workshops in the stables remain, the 1960s classrooms and 1950s staff housing, the boiler house and dining hall have all been removed. A photographic record is all that remains. Within Apethorpe Hall itself, the substance of the school left with the boys and staff in 1982, and much was only of a material nature anyway: chairs and tables, beds and cupboards. But the necessary infrastructure needed to run a school – ovens, kitchen equipment, laundry, bathrooms, have since been removed.



*Fig. 23 The abandoned gymnasium.*

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## CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

St John's School had, for 30 years, an unavoidably profound effect on Apethorpe Hall. By and large, however, the administration and layout of the school adapted well to its historic accommodation, with only temporary partitions and portable furniture needed to create dormitories, or to turn a state room into a classroom or games room.

Some more permanent partitions do remain. The changes to the old library in the first floor north range, the Orangery to the south-west, and the ablution rooms in the ground floor south range remain the largest areas of alterations undertaken by the school. In these areas, modern walls remain to show just how dramatically the school altered the internal spaces, changing both the use and character of the rooms. However these alterations are not irreversible.

Otherwise, the most tangible surviving evidence of the existence of the St John's School comprises remnants of paint, wallpaper and tiling carried out as repairs and maintenance by the school's trade workshops. However, more emotive and personal than these repairs are the graffiti of the boys themselves. All over the site boys of St John's School have left their mark on Apethorpe Hall. The Cylon and Sid Vicious are the most artistic expressions of self here, but mostly it is random graffiti, giving a name, home city, length of stay and dates of attendance. This can be found scratched on the backs of cupboard doors, on staircases, and written on walls. Some graffiti will weather, and other pieces may be covered over or cleaned, as with the fire backs in the Great Chamber that displayed the names of T Rex and other 1970s bands. Still, other pieces of graffiti will remain, such as incisions on the 17<sup>th</sup>-century stone doorway to the Long Gallery or in the east entrance hall. Some of this graffiti may be attributed to the army (resident in the east hall at the beginning of the war),<sup>66</sup> and some of the more destructive elements, such as the removal of the heads from figures on the overmantel of King's Bedchamber may be the work of later trespassers and vandals after the closure of the school. But while all else may be removed, this litany of names and dates is part of the legacy of St John's School at Apethorpe Hall.

Overall, the school adapted to and affected the building in equal measure. Its adaptations respected the form and layout of the Hall where possible, the only alterations being necessary modifications and decorations. Its effects are evident in the partition walls erected to create new rooms and spaces. All these changes are reversible, however, so over time it is possible for all aspects of St John's School to be removed from Apethorpe Hall, though it will always remain an intrinsic part of its architectural and social history.



## APPENDIX I

Table showing changes and continuity of room use at

Apethorpe Hall, Northamptonshire

From 1940 to 1977

## GROUND FLOOR: EAST RANGE

	<b>List of Rooms</b>										
<b>Plans</b>	E1.01	E1.02	E1.03	E1.04	E1.05	E1.06	E1.07	E1.08	E1.09	E1.10	E1.11
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Sitting Room	Lobby	Bedroom	Lobby	WC & Coat Room	Front Hall	Porch			Spenser Room Lobby	Spenser Room
1949 Service Plan											
1950-58 Oral History	House master's office	Lobby	Secretary's Office	Lobby	Deputy's/ Clarke's Office	Assembly Hall	Porch	Stair Hall	Cupboard		Classroom
c.1963 Oral History	Staff Office	Lobby	Secretary's Office	Lobby	Bursar's Office	Assembly Hall	Porch	Stair Hall	Cupboard		Classroom
1968/70 Service Plan	Office with safe and secretary's partition	Lobby	Deputy Headmaster's Office	Lobby	Office	Hall	Porch	Stair Hall	Store		Common Room
1974 Proposal for West Range											
1977 Plan	General Office. No partitions	Lobby	Deputies	Lobby	Bursar	Entrance Hall	Porch	Stair Hall	Cupboard		Conference Room

## GROUND FLOOR: SOUTH RANGE

	<b>List of Rooms</b>												
<b>Plans</b>	S1.01	S1.02	S1.03	S1.04	S1.05	S1.06	S1.07	S1.08	S1.09	S1.10	S1.11	S1.12	S1.13
1940 Blomfield (amended)	White Staircase	The White Hall	The Gun Room	The White Hall	The White Hall	The White Hall	The White Hall	The White Hall	The White Hall	Smoking Room	Smoking Room, with access to cellar	Loggia	Loggia
1949 Service Plan													
1950-58 Oral History	White Stair	Corridor	Laundry & Sewing?	Laundry & Sewing?	Laundry & Sewing?	Laundry & Sewing?	Laundry & Sewing?	Entrance	Passage	Laundry & Sewing?		Loggia	Loggia
c.1963 Oral History	White Stair	Corridor	Toilets	Wash Room	Wash Room	Changing	Shower	Entrance	Passage	Housemaster's Office	Boot Room		
1968/70 Service Plan	White Stair	Corridor	Toilets	Wash Room	Wash Room	Changing	Shower	Entrance	Passage	Housemaster's Office	Boot Room	Cloister	Cloister
1974 Proposal for West Range													
1977 Plan	White Stair	Corridor		Bathroom	Store	Toilets	Utility	Entrance	Television Room	House Office (mural 1979)	Living Room	Cloister	Cloister

### GROUND FLOOR: HALL RANGE (first part)

	<b>List of Rooms</b>								
<b>Plans</b>	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03	H1.04	H1.05	H1.06	H1.07	H1.08	H1.09
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Back Door		Banqueting Hall	Porch		Flower Room & Linen Room	Beer Cellar	Wine Cellar	Lobby
1949 Service Plan									
1950-58 Oral History			Chapel						Sacristy
c.1963 Oral History			Chapel		Slop area & corridor	Washing up area	Cleaners store	Cleaners store	Sacristy
1968/70 Service Plan			Chapel		Slop area & corridor	Washing up area	Cleaners store	Cleaners store	Sacristy
1974 Proposal for West Range									
1977 Plan			Chapel						

NB: An external building, extending into the west courtyard, had been built by 1950 to serve as the boys dining hall.



