Title Picture - TrustNews Summer 1999



No 11 The Close, Winchester

Chairman's Message - TrustNews Summer 1999

Our periodic Newsletters are opportunities to update you on the activities of the Trust. But I have a plea to make to the Membership. Communication should not be all one way. So please if you have views and concerns please write and let us know of them. That is very important.

Mrs. Margaret Salmon

It is with regret that I have to report the death of Margaret Salmon, who used to work in the Heritage Centre. Her obituary may be found in this Newsletter.

Resignation from the Council of the Trust

Antony Feltham-King has tendered his resignation from the Council of the Trust, and this I have reluctantly accepted. His practice is expanding and he found that his work load was preventing him from giving the amount of time to the Trust that he thought was needed. He has for sometime been an excellent and energetic Chairman of the Projects Committee and as such will be sadly missed. On your behalf I have thanked him for all his work for the Trust and for his wise counsel in our deliberations. He will continue to be a valued member of the Trust and we will welcome his renewed and active participation in our affairs when he is able to afford the time.

The Heritage Centre

The building work is nearly complete and we are planning to move the office back to 32 Upper Brook Street in the month of June. Hopefully the flats will be ready for letting then. We will have an office for the Trust of which we can be proud, and two flats which will produce an income for our work.

I am very grateful to the Treasurer and his long-suffering wife for allowing the Trust's Office to operate from their spare bedroom during the building work. Without their help we would have found it very difficult to run the day-to-day business of the Trust and its administration.

Morn Hill

Sadly the City Council saw fit to give consent to the application for the NTL teleport and the INTECH buildings. In spite of representations to the Minister and to the Government Office for the South East, the City Councils decision was upheld. Work on the site will continue well into 2001. The Trust's views on this are known to you. The Council see it as a statement of Winchester in the new millennium. So be it, and we can only hope that the development of this prominent site on the perimeter of Winchester will not become a 'wart on the face of an old friend'.

White's Field, St.Cross

Planning consent has now been given for the development of Worthy House for Prince's Mead School. This, for the moment, takes the pressure off the possible development of White's Field. We will be watching to see what will now happen to this piece of land on the edge of the water meadows.

Broadway & Friarsgate Development


Canon Street, 1999

The over-riding concern of the Trust is that the development, its architecture, the urban plan and the detailing of the open spaces should all be of the highest quality. Developers, in particular, are not known for employing good architects and planners, and when they do, design often becomes suppressed by other priorities. The Trust therefore believes that the Planning Department should have officers who have a high level of understanding of design and be able to bring forward solutions compatible with the character of the city and be able to confidently advise the Planning Committee. The Chief Planning Officer does not agree and considers that voluntary bodies such as the Architects Panel and the Preservation Trust should fulfil these roles.

However, the Trust is in a continuing dialogue with the Planning Department in an effort to persuade it to recommend the employment of a powerful design consultant to mastermind this development. The Trust is very apprehensive that the lack of such expertise will result in another 'Brooks Centre' or something much worse.

The Future of Winchester Study

The Trust is also very unhappy with the way in which the questionnaire, sent out with the 'Update' document, was framed. The City Council is to be praised for forward planning and for involving the residents and the introductory text is wise and even¬handed, but the questions seem simplistic and are incapable of being answered without qualification.

The Trust has had published a letter in the Hampshire Chronicle (16.4.99) on the subject. A letter has also been sent to the Chief Planning Officer, with copies to all Councillors.

The fear is that there may be a hidden agenda, and that the Council and the Planning Officers have already decided the basic policy and hope to get the answers they want by asking leading questions. We hope that this is not so. The document also gives the impression that if the city does not expand, it will die; but no proof is offered for this hypothesis. The Trust is confident that the citizens of Winchester do

not want their historic and unique city to become another Basingstoke. Big city facilities, for those who want them, are already available a short journey away.

We await a reply from the Planning Department in this matter. In the meantime we would ask the Membership to voice their views and concerns to their Ward and County Councillors and to air them in our local papers. This and the Broadway & Friarsgate development are so important. If the wrong turnings are taken, the character of our city may be damaged beyond repair.

'Winchester City and its Setting'

The consultants report on 'Winchester City and its Setting' has now been published. The report was commissioned by Hampshire County Council, Winchester City Council, The Hampshire Gardens Trust, The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust and the Winchester Preservation Trust. All these organisations were funding partners, but the main source of finance was The Countryside Commission. It is a most interesting and readable document and its findings will be of great value to planners for years to come.

It is available for inspection at the Local Studies Section at the Lending Library in Jewry Street Library. Two copies are available for borrowing from The Heritage Centre. A few copies are also available for sale at the price of £20.00: postage & packing extra; the cost will depend on destination.

R.B.Merton, Chairman

STOP PRESS

PLEASE NOTE
our change of address:
32 Upper Brook Street

Summer walks

The programme was published in the last edition of the Newsletter. This year we have decided to increase the events 10 to 12 due to great popularity.

The Presidents Garden

Our President and Lady Ramsbotham have kindly agreed to open their garden to Members on Friday 3rd September;5.30pm to 8.00pm.

AGM

Monday 1st November; time and place to be confirmed. Sir Richard Rogers will give a talk on urban space

I hope to meet many of you at these events and on other occasions during the year.

