



Celebrating our **Heritage**, Enhancing our **Environment**, Shaping our **Future**

Salisbury is a vibrant cathedral city, surrounded by the beautiful countryside and villages of South Wiltshire. People visit it or decide to live here because it is a welcoming community, working and trading in a marvellous historic setting. The challenges today are to maintain those attractive qualities and yet accommodate ongoing changes in population, lifestyle, and the economy.

The Salisbury Civic Society, founded in 1960, works to promote high standards of contemporary design in all aspects of the built environment within Salisbury and South Wiltshire, while safeguarding the historic buildings and landscape setting underpinning the area's special character.

Over the years, the role of the Society has expanded. Today, it is not only the principal local organisation and guardian for the built environment, but also celebrates and promotes the area's rich heritage and cultural life through a stimulating programme of activities.

Salisbury falls under two authorities, created in 2009, Salisbury City Council and Wiltshire Council. We are able to contribute effectively in many areas and are represented on several groups including the Salisbury Conservation Advisory Panel. We also have a good working relationship with Wiltshire Council, Salisbury City Council and Campaign to Protect Rural England. As a non-political organisation, the Society tries to maintain an independent stance on all matters.

Through a series of awards, talks, forums, open meetings, visits and our website, we promote and provide information on the architecture, history and geography of the area.

Our aims, as set out in our constitution:

- To promote high standards of architecture and planning in South Wiltshire
- To educate the public in the architecture, history, geography and natural history of South Wiltshire
- To secure the preservation, development and improvement of features of historic or public interest in South Wiltshire

Among the many activities of the Society we:

- Monitor and constructively comment on planning applications and development proposals
- Maintain our support for the projects promoted by the former Salisbury Vision
- Organise the annual Salisbury Heritage Open Days and the Salisbury Blue Plaques scheme, celebrating our outstanding built environment and heritage
- Run an active and stimulating programme of events for members and the public
- Protect and celebrate the traditional chequer names
- Promote the economic vitality of the region
- Publish a quarterly magazine for members
- Run a prestigious new buildings and conservation awards scheme

We welcome new members of all backgrounds

DIARY OF EVENTS 2018

SUNDAY 8TH JULY

Unveiling of John Marsh Plaque

6.15 pm at 49 High Street,
Salisbury

See page 24 for further details

WEDNESDAY 22ND AUGUST

Mystery Visit

See page 22 for further details

6TH - 9TH SEPTEMBER

Heritage Open Days

See page 20 for further details

TUESDAY 11TH SEPTEMBER

Visit to Bristol

See page 10 for further details

THURSDAY 20TH SEPTEMBER

The History and Architecture of St Thomas's Church

by Tim Tatton-Brown

6.30 pm at St Thomas's,
Salisbury SP1 1BA

Free to members, Non members £2.50

MONDAY 1ST OCTOBER (WALK)

Pilgrimage in Medieval Salisbury

Led by David Richards

See page 24 for further details

THURSDAY 8TH NOVEMBER

Repairing The Cathedral Spire

by Rod Baillie-Grohman and Richard Deane

6.30 pm Methodist Church,
St Edmund's Church Street,
Salisbury SP1 1EF

Free to members, Non members £2.50

TUESDAY 20TH NOVEMBER

Open Meeting

Subject not yet decided

6.45 pm Alamein Suite,
City Hall, Malthouse Lane,
Salisbury SP2 7TU

Open to all

A detailed diary of events is available online at **www.salisburycivicsociety.org.uk**

A Warm Welcome to our New Members

We are delighted to welcome the following to the Society:

Michael Hodges, John and Jenny Morrish, Philip Nind

Editorial

As is traditional, the June magazine has the annual reports of the General Purposes and Development committees, which carry out much of the Society's detailed work. The overall direction and oversight of the Society is the responsibility of the Charity's Trustees, who form the Executive Committee. As can be seen from these reports, 2017 was another year of steady progress, with the main innovation being the very successful Civic Day event, at the Guildhall in June. It would be difficult to run such an event every year, but future years may well see a return to the concept.

This issue's front cover picks up on the invitation, on page 4, for members to send any suggestions they may have on the revision of the Wiltshire Pevsner to Julian Orbach, who is carrying out the work. Julian mentions that he plans to add 'the best of modern work done since 1975'. Many will feel that it would be hard to find a better modern building in our area than the Bourne Hill extension, given an award by the Society in 2010, as well as several national awards. The story of how the extension ended up like it is, rather smaller than the original intention, may be worth revisiting at some point. The process was a tumultuous one, and an expensive one, but the outcome may well have been for the best aesthetically.

Visits are a key part of what the Society does, and this issue describes one that's already taken place, clearly very successfully, to Tisbury, and has news of two forthcoming ones. The one to Bristol, on September 11th, reciprocates a visit to Salisbury by the Bristol Civic Society last June, and will with any luck enjoy the same sunny weather that met the Bristolians when they came here. Anyone not familiar with their city will find it well worth a visit. As ever, the annual Mystery Visit by its very definition precludes any actual information about destination or destinations. However with no repeat in this edition of something like the St Edmund's puzzle, covered in the last two, members of a puzzle-solving bent may like to peruse the account of that visit by Wendy English and Anne Upson. Its references to attractions and facilities involved, and distances to them, may function as clues for a few, and enable one or two educated guesses about where the visit is heading. The logical follow-up move for anyone who does make such a guess will of course be to book a place, and see whether they're right or not.

Elsewhere this edition has the usual mix of the topical and the less calendar-related. April's Planning Forum has a fairly lengthy slot, appropriate because what it told us about another way of finding housing land could be very important. A digression down an 86 feet deep pit, near the back road from Salisbury to Downton, probably tells us nothing at all which could be deemed important, but may add an extra sub-surface accent for anyone travelling along that rather potholed but nicely scenic route. And July's combination of the next plaque unveiling with a concert, at which some of the plaque dedicatee's music will be played, is without doubt a first in the Society's history, and something to look forward to. See page 24 for details.

Richard Deane

Editorial co-ordinator

Cover: Bourne Hill extension

Photos in this issue, in addition to those credited individually: James Woods, Richard Deane

Chairman's Report – June 2018

With the excitement of the Royal Wedding on 19th May behind us, let us hope the inspiration drawn from national pride can encourage our Government to support Wiltshire Council and Salisbury City Council in practical ways, assisting with the task of restoring the reputation and popularity of Salisbury, after the cleaning up of traces of nerve agent. Happily the Maltings area is now open again, and we shall work with many other agencies to promote Salisbury once the whole process is complete. Perhaps a suitable and well publicised "Event" can be staged, timed to coincide with the formal "All Clear" announcement from the authorities. We shall endeavour to contribute practical ideas, and enquire into progress.

It is also to be hoped that the next announcement soon from TH Real Estate and Wiltshire Council concerning the Maltings and Central Car Park redevelopment plans will enliven interest and future prosperity in Salisbury, and help to change the national perception of the Maltings as a contaminated no go area!

