

Cabinet Agenda



Date: Tuesday, 5 December 2023

Time: 4.00 pm

Venue: The Council Chamber - City Hall, College Green, Bristol, BS1 5TR

Distribution:

Cabinet Members: Mayor Marvin Rees, Donald Alexander, Nicola Beech, Craig Cheney, Asher Craig, Kye Dudd, Helen Holland, Ellie King and Tom Renhard, Marley Bennett

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Issued by: Amy Rodwell, Democratic Services

City Hall, P O Box 3399, Bristol, BS1 9NE

E-mail: democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk

Date: Monday, 27 November 2023



Agenda

PART A - Standard items of business:

1. Welcome and Safety Information

Members of the public intending to attend the meeting are asked to please note that, in the interests of health, safety and security, bags may be searched on entry to the building. Everyone attending this meeting is also asked please to behave with due courtesy and to conduct themselves in a reasonable way.

Please note: if the alarm sounds during the meeting, everyone should please exit the building via the way they came in, via the main entrance lobby area, and then the front ramp. Please then assemble on the paved area in front of the building on College Green by the flag poles.

If the front entrance cannot be used, alternative exits are available via staircases 2 and 3 to the left and right of the Conference Hall. These exit to the rear of the building. The lifts are not to be used. Then please make your way to the assembly point at the front of the building. Please do not return to the building until instructed to do so by the fire warden(s).

2. Public Forum

Up to one hour is allowed for this item

(Pages 6 - 8)

Any member of the public or Councillor may participate in Public Forum. Petitions, statements and questions received by the deadlines below will be taken at the start of the agenda item to which they relate to.

Petitions and statements (must be about matters on the agenda):

- Members of the public and members of the council, provided they give notice in writing or by e-mail (and include their name, address, and 'details of the wording of the petition, and, in the case of a statement, a copy of the submission) by no later than 12 noon on the working day before the meeting, may present a petition or submit a statement to the Cabinet.
- One statement per member of the public and one statement per member of council shall be admissible.
- A maximum of one minute shall be allowed to present each petition and statement.



- The deadline for receipt of petitions and statements for the 5 December Cabinet is 12 noon on **Monday 4th December**. These should be sent, in writing or by e-mail to: Democratic Services, City Hall, College Green, Bristol, BS1 5TR e-mail: democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk

Questions (must be about matters on the agenda):

- A question may be asked by a member of the public or a member of Council, provided they give notice in writing or by e-mail (and include their name and address) no later than 3 clear working days before the day of the meeting.
- Questions must identify the member of the Cabinet to whom they are put.
- A maximum of 2 written questions per person can be asked. At the meeting, a maximum of 2 supplementary questions may be asked. A supplementary question must arise directly out of the original question or reply.
- Replies to questions will be given verbally at the meeting. If a reply cannot be given at the meeting (including due to lack of time) or if written confirmation of the verbal reply is requested by the questioner, a written reply will be provided within 10 working days of the meeting.
- The deadline for receipt of questions for the 5 December Cabinet is 5.00 pm on **Wednesday 29th November**. These should be sent, in writing or by e-mail to: Democratic Services, City Hall, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TR. Democratic Services e-mail: democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk

When submitting a question or statement please indicate whether you are planning to attend the meeting to present your statement or receive a verbal reply to your question

3. Apologies for Absence

4. Declarations of Interest

To note any declarations of interest from the Mayor and Councillors. They are asked to indicate the relevant agenda item, the nature of the interest and in particular whether it is a **disclosable pecuniary interest**.

Any declarations of interest made at the meeting which is not on the register of interests should be notified to the Monitoring Officer for inclusion.



5. Matters referred to the Mayor for reconsideration by a scrutiny commission or by Full Council

(subject to a maximum of three items)

6. Reports from scrutiny commission

7. Chair's Business

To note any announcements from the Chair

PART B - Key Decisions

8. Cultural Investment Programme 2023 to 27

(Pages 9 - 60)

9. Fire Safety Framework

(Pages 61 - 77)

10. Fibre and CCTV Contract Amendment

(Pages 78 - 88)

11. Purchase of properties for the provision of Children's homes

To follow

12. City Centre Development and Delivery Plan

(Pages 89 - 629)

13. Short Breaks Innovation Fund Bid

(Pages 630 - 638)

14. Flax Bourton Public Mortuary Byelaw

(Pages 639 - 663)

15. Collection Fund Surplus/ Deficit report

EQIA to follow

(Pages 664 - 677)



16. Council Tax Reduction scheme for 2024/25

To follow

17. Council Tax Base

To follow

18. Finance Strategic Partnership

(Pages 678 - 693)

19. Fees and charges review

EQIA for Parks Catering Fees and charges to follow

(Pages 694 - 740)

20. Finance Exception Report (P7)

(Pages 741 - 795)

PART C - Non-Key Decisions

21. Director of Public Health 2023 Annual Report

(Pages 796 - 828)

22. Barton House Emergency Evacuation

To follow

23. Extension of Civica Housing IT Contract

(Pages 829 - 842)



Public Information Sheet

Inspection of Papers - Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

You can find papers for all our meetings on our website at www.bristol.gov.uk.

Public meetings

Public meetings including Cabinet, Full Council, regulatory meetings (where planning and licensing decisions are made) and scrutiny will now be held at City Hall.

Members of the press and public who plan to attend City Hall are advised that you may be asked to watch the meeting on a screen in another room should the numbers attending exceed the maximum occupancy of the meeting venue.

COVID-19 Prevention Measures at City Hall (from March 2022)

When attending a meeting at City Hall, the following COVID-19 prevention guidance is advised:

- promotion of good hand hygiene: washing and disinfecting hands frequently
- while face coverings are no longer mandatory, we will continue to recommend their use in venues and workplaces with limited ventilation or large groups of people.
- although legal restrictions have been removed, we should continue to be mindful of others as we navigate this next phase of the pandemic.

COVID-19 Safety Measures for Attendance at Council Meetings (from March 2022)

Government advice remains that anyone testing positive for COVID-19 should self-isolate for 10 days (unless they receive two negative lateral flow tests on consecutive days from day five).

We therefore request that no one attends a Council Meeting if they:

- are suffering from symptoms of COVID-19 or
- have tested positive for COVID-19

Other formats and languages and assistance for those with hearing impairment

You can get committee papers in other formats (e.g. large print, audio tape, braille etc) or in community languages by contacting the Democratic Services Officer. Please give as much notice as possible. We cannot guarantee re-formatting or translation of papers before the date of a particular meeting.

Committee rooms are fitted with induction loops to assist people with hearing impairment. If you require any assistance with this please speak to the Democratic Services Officer.



Public Forum

Members of the public may make a written statement ask a question or present a petition to most meetings. Your statement or question will be sent to the Committee Members and will be published on the Council's website before the meeting. Please send it to democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk.

The following requirements apply:

- The statement is received no later than **12.00 noon on the working day before the meeting** and is about a matter which is the responsibility of the committee concerned.
- The question is received no later than **5pm three clear working days before the meeting**.

Any statement submitted should be no longer than one side of A4 paper. If the statement is longer than this, then for reasons of cost, it may be that only the first sheet will be copied and made available at the meeting. For copyright reasons, we are unable to reproduce or publish newspaper or magazine articles that may be attached to statements.

By participating in public forum business, we will assume that you have consented to your name and the details of your submission being recorded and circulated to the Committee and published within the minutes. Your statement or question will also be made available to the public via publication on the Council's website and may be provided upon request in response to Freedom of Information Act requests in the future.

We will try to remove personal and identifiable information. However, because of time constraints we cannot guarantee this, and you may therefore wish to consider if your statement contains information that you would prefer not to be in the public domain. Other committee papers may be placed on the council's website and information within them may be searchable on the internet.

During the meeting:

- Public Forum is normally one of the first items on the agenda, although statements and petitions that relate to specific items on the agenda may be taken just before the item concerned.
- There will be no debate on statements or petitions.
- The Chair will call each submission in turn. When you are invited to speak, please make sure that your presentation focuses on the key issues that you would like Members to consider. This will have the greatest impact.
- Your time allocation may have to be strictly limited if there are a lot of submissions. **This may be as short as one minute.**
- If there are a large number of submissions on one matter a representative may be requested to speak on the groups behalf.
- If you do not attend or speak at the meeting at which your public forum submission is being taken your statement will be noted by Members.
- Under our security arrangements, please note that members of the public (and bags) may be searched. This may apply in the interests of helping to ensure a safe meeting environment for all attending.



- As part of the drive to reduce single-use plastics in council-owned buildings, please bring your own water bottle in order to fill up from the water dispenser.

For further information about procedure rules please refer to our Constitution <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/how-council-decisions-are-made/constitution>

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Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: Key decision

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	Cultural Investment Programme 2023 to 2027 (Recommendations for Funding)	
Ward(s)	City-wide	
Author: Patsy Mellor	Job title: Director Management of Place	
Cabinet lead: Mayor Marvin Rees	Executive Director lead: John Smith, Interim Executive Director Growth and Regeneration	
Proposal origin: BCC Staff		
Decision maker: Cabinet Member		
Decision forum: Cabinet		
Purpose of Report:		
<p>To seek approval for the allocation of Imagination and Openness grant funding for 2023-25 and 2024-27 respectively based on the recommendations by an external, independent panel.</p>		
Evidence Base:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Cultural Investment Programme (CIP) is the key vehicle through which Bristol City Council distributes public money to support arts and culture across the city. CIP includes three funding strands: Openness (4 year), Imagination (2 year), and Originators (1 year). Originators is not the subject of this paper. 2. Funding through CIP continues the council's ambition, commitment, and vision 'to make arts and culture accessible for all' and is designed to be both flexible and responsive within a framework that measures impact linked directly to council and city priorities. 3. The aims for the CIP 2023-27 programme (approved by Cabinet in December Dec 2021) have been intentionally aligned to key priorities around diversity, inclusion and equity in the Bristol Council Cultural Strategy, the Corporate Strategy 2022-27 (Good Growth: page 24) and the One City Plan. Alongside this strategic shift, the level of investment available to arts and cultural organisations through the CIP programme has reduced by 40% over the last 5 years (from £1,015,960 in 2017/18 to £635,960 in 2022/23). The combination of these factors has meant that recommendations have required the intention of achieving a step change in diversifying the programme at the same time as adapting to reduced budgets. 4. On the 22 December 2021 Cabinet agreed the budget allocation of £2,543,840 for the Cultural Investment Programme 23-27. This paper is requesting £1,406,576 of that allocation for Openness 24-27 and Imagination 23-25 funding. The remainder of the budget (£749,514) will cover Originator's funding over the next four years and for the second round of Imagination funding 2025-27 and 4 years of evaluation and access cost. 		

