## DAVID NUNN

## becoming Spring, 1966

for wind and brass ensemble

Full score


## Instrumentation

> two flutes
> two clarinets in B flat
> two trumpets in B flat two trombones tuba percussion (two players):
> 1. small jeweller's anvil (with hammer), maraca, cabasa
> 2. singing bowl (with beater)

## Programme note

becoming Spring, 1966 depicts the passage of time in which Barbara Hepworth creates her work. The static harmony of the trombones and tuba represents a large stone block, from which she chisels imperfections to create, gradually, a pristine and round shape. The idea of rotation (both in a spatial and a temporal sense) is central to the piece: although the instruments dovetail and swap pitches, the harmonic shape remains the same throughout, as if you were viewing the same object from various perspectives. For the latter two-thirds of the piece, the upper instruments pass simple 'strings' across the room to each other, in triangular formations. This represents the way in which the wires in Spring connect the work together. The continuation of the anvil (and its response) throughout the piece represents an ongoing interaction with the work of art: it

> is never perfect, and does not claim to be.

Written for an installation performance at The Hepworth Gallery, Wakefield, on 23 March 2019.

Accidentals do not carry through the bar, but they do carry through tied notes.
The piece is to be unconducted.
Transposing score.
Duration c. 6'30"'.

## Notation

## General



Repeat the indicated material once (unless otherwise indicated). The wavy line simply gives a reference point for the time taken to repeat the material.

## $?$



Pauses: 3 seconds, 2 seconds, 1 second.

## Flutes



## Clarinets



Hit the bell of the clarinet with an open palm to create a resonant, percussive sound.

Cross noteheads indicate key clicks; their position on the stave line indicates the relative pitch.

Back-slashed noteheads indicate a puffy sound with a short yet rounded articulation.

## Trumpets



Guide to IPA syllables

| $\mathbf{f f}, \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{p , t}$ | as in ordinary pronunciation of English <br> $\mathbf{S}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 'sh' as in shell |
| $\mathbf{a}$ | retain ordinary flute embouchure |
| $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | 'a' as in cat |
| $\mathbf{I}$ | 'e' as in bet |
| $\boldsymbol{\jmath}$ | 'i' as in kit |

Breath tone should be possible with the mouthpiece still attached, as long as the lips do not make direct contact with the mouthpiece. A slight tremolo on one of the valves might help the sound to be more pronounced.

## Spatialisation:








B










E




players finish their phrases in sequence, beginning with tpt 2.
each player should play their phrase through once after the previous player has finished.

hit the anvil at least thrice after everyone else has finished playing.


