



**Steering Group Discussion Document**  
Salisbury Neighbourhood Development Plan  
2020 – 2036, Regulation 14 Consultation  
Draft, July 2022

Salisbury Profile



# Salisbury neighbourhood development plan

## Employment

**To make Salisbury a place that is an attractive place for employers to have a base, and where employees want to work.**

### **This will be achieved by:-**

Protection, nurturing and expansion of employment sites.  
Identification of new employment opportunities and their logistical requirements.

To identify means by which Salisbury businesses can be made more robust in the current trading environment and new sectors can be fostered and developed on specific sites.

To seek feedback from the broadest range of existing and future businesses and their clients and customers.

To find means of encouraging innovation.

By providing office, retail and other employment opportunities through an approach which gives flexibility for the likely future changes in working methods of future generations.

## **Economic history**

Throughout the medieval period and up until the 18th century cloth manufacture was the principal industry in Salisbury with spasmodic and temporary depressions caused by loss of markets or the emergence of competitors. Salisbury market was a centre of distribution during the medieval period. Smaller industries included, lace and silk making, parchment making, leather working including shoe and boot manufacture, cutlery, clock making, agricultural engineering and dairy products. The beginning of the 20th century saw the establishment of military camps at Bulford Larkhill and later Wilton had and still has a positive effect on the economy.

## **Economic profile**

Salisbury is the principal settlement in south Wiltshire.

There are 17,850 Salisbury residents in employment, with about 2,200 working at the regionally-significant employment sites of Porton Down and Boscombe Down along the A303 corridor.

Salisbury fulfils an important function in attracting and retaining employees within the sub-region, to support the growth of these sites. The Salisbury NHS Foundation Trust is a significant local employer and has ambitious plans to develop the Salisbury District Hospital site, working with education, research and technology to create a truly 21st-century healthcare centre.

## **Economy and employment**

### **Areas of employment according to the 2001 and 2011 censuses**

Covid-19 has hastened changes within the economy which affect the local employment and in particular wholesale and retail as evidence by the 2001 and 2011 Census figures gives a valuable insight into areas of the economy and employment and changes that have taken place within a decade.

Areas such as Wholesale, Retail, trade and repairs have diminished marginally while Manufacturing, Transport and Storage, Public Administration and Defence, Social Security have shown significant reduction. Real estate, Renting and Business activity indicate a near catastrophic diminution. On the other hand Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Sewerage, Education and Hotels and Restaurants show increasing expansion. Noticeable has been the enlargement of Health and Social Work. The two new categories, introduced in the 2011 census of Professional, Scientific and Technical activities and Administration and Support Services have probably subsumed numbers from other categories such as Public Administration and Defence, Social Security.

[https://www.salisbury6c.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/Salisbury\\_LMI.pdf](https://www.salisbury6c.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/Salisbury_LMI.pdf)

The Labour Market Intelligence report of 2018 for the Salisbury constituency, Amesbury and Downton, above, gives more specific figures related to demography. See **Fig. 2**

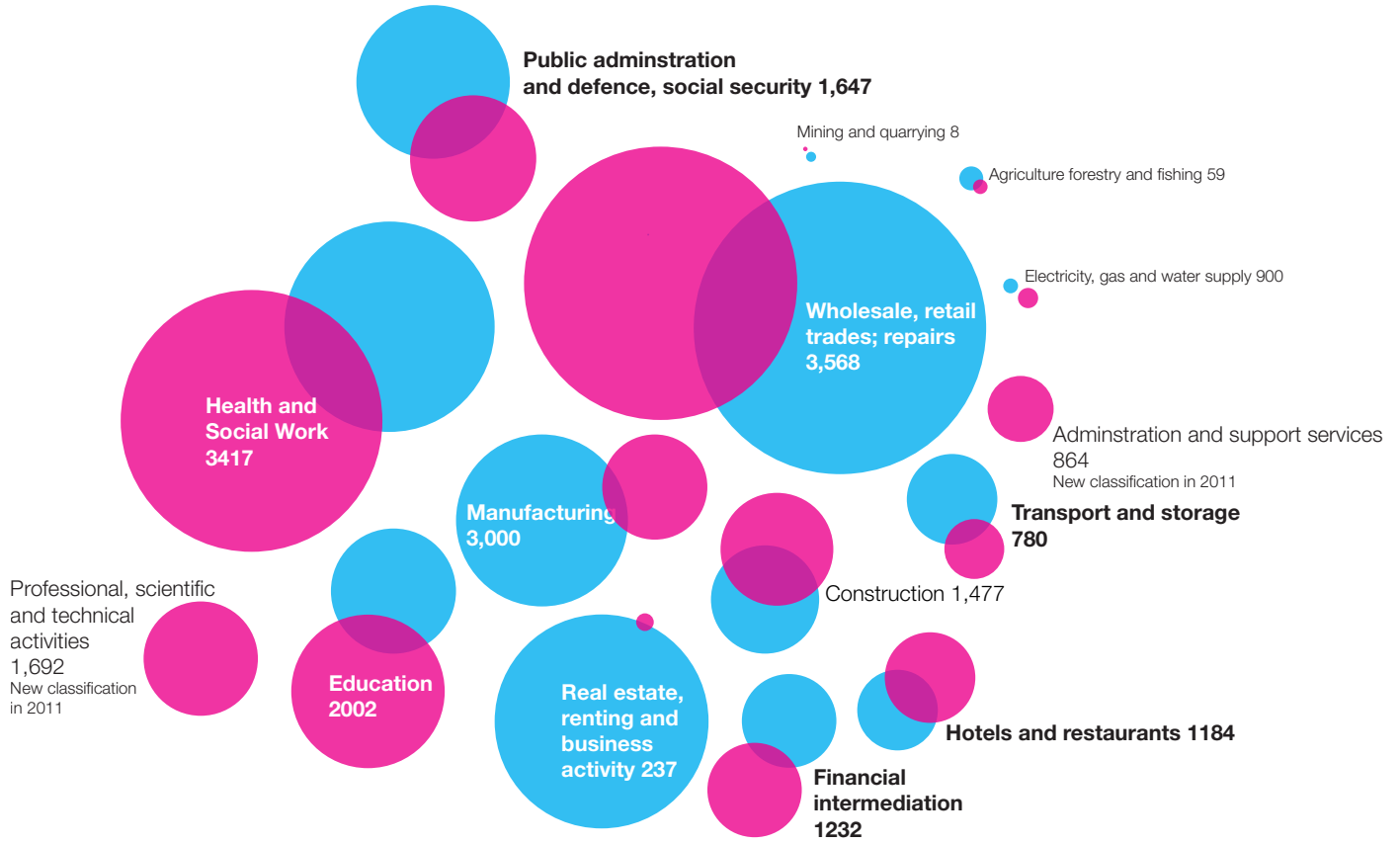
The report indicates that there are 43,000 economically active with 27,000 in full time employment- within an area encompassing Salisbury, Amesbury and Downton-13,000 in part time employment and 7,600 self employed. This means that 81.4% are in employment and 5.1% are unemployed.

### **Largest employers**

The largest employers in the City according to the Census categories are: Health and Social Work represented by Salisbury District Hospital and the Health and Care Sector, Public Administration and Defence and Security, Professional scientific and technical activities represented by dstl and Public Health England, Porton Down and MoD Boscombe Down together with QinitiQ which employ approximately 4500 staff including scientists, post doctoral staff, military and ancillary staff. These are areas of growth and recently Porton Down established the Porton Down Science Park.

