

= The Judd School =

The Judd School (usually known simply as Judd) is a grammar school in Tonbridge , Kent , southeast England . It was established in 1888 at Stafford House on East Street in Tonbridge , where it remained for eight years before moving to its present location on Brook Street , in the south of the town . Founded by the Skinners Company , it was named after 16th century merchant Sir Andrew Judde , whose endowment helped fund the school . The Skinners ' Company maintains close links with the school and makes up the majority of the governing body .

There are 1019 students in the school aged 11 to 18 ; the lower school is all boys , but of 350 students aged 16 ? 18 in the sixth form , up to 60 are girls . The first headmaster was William Bryant , who oversaw the transition to the present site before his retirement in 1908 . The headmaster as of 2015 is Robert Masters , who has occupied the post since September 2004 and is the seventh headmaster of the school .

Judd pupils generally take ten General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) tests in Year Eleven (aged 15 ? 16) , and they have a choice of four or five A @-@ levels in the sixth form . An Office for Standards in Education , Children 's Services and Skills (Ofsted) inspection in 2007 graded The Judd School as " outstanding " , and league tables published by the Daily Telegraph based on 2013 A @-@ level results rank Judd as the second best (or best , if independent schools are excluded) school in Kent . In 2013 , The Sunday Times newspaper ranked The Judd School as the 12th best state secondary school (for pupils aged 11 ? 16 , with an optional two further years of education in sixth form) in the country . The majority of students go on to higher education following the completion of their A @-@ levels at the end of Year Thirteen (aged 17 ? 18) , and in 2011 , one in five Year 13 students gained an Oxbridge offer .

In September 2004 , the school was designated a music and mathematics specialist school , which means it receives additional funding for those subjects . In 2007 , the school was invited to become a High Performing Specialist School , and in April 2008 was successful in attaining science specialism status . As mathematics is automatically included under a science specialism , the school selected English to be included under the first specialism . The Judd School is now a music with English and science with mathematics specialist school .

= = History = =

= = = Early years : 1888 ? 1918 = = =

The Judd School was established in 1888 , but the need for a secondary school to supplement Sir Andrew Judd 's Grammar School (now known as the famous Public School : Tonbridge School) was acknowledged as early as 1870 , after it was revealed that only one in 200 of its students was the son of a Tonbridge tradesman . Tonbridge School was founded in 1553 by Sir Andrew Judd , who made a fortune in the Muscovy fur trade during the 16th century . His endowment was left in the hands of the Skinners Company , who agreed to fund the establishment of a commercial school in Tonbridge in 1875 . However , the Charity Commissioners ? empowered by the 1869 Endowed Schools Act to govern the establishment of charitably funded schools ? directed that the £ 20 @,@ 000 provided by The Skinners ' Company for this cause be taken to neighbouring Tunbridge Wells , where it was used to establish The Skinners ' School in September 1887 .

Demand persisted for a similar school in Tonbridge ; in July 1888 , William J. D. Bryant , previously an assistant master at Tonbridge School , was named headmaster of Sir Andrew Judd 's Commercial School , which opened on 17 September at Stafford House in East Street , Tonbridge . The funds were provided by a loan of £ 13 @,@ 000 repaid over the next 20 years with income from the Judd Foundation (of which The Skinners ' Company were trustees) , which rapidly increased when the leases on the Sandhills Estate in London were renewed in 1906 . The school also benefited from at least £ 500 per year from the Judd Foundation , after funding for Tonbridge School was reduced . Although established on a tentative basis , the school 's early success led to its move

to a larger , purpose @-@ built site in south Tonbridge in 1896 .

William Bryant retired as headmaster in 1908 and was replaced by John Evans , appointed in preference to the 217 other applicants for the post . Previously headmaster of Ashford Grammar School , Evans took up his new position at the conclusion of the autumn term . He oversaw a period of change and modernisation , including the transition from gas to electric lighting , and the introduction of a house system in 1909 . Soon after the outbreak of the First World War the school was requisitioned by the War Office to house two brigades , from Folkestone and Aldershot . In 1917 , the school Cadet Corps was established , which within one month consisted of 120 students . The following year , and according to Taylor (1988) " much to the Headmaster 's distaste " , the first female teachers were appointed after the deaths of several male members of staff .