### GROUND FLOOR: HALL RANGE (cont.)

	<b>List of Rooms</b>								
<b>Plans</b>	H1.10	H1.11	H1.12	H1.13	H1.14	H1.15	H1.16	H1.17	H1.18
1940 Blomfield (amended)			Brushing Room and Boots, with cupboard for Plate & Guns.		Oak Corridor	Mens Bedroom (2) & Mens Bedroom (1)			School Room
1949 Service Plan									
1950-58 Oral History									
c.1963 Oral History			ATC store with cupboards		TV Room	Sewing Room			
1968/70 Service Plan			ATC store with cupboards		TV Room	Sewing Room			Staff sitting room
1974 Proposal for West Range									
1977 Plan		Corridor							

NB: By 1977, the external Dining Room had been subdivided to provide a staff room, office, matron's office, surgery, rest room, male and female toilets and a sewing room at the west end.

## GROUND FLOOR: ORANGERY RANGE

	<b>List of Rooms</b>							
<b>Plans</b>	O1.01	O1.02	O1.03	O1.04	O1.05	O1.06	O1.07	O1.08
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Passage	Orangery	Orangery	Orangery	Orangery	Orangery	Orangery	Orangery
1949 Service Plan								
1950-58 Oral History								
c.1963 Oral History	Passage	Toilets	Toilets		Wash room	Wash room (No stairs)		
1968/70 Service Plan	Passage	Toilets	Toilets		Wash room	Wash room (No stairs)		
1974 Proposal for West Range	Passage	Stairs. N-S partition. Bath & store room		House Entrance	Waiting Room	Surgery (No stairs)	Drying Room	Laundry
1977 Plan	Passage	Toilets	Toilets	House Entrance	Bath & store, with partition	Stairs	Utility & office with partition	Television Room

## GROUND FLOOR: WEST RANGE

	<b>List of Rooms</b>										
<b>Plans</b>	W1.01a	W1.01	W1.02	W1.03	W1.04	W1.05	W1.06	W1.07	W1.08	W1.08a	W1.09
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Archway	Divided into Sitting Room & 2 Bedrooms		Passage		Bedroom	Bath	Scullery	Living Room	Living Room	Old Brushing Room & Drying Room
1949 Service Plan											
1950-58 Oral History	Archway										
c.1963 Oral History	Archway										Doctor's Surgery
1968/70 Service Plan	Archway	Divided into three: Linen store, Clothing store & Boot Room	Stairs, orientated north			Drying Room	Laundry	Laundry	Rest Room	No Stairs	Doctor's Surgery & Dental Surgery
1974 Proposal for West Range	Archway	TV/ Dining/ Recreation room		Passage		Utility	Toilets	Wing Office	Stairs	Bedroom	Bedroom, with box room
1977 Plan	Archway	Dining and Living Room	Stairs	Passage		Utility	Toilets	House Office	Stairs	Kitchen	Living Room

GROUND FLOOR: NORTH RANGE (first part)

	<b>List of Rooms</b>											
<b>Plans</b>	N1.01	N1.02	N1.02a	N1.03	N1.04	N1.05	N1.06	N1.06a	N1.07	N1.08	N1.09	N1.10
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Back Stairs	WC	Lobby	Passage	Housekeeper's Store	Passage	Passage	Cupboard	Cook; partition; Larder	Passage	Servants Hall	Servants Hall
1949 Service Plan												
1950-58 Oral History	Back Stairs		Rooms associated with Kitchen	Passage	Rooms associated with Kitchen	Passage	Passage		Rooms associated with Kitchen	Passage		Rooms associated with Kitchen
c.1963 Oral History			Rooms associated with Kitchen	Passage	Rooms associated with Kitchen	Passage	Passage		Rooms associated with Kitchen	Passage		Rooms associated with Kitchen
1968/70 Service Plan												
1974 Proposal for West Range												
1977 Plan	Stairs			Passage	Blanket Store	Passage	Passage		Laundry	Passage	Store Room	Store Room

GROUND FLOOR: NORTH RANGE (second part)

	<b>List of Rooms</b>											
<b>Plans</b>	N1.11	N1.12	N1.13	N1.14	N1.15	N1.16	N1.17	N1.18	N1.19	N1.20	N1.21	N1.22
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Scullery	Scullery	Scullery	Kitchen			Stairs to cellar	Dining Room	Dining Room	Dining Room	Pantry	Pantry
1949 Service Plan												
1950-58 Oral History	Rooms associated with Kitchen	Rooms associated with Kitchen	Rooms associated with Kitchen	Kitchen								
c.1963 Oral History	Rooms associated with Kitchen	Rooms associated with Kitchen	Rooms associated with Kitchen	Kitchen								Govenor's Dining Room
1968/70 Service Plan				Kitchen				Staff Dining Room	Staff Dining Room	Matron		Govenor's Dining Room
1974 Proposal for West Range												
1977 Plan	Central Corridor	Store Room	Store Room	Kitchen			Lobby	House Office	Toilets	Utility	Hallway for House Entrance	Dining Room

GROUND FLOOR: NORTH RANGE (third part)

