Title Picture - TrustNews February 1989



Norman Arch from 19th Century Photograph

This is taken from a 19th century photograph of the Norman arch purchased by Dr Milner when the 12th century Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen on Magdalen, now

Morn, Hill was finally demolished in 1778. Dr Milner had it erected as the entrance in St. Peter Street to the Chapel; it is now the North Porch of St. Peter's Church where it was moved in 1926.

A Personal View on Preservation - TrustNews February 1989

I am, like others who have been fortunate enough to live in beautiful places, both town and country, conservationist by inclination. But I also know, not least from my work, that we must always be ready to adapt and change. So what should we try to conserve and when does the force of change become dominant? I think I can only say that one should not be dogmatic. There is no particular merit in preserving old buildings if they have little distinction or function to serve. It must be our hope also to leave to subsequent generations new buildings which they will be proud to preserve as examples of good 20th century architecture. Nor should we feel that every blade of grass needs to be protected against every brick or foot of tarmac. Man has always created his own landscapes and motorways must be accepted even in chalk downland if their construction helps to preserve something even more important - human life.

What in my opinion needs most of all to be cherished is the sensitivity to judge what is fitting in the way we modify our environment. This is partly a matter of education, partly one of intuitive feeling; but above all it depends on a preparedness to see all sides of a development issue and to look for the balance between them.

The cover of the August Newsletter nicely illustrates the point. It was graced with Keith Leaman's elegant drawing of the Kingsgate Arch. Everyone must be aware of the topical significance of that choice of subject and I shall be returning to it in a moment.

But the picture also shows, on the right, the winter skeleton of the magnificent magnolia tree which presides over Stephan Hopkinson's cunningly designed garden in 2 St Swithun's Street; and on the left the harder outlines of the frontages of 78 and 79 Kingsgate Street.

There you have three areas in which the greatest sensitivity needs to be observed by the planner in balancing the demands of conservation and practical convenience. First, in making sure that trees and gardens and 'green' spaces continue to contribute to the beauty of Winchester as they have always done in the past. The Council is rightly protective of them and that is a heritage we must try not to diminish. Secondly, in reconciling old and new styles of architecture. Here I think we are learning. Much of the new building in central Winchester is a good deal more sympathetic than what was put up in the 1960's, and I am pleased that the College is able to set a good example, through the Culver Road development for instance.

But the greatest and most pressing problem concerns Winchester and its traffic. About the closing of the Kingsgate Arch I have little compunction. It has already suffered quite enough damage and I do not see that its removal from the traffic

circuit will cause great difficulties. But the barring of College Street is another matter and needs more extended consideration.

Winchester is but one of many mediaeval cities in this country which has had to come to terms with an increasing volume of motor vehicles for which its narrow streets are entirely unsuited. The original solution, arrived at over fifty years ago, was to keep the through traffic out by building a bypass. Environmental pressure groups - which are by no means an invention of the present generation - tried to minimize the defacing of the chalk down and the result was a compromise: the line of the bypass was to stay east of the city and west of St Catherine's Hill, but the carriageway was to be made less wide than originally planned.

In the longer term that decision was to contribute largely to the number of terrible accidents on the tight bends of the A33; but no one at the time could have foreseen the increase in the traffic it would have to carry, and for 25 years or so, it served its purpose well enough. As late as 1960 all 550 boys of Winchester College could happily troop across the bypass at 8 a.m. on their way to the ceremony of 'Morning Hills' without any serious worries.

Whether there was ever a more ambitious plan to put a ring road round the whole town - Chilbolton Avenue and Bereweeke Road being the vestigial remains - I do not know. The fact is that there never has been adequate provision for those trying to get from one side of the city to the other except north/south on the line of the present bypass. Considering that there are roads coming into the city from at least six other points of the compass, we should not be surprised at the chaos and congestion that result. The more crowded and dangerous the bypass becomes, the more drivers seek alternative routes through the city. There they have to compete with the vastly increased amount of local traffic, and so from time to time the whole place comes to a standstill.

It is reasonable and proper to say, 'We can't go on like this' especially as things are only likely to get worse the longer they are left. But since so many of the principles involved are in direct conflict, how on earth can we achieve a satisfactory balance?