= = = Inter @-@ war years : 1919 ? 1939 = = =

In June 1919 , soon after the passage of Education Act 1918 , the school successfully applied for grant @-@ earning status and became partly state @-@ funded . As a consequence , it became necessary to introduce a composite governing board (including public representatives) and to offer free places , equal to 25 percent of the normal number of admissions . In 1925 , the school saw its first students enter the Oxbridge universities and changed its name to simply The Judd School . Evans retired in 1928 and was replaced by Welshman Cecil Lloyd Morgan who beat 164 other applicants to a job which carried an annual salary of £ 650 . He oversaw a change in the curriculum such that each form was divided into two streams , of which one took Latin , the other more vocational subjects . Morgan continued as many of the Judd customs as long as he could , including the tradition of donating £ 20 per year to send a Barnardo boy to Australia or Canada .

= = = Second World War : 1939 ? 1945 = = =

The outbreak of the Second World War on 3 September 1939 delayed the commencement of the Autumn Term until trenches could be dug at the school . To avoid the bombing raids , 369 students of the Westminster City School in London were evacuated to The Judd School in the relative safety of Tonbridge . Initially , each school used the facilities three days per week , but Taylor (1988) notes that " imaginative timetables " enabled all Judd pupils to attend five days a week by the end of 1941 . The Westminster boys were instructed to further evacuate to Exmouth , Devon in July 1944 , but ended up fleeing back to London . In a bombing raid that same year a rocket shell exploded in a neighbouring field , destroying more than 200 panes of glass and numerous doors and windows . By the end of the war , 60 former pupils had lost their lives , and 48 were decorated . On 31 December 1944 , The Judd School became the first in the country to be awarded the status of a voluntarily aided grammar school in new legislation brought in by the Butler Education Act , which meant it received state funding , but could continue to select pupils by ability .

= = = Post @-@ war years : 1945 ? 1986 = = =

Francis Hillier Taylor , previously senior history master at The Skinners ' School , was appointed as Morgan 's successor at the end of the spring term in 1946 , a position that attracted 321 applications . During his tenure , Taylor significantly expanded the school facilities : in 1948 , the headmaster 's living quarters were converted to include a secretaries office , waiting room and medical inspection room (the headmaster moved to neighbouring Brook House , which was purchased by The Skinners ' Company) . In 1955 , new geography rooms were constructed , followed three years later by a new gymnasium . Although not first used until two years later , a swimming pool was constructed in 1964 at the cost of £ 9 @,@ 000 . Taylor also introduced some major curriculum changes , including the introduction of new subjects such as rural biology and zoology .

Denis Rendall took over in 1970 , at a time when the future of the school was under threat from the Circular 10 / 65 , which proposed the abolition of grammar schools , which select pupils according to their academic ability , in favour of the comprehensive schools , which are non @-@ selective state

funded schools . He oversaw the building of the new art and crafts department building , currently the R.E. block , which opened in May 1974 , and the purchase of a neighbouring detached house , 10 Brook Street , by the Kent Education Committee . Known as " Lawton 's " , this building is now used by the economics and business departments and for music technology . Rendall experienced a high turnover of staff : 31 teachers were at the school in the year of his arrival , and 43 joined and left the school between 1970 and 1986 . He increased the number of female staff from zero to seven during his tenure , and the student body grew from 463 to 746 during these years .

= = Recent years : 1986 ? present = = =

Rendall was succeeded in 1986 by Keith Starling , who further developed and expanded the school to celebrate its centenary ; the £ 2 million Cohen Building was constructed in 1991 , followed by a £ 1 @. @ 4 million music centre in 1995 . More recent developments include the Library Building , built in 2002 , and a new sports hall in 2003 ; much of the construction funds was raised by parents .

After Starling 's retirement in 2004 , Robert Masters was appointed as his replacement and oversaw the school 's transition to music and maths specialist status in 2004 . Following an " outstanding " result in a 2007 Ofsted inspection , the school was invited to become a High Performing Specialist School and in April 2008 was successful in attaining science specialism status . As mathematics is automatically included under a science specialism , the school selected English to join music under the first specialism . Mr Masters also organised the building of the school 's all @- @ weather pitch , which was completed in 2006 .