During this past year we have been fortunate to welcome Barrie Sinclair-Kemp as the Civic Society Secretary, and he has worked tirelessly in the role. The new Constitution we are voting on at the AGM has been analysed and carefully prepared by him, in discussion with your Executive Committee and the Charity Commission, and it brings important practical advantages to operation of the Society's mission. Adopting emails as a recognised form of written communication, and bringing in a less stringent definition of an AGM quorum, are just two examples.

I thank all members of the Executive Committee, Development Committee and General Purposes Committee for all their many contributions and time in supporting and organising the activities of the Society. We are still seeking volunteers for the posts of Web Site Manager, and also for the Chair of the Development Committee and a new Membership Secretary. Please raise any questions about what is involved in these posts with me at any time.

Encouraged by the Secretary, your Committees have spent time looking at the general scope of Society activities and future conduct generally, the object being to check how well the Constitutional Objects of the Charity are being met or, at the very least, pursued. This is an ongoing process and I shall include a full analysis of the exercise in the next quarterly magazine. Terms of reference have been discussed, agreed and documented now for the various posts on the Executive Committee, so going forward we have consistency and information for post holders, and for members expressing an interest in the posts.

With the recent delays in Wiltshire Council Cabinet agreeing the identity of sites for adoption under the Housing Site Allocations plan, it appears that despite a consultation period of nearly 12 months, the Council will be writing again to town and parish councils seeking further views, although I cannot imagine what new opinions or factual information are likely to emerge, before a final proposal is referred to the Planning Inspector.

It makes even more relevant the subject of the Society's Planning Forum held in April, when the concept and examples of "Housing in New Settlements" were very well presented by our speakers from Winchester City Council and from the landscape architects for Cambourne,

near Cambridge. The talks were followed by a most stimulating and challenging set of questions from the good sized audience, amongst which we were delighted to welcome our MP John Glen and elected members from Wiltshire Council.

The Society will take this topic into future discussions and evaluations of possible sites. We do not see how the continuous expansion of peripheral green field sites around existing settlements (such as Salisbury) can continue, with all the attendant pressures on infrastructure, services and transport. A plan for a whole community, developed from scratch, will have full regard to the necessary supporting facilities and infrastructure and thus should create a more well balanced and attractive environment. The problem, as always with such drastic wholesale change of land use, is, whose back yard will it be located in?!

Thank you all for your support of the Civic Society, its aims and objectives and do please encourage more of your friends to join. I am always open to receive new ideas and suggestions if you would like to put them forward.

Peter Dunbar

Chairman

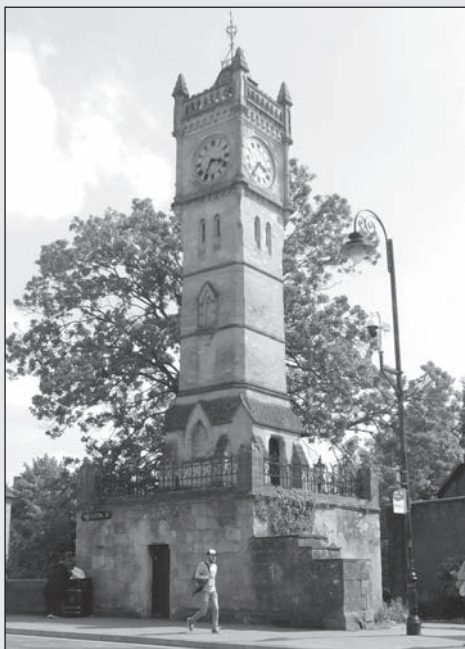
Revision of the Wiltshire Pevsner

Julian Orbach is revising Pevsner's Buildings of England volume for Wiltshire, last revised in 1975, and will be looking at Salisbury and its region later this year (and giving a talk for the Society about his work in September 2019).

He is appealing for help in correcting errors in the last edition, suggestions of buildings omitted that deserve to be in, and suggestions of changes of emphasis, for example where interiors have not been mentioned, or where the building history has proved more complicated than the account in the book.

Lastly, he is adding the best of modern work done since 1975.

So if anyone would like to contact him he would be very grateful. The addresses are jgm_orbach@yahoo.co.uk and No 8 Tory, Bradford on Avon BA15 1NN, telephone 01225 862030.



Fisherton Street clock tower, described in the current Pevsner as 'a depressing Gothic erection in a position without distinction'. How will the new edition regard the building?

April Planning Forum

The 2018 Planning Forum had the title 'New Settlements: an alternative approach to meeting housing demand.' This subject picked up on an issue with which the Society first became engaged in 2007, when it became impossible to ignore the fact that endlessly seeking further housing sites on the periphery of Salisbury, and other major settlements in our area, was not really sustainable in the long term. We were lucky enough to obtain two excellent speakers, leading to what was generally felt to be an exceptionally successful meeting.

The first was Pauline Randall, a highly experienced landscape architect with a very successful practice in Manchester, from where she travelled just for this meeting. Her particular focus was on a new settlement at Cambourne in Cambridgeshire, the construction of which started in 1999. Currently permission has been given for about 4200 houses, the great majority of which have been built. Another 2350 are under consideration. The new settlement concept is generally deemed to be something, usually on a previously undeveloped site, with upwards of 3000 or so houses. Having been involved with Cambourne from the start, Pauline was able to give a very comprehensive account of how the idea for it had started and had evolved, and the processes of practical implementation. One of the key drivers was a perception that Cambridge, nine miles to the east, simply had no further scope for development on the scale needed to meet housing targets, something that rings a bell in Salisbury. Early in the process is a masterplan, and Pauline made the key point that this is 'more than just layout – it is a complete conceptual approach to the development which enshrines landscape, ecology, energy efficiency, architectural character, density and phasing.'

Pauline illustrated and explained how these factors had been considered and worked out. What came through most strongly was the degree of attention paid to landscape matters, and a focus on achieving a much greater proportion of green space than in most urban

areas. This was then used imaginatively, to create a range of facilities. There are relatively organised play areas, greens with sculptural features, wilder areas, and seven lakes, some for recreation and some for wildlife. A figure of eight or nine hectares of green open areas per thousand of population compares with a typical figure for such a place of about two hectares, and the whole settlement site is much richer in wildlife than it was before development started. Roads often have green verges, and wind through the settlement, to achieve traffic calming without being too obvious about it.

The development has been built out by volume housebuilders, with prices kept reasonable, encouraging young families who might find it difficult to buy elsewhere. Inevitably, the housebuilders stick to styles which they know sell well, and there is nothing very adventurous about the architecture. The totality of what Pauline showed, however, with its interweaving of housing, plentiful and well-integrated green spaces, and community facilities, was a revelation about what could be achieved with an approach underpinned by a thoroughly thought-out concept from the start, as opposed to the piecemeal developments we're familiar with locally. Cambourne simply looked like somewhere which it would be very pleasant to live in.