*Salisbury is the largest retail centre in Wiltshire, with around 740,000 sq ft of non-food retail / service floorspace and 100,000 sq ft of food floorspace in the city centre. There is an additional 400,000 sq ft of retail floorspace in the city's out-of-centre locations.*

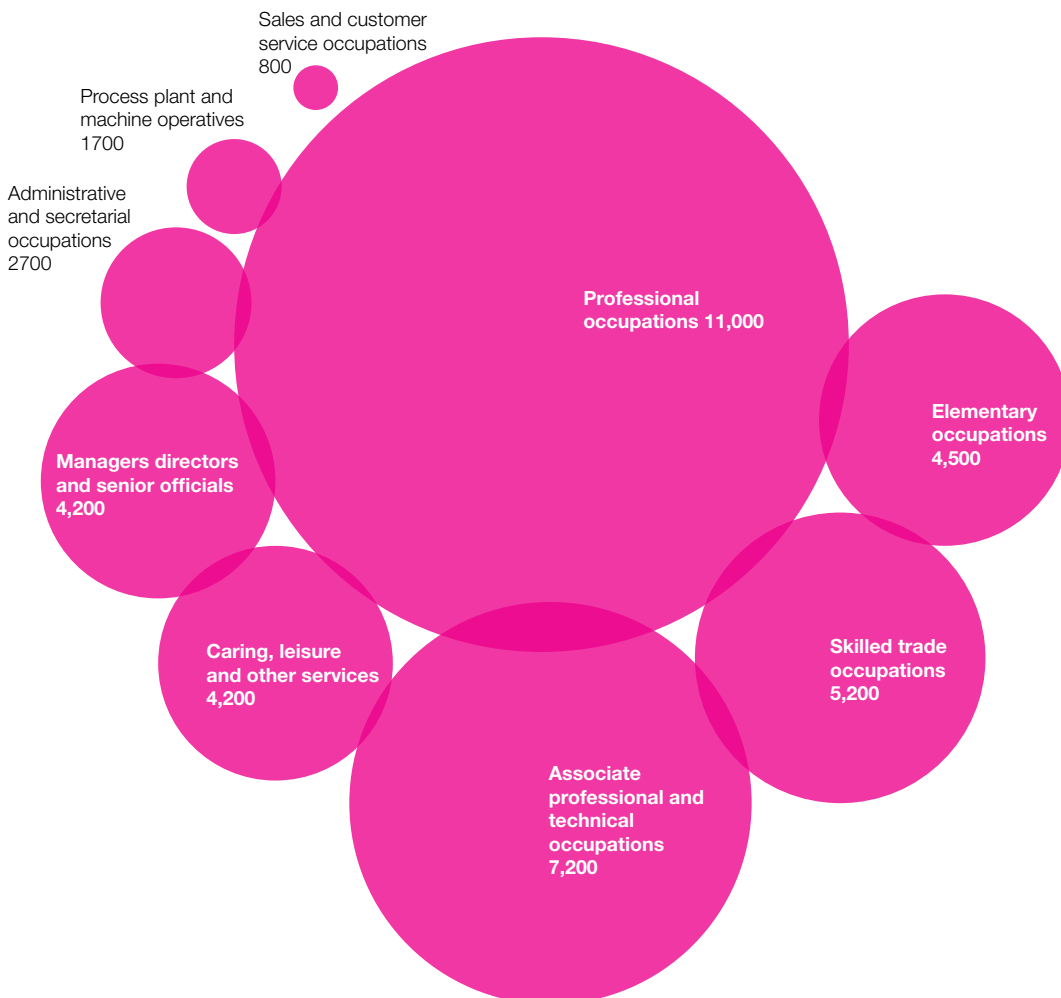
Areas of employment from The Censuses of 2001 and 2011



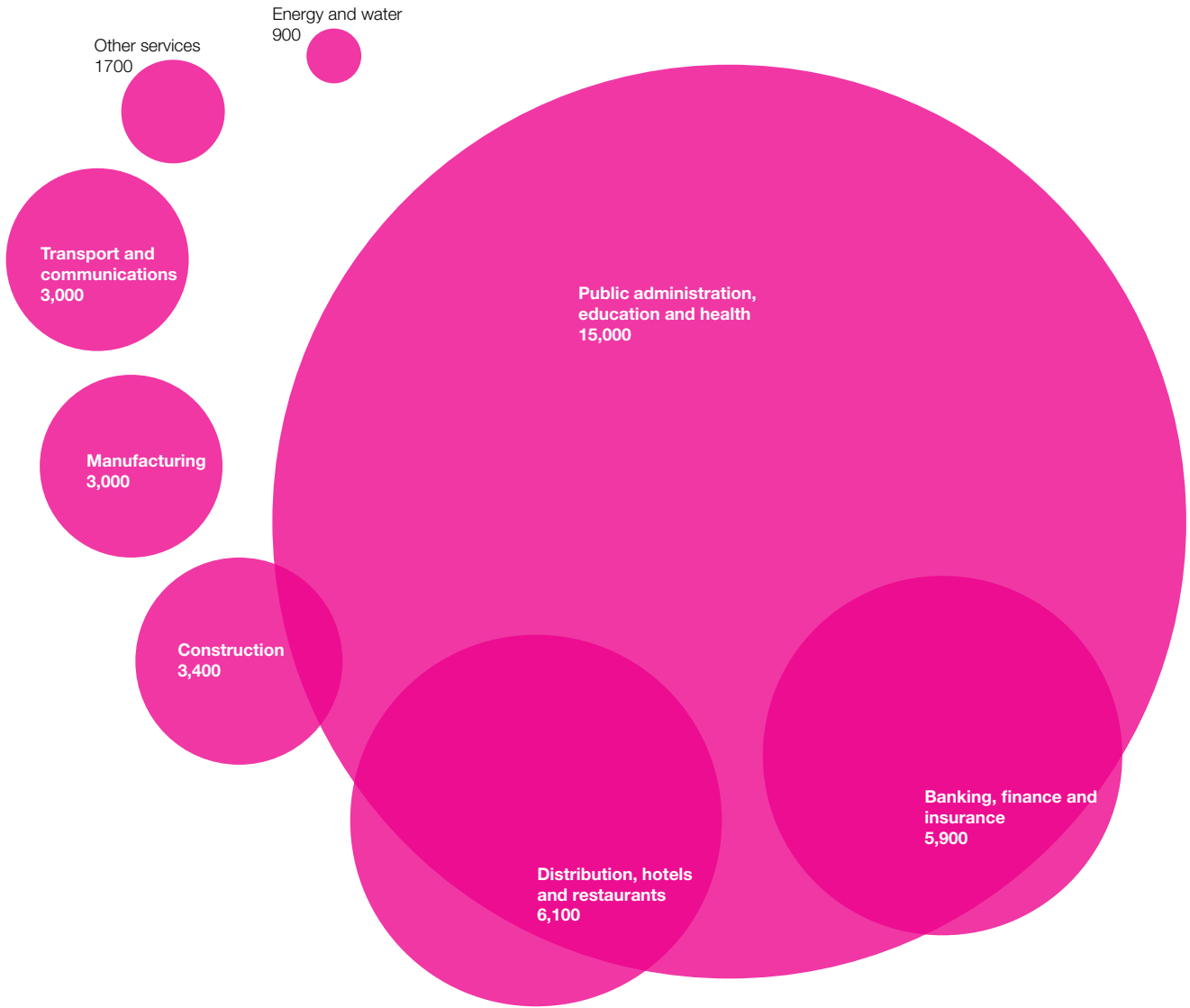
**Fig.1 above** indicates the reduction or increase in areas of employment in the ten year period between the censuses of 201 and 2011.

**Fig. 2 left** indicates the type and size of occupations within the region covered by the Labour Market Intelligence report of 2018

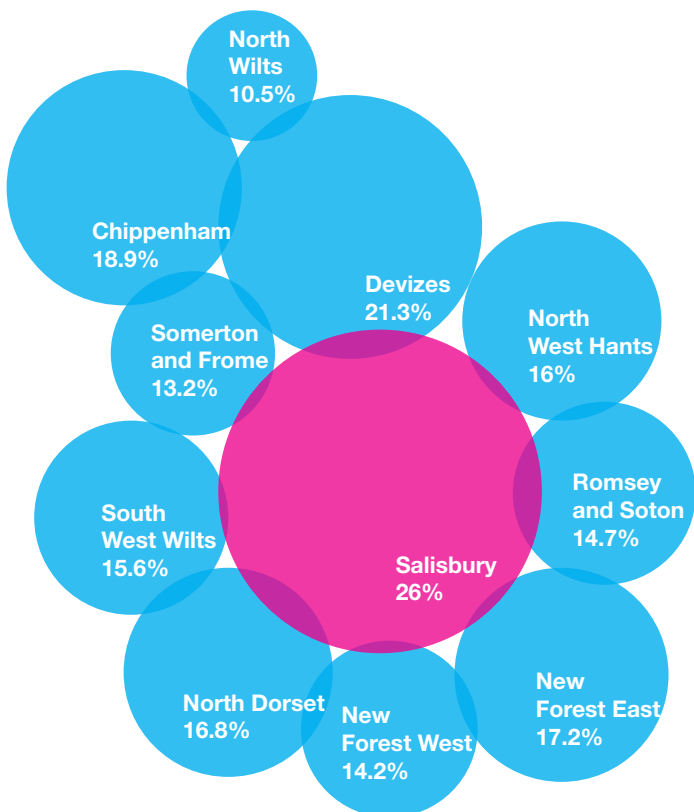
Occupations: Labour Market Intelligence 2018