= = Governance = =

The Judd School foundation document , which was approved by Queen Victoria on 15 October 1889 , stipulated that the Board of Governors had right of appointment and dismissal of the headmaster , who has the same powers over the rest of the staff . Major decisions were made by The Skinners ' Company , but its powers were restricted by the Charity Commissioners , who were granted considerable powers under the Endowed Schools Act . Soon after the First World War , in the wake of the Education Act 1918 , the Burnham Scale of teachers salaries came into force and the school was forced to enter into negotiations with the Kent Education Committee to meet the increased expenditure ; the Court of The Skinners ' Company approved the school becoming grant earning in June 1919 . It became necessary to appoint a composite governing body , a third of them public representatives nominated by the Kent Education Committee , who also had some control over school affairs . Subsequently a fee of one guinea was paid to those who attended meetings of the governing body , the first of which was held on 4 February 1920 , at Skinners ' Hall in London .

After applying for voluntary aided status , the school was required to adopt new Articles of Government on 31 December , 1944 . It became the first school in the country to be awarded the dual control of state funding and limited independence . The Kent Education Committee funded free dinners for some pupils , travel and maintenance grants and created a common entrance exam . The current governing body consists of a chair and vice chair , ten foundation governors (elected by the Worshipful Company of Skinners) , three parent governors , two Local Education Authority (LEA) governors , three staff governors , an education officer and clerk , education assistant , assistant clerk and the headmaster .

= = School structure = =

The majority of the school 's first pupils joined from Gordon House , which was a successful private school on Hadlow Road run by T. E. Grice ; after it was decided that the two schools should not compete , Grice was appointed deputy headmaster of The Judd School . On the opening day , 40 boys were in attendance , rising to 50 by the end of the first term and to 115 in 1902 . In 1917 , the school had 244 pupils , which increased to 308 over the next 11 years , and reached 376 in 1935 . In 1952 , 380 boys were on the roll , which included 42 sixth form students . Under Denis Rendall ,

the school experienced a strong growth in numbers ; in 1970 , there were 463 pupils , increasing to 689 in 1978 , and to 742 in 1986 . At the last Ofsted inspection in 2007 , The Judd School had 933 students . According to the school , as of 2010 the student body is made up of 935 students : 625 in the lower school and 310 in the sixth form , including about 60 girls . Many students come from affluent backgrounds and very few require free school meals ; the number of students with disabilities , learning difficulties and special educational needs is well below the national average . The majority of students go on to higher education at the end of Year Thirteen .

The house system was first established in 1909 , when there were three houses : Alpha , Beta and Gamma , each of which had a house master and captain . Boys remained in the same house for their entire school career , and would be joined by any siblings . Every year , the houses competed for the House Shield ; points were awarded for all forms of competitions , from sword dancing to vaulting . In 1914 , house colours were introduced ; purple for Alpha , green for Beta , and scarlet for Gamma . As the student body increased , a fourth house ? Delta ? was formed in 1917 , for which the colour was yellow . The house system was abolished in the 1980s , but re @-@ introduced in September 2008 , with houses named after notable alumni . The four houses are : Duke (after Neville Duke) , Hodge (after Donald Hodge) , Lewin (after Terence Lewin) and Powell (after Cecil Frank Powell) .

= = = Lower school = = =

In its early years , boys entered the school mainly from local elementary (now known as primary) schools from ages eight onwards ; at that time , the maximum age of a pupil was 16 , although any boy who reached this age during the course of a term was permitted to remain until the end of that term . In 1908 , a government inspection noted that the average pupil remained at the school for three and a half years and left the school between the ages of 14 and 15 , and that 20 percent of the intake held scholarships . The lower school as it is today was first established by the " Five Year Plan " following a government inspection in 1933 . In 1944 , following the Butler Education Act , entrance to the school was gained through a common entrance exam , aged 11 or 12 ; five boys offered themselves for each place , and most came from local primary schools . Prior to the establishment of the sixth form , The Judd School passed several boys to Tonbridge School , or other grammar schools , to complete their education to the age of 18 or 19 ; £ 20 was paid as a leaving scholarship .