The second speaker was Jenny Nell, Head of Strategic Planning at Winchester City Council, and her topic was North Whiteley, an



Cambourne's overall plan, showing the high proportion of green space



A general view of Cambourne within its landscape setting
Photo and plan: Randall Thorp Landscape Architects

extension to an existing new settlement between Winchester and Fareham. Winchester's council is a district council, and like the old Salisbury District Council covers quite a wide area outside the boundaries of the city. Whiteley has some 4000 houses, and was completed in 2013. North Whiteley is still in its fairly early stages, with outline permission granted in 2015, and will add another 3500. Building has not yet commenced. While it is not an entirely new settlement which starts from scratch, the lessons that Jenny pointed to are still very relevant. Finding a suitable area involves contending with various land designations, some familiar and some less so. Scheduled ancient monuments, sites of special scientific interest, and a few other 'specials' besides, Ramsar sites (important wetland areas), Historic England historic parks and battlefields, and the rather alarming-sounding 'hazardous installation facility zones'. And those are just 'Category 1 constraints' – a second category includes county historic parks and gardens, listed buildings, conservation areas, ancient woodlands, settlement gaps, and one or two others. Once the planners had picked their way through maps of their area and identified land north of Whiteley as not falling too foul of the constraints, good transport links needed to be secured, and £14 million came from the Solent Local Enterprise Partnership for a new road (coincidentally the same amount as provided by the Wiltshire and Swindon LEP for major works at the Salisbury campus of Wiltshire College, now approved by the council planners.)

Finance for other essential facilities, such as schools and open spaces, will come from the national housebuilders who, as at Cambourne, will construct the settlement. Part of the deal is that these firms fund a post at the city council, for an implementation

officer for the development. Jenny's council generally aims at 40% affordable housing, but in this case had to accept 25%, because of the costs to the housebuilders of creating the necessary infrastructure. About half of the site will be open space, less than at Cambourne, but still with plenty of potential to deliver a well-balanced settlement. Mitigation of potentially harmful impacts, such as on wildlife, has to be built into a policy, not left till the planning application stage.

A project such as this was inevitably very complicated, and time-consuming, particularly as some twenty landowning interests were involved. A development forum was set up at the outset, with representatives from Jenny's council and the county council (which is responsible for schools), from Fareham Borough Council which is the local authority for the original Whiteley settlement, and from parish councils in the area. Engagement with the community, both existing ones and the new one as the settlement developed, was key.

The two excellent talks were followed by a questions session, which lasted 35 minutes, and ran out of time with questions remaining unasked. Two interesting ones were put by John Glen, whose presence at the meeting was a bonus. He wondered whether a new settlement, while it clearly had advantages, in the end just postponed the problem as pressures for growth seemed to be inevitable. The answers were that population growth was clearly beyond anyone's control, and that the ideal area for a new settlement was always one with the potential for expansion. John also wondered how the figures for numbers of housing which had to be built were found. Jenny replied that these were based on projections of population growth, including migration in and out, and age profiles – younger populations would of course produce more children. She added a

comment about getting communities more receptive to expansion. For instance if a local population could not sustain a small school, it would go. In this light, further growth might be viewed more favourably.

Another question concerned the way in which volume housebuilders got consent for sites, but then didn't build on them, and what could be done about this. It seems the planning profession asks the same question, and John Glen commented that the government was looking into it, with a report anticipated. The next topic was brought up by Cllr Fred Westmoreland, chair of the Southern Area Planning Committee, who referred to a suggestion supported by him some 10-12 years previously, for a new settlement locally, adjacent to the A30 and aimed at serving Porton Down. This got nowhere at the time, but he felt the idea was still valid, and in response to a question about how Wiltshire Council could be got to show an interest in the new settlement concept, said that they had in fact been taking an interest, for the last year or so. John Glen then confirmed that this was the case.

Wiltshire Council had declined an invitation to send a speaker to the meeting, quoting 'work commitments and priorities'. This had rather given the impression that new settlements were not under consideration, and the news that this was not entirely the case was extremely welcome.

The two speakers were felt to have complemented each other well, together producing a very illuminating picture of how new settlements can be approached, both conceptually and at the detailed planning level. Quite a few present would certainly have been tempted to head off to Cambourne to have a look round almost immediately, were it not some way off. What is needed of course is something of that quality on our doorstep, and the meeting gave grounds for optimism that this might not be entirely impossible. Soon after the meeting ended, a comment from John Glen arrived on Twitter – 'Thanks for hosting such interesting talks – some lessons for us in Salisbury and South Wiltshire!' The lessons were certainly there, and the Society will need to think about how to follow them up.

Richard Deane

Heritage Open Days September 2018

For the first time in its history, the national Heritage Open Days will take place across two weekends this year: 6th-9th and 13th-16th September.

In Salisbury, the Civic Society and the Salisbury and S Wilts branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) will be cooperating again this year to organise the very popular historic tours of the Haunch of Venison pub as part of the Heritage Open Days. This mid-C15th building is one of Salisbury's most historic and atmospheric pubs and the only Salisbury pub listed in CAMRA's National Inventory of Historic Pub Interiors. Tours will include access to the "Churchill Bar" not normally accessible to the public. The tours (pre-book only) will be at 16.30-17.00 on Thursday 6th September and Friday 7th September and further details and booking will be available via the HODS website and the SCS Facebook page later this summer (or phone Neil Beagrie on 01722 324925).

One or two other sites may also be included in SCS tours and may be publicised in due course as details are finalised.

Visit to Tisbury

I don't always manage to go on the visits organised by Brenda Hunt, but whenever I do they seem to be blessed by the sun. The guided tour on 3 May round Tisbury was no exception. The Salisbury contingent of 17 was met in Hinton Hall car park by four members of the Tisbury History Society, who greeted us warmly before marching us into the historic neighbouring church of St John the Baptist, past a 1000-year-old giant yew tree and a distinctive memorial gravestone – decorated with a carved clock set till the end of time at five to five – to a local clockmaker, Thomas Osmond.

The Chairman of the Tisbury History Society, Tina Richard, there gave us a short introduction to the village. She said that it had been around for at least 2000 years, as there is evidence of settlements from the Neolithic period. The Romans came and mined some of the Chilmark stone, then the Saxons appeared and established a monastery – now gone – in around 700 AD. "Gone" is euphemistic: actually the Danes came and razed it to the ground, generously slaughtering all the monks in the process. Eventually King Alfred defeated the Danes and gave his daughter Æthelgifu, the Abbess of Shaftesbury, all the land within what is effectively the current parish boundary. On that land, St John the Baptist church was built in the 12th century, perhaps incorporating stones from an earlier Saxon church.

At this point Tina handed over to the church's bell-ringer and churchwarden, Anthony Lovell-Wood, who'd been involved with it since he arrived in Tisbury around 30 years ago. He pointed out to us significant features inside the church, such as the splendid gravestones for two Roman Catholic notables, Henry Arundell and Laurence Hyde, in the chancel; three organs; one small piece of preserved panelling; and an object lesson, dating from 1860, in how to reduce the shelf life of a stained glass window by not cooking the glass properly.