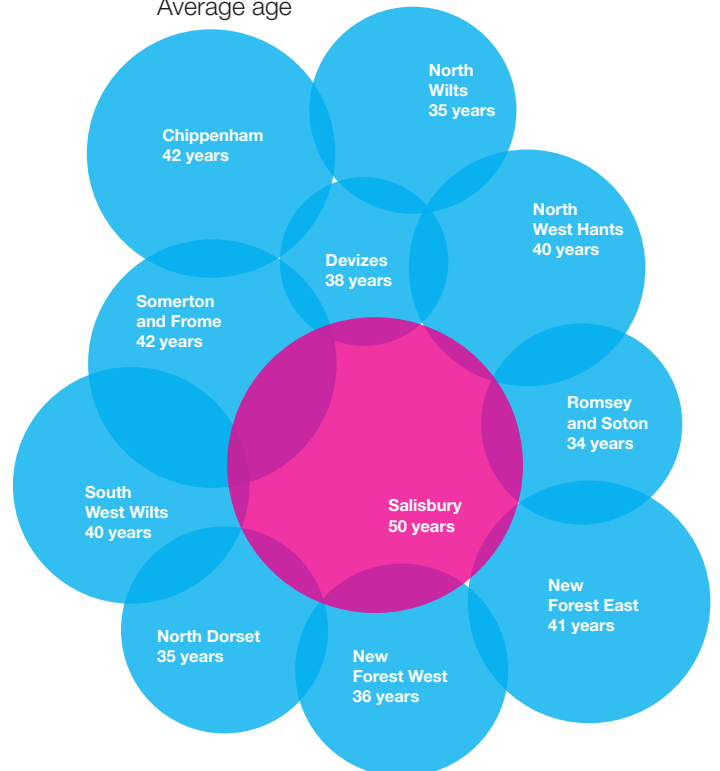
# Biggest industry sector: Labour Market Intelligence 2018



## Public sector employment



## Average age



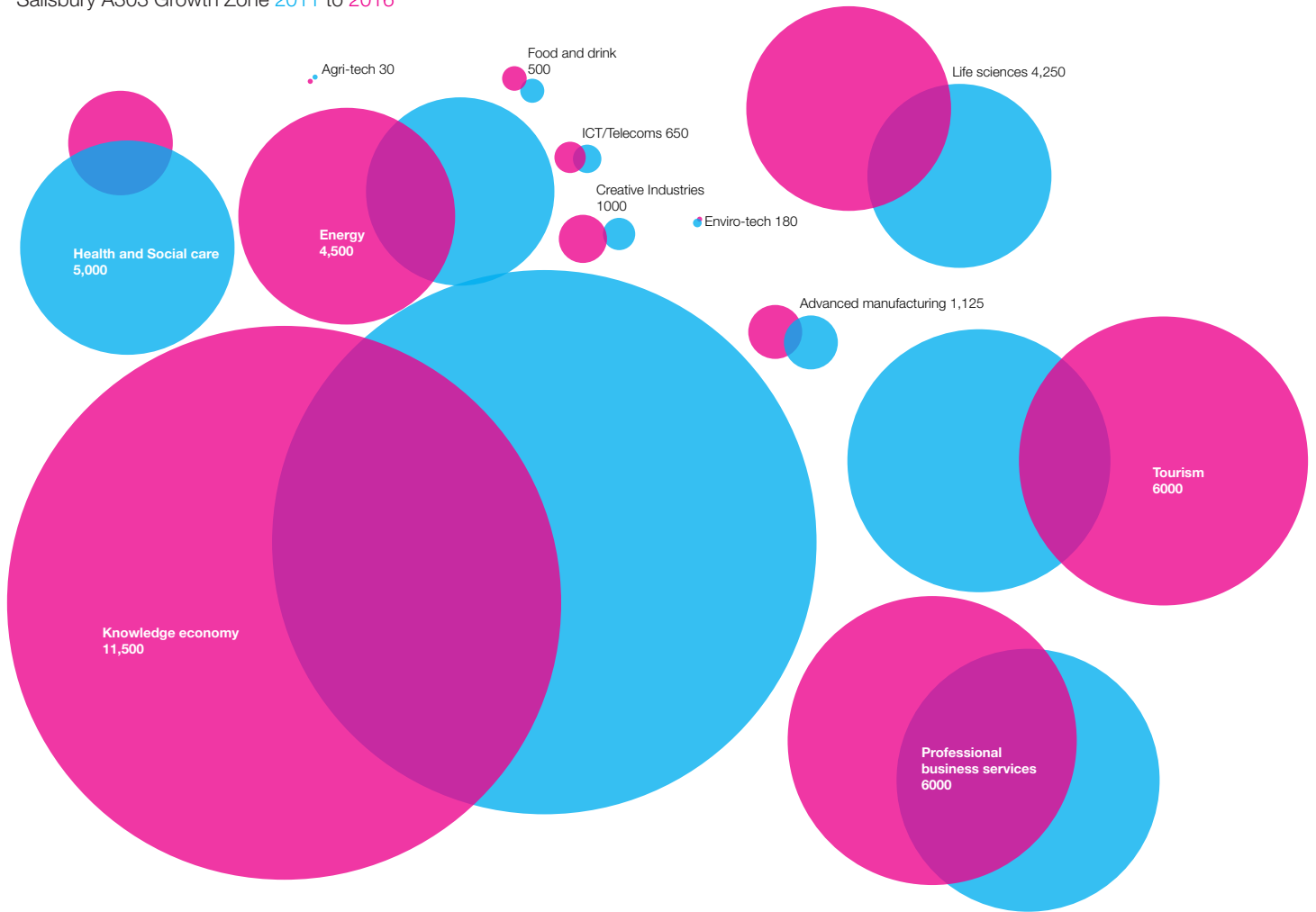


Figure 1.10 Employment Density by MSOA in 2017

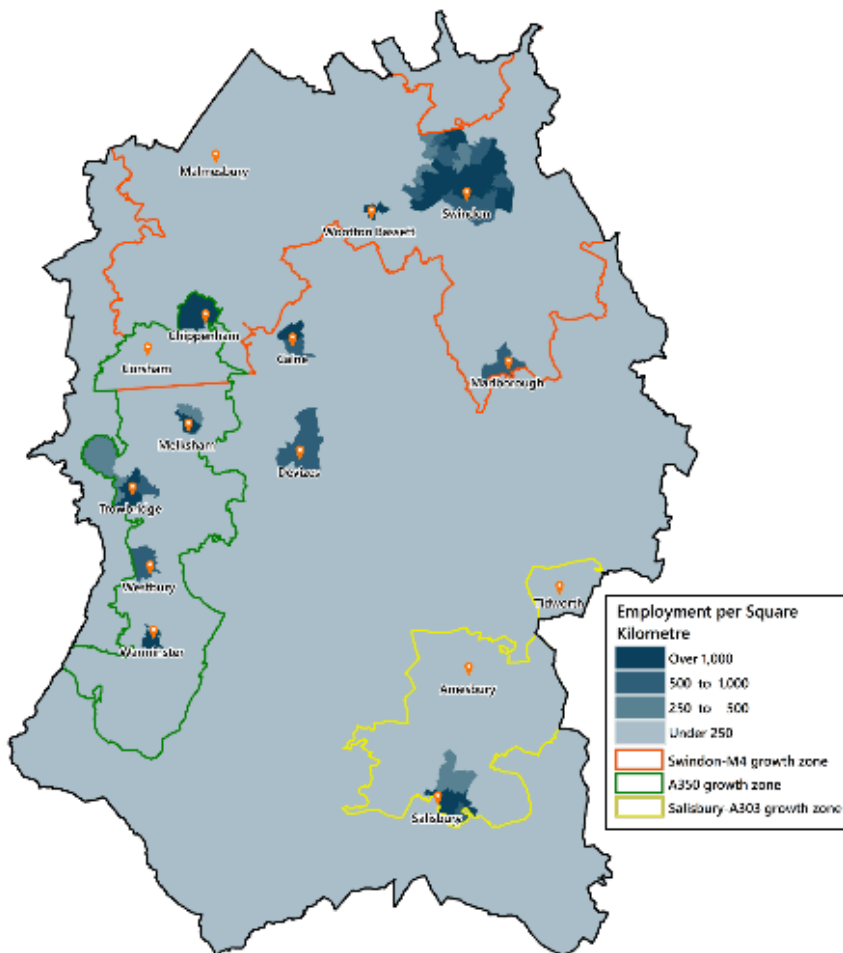
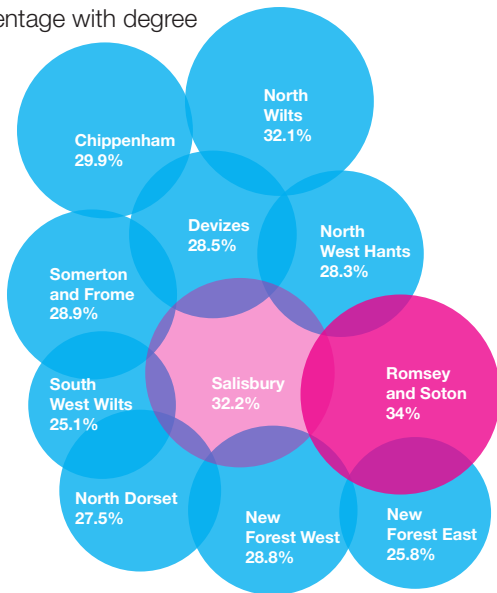


Fig. 3 far left details the largest industry sectors covered by The Labour Market Intelligence Reprt of 2018.