RM

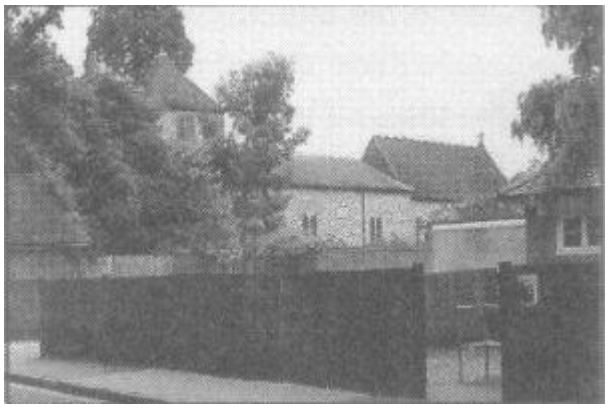
Development Control Committee - TrustNews Summer 1999

Spring is in the air and it seems that many of Winchester's schools are "bustin' out all over" into great activity.



Pilgrim's School's successful planning application
to enclose this space

Furthest along the line are **Pilgrims School's** plans for a 3-storey classroom block and a new drama hall, which have just been given planning permission. The new block forms the final side of what will become a courtyard behind the school's Grade I Listed Building and to some extent echoes the style of the recent previous addition, the Stancliffe building to the north; the drama hall is a separate structure and tucks into one corner of the courtyard. The new development should fit well into its surroundings and will be a considerable asset to the school's facilities.



Culver Road, a new extension between the Music School
and St Michael's Passage

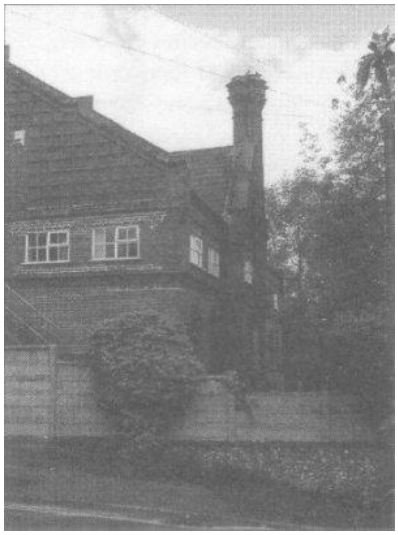
Winchester College has commissioned an exciting new extension to its **Music School in Culver Road**, primarily to provide additional practise rooms and a lift giving disabled access to the upper floors of both buildings. Built in the modern idiom, the three 3-storey 'pavilions' step back from the road towards St Michael's

Passage, a siting that breaks up the mass of the building in a way that not only allows most of the existing trees on the boundary to be retained, but should also reduce its impact on the street scene and allow a satisfactory relationship with the smaller scale of the church and residential properties further north in Culver Road.

St Swithun's School has a proposal going through the planning system for a new assembly hall / performing arts centre on the north side of their building complex. It was not possible to judge from the plans presented in the application what the building would actually look like because very few details were given about detailing and materials, and one elevation was shown completely screened by trees. Admittedly this is probably how it would be seen at present, but trees have been known to die or be blown down in gales, so whatever the prevailing conditions may be, the appearance of this north elevation is important, and the Trust is objecting until more satisfactory details have been provided.

Also in the planning pipeline, but at the time of writing unseen by either of the Trust's panels, is a sports hall with community facilities at the **Westgate School, Cheriton Road**, and if this is up to the Hampshire County Council's usual standard of school design, this could be an interesting new building.

Prince's Mead School has just been given permission to change the use of Worthy Park House from offices to a school, despite many local objections. The school failed to acquire this property when Currys moved out some years ago, and we hope that after all their ensuing trials and tribulations to find larger premises they can now look forward to a more settled and comfortable future. This will certainly not be the prospect for their current site on the corner of **Edgar Road and Lansdowne Road**, now in the process of being sold. In 1996 permission was given for the conversion of the original house into two dwellings and the demolition of the later classroom buildings, together with two new detached houses and garages facing onto Lansdowne Road. At present the indications are that possible purchasers will be seeking a more dense development that involves the demolition of the existing house, which is something the Trust would fight with great vigour, as has been done in the past over other proposed demolitions in this vulnerable Victorian conservation area.



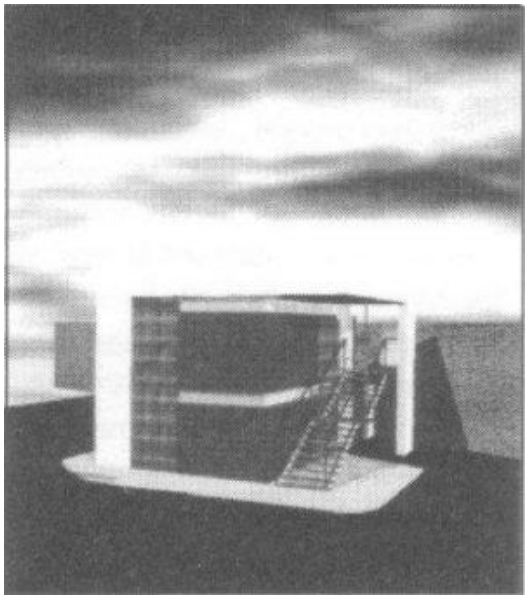
Corner of Sarum and Greenhill Road
-Sarum Court proposed to be demolished

Another demolition we are fighting is the one proposed at **Sarum Court** on the corner of **Sarum and Greenhill Roads**. The outline planning application mentioned in our recent Annual Report has been withdrawn, to be replaced by one for eight houses instead of nine. As before, it is proposed to demolish the present unusual 100-year old building, with its fine terracotta detailing and decorative brickwork, to make way for the new development. The unimaginative layout of this again fails to address its corner position, and we are continuing to object to both the proposed demolition and its replacement.