• Funding available 2023-27	• £2,543,840
• Openness 23-24	• £387,750
• Openness 24-27	• £1,093,375
• Imagination 24-26	• £313,201
• Revenue cost	• £1,406,576
• Remaining budget	• £749,514

5. The Imagination Fund is a 2-year fund for organisations who want to deliver a specific project over a 2-year period or for organisations looking for unrestricted funding for 2 years. Bristol-based arts and cultural organisations can apply to the Imagination Fund 2023-25 for:
 - a. Arts or culture projects, events or festivals that will take place between April 2023-March 2025
 - b. Unrestricted funding for 2 years (April 2023-March 2025). Unrestricted grants can be used towards anything that will help deliver the organisation’s mission.
6. A total of 34 Imagination applications were received totalling £927,040 for the two-year period.
7. The Openness Fund is the 4-year core fund for established organisations that have a year-round programme. Openness will fund organisations in the city which support the cultural ecology, contribute to Bristol’s cultural identity and demonstrate leadership and generosity for the wider sector.
8. A total of 30 Openness applications were received requesting a total of £2,156,311 over the three years.
9. The original recommendations based on the applications received were made as a result of a process that was not in accordance with the decision previously agreed by Cabinet. As the mayor and Cabinet have a responsibility to allocate public money in a transparent way the decision was made in January 2023 to pause the current method of making recommendations. This was to allow for the creation of a new process. The new process was co-designed so it could be ensured the decisions made were based on recommendations that were independent, could stand up to scrutiny and put in place a process that will last.
10. An independent, entirely external panel was created with invited members of the One City Culture Board with additional representation from Black South West Network. The group was collectively facilitated by an independent consultant with extensive experience in grant giving.
11. Applications were assessed by the panel during several sessions and scored using a rigorous, transparent process against clear criteria relating to the vision, aims and environmental guiding principle to ensure proportionality, efficiency, and a targeted approach to support the City’s arts and cultural sector and it’s reach across the city. See: **Appendix A1 Cultural Investment Programme Overview**
12. During the deliberation process for both strands of funding, the panel had access to the activity plans, budgets, balancing information, and applications. The panel considered applications against the balancing criteria; geographical location (with a particular focus on Bristol City Council’s priority areas); range of art forms (visual art, music, dance, theatre, festivals etc.) and opportunities for people from groups with protected characteristics. The panel did not have access to the previous recommendations from the earlier process.
13. The panel recommended 11 awards for Imagination totalling £313,201. Details are contained within **Appendix A2 Imagination 2024-26 Funding Requests and Recommendations**
14. The panel recommended 15 awards for Openness totalling £1,093,375. Details are contained within **Appendix A3 Openness 2024-27 Funding Requests and Recommendation**
15. Bristol City Council’s investment in the recommended organisations and activities has an important added value as evidence of the city’s support to the arts and cultural sector to other strategic funders. In 2018/19 investment through Openness and Imagination totalling £754,000 supported funded

organisations to leverage a further estimated £4 million in Arts Council England and National Lottery Heritage Fund grants alone and helped catalyse a combined turnover for these organisations of over £22 million, driving an increased and enhanced quality of cultural offer for the citizens of Bristol.

Increased diversity and equity

1. The recommendations made represent a shift in the organisations the Culture Investment Programme funds.
2. In the 2018-23 portfolio of organisations, 12% of organisations receiving Openness funding were Black and minority ethnic-led or LGBTQ+ led and no organisations were disabled-led.
3. In 2023-27, 40% of organisations recommended for Openness funding are diverse led (33% define themselves as being Black and minority ethnic-led or LGBTQ+ led and 7% are Disabled-led).
4. 63% of organisations recommended for Imagination 2024-26 funding have identified that they will be working with audiences/participants from equalities groups including people with disabilities, refugees and asylum seekers and BAME women.
5. 67% of organisations recommended for Openness funding and 64% of organisations recommended for Imagination funding have stated that over 50% of their trustees, workforces and members come from an equalities group. Bristol City's Council's investment into these organisations over the next four years will help to reach communities who currently do not have equitable access to arts and culture.

Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations:

That Cabinet:

1. Approves the recommendations for the award of Imagination grant funding as set out in this report and appendix A2 for 2024-26.
2. Approves the recommendations for the award of Openness grant funding as set out in this report and appendix A3 for 2024-2027
3. Authorises the Executive Director of Growth and Regeneration in consultation with the Mayor to take all steps required to award the funding to those successful applicants.

Corporate Strategy alignment:

The Cultural Investment Programme 2023-27 contributes to all seven themes of the corporate strategy. The vision for the CIP aligns to the corporate vision 'In which everyone benefits from the city's success, and no-one is left behind' and strategic 5-year commitment: 'we will be a leading cultural city, making culture and sport accessible to all'. Organisations recommended for funding have demonstrated that they are reaching into priority areas, have embedded community partnerships, health, and wellbeing partners, and are investing into building a sustainable sector.

City Benefits:

The Cultural Investment Programme (CIP) is the mechanism for investing in the development of Bristol's cultural organisations, festivals and events, and artists and the citizens they work with. Operating the CIP is an important means by which the council builds relationships across the sector, with key stakeholders and funders, as well as how it can understand and support the needs of the city and its citizens. With a vision to make culture accessible for all, the CIP is underpinned by the council's priorities for inclusivity and growing a green and sustainable cultural economy. Key priorities for the fund are to support organisations and enterprises that are led by, or benefit, under-represented groups, projects and activities that are delivered by, for and with communities in Bristol City Council's priority areas and organisations that use culture to help improve the health and wellbeing of people of all ages and backgrounds.

A guiding principle was introduced for CIP 23-27 to help Bristol address the threat of the global climate and ecological emergency. All Cultural Investment Programme grant seekers were asked to demonstrate a commitment to raising awareness of the climate and ecological emergencies and reducing/mitigating the environmental impact of their activities.

Consultation Details:

We consulted on the aims and objectives for the fund in Autumn 2021.

Details of the consultation are in **Appendix A5** – a summary of key changes are stated below.

1. Details of consultation as follows:
 - Sector wide surveys [including currently funded organisations]: 43 respondents
 - Meetings with current recipients of Openness and Imagination funding. 6 meetings
 - 2 Online focus groups: 40 attendees
 - 1 In person focus group: 15 attendees.

2. Following the consultation, we implemented the following amendments to the proposal:
 - a. Language: we refined the language used within the aims and objectives based on the feedback received, and clarified the terminology used to help ensure greater accessibility.
 - b. Objectives of the fund: we reviewed the grouping of objectives set against specific aims.

Background Documents:

Previous cabinet papers from 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023

<https://democracy.bristol.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cid=135&Mid=2560&Ver=4> 2017 – Item 15

<https://democracy.bristol.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cid=135&Mid=3691&Ver=4> 2019 – Item 13

<https://democracy.bristol.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cid=135&Mid=8831> - 2020 – Item 10

<https://democracy.bristol.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cid=135&Mid=8836&Ver=4> 2021 - Item 21

[Decision Pathway Report CIP December v4 MO.pdf \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#) – 2023 January 24th – Item

Link to Arts funding page where you will find the Cultural Investment Programme Overview, guidance notes and previously funded and currently funded applicants:

<https://www.bristol.gov.uk/museums-parks-sports-culture/arts-and-culture-funding>

Previously funded organisations map:

<https://bcc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=d31acfceb0114fcd899a9b10a8918999>

Revenue Cost	£1,406,576	Source of Revenue Funding	Culture and Creative Industries
Capital Cost	n/a	Source of Capital Funding	n/a
One off cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:

1 Finance Advice:

This report sets out the latest stage of the funding for the Cultural Investment Programme. Cabinet has previously approved total funding of £2.544m for the current funding cycle of 23/24 to 26/27. It also previously agreed funding for the 23/24 Openness grants of £0.388m.

The report seeks approval of the funding for the next stage of the Openness as well as the Imagination Grant schemes. A total of £0.313m and £1.093m totalling £1.407m is to be allocated to these initiatives.

This will leave a total of £0.75m to be allocated for Originator’s funding over the next four years and for the second round of Imagination funding 2025-27 and 4 years of evaluation and access cost.

This is set out in the table below.

DETAILS	Previously Approved 23-24	New Approval Requested				To be Allocated in the future	TOTAL Funding
		24-25	25-26	26-27	Sub Total		
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	
Imagination Grants		0.157	0.157		0.313		0.313
Openness Grants	0.388	0.364	0.364	0.364	1.093		1.481
Balance						0.750	0.750
Total	0.388	0.521	0.521	0.364	1.407	0.000	2.544

This costs set out above can be funded fully from the revenue budget already allocated by members within Culture Services 23/24 base budget for this purpose. Grants are to be awarded only following the completion of the due diligence process to ensure all grantees not only the meet the requirements of the CIP programme under which the grant is awarded but also that the organisation has the financial fitness to undertake the targets agreed for the grant awarded.

Finance Business Partner: Ben Hegarty, Finance Business Partner Growth and Regeneration, 15 November 2023

2. Legal Advice:

Procurement

Provided these are genuine grants and not contracts for services, they will not give rise to procurement issues under the Public Contracts Regulations 2015. Client officers will need to seek legal assistance to ensure the arrangements are grant agreements.

Equalities

The Council must comply with the requirements of the Public Sector Equality duty when making any decisions. The duty requires the decision maker to consider the need to promote equality for persons with “protected characteristics” and to have due regard to the need to i) eliminate discrimination, harassment, and victimisation; ii) advance equality of opportunity; and iii) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it.

In order to do this the decision maker must have sufficient information about the effects of the proposed decision on the aims of the Duty. The Equalities Impact Assessment is designed to assist with compliance with this duty. Its purpose is to assess whether there are any barriers in place that may prevent people with a protected characteristic using a service or benefiting from a policy.

Legal Team Leader: Husinara Jones, Team Manager/Solicitor 10 November 2023

3. Implications on IT: I can see no implications on IT in regard to this activity.

IT Team Leader: Alex Simpson – Lead Enterprise Architect, need date

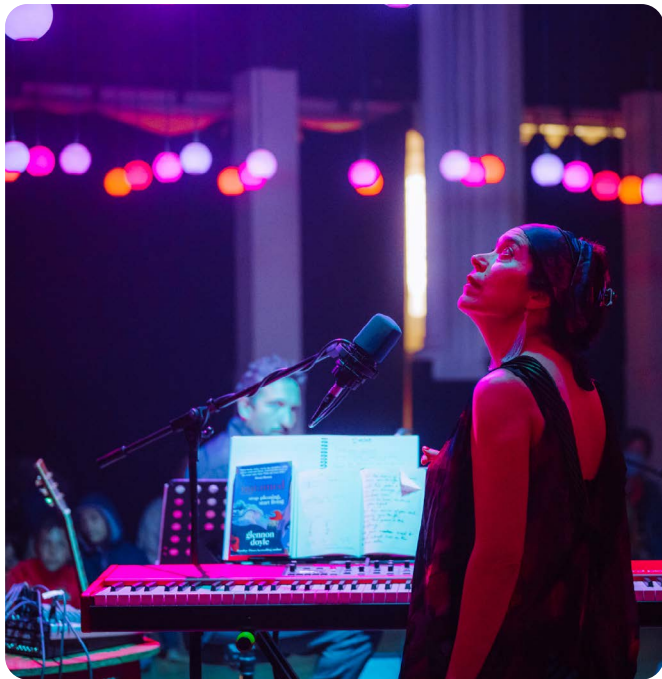
4. HR Advice: ‘There are no HR implications evident’

HR Partner: Celia Williams, HR Business Partner 14 November 2023

EDM Sign-off	John Smith, Interim Executive Director Growth and Regeneration	15 November 2023
Cabinet Member sign-off	Mayor’s Office	9 November 2023
For Key Decisions - Mayor’s Office sign-off	Mayor’s Office	6 November 2023

Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal	YES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A1 Cultural Investment Programme Overview 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A2 Imagination 2024-26 Requests and Recommendations • A3 Openness 2024-27 Funding Requests and Recommendations 	
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	NO
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment	YES
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix F – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO
Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	NO
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO



Cultural Investment Programme 2023 – 27
Making arts and culture
accessible for all



What is Bristol City Council's Cultural Investment Programme?