Figure 4 left: SWLEP statistics indicate the importance of public sector employment in Salisbury and contextualises the statistics in relation to surrounding areas.

Figure 5 below left: Rather disturbingly statistics indicate that the average age of Salisbury residents and work force is 50 years which is the highest age progile of surrounding areas. Is the high average age due to the disproportionately high number of retirement developments?

Percentage with degree



All of the Growth Zones have experienced business growth over the 2012-17 period, with the greatest overall increases in the A350 Growth Zone (55%)<sup>5</sup>. The Swindon-M4 Growth Zone saw an increase of 20%, with the Salisbury-A303 Growth Zone growing by 15%.

Despite a lack of consistency of nomenclature and classification between the Censuses, The Labour Market and SWLEP reports it is obvious that there has been a significant move towards professional, knowledge based employment which will require a well educated and flexible workforce.

### **Education history**

Salisbury's first school was Cathedral School founded in 1091. The College of De Vaux Place is claimed to be the first university college in England in 1292.

Sarum Theological College was founded in 1860.

The City of Salisbury College of Art was founded in 1897 and situated in New Street (in a building now occupied by the Cosy Club) until it moved to Southampton Road in the 1960's and merged with Salisbury College of Technology to become Salisbury College in 1992.

### **Educational attainment**

Census results for 2001 and 2011 indicate that educational attainment is increasing particularly at levels 3 and 4/5. The percentage of those with no qualifications has reduced from 23.3% in 2001 to 19.9% in 2011.

Interestingly Salisbury has the second highest percentage of those with degrees in the region. This may reflect the attainment levels of the workforce at Porton Down, Boscombe Down etc.

### **Education**

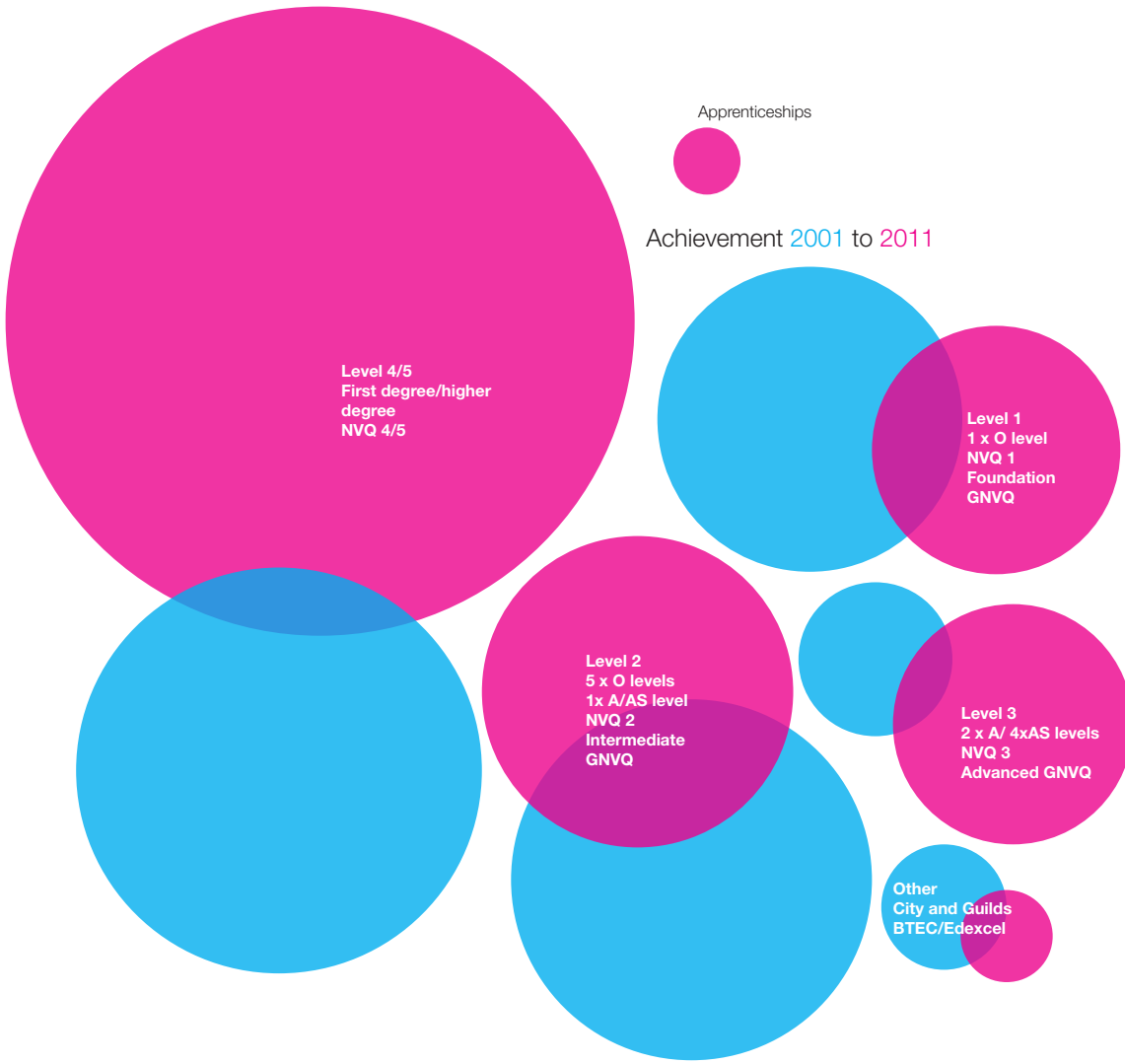
Salisbury has fifteen primary schools and at secondary level seven academies of which two are grammar schools, two maintained schools, six independents and three special schools. The largest centre of Further and Higher education in Salisbury is Wiltshire College and University Centre which has a Life Sciences and Engineering Centre scheduled for completion in 2022.

The College offers a broad range of courses from levels 2, 3 and 4/5 including a suite of Foundation Degrees and two degree