Work is progressing at great speed under the enormous crane on the **Queen's Court site** on the upper level of Peninsula Barracks, where the walls will soon be visible over the surrounding high fence.

Bereweeke House a revised scheme for 12 flats instead of the 16 originally proposed will shortly be going through the planning process. The architects have given the Trust a preview of the new design; this is a great improvement on the previous one, as is the reduced size of the building.

The architects also gave us a preview of a scheme for the site of **Abbotts Barton House, Worthy Road**, where it is proposed the original house should be demolished to make way for a nursing home and a small block of flats for the elderly; the present barren expanse of parking spaces for the offices currently using the premises will be replaced by soft landscaping and a reduced parking requirement. The house stands alone, surrounded by modern housing, and its interior has been considerably knocked around during its conversion for use as offices. Consequently, while its demolition is to be regretted, the original house is neither as unique as Sarum Court nor as essential to the character of its neighbourhood as the Prince's Mead building, and the Trust is unlikely to object to its demolition. We will however be asking that, rather than being destroyed during demolition, any interesting features should be recorded and salvaged. These include an oak staircase and the black and white marble floor in the hallway, both of which are known to have come from the long-gone Eastgate House, later known as Mildmay House, and an ornate carved marble fireplace of unknown origin.



Design for 2-storey public lavatory block
behind Jewry Street Library

Plans for a 2-storey public lavatory block in the carpark behind the **Library, Jewry Street** have also been seen. Its functional yet pleasing design incorporates the new electricity sub-station for the Theatre Royal, and access to Staple Gardens will also be provided via an external staircase to the second floor. Its somewhat strange location is to allow for its integration into any future development planned for the area, as was recently discussed in the local papers, as well as avoiding damaging historical underground features - there must be very few who could have guessed in the 1940s that two air raid shelters and their associated tunnels would eventually be considered as being of archaeological interest!

Shione Carden

Chippindale Venture and Workshop Programme - TrustNews Summer 1999

Following last newsletter's programme the workshop at Olivers Battery School will culminate in a presentation day on 14th July at 2 pm.

The 7 weeks project is based on ideas for a common room for their own school.

The 'Winchester Project' at King Alfred College - TrustNews Summer 1999

Studies of 'Barclays Bank' and 'No. 11 The Close' by J M Cooper & Dr M R May.

Last year's Summer Walks Programme included a talk by King Alfred's College Lecturer and author Tom Beaumont-James and two of his PhD Students.

The two following case studies grew out of the ‘Winchester Project’ research in progress, presented by Justine Cooper and Mike May during this tour.

The 'Winchester Project' is investigating property histories in Winchester post-1550. The Project archive consists of a diverse range of sources to present as complete a property history as possible. These source archives include the census, city leases, historic and OS maps, photographs, plans, poor rate books, probate inventories, and trade directories, to name some of the largest collections. For information on earlier sites in Winchester, the medieval period has been researched by Derek Keene in his ground-breaking *Survey of Medieval Winchester*.

Barclays Bank


The George Hotel, photograph 1910 by Firth

The study of the early history of the site of Barclays Bank relies on Keene's research, which indicates that site use as an inn dates back to the early fifteenth century, when an inn known as Le George emerged from a property amalgamation by Mark le Fayre. It was probably constructed in 1412, around a courtyard with gates to north and south for carriage traffic, an arrangement which was to continue for most of the property's innkeeping history. Leased for a term of from 16 to 40 years by the city Corporation from 1442 and throughout the sixteenth century, some lessees included Thomas Erige (1560), David Ellis (1570), Edith Ellis (1584), Christopher Genens (1585) and William Burton (1600). (Keene 1985, T35-9 p. 482-3).

By 1550 the inn was enlarged to the east. It was rebuilt in 1769 by James Dibsdale on the site of the medieval inn, when the courtyard arrangement of ranges was replaced and replicated in the construction of a three storey brick property with a tiled roof and with an attic built over several cellars. Stoneware mugs inscribed James Dibsdale 1769 have been uncovered on the site, providing corroboratory evidence of his occupancy. At this time the inn was considered one of the foremost inns/hotels of the city by contemporaries, and attracted guests from the upper reaches of society. It fulfilled a variety of functions; acting as a posting house and a venue for public events, and running a horse-drawn carriage service to meet trains into the city after the coming of the railway to the west of the city in the 1840s.. In 1846 Henry White, previously the hotel's head waiter, became the new proprietor of the George Hotel. Upon White's death, his wife took over the running of the hotel, but was not successful and the hotel was leased to Mr W. E. Palmer until he failed also,

and the property was then let to Mr R. E. Gudgeon. Gudgeon spent a great deal modernising the hotel from 1889; he covered the courtyard and built a large winter garden, which acted as the reception and lounge for the hotel, (see figure 1). Gudgeon also built new stables, covered the stable yard and constructed shops to the west of the yard. The site's use as a premier inn and hotel subsided and by 1939, it had closed, never to function in this capacity again. The property was purchased by 1939 by the Ministry of Transport and was leased to the Agricultural Ministry during the war to be used as headquarters for the Hampshire Agricultural Committee, and for some of the evacuated Bank of England staff.



Advertisment for George Hotel
in Winchester & District Directory 1932

In 1956 when the property was demolished and the site cleared, excavation began. Archaeologists uncovered remains of the medieval inn and indicated that ironworking was carried out on the site in the early sixteenth century. Other finds correlate with the long-spanning use of the site as an inn and include sherds from wine glasses, bottles, tobacco pipes, bone brushes, jugs, and from what may have been a Chinese porcelain service used in the hotel in the eighteenth century. (Archaeological finds evidence from Winchester SMR, Hyde Resources Centre). After excavation, part of the site was taken into Jewry Street under a street widening scheme, and Barclays Bank was constructed on the remaining site by W. Curtis Green by 1959, a function it has continued to present day.