The Cultural Investment Programme is the way in which Bristol City Council distributes public money to support arts and culture. The programme consists of three funds: Originators (1 year), Imagination (2 years) and Openness (4 years).

All three funds have a vision of making arts and culture accessible for all citizens.

To help us achieve this vision we have three aims for the Cultural Investment Programme 2023-27:

- 1** To advance diversity, equity and inclusion in arts and culture for all Bristol's citizens
- 2** To support Bristol as a city of ideas, creativity and engagement
- 3** Invest in people, places and partnerships to respond creatively to need and support social change

Alongside these aims we have a guiding principle across all funds to help Bristol address the threat of the global climate and ecological emergency.

If your project or organisation can contribute to our aims and help us meet our vision please keep reading!

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Top right: Oh Europa Bristol, Action Hero Photograph © Bnar Sardar

Bottom left: Travelling Light Theatre Company, Youth Theatre Showcase, ©Camilla Adams

Bottom right: MAYK, SESSION by Still House, Steppaz and Empire Sounds at The Station. ©Paul Dishermore

Foreword



Bristol's artists and cultural organisations have a local and global reputation for creativity and imagination. Our culture and creativity is a huge part of what makes this city so unique.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on the cultural sector and created uncertainty for organisations, artists, audiences and communities alike. In this context it is more important than ever that we continue to support the city's cultural organisations, festivals and events, artists and the citizens they work with across the city.

We are therefore delighted to be offering a second round of the city's Cultural Investment Programme.

Over the next four years the city will be navigating and responding to the complex social and economic impact of the pandemic. Building equity and inclusivity, growing a green and sustainable cultural economy, and supporting the health and wellbeing for Bristol citizens will all be priorities.

Bristol's festivals, events, artists and cultural organisations, and the Bristol citizens they work with need to be at the heart of the recovery and change the city needs now. Whilst arts and culture cannot be asked to solve everything, we know that Bristol's artists and cultural organisations are visionary thinkers and creative innovators, often driven by a strong social conscience and drive for social good.

Through the Cultural Investment Programme we look forward to investing in the city's rich cultural life over the next four years, and ensuring everyone can benefit and be a part of this.

Marvin Rees Mayor of Bristol



In the last round of the Cultural Investment Programme more than 114 grants were distributed to Bristol-based organisations, groups and artists. The grants supported arts and cultural activity, events and opportunities that reached citizens across the city, including people living in 15 of Bristol's 27 priority areas. The quotes and pictures included in this Overview give a flavour of the energy and impact this investment has had.

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the culture sector over the last few years has been enormous and complex. It has been awe-inspiring to see how Bristol's arts and cultural sector and creative industries have constantly adapted, responded and even grown, in some cases, despite the complex challenges.

This new round of the Cultural Investment Programme enables us to continue to support the sector and the city's recovery. We will achieve this by being an inclusive, adaptive and collaborative funder, investing public money wisely and fairly.

We have wide-ranging ambitions to work with the city's artists, cultural organisations, and communities to collectively make positive change and impact, particularly around inclusion and the challenges of the climate emergency.

We look forward to your ideas, and to working alongside grantees to ensure arts and culture is truly accessible for all.

Jon Finch Head of Culture and Creative Industries, Bristol City Council



Bristol Pride, Pride Parade © ColinRaynerPhotography

Introduction

Hello! Thank you for taking the time to read our Cultural Investment Programme 2023-27 Overview.

We are [Bristol City Council](#), the local authority of Bristol, England. We invest public money in people and organisations across the city.

This document is designed to help you understand more about the Cultural Investment Programme and what we will be looking to support.

We have used our learning from the last round of the Cultural Investment Programme, and feedback from Bristol's cultural sector (gathered through surveys, meetings and focus groups) to inform and improve how we distribute funding over the next four years.

What is the Cultural Investment Programme?

The Cultural Investment Programme is the way in which Bristol City Council distributes public money to support arts and culture.

Through the Cultural Investment Programme 2023 – 27 we will provide grants for Bristol-based organisations and individuals to deliver arts and culture activities, events or festivals. We will offer both [project specific grants](#) and [unrestricted funding](#).

Our vision is to make arts and culture [accessible](#) for all citizens.

We know that [culture](#) means many different things to different people. When we use the word culture we are referring to creative culture such as music, art, history, heritage, and events where Bristol's diverse citizens can share, celebrate or learn.

By accessible, we mean we want everyone to be able to experience and/or participate in arts and culture. We also want to make it as easy as we can for everyone, whatever their access needs, to apply for funding.

The Cultural Investment Programme [vision](#) and [aims](#) relate directly to Bristol City Council's priorities and plans for the city of Bristol and its citizens for the next four years, particularly for actively improving [inclusivity](#) and growing a green and sustainable cultural economy.

These wider plans and priorities are explained in more detail in three important strategy documents for the city:

- [Bristol Council's Corporate Strategy \(2022 – 27\)](#)
- [Bristol's One City Plan \(to 2050\)](#)
- [Bristol's Cultural Strategy](#)

We do not expect all [grant seekers](#) to read and absorb these strategies. However if you are seeking funding for 2 – 4 years it will be helpful for you to check these to see the bigger picture within which our motivations and priorities as a funder sit.

Cultural Investment Programme 2023-27 Structure

Vision, Aims, Objectives

Our [vision](#) is to make arts and culture accessible to all. Our [aims](#) are the changes we want to achieve to make that vision a reality. All three aims are of equal importance for the Cultural Investment Programme. These have been revised and refined for 2023 – 27 through consultation with Bristol's arts and culture sector.

Aim 1: To advance [diversity](#), [equity](#) and [inclusion](#) in arts and culture for all Bristol's citizens

We will achieve this aim by supporting:

- Organisations and enterprises that are led by or creatively benefit individuals and groups with [protected characteristics](#).
- Projects and activities that are delivered by, for and with communities in Bristol City Council's [priority areas](#).

Aim 2: To support Bristol as a city of ideas, creativity and engagement

We will achieve this aim by supporting artists, creative practitioners and organisations to:

- Create innovative, accessible work and test out different ways to engage Bristol's citizens.
- Work together, share knowledge, resources and create opportunities for collaboration.

Aim 3: Invest in people, places and partnerships to respond creatively to need and support [social change](#)

We will achieve this aim by supporting artists, creative practitioners and organisations that use arts and culture to:

- Create [community-led](#) events and activities that bring people together to build positive relationships.
- Help improve the health and wellbeing of people of all ages and backgrounds.

Alongside our aims and objectives, for the Cultural Investment Programme 2023 – 27 we have a guiding principle across all funds to help Bristol address the threat of the global climate and ecological emergency.

All Cultural Investment Programme [grantees](#) will demonstrate a commitment to raising awareness of the climate and ecological emergencies, and reducing/mitigating the environmental impact of their activities.

Our motivations as a funder

Our aspiration is to be an inclusive, adaptive and collaborative funder. This is particularly important in the context of the challenges and priorities of our time; for a city emerging socially and economically from the impact of a pandemic, and at the same time needing to urgently address the threat of the global climate and ecological emergency.

We want to ensure that we are investing public money wisely and fairly on behalf of our citizens in the city's arts and culture, by monitoring and measuring impact.

Arts Council England has established a clear [Impact Framework for its Let's Create strategy](#). We are using this model to help monitor the impact of the Cultural Investment Programme over the next four years.

We will commission an independent researcher/evaluator to work with a small number of [grantees](#) supported through our Imagination and Openness Funds, to evaluate impact as a result of the funding.

We are committed to being transparent and accountable. We have published all our grants made since 2018 on the [council's website](#). For 2023-27 we will produce Cultural Investment Programme reports annually.

Cultural Investment Programme funds

The Cultural Investment Programme 2023-27 consists of three funds: Originators (1 year), Imagination (2 years) and Openness (4 years). This structure is designed to be a ladder into funding, with the potential for [grant seekers](#) to grow and apply for wider support from the council and other grant makers as they develop.

The total Cultural Investment Programme 2023 – 27 grant budget is £2,442,240. This will be broadly allocated as follows:

	Cultural Investment Programme budget over 4 years	Annual Cultural Investment Programme budget	Percentage of total Cultural Investment Programme budget
Openness	£1,465,344	£366,336	60%
Imagination	£610,560 (Round 1 £305,280) (Round 2 £305,280)	£ 152,640 per year	25%
Originators	£366,336	£ 91,584 per year	15%
Total	£2,442,240	£610,560	

Please note: all three funds are subject to Bristol City Council’s annual budget setting process and may change.

Openness Fund

Openness	
Annual grant size	Up to £30,000
Maximum total grant	This is calculated as no more than 7% of your organisation’s annual turnover (based on the organisation’s last set of audited accounts), multiplied by four, with the maximum total grant capped at £120,000. The annual turnover amount that you use can be based on an average over the last 4 years if preferable.
Duration	April 2023 – March 2027, Four years
Who can apply	Bristol-based arts and cultural organisations with at least twelve months of accounts
What can I apply for	This fund supports established arts and cultural organisations that are best able to achieve our aims and objectives with unrestricted funding for up to four years
When can I apply	March 2022 – June 2022
Requirements	We will ask Openness grant seekers to explain how their activity will contribute to all of our aims, linked objectives and our guiding principle.



© acta

Case Study 1

acta - awarded an Openness grant in 2018

acta is a community theatre based in Bedminster. They encourage communities to share their stories, make original and remarkable work, and engage audiences who rarely attend theatre.

'The investment from the Cultural Investment Programme 2018-22 enabled us to deliver our intercultural and intergenerational participatory work across the City, both at our base in Bedminster, and with people in their own communities in St Pauls, Lockleaze and beyond. acta has become a real home for isolated people, especially through the Covid-19 pandemic. We engage people without privilege, and create a place where everyone's story matters.' Helen Tomlin, Finance & Evaluation Director



Undersong by Verity Standen at St George's, Mayfest 2018
© Paul Blakemore

Case Study 2

MAYK - awarded an Openness grant in 2018

MAYK is one of the country's leading live performance producing organisations. Based in Bristol but working internationally, MAYK create dynamic meeting points for participation in world-class live performance both in and out of traditional art spaces. They also run Mayfest, Bristol's biennial international festival of contemporary theatre that promotes the creative vitality of Bristol and explores the parameters of the city as a creative playground.