On leaving the church we were divided into two groups. My group, led by Judith, went up a narrow alley way (down which the vicar used to run to get to his service in time) to the Chantry, the private house of the Society's librarian, Michael Ranson. This has developed in stages since the mid 17th century. Michael showed us ghostly traces of vanished mullioned windows and described how his house had been a pub called The Swan in the early 18th century and subsequently Georgianised and extended. The very wealthy Reverend F E Hutchinson – a major figure in Tisbury life as vicar of St John the Baptist church for 55 years from 1858 – bought the house about 1860, partitioned off one wing of it and let the rest of it, the part now occupied by Michael, to his curate. Michael then led us, past a 28-foot-deep well, round the ground floor of his house, pointing out en passant a clock made by Thomas Osmond. When Michael had acquired the house 29 years ago it was in a decrepit state, and, after extensive research into its history, he has worked over the years to restore and furnish it as far as possible to the state it was in in 1800 (apart from a lean-to extension built around 1860 to provide the lucky curate with a kitchen, and a second extension in 2015 to provide Michael with a library).

We moved along the High Street, Judith feeding us the while with intriguing snippets of its history, to Gaston Manor. This magnificent house was begun in the late 14th century and rebuilt in the 16th and 17th centuries, with many mullioned casements surviving to this day. Its substantial garden, beloved by badgers, was looking at its loveliest in the late Spring sunshine. Michael explained that the term manor was a recent introduction to make the place "more valuable in

Strutt & Parker advertisements”, but that it was historically known as Gaston Farmhouse. It had been owned by the Arundell family (stewards to the Abbess of Shaftesbury) and had probably once been occupied by nuns. Michael talked about the main external features of the house, before several of the party made their way to the late 14th century Place Farm, which has reputedly the largest tithe barn in England, now the location of the art dealers, Messums.

But I stayed behind for a banana milk shake in Beatons and the last bus back to Salisbury.

James Woods

Visit to Bristol, Tuesday 11th September (9.25am – 6.35pm)

We have now finalised details for a very special trip for members to Bristol.

Following their visit to Salisbury last summer Bristol Civic Society have kindly offered to host a reciprocal visit on 11 September for Salisbury CS members and guests. BCS members will act as our hosts and provide guided tours of the city focusing on its heritage buildings and docks, and recent regeneration.

Bristol received a royal charter in 1155 and from the 13th to the 18th century, it was among the top three English cities after London in tax receipts. The port was a starting place for early voyages of exploration to the New World and expanded with the North Atlantic trade in tobacco and slaves. The city is closely associated with the Victorian engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel and is well-known for its C19th developments of the Clifton Suspension Bridge, the railway station at Temple Meads, and the floating harbour (designed by William Jessup with later additions by Brunel). Today, it is one of the UK's most popular tourist destinations and was named as the best city in Britain in which to live in 2014 and 2017.

We will travel to Bristol by train and utilise the ferry service that picks up at the railway station and goes through the centre and floating harbour with various drop-off points on route that will be used for the leisurely morning and afternoon walking tours of the city centre and historic dock area. Lunch will be available at the Pump House, a listed building on the harbourside now converted into a well-regarded pub serving a wide range of drinks and food.

Costs for the train and ferry are £21 members and non-members £25. Lunch is not included in these prices. Bookings deadline is 31st July. The maximum number for the trip is 24 people so earlier booking is advised. Applications should be made by email (the preferred method) or by phone to Brenda Hunt – brendahunt@clara.co.uk or 01722 322657. If places are still available, Brenda will ask for cheques to be sent to her and will issue an e-ticket where relevant. Members without emails will be asked to send an S.A.E. for a paper ticket. Further information on the visit will be sent at this point.

Please note that as visits have to be booked and paid for in advance, we do not issue refunds.

Aural History – Trafalgar

The Battle of Trafalgar stands out more prominently than most from the long string of conflicts which old-time history lessons often seemed to get reduced to, with Trafalgar Square and Nelson's column helping to reinforce its place in the national consciousness. Several schools take their name from the battle, including one at Portsmouth, which is understandable, but the logic behind the main one in Downton being called Trafalgar School is less obvious. The fact that this name replaced the previous one, Downton School, in 2005 marks the move as being timed to coincide with the battle's 200th anniversary, without making it clear why it happened.

As many members will be aware, the choice of name was purely based on the existence just north of Downton of the house now known variously as Trafalgar House or Trafalgar Park (see back cover). Originally known as Standlynch Park, this was given in 1814 to Admiral Nelson's brother William, created 1st Earl Nelson, as a gift from the nation in gratitude for Nelson's achievements up until his death at Trafalgar. So far there is nothing very mysterious about the story, but where things deviate from the Trafalgar norm is the way the name of the house is pronounced. The usual pronunciation, including the one used for the school, has of course the stress on the second syllable, incorporating the 'f', with the 'tra' and the 'gar' having no stress (TraFALgar). For the house, the traditional pronunciation has the stress firmly on the first syllable, 'f' now included, with no emphasis on 'al' and just a slight one on 'gar' (TRAffle-guh).

Quirky pronunciations are certainly not unknown when it comes to place names, but there is a firm logic behind this variant. The battle took its name from that of a cape on the south-western coast of Spain, and the name was of Arabic origin. It was called Taraf-al-Ghar (which means 'the peninsular at the furthest point' – there are a couple of variant spellings), and what is immediately obvious is that this is a name where the middle syllable was the least likely to be emphasised. The heavy duty 'fal' of the usual British pronunciation is therefore clearly a

misrepresentation of the original name, and the house's 'Traf' version falls into place as being a much more faithful reproduction of it.

The likeliest scenario is that the battle was originally pronounced in harmony with the name's Arabic origin, and that the passage of time, and in particular the creation of the square, obscured this logical treatment of pronunciation, and replaced it with something that came a bit more naturally to English speakers. The house, however, in a bubble of its own far removed from metropolitan fashions, continued to retain the earlier version, and still does up to the present day for many of those familiar with it. Hopefully this localised pronunciation will continue to be followed.

This is therefore an unusual case of aural history, where a surviving local quirk points to a shift in usage which, for the vast majority of people, has removed a familiar name from the form in which it was originally known. While this is not the place for a general scrutiny of Trafalgar House, which is described, along with other features of the Standlynch area, in a piece by John Elliott in the 2014 Sarum Chronicle, another quirk is perhaps worth mentioning. This one is physical and theoretically visible, rather than being conveyed in sound, but in practice only visible in exceptional circumstances. It has in fact been witnessed by very few. To the south of the house's south wing a brick-lined drain, some three feet high and with a stone roof,



Chamber at the end of Trafalgar House drain, measuring in progress



St John the Baptist Church, Tisbury,
Henry Arundell's gravestone



St John the Baptist Church, Tisbury,
Laurence Hyde's gravestone



The chalk shaft



Gaston Manor, Tisbury

runs for about twenty yards before opening up into a domed brick chamber. Entirely filling the space this encloses is a pit about six feet across, cut into the solid chalk which is the area's bedrock. When the drain was accidentally exposed in 2002, the opportunity was taken to measure the depth of the pit, a somewhat cumbersome process utilising builder's line, a scaffold clip as a weight, and a long piece of wood to ensure the line dropped down well away from the side, to avoid any snagging on the way down. The outcome was a measurement of 86 feet, down to the bottom of a shaft which appeared not to have water in it.