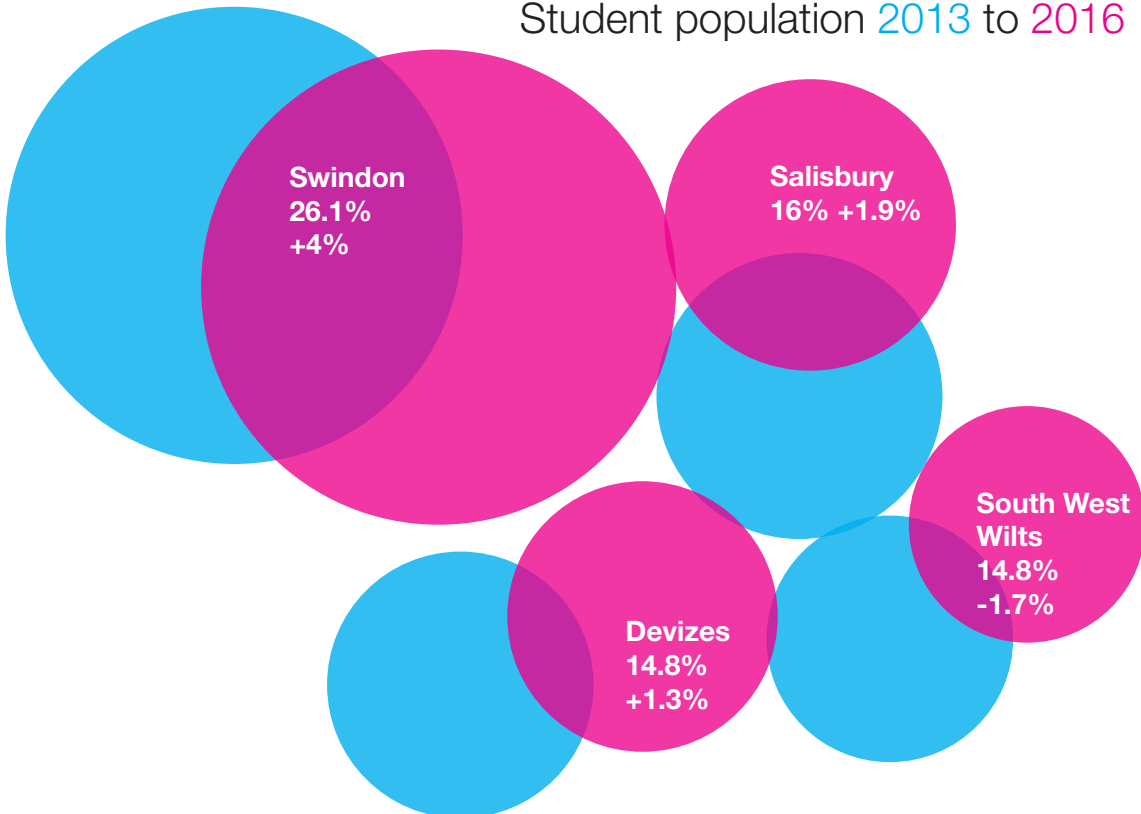
Apprenticeships



### Achievement 2001 to 2011



### Student population 2013 to 2016





courses, BA (Hons) Photography and BA (Hons) Film Production and Cinematography both validated by the Arts Institute Bournemouth.

Salisbury Sixth Form College offers a variety of humanities courses at A level including Art and Design, business studies and philosophy. Its greatest emphasis, however, is on science based subjects, including:

Applied Science

Biology

Chemistry

Software Design and Development

Environmental Science

Maths

Physics

The University Technical College specialising in Science and Engineering for the Defence industries closed due to low levels of recruitment in 2019. It was established to offer stem subjects which would serve the requirements of large employers such as dstl Porton Down. Its closure meant that dstl continues to recruit its higher level staff from universities offering stem subjects and often Russell Group institutions the nearest to Salisbury being the University of Southampton, various London universities and, farther afield those in Bristol, the Midlands and North of England. There is little stem subject provision in the South West of England.

Salisbury does not possess a university and given its population size and its proximity to four universities within 25 miles it is unlikely to however the science based industries located in or around the city may make it attractive to universities wishing to locate departments or faculties.

### **Apprenticeships**

Since the census of 2001 apprenticeships have assumed greater importance within the education mix. The following are expected to expand in the coming years;

Salisbury District Hospital

Porton Down

Porton Science Park

Boscombe Down

Boeing

QinetiQ.

Public Health England

This will lead to an increased requirement for apprentices to complement graduates.

### **Post Covid-19 and Brexit future**

At the time of writing the post Covid-19 and Brexit future is hard to predict although both will have an effect on the economic future of the City. These will combine with and possibly

exacerbate the effects of online culture which has led to closure of a significant proportion of the high street retail environment. It will also lead to a diminution of the larger food retailing outlets and banking.

Salisbury like many towns and cities will have to reevaluate the future use of vacant high street properties.

SWLEP has identified the following objectives to assist the process.

**Strategic objective 1: skills and talent**-we need an appropriately skilled and competitive workforce to achieve our growth ambitions

**Strategic objective 2: Transport infrastructure improvements**-we need a well-connected, reliable transport system to support economic and planned development growth at key locations.

**Strategic objective 3: Digital capability**-we need to deliver excellence in digital connectivity and cyber transformation to achieve business growth, innovative public services and influence societal change.

**Strategic objective 4: Place shaping**-we need to deliver the infrastructure required to deliver our planned growth and regenerate our City and Town centres and improve our visitor and cultural offer; and

**Strategic objective 5: Business Development**- we need to strengthen the competitiveness of small and medium sized businesses and attract a greater share of foreign and domestic investment into the area.

### **Ideas for the future**

1. Statistics indicate increasingly level of education which will equip the working population with the skills relevant to future requirements.

2. Some areas of expertise from dstlPorton that the City may capitalise on are:

Digital forensics

Cyber

Autonomy

AI

Robotics

Human augmentation

Synthetic biology

Materials science

Behavioural science

Data science

3. Salisbury has a large proportion of chain retail space. Many of these are disappearing in part due to Covid-19. The larger spaces they occupied tend to deter small independents

because of their large size and high rates. Frome has a large quantity of smaller retail spaces which wasn't attractive to chain retailers but was to the small independents. They have prospered because they are unique and often don't have as high an online profile. They have been assisted in developing through 'rates holidays' which facilitate structural development and don't discourage start ups.

## **New ways of working**

### **Smart and flexible working**

#### **Homeworking**

Covid 19 has hastened an increasing trend towards homeworking and the call for reduced working hours.

Current information from the Office of National Statistics shows that in April 2020 46.6% of people in employment worked from home.

Women were slightly more likely to do so while those between the ages of 16 and 24 are less likely to.

Those working from home work on average 34 hours per week.

*"Occupations requiring higher qualifications and more experience were more likely to provide homeworking opportunities than elementary and manual occupations."* (Office for National Statistics: Coronavirus and homeworking in the UK: April 2020)

Future planning on the part of HM Forces expects up to 60% homeworking in the near future.

Likewise dstl Porton Down has also detailed plans to extend homeworking in its Corporate Plan 2019-2024

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/828894/Dstl\\_Corporate\\_Plan\\_2019-24\\_v5\\_Update\\_SEP\\_2019.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/828894/Dstl_Corporate_Plan_2019-24_v5_Update_SEP_2019.pdf)

#### **Hybrid working**

A recent Boston Consulting Group (BCG) study of 2,000 UK employees revealed that 67% of those working remotely since COVID-19 want to be able to split their time between the physical workplace and home working in the future.

#### **Coworking**

*Coworking is an arrangement in which workers of different companies share an office space, allowing cost savings and convenience through the use of common infrastructure, such as equipment, utilities, and receptionist and custodial services, and in some cases refreshments and parcel acceptance services.*

*Coworking Spaces Deliver Much More Than a Desk and a Phone*

*Step into someone's "office" these days and it might not look like an office at all. People are working out of garages, cafés, the*

park. But for many startups and remote teams, it's still important to have a space to call their own. Enter WeWork, the biggest name in coworking. Founded in 2010, the company operates 44 coworking spots around the world. Not just open-floor plans and long desks, mind you—these are full-service environments, with well-designed communal areas, bright private rooms, and (of course) bottomless coffee. “Natural light and openness are the foundation,” says WeWork cofounder Miguel McKelvey. “Beyond that, we try to bring a sort of eclectic spontaneity.” It's working. The company is valued at \$10 billion and hosts thousands of workers. We visited its Golden Gate location, where nine people showed us around their—well, their space. **Julia Greenberg**

## **Wired**

Given the inevitable increased practice of home working facilitated by online meeting software and which require only occasional attendance at the central employers there may be an increased requirement to create:

a. **Coworking Workhubs** small office space mixed discipline communal spaces for groups equipped with hi end digital communication-collaboration technologies- software and recreation space that encourages dialogue and innovation.

b. **Incubation units** A business incubator is a company that helps new and startup companies to develop by providing services such as management training or office space. The National Business Incubation Association (NBIA) defines business incubators as a catalyst tool for either regional or national economic development.

c. **Work life residential housing.** A re invention of the work/living spaces prevalent in industrial revolution towns in the 19th century.