"MAYK emerged from Bristol's fertile and thriving independent performance scene, and we're proud to be based here. Our Openness grant supports our work here in Bristol, from producing artists projects to our biennial festival Mayfest – shining a light nationally and internationally on the ridiculous talent of the artists making work in the city – and it's a badge we wear with pride." Matthew Austin, Co-Director

Imagination Fund

Annual grant size	£5000-£15,000
Maximum total grant	£30,000
Duration	2 years
Who can apply	Bristol-based arts and cultural organisations with at least six months of accounts
What can I apply for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project funding (restricted) for medium- scale arts projects/ events/festivals, or organisational development <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unrestricted funding for up to two years
When can I apply	<p>March - June 2022 for April 2023 – March 2025</p> <p>Early 2024 for April 2025 – March 2027</p>
Requirements	We will ask Imagination grant seekers to explain how their project or activity will contribute to two of our aims, linked objectives and our guiding principle.



SMOOSH! © Paul Blakemore

Case Study 1

Paraorchestra – awarded an Imagination grant in 2020

Paraorchestra is the world's only large-scale virtuoso ensemble of professional disabled and non-disabled musicians. Their mission is to redefine what an orchestra can be.

“Our Imagination grant has been a vital investment in Paraorchestra’s growth as a Bristol organisation and as a Bristol employer. It has enabled us to create artistic work showcasing exceptional musicianship that embeds disabled artists and creatives at the heart of the process. It has helped us shape events presented in a range of space and places across the city - not just in the city centre alongside, but out into the suburbs of Knowle West - presenting international quality work directly to audiences local to this area. The grant has also given us the capacity to re-think our working practice, developing new avenues of support and development for disabled musicians that have fallen through the gaps of mainstream assistance.” Jonathan Harper, Chief Executive



Many Minds, I've Been Waiting, © Jack Offord

Case Study 2

Many Minds – awarded an Imagination grant in 2020

Many Minds facilitate creative spaces and create performances with people that experience mental ill-health. Their performances and open-access workshops put people who identify with experiences of mental ill-health in the driver's seat, as a way to break down stigma and trigger generosity and equality.

“Our Imagination grant has given us the capacity to become more strategic and sustainable in the long term. We have seen the demand for our activity grow significantly since the pandemic and have been able to react flexibly to the needs of our members and audiences and create more opportunities for people with experiences of mental illness to have meaningful access to the arts. Over the past two years, we have developed partnerships and collaborations with venues, organisations and artists that have enhanced the quality of our artistic work and led to us working towards making a show for the main stage of the Bristol Old Vic.” Olivia Ware, Executive Director

Originators Fund

Originators	
Grant size	£500 – £5,000
Duration	1 year
Who can apply	Bristol-based artists and creative practitioners, community groups and organisations
What can I apply for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small scale arts and culture projects/events/festivals, • professional and organisational development, • testing new ideas approaches and partnerships
When can I apply	Annual fund open for applications in 2023, 2024, 2025 & 2026
Requirements	We will ask Originators grant seekers to explain how their project will contribute to one of our aims, linked objectives and our guiding principle.



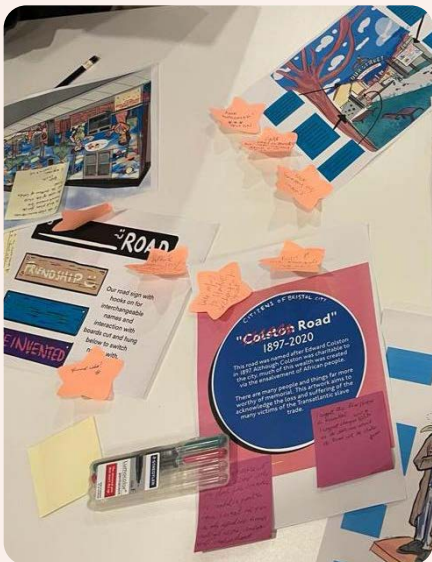
© Graft

Case Study 1

Graft – awarded an Originators grant in 2019

Graft is a husband and wife team of mural painters, Rob and Sophie Wheeler. In 2019, Graft were awarded an Originators grant to create a mural for a community mural project in Sea Mills. They wanted to celebrate the centenary of the Sea Mills ‘garden suburb’ and the unique history, heritage, flora and fauna of the area. The Originators funding enabled Graft to run a series of community workshops, as well as online engagement, which informed the design for a Sea Mills community pattern. They then secured permission to paint this pattern as a mural at Sea Mills Railway Station and created a mini exhibition in the Sea Mills phone box museum.

‘It has been a wonderful project to run, especially as it gave people an opportunity post-lockdown to come together, have some fun while learning new skills, and celebrate their local area.’ Sophie Wheeler



Play Disrupt, Create as a Community, Colston Road, illustrations by Conrico Steez

Case Study 2

Create as a Community: Colston Road, Easton – awarded an Originators grant in 2021

Over the last few years, local residents who live on Colston Road, Easton have been campaigning for the street to be renamed. Play:Disrupt, in collaboration with local artists and the League of Creative Interventionists (LOCI), are undertaking a community consultation, engaging local residents with the opportunity to creatively respond to the existing ‘Colston Road’ name and co-create something that is meaningful, thought-provoking and visual. The resulting work and the conversation will aim to encapsulate the residents’ diversity of thoughts and opinions, allowing for everyone’s voice to be heard.

“It’s been a wonderful process to be part of, bringing new voices to the table, visualising hyper local responses to an international conversation. The project has kick started an avid collection of historic research, fond memories of the street along with really constructive talks, new relationships and so many amazing ideas.” Malcolm Hamilton, Creative Director

Who can apply?

You can apply to the Cultural Investment Programme 2023-27 if:

- 1** You are an artist or creative practitioner or [not-for-profit](#) organisation based within Bristol
 - For individuals, this means you must have a home, studio or workspace address within the local authority area.
 - For organisations, you need to be registered in Bristol – by which we mean that you have a main base or headquarters in Bristol City Council’s local authority area.
 - You can check if you are within the area by typing your postcode into www.gov.uk/find-local-council
- 2** Arts, events and cultural activities are the focus of your application

Applying as an individual

Individuals who are 18 or over can apply for the Originators Fund to run events, arts and cultural activities that take place within one year. Individuals are not eligible to apply for our Imagination or Openness Funds.

Applying as an organisation

Organisations can apply for any of the Cultural Investment Programme Funds if they are [not-for-profit](#) and are any of the following:

- Registered Charity
- Community Interest Company limited by Guarantee
- Community Interest Company limited by share (Schedule 2 with 100% asset lock only)
- Company limited by guarantee
- Registered Society (including Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies)
- Charitable Incorporated Organisation
- Unincorporated organisations (can only apply to the Originators Fund)

We would consider you to be a non-for-profit organisation if you don’t generate profit or if you reinvest any profits or revenues to help you achieve your objectives and/or keep your organisation running.

All organisations will be expected to meet our baseline standards, which are outlined in the Guidance Documents for each fund.

Applying in partnership

You are welcome to apply in partnership for our Originators and Imagination Funds. We do not accept partnership applications for the Openness Fund. If you are applying in partnership you will need to choose a 'lead partner'. The lead partner will receive the grant payments if the funding application is successful.

Repeat applications

The Cultural Investment Programme 2023 – 27 is open to previous [grantees](#) as well as new [grant seekers](#). However if you have been awarded Originators funding before, we would like to see an application for a different activity, or a specific area of development for a previously funded activity.

Who can't apply?

- Organisations/individuals based outside Bristol (partners can be from outside Bristol but the lead partner must be Bristol based)
- Schools (though projects may include schools as partners and participants, a school cannot be the lead partner)
- Public sector organisations
- Private sector 'profit orientated' organisations
- Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords (may be included as partners and participants, but cannot be the lead partner)
- Students
- Organisations where any of the trustees or anyone on the management committee has any financial, property or other interests, which will benefit as a result of this application.

We cannot fund:

- Activities which are not arts or culture related and which are not creative/do not develop creativity
- Activities, equipment or events that directly duplicate existing activities funded by Bristol City Council
- Capital projects such as building works or funding to support buying equipment
- Fundraising events such as charity galas or general appeals
- Social events
- Activities which do not provide public benefit
- Activities that result in personal financial gain, other than salaries
- Parties or fireworks

- Sports/food/hobby activities/festivals/events without a strong and clear arts or creative focus
- Purchase or use of alcohol/tobacco
- Political activity
- Organised acts of religious worship

Before you submit an application, please read the Guidance Documents for the fund you are applying to and complete the eligibility checklist.

The application process

We expect to receive many great applications to the Cultural Investment Programme 2023 – 27. Sadly, we won't be able to fund them all.

For example:

- In 2020, we received 50 applications to our Imagination Fund, and 12 were awarded funding.
- In 2021, we received 144 applications to our Originators Fund, and 18 were awarded funding.

We don't want you to spend lots of time preparing an application for your project or organisation if it doesn't meet our [aims and objectives](#). Please make sure you read our aims and objectives and our Guidance Documents carefully to see if we are the right funder for you.

We will always let all grant seekers know if their application has been successful or unsuccessful. Grant seekers will have an opportunity to request feedback on unsuccessful applications.

Key dates

Imagination 2023 – 25 and Openness 2023 – 27

Applications open	Wednesday 30th March 2022 - 9am
Applications close	Tuesday 14th June 2022 - 5pm
Funding applications are assessed	June – August 2022
Grant seekers will be told if their application has been recommended for funding We will also let all grant seekers know if their application has not been recommended	September 2022
Cabinet will consider these recommendations	December 2022
Funding offers confirmed	December 2022
Funding agreements issued	January 2023
Grant period starts	April 2023

Imagination 2025 – 2027

Applications open	March 2024
Applications close	May 2024
Funding applications are assessed	June – August 2024
Grant seekers will be told if their application has been recommended for funding We will also let all grant seekers know if their application has not been recommended	September 2024
Cabinet will consider these recommendations	December 2024
Funding offers confirmed	December 2024
Funding agreements issued	January 2025
Grant period starts	April 2025

Originators 2023 – 2024

Applications open	October 2022
Applications close	December 2022
Funding applications are assessed	January 2023 – February 2023
Grant seekers notified of decisions	March 2023
Funding agreements issued	April 2023
Grant period starts	April 2023

Please note that at this stage the dates provided for our Originators 2023-24 and Imagination 2025-27 funding rounds are subject to change. Further details about Originators 2023-24 will be announced in Summer 2022.

Our decision making process

There are several stages to our decision making process.