	<b>List of Rooms</b>											
<b>Plans</b>	N1.23	N1.24	N1.25	N1.26	N1.27	N1.28	N1.29	N1.30	N1.31	N1.32	N1.33	N1.34
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Housekeeper's Room	North Gateway		Devil's Passage	Bedroom	Devil's Passage	Living Room	Devil's Passage		Coal	Bath	WC
1949 Service Plan												
1950-58 Oral History	Staff Room	North Gateway		Passage		Passage	Headmaster's Office	Passage				
c.1963 Oral History	Governor's Dining Room	North Gateway		Passage	Chaplain's Office	Passage	Headmaster's Office	Passage		Cupboard	WC	WC
1968/70 Service Plan	Board Room	North Gateway		Passage	Priest's Room	Passage	Headmaster's Office	Passage		Cupboard	WC	WC
1974 Proposal for West Range												
1977 Plan	Living Room	North Gateway		Passage	Reception	Passage	Principals' Office	Passage		Cupboard	WC	WC

## FIRST FLOOR: EAST RANGE

	<b>List of Rooms</b>				
<b>Plans</b>	<b>E2.01</b>	<b>E2.02</b>	<b>E2.03</b>	<b>E2.04</b>	<b>E2.05</b>
1940 Blomfield (amended)	The Gallery	Stairs	Cupboard	Spenser Stairs	Prince's Room
1949 Service Plan	Long Gallery: Dormitory with 5 cubicles & Staff room at either end.	Stairs	Cupboard	Stairs	Classroom
1950-58 Oral History	Dormitory	Stairs	Cupboard	Stairs	Classroom?
c.1963 Oral History	Dormitory	Stairs	Cupboard	Stairs	Classroom?
1968/70 Service Plan	Dormitory, with staff room at South end, otherwise, no internal partitions	Stairs	Cupboard	Stairs	Sitting Room
1974 Proposal for West Range					
1977 Plan	Community Centre	Stairs	Cupboard	Stairs	Common Room

## FIRST FLOOR: SOUTH RANGE

	<b>List of Rooms</b>						
<b>Plans</b>	<b>S2.01</b>	<b>S2.02</b>	<b>S2.03</b>	<b>S2.04</b>	<b>S2.05</b>	<b>S2.06</b>	<b>S2.07</b>
1940 Blomfield (amended)	White Staircase	Tapestry Room	Drawing Room	King's Room	Conservatory Passage	Conservatory Passage	Conservatory Lobby
1949 Service Plan	Staircase	Classroom	Classroom	Classroom	Classroom		Individual Test Room/ Principal Teacher
1950-58 Oral History	Staircase	Classroom?	Classroom?	Classroom?	Classroom?		
c.1963 Oral History	Staircase	Table Tennis Room	Snooker Table Room	Quiet Room	Wash Room		Board Games
1968/70 Service Plan	Staircase	Table Tennis Room	Billiard Room	Library	Store	Passage	Quiet Room
1974 Proposal for West Range							
1977 Plan	White Staircase	Dormitory with 9 beds & partition walls	Dormitory with 4 beds & partition walls	Dormitory with 4 beds	Bath & Toilets	Bath & Toilets	Quiet Room



### FIRST FLOOR: HALL RANGE (first part)

	<b>List of Rooms</b>								
<b>Plans</b>	H2.01	H2.02	H2.03	H2.04	H2.05	H2.06	H2.07	H2.08	H2.09
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Passage	Housemaid's Cupboard	Gallery	China	Long Passage	Orange Bedroom	Orange Dressing Room		To WC
1949 Service Plan		Housemaid's Cupboard	Gallery	Store		Bedroom	Bedroom		
1950-58 Oral History	Passage		Chapel Balcony		Corridor	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment
c.1963 Oral History	Passage		Chapel Balcony			Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment
1968/70 Service Plan		Spare Room	Chapel Balcony	Store		Headmaster's Apartment: Bedroom	Headmaster's Apartment: Bedroom		
1974 Proposal for West Range									
1977 Plan						Bedroom for 3	Bedroom for 3		

FIRST FLOOR: HALL RANGE (cont.)

	<b>List of Rooms</b>							
<b>Plans</b>	H2.10	H2.11	H2.12	H2.13	H2.14	H2.15	H2.16	H2.17
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Lord Brassey's Dressing Room	Lady Violet's Bed Room	South Lobby	Boudoir		WC	Bath & cupboard	Boxes
1949 Service Plan	Bedroom	Dining Room with partition for kitchen & larder	Lobby, with partition & access to H1.11	Drawing Room			Bathroom	
1950-58 Oral History	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Sitting Room			Headmaster's Apartment	
c.1963 Oral History	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment	Headmaster's Apartment			Headmaster's Apartment	
1968/70 Service Plan	Headmaster's Apartment Living Room	Headmaster's Apartment: Bedroom with partition for smaller bedroom	Headmaster's Apartment Hallway	Headmaster's Apartment Living Room			Headmaster's Apartment Bathroom	
1974 Proposal for West Range								
1977 Plan	Bedroom for 3	Bedroom for 5	Hall with partition denoting boundary of House Unit	Bedroom for 3	Stairs		Toilets	

## FIRST FLOOR: ORANGERY RANGE

	<b>List of Rooms</b>							
<b>Plans</b>	O2.01, a, b & c	O2.02	O2.03	O2.03a	O2.03b	O2.03c	O2.03d	O2.03e
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Orangery Passage	Bathroom	Upper part of Orangery	Upper part of Orangery	Upper part of Orangery	Upper part of Orangery	Upper part of Orangery	Lady Violet's Bathroom
1949 Service Plan	Passage	Bathroom	Isolation ward	Isolation ward	Isolation ward	Matron's Bedroom (no stairs)	Matron's Sitting Room	Bathroom
1950-58 Oral History								
c.1963 Oral History								
1968/70 Service Plan		Deputy's Bathroom	Bathroom	Bedroom	Bedroom	Headmaster's Bathroom (no stairs)	Headmaster's Dining Room	Headmaster's Kitchen
1974 Proposal for West Range	Passage with central staircase	Bathroom	Bathroom/Bedroom, with sketch for new staircase	Bathroom	Spare Room 'Guest Rooms'	Headmaster's apartment	Headmaster's apartment	Headmaster's apartment
1977 Plan	Passage with central staircase		Bedroom for 1	Bedroom for 1	Bedroom for 1	Bedroom for 1	Bedroom for 2	Washroom