**PAS 3000 Smart working code of practice** The Smart Working Code of Practice will support organisations in implementing smart working principles. The Cabinet Office sponsors it on behalf of the Smart Working Charter Steering Group of industry, academia, institutions and other public sector bodies. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-smart-working-code-of-practice-announced>

*By 2020 we hope that Salisbury will be a city based on a thriving centre. The city will be safe, clean and green. Salisbury's economy will have moved on. New businesses will be providing better paid, quality jobs.*

## **The Salisbury Vision 2008**

*Salisbury does not celebrate these unique features, but often turns its back to them. Green spaces are not well connected and are hard to find. The city is traffic and car park dominated, offers a poor train station arrival to travellers and unclear street layout. Walking and cycling to and*

*through the centre is difficult because of the many barriers and poor quality pavements, paths and crossing points.*

*Some attractions and facilities are central while many others are outside the centre or difficult to find. The public realm is often cluttered with uncoordinated furniture, shop frontages and advertisement design and lacks the infrastructure for people to sit, dwell, meet and spend more time in the centre.*

**CAF**

## **Salisbury's Advantages**

### **Connectivity**

Salisbury Market made it the centre of distribution during the medieval period . In the mid 18th century most of the main roads into and out of Salisbury were turnpiked and during the 1770's there were 24 coaches and 28 stage-chaises running weekly between London and Exeter.

In 1847 the first rail link was established and continues to this day

with good rail links between London, Bristol, South Wales and Exeter.

This connectivity continues with Salisbury being the first entire city in the UK to be the recipient of ultrafast full fibre which gives access to broadband speeds of up to 1000Mbps. To put this into context Which stated in 2019 that the UK's median broadband speed is between 16 and 46 Mbps while London has some of the slowest speeds in the UK.

This places Salisbury at significant advantage to capitalise on potential global connectivity and economic initiatives.

New research indicates that Gen Y and Young Millennials are planning to leave the capital post pandemic. This is being facilitated by the work from home culture and technology like Zoom.

700,000 left London in 2020 and 55% of 18 to 34 year olds want to leave the capital after the pandemic.

Brexit also added to the exodus with 1.3 million EU residents leaving London and UK. I-D

According to Hamptons estate agency the towns that Londoners are moving to are:

Sevenoaks, Kent

Windsor & Maidenhead, Berkshire

Oxford, Oxfordshire

Rushmoor, Hampshire

Eastbourne, East Sussex

Wokingham, Berkshire

Stevenage, Hertfordshire

Luton, Bedfordshire

Epsom & Ewell, Surrey

**Which are the cities that Salisbury benchmark itself against nationally and internationally?**

Brighton & Hove, East Sussex

Additionally other towns and cities that are becoming popular with those taking advantage of lower house prices are Truro, Exeter, Winchester, Bournemouth and Poole.

Winkworth's alone have recommended Salisbury as a destination to move to in 2021.

*'The cathedral city has excellent schools, an historic city centre, with lovely period buildings, and good shops, restaurants, bars and cafes.'*

### **The City centre**

*Tourism in Salisbury tends to centre on the Cathedral and the city's proximity to Stonehenge with less significance given to the city's other attractions. Salisbury's hotel and hospitality offer is currently limited, which serves to suppress the potential economic benefits of tourism. CAF*

*Average spend per domestic day visit in Wiltshire is around £26, lower than Hampshire and Bath (£29) and North East Somerset (£30), and visitors are significantly less likely to stay for a meal (7% versus 20% and 13%)*

*ONS (2015) Sub-National Tourism: A spatial classification of areas in England and Wales, 2011 to 2013 CAF*

### **The Market Place**

The Market place and Guildhall Square surrounding streets are a significant USP which is often underutilised.

A search of top UK towns with traditional markets is not encouraging as Salisbury isn't mentioned.

1. Bristol
2. Norwich
3. Oxford
4. Kirkgate Market Leeds
5. Bullring Markets
6. Beverley

from Tripsavvy

Sawday's lists

1. Malton
2. Frome
3. Totnes
- 4 Ludlow
- 5 Todmorden

Strutt and Parker list a number of 'top' town with markets the nearest to Salisbury being Wilton

### **Expansion of Market Place usage**

...strengthening the role of the Market Place,through a variety of

**Value** *what's there.*

**Identify** *what's missing.*

**Nurture** *what's possible'*

**Anon**

*'I want people to fall back in love with their own city, go out and look at it as if it's the first time they have seen it.'* says

**Morag Myerscough**



**Top:** Troyes city centre, France.  
Population 60,000

**Centre:** Rothenburg, Germany  
Population 10, 000

**Bottom:** Herford Germany.  
Population 66,000

**Right:** Frome independent market is held on the first Sunday of the month and at times visitors double the size of the population

**Right bottom:** Cranborne Chase is the UK's largest Dark Sky reserve

## events **CAF**

In the year from 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020 the Market Place and Guildhall Square hosted events including a Christmas Fayre, charter markets, artisan markets, car boot sales, St Georges Day and Mayor Making on a total of 176 days. For 189 days both venues were not used for any events. Added to this many larger buildings surrounding the Market Place are empty. These include the sites of Pizza Hut and Debenhams both of which are large and significant sites. Other important buildings are the two banks, Nat West and Lloyds. At a time when the banks are changing focus and moving from a physical to a digital presence it is probably a matter of time before one or both relocate.

The Lloyds building is an impressive building and like Pizza Hut stretches from Blue Boar Row to Chipper Lane making it a possible location for a boutique hotel.

Salisbury Central Area Framework supports specialist markets and states that Salisbury city centre's evening and weekend offer fails to meet the needs of residents and does not capitalise upon the opportunities presented by its five rivers.

One idea may be to encourage an independent market on one day per month based on the model of Frome. Currently the independent market at Frome takes place on the first Sunday of each month. It doubles the population market day and offers a wide range of activities including food trucks, high quality craft stalls and a flea market. Its success has been such that it is now served by a special train service.

Frome's Independent shops dominate the heart of this market town, which exudes a friendly close-knit community spirit.

*Whilst significant housing growth is planned for Salisbury, there are still issues of affordability for the city's residents and new build activity in the Central Area has been predominantly for retirement apartments. **CAF***

The Future High Street Fund has awarded Salisbury £9,355,731

## **Vacancy rates**

Shopping centres saw a particular surge in shuttered stores, as the vacancy rate jumped to 17.1% from 16.3% in the third quarter.

High street vacancies increased to 13.7% from 13.3% in the previous period. December 2020 Salisbury Journal

## **Rent**



A new independent restaurant opened in the High Street in August 2021. The rent is £80,000 pa in comparison to the owners equivalent site in Frome with rent of £18,000 pa.

### **A centre of cultural and historical re focussing.**

*Cultural objects, especially museums, as well as architecture by which they are represented and communicated, play an important role in promoting values of a city.* **Nina Ugljen-Ademovi & Senka Ibrišimbegovi.**



Given the city's proximity to and central location between Stonehenge, Cranborne Chase-designated the UK's largest Dark Sky reserve- and West Wilts Downs AONB it doesn't necessarily capitalise on this unique relationship to archaeological and historical heritage. Salisbury Museum based in the Close has a world class collection in its Wessex Gallery and has been the venue of a significant number of exhibitions. 160 new archaeologists for Stonehenge tunnel scheme many of whom will work for Wessex Archaeology

### **Theatre**

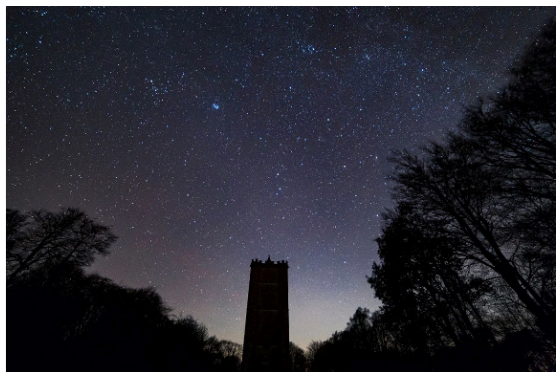
Salisbury Playhouse  
City Hall  
Salisbury Arts Centre  
Studio Theatre

### **Visual Arts**

Young Gallery  
New Arts Centre, Roche Court  
Salisbury Arts Centre  
Salisbury Museum exhibition space

### **Festivals**

Salisbury Festival  
Celebrate Voice  
Fisherton Street History Festival



Benchmarking against Herford a rather unprepossessing north German medieval city with a population of 64k invested in Frank Gehry's MaRTa museum which has become a regional focus for international visiting exhibitions.