Stage 1 – Assessment

Applications will be assessed by members of Bristol City Council's Arts and Events team and sometimes trained freelance assessors. Applications are assessed using a clear scoring system outlined in the Guidance Documents for each fund. Answers will be given a score between 0-3, based on how well the question has been answered. The scores are added together to give a total score. For larger grants we also share and discuss applications with Council officers who have relevant expertise in Community Engagement, Equalities, Legal and Finance.

Stage 2 – Balancing the investment

A decision making panel will review and discuss the highest scoring applications. The panel members will vary depending on the fund. The panel includes members of the Arts and Events team and other council officers with relevant expertise in the areas of Community Engagement, Equalities, Legal and Business/Finance. We may also invite other people with relevant expertise to take part.

The panel will consider the highest scoring applications in relation to our balancing criteria. We do this in order to consider the spread of investment that we want to make. Our intention is that new grantees for each fund will be as representative as possible in terms of diversity, range of art forms, geographical location and the communities they serve.

We will consider applications against the following balancing criteria:

- Geographical location (with a particular focus on [Bristol City Council's priority areas](#))
- Range of art forms (visual art, music, dance, theatre, festivals etc.)
- Opportunities for people from groups with [protected characteristics](#)

For the Originators Fund final decisions are made at Stage 2.

Stage 3 – Cabinet

For Imagination and Openness, recommendations made by the panel at Stage 2 are presented to a cross-party group of Councillors. These recommendations are then also taken to the Council's Cabinet for a final Cabinet decision at the next available meeting. Cabinet members are Councillors with special responsibilities over an area of the council's activities, such as, culture, neighbourhoods or transport. The Cabinet decides the Council's key policies.



Spike Island. Pacita Abad. Life in the Margins (2020) Works courtesy the Pacita Abad Art Estate. © Lisa Whiting

Glossary

Extra information and useful links

Accessible

Arts and culture being 'accessible to all' means that people are not excluded, as an artist, creative practitioner, participant, or audience member, because of their protected characteristics (including disability, sex, and race) or socio-economic background.

Aim

Our aims describe the changes we want to achieve.

Bristol City Council

Bristol City Council is the local authority of Bristol, England. The council is a unitary authority, and is unusual in the United Kingdom in that its executive function is controlled by a directly elected mayor of Bristol. Bristol has 35 wards, electing a total of 70 councillors.

Co-creation

Co-creation means creating together. It is a co-operative process in which people with different experiences; skills and knowledge come together and work in non-hierarchical ways to address a common idea or issue.

Community

People living in the same place or having a particular characteristic, interest or experience in common.

Community-led

People from a community coming together to address local need and/or achieve common goals or activities.

Culture

We know that culture means many different things to different people. When we use the word culture we are referring to creative culture such as music, art, history, heritage, and events where Bristol's diverse citizens can share, celebrate or learn.

Deprivation

Deprivation is the extent to which a person or a community lacks what they really need to have a good quality of life. Access to work, money, housing and services can affect a person or community's level of deprivation.

Diversity

'Diversity' is defined broadly to include various elements of human difference. We want to support arts and culture that removes barriers and increases access for individuals and communities that have been historically marginalised or underrepresented.

This is particularly for people with protected characteristics as detailed in the Equalities Act 2010.

Equity

The term 'equity' refers to fairness and justice and is distinguished from equality. Whereas equality means providing the same to all, equity means recognizing that we do not all start from the same place and must acknowledge and make adjustments to imbalances.

Grantees

A 'grantee' is a person or organisation that receives funding as a grant.

Grant seeker

A person or organisation who applies for funding from the Cultural Investment Programme.

Inclusion

The practice or policy of providing equal access to opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalised, such as people with protected characteristics.

Not-for-profit organisation

Organisations or businesses that are operated for a public or social benefit rather than to make a profit for the owners, directors or members.

Project specific grants

This means funds received as a grant that are only to be used for a specific project or defined set of activities. This is also known as restricted funding.

Protected characteristics

Protected characteristics as detailed in the Equalities Act 2010 are: Age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

At Bristol City Council we also consider socio-economic inequality to be a protected characteristic, as well as sources of inequality that are not specifically covered by the Equality Act such as people in care, refugees and migrants and people with caring responsibilities.

Find out more in: [Bristol City Council's Equality and Inclusion Policy & Strategy 2018-2023..](#)

Priority areas

Bristol continues to have deprivation 'hot spots' and Bristol City Council has identified 27 areas that experience multiple deprivations. These are priority areas for funding from the Cultural Investment Programme 2023-27 and are shown in red on the map on page 4 of [this document](#).

Objectives

Our objectives describe how we are going to achieve our aims.

Social change

Changes to a society's culture, institutions and behaviours.

Unrestricted funding

'Unrestricted funding' describes a grant / funding that an organisation can use in any way that they believe is appropriate to help them achieve their mission or aims.

Vision

Our vision describes the long-term change and impact that we want the Cultural Investment Programme 2023-27 to have.

Wider council strategies relating to the Cultural Investment Programme

Corporate Strategy 2022 – 27

This is the council's main strategic document for the next five years. It informs everything the council does, how we plan for the future, and sets out our priorities and contributions to the One City Plan.

<https://bristol.citizenspace.com/bristol-city-council/corporate-strategy-2021/>

One City Plan

The One City Plan takes the long view for the city and looks forward to 2050. It sets out a shared vision and goals for Bristol which have been agreed with many different partners including education, health, environment and communities.

<https://www.bristolonecity.com/about-the-one-city-plan/>

Bristol Cultural Strategy

This strategy was written in 2017 and looks at the role that culture can play in Bristol. It recognises the valuable contribution culture already makes to the city but also the potential for wider engagement.

<https://www.bristol.gov.uk/policies-plans-strategies/arts-and-culture>

Contact the Arts and Events team

If you have any challenges accessing the Cultural Investment Programme Guidance Documents or completing the Application Forms, please contact: cityartsfunds@bristol.gov.uk or call us on 0117 922 2716.

Alternatively, you might find an answer to your question [in our FAQs](#). We will update this regularly with any questions we receive so that information is accessible to all. All questions will have personal identifying information removed.

Appendix A2 Imagination 2024-26 Funding Requests and Recommendations

Organisation	CIP received 2018-2023	Requesting 2024/25	Requesting 2025/26	Total grant
RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING				
A Single Thread		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Action Hero	£3,251	£12,564	£12,564	£25,127
Ad Infinitum Productions CIO	£5,000	£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Black Women Let Loose Theatre Company		£14,747	£14,747	£29,494
Bristol Refugee Festival CIC	£9,435	£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Community in Partnership Knowle West	£60,200	£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Compass Film CIC		£12,500	£12,500	£25,000
Design West		£11,790	£11,790	£23,580
Lamplighters Arts CIC		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Storytale Festival CIC	£4,902	£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Threefold Theatre CIC		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
	TOTALS	£156,601	£156,601	£313,201
NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING				
Air Giants Ltd.		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Art in Motion	£9,980	£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
BJBF		£10,000	£10,000	£20,000
Bristol Photo Festival		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Bristol Improv Theatre		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Bristol Reggae Orchestra	£5,000	£12,700	£12,700	£25,400
Cat & Mouse C.I.C.		£14,798	£14,798	£29,595
Circus City	£45,365	£12,500	£12,500	£25,000
Children's Scrapstore		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Cloak Room CIC		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Creative Shift CIC	£60,200	£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Diverse Artists Network	£20,000	£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Dragonbird Theatre CIC	£48,659	£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Invisible Circus	£28,170	£11,767	£11,767	£23,534
Luke Jerram LTD		£7,500	£7,500	£15,000
New Works Ballet Theatre		£9,655	£9,655	£19,310
Noods Levels CIC		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Prior Shop		£13,500	£13,500	£27,000
Rogue Circus Company		£14,500	£14,500	£29,000
Royal Photographic Society		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Spike Print Studio		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Window Wanderland		£15,000	£15,000	£30,000
Wise Children		£5,000	£5,000	£10,000
	TOTALS	£306,920	£306,920	£613,839

Appendix A3 Openness 2024-27 Funding Requests and Recommendations

Organisation	CIP funding received 2018-2023	Rollover investment 2023-24	Annual request 2024-27	Total request 2024-27
ORGANISATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING				
ACTA	£117,300	£20,400	£25,586	£76,758
Artspace Lifespace	£62,424		£17,344	£52,033
Asian Arts Agency	£55,200	£9,600	£12,000	£36,000
Bristol Pride	£72,434		£19,800	£59,400
Circomedia	£136,850	£23,800	£30,000	£90,000
Creative Youth Network	£34,000		£30,000	£90,000
Knowle West Media Centre	£164,220	£28,560	£30,000	£90,000
Paraorchestra	£40,000		£30,000	£90,000
Rising Arts Agency	£31,950		£11,000	£33,000
Spike Island	£97,750	£17,000	£30,000	£90,000
St Pauls Carnival	£108,000		£19,322	£57,966
Tobacco Factory Theatres	£172,040	£29,920	£30,000	£90,000
Travelling Light Theatre Company	£78,200	£13,600	£29,406	£88,218
Trinity Community Arts Ltd	£78,200	£13,600	£30,000	£90,000
Unique Voice CIC			£20,000	£60,000
	TOTALS		£364,458	£1,093,375
ORGANISATIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING				
A.P.E. Project CIC			£23,205	£69,615
Bristol Old Vic	£460,000	£80,000	£30,000	£90,000
Encounters	£55,200	£9,600	£10,000	£30,000
Exchange Venue Bristol Ltd	£5,000		£28,335	£85,005
In Between Time	£55,720	£9,690	£23,858	£71,574
MAYK	£55,200	£9,600	£20,438	£61,315
RWA	£55,200	£9,600	£30,000	£90,000
Saffron Records CIC	£5,000		£9,915	£29,745
SS Great Britain Trust			£30,000	£90,000
St Georges	£113,390	£19,720	£25,000	£75,000
Trigger	£5,000		£30,000	£90,000
Wardrobe Theatre			£20,000	£60,000
Watershed	£312,800	£54,400	£30,000	£90,000
ORGANISATIONS CLOSED OR CLOSING SO NOT CONSIDERED FOR INVESTMENT				
Bristol Ideas	£164,220	£28,560	£28,560	£85,680
Theatre Bristol	£72,682		£15,000	£45,000
	TOTALS		£354,311	£1,062,934

Cultural Investment Programme 23-27 Risk Register

Negative Risks that offer a threat to The Cultural Investment Programme and its Aims (Aim - Reduce Level of Risk)