As of 2010 , the lower school has an annual intake of around 125 boys at the beginning of Year Seven (aged 11) . The lower school (Years 7 ? 11) is 625 students (all boys) strong , for whom the school uniform consists of a navy blazer accompanied with the school badge on the breast pocket , with grey trousers and a grey or white shirt . Socks must be dark , and shoes must be black . Shirts must be worn with a tie , which varies according to the house in which the student is placed ; green for Powell , blue for Lewin , purple for Hodge and red for Duke .

= = = Sixth form = = =

The Judd School sixth form can be said to have been established as early as 1903 ? in the wake of the Education Act of 1902 ? when the Pupil Teachers Scheme was born and The Judd School was used a training centre for young teachers . However , normal pupils above the age of 16 were not permitted until 1919 ; previously special permission from the governors was required to stay on beyond this age . A 1952 government inspection stated that 42 students were in the sixth form . Judd 's sixth form has significantly grown over the last decade , consisting of 308 students at the last Ofsted inspection in 2007 . A minimum of 40 offers per year will be made to external applicants ; girls are admitted in Year Twelve (aged 16) and make up about 16 percent of the sixth form . The sixth form has its own Common Room in the main school building , including a dedicated cafeteria and study area .

Boys may wear a dark grey or black suit , plain black , grey or navy V @-@ neck sweater and a scarf of a plain colour . Girls may wear plain tailored suits (skirt or trousers) in black , navy or dark

grey . Shirts may be plain grey , blue or white . There is a sixth form house tie available , although girls may choose to wear a pin badge instead .

= = = Staff = = =

In July 1904 , The Judd School participated in the Pupil Teachers Scheme on an experimental basis . Established in the 1902 Education Act , students would receive a normal secondary education , before receiving two years training , splitting their time between a Pupil Teachers Centre and practical experience at elementary and secondary schools . The experiment was dropped soon after the First World War . When the school became grant earning in 1919 , the additional funds meant teachers received pensions under the School Teachers ' Superannuation Act of 1918 . In 1970 , 31 staff taught 463 boys ; 45 taught 745 in 1988 . According to the 2009 school prospectus , there are 71 teaching staff , 20 visiting music staff and 36 additional support , administration and maintenance staff .

= = Admission = =

The Judd School opened as a day school for local pupils living with their parents , between the ages of eight and 16 . According to the foundation document , the conditions of entry were possession of a " good character " and " sufficient health " ; sons of freemen of The Skinners ' Company were given preference when the number of applicants exceeded the places available . During his tenure , William Bryant attempted to extend admission to boarders and estimated the costs to be £ 50 per term (including fees) , but the Board of Governors rejected the idea . However , when a lack of public transport made day @-@ to @-@ day travel to the school impractical , boys were permitted to lodge from neighbouring villages and would stay at masters ' homes or at hostels approved by the governors . Entry to the school was conditional upon a pupil passing an entrance exam , which would vary according to the age of the boy . However , the foundation document stipulated that every boy had to be able read , write from dictation and perform sums in the " first four simple rules of Arithmetic , with the multiplication table " .

In 1944 , The Butler Education Act confirmed The Judd School as a grammar school , at which time it applied for voluntarily aided status , which required it to abolish fees under the principle of universal free education . The school was required to offer entrance via an entrance examination , now known as the Eleven Plus , which pupils take aged 10 or 11 , depending on their date of birth . Provision was made for pupils to enter aged 13 or 14 , for those that had failed the test two years earlier . While defining the school @-@ leaving age as 15 , the act granted the government the power to raise the age to 16 " as soon as the Minister is satisfied that it has become practicable " , which happened in 1973 .

Admission continues to be via the Eleven Plus examination ; The Judd School complies with the Co @-@ ordained Admission Scheme which is administered by the Kent Local Authority . All pupils must have gained a selective place through the Eleven Plus and placed The Judd School as a preference on their application form . Because the school is usually over @-@ subscribed , priority is given to students in Local Authority Care in the first instance . Students are then ranked according to their aggregate scores in the Eleven Plus , and the distance from a students home to the school (as the crow flies) is used as a tiebreaker .