The brick tunnel can only have been constructed as a drain, and in the other direction runs into the house, below the basement floor, in an increasingly narrow form until it divides and further human progress becomes impossible, even for non-claustrophobes. The pit must therefore have functioned as a cess pit, but there is no conceivable reason for digging one that

deep. It seems more likely to have started off as a well, though these don't normally have shafts that wide, and there seems little logic in sinking one some way from the house. If it was sunk before the north and south wings were built, in the late 1770s, it would have been even further away. How what was presumably the conversion of a well into the end point of a drain system fits into the building history of the house is unknown.

The inexplicable chalk shaft is an interesting curiosity, and a robust one, likely to survive indefinitely. The variant pronunciation of the Trafalgar name is more fragile, and probably more important. History is well supplied with written and visual records, but aural ones surviving in normal speech are far less common. The disparity in pronunciation between the house's name and the current form of the famous battle, and what it tells us about how that battle must originally have been pronounced, is a rare survival which deserves to be respected and perpetuated.

Richard Deane

Annual Report 2017 – Development Committee

1. Planning Applications

The old Salisbury District Council area remains as the Society's geographical remit, with probably about 2000 applications affecting it submitted during the year – there is now no easy way of obtaining an exact figure. 298 applications were selected for examination, resulting in 22 letters of objection or comment being sent in by the Society, a low figure by historical standards, though not necessarily one that indicates any long-term improvement in the quality of proposals.

2. Old Manor Hospital, Wilton Road, Salisbury

A terrace of cottages towards the west end of the site, unlisted but regarded by the Society as an important component of the site's former character, and originally proposed for demolition, is now to be kept. Other news was less good, with some fairly uninspiring designs for the many new buildings proposed. The listed Avon House, near the western boundary, is due to be retained, but a great deal of work will be needed to redeem the dire state it has clearly fallen into. Late in the year a significant portion of the other listed building, Finch House on the Wilton Road, was found to be structurally unsound and hastily demolished, apart from

half a wall which was left ignominiously propped up. This seemed to sum up the history of the whole site since the hospital closed in 2000, a history whose many negative elements could by no means all be blamed on the current developers.

3. McCarthy & Stone, Castle Street/Endless Street

After a presentation at the end of 2016, for an uninspiring scheme to redevelop the large Aviva office site with 100+ flats and houses for people over 60, a much more interesting and more contemporary scheme was seen early in 2017. Once this became the subject of an application, the Society wrote to the Journal to counter negative publicity about a misleading presentation of what the impact on Castle Street would be. It also became involved in the choice of specific bricks. Much will depend on detailed implementation, and the design is not guaranteed to be a total success, but it should still be a refreshing change from the kind of half-hearted neo-traditional scheme much more often seen in central Salisbury.

4. Local plans

The most important event during the year in the field of local plans was a consultation on the Housing Site Allocations Development Plan, a title behind which hide critical decisions about where further major housing schemes will be located. Wiltshire Council did not select the Britford Lane fields as a preferred site, though they will not be safe until the outcome is known of a public enquiry, probably to be held before the end of 2018. The fields' owners will undoubtedly try to get this decision reversed. The Society's response to the consultation process focused on the council's selection of a site north of the Netherhampton Road as one enters the city. A much larger site south of that road is probably an unavoidable one, given the constraints that apply, but the northern one will have much more impact on views of the city and in particular the cathedral, which is what the Society response dealt with. It also referred, not for the first time, to the desirability of considering a new settlement outside the city, as an alternative approach to meeting remorseless housing targets.

5. Planning Forum and Open Meeting

The April Planning Forum dealt with conservation areas, with local ones dealt with by Jocelyn Sage, one of the two Salisbury-based Wiltshire Council conservation officers. We also heard from Chris Hooper, a conservation officer from the less familiar milieu of Milton Keynes. He covered a different range of conservation area issues, and also conveyed an impression of his town which departed somewhat from the one which many of the audience are likely to have arrived with. Together, the two speakers gave an excellent depiction of what the conservation area designation means in practice.

In November the Open Meeting dealt with the forthcoming Maltings redevelopment, and was something of a coup for the Society, in being the first event at which the developers, TH Real Estate, gave early indications of the shape of their scheme. Unsurprisingly, the Alamein Suite at City Hall was packed, and the audience was given grounds for optimism that the project was being approached with commitment, and a good idea of what the city needed. A much more imaginative treatment of the main river through the site was particularly welcome. By the end of the year there were no signs of any great momentum for the project, with a planning application looking unlikely to be submitted by the end of the next summer as predicted.

6. Civic Day

The Civic Day event in June was a cross-committee enterprise with contributions from many people. Development Committee involvement focused in particular on the production of posters, showing what the Society does in the planning-related field. They dealt in particular with conservation areas, and with other subjects such as the Salisbury gasometer, the vetting of planning applications, and the story of the sheep at 51 High Street. Other posters were put together by the General Purposes committee, dealing with its areas of work, and overall Civic Day was deemed to be an event which worked very well in presenting the Society to the public. It also gave an opportunity for other local groups to use the Guildhall to show what they do. A repeat event may be considered in 2019.

7. Awards Scheme

2017 saw new buildings being looked at by the awards scheme, with a judging panel chaired by the rector of Bemerton, Simon Woodley. The Lord Congleton Award, for overall winner, was given to Gold Hill, an outstanding new house in Tisbury. Two other award winners came from the same village – Loft House, a single building, and Wyndham Place, a development of some 90 houses, showing what is possible for a new estate when the effort is put in. The other award winners were also houses, namely Hedges West at Bulford, and Whaddon Barns at Alderbury. Commendations went to Lake House at Swallowcliffe, Quarry House at Compton Chamberlayne, Holmlea in Portland Avenue Salisbury, and the Mathematics Building at Bishop Wordsworth's School in Salisbury, the only non-residential winner.

8. Other involvements

The Man with Arms Open statue project is now tied to a redesign of the Cheesemarket area, the only practical site. Movement forwards on the Maltings is needed before such a redesign reaches the agenda. Not far away, long-needed improvements were announced for the paving in Butcher Row and Fish Row. The Society was involved in consultations on the scheme, due to start at the beginning of 2018, and to finally do away with hideous tarmac patching, both round the Poultry Cross and behind the Guildhall. The Society was also involved in the early stages of a long-promised 'Salisbury transport strategy refresh', though the exact scope of what this might or might not achieve would only really be shown in 2018.