Ref	Risk Description	Key Causes	Key Consequence	Status Open / Closed	Strategic Theme	Risk Category	Risk Owner	Key Mitigations	Direction of travel	Current Risk Level			Monetary Impact of Risk £k	Risk Tolerance			
										Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating		Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Date
1	Some currently funded organisations are not being recommended for funding from 2023 onwards, and this will have an impact on these organisations.	The aims and objectives of the fund have changed and we have less money to invest. The independent panel had to make difficult decisions and to suggest investment in the organisations that are best placed to help realise the CIP aims, objectives, and core principle.	Some organisations will not be directly funded by BCC and this may have an impact on the economic health of the organisation.	open	Inclusive Growth		Arts Development Officer	Arts and Events officers to offer follow up meetings with affected organisations. Manage the communications announcing the new grantees and work with the PR team and Mayors office.		3	3	9				0	
	The delay in assessment process means that organisations have waited 12 months for final decisions which has had a negative impact on their business planning and on the reputation of BCC as a grant funder.	Delay in assessment process due to set up and instigation of independent panel process.	Some organisations may be at risk of closure. BCC reputation may have been damaged.	open	Inclusive Growth		Arts Development Officer	Rollover investment (12 months) was approved by cabinet in Jan 23 for organisations currently funded through Openness. Arts Officers one to one meetings with affected organisations. Re-build BCC reputation as grant funder through comms plan agreed with PR team, work with PR team and Mayors office.		3	3	9					
2	The 12 month delay in awarding Openness and Imagination may mean that organisations are no longer able to deliver against the aims and activities outlined in their applications (which were submitted June 2022).	Delay in assessment process due to set up and instigation of independent panel process.	Organisations risk not delivering against the aims and objectives as anticipated.	open	Inclusive Growth		Arts Development Officer	Grant agreements with funded organisations to include setting new activity plans according to new timescale.		2	2	6					
	The 12 month delay in awarding Openness and Imagination will mean that organisations' financial health check undertaken by BCC finance team will be out of date. Organisations financial health may have deteriorated.	Delay in assessment process due to set up and instigation of independent panel process.	Reputational risk for BCC as a grant funder. At time of heightened scrutiny due to need for savings and budget review/s.	open	Inclusive Growth		Arts Development Officer	Grant agreements with funded organisations to include BCC financial health check based on most recent audited accounts		2	2	6					
5	Further cuts to total budget of the fund - reducing the scope of the portfolio.	BCC financial challenges	The aims and objectives of the fund may not be met.	Open	Inclusive Growth		Arts Development Officer	Seek to raise funds from other sources and find ways of working with the city culture sector in new ways to bring in alternative investment in work that aligns with the CIP aims		3	3	9					

Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.10]



Title: Cultural Investment Programme 2024 - 2027	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other [please state] <i>Grant process</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Growth and Regeneration	Lead Officer name: Elise Hurcombe
Service Area: Culture and Creative Industries	Lead Officer role: Arts Development Manager

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

The Cultural Investment Programme 24-27 is the way in which Bristol City Council distributes public money to support arts and culture. It includes three funding strands: Originators (1 year), Imagination (2 year) and Openness (4 year). The vision for all three funds in the Cultural Investment Programme is to make arts and culture accessible to all.

The programme as a whole is designed to be a dynamic ladder into different types and levels funding. Originators (1 year funding) is an opportunity for less experienced and emerging applicants from across the city to apply for up to 100% of funding for a project. Imagination (2 year funding) is available for both project funding and/or organisational growth and development. Openness (4 year funding) provides an opportunity for longer term stability through a contribution to core funding for more established, or establishing organisations.

The Cultural Investment Programme is an ongoing programme; this report and EqIA relate specifically to the new recommendations being put forward to cabinet for grant funding through Imagination (2024-26) and Openness (2024-27).

The dynamism of the fund, combined with aims strongly aligned to the Once City Plan and BCC Corporate Strategy, has resulted in Imagination and Openness organisations being put forward for investment 2024 onwards being the most diverse, in organisational governance, and reach to audiences and participants, since the Cultural Investment Programme was established in 2017.

67% of organisations recommended for Openness funding and 64% of organisations recommended for Imagination funding have stated that over 50% of their trustees, workforces and members come from an equalities groups. This includes organisations who are BAME, LGBTQ+, Disabled and female-led.

40% of organisations recommended for Openness funding are diverse led (33% define themselves as being Black and minority ethnic-led or LGBTQ+ led and 7% are Disabled-led). In comparison our 2018-23 portfolio of

organisations, 12% of organisations receiving Openness funding were Black and minority ethnic-led or LGBTQ+ led and no organisations were disabled-led.

In 'describing how your organisations/project is led by or creatively benefits individuals and groups with protected characteristics', 63% of organisations recommended for Imagination 2024-26 funding have identified that they will be working with audiences/participants from equalities groups including Disabled people, refugees and asylum seekers and BAME women.

Bristol City's Council's investment into these organisations over the next three years will help to reach communities who currently do not have equitable access to arts and culture.

In their applications, organisations were asked to describe steps that they were taking to recruit and involve people with protected characteristics in the running and governance of the project, activity and/or organisation. Steps listed included developing young people's forums, running leadership programmes for people from a global majority background, apprenticeship schemes and inclusive recruitment training.

This paper is going to Cabinet on the 5th December.

The proposal in the cabinet report explains the decision making process which has led to the recommendations being put forward which are listed in appendices as follows:

- A2 Imagination 2024-26 Requests and Recommendations
- A3 Openness 2024-27 Funding Requests and Recommendations

We are requesting that the equalities team sign off the process and therefore the recommendations mapped out in this document and appendices.

The process for arriving at recommendations for investment includes the new independent panel process that the mayor asked to be instated and completed is a new element of the decision process. It is also important to note that the process of putting forward recommendations for investment has been delayed by 12 months due to the introduction of the new independent panel process.

Organisations who have applied for investment through Imagination and Openness grant funding will be specifically affected by the actions described in this EqIA, along with the communities that they work with. Organisations recommended for investment, and the communities they work with, will benefit positively. Organisations not recommended for investment, and the communities they work with, will be negatively impacted. This will include organisations who were previously funded.

If the recommendations for investment set out in the cabinet paper and supplementary documents are not authorised by Cabinet the decision will be further delayed and all activity proposed by the applicants will not happen and communities they work with will not benefit. Bristol City Council will fail to invest and this will negatively impact on our delivery to the vision of making arts and culture accessible to all.

The key aims of the Cultural investment Programme 2023-27 and guiding principle for the programme are aligned to Bristol City Council's Corporate Strategy and One City Plan and are to:

- To advance diversity, equity and inclusion in arts and culture for all Bristol's citizens
- To support Bristol as a city of ideas, creativity, and engagement
- Invest in people, places, and partnerships to respond creatively to need and support social change

Alongside these aims we have a guiding principle across all funds to help Bristol address the threat of the global climate and ecological emergency.

Cabinet agreed budget allocation of £2,543,840 for the Cultural Investment Programme on the 22 December 2021. Imagination 24-26 funding available over 2-years is: £313,201. We received 34 Imagination applications requesting a total of £927,040 over 2-years.

Openness 24-27 funding available (over 3 years not 4 years due to rollover investment in current Openness 23/24) is: £1,093,375. We received 30 Openness applications requesting a total of £2,875,082 (based on 4-years funding).

All applications were assessed against clear criteria relating to the vision, aims and environmental guiding principle.

Following Cabinet on the 26th January 2023 the final assessment stage was paused and an independent panel process was designed and instigated with the Mayor's Office to make final recommendations for Imagination 24-26 and Openness 24-27. The independent panel was made up of selected members of the Culture Board and a representative from Black South West Network. It was designed to be diverse and representative in line with the aims of the Cultural Investment Programme. The process was supported by an independent consultant. Process of independent panel to achieve recommendations.

Imagination Independent panel (4 panel members and 1 consultant) - There were 34 applications to the Imagination programme. As agreed at the briefing meeting, the panel considered the top 16 applications on the basis of the assessment scores. This means that ahead of the meeting the panel read 16 applications and did not review the applications of the remaining 18, lower scoring applications.

The panel had access to the activity plans, budgets, balancing information and applications (with scores and assessor comments) and these were shared on the screen as needed. The panel considered applications against the balancing criteria; geographical location (with a particular focus on Bristol City Council's priority areas); range of art forms (visual art, music, dance, theatre, festivals etc.) and opportunities for people from groups with protected characteristics. The panel had no previous recommendations of who should or shouldn't be funded from the Arts Development Team.

The panel carefully considered and discussed each of the 16 applications in turn in order from highest to lowest score. The panel shared the strengths of each application and any uncertainties or areas of concern. For some applications there was agreement (Yes or No) and others, where there was a mix of views, were parked. At the end of the initial run through, there were 6 'yes', 2 'no' and 8 to be revisited.

These 8 were reconsidered on both their merits and also in light of the balancing criteria with a view to create a portfolio of grant recommendations. The panel reached their decisions by consensus.

Openness Independent panel (3 panel members, 1 unwell and 1 consultant)

There were 30 applications to the Openness programme. As agreed at the briefing meeting, the panel considered the top 20 applications on the basis of the assessment scores. This means that ahead of the meeting the panel read 20 applications and did not review the applications of the remaining 10 lower scoring applications.

The panel meeting took place in Studio 2 at M Shed. In the room, the panel had access to the activity plans, budgets, balancing information and applications (with scores and assessor comments) and these were shared on the screen as needed. The panel had no previous recommendations of who should or shouldn't be funded from the Arts Development Team.

The panel carefully considered and discussed each of the 20 applications in turn in order from highest to lowest score. The panel shared the strengths of each application and any uncertainties or areas of concern. For some applications there was agreement (Yes or No) and others, where there was a mix of views, were parked. At the end of the initial run through, there were 4 'yes', 2 'no' and 14 to be revisited.

These 14 were reconsidered on both their merits and also in light of the balancing criteria with a view to create a portfolio of grant recommendations. The panel considered applications against the balancing criteria; geographical location (with a particular focus on Bristol City Council's priority areas); range of art forms (visual art, music, dance, theatre, festivals etc.) and opportunities for people from groups with protected characteristics. The panel reached their decisions by consensus.

After the meeting, the fourth panel member shared their comments from reading the 20 applications being considered. Their comments were shared with the other three panel members. The recommendations from the meeting were shared with the fourth panel member. All panel members reviewed the decisions and the final list of recommendations was agreed.

Throughout this process we have implemented actions and recommendations outlined in the EQIA submitted as part of our Decision Pathway report submitted in December 2021.

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1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: [How we measure equality and diversity \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://bristol.gov.uk)

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](#); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#); [Ward Statistical Profiles](#).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](#) and [Stress Risk Assessment Form](#)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us
Imagination and Openness application forms: The application forms included two questions which relate specifically to how organisations are working with equalities groups: 1. Describe how your organisation/project is led by or creatively benefits individuals and groups with protected characteristics	Throughout the Cultural Investment Programme application and assessment process, we have used the Bristol City Council definition of protected characteristics to include socio-economic inequality, as well as sources of inequality that are not specifically covered by the Equality Act such as people in care and who are care experienced, refugees and migrants and people with caring responsibilities.

2. How will your project, activity or programming be delivered by, for or with communities in Bristol City Council's priority areas?