Pupils are also admitted to the sixth form aged 16 or 17 , for which similar criteria is applied . External students must have at least five predicted A * GCSEs and will be given conditional offers based on how high their predicted grades are . In the event of over @-@ subscription , priority will be given to internal applicants , followed by external applicants in Local Authority Care . Students are then ranked according to their predicted or actual GCSE results , and the distance to school is again used as a tiebreaker . Should entrance be refused for any reason , parents have a statutory right of appeal , which is heard by the governors of the school . In 2007 , the school was ordered to pay compensation to two pupils after it was deemed that they did not receive fair appeals because of what the Local Government Ombudsman deemed " inappropriate links " between the appeals

panel and the governors .

= = = Fees = = =

The foundation document stipulated that fees were to be fixed by the governors and could range from £ 4 ? 8 per year ; in 1888 , the fees charged were £ 7 / 10s per year . Provision was made for the allocation of scholarships to the value of the tuition fees for one in every ten boys in the school ; one @-@ half of the scholarships were arranged by the governors and awarded only to boys who had spent three years education in a public elementary school . Around the turn of the 20th century , an attempt was made to attract younger boys into the school by reducing fees for those under the age of 12 from £ 2 / 20s to £ 2 per term .

In July 1919 , the school applied for grant @-@ earning status , and as a result 25 percent of the places became free . As part of this change , the fee structure was changed to £ 3 / 10s per term , or ten guineas per annum . In 1944 , in accordance with the Butler Education Act , fees were abolished under the principle of universal free education . Parents are encouraged to contribute to The Judd School Development Fund , which raises money for future construction projects . Parents who cannot contribute are required to write a letter of explanation to the headmaster .

= = Curriculum = =

The first prospectus promised " religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Christian Faith " and the following subjects : reading , writing , arithmetic , geography , history , English (grammar , composition , and literature) , Latin , at least one other foreign European language , mathematics , book @-@ keeping , natural science , drawing , drill , and vocal music . It also said that instruction may also be given " in the use of tools for working in wood " , for which a carpentry shed was placed in the yard of Stafford House . At the turn of the 20th century , 15 subjects were taught and lessons lasted one hour ; school began at nine , and the day included 15 minutes of hymns , prayers and roll calls .

German was first introduced into the curriculum in 1931 , the same time at which the school began to offer voluntary after @-@ school art classes . F. H. Taylor attempted to achieve equilibrium in the curriculum between arts and science subjects ; he made woodwork and art continuous for an entire term and introduced a geography course for the Higher School Certificate . In 1948 rural biology was added to the curriculum for the first time , for which the headmaster provided a plot of land to be used as a vegetable plot . At the end of that year , an after @-@ school study period was introduced ; following the seven normal periods (five in the morning , two in the afternoon) , students were to either begin their homework , or attend a school society . However , the 1950s saw a definite swing towards maths and science , and a subsequent increase in staffing in those departments . In 1957 , zoology and botany was taught at A @-@ level for the first time , and physics and chemistry replaced rural biology at O @-@ level (now replaced by the GCSE) .

As of 2010 , the school follows the National Curriculum in Years 7 ? 11 and offers a broad range of GCSEs (national exams taken by students aged 14 ? 16) and A @-@ levels (national exams taken by pupils aged 16 ? 18) . The school has no affiliation with a particular religious denomination , but religious education is given throughout the school , and boys may opt to take the subject as part of their GCSE course . Although morning assemblies take place and are Christian in nature , they are non @-@ denominational . Students participate in a number of educational visits and excursions throughout their school career and Year Eleven students participate in a nine @-@ day work experience programme . The curriculum comprises English and Drama , Mathematics , French , Latin , History , Geography , Physics , Chemistry , Biology , Art , Music , Design Technology , Religious Education , Physical Education (P.E.) and Games and Personal , Social and Health Education (P.S.H.E.) . In the second year German is added and in Mathematics , students are divided based on their ability . The use of Information Technology is central to all teaching and is taught as a discrete subject in Years 7 and 8 . Boys usually take ten subjects for GCSE , English (Language and Literature) , Mathematics , a foreign language , all three separate sciences or Dual

Certificate Science , supplemented by three other subjects from those listed above .