The statue, briefly in Salisbury in 1999

9. Involvement with Other Bodies

The Society continued to be represented on the Salisbury Conservation Advisory Panel, and to be linked to the Salisbury Area Greenspace Partnership. Copies of the Society's magazine go to the CPRE, with the latter's newsletter coming the other way.

Richard Deane

Annual Report 2017 – General Purposes Committee

The General Purposes Committee (GPC) is responsible for organising lectures, visits, Blue Plaques, Heritage Open Days, publicity and a quarterly magazine on behalf of the Salisbury Civic Society. One member of the committee usually leads on each of these subjects, but all members contribute to their choice and discussion.

During 2017 membership of the committee was largely unchanged from 2016. Liz Slater resigned for lack of time to fulfil her role satisfactorily; but all our other officers contributed effectively to the Society's programme. James Woods remained as Chair; Janet Patch had her first full year in charge of blue plaques; Hadrian Cook helped organise the Society's first ever involvement in National Civic Day, as well as supporting Neil Beagrie over Heritage Open Days; and Neil Beagrie (publicity), Judy Howles (lectures), Brenda Hunt (visits) and Lis Woods (minutes) all continued to discharge their own responsibilities admirably, while at the same time helping others as required. We were without an officer with specific responsibility for Heritage Open Days, but they went ahead anyway.

Lectures. Four lectures were given in 2017. In March, Steve Hobbs raided the History Centre archives to talk about the Earls of Radnor and their local estate; in June, our Vice-Chairman, Richard Deane, enlivened our AGM with a splendidly illustrated account of the history of the Civic Society Awards Scheme; in September, Becky Twigg gave a lively talk about the (other) secret garden, in St Clement's Churchyard, which she has worked so hard to bring to life; and in November, Ed Garman talked about the historic pubs and inns of Salisbury, following the Heritage Open Days visits to various local hosteleries.

Blue Plaques. We are consciously correcting a long-seated gender bias in the installation of blue plaques by directing our efforts to commemorate the women who have contributed so much to the Salisbury area's

cultural history. We began, in January 2017, by putting up a plaque to commemorate Henry Fielding's wife and muse, Charlotte Cradock, on her family home in The Close. We followed up in September with one to Agnes Bottenham, the founder of Trinity Hospital, on the site of the inn she ran in the C14th, now the Rai d'Or in Brown Street.

Visits. Brenda Hunt organised four very successful visits during the year. The first was to Longford Castle, two weeks after Steve Hobbs's talk about the family of its owner, the Earl of Radnor; the second and third, in June and August, were repeat visits to the ever popular Norrington Manor; for the final one David Richards, a most informative Blue Badge Guide, took us on a walk in the footsteps of Augustus Pugin, one of England's most influential architects, who spent several seminal years in Salisbury.

Magazine and Publicity. Neil Beagrie publicised the Society's activities across a wide range of media, while magazine production was maintained, in the absence of a formal editor, by Richard Deane, with the layout work being shared between Society member Hugh Synge and Salisbury Printing.

Heritage Open Days, from September 7-10. Neil Beagrie and Hadrian Cook collaborated with the Salisbury and South Wilts branch of the Campaign for Real Ale to organise a series of visits and events on the theme of Salisbury's historic pubs and inns. The pre-booked tours filled up quickly and generated good coverage in local press and social media.

James Woods

The Quakers in Salisbury

On 8 March, Rosalind Johnson gave a very informative talk about the History of the Quakers in Salisbury.

The Quakers, also known as the Society of Friends, started in the seventeenth century during the period of parliamentary rule. They weren't unique – there were other nonconformist religious sects.

Their founder was George Fox (1624-1691), a weaver's son from Leicestershire who heard voices. He believed that the Holy Spirit was an inner light in each person. This meant women could also preach. When George Fox was tried for blasphemy, the judge said 'he was quaking in the sight of god' as a phrase of derision, but the name stuck. The Quakers' base was in the North West (Lancashire) and from 1654 they travelled in pairs out from there to preach in the south.

They preached where they could gather an audience, often in inn yards and market squares. Bristol became a centre of Quakers, and North Wiltshire towns were evangelised as they were on the road from Bristol to London.

The first documented evangelism in Salisbury is in 1657, when Katherine Evans exhorted people to repent in Salisbury Market Place. She was whipped publicly and sent away. She returned a second time when she was imprisoned with no visitors and no food, but later released. There was a disturbance in the cathedral in the same year when Francis Taylor (a Dorset Quaker) spoke out that the Most High dwelt not in temples made by hands. He was committed to prison.

A meeting was established in Fovant led by John Merryweather, who was a former Baptist. He was expelled from the Baptists in 1658 together with his son. He was arrested with other Quakers at a meeting in Fovant in 1661.



Former meeting house in Harcourt Terrace

The arresting soldiers used drawn swords against the Quakers, and the Merryweathers were imprisoned in Fisherton Anger jail.

Quakers refused in principle to swear oaths so they were easily jailed for lack of allegiance to the state. They have no paid priesthood. A convention developed that Elders and overseers, chosen from among the meeting, would sit at front and face the rest.

It was after the restoration of Charles II in 1660 that Quakers were at most risk of prison. In 1686 there were arrests at meetings at Salisbury and Alderbury. Though local magistrates were sympathetic, their hands were tied as they were duty bound to act on information given by informers on pain of a fine of £100.

Until the Act of Toleration in 1689, everyone had to worship in their parish church. The Act gave freedom of worship for dissenters to meet without prosecution provided they registered their places of worship. In 1699 there were registered meeting houses in Fisherton Anger, and by 1702 in Fovant and Dinton. In 1713 Salisbury Quakers opened their own meeting house in Gigant Street. Quakers were still liable to pay tithes



Carved heads from the Old George Inn in Salisbury, identities unclear (see page 21)

Photos: Mike Woolf



New (and unexplained) name for part of Castle Street, with the previous buildings reduced to rubble (see page 23)

and taxes to the church, with goods forfeited if they refused. Local groups met monthly and sent representatives to Wiltshire meetings quarterly. However these were always held in North Wiltshire, and Salisbury Plain was a barrier.

From 1785 Salisbury was grouped with Fordingbridge and Ringwood, and Salisbury Quakers no longer had to travel across the plain to meet fellow friends. Quaker preachers from elsewhere visited Salisbury, with at one such meeting a number of Methodists also in attendance.

The Quakers had strict marriage rules that so by marrying non-Quakers they ceased to be a Friend. This caused them to lose Friends to the established church. A wedding in the Gigant Street meeting house in 1788 was the first wedding for 40 years. The meeting gradually lost members and finally closed in 1827.

We were shown a Quaker marriage certificate belonging to Robert Meatyard and Martha Riley in 1790. This is a complex document. All the promises given by both bride and groom are set out and signed by them. All the congregation also signed.

In 1877 the meeting house was sold to a temperance society. Subsequently it was demolished and became part of the Anchor brewery.

We were told the story of Pardoe Yates of Wilton, a Quaker who ran the carpet factory and was active in local politics. He paid for the meeting house building with profits from the carpet factory. The meeting closed in 1905 and the building is now Wilton Library.