Undoubtedly the best documented private houses in Winchester are those situated in the cathedral close. The Wainscot Book (the chapter's record of payments made on the death of a canon for the transfer to the new occupant of the fixed wainscot panelling which decorated the principal rooms of these houses) contains a lists of names helpful in tracing of successive occupants of the Close from as far back as 1660 to the early nineteenth century. Here we will concentrate on one property, focusing on a narrow time period to examine the rich architectural information available. In terms of its place in the development of domestic architecture in post-Restoration Winchester, 11 The Close must be seen as one of the most important houses in the city.

11 The Close



11 The Close, - rear elevation

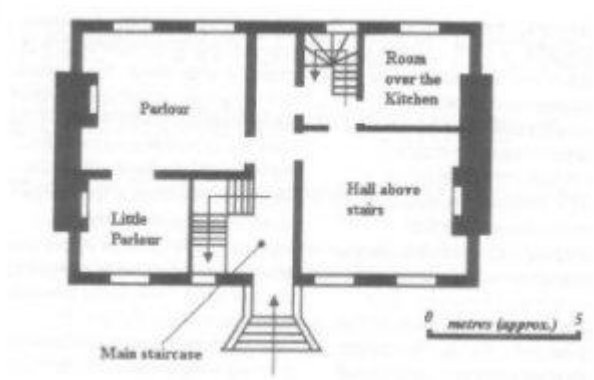
The existing house at 11, The Close was built soon after the Restoration of 1660, most probably between 1662 and 1663 (Crook 1984 p. 119). Unlike the contemporaneous semi-detached residences in nearby Dome Alley, 11, The Close stands alone. It is set back from the area that had formerly been the great cloister of the cathedral priory, within its own court or garden.

The east front of the house above basement level has clearly been refaced at some stage. The western face to the rear provides a glimpse of the original appearance of the residence as built in the early 1660s. The middle of the five windows on the entrance level has a raised brick surround typical of the artisan mannerist style. The four other windows on the entrance level are surmounted by brick arches with carved key-stones. The spaces beneath these arches may very well originally have contained additional carved stonework. There is also some evidence to suggest that the brick surrounds to the basement level windows to the rear of the property were carved. The overall effect would have been typical of artisan mannerism and certainly rather more decorative than the plain and regular brickwork now seen at the front of the house. It seems clear that the relative exuberance exhibited in the surviving details on the rear of the house was less fashionable by the early eighteenth century when a more sober and restrained brick frontage was built to replace the original.

It is possible to establish the original plan of the entrance level of this residence (see figure 2) Of particular importance are the hall above stairs, the little parlour and the

great parlour. The fourth room on this storey cannot be named with any certainty but it may have been what is described in Walter Darell's inventory as the room over the kitchen. Walter Darell was the first occupant of the house from 1662 until his death in 1684 (HRO B25/2).

The house was designed with a *piano nobile* and access to the entrance level is therefore via a short flight of steps into a space containing the principal of two sets of stairs. The seventeenth century staircase has survived in its original location (Pevsner 1967 p. 690). The workmanship evident in this wooden structure, and in particular the intricate carved scrolls, is of the highest quality. From this transitional space there is access to the hall, described as the hall above stairs in Darell's inventory, the dining-parlour and the back-stairs. The little parlour was accessed only by way of the dining-parlour. The little parlour therefore afforded the most privacy of all the reception spaces on this storey of the house.



Entrance level plan of 11, The Close

All four entrance level rooms contained hearths, as the plan shows. Fire irons are mentioned in each of these spaces in Darell's inventory. The hall, which is described in Darell's inventory as the hall above stairs, had seating accommodation for five on leather chairs, was heated by a single hearth, and was decorated with a set of pictures and three brass sconces. The room called the parlour by Walter Darell's appraisers and described by Crook as the dining-parlour was the most lavishly furnished and decorated of the four entrance level spaces. This is evident from the pairs of curtains at the windows, the turkey-work couch, nineteen chairs, six cushions, the Spanish tables and turkey-work carpets.

Opening off the principal parlour, Darell's little parlour at the time of his occupation was furnished in a subtly different manner. Where the fire irons in the parlour were embellished with brass, those in the little parlour were made simply of iron. Only eight chairs and two stools provide seating in this smaller space. The emphasis in the little parlour was on comfort, but without the element of display so evident in the great parlour. The inventory evidence does not necessarily support the theory that the latter was a space for formal dining, but it does indicate that it was Darell's main reception area for the entertainment of guests. The little parlour on the other hand was the occupant's withdrawing room. This was a more private and inaccessible space, and it was furnished accordingly. It was comfortable but not ostentatiously so. It is probable that the great parlour also served as the focus for the performance of

the public duties which Darell performed as archdeacon of Winchester. It is by no means unlikely that the archdeaconry court could have met at 11, The Close.

The function of the hall, recorded as the hall above stairs by Darell's appraisers, is less easily determined. The dining room (or main parlour), the little parlour and the hall were all fitted out with wooden panelling and architrave work. Each provided seating accommodation, but of a different type in each case, presumably intended to be used by different groups of people, or at least by the same people for different activities. Space was used in this instance to divide functions and activities and at the same time to segregate groups of people.