Organisations that have been recommended for funding will work with a wide range of people with protected characteristics and from equalities groups during the funding period(s) including:

- Children and young people
- Older people
- Disabled people
- Black, Asian, Minority and Ethnic people
- LGBTQ+ people
- People facing socio-economic disadvantage
- Refugees & asylum seekers

In their applications, organisations detailed specific priority groups and intersectional communities that they will work with including:

- Young Disabled and young neurodivergent people
- Deaf people

Priority areas

The organisations recommended for Imagination 24-24 and Openness 24-27 will work across a minimum of 16 wards this is an estimate based on where the organisation are based and which wards they mentioned in their application. These include all of the 11 wards that the 27 priority neighbourhoods sit within (Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston, Central, Filwood, Frome Vale, Hartcliffe & Withywood, Henbury & Brentry, Hengrove & Whitchurch Park, Hillfields, Knowle, Lawrence Hill and Southmead), and all of the 27 priority neighbourhoods.

In 2022 we worked with the Strategic Intelligence and Performance team to compile some specific information on the most deprived 1 to 27 in Lower Layer Super Output Areas in Bristol, to help Cultural Investment Programme grant-seekers to better understand where they may be working in priority areas. They produced a spreadsheet listing all the postcodes as at February 2022, that fall within the 27 most deprived LSOAs within Bristol. They also created a new layer on the BCC pinpoint map site called 'Cultural Investment Programme Priority Areas'.

During the application and panel process, organisations working in Bristol's 27 priority areas, or wards that contained priority areas, scored more highly.

Priority areas that recommended organisations will work in include Hareclive, Whitchurch Lane, Ilminster Avenue West, Stokes Croft West and Four Acres.

<p>Imagination and Openness application forms: The application form asked two questions about the diversity of an organisation’s board and workforce:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are more than 50% of your organisation’s trustees, workforce and members from an equalities group (such as Black, Asian and minority ethnic people; LGBT+ people; Disabled people; Young People)? 2. Describe how your organisation/project is led by or creatively benefits individuals and groups with protected characteristics 	<p>67% of organisations recommended for Openness funding and 64% of organisations recommended for Imagination funding have stated that over 50% of their trustees, workforces and members come from an equalities groups. This includes organisations who are Black Asian Minoritised Ethnic, LGBTQ+, Disabled and female-led.</p> <p>40% of organisations recommended for Openness funding are diverse led (33% define themselves as being Black and minority ethnic-led or LGBTQ+ led and 7% are Disabled-led). In comparison our 2018-23 portfolio of organisations, 12% of organisations receiving Openness funding were Black and minority ethnic-led or LGBTQ+ led and no organisations were Disabled people-led.</p> <p>In ‘describing how your organisations/project is led by or creatively benefits individuals and groups with protected characteristics’, 63% of organisations recommended for Imagination 2024-26 funding have identified that they will be working with audiences/participants from equalities groups including Disabled people, refugees and asylum seekers and Black Asian and Minoritised Ethnic women.</p> <p>Bristol City’s Council’s investment into these organisations over the next three years will help to reach communities who currently do not have equitable access to arts and culture.</p> <p>In their applications, organisations were asked to describe steps that they were taking to recruit and involve people with protected characteristics in the running and governance of the project, activity and/or organisation. Steps listed included developing young people’s forums, running leadership programmes for Black Asian Minoritised Ethnic people, apprenticeship schemes and inclusive recruitment training.</p>
<p>Map of current and previous CIP grant holders</p>	<p>This map pinpoints the locations of previously funded organisations (2018-23). This allows us to compare the reach of previous funding to the potential reach of the new funding rounds. We can then identify where we can continue to extend the reach into high areas of deprivation that are still not receiving CIP funding e.g Lawrence Weston South.</p>
<p>Quality of Life Survey</p>	<p>In 2019 the % of people who never participate in cultural activities has increased from 2019 15.7% to 2022 25% this programme focuses on taking culture to people that would not normally participate. The recommendations are working in areas where the figure is higher including south Bristol. See above the wards the funding portfolio will cover. The highest figures for demographic with Disabled people, Black and British, rented from council and housing association, over 50’s and 65’s and no qualifications.</p>

The recommendations of organisation have higher percentage from the previous round of funding of Black and Disabled led organisations see data and evidence above. The new portfolio will be working to readdress this balance. This is one way in which we can support more options for our communities to participate in culture and feel there are free/affordable and relevant.

% who participate in cultural activities at least once a month. This figure significantly dropped in 2019 from 43% to 2022 32% this is a direct impact of COVID and is in line with national data in audience confidence to return but also this comes at the same time of the cost of living crisis. South Bristol is the lowest here and the recommended organisations are working and are based in South Bristol. Please see the appendix recommendations list. The lowest figure on this is the 10% most deprived which is why some of recommendations are focused in those areas. The panel used a balancing criteria which looks at supporting recommendations that work in these areas.

% satisfied with museums and galleries. The figure here has dropped from 2019 62% to 51% in 2022 this is slowing raising but in also an impact of COVID and audience behaviour. These recommendations will help to support the organisations that work directly in the communities that have the lowest percentage here to take culture to them and with them.

Additional comments:

The data is gathered from the application forms of the applicants and previous data we have from previous projects funded through this fund.

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

- To keep the application process as simple and as accessible as possible, we did not ask organisations to provide a full demographic breakdown of their workforce/trustees at application stage. This will form part of the reporting requirements for successful organisations.
- As organisations are applying for funding for future activity, we do not have data about their audiences/participants for the 2024-27 period. We have made recommendations for funding based on the

information provided in application forms and actions plans submitted. Successful organisations will be required to submit data on their audiences/participants annually.

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing change or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

The vision and aims of the Cultural Investment Programme 2023-27 were reviewed and redesigned in consultation with the sector during September 2020 – September 2021. Consultation and engagement included:

CIP Originators 20/21 review pilot – September 2020 to April 2021

Participatory focus groups: 4 sessions involving 10 invited citizens

In Autumn 2020 the BCC Arts and Events teams trialled a new participatory approach to reviewing and re-designing the Cultural Investment Programme, beginning with the Originators strand. A first step towards a co-designed Cultural Investment Programmes for Bristol that compliments the deliberative democratic approaches being introduced elsewhere in the council including the Citizens Assembly. The approach used the Arts and Event's team's 'Engage, Listen, Collaborate, Co-design' ethos. Focus groups were carefully planned and delivered to enable participants with a purposefully diverse range of arts and cultures experience as well as either lived or embedded experience of protected characteristics including age, Disability, race, sex and sexual orientation to work with officers to review and improve the Originators strand. This pilot resulted in:

- Plain English aims,
- Simplified, accessible form and guidance, offering alternate languages and easy read version of the overview and guidance
- Being responsive to the needs of the applicants and asking them explicitly what they need and making reasonable adjustments
- Inclusion of images to illustrate the range of people and projects funded in the past as a visual welcome to equalities group projects and applicants
- Expanded offer of networking and one to one sessions for potential applicants. These were online due to Covid and for some this is more accessible to attend.
- Learning from working from this focus group underpinned the redesign of the Cultural Investment Programme 2023-27.

CIP Originators review survey (20/21 and 21/22 applicants)

CIP review survey requesting feedback on the refreshed CIP aims was distributed to 43 groups and projects currently funded through Originators, (25 delayed from 20/21 + 18 funded for 21 / 22) CIP's 'entry level' grant fund

CIP 2018-23 annual survey (Imagination and Openness)

The survey was reviewed and updated for 2020-21 to ask detailed and consistent information on audience / participant reach, and refreshed to ask questions around impact of Covid on delivery of activities with Bristol citizens and request feedback on the proposed aims for CIP2. We had a just under 100% response rate with 30 responses.

CIP review Focus groups

21st – 24th Sept 2021

55 attendees

Three public consultation events targeted at Bristol's creative and cultural industries were held between the 21st and 24th of September 2021, one of which specifically welcomed input from artists & arts organisations who are led by and/or work with equalities groups. Two of the sessions were held online, and one was held in person.

Closed captioning was available during one online session; British Sign language was available during both online sessions. A Bursary of £50 was available to support freelancers to attend.

During the consultation events, respondents were asked the following questions:

Questions relating to the aims:

- What are your thoughts/reflections on these aims?
- How well do they sit or align with your own/or organisations practice?
- How well do you think they align with issues currently facing Bristol and wider global issues as well?
- Where do you feel the gaps are?

CIP review online surveys

43 respondents

Online open survey on the Council website and via social media

Summary of learning from Review consultation

Feedback showed that the revised aims were generally found to be clear, well understood and relatable to the wide range of organisations and individuals who took part in the consultation.

Following the consultation, we implemented these amendments to the aims:

- Language: we refined the language used within the aims and objectives based on the feedback received, and clarified the terminology used to help ensure greater accessibility.
- Objectives of the fund: we reconsidered the grouping of objectives set against specific aims.

Engagement through Imagination and Openness application process

Information session

On the 28 April 2022, we held an online information session about the application process to the Imagination 2023-25 and Openness 2023-27 funds and to introduce the new aims and guiding principle for the Cultural Investment Programme. Closed captioning was available during the online session. 54 people registered to attend the session. The session was recorded and shared to all attendees, the Arts & Events Team social media accounts and on YouTube. Full Q&As from the session and ongoing questions through the application period were made available online and shared to all registered attendees for the session.

1:1s

In May & June 2022 we held 35 1:1 sessions for potential applicants with officers from the Arts and Events Team. These sessions were advertised at the Information session, on the Arts and Events Team social media accounts and via our mailing list and were bookable in advance. These sessions were an opportunity for potential applicants to find out more about the application process and ask specific questions about their applications or eligibility for the fund.

Final recommendations for investment through Imagination and Openness was agreed by an independent panel. Members for the panel were invited from the Culture Board and Black South West Network, to ensure that the panel includes a range of diversity, knowledge and experience that meets the vision and aims of CIP.

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

- All funded organisations will be assigned a relationship officer and will meet with them at least twice a year to discuss their activity
- All grantees will be required to complete an annual survey collection of data on participants

- All organisations who's application was not recommended for investment will be given the opportunity to ask for feedback on their application and where relevant may be signposted to other sources of potential funding
- Organisations currently in receipt of CIP 18-24 funding who have not been recommended for CIP 24-27 funding will be offered the opportunity to meet with senior members of staff from the culture team to discuss why they were not recommended in line with the aims and objectives of the fund.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories (different kinds of disability, ethnic background etc.) and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)

The proposal puts forward the recommendations for investment through Imagination and Openness grant programmes of the Cultural Investment Programme.

In the Imagination 2023-25 and Openness 2023-27 guidance we explicitly state: *'We want the Cultural Investment Programme to help remove barriers and increase access for individuals and communities that have been historically marginalised or underrepresented. This is particularly for people with protected characteristics as detailed in the Equalities Act 2010.'*

We encourage organisations to work with as broad an intersection of society and targeted groups, we can only assess the applications that come to us.

63% of organisations recommended for Imagination 2024-26 funding have identified that they will be working with audiences/participants from equalities groups including Disabled people, refugees and asylum seekers and BAME women.