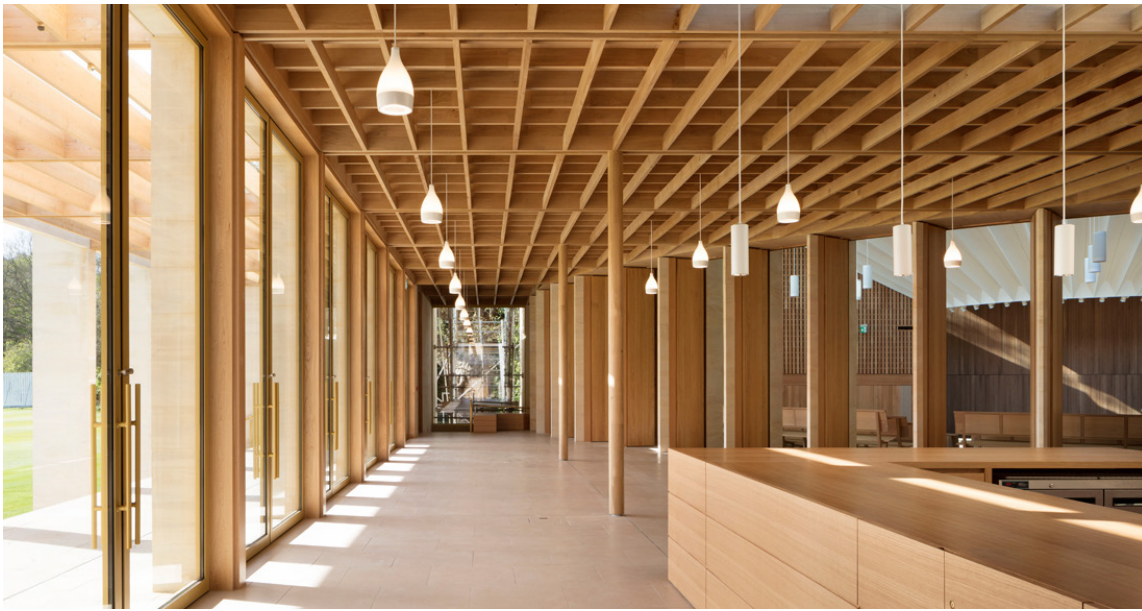
Xanten in Germany, twinned with Salisbury, built an open air museum dedicated to its Roman past.

### **The Bilbao effect**

Bilbao city metamorphosed into a totally new energetic city following the location of a an eighth Guggenheim Museum which increase tourism exponentially.

The Salisbury would benefit significantly to proximity of a unique piece of contemporary architecture or at least the conversion of an existing site by a nationally or internationally recognised architect.





**Left:** The Whitworth Gallery extension.  
Architect MUMA

**Centre:** MaRTA,  
Herford, Germany.  
Architect Frank Gehry.

**Xanten,** twinned with  
Salisbury, open air  
Museum of the Roman  
town.

**Right:** The area  
occupied by the city  
centre Tesco offers an  
ideal space to house  
Salisbury Arts Centre,  
the Young Gallery and  
create a performance  
space. The existing  
Library would provide  
an ideal archival  
adjunct to the new  
complex



The Cathedral is an obvious and iconic attraction but the City needs to increase its attraction in order to become a destination venue.

Average spend per domestic day visit in Wiltshire is around £26, lower than Hampshire and Bath (£29) and North East Somerset (£30), and visitors are significantly less likely to stay for a meal (7% versus 20% and 13%)

ONS (2015) Sub-National Tourism: A spatial classification of areas in England and Wales, 2011 to 2013 **CAF**

One idea is to convert the block of buildings currently comprising Zizi's and Tesco, the library into an appropriate space for the Young Gallery, and the Salisbury Art Centre creating a contemporary exhibition, performance, archive and research space. Proximity to the Market Place would allow the staging of related events and encourage co-cultural activities Proximity to the New Arts Centre, Roche Court and its national and international reputation is not capitalised on.

Tourism in Salisbury tends to centre on the Cathedral and the city's proximity to Stonehenge with less significance given to the city's other attractions. Salisbury's hotel and hospitality offer is currently limited, which serves to suppress the potential economic benefits of tourism. **CAF**

### **The Green Line**

A walkable city except that you can't walk easily

The Hi Line in New York City was an old elevated railway line running through the meatpacking area. Due for demolition in 1999 two New Yorkers set up the Friends of the Hi Line and gained enough sponsorship to save it from destruction and plant a garden along its elevated length. The Hi Line has become a major tourist attraction and has led to the area becoming a cultural centre with a newly rebuilt Whitney Museum on its southern end.

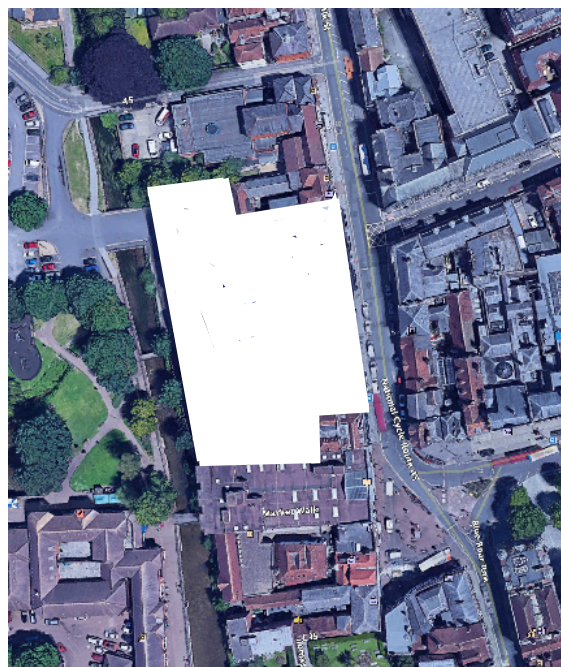
The proposal is to turn the elevated section of the Ring road on Churchill Way East between Tollgate Road and Winchester Street.

The development would include the top level of the Culver Street Car Park and could run along Trinity Street, Ivy Street, Catherine Street, into Old George Mall across the high Street and along to proposed Mayor Ivie Lane to the river Avon.

The Green Line could comprise raised bed allotments or gardens, trees, vertical gardens.

### **Micro Breweries**

The emergence of micro breweries in the last twenty or thirty years has revitalised an industry dominated originally by large



brewing companies. Micro breweries are by definition small, local and unencumbered by the environmental costs production and transportation. The proposal is to allow micro breweries to utilise empty premises in the city centre. To succeed they need access to high quality water and locally sourced hops. The former is available and it is possible to grow hops in the locality.

### Street Art/monuments

Blackpool is a town not renowned for 'high' culture however its Comedy Carpet was a very significant initiative combining popular culture with high quality design. A work of art by Gordon Young designed in collaboration with Why Not Associates containing over 160,000 granite letters embedded into concrete the comedy carpet is a celebration of British comedy on an extraordinary scale.

High quality projects of this sort raise the profile of the host site but inevitably win national and international awards and prizes as well as encouraging tourism.

The Comedy Carpet won the Tokyo Type Directors grand prix and is a Design Week grand prix winner.

Why Not Associates and Gordon Young were hired to produce a piece of work for the Bourne Hill offices before the project was curtailed.