I have no statistics at my elbow, nor access to previous studies as Ivo write this, so I must confine myself largely to generalities. But my feeling is that little will be achieved by a piecemeal approach -closing a street here, creating a one-way flow there. The plain fact is that there are far too many cars driving through the city of Winchester, and the place suffers grievously as a result. At the same time we have to recognize that we are a motorized generation and little but ill-will (and consequent frustration, bad driving and accidents) is caused by just making things harder for the motorist. What is therefore needed is a general plan, a comprehensive strategy which will, so far as possible, meet the complementary requirements of keeping the through traffic out of the city centre while providing proper ways round for it.

If decisions are taken on a pragmatic one-off basis you get the sort of controversy and dissatisfaction which the closure of College Street has aroused. As an original supporter of the proposal, I must state my interests. I lived for some years in 78 Kingsgate Street, at the junction of Kingsgate Street and College Street, and the first floor sitting room gave a Dress Circle view of large international coaches and

articulated lorries trying to negotiate the right angled bend between narrow streets. They could not but block the road, drive the pedestrians off the pavements, scrape and chip the brickwork of ancient buildings.

They should never have been allowed in that area, but so long as it was notionally part of a through route, nothing would keep them out - nor the commuting motorist taking a short cut to avoid the evils of Southgate Street and St. George's Street. Kingsgate Street had become a dangerous place for the families who lived in it and for the hundreds of boys who frequent it for two thirds of the year. I know that the number of actual recorded accidents to pedestrians was very small, but the near misses were almost a daily occurrence. Teenage boys are fortunately pretty nimble.

So it was clear to me that the school - its people and its buildings - would benefit significantly from College Street becoming a cul-de-sac and on those grounds I supported the Council's plan. (Alternative proposals to prevent, somehow, all parking in Kingsgate Street or make it one way, were wholly wide of the mark: the traffic would be faster and even more dangerous).

At the same time I will readily admit that it is a great inconvenience to me and all the others who live in this part of Winchester to have no access by road to Wharf Hill; and so it is for all those who live in Bar End, Highcliffe or out on the Alresford Road, and need to get south of the Cathedral. If this were a stark choice between motoring convenience and the safety of the residents and their houses, I would support the latter. But I would do so much more readily if I felt that steps were being taken to accommodate both. That really cannot be done just by diverting the traffic through the already overloaded City Centre; and if that is what is to happen, then the public opposition to the closure of College Street may reach such a pitch that the order has to be countermanded in a year or so. So I come back to my general point that only by coordinated planning can the proper concerns of the motorist and the conservationist be met. The closure of College Street achieves a highly desirable end in terms of preserving a human and architectural environment. But the motorist needs to be compensated for his loss too, and that can only be done by providing an alternative route. At the 1976 Motorway enquiry, the College advocated the opening up of the road linking Bar End with Garnier Road. We now do so again.

J F Sabben-Clare

Three Preservations Matters of Concern - TrustNews February 1989

1 Staple Gardens

In July last year, it was noticed that partial demolition of 1, Staple Gardens, a listed building, was in progress without planning permission. Representations by members of the Trust were made to the City Council and the work was stopped. 1 Staple Gardens, although possibly beyond economic repair, could have been rebuilt using the old materials. The fact that it has been allowed to decay over many years is an example of a process which the Trust views with growing apprehension: that of

allowing houses of character to fall into disrepair so that their inevitable fate becomes that of demolition, with or without City Council permission.

The Trust sees it as an important future role of the Winchester Preservation Trust to bring continuous pressure to bear on the City Council whenever such cases are seen to exist. Members of the Trust who know of any cases of this kind should write to the Secretary, Mrs Clarissa Paine, so that they can be brought to the attention of Council members.

Manor Farm, Pitt; Inquiry

A Public Inquiry was held at the Guildhall, Winchester, in November into the application by Leading Leisure PLC of Southampton, to build 30 luxury Fairway houses at Manor Farm, Pitt. The appellants claimed that the houses were necessary in order to make the golf course and hotel complex financially viable.

Winchester City Council refused planning permission for the 30 houses on the grounds that the application is contrary to the established planning policies for the Winchester Area as contained in the Local Plan and the South and Mid-Hants Structure Plans, and would be a clear breach of strategic countryside policies and set a very dangerous precedent for further developments.

Sarum Farm was mentioned several times, and it will be remembered that it was only this time last year that an Inquiry was held, when fortunately the Inspector turned Trafalgar House's appeal down.