In the sixth form , pupils study five AS @-@ level (the equivalent of half an A @-@ level qualification) subjects for one year , which may include General Studies and usually continue with three or four subjects to A @-@ level . A wide choice of subjects is offered at A @-@ level : English , French , German , Latin , Classical Civilisation , Art , Design and Technology , Music , Geography , History , Economics , Government and Politics , Business Studies , Mathematics , Further Mathematics , Physics , Chemistry , Biology , Religious Studies and P.E. Most combinations of subjects can be accommodated . All students participate in a games activity on a Wednesday afternoon .

The school year runs from September to July , split across three terms : the autumn term (September to December) , spring term (January to April) and the summer term (April to July) . Students receive two weeks off for Christmas and Easter , a six @-@ week summer break , and three " half term " breaks .

= = = Examination = = =

Until the establishment of the General Certificate of Education , exams were set once a year by an external examiner (s) appointed by the governors , who reported in writing on the general proficiency of pupils , as well as the condition of the school . A 1902 report by examiner Dr Wormell found that the curriculum was " sufficient to help those few capable of rising to something higher by providing a bridge between elementary school and grammar school " . He criticised the absence of German tuition and the fact that more than half the students came " feebly taught from country districts " . The headmaster would also submit a written report to the governors .

In 1951 , the school adopted the General Certificate of Education , but students were barred from taking any exams before the age of 16 , which meant that many students left school without any qualifications because of the sheer necessity of leaving school to contribute to household income . The system became more rational in time , but often pupils were taking O @-@ levels and A @-@ levels simultaneously . As of 2010 , the school offers GCSEs to students in the lower school , and AS / A @-@ levels to students in the sixth form . Under Rendall , exam pass rates at A @-@ level increased from 67 @. @ 5 percent in 1970 , peaking at 95 percent in 1984 before decreasing slightly to 92 percent in 1987 . O @-@ level / GCSE results have similarly improved , reaching a peak of 88 percent pass rate in 1978 . League tables published by the BBC based on 2008 A @-@ level results rank Judd as the fourth best school in Kent . According to the BBC , in 2009 A @-@ level students achieved an average of 999 @. @ 2 QCDA points , against a national average of 739 @. @ 1 and 100 percent of students achieved five or more grade C results (or equivalent) at GCSE , including Maths and English . In its league table of the 500 best state secondary schools in the United Kingdom , The Sunday Times ranked The Judd School 27th .

= = Extra @-@ curricular activities = =

School clubs and societies include various language clubs , sport clubs , musical activities , politics and debating societies , a Voluntary Service Unit , Young Enterprise and many others . Students may also participate in the Duke of Edinburgh 's Award Scheme . Now defunct school societies have included a Young Farmers Club , Jazz Society , Science Society , Stamp Club , Literary and Debating Society , and the League of Nations Union .

Extra @-@ curricular musical opportunities include : Choir , Junior Singers , Chamber Choir , Judd Brass , Big Bands , String Orchestra , Concert Band , Symphony Orchestra and Junior Orchestra ; students give up to 40 concerts per year . Instrumental lessons are available through the school , for which a charge is made . Organised drama at the school began at the latest in 1929 , with performances including Richard II and Julius Caesar . Despite the minimum of theatrical equipment , Taylor (1988) notes that " much has been achieved " and at times the headmaster himself took a leading role .

The school cadet corps , a national program now known as the Combined Cadet Force , was

formed towards the end of 1917 and 120 cadets were recruited within a month . The governors provided £ 25 towards their initial expenses , and volunteers contributed haversacks , water bottles , dummy rifles and trips to summer camp . Training initially took place on the Tonbridge School rifle range . By 1952 , the number of volunteer cadets had fallen to 90 . During the 1970s , numbers averaged about 150 cadets . The school 's Combined Cadet Force currently comprises both an Army and a Royal Air Force Section with a total establishment strength of 120 cadets , who meet on Friday afternoons following a full school day . Membership remains voluntary , and boys can join from Year Nine (aged 13 ? 14) .

= = = Sport = = =

At lower school level , there are regular games for " A " and " B " teams in most sports , so that many of the students have the chance to represent the school ; in Year Seven there are even " C " , " D " , " E " and " F " rugby matches from time to time . There is also a programme of inter @-@ house competitions , including one designed specifically for those who are not school team players . The main games are rugby football , cross @-@ country and basketball during the winter months , and cricket , tennis and athletics during the summer term .