Many Quakers were conscientious objectors who worked in ambulance units in WWI.

Quakers revived on the back of pacifist movement in Salisbury in the 1930s, and met in the Rechabite Hall. After WWII they met at 44 Harcourt Terrace. In 2003 the derelict Kennet Lodge was purchased and has been lovingly restored. It opened as the meeting house in 2010 (see back cover).

The talk was followed by a number of interesting questions about Quaker burials, why Quakers went into manufacturing (especially chocolate), whether the pattern of decline was unique to Salisbury and whether many Quakers became involved in politics.

Judy Howles

Swan School in Milford Street (see 'Timbers from Balles Place' opposite)



Former Swan School, in its last days, and as now seen in the Milford Bridge mural

New Light on Two Salisbury Buildings

Wiltshire Buildings Record is a voluntary body based at the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre, Chippenham. We were able to embark on a tree-ring dating programme for Wiltshire in 2009 in conjunction with, and funded by, English Heritage. We decided to concentrate on early buildings, particularly but not only, those with base cruck and full cruck roofs. The aim was to see how carpentry techniques developed across the county in the medieval period and compare what happened here with what had already been discovered about Hampshire and Somerset.

We successfully dated eleven buildings in Phase 1. In 2014 we were able to start Phase 2 of the project with the help of a grant from the Vernacular Architecture Group and we dated ten more buildings. The most thrilling discovery was that the timbers of a cruck truss re-used in a farm building at Lacock dated from between 1252 and 1277, a remarkably early survival. In fact it is one of the earliest known cruck trusses in the whole country.

This year (2017) we started Phase 3 of the project thanks to a generous grant from the Pilgrim Trust. The timbers of the Old George Inn in Salisbury's High Street had been assessed in Phase 1 and were found to be slow-grown oak with sufficient rings to date. It was not possible to go ahead then but we could do so this year with the co-operation of the Boston Tea Party staff. The crown post roof timbers over the front sections of the building were felled some time between 1366 and 1371. This confirmed that the 'builder' was the merchant William Teynturer, twice Mayor of Salisbury. He is known to have bought up two existing properties in 1361 and rebuilt them as one building.

It has always been said that the roof over the hall behind the front range remained from an earlier building. It has a false hammer beam roof with the carved heads of a king and queen on the hammer beams which had been thought to represent Edward II and Isabella of France, dating the hall to 1307-27. Robert Howard and Alison Arnold of the Nottingham

Tree-ring Dating Laboratory made a second visit to the building, early in the day to avoid busy periods in the coffee shop. To our surprise this roof dated from between 1356 and 1381, placing it in the same period as the front range, so part of the same build.

During the same visit the dendrochronologists sampled two re-used posts at a house called Pitts Mead at Stratford-sub-Castle. These had been rescued in 1962 when Balles Place in Winchester Street was demolished and were at one time in the care of Salisbury Civic Society. They had been the queen posts of a hammer beam truss, thought to date from the third quarter of the 14th century. Analysis showed they were felled at some time between 1308 at the earliest and 1333 at the latest. Balles Place was therefore unlikely to have been built for the wool merchant John Balle who died in 1387, though no doubt he lived there.

These results have been very interesting and we hope to be able to sample some other early Salisbury buildings during the project.

Pam Slocombe, Project Manager

Timbers from Balles Place

The reference in 'New Light on two Salisbury Buildings' to timbers formerly in the Society's care relates specifically to stewardship by Gerald Steer. Following the demolition of Balles Place in 1962, some of its medieval timbers were passed to Salisbury District Council for safekeeping, and subsequently lost sight of. The council's first

conservation officer, Jenny Pearce, tracked them down, and at some point in the late 1980s led a small party from the Society to the council yard in Churchfields. The timbers were discovered, under a rotting tarpaulin, where they had been dumped and forgotten about. Many of the timbers were equally rotten. The better ones were taken by Gerald and stored by him, with two eventually being used, as the previous piece records, at Pitts Mead, where they now support a damaged beam in the kitchen.

Storing historic building components is a field fraught with mishaps and failures. The Wiltshire Pevsner records that a C15th building in Milford Street, once the Swan School, which was 'taken down' for the ring road in 1972, was due to be at least partly re-erected in Wales. Research by the Milford Street Bridge Project, for its appearance in the mural, revealed that in fact the taking down was simply demolition, the remains were not salvageable, and re-erection was a fanciful notion which ended up amounting to nothing at all.

Mystery Visit, Wednesday August 22, 2018

This year's Mystery Visit comprises a tale of old and new – but not necessarily in that order. While the foci of our morning and afternoon visits differ considerably in age, they are, however, closely linked by the timeless theme of philanthropic patronage.

We will assemble at Salisbury Cricket Club, Wilton Road, where surplus cars can be left. As usual, detailed travel instructions to our first staging post will be provided before we set off at 9.15am. Unfortunately, there are no 'comfort' facilities at our first staging post (21m from Salisbury) so having handed out the onward instructions, we will proceed quickly on to our destination, where all necessary facilities and refreshments will be awaiting us (33m from Salisbury). Our morning visit was the brain child of John English, and we will be given a guided tour of this excellent building.

Having undertaken tireless research into the subject of 'lunch' (a tough job but we were happy to undertake it) we are booked into a wonderful venue just 5 miles from our morning visit. Our chosen venue occupies a fabulous Grade II* listed, late medieval former open hall, but weather permitting, we will enjoy our light sandwich buffet, with dessert, coffee and tea in their delightful gardens (though a peep indoors will be a must for lovers of historic buildings).

Our lunch stop lies at the heart of our afternoon visit, which provides enough to satisfy every interest – a historic property set in extensive gardens, a museum, a fine collection of buildings, and even some shopping opportunities – and all within walking distance. We hope to stimulate your afternoon's exploring with a short quiz to test your powers of observation, for which there might be a modest prize, but you will be free to roam wherever you wish, for as long as you wish.

The entire round trip will be c.75 miles, and as usual we will endeavour to pair up those happy to drive with those less willing or able to do so. We will ask that when booking, you identify whether you need, or can offer transport to others. The cost of this year's mystery visit will be a 'modestly uplifted' £28 for members, £30 for non-members.

To reserve your places, please email Anne Upson at annie.upson@btinternet.com (preferred) or phone on 01722 323307. Details for payment will be sent out in due course.

Wendy English and Anne Upson

Names They Come up with

A long stretch of hoardings in Castle Street marks McCarthy & Stone's new Salisbury development. One panel tells us that part at least of the new complex will be called Monument Place, without of course adding any explanation as to what the monument in question is.

This is part of a long tale of new residential developments in central Salisbury bearing seemingly random names, or ones derived from standard company policies, or no names at all, when the sites would have generated good names out of their own histories. In no particular order:

Former bus station Wendy English tried to have the site's location within a historic chequer used in the naming. This is the Three Swans Chequer, which it might be thought would contribute nicely to the name of more retirement housing but no, the whole thing uses a standard Churchill Retirement Living format, and is called Sarum Lodge.