## FIRST FLOOR: WEST RANGE

	<b>List of Rooms</b>										
<b>Plans</b>	W2.01	W2.04	W2.05	W2.06	W207	W208	W209a	W2.09	W2.09b	W2.10	W2.11
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Housemaid's cupboard & boxes	WC	Maid	Maid	Maid	Maid's Work room	Dresses Lady Violet	South Dressing Room	South Dressing Room	South Bed Room	Passage
1949 Service Plan	Housemaid's cupboard & boxes		Domestic staff bedroom	Domestic staff bedroom	Domestic staff sitting room		Assistant Matron's bed/sitting room	Early stair layout	Assistant Matron's bed/sitting room	Sick Bay	
1950-58 Oral History		WC	Matron's Room	Bathroom?	Bedroom						
c.1963 Oral History	Divided into Bathroom & store	WC	Sick Bay	Sick Bay	Sick Bay	House mother's bed/sitter	Stairs & kitchen	Deputy's Bedroom	Deputy's Bedroom (no stairs)	Deputy's Living Room	
1968/70 Service Plan											
1974 Proposal for West Range	Divided into Kitchenette & bath	WC	Bedroom for 4	Bedroom for 2	Bedroom for 3	Bedroom for 3	New stairs	Kitchen	New stairs	Living Room	Passage
1977 Plan	Kitchen & bathroom	WC	Bedroom for 2	Bedroom for 2	Bedroom for 2	Bedroom for 2	Stairs	Bedroom for 1	Stairs	Bedroom for 1	Passage

FIRST FLOOR: NORTH RANGE (first part)

	<b>List of Rooms</b>											
<b>Plans</b>	N2.01	N2.02	N2.03	N2.04	N2.05	N2.06	N2.06a	N2.06b	N2.07	N2.08	N2.09	N2.10
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Housemaid's Sitting Room	Back Stairs		Bath	WC	Maid	Maid's Bath	Maid's Bath	Corridor	Bedroom (House Keeper)	Corridor	Bedroom (Cook)
1949 Service Plan	Domestic staff sitting room			Bath	WC	Kitchen	Bathroom	Bathroom	Corridor	Dining Room	Corridor	Bedroom
1950-58 Oral History			Deputy head's flat	Deputy head's flat	Deputy head's flat	Deputy head's flat	Deputy head's flat	Deputy head's flat	Corridor	Deputy's Dining Room	Corridor	Deputy's Dining Room?
c.1963 Oral History												
1968/70 Service Plan	Spare Room/ store	Stairs		WC	Sink	Flat kitchen			Corridor	Flat	Corridor	Flat
1974 Proposal for West Range												
1977 Plan		Stairs		WC	Bath	Bedroom for 1	Bathroom		Corridor	Double Bedroom	Corridor	Kitchen

FIRST FLOOR: NORTH RANGE (second part)

	List of Rooms											
Plans	N2.11	N2.12	N2.13	N2.14	N2.15	N2.16	N2.17	N2.18	N2.19	N2.20	N2.21	N2.22
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Bedroom	North Lobby	Cupboard	Upper Part of Kitchen	Drawing Room (North Room)		Lav	Bath	Bath	Smoking Room with WC	Study with Lav	Canopy Room
1949 Service Plan	Bedroom			Upper Part of Kitchen	Dormitory for 9 juniors		Night Urinal	Staff Bathroom	Staff bathroom	Dormitory for 4 junior boys with WC in window bay	Dormitory for 6 juniors with WC	Staff Room
1950-58 Oral History	Deputy's Sitting Room											
c.1963 Oral History					Dormitory							
1968/70 Service Plan	Flat				Boys Dormitory				Bathroom	Boys Dormitory	Boys Dormitory	Staff bedroom
1974 Proposal for West Range												
1977 Plan	Living & Dining Room				Bedroom for 6	Toilets	Toilets	Washroom	Washroom	Bedroom for 2 with seating	Bedroom for 4	Wash room

FIRST FLOOR: NORTH RANGE (third part)

	List of Rooms									
Plans	N2.23	N2.24	N2.25	N2.25a	N2.25b	N2.25c	N2.25d	N2.25e	N2.25f	N2.26
1940 Blomfield (amended)		Stair turret	Billiard Room with WC & cupboard	Billiard Room	Billiard Room	Billiard Room	Billiard Room	Billiard Room	Billiard Room	Devil's Staircase
1949 Service Plan			Dormitory for 14 junior boys	Dormitory (as N2.25)	Dormitory (as N2.25)	Dormitory (as N2.25)	Dormitory (as N2.25)	Dormitory (as N2.25)	Dormitory (as N2.25)	
1950-58 Oral History							Bachelor's Room			
c.1963 Oral History			Prefect Lounge	Prefect Room	Prefect Room	Prefect Bathroom?	Prefect Room	Prefect Room	Corridor	
1968/70 Service Plan			Open dormitory	Open dormitory	Open dormitory	Open dormitory	Open dormitory	Open dormitory	Open Dormitory	
1974 Proposal for West Range										
1977 Plan			Living/ Dining Room	Kitchen	Bedroom for 1	Bathroom	Double Bedroom	Bedroom for 1	Corridor	Staircase