Most obviously segregated were those engaged in menial domestic tasks. These were relegated to a basement storey. The ground-floor plan of 11, The Close shows clearly that the house's service spaces were not on the entrance level. The back-stairs, for example, can be seen on the plan to have been tucked away at the back of the house, separated from the principal reception spaces. Separation of menial domestic activities from reception spaces was not a particularly novel phenomenon in the second half of the seventeenth century. Indeed the most recent analysis of Winchester probate inventory evidence has shown it to have been one of the principal developments in the use of domestic space in this period (May 1998). The adoption of a piano nobile was certainly unprecedented in Winchester before the construction of 11, The Close. One of the earliest English examples of such an arrangement was at Coleshill, a much larger residence which was built merely a decade earlier than 11, The Close. To find a house of this form in Winchester at such an early date is truly remarkable. This innovation is undoubtedly a reflection of Darell's special status as the Archdeacon of Winchester. The separation of social from service activities was achieved not on one level of the house, as in Dome Alley, but by putting these two spheres of domestic life on wholly separate storeys. The house first occupied by Walter Darell was indeed fit for an Archdeacon and it stands up to comparison with some of the most fashionable houses in the land.

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City or Suburbs That is the Question - TrustNews Summer 1999

For the first time since the post War period of reconstruction, we have a government which, as a matter of policy, is promoting the rebuilding of cities. This shift in attitudes may not appear very significant but if the intention is really to build or rebuild cities then it would require a fundamental reversal of the assumed values of 'city and country' which says that cities, except old cities and Garden Cities, are bad, and country, as in the English Village model for housing development, is good.

This question was raised in Winchester by the recent conference [October 1998] titled 'Urban Living: putting the heart back into our towns and cities', organised by Hampshire County Council, Southampton and Portsmouth City Councils, and two of the largest volume house builders, Alfred McAlpine and Bellway Urban Renewal.

John Gummer, giving the keynote address, spoke passionately about cities as the place of choice in which to live and as the model to which we should aspire for building communities for the, probably, 5 million new households which will be needed by the beginning of the next century. Referring to Continental Europe, he spoke of societies which are proud to be city dwellers and have, since the end of WW2, progressively developed the art of making good cities. Yes they have made mistakes, but they have not abandoned the ambition just because it wasn't perfect at the first attempt. He knew what he meant by city. It wasn't a matter of size or density, or even its visual character but essentially the substance of a city exists in that very particular physical form, developed specifically to enable the delicate balance of public and private worlds to gain by their close proximity, and thus provide the proper environment for a civilised society. City means just that, civilised. And it is very different from even a dense and active suburb.

There is a real difference between the two conditions, not revealed in how they look but crucial to how they work. The difference between city and suburb is significant. The essence of city is in the idea, it is the reason for coming together, for creating the social space which is the public realm, and public institutions. The suburbs are peripheral, not fully engaged because the intention is to escape from the public into domestic privacy. The modern housing estate is developed from the search for a world modelled on individuality and that in turn is a fantasy modelled on the English country house and its landscape. It is often said that English cities are not really cities but collections of "Villages" and "Suburbs". This may well be a more accurate description of what we have, what has accrued over time, but it is a concept based on what places 'look like' rather than what they are, in terms of real life. It is no surprise therefore to find that, when used as a model, the result is a reproduction of mainly visual characteristics, a stage set, like Poundbury. Even the more serious reference to the village as part of the new town concept was little more than a gesture because it could never be a viable social or economic unit.

The serious proposal is that to provide a civilised environment for the 4 or 5 million new households to be formed and many existing ones needing to be re-built in one of the most densely populated areas of Europe, cities, have to become the place of

choice to live in - not the place to escape from. They were so once and can be again. But the catch is they have to be very good cities.

Making good cities is something England is not very familiar with. We know what 'good cities' look like from our foreign holidays but that is just a romantic dream to be remembered through the photo album. We also know of 'good cities' in these islands but this is because they derive their value and prestige from being old and well preserved examples of another age. Neither examples are very useful as models for building new.

Evidence of a turn towards the light of the 'good city' is, in fact, hard to find, if it is there at all. At the same conference at which John Gummer's passion fired the audience of hard bitten, local government officers and developers to maybe raise half an eye above the defensive trench of everyday planning, the examples presented were, in every sense, suburban. The fact that some were four storey apartment blocks with 'classical' references and no front gardens doesn't alter the fact that they contribute nothing to the space or sociability of the public realm, nor the culture or quality of city life - and that was the best example. In fact so many examples presented as 'a major contribution to urban renewal' are merely old style spec. housing put closer together and nearer the street.

Government policy has at least instigated some research, a rare thing in the area of urban design, which has been considered by the Government Task Force, under Lord Rogers. This could be a turning point in the culture of English society, a return to the ideal of the City and away from the unattainable rural idyll which in reality is so often nothing more than a 'Brookside Close' housing estate. I hope it really is a new beginning, a start on the long haul towards re¬learning what a good city could be, but more importantly a serious commitment to the difficult task of how to make a good city for the beginning of the 21st century. And that includes Winchester.

Ray Attfield

Organisation - TrustNews Summer 1999

Winchester Preservation Trust....cares for the character of the City
The Heritage Centre,
32 Upper Brook Street,
Winchester, S023 8DG
Tel: 01962 851664

President: The Hon Sir Peter Ramsbotham GCMG, GCVO, DL

Vice President: Sir Hugh Casson KCDV KA RIBA FSIA

Chairman: Robin Merton Esq.