The school adopted the rugby code of football in 1923 , at which time it was played on soccer pitches ; the first games against other schools were played during the 1925 ? 26 season , and rugby was played by all students by 1927 . As of 2010 , " A " and " B " rugby teams play against the likes of Tonbridge School , RGS High Wycombe , Whitgift School and local grammar schools . The biggest sporting rivalry in the Judd sporting calendar is the annual match against The Skinners ' School , played on the second Saturday of October , alternating between Southfields and the Yeomans pitches . In recent years crowd numbers have swelled to 1 @, @ 000 supporters on occasions . The fixture is notorious for generating noisy , passionate , support with fans from both sides interacting in a humorous and banterous manner . Boys are often rewarded for their efforts with international tours and rugby sevens is also played at the school . In the 2008 ? 09 season the under @-@ 15 rugby team advanced to the final of the national schools Daily Mail Cup at Twickenham on 1 April 2009 but lost 11 ? 34 to Millfield . Football had been played at the school since its foundation and in 1908 , despite the inadequacy of the school 's pitches , was the primary winter game . However , by 1925 rugby was the predominant winter sport , and three years later soccer balls were banned from the school .

Burgess (2000) notes that The Judd School has a " fine reputation for its cricket teams " , and as the primary summer game , the sport remains popular today . During the 1890s , the cricket balls used by the team were made in Tonbridge . The Judd School offers cricket academies from Year Eight (aged 12 ? 13) onwards , with training available all year round in the four indoor nets within the Sports Hall . In 2004 , the school 's cross country team became the first school in a decade to end the dominance of public schools Winchester College and St Albans School at the Knole run in Sevenoaks . The school cross country squad have an annual training camp in Lanzarote in December , which acts as both a reward for effort and a valuable warm @-@ weather training camp in preparation for January 's Knole Run . The school holds weekly matches against local schools as well as competing in the National Schools Cup at both junior and Intermediate level . During lunchtime and after school practice sessions for other athletics events , including the high jump , discuss and javelin , are offered for pupils of all ages . School teams compete in other sports such as basketball , tennis and hockey .

= = Property = =

= = = Stafford House = = =

Upon its foundation , when ? according to Green (1990) ? it was said to be a " temporary expedient " , the school was based at Stafford House , in East Street in the centre of Tonbridge .

Previously used by private tutor Isaac Fleming in 1878 , it was a building whose central urban position was , Taylor (1988) said , a " major asset , and possibly the only one " ; Headmaster Bryant " bore its numerous shortcomings , its bricked ambience and grasslessness " . Positioned in a narrow street and originally designed for 20 boarders , traffic noise , awkward arrangement and low pitch of the classrooms and the distance of the school from its playing fields made the building far from ideal . It underwent repairs and alterations to the value of £ 300 , carried out by a local builder ; several partition walls were knocked down to form larger rooms , although this still restricted the bench length in even the widest of the rooms to 9 @-@ foot (2 @.@ 7 m) , and 18 pupils . The floor of the main schoolroom was restored and lavatory closets and urinals were installed . Later , a carpentry shed was placed in the yard , and a " Mr Russell " was appointed as its first occupant in October 1889 . " Mr Beeching 's field " was used ? at what Taylor (1988) considered " an extortionate sum " ? for games , but it was unavailable for four months of the year when it was used to grow hay . Beeching ended this arrangement in April 1889 , at which time the school used the 5 @-@ acre (2 @.@ 0 ha) YMCA field , for £ 20 per year . In June of that year , a shed to house cricket equipment was constructed at the cost of £ 13 / 10s . It was soon decided that there was a need for more " wholesome " surroundings , and it was generally accepted that south Tonbridge would be more suitable for the development of a new school .