Old Manor Hospital site The developers clearly wanted to avoid the Old Manor name, with its reference to a former mental hospital. They held a 'consultation' about a new name, and the Society suggested that Fisherton Manor might reflect the site's long and important history, without endangering sales. The developers ignored this, and probably every other name put forward, and decided to call the whole thing 'Chapters'. For a scheme which is all retirement housing, this seems to invite the unfortunate thought of 'last chapter', but apparently the salespeople are unbothered by this.

Former register office site, Bedwin Street and Salt Lane Wendy English again tried very hard to get acknowledgement of the fact that the new housing is sited within a chequer whose name could be taken advantage of, this time Vanners Chequer. This was ignored, and even the houses set back from the street frontages just take their addresses from the street names. Here it seems to have been as much Wiltshire Council as the developers who did the ignoring, and the former did at least fund two new plaques, recording some of the history of the chequer. However it's not likely to be funding anything similar for any other chequers.

Behind Brown Street A small development behind the Brown Street frontage, between Winchester Street and Milford Street, is in the Black Horse Chequer, which could have generated a nice name. This was suggested by Mary Stephens of the St Edmund's Community Association, to no effect, and the flats are called Holt Court. There was a Mr Holt connected with the scheme, a fact likely to be forgotten well before the names of the city's historic chequers disappear.

To end on a slightly more positive note, a conversion to flats of an office block at the corner of New Street and Catherine Street, formerly known as Dolphin House, is to be called Chequers House. The chequer in question is rather unexcitingly called New Street Chequer, so the chosen name is probably as much as could have been hoped for. And there are one or two examples of small developments which do pick up the chequer name, such as Griffin Court, next door to the Methodist church in St Edmunds Church Street. With the larger developers, who leave the biggest mark on the city, there is still a lot to be done to persuade them that Salisbury has a rich trove of historic names, which they could usefully draw on.

Richard Deane

Pilgrimage In Medieval Salisbury: Sin, Indulgences and Hell

Monday October 1st, a walk led by David Richards

For centuries before the Reformation pilgrims visited the Cathedral Church of Our Lady in Salisbury to make offerings at the tomb of Bishop Osmund. The fact that Osmund's miracles were recorded for the Papal Commission that led to his canonisation in 1457 enables a number of them to be described during the walk. The Cathedral also preserved over 100 holy relics that attracted pilgrims. A 1536 inventory of all the relics has survived their destruction in the Reformation.

Today the Cathedral archives have a collection of original medieval indulgences which give a remarkable insight into pilgrim activity in Salisbury. Indulgences, reducing the time in Purgatory, were granted to visiting pilgrims who made offerings to the Cathedral (and to a surprising number of other holy sites in Salisbury). Salisbury Museum has an

extensive collection of locally found pilgrim souvenir badges. These indicate the variety of destinations, (both in England and Europe) visited by Salisbury pilgrims.

This walk has been compiled using local historical sources to shine new light on a seemingly forgotten aspect of medieval life in Salisbury. The walk invites you to imagine walking the city's streets like a pilgrim, to step into a bygone world of hardship and disease and to understand the fears that prompted pilgrims to make journeys to holy sites.

Do join us.

Monday 1st October 2pm, at the Tourist Office in Fish Row. Cost £5 for members and £6 for non-members

Applications to Brenda Hunt preferably by email: brendahunt@clara.co.uk or phone: **01722 322657**

John Marsh plaque and concert, Sunday July 8th

The next blue plaque to be erected will be for John Marsh (1752-1828). He was a notable English composer, who spent some of his career in Salisbury. Preceded by a concert of three of his symphonies in the Guildhall, performed by Salisbury Baroque and led by Catherine Martin, the unveiling of a plaque to Marsh will take place outside Myddleton & Major's offices at 49 High Street, one of his former homes in Salisbury, on Sunday 8 July, at 6.15pm. The unveiling will be performed by Brian Robins, editor of Marsh's journals, and following the unveiling, a small reception will be held at the nearby home of our President, Dame Rosemary Spencer. Everyone is welcome at the unveiling, but there are only a limited number of places available at the reception, to be allocated on a first come, first served basis. If you would like to attend the reception, please email Janet Patch at patch.janet@gmail.com.

The concert by Salisbury Baroque has not been organised by the Society, though of course it's timed to coincide with the unveiling. It takes place at 4pm on July 8th, at the Guildhall, and as well as the three symphonies by John Marsh, will include music by other contemporary composers.

Tickets will cost £11 up to the day before the concert, or £15 on the door. Advance tickets can be bought in person at the Music Room, in Catherine Street, telephone (01722) 322278, or online at the Salisbury Baroque website, www.salisburybaroque.org.uk

OFFICERS as at 18th May 2018

PRESIDENT

Dame Rosemary Spencer DCMG

VICE PRESIDENTS

**Mr Ken Wiltshire
Brigadier Alastair Clark**

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Peter Dunbar (Chairman)
p.dunbar212@btinternet.com
01722 417847

Richard Deane (Vice-Chairman)
rdeane@madasafish.com
07974 140888

Barrie Sinclair-Kemp (Secretary)
bsinclairkemp@aol.com

Adrian Harris (Treasurer)
scstreasurer@virginmedia.com

Charles Villiers (Membership Scout)
villiers.crv@gmail.com
01722 500173

James Woods (GPC)
lisandjames@gmail.com

Neil Beagrie (Publicity)
neil@beagrie.com

Judith Payne (Membership)
judith.payne@hotmail.co.uk

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Paul Stevens (Acting Chairman)
admin@paulstevensarchitecture.co.uk

Richard Deane (Secretary)
rdeane@madasafish.com

Leslie Lipscombe
leslie.lipscombe@btopenworld.com

Nicola Lipscombe
nicola.lipscombe@btinternet.com

Elaine Milton
emilton@emhp.co.uk

Louise Rendell
louise@stannsgate.com

Jeremy Turtle
jeremy@j-turtle.co.uk

Melanie Latham
melanielatham56@gmail.com

David Gregory
david.gregory.architects@googlemail.com

James Salman
jamessalman@designengine.co.uk

Hans-Dieter Scholz
hdieterscholz@msn.com

Ed Jameson
jamesonkempsey@gmail.com

Anne Upson
annie.upson@btinternet.com

Dan Roycroft
dan@atlasplanninggroup.co.uk

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

James Woods (Chairman)
lisandjames@gmail.com
01722 422169

Lis Woods (Secretary)
lisandjames@gmail.com

Judy Howles (Lectures)
howles@ntlworld.com

Brenda Hunt (Visits)
brendahunt@clara.net

Neil Beagrie (Publicity)
neil@beagrie.com

Janet Patch (Blue Plaques)
patch.janet@gmail.com

Hadrian Cook
hadrian@salisburywatermeadows.org.uk

Sara Blackburn (Heritage Open Days)
sarablackburn16@hotmail.com



East front of Trafalgar House



Salisbury Quaker Meeting House