Robert Cross, for the Winchester Preservation Trust, and Jennifer Ffennell, for the CPRE, spoke opposing the proposed development, as did Councillors Audrey Hobbs, Ann Bailey and Brian Collins, and five members of the public. Their arguments can be summarised as follows: supporting the Local Plan maintaining a buffer of open countryside between Winchester and neighbouring conurbations, thus preserving Winchester's landscape setting; not creating a precedent by allowing development to encroach therein; loss of amenity values; loss of ancient woodland; effects on wildlife; extra traffic on an already over-burdened road; and last, but no least, the enormous expense to the ratepayers of repeatedly defending Winchester's boundaries.

The Inspector's decision is expected in February/March 1989.

Sarum Farm Appeal

An Appeal has been lodged by Mr Wallington of Greenacres, into the refusal by Winchester City Council to allow outline planning permission for the erection of two detached dwellings, plus garages, on 0.6 hectares of land at Sarum Farm. Mr Wallington, who is the freehold owner, also owns the adjoining land.

There will be an Informal Hearing in 1989 - possibly in April or May -but a definate date has yet to be fixed as the Planning Department are overwhelmed by appeals.

Representations will be heard at the Informal Hearing by the Inspector, but the written evidence will be taken as read. In view of the importance of this site in the light of the Local Plan's policy of restraining development on Winchester's boundaries, it is **important** that objections to the proposed development are submitted **afresh** to the Department of the Environment, as soon as the date for the Hearing has been set.

A Short History of St Peter's Chapel - Now Milner Hall - TrustNews February 1989

The former St Peter's Chapel, now known as the Milner Hall, lies tucked away between St. Peter Street and Jewry Street. For more than three hundred years it was hidden from passing view by a heavy black door. This year the door was replaced by an elegant wrought iron gate through which the Hall stands framed by the arch. The plaque on the wall of 9 St Peter Street which, with its neighbours, 7 and 8, stands on the site of the first "St Peter's House", commemorates Rev John Milner, the eminent churchmman, scholar and historian, who built the Chapel in 1792. St. Peter's House was built by a Cavalier, Roger Corham, towards the end of the 17th century, possibly a little later than the date given on the plaque. He had previously owned the old Tudor House on the opposite side of what was then still called Fleshmonger Street. Known as "my lady West's" in the reign of Elizabeth I, it is now the Royal Hotel.

Corham at once installed a resident priest in his new house to serve the Roman Catholics of the Winchester district. This was without precedent in post-Reformation England. Priests were either "riding missionaries", taking the Mass and the Sacraments to Catholics scattered over great tracts of countryside, or chaplains living in the houses of the remaining Catholic gentry. Corham, whose grave may still be seen in the Catholic cemetery of St James' in Romsey Road, may be said to have founded the Roman Catholic parochial system in post Reformation England.

An upper room in "Peterhouse" was used for the celebration of Mass for over sixty years. Some time between 1736 and 1740, the parish priest of the day, Rev James Shaw, finding the Massroom inadequate for a growing congregation, converted the shed at the bottom of his garden into a makeshift chapel. His successor, Rev Patrick Savage, added a wing, supported on slender pillars, which ran the length of the East side, nearest the house. When John Milner took over the parish in 1779 it was his dilapidated shed which he inherited as his church. He described it as being 12 to 14 feet wide, 50 to 60 feet long and "exceeding low". He soon added a tribune, or gallery, at the North end, opposite the altar, installed an organ, said to have belonged to Handel, and started a choir.

In 1792 the Second Relief Act allowed Dissenters, legally, to build chapels, providing they had neither steeples nor bells. Bishop Douglass, Vicar Apostolic of the London District, visiting Winchester that year, declared the chapel unworthy of the congregation and the city. Milner immediately drew plans for a church which was "to imitate the models left us by our religious ancestors who applied themselves with such ardour and unrivalled success to the cultivation and perfection of ecclesiastical

architecture." He rejected the "modern style of building churches and chapels which are, in general, square chambers with sash windows.

His chosen architect was John Carter, the leading advocate of the Gothic or, as he termed it, the Pointed Style. "beyond all doubt he is the most conversant in this style of any man in the kingdom", wrote Milner to his Bishop. Building began on 26th March, 1792, the old "shed" in which so many had worshipped being demolished except for Milner's addition. Funds were low and the local workmen unused to such work.