## SECOND FLOOR: EAST ATTIC

	<b>List of Rooms</b>												
<b>Plans</b>	E3.01	E3.02	E3.03	E3.04	E3.05	E3.06	E3.07	E3.08	E3.09	E3.10	E3.11	E3.12	E3.13
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Lobby	Bath	Men-servant's Cubicles	Men-servants Cubicles	Men-servants Cubicles	Men-servants Cubicles	Box Room	Box Room	Attic	Attic	Bath & WC	Housemaid's Cupboard, Bath & Spenser Staircase	Poets Corner Bedroom
1949 Service Plan													
1950-58 Oral History			Dormitory for well behaved boys with staff										
c.1963 Oral History													
1968/70 Service Plan	Lobby	Bathroom	Bedroom	Living Room		Bedroom	Bedroom	Kitchen		Spare Room	Bathroom & store	Bathroom & landing	Bedroom
1974 Proposal for West Range													
1977 Plan	Hall	Bathroom	Kitchen	Living/Dining Room		Bedroom for 2	Double bedroom	Bedroom for 2		Bedroom for 2	Bathroom	Kitchen & hallway	Double bedroom



## SECOND FLOOR: SOUTH ATTIC

	<b>List of Rooms</b>												
<b>Plans</b>	S3.01	S3.02	S3.03	S3.04	S3.05	S3.06	S3.07	S3.08	S3.09	S3.10	S3.11	S3.12	S3.13
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Bath & WC	Housemaid's Cupboard	Lobby & Cupboard	Stairs	Cranborne Alley	Room number VII	Room number VI	Room number V	Room number IV	Room number III	Room number II	Room number I	Cranborne Alley
1949 Service Plan													
1950-58 Oral History													
c.1963 Oral History	Staff apartments	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff	Staff
1968/70 Service Plan	Store	Bathroom	Hallway			Spare Room	Bedroom	Bedroom	Living Room	Kitchen	Guest Room	Bedsitter	
1974 Proposal for West Range													
1977 Plan	Store	Bath & WC	Lobby	Stairs	Passage	Spare Room	Bed-sit for 1	Bed-sit for 1	Bed-sit for 1	Kitchen	Bed-sit for 1	Living Room	Store

## SECOND FLOOR: NORTH ATTIC

	<b>List of Rooms</b>							
<b>Plans</b>	N3.01	N3.02	N3.03	N3.04	N3.05	N3.06	N3.07	N3.08
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Maid's Bedroom	Rookery	Maid's Bedroom	Maid's Bedroom	Muniment Room	Void	Devil's Staircase	WC
1949 Service Plan								
1950-58 Oral History								
c.1963 Oral History								
1968/70 Service Plan	Bedroom		Bathroom	Bedroom				
1974 Proposal for West Range								
1977 Plan								

## SECOND FLOOR: HALL ATTIC

	<b>List of Rooms</b>		
<b>Plans</b>	H3.01	H3.02	H3.02a
1940 Blomfield (amended)	Cockloft Bedroom1	Cockloft Bedroom 2	
1949 Service Plan			
1950-58 Oral History			
c.1963 Oral History	Priest's Room	Priest's Room	
1968/70 Service Plan	Priest's Living Room	Priest's Bedroom	WC
1974 Proposal for West Range			
1977 Plan	Living Room	Bedroom for 1	Bathroom

When using this table it is important to bear in mind that it is not infallible. There are gaps in the oral history columns where there are gaps in the interviewee's memory, or access was denied. The oral history column does not always tally up with the plans. The plans themselves are sometimes only drawings – their designs were never implemented. Where a room has been labelled stairs or 'corridor' early in the plan sequence and has subsequently been left blank, it is safe to assume that space was always a stair or corridor.

Other gaps indicate omissions on the plans themselves. The rooms were drawn, but not always labelled, or their uses named



## APPENDIX 2

A catalogue of floor plans

1940: *Apethorpe Hall, the Seat of Lord Brassey*

Traced from Sir Reginald Blomfield's plans and amended, January 1940.

Ground Floor Plan, First Floor Plan and Second Floor Plan from a collection held by Lord Brassey.

1949: *Proposed Hot Water Heating and Hot and Cold Water Services.*

Apethorpe Hall, Northants. Conversion into Home Office Classifying School for the Governors

First Floor Plan June 1949 © English Heritage courtesy of Ken Wilkinson.

1968: Richard Round and Partners

*Hot and cold water services, Drawing Numbers: 349/M/13 and 349/M/17*

*Electrical Installation, Drawing Numbers: 12/70/463 and 12/70/467*

St John's School, Apethorpe, Northants.

Ground Floor Plan and First Floor plans © English Heritage courtesy of Ken Wilkinson.

1970: Richard Round and Partners

*Installation of Hot and Cold Water Services, Main Hall, part A.*

Drawing Number: 67143/15

*Heating, Main Hall, Ground Floor, part A*

Drawing Number: 67143/3

*Heating, Main Hall, Ground Floor, part B*

Drawing Number: 67143/6

*Heating, Main Hall, First Floor, part B*

Drawing Number: 67143/7

Heating, Main Hall, Second Floor, part A

Drawing Number: 67143/5

*Heating, Main Hall, Second Floor, part B*

Drawing Number: 67143/8

All of the above are from a private collection

1974: Talbot Brown and Partners

*Ground Floor Plan*

*St John's School, Apethorpe*

Drawing Number: 173/48

*West Wing Alterations*

Drawing Number: not available

© English Heritage, courtesy of Ken Wilkinson.

1976: John Gammans, County Architect, Northamptonshire

*Development Plan. New hot water, Tank cold water and Mains cold water service.*

*St Johns School, Apethorpe*

Ground Floor Drawing Number: S3.1

First Floor Drawing Number: S3.2

Second Floor Drawing Number: S3.3

© English Heritage courtesy of Ken Wilkinson.

1977: John Gammans, County Architect, Northamptonshire

*Development Plan*

Ground Floor Drawing Number: DX.01

First Floor Drawing Number: DX.02

Second Floor Drawing Number: DX.03

© English Heritage courtesy of Ken Wilkinson.