Deputy Chairman: Michael Carden AADip, RIBA

Hon Treasurer: Ian Fothergill Grant RN (retd)

Secretary: Rolly Thomas
(Including Membership)

(Full details of officers and committees of the Trust, with a list of members are published each year in the Annual Report).

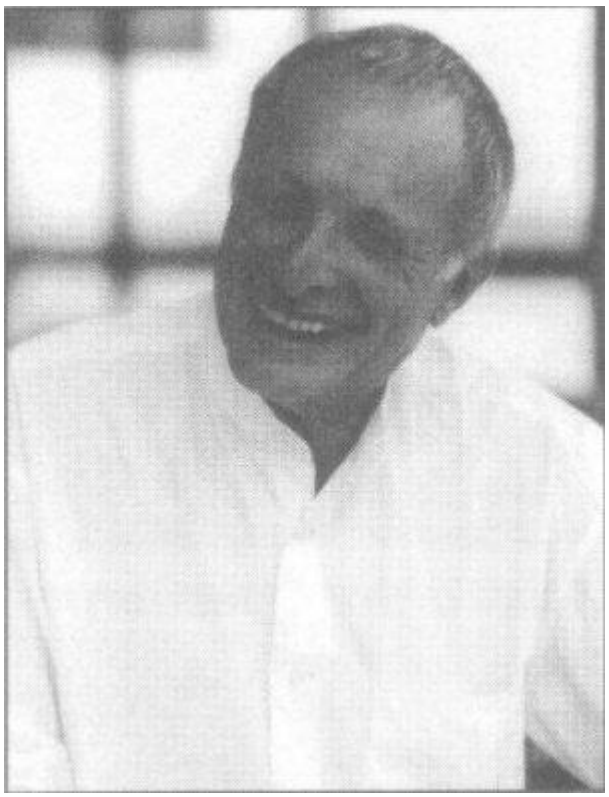
Newsletter Editor: Margrit Waldron

If anyone has any comments on issues in this newsletter or suggestions for future ones, please write to the Editor at The Heritage Centre. The Copy date for the next newsletter is **4th December 1999**

Richard Rogers - TrustNews Summer 1999

An introduction to the speaker at this year's AGM:

The Lord Rogers of Riverside



Lord Rogers photo by Dan Stevens

Richard Rogers was born in Florence, Italy in 1933. He received a diploma in Architecture from the Architectural Association in London, and a Masters from Yale University USA. Best known for his pioneering buildings with Norman Foster, Renzo Piano and since 1978 with his colleagues at the Richard Rogers Partnership, now some 100 strong, he has maintained a lifelong commitment to the relationship

between architecture, the environment, culture and society. In parallel to his prime activity as an architect and urban designer he has been closely involved in the UK's major arts and public organisations. He was Chairman of the Tate Gallery from 1981 to 1989, Deputy Chairman of the Arts Council of England from 1994 to 1997 and is Chairman of the Architecture Foundation, The National Tenants Resource Centre and the Government Urban Task Force. The first architect to be invited to give the BBC Reith Lectures in 1995, 'Cities for a Small Planet', Rogers argued for a more equitable and sustainable approach to the built environment, placing the design of cities at the heart of the public and political agenda. He addresses some of the environmental and social problems of today's cities and discusses ways in which architects and planners can act together to curb the disintegration of urban life and enhance sustainability.

In 1971, Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano were the winners of an international competition for the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, a museum, library and information centre. Is was proposed that over half the site area be given over to a public piazza. The building has been visited by over 100 million people since its completion in 1976.

The Richard Rogers Partnership, formed in 1977, has been responsible for award-winning public and private buildings in Europe, Asia and the USA, including Lloyd's of London (London, 1978), the Kabucki-Cho Tower (Tokyo, 1993) and Channel 4 Headquarters (London, 1994), the European Court of Human Rights (Strasbourg, 1995) and Law Courts in Bordeaux (1998). His work is based on the use of appropriate technologies to reduce energy consumption, maximise social potential and respond to changing patterns of use and activity.

The commitment to the public realm and sustainable design underpins a series of urban masterplans in cities around the world. These include the masterplan for Pu dong Financial District in Shanghai, the radical ecological proposals for ParcBIT in Majorca and visionary plans for the centre of London, originally exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1986.

Richard Rogers has published and lectured widely. He has received numerous international awards, including the RIBA Royal Gold Medal (1985), the Chevalier de l'Ordre National de la Legion 'd'Honneur (1986) and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation Medal In Architecture (1999). He is the author of 'A Modern View', 'A New London' and 'Cities for a Small Planet'. In 1991 he was knighted by Her Majesty the Queen for his contributions to architecture and was made a life peer in 1996.

Richard Rogers Partnership

The practice has built a wide range of projects from low cost industrial units to prestige headquarters buildings; from highly technical laboratories to sensitive landscape proposals; from Cultural Centres to speculative office developments and from airport planning to restoration of historic monuments. As much as 50% of commissions are for projects abroad in Germany, France, the Far East and the USA and almost a third of the work is for commercial developers.

The practice's reputation for thorough analysis and innovative problem solving has been gained through often exhaustive consideration of each project from first principles. Lloyds of London required a building which would be capable of leading a then expanding insurance market into the 2 1 st century. A range of options were presented and rigorously debated with the client at regular meetings, until the final solution to the specific demands of the brief was agreed. A strategy was adopted which allowed the market place to expand and contract according to the unpredictable market forces, the same space accommodating 8 times as many people when performing as a market as when converted to normal office space.