Milner was to apologies for the defects this caused. The chief carpenter was John Lingard of St Thomas Street, whose son was destined to become the distinguished historian and theologian, Dr Lingard. The workmen's wage sheets are preserved in the Parish archives. They make fascinating reading: contractors' bills came to £913.18.1 and the total cost was £1,031.15s. Milner put in £250 of his own money. His friend and neighbour, William Meader, who also acted as Clerk of Works, contributed £600.

On 5th December, 1792, the Chapel, free of debt, was consecrated by Bishop Douglass. It was dedicated to Our Lady, St Peter, St Swithun and St Birinus, whose Feast Day it was. In the following April, the Chapel was, sadly, the centre of another historical event, a Requiem for the executed Louis of France. The Mass was attended not only by many of the French exiles who had sought refuge in the neighbourhood, but also by the Mayor and leading citizens of the City and County. A regimental band was in attendance and the crowds were so great that the ends of St Peter Street had to be blocked off. A bust of the dead King stood on a pedestal, wreathed in black. Not long after there was a similar Requiem for Queen Marie Antoinette. These must have been among the first Civic Masses in England since the days of James II. Milner preached a great funeral oration in the style of Bossuet, which was translated into French, and both the English and the French versions were published.

The Chapel was the first Roman Catholic church to be consecrated in England since the Reformation and it was the first church built in England in the Gothic style since the Middle Ages. In **The History of the Faith in Hampshire**, written in 1926, Archbishop King wrote, "Between them Milner and Carter had designed a church in the Gothic style in an age when that style was quite out of vogue and even ridiculed. When it was fresh and new it was, undoubtedly, one of the finest churches the Catholic body possessed". Milner brought to his "Beloved Chapel" all his learned appreciation of the past. He filled it with highly symbolic decoration, linked to the story of Christianity in this land from the earliest days or with profound theological teaching. The interior was French grey, the pillars straw coloured. There was rich glass and paintings by William Cave and his son James, executed on canvas in chiaroscuro, a technique taught them by Milner. Not only did Cave paint v. the pictures, he paid for them himself.

In his **History, Civil and Ecclesiastical and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester**, first published in 1798, Milner describes the Chapel in minute detail, illustrated with drawings by James Cave. The 1839 edition has a print by G S Shepherd which shows the interior in early Victorian days. Kenneth Clark, in **The**

Gothic Revival: An Essay in the History of Taste, says of the Chapel, "It is usually considered the first instance of Gothic applied to ecclesiastical architecture during the Revival, certainly the first chapel built in that style from what we may call Gothic motives." Woodward, in his **History of Winchester**, written in 1860, remarks that "Gothic ecclesiastical architecture has, of late, been so critically and minutely studied that what was, in Milner's day, a most praiseworthy attempt to follow the old models is now to be found far behind them." He added, "It was exceedingly elegant and even ornate when first built but much of the original ornamentation has now disappeared." This was something Milner himself had feared and foreseen.

Elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1790 for his efforts to study and revive Gothic, Milner had to turn away in 1803 to duties which were to leave him no time for such enthusiasms. On 22nd May of that year, he was consecrated Bishop in his own Chapel, the first such consecration in Winchester since that of Bishop White in 1557. Before leaving the city to become Vicar Apostolic of the Midlands, he left detailed instructions for the care and maintenance of St Peter's. He was worried about damp and suspect foundations. The gutters were to be cleaned out regularly lest they become "choaked" with "fatal results". He predicted that the pinnacles, parapets and doors "being made of deal will inevitably decay and crumble into dust if they are not frequently painted and the crevices filled with putty". His injunctions, it seems, were not heeded. In 1826, Peterhouse was demolished and replaced by the present block, 7, 8 and 9, the latter becoming the priests' house. To anyone who has seen the drawing which exists of Corham's house, this destruction must be a matter of everlasting regret. The Chapel was also in bad shape; in 1875 extensive repairs proved necessary. In the process even more of the original ornamentation was certainly lost. By the turn of the century, the Chapel was proving as inadequate as the room in Peterhouse had become over a century and a half before. Repairs were also becoming too costly. The future Archbishop, John Henry King, became parish priest in 1923 and within a year, the foundation stone of the present church had been laid. The new St Peter's was opened in 1926. The old Chapel was left unused until the 1950's when it was gutted and converted into the Parish Hall, the Milner Hall. Conservationists were dismayed, even outraged, but the alternative at that time was demolition.