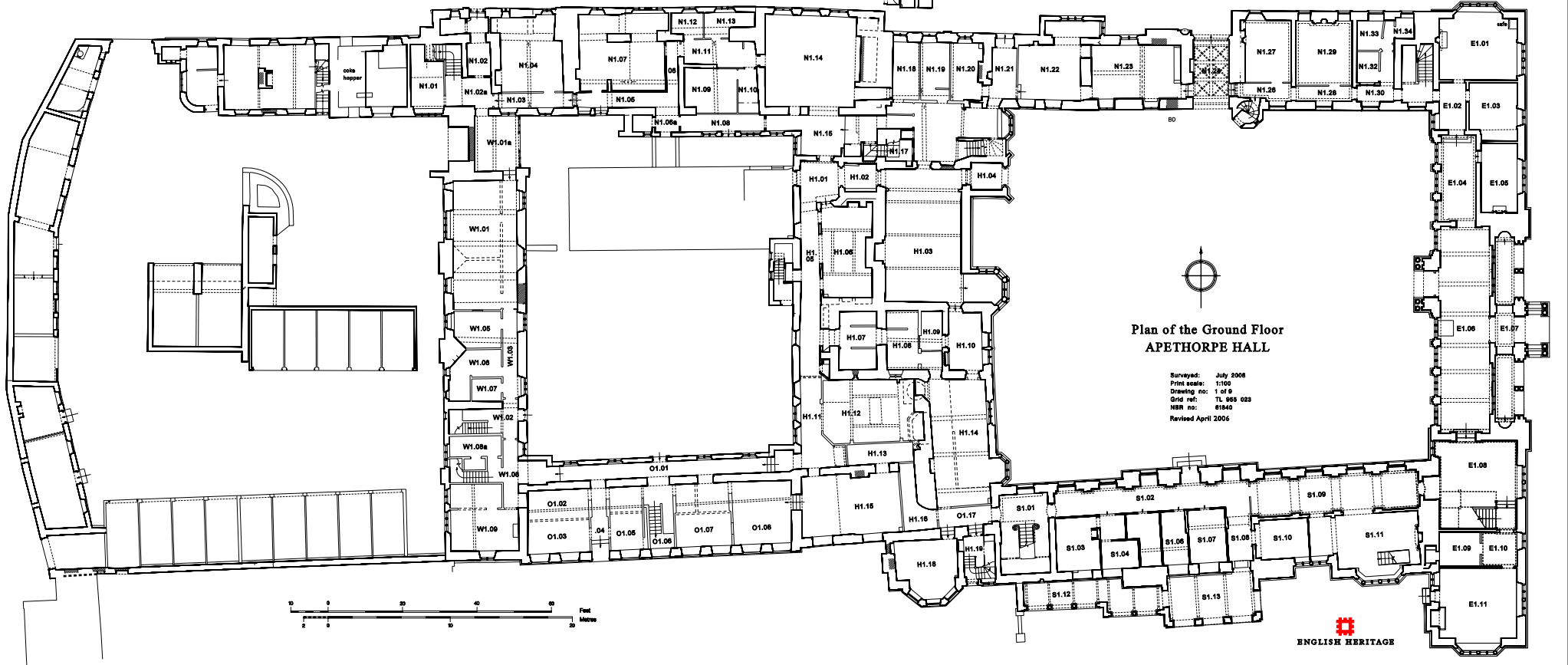
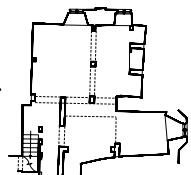
## ENDNOTES

- 1 J. Cattell, 'An Introduction to the Research Programme at Apethorpe Hall and Principal Source Material' in Apethorpe Hall, Apethorpe, Northamptonshire, Survey, Research and Analysis, Vol.1, English Heritage Research Department Report Series 18/2006, pp.1-9, hereafter referred to as EH Report 18/2006.
- 2 EH Report18/2006.
- 3 Emmanuel College Cambridge, FUR 3.2.
- 4 ACEL, Apethorpe Country Estate Limited, a development consortium.
- 5 Exempt from the Freedom of Information Act 2000. The National Archives (TNA).
- 6 See Appendix 2.
- 7 See Acknowledgements.
- 8 D. Baker, 'Contexts for Collaboration and Conflict', in G. Chitty and D. Baker (eds), *Managing Historic Sites and Buildings. Reconciling Presentation and Preservation*, Routledge,1999.
- 9 E. Forbes, 'St John's Approved School, Apethorpe', unpublished research report for English Heritage, 2006, p.1, hereafter referred to as Forbes 2006; [www.historyandpolicy.org/policy-paper-60.html](http://www.historyandpolicy.org/policy-paper-60.html).
- 10 Forbes 2006, p.1; S. Milham, R. Bullock and P. Cherrett, *After Grace, Teeth*. Human Context Books, London, 1975.
- 11 Former pupil 1963-66, recorded interview, October 2007.
- 12 Emmanuel College Cambridge FUR 3.2.
- 13 Forbes 2006, p.4.
- 14 All information relating to the dates of construction of the staff housing was obtained from Nick Hill, Project Director, from plans held by English Heritage Northampton Office.
- 15 K. Kavanagh, Housemaster, 'St John's School Apethorpe (Apethorpe Hall) 1956-58', written memoir, 2007, p.13, hereafter referred to as Kavanagh 2007.
- 16 All information relating to the dates of construction of the staff housing was obtained from Nick Hill, Project Director, from plans held by English Heritage Northampton Office.
- 17 Forbes 2006, p.3.
- 18 Grand Jubilee Year One Day Event, St John's School Souvenir Programme, 1977.
- 19 50% did not re-offend (D. Freeman, school secretary 1952-1958, in conversation with the author, July 2007).
- 20 T. and P. Martin, Headmaster's sons resident at St John's School from 1950-1958, recorded interview, September 2007.
- 21 D. Freeman, school secretary 1952-1958, written memoirs, June 2007, np.
- 22 *The Times*, 11 September 1953, p.5.
- 23 D. Freeman, school secretary 1952-1958, in conversation with the author, July 2007.