The Bordeaux scheme provided an opportunity to preserve and enhance a sensitive historic setting. Other work with historic buildings includes the award-winning conversion and restoration of Billingsgate Fish Market in the City of London, and most recently the dramatic development of the site at 71 Fenchurch Street - new headquarters for Lloyds Register of Shipping - involving the sensitive conservation of a fine Edwardian structure allied to the dramatic form of an elegant new office block.

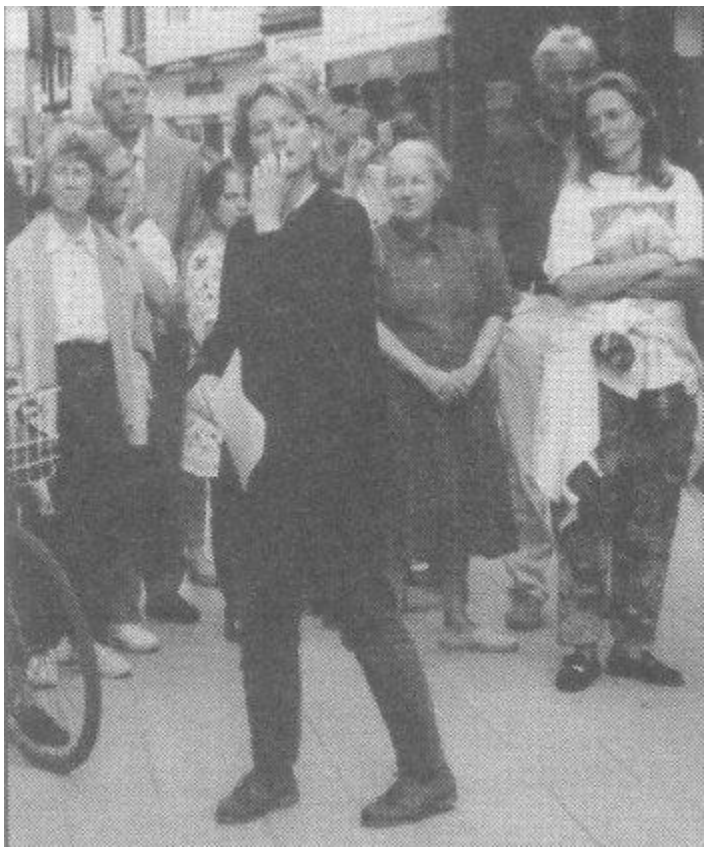
A keen interest in the regeneration of the urban landscape has informed many masterplanning projects. In Berlin the practice produced a masterplan for Potsdamer Platz and is now designing three blocks on the adopted masterplan by Renzo Piano for the site owned by Daimler Benz. In London, the practice is master-planning and redeveloping the Greenwich Peninsula for English Partnerships and is also responsible for the design of the Millennium Dome.

Summer Walks 1999 - TrustNews Summer 1999

3rd June	**Winchester's Ancient Trees**	**Liz Ford** Landscape Architect
10th June	**City Railings**	**James Webb** Hampshire County Historic Buildings Officer
17th June	**Feeling & Appreciating Trees**	**Andrew Rutter AADip MRTRPI** Retired City Conversation Officer
24th June	**Commerative Sculpture**	**Richard Baker DipArch RIBA MRTPI** Landscape Design Eastleigh Borough Council
1st July	**Owen Carter's Winchester** Meet at Jewry Street Library	**Robin Freeman** Local Studies Librarian Hampshire County Library, Jewry Street
8th July	**St Giles Hill**	**Graeme Stevenson DipArch RIBA FRSA** Architect
15th July	**The Itchen Navigation** Meet at City Tourist Office, Guildhall	**Barbara Hall** City Guide & Lecturer

22nd July	**St Cross Hospital & Chapel** Meet at Porters Lodge, St Cross Hospital	**Michael Carden AADip RIBA** Architect and Trust Vice Chairman
29th July	**Winchester College** (Porter's Lodge, College Street)	**Patrick Maclure** Director, Friends of Winchester College
5th August	**Victorian Winchester** Meet at the Porters' Lodge, College Street	**Michael Morris** Retired Architect and Victorian Society Member
12th August	**The Search for Alfred: Hyde Abbey Church Latest Excavations**	**Graeme Scobie** Archaeologist City Museum Service Hyde Historic Resource Centre
19th August	**Hyde Through History**	**Nick McPherson** Architect, Illustrator and Trust Walks Organiser

WALKS



Summer Walk 1998

Following the success of last year's TEN Summer Walks, this year we have decided to increase the number to TWELVE.

The first of these will take place on Thursday June 3rd with the subsequent eleven on Thursday evenings. Generally speaking we will meet at the HERITAGE CENTRE in Upper Brook Street at 6.30 pm. Contribution: £1 please.

Nick McPherson WPT Walks Organiser

Obituary - TrustNews Summer 1999

Margaret Salmon 1909 - 1999

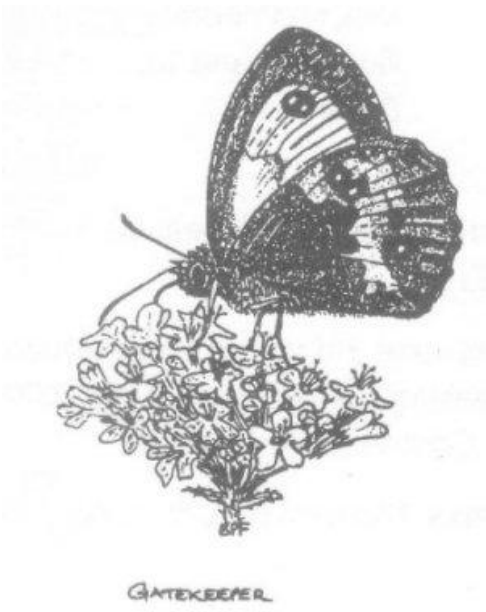
Margaret Salmon who was in her 90th year and formerly lived in St. James' villas died at Flowerdown Nursing Home in February.