In 1983, Canon Nicholas France came to Winchester as Parish Priest. Just as John Milner had done one hundred and ninety years before, he found a most dilapidated building at the bottom of the garden. By this time it had ceased even to be a hall and was in use as a warehouse. Like Milner, he recognised its immense significance. The first four years following Canon France's arrival saw the implementation of an ambitious programme of reordering and rebuilding. During work on the church, the old Chapel was once again used for the purpose for which it 'lad come into being and daily Mass was celebrated within its walls for the first time for over sixty years. It was the beginning of its resurgence. The restoration of the Chapel commenced in 1987. It was not the intention to restore it completely to its original condition as this would have left the parish with a building with very limited use. The plan was to achieve an intermediate stage, leaving scope for further restoration should it ever be considered that it should become St Peter's Chapel once again.

For the architect, James Lunn Rockliffe, of the Winchester partnership of Plincke, Learning and Browning and the builder, David Freeborn, it was a formidable

challenge. As the work progressed, Milner's dire warnings soon proved only too accurate. Damp rose everywhere. Roof timbers were rotten. New problems surfaced daily. But the challenge was met and overcome. Enough of the old vaulting ribs were found beneath the flat ceiling, put up in the 1950's, for a full size template to be made. Modern technology replaced the old wood and plaster with steel. The new vaulting was so constructed as to be independent of the old structure. The steelwork was brought in through the back of Jewry Street in the small hours of a Sunday morning and inserted through holes cut in the roof. The windows introduced into the formerly blank West wall in the 1950's were now filled in. Sadly, the paintings had not survived to go back on this wall. Nor had the stained glass, the last of which had found its way via a rubbish tip to the City Museum, where it joined the painted roof bosses. But when plaster was removed from the canopies of the windows on the Eastern side, sufficient fragments were discovered from which a talented and enthusiastic glazier, Mr Wright from Southampton, was able to create copies which glow with all the exuberance of Milner's glass.

The gallery at the North end was restored. Walls, pillars and vaulted ceiling were painted exactly as Milner had described them. New cherubs replaced their lost brethren and fibreglass replicas were substituted for the wooden emblems of St Peter on the exterior wall. It all took ten months, the time it took to build the Chapel in 1792. On 11th December, 1987, the hall was reopened and dedicated by the late Bishop Emery. Milner's successor, Archbishop Maurice Couve de Murville of Birmingham, delivered the address. Canon France wrote in the programme that "its reconstruction was an act of valuable conservation to preserve for the city one of its historical buildings".Winchester and St Peter's now possess a truly elegant and beautiful hall. It is a delight both to the eye and, as musicians will testify, to the ear. It is a worthy memorial to the illustrious priest who conceived it.

Peter P Bogan

Personal Note From Gill Graham - TrustNews February 1989

I want to express my sincere thanks, firstly to the Trust for its award of Hon Life Membership and generous gift, secondly to everyone who helped to make the party on 29th November such a success, and thirdly to all those members who contributed to a surprise gift which was presented to me at the party. Another surprise was a magnificent paper model, made by Andrew Rutter, of an Australian lyre bird.

Eleven years is a long time to be Secretary of a local amenity society (some may say too long!) but I very much enjoyed my stint with WPT and found many friends amongst its members. When Ron and I have a permanent address in Devon, I do hope that lots of you will come and see us.

Obituary - Dr George Swift - TrustNews February 1989

We were saddened to hear of the death, shortly before Christmas, orlon, George Swift. Until he decided to stand down in 1986, George was a member of the Council of the Trust and played a leading part in the establishment and running of the Winchester Heritage Centre. He became Honorary Manager soon after the Centre was opened to the public in 1983 and it was largely due to his enthusiasm and drive that an efficient team of voluntary Stewards was built up, which has played an essential part in its success. George gave a great deal of time to the Heritage Centre and was a tireless promoter of its interests, highly successful at recruiting both volunteers and members, and imbuing them with his own enthusiasm.

He had a distinguished professional career. In addition to his work as a general practitioner in Winchester, he played a leading part in the development of the Royal College of General Practitioners, of which he became Chairman in 1967, and in the organisation of postgraduate training for general practice. He was awarded an OBE in 1971.

George will be very much missed by us all and our sympathy goes out to his family.

D S Middleditch

Winchester Heritage Centre - TrustNews February 1989

Negotiations are continuing between the Trust and the City Council regarding the continued occupancy of the Centre and it is hoped that a satisfactory outcome will result early in 1989.