- 24 D. Freeman, school secretary 1952-1958, written memoirs, June 2007, np; Kavanagh 2007, p.3 and pp.30-32.
- 25 Forbes 2006, p.4.
- 26 TNA, BN 62/2141-2146.
- 27 K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007.
- 28 K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007.
- 29 G. Kelley and P. Coxhead, 1960-present, in conversation with the author, October 2007: 'The girls were harder to control than the boys ever were'.
- 30 They appear on the OS map of 1977.
- 31 K. Morrison, 'The West Range and Old Drying Ground', in EH Report 18/2006, p.239.
- 32 K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007; former pupil 1963-66, recorded interview, October 2007.
- 33 1974 floor plans. See Appendix 2.
- 34 E. Cole and K. Morrison, 'The South Range' in EH Report 18/2006, p.287.
- 35 J. Edgar, and K. Morrison, 'The Greenhouse or Orangery' in EH Report 18/2006, pp.334-5.
- 36 K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007.
- 37 A separate report on wallpaper is due to follow.
- 38 Former pupil 1963-66, recorded interview, October 2007.
- 39 K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007.
- 40 K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007.
- 41 K. Morrison, 'The West Range and Old Drying Ground', in EH Report 18/2006, pp.228-236; see also Appendix 1.
- 42 D. Freeman, school secretary 1952-1958, in conversation with the author, July 2007.
- 43 J. Edgar, and K. Morrison, 'The Greenhouse or Orangery' in EH Report 18/2006, pp.333-341.
- 44 T. and P. Martin, Headmaster's sons resident at St John's School from 1950-1958, recorded interview, September 2007.
- 45 See Appendix 1.
- 46 D.Freeman, school secretary, 1952-1958, written memoirs, June, 2007, np.
- 47 P. Smith, 'The North Range' in EH Report 18/2006, p.180.
- 48 Former pupil 1963-66, recorded interview, October 2007.
- 49 See Appendices 1 and 2.
- 50 See Endnotes 24, 25 and 26.

- 51 Kavanagh 2007, p.18.
- 52 Former pupil 1963-66, recorded interview, October 2007.
- 53 Former pupil 1963-66, recorded interview, October 2007.
- 54 D. Freeman, school secretary 1952-1958, written memoirs, June, 2007, np.
- 55 Former pupil 1963-66, recorded interview, October 2007; K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007.  
See also Appendix 2.
- 56 T. and P. Martin, Headmaster's sons resident at St John's School from 1950-1958, recorded interview, September 2007.
- 57 K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007.
- 58 See Endnote 23.
- 59 See Appendix 1.
- 60 Apethorpe Hall Estate, Northamptonshire, Toller and Company sale catalogue, LINK PRINT, printed post-1982, possibly  
c.1984 as suggested by K. Wilkinson in conversation with the author, August 2007.
- 61 D. McOmish, 'The Landscape Context', in EH Report 18/2006, p.50; also, plans held by English Heritage Northampton  
Office
- 62 K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007.
- 63 K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007; former pupil 1963-66, recorded interview, October 2007.
- 64 K. Wilkinson, Bursar 1970-1982, recorded interview, August 2007; former pupil 1963-66, recorded interview, October 2007.
- 65 See for example [www.contaminationzone.com](http://www.contaminationzone.com).
- 66 A. Bowring, resident at Apethorpe 1940-1943, recorded interview, October 2007.