= = = Brook Street site = = =

After Bloodshotts field (the current location of Tonbridge Grammar School) was rejected as an inferior site , " Mr Deacon 's Field " in Haysden Lane (now Brook Street) was acquired from Sir Edmund Hardinge 's trustees for £ 240 per acre , a total of £ 2 @,@ 059 . At one point owned by Sir Andrew Judd , the site consisted of 8 acres (3 @.@ 2 ha) of land , which according to Taylor (1988) sloped " gently from the road to the rear of the site " . Plans , by Campbell Jones , were submitted to the headmaster in July 1883 ; they included a covered playground , red @-@ bricked buildings incorporating local sandstone , Broseley roof tiles and a small basement housing a boiler . The construction was carried out by Messrs Turners of Watford , and total construction costs were £ 8 @,@ 637 . Nearly two years later , on 27 April 1895 , the Foundation Stone was laid , at which time Lewis Boyd Sebastian , Master of The Skinners ' Company performed a small ceremony . Opened in March 1896 , the building featured an oak Neo @-@ Georgian fleche surmounting an Oregon pine hammer @-@ beamed roof . The principal entrance was carved by Messrs Lornie of London and featured shields bearing the coat of arms of Sir Andrew Judd and the company , the only architectural flourish allowed by the low budget .

In addition to the " schoolroom " , which was larger than the Town Public Hall , the building consisted of a dining hall (cum gymnasium) , the masters common room to the east and a block of six classrooms to the west . The headmaster 's house was completed at the same time as the main school building , and had five bedrooms wired with electric bells , and a bathroom plumbed with hot and cold water . In November 1920 , an organ was built at a cost of over £ 1 @,@ 000 , and placed in the schoolroom as a memorial to the old boys and masters who died in the First World War . A new gymnasium was constructed after a 1956 survey deemed its predecessor economically irreparable . Accompanied by the construction of three hard tennis courts , it was opened by Sir Benjamin Brodie in 1958 , but lacked adjoining changing rooms , washing facilities and office facilities for members of the physical education staff .

Now known as " Lawton 's " , 10 Brook Street was purchased during the early 1970s using funds provided by the Kent Education Committee , after whose chairman the building is now named . A £ 2 million classroom and technology building (the " Cohen Building ") , together with two new science laboratories , was opened in 1991 . A new music centre , financed by voluntary donations , was opened in 1995 and a schoolroom annexe followed in 1997 . The most recent developments are a library / classroom building in 2002 , a new sports hall in 2003 and an all @-@ weather pitch in 2006 . The Atwell Building , formerly known as the " Maths @-@ Geography Block " , opened in 2009 after suffering delays after the original building contractor went out of business . The school grounds have sufficient space for two rugby pitches and training grids in the winter months , or a

200 @-@ metre (660 ft) running track , and a cricket ground (with nets) for summer . There are also three asphalt tennis courts , an air rifle range used by the school 's Combined Cadet Force , and an open @-@ air swimming pool .

= = = Yeoman 's fields = = =

The " Yeoman 's fields " site was purchased after a government inspection in 1933 recommended the school seek more land . The site consists of 6 @.@ 8 acres (2 @.@ 8 ha) of level , dry land that requires little conditioning , making it ideal for the full @-@ sized rugby pitches , which came into regular use in 1935 . Previously part of meadow land termed the " Townlands " , it was purchased by the Kent Education Committee from the Town Wardens and soon equipped with hedges , lavatories and a pavilion . In 1939 , trenches were dug in the field in preparation for the Second World War .

On the 26 April 2016 , it was revealed that the " Yeoman 's fields " site had been sold to help fund a new set of playing fields , which will be situated near Lower Haysden Lane . The new playing fields will tackle the issue of increasing student numbers and provide four rugby pitches , a cricket square and artificial strip and car parking in the 26 acres of land . This has caused some controversy in the Tonbridge community as the proposed development will be situated in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty .

= = Notable former pupils = =

Former pupils notable for their military careers are Neville Duke , a World War Two fighter pilot ; Donald Hodge , one of the last surviving veterans of the First World War , and Terence Lewin , former Chief of the Defence Staff and Admiral of the Fleet . Sportsmen alumni include professional rugby player Martin Purdy and David Fulton , former captain of the Kent County Cricket Club . Other notable former students are Cecil Frank Powell , winner of a Nobel Prize in physics ; Humphrey Burton , former head of BBC Music ; Bernard Hailstone , a Royal portrait painter ; Ronald Ralph Williams , former Bishop of Leicester and Guy Hands , chief executive officer of Terra Firma Capital Partners . Tom Greatrex MP and Shadow Scotland Office Minister , who represented the constituency of Rutherglen & Hamilton West , attended Judd between 1986 and 1993 .