Although the Centre was closed to the public at the end of October - to reopen on 1st March , two very successful special two-day exhibitions were held in December, organised by the new Activities Group headed by Mrs Rosemary Smith. "West Hill Cemetery" attracted 75 visitors and 157 for "Winchester's Transport Past".

In spite of the screening of Upper Brook Street since building activities started, the Centre managed to attract 2,752 visitors during nine months of 1988. Both the permanent exhibition "Discover the City" and the audio-visual display "Winchester Heritage" have received uniformly complimentary remarks in the Visitors' Book.

Greater support by members of the Trust would enable the Management Committee to plan with confidence for an improved Heritage Centre in 1989. At the moment, less than 40 volunteers act as Stewards, which is insufficient to cover the requirements of the Centre at all times. The Hon Manager, Alan Cooke (Winchester 64292) would be pleased to hear from anyone who would be prepared to help for one, two or three sessions per month. He will arrange for adequate training for new Stewards.

Book Appeal: Second-hand books are urgently required so that the Heritage Centre can hold a sale in the Spring for its funds. Novels and any non-fiction, including paperbacks are welcome; out of date reference books, however, are not saleable. As the Centre will be closed until March, Alan Cooke can be contacted on the number given above for special delivery arrangements.

Urban Studies - TrustNews February 1989

This year has been a curious one for our Committee without the guiding hand of Frank Chippindale. All of us, one way or another, feel that he is still looking over our activities. I don't think any of us realised how strong an influence Frank's was as it was so subtly applied!

We have concentrated our efforts in two areas only for the last two meetings:

The potential of running a sponsored day exercise for school children on the built environment and involving architects, town planners, councillors, etc. We have since discovered that there are a number of similar environmental courses in this field, which we are at present researching.

The amalgamation of a slide library which is carrying on a project Frank Chippindale started. We have been disappointed at the response so far but still hope for more donated slides. We ourselves have decided to boost the collection by taking photographs of specific subject matter. A list of these is available from Mr H Sturges if any Trust member is interested in helping.

Programme - TrustNews February 1989

Monday 27th February 7.30p.m.
Illustrated Talk by William Kirby (consultant in art and design for the blind and partially-sighted)
on The needs of People with Visual Impairment in their Appreciation of Art, Architecture and the Built Environment, with Particular Reference to Winchester.
Of interest to anyone who wears glasses or who may need to do so in the future. Updated version of a Lunchtime Lecture which so fascinated the audience that we thought it ought to be repeated. Bill will bring along a collection of glasses which simulate various eye defects.
Milner Hall, St Peter Street.

Saturday 15th April 2.30p.m.
Walkabout led by Robin Freeman to view Owen Browne Carter's work in Winchester.
Meet on Jewry Street Library steps.
Limited numbers - book with Mrs Ann Jones, 17 Cripstead Lane, St Cross (Win 67048).
(Those who left their names after the talk are already listed).

Monday 24th April 8p.m.
Talk by Dr Frank Akerman of the Romsey and District Building Preservation Trust.
Milner Hall, St Peter Street.

Saturday 13th May 10.30a.m.
Walkabout lead by Dr Frank Akerman of the Romsey and District Building Preservation Trust,
visiting some of the projects with which they have been involved.
Coffee at St John's House. Meet Romsey Abbey.

Tuesday 20th June 6.00p.m.
Unusual Aspects of Winchester Cathedral - Another chance to participate in this popular tour of the roofs, tower, stair turrets, etc,
led by Mrs Corinne Bennett, MBE, BA(Arch)., RIBA, Architect to the Dean and Chapter.
Members only and number limited to 12.
Applications to Mrs Ann Jones, 17 Cripstead Lane, St Cross (Win 67048). Meet outside the south door.
Please wear sensible shoes and bring a torch. Cost £3, for Cathedral funds.

Future Newsletter contributions should be sent to The Editor, Mr Robert Cross, c/o The Heritage Centre, 52/54 Upper Brook Street, Winchester, 5023 8DG

Application for Membership - TrustNews February 1989

Life Member Single £40
Life Member Double £55
Ordinary Member Single £3
Family or Household £4
(2 adults + children under 21)

Corporate Member £8M
(for firms,societies,colleges etc)

Note: Higher rate subscriptions are always welcome

Name(s).....

Address.....

Signature.....Date.....

Please send cheque or banker's order to the Secretary, c/o Winchester Heritage Centre, 52/54 Upper Brook Street, Winchester, S023 8DG