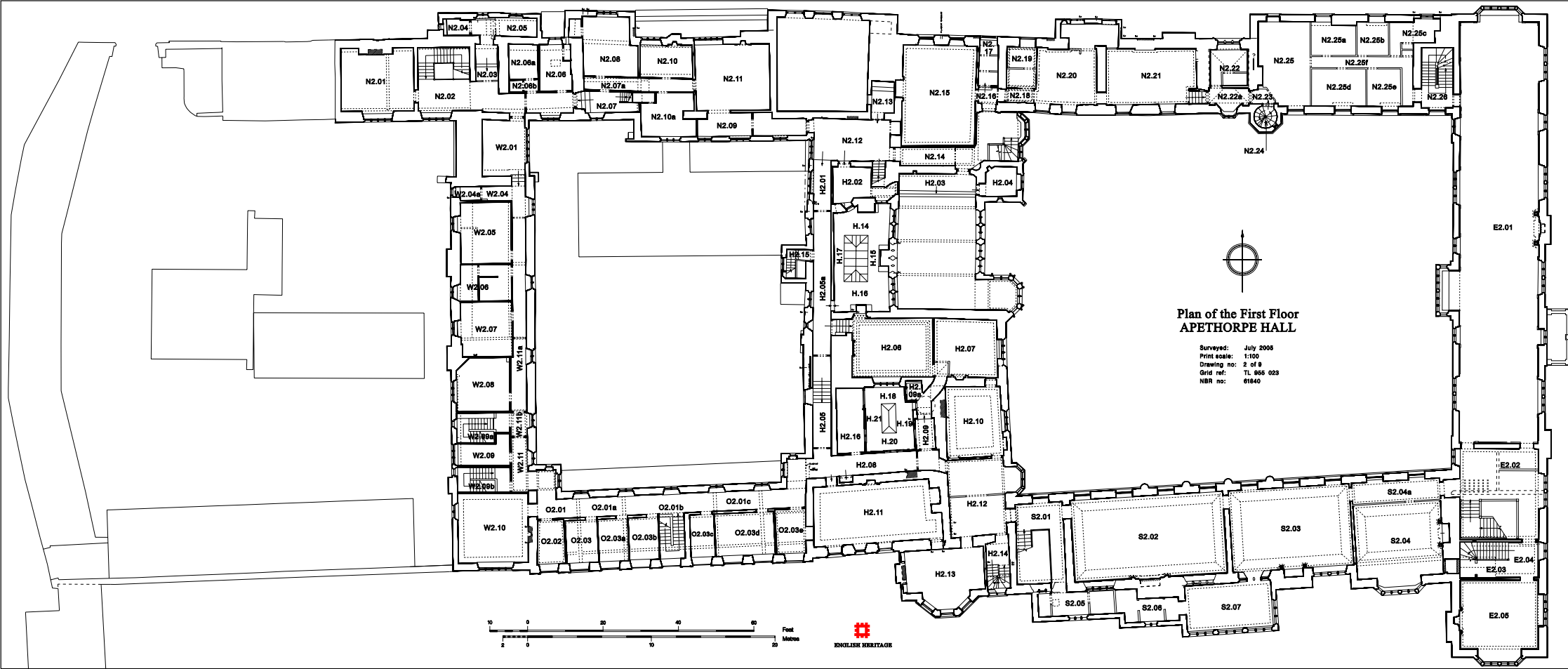
Plan of the Cellar



Plan of the Ground Floor  
APETHORPE HALL

Surveyed: July 2008  
Print scale: 1:100  
Drawing no: 1 of 9  
Grid ref: TL 965 023  
NBR no: 61840  
Revised April 2006

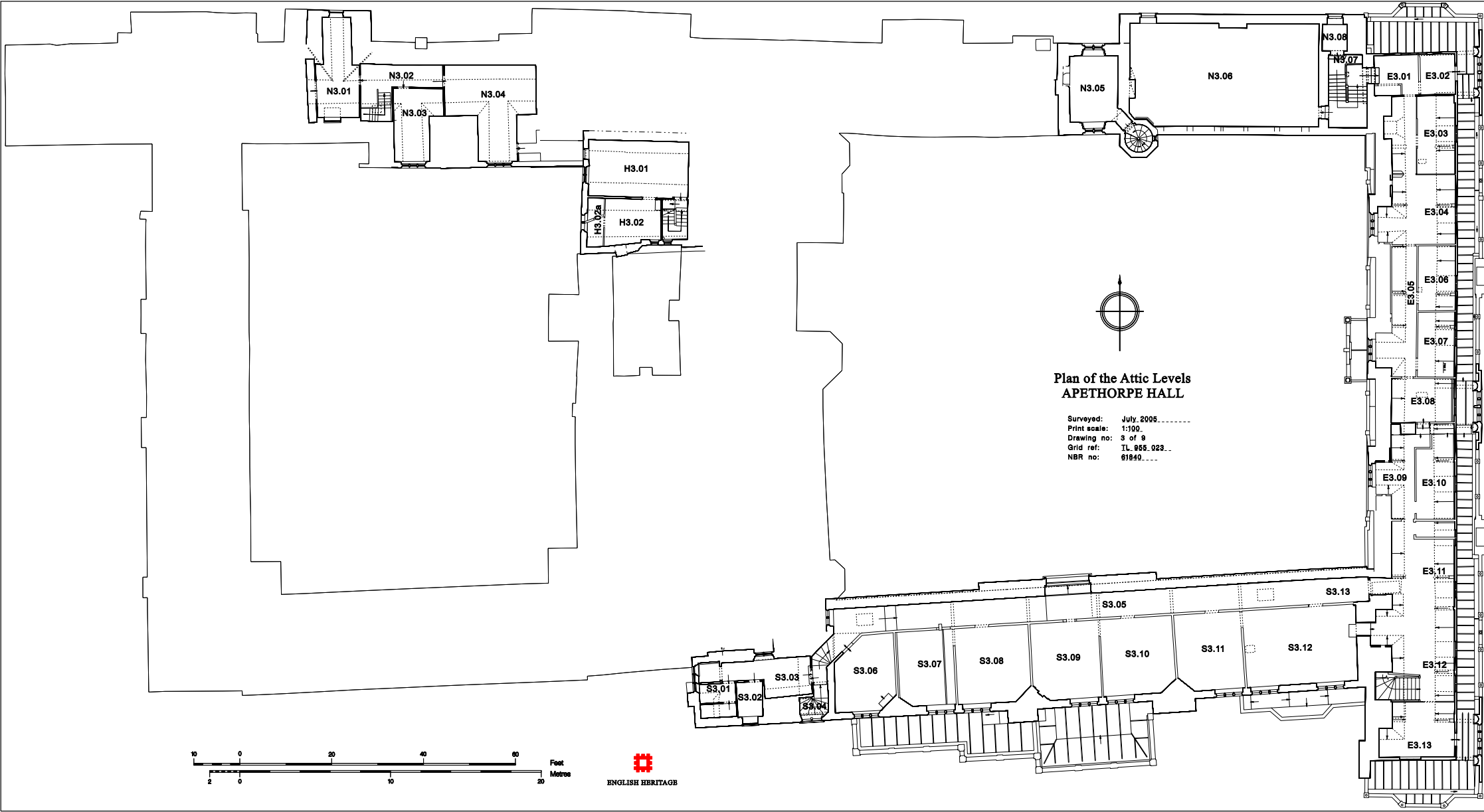




**Plan of the First Floor  
APETHORPE HALL**

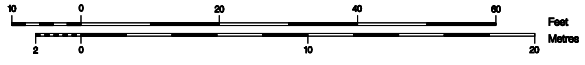
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 Print scale: 1:100  
 Drawing no: 2 of 8  
 Grid ref: TL 866 023  
 NBR no: 61840





**Plan of the Attic Levels  
APETHORPE HALL**

Surveyed: July 2005  
 Print scale: 1:100  
 Drawing no: 3 of 9  
 Grid ref: TL 955 023  
 NBR no: 61849





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