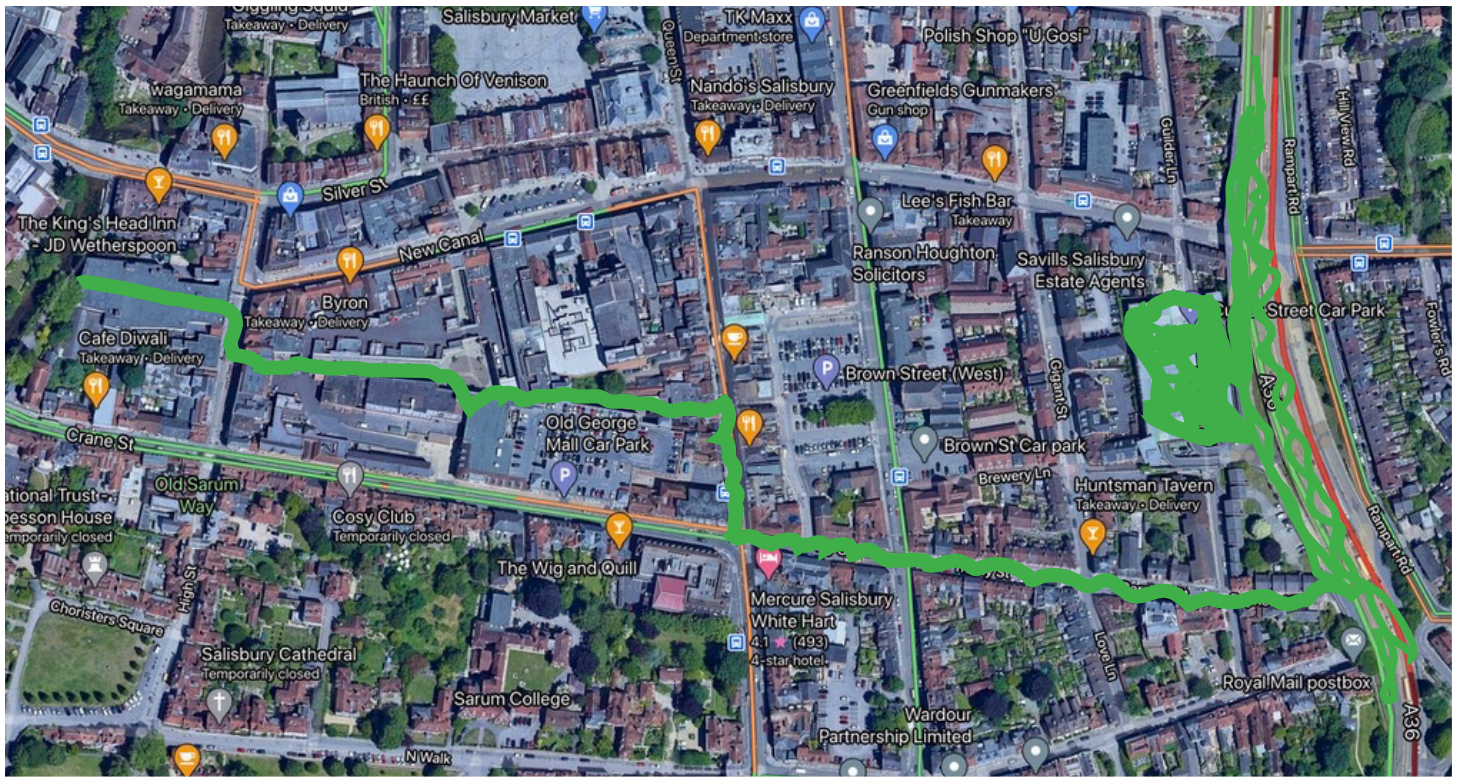


**Bottom:** What could become Mayor Ivie Lane already exists in the High Street. This entrance could be extended without compromising developers plans.

**Right above:** Suggested Hi Line equivalent on the elevated section of the Ring road and including the upper level of the Culver Street carpark. From there a green street joins the Hi Line via Old George Mall and through the New Look development to the river.

**Right below:** The New Look development offers an ideal opportunity to create a new lane joining the High Street with the river. Mayor Ivie Lane would link the two pandemics of 1665 and 2020/21

**Below:** Bristol based landscape architects McGregor and Coxall have been working on a large project in Parametta city, West Sydney. They noted that the high street ran parallel to a river and created a link between the two.





**Left:** The Hi Line in New York the money for which was raised by public subscription. It resulted in the regeneration of a derelict area and includes the Whitney Museum at one end.

**Left below:** The allotment in on the edge of Venice Beach and Santa Monica, California. The produce is sold to local restaurants.



**Right:** Guerilla gardening in Elephant and Castle has created small 'gardens' out of residual spaces created by development and road building.

**Overleaf:** High quality water and an ideal climate for hop growing means that there are 311 craft breweries in Oregon with 28 in the town of Bend (pop 90,000).

We have the water can we convert farming land to hop growing? Cyclepubs at Crux Brewery in Bend. New wild flower planting on the river at Bend has transformed the area.

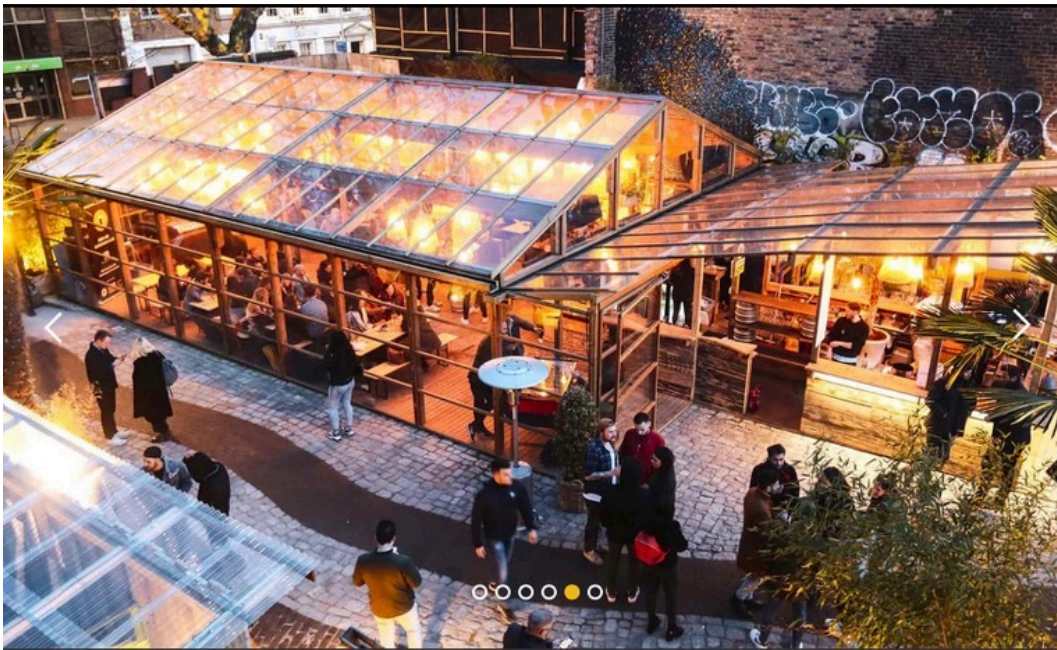








**Far left:** High quality water and an ideal climate for hop growing means that there are 311 craft breweries in Oregon with 28 in the town of Bend (pop 90,000). We have the water can we convert farming land to hop growing? Cyclepub at Crux Brewery in Bend. New wild flower planting on the river at Bend has transformed the area.



**Left:** Mercato Metropolitano took over a 45,000ft disused paper factory in Elephant and Castle, London.

*'Mercato Metropolitano is home to more than 40 vendors, a micro-brewery and a number of community projects.*

*You can try dishes from around the world at MM, created using fresh ingredients that are locally-sourced. To discover flavours from Italy to Japan, Colombia to Germany, Vietnam to Argentina, and many more, come and explore our MMarketplace'*

*'MM is not only an incubator of emerging food businesses, it is also a place for artists and performers to showcase their talent'*



*I'n the past, we have collaborated with YMX Music — the new music platform for artists — to host local performers who want to perform in a vibrant environment with a fantastic audience. This is an opportunity not only to celebrate diverse, undiscovered musical talent in London, but for all of our visitors to enjoy music together.'*





**Above:** The Cursing Stone of Carlisle

**Right:** Eric Morecombe statue at Morecombe

**Far right above:** The Comedy Carpet at Blackpool

**Far right below:** Work in progress for Crawley Library

All work on this page is by Why Not Associates and Gordon Young. The designer, Andy Altman, will be giving a webinar talk about this work on May 13 for Salisbury Civic Society.

Why Not Associates were commissioned to create a piece for the Bourne Hill extension before the project was curtailed.







**Top:** Two mazes. The Market Place would be a good venue for a temporary maze

**Left:** The late Terry Pratchett was a local resident. He has a international following but no monument or festival in tthe City.



**Far right:** A pavilion and bandstand designed by Morag Myerscough. Morag has built such pavilions around the world and always uses the community to assist the design and construction. She will be delivering a talk on her work to Salisbury Civic Society in November







Salisbury possesses 34 Grade 1 listed buildings of which 21 are within the Close and 13 within the city. These include:

Church House

91 Crane Street

Ayleswade Bridge

Churches of St Martin and St Thomas

John Halle's Hall

Joiners Hall

Poultry Cross

King's Arms

Milford Bridge

Old Sarum Castle and Cathedral

School of Arts annexe

The Old George Inn

Trinity Almshouses

There are 644 grade II listed buildings of which some are located in the Close

Like many equivalent towns Salisbury has failed to capitalise on some of its unique architectural gems including its Grade II listed Old Post Office building sitting on the corner of castle Street and Chipper Lane This building which runs nearly the length of Chipper Lane sits on a site at the rear of which is a telephone exchange which fills the whole of the White Horse Chequer and has blighted many significant buildings.

St Thomas's Church churchyard is ringed on two sides by medieval buildings which fail to capitalise on their unique rear aspect.

Grade II\* listed early c18 house Steynings sits on the south side of the undervalued Crane Street. The building is privately owned and is being allowed to fall into disrepair.