Alan Cooke represented the Trust at her Funeral at Christchurch. Margaret was a stalwart member of Alan's team of stewards at the Heritage Centre. Given her advanced years she insisted on walking from St. James Lane to Upper Brook Street, with a stick as her aid, and then sat alone in the Centre.

Before she retired she was matron of one of the Winchester College houses. She had an active retirement; as well as keeping at the Heritage Centre she was a steward at Uppark House. She also helped to wash "pots" at the Archaeology Centre at Hyde, was a Holy Duster at the Cathedral, and was also involved in craft work. She will be very much missed.

A.C.C.

Butterfly Conservation - TrustNews Summer 1999



A contribution from the **Butterfly Conservation, the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Branch**

The year started well, with warm, dry weather bringing out Small Tortoiseshells, Brimstones, Peacocks, Commas, and even the odd Red Admiral as early as January. Then a miserable April, June and July decimated many butterfly populations. Gatekeepers, Marbled Whites and Dark Green Fritillaries all did well, but the White-letter Hairstreak and Brown Argus fared badly. In the late summer Red Admirals and Clouded Yellows were seen in good numbers, but Painted Ladies had a second poor year. Surprisingly, one of our most threatened species, the Silver-spotted Skipper, appeared in large numbers at one site.

All this and more can be learned from the **Hampshire & Isle of Wight Butterfly and Moth Report 1998**, published by the Hampshire branch of Butterfly Conservation in April 1999. This handsome booklet is edited by well-known Hampshire naturalist John Taverner and generously sponsored by Transco, Hampshire County Council, East Hants District Council, Island 2000 Trust, English Nature, and several individuals. With 64 pages plus a section of colour photographs, the booklet is excellent value. It is sent free to branch members but can be bought by anyone from Jenny Mallett, Great Fontley Farm, Wickham, Hants, P015 6EA, price £4.00 including postage (cheques payable to 'Butterfly Conservation Hampshire Branch,).

A letter from a concerned Canon Street resident - TrustNews Summer 1999



Canon Street in 1870s
from Winchester: a pictorial History John Crook 1993

Dear Mr Merton
Canon Street

I understand the Council plan to pedestrianise Canon Street 'and install all manner of traffic calming devices - bumps, kinks, and doubtless even more bollards!

I have not personally seen the plans, and cannot therefore be specific. But a few months ago, at a special meeting of council officials (to which Canon Street residents

were invited), I put forward a suggestion that 'Pedestrians might be given Priority' in Canon Street in much the same way as in many European cities, and indeed in Winchester itself down by Marks and Spencers - and that this alone would act as an efficient means of 'calming the traffic'. The Council's seemingly awful plans may be a dreadful distortion of the original suggestion: and I believe it is something that the Preservation Trust should look into.

My concept - and I believe one that would be shared by the great majority of people in Canon Street - is to keep Canon Street looking as SIMPLE as possible as it might have looked in the pre-car era. It is one of Winchester's treasures, and if streets could be listed as buildings are it would certainly have a Grade 2 starred listing, if not a Grade 1.

Quite aside from the incredible waste of public money involved, it is a horrendous thought that Canon Street should be turned into another Upper Brook Street, with seven or eight styles and colours of brick and stone, and zigs and zags and all the God-knows-what of Tinsel-Town. It MUST be monitored, and fought.

Yours sincerely, Robert Dick-Read.

New Publications - TrustNews Summer 1999

One of our members, **Professor James Stevens Curl**, had just published a new book:
Dictionary of Architecture
This new work is an authoritative and accessible guide to architecture and its history. With 5,000 entries it is ideal for students of architecture and professional architects, as well as for a general readership. It covers all periods of Western architecture styles from the legacy of Ancient Egypt to twentieth-century Modernism and Post-Modernism.

COST: £25.00

To order: by phone: 01536 741727, by post: CWO Dept OUP, Saxon Way West, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN18 9ES

Diary Dates - TrustNews Summer 1999

14 July: Chippendale Presentation, Olivers Battery School, 2pm.

3 September: The Presidents Garden Our President and Lady Ramsbotham have kindly agreed to open their garden to Members, 5.30-8pm, East Lane, Ovington.

9 October: Book Sale Heritage Centre 9am-3pm. Books to be delivered to Office.

1 November: AGM Details later lecture by Sir Richard Rogers.

Membership - TrustNews Summer 1999

Thanks to all those of you who have completed and returned the membership forms for address details, payment and covenants. The Secretary has been gradually working through the ensuing mountain of paper, recording new information and processing payments. Some queries have inevitably arisen and these have been dealt with as quickly as possible.

If you have not yet completed your forms or paid this year's subscription (due on 1st May) please do so as soon as possible. If you need new forms please contact the Secretary at the Heritage Centre. Current subscription rates are:
Single £8.00
Concessionary Single* £5.00
Family £12.00
Concessionary Family £7.50
Junior £5.00
Corporate £15.00
Life Single £100.00
Life Family £120.00

*only available if you were over 60 (women) or 65 (men) on 1st May 1998

Information held on the Trust's computer database is covered by the Data Protection Act.

Rolly Thomas