Therefore the proposal will fundamentally have a positive impact on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics. However potential adverse impacts alongside this are:

1. **We received 64 applications and amount of budget to allocate is fixed and we cannot fund all applications. This is the case with any grants programme.**

We are unable to fund all 64 applications; some of these applications will have included proposed activity involving people with protected characteristics. Applications put forward for investment are those that have scored most highly in their potential to deliver long lasting impact against the 3 CIP aims which include To advance diversity, equity and inclusion in arts and culture for all Bristol's citizens.

2. **There is reduced funding available in Imagination 24-26 and Openness 24-27 than in previous rounds**

This may impact on the total numbers of people benefitting from this funding compared to the previous Cultural Investment Programme: this cannot be mitigated in that there is no way of increasing the funding available from BCC. The reduced investment may have a greater impact on those as shown in the Quality of Life data who are already not satisfied with / do not participate in cultural activities. However the percentage of organisations recommended for investment who have identified that they will be working with audiences/participants from equalities groups including Disabled people, refugees and asylum seekers and Black Asian and Minoritised Ethnic women has significantly increased. So there will be a positive impact on the Quality of Life data specifically for audiences/participants from equalities groups who will experience and participate in cultural activities through this investment.

3. By diversifying the portfolio of investment with a focus on having a positive impact on people based on their protected or other characteristics, some previously funded organisations through Openness will no longer have investment. This may reduce their capacity to work with people with protected characteristics.

There is a finite level of investment available through the Cultural Investment Programme. This means that the Independent Panel (which was diverse and representative in line with the aims of CIP) have had to make challenging decisions. 7 organisations previously funded through Openness have not been put forward for investment in this round. These organisations work across the city and the work they do has city wide impact. The groups they work with have a range of protected characteristics and are in many priority areas. However in the rigorous and robust assessment process other applications were considered as having potential to deliver more strongly on the aims which advancing diversity, equity and inclusion.

In addition to this proposal we are actively working to seek new ways to raise funds and additional investment to support community working and cultural delivery in line with the aims of the fund in the future.

PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No adverse impacts identified
Mitigations:	
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No adverse impacts identified
Mitigations:	
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No adverse impacts identified
Mitigations:	
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No adverse impacts identified
Mitigations:	
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No adverse impacts identified
Mitigations:	
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No adverse impacts identified
Mitigations:	
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No adverse impacts identified
Mitigations:	
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. Asylums and Refugees; Looked after Children / Care Leavers; Homelessness]	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

The vision for the Cultural Investment Programme is to 'make arts and culture accessible to all'. Through the application process applicants were asked to explain how they would meet the aims of the fund, all of which support this vision, particularly through identifying how they would work with people with protected characteristics, deliver work for and with communities in priority areas, address barriers to participation and work with communities to support social change.

Applications that demonstrated their ability to make a strong contribution to the aims, vision and guiding principle of the fund scored higher and therefore were more likely to be funded.

At the panel stage of the application process, applications were considered against the balancing criteria of the fund (geographical location, working with people with protected characteristics, and artform). Applications from diverse-led organisations, working with under-represented groups or in Bristol City Council priority areas were prioritised in this balancing process to help ensure that the investment made will reflect the diversity of the city and the communities that these organisations serve.

63% of organisations recommended for Imagination 2024-26 funding have identified that they will be working with audiences/participants from equalities groups including Disabled people, refugees and asylum seekers and Black Asian and Minority Ethnic women.

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:

The proposal will not have a negative impact as it is making an investment that will support the city's cultural sector to 'make arts and culture accessible to all'.

Through this assessment we have identified that not all wards/priority areas will be reached equally through this investment. We will seek to address this imbalance through future rounds of the Cultural Investment Programme annual Originators fund and the next round of the Imagination Fund, building on the best practice demonstrated through this portfolio of grantees.

Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

Applications that demonstrated their ability to make a strong contribution to the vision of the programme – ‘to make arts and culture accessible to all’ and the relating aims and guiding principle scored higher and were therefore more likely to be funded.

As part of the panel process, officers considered how the final portfolio of organisations recommended for funding would be as representative as possible in terms of diversity, range of art forms, geographical location and the communities they serve. Final decisions were based on these balancing criteria.

67% of organisations recommended for Openness funding and 64% of organisations recommended for Imagination funding have stated that over 50% of their trustees, workforces and members come from an equalities groups.

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Evaluation impact framework – Further develop the impact framework and reflective evaluation programme for the Cultural Investment Programme. The aspiration is that this will be supported by the services of an independent evaluator, to increase our knowledge and understanding about the impact of art and culture on people’s lives in Bristol, and effectively demonstrate this impact. The independent evaluator will also work with a small number of Imagination and Openness grantees to evaluate impact over the funding period. Using Quality of Life survey data to map city wide changes.	Elise Hurcombe	April 24 – August 24
Evaluation – Work with organisations to help them develop Equalities Action Plans if appropriate/not in place	Elise Hurcombe	April 24- March 27
Evaluation Cultural Investment Programme annual survey – Further develop the Cultural Investment Programme annual survey that we use to collect data about audience/ participant numbers, number of freelance artists and event professionals employed etc. Use the data to produce Cultural Investment Programme reports annually, and to inform funding decisions and future strategy.	Elise Hurcombe	April 24 – July 24
Evaluation and improvement – Further develop self-evaluation resources that can be used by grantees to improve their practice and demonstrate the impact of their work (e.g., ways to measure community engagement outcomes, or health and wellbeing outcomes).	Elise Hurcombe	April 24 – September 24
Evaluation and improvement – Run reflection sessions with grantees to review the aims of the fund throughout the four-year programme, making sure they meet the needs of Bristol citizens and take in account local and global changes that may affect people in underrepresented groups across the city.	Elise Hurcombe	September - December 24
Evaluation and improvement – Use data collected through Imagination and Openness surveys to identify where equalities groups and priority areas are not being reached by Cultural Investment Programme funding. Develop a plan of how to reach these communities through Originators (annual funding) and Imagination 2025-27 funding.	Elise Hurcombe	April 24 – March 27
Access costs - We want to make it as easy as we can for everyone, whatever their access needs, to apply for funding. Starting with the Originators fund, offer access support bursaries for grant-seekers at pre application stage, as well as additional budget for personal access costs for grantees.	Elise Hurcombe	January-March 24 develop process and mechanisms, then apply to forthcoming

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
		Originators and Imagination
Accessibility - For the Imagination fund 25-27, further develop application processes and guidance to make them more accessible, expanding on Bristol City Council's accessibility requirements and best practice.	Elise Hurcombe	April 24 – September 24


4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

- Review of organisation's Equality Action Plans and meeting of baseline standards
- Monitoring demographic breakdown of organisation's board, workforce and volunteers
- Annual survey data – all organisations will be asked to provide demographic, monitoring and evaluation information about their audiences and participants

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off: 
Date: 22/11/2023	Date: 22 November 2023

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.



Environmental Impact Assessment [version 1.0]

Proposal title: Cultural Investment Programme 2023 to 27: organisations recommended for funding		
Project stage and type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Initial Idea Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Outline Business Case <input type="checkbox"/> Full Business Case		
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service	<input type="checkbox"/> New	<input type="checkbox"/> Changing
<input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review	
Directorate: Management of Place	Lead Officer name: Patsy Mellor	
Service Area: Culture and Creative Industries	Lead Officer role: Director Management of Place	

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Assessment is to help you develop your proposal in a way that is compliant with the council’s policies and supports the council’s strategic objectives under the [One City Climate Strategy](#), the [One City Ecological Emergency Strategy](#) and the latest [Corporate Strategy](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the project proposal process by someone with a good knowledge of the project, the service area that will deliver it, and sufficient influence over the proposal to make changes as needed.

It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the Environmental Impact Assessment. See further [guidance](#) on completing this document. Please email environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms.

This paper shares the applications we received to the BCC Cultural Investment Programme (CIP) 2023-27 for Imagination 2-year funding 2023-25 and Openness 4-year funding 2023-27.

This paper seeks approval on the recommendations for the allocation of Imagination and Openness grant funding for 2023-25 and 2023-27 respectively, to the organisations as specified in Appendix A2 and Appendix A3.

To note that the recommended portfolio delivers against CIP vision and aims which align with the BCC Cultural Strategy, Corporate Strategy, and One City Plan. CIP 2023-27 was approved by Cabinet in December 2021.

1.2 Will the proposal have an environmental impact?

Could the proposal have either a positive or negative effects for the environment now or in the future? If ‘No’ explain why you are sure there will be no environmental impact, then skip steps 2-3 and request review by sending this form to environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk

If ‘Yes’ complete the rest of this assessment.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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We are proposing funded be granted to 26 organisations that have a mixed impact environmentally. Addressing the climate and ecological emergency is a guiding principle for the CIP fund; the recommended portfolio has the potential to deliver a significant beneficial impact on climate and ecological awareness. This is a proactive position and will be part of relationship management meetings with each of the organisations.

There are beneficial, adverse impacts, enhancing and mitigating measures to control them that are representative of a wide range of projects. 23 out of 26 organisations recommended have indicated that they have specified plans to contribute towards the carbon neutral target of BCC.

1.3 If the proposal is part of an options appraisal, has the environmental impact of each option been assessed and included in the recommendation-making process?

If 'Yes' please ensure that the details of the environmental impacts of each option are made clear in the pros and cons section of the [project management options appraisal document](#).

Yes No Not applicable [please select]

If 'No' explain why environmental impacts have not been considered as part of the options appraisal process.

Step 2: What kinds of environmental impacts might the project have?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered. See detailed [guidance documents](#) for advice on identifying potential impacts.

Does the proposal create any benefits for the environment, or have any adverse impacts?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our corporate environmental objectives and the wider [One City Climate and Ecological Emergency strategies](#).

Consider how the proposal creates environmental impacts in the following categories, both now and in the future. **Reasonable efforts should be made to quantify stated benefit or adverse impacts wherever possible.**

Where the proposal is likely to have a beneficial impact, consider what actions would enhance those impacts. Where the proposal is likely to have a harmful impact, consider whether actions would mitigate these impacts.

Enhancements or mitigation actions are only required when there is a likely impact identified. Remember that where enhancements or mitigation actions are listed, they should be assigned to staff and appropriately resourced.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many categories)		
<p>ENV1 Carbon neutral: Emissions of climate changing gases</p> <p>BCC has committed to achieving net zero emissions for its direct activities by 2025, and to support the city</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	<p>23 organisations specified plans to contribute towards the carbon neutral target of BCC</p>

<p>in achieving net zero by 2030.</p> <p>Will the proposal involve transport, or the use of energy in buildings? Will the proposal involve the purchase of goods or services? If the answer is yes to either of these questions, there will be a carbon impact.</p> <p>Consider the scale and timeframe of the impact, particularly if the proposal will lead to ongoing emissions beyond the 2025 and 2030 target dates.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>Addressing the climate and ecological emergency is a guiding principle for the CIP fund; the recommended portfolio has the potential to deliver a significant beneficial impact on climate and ecological awareness. This is a proactive position and will be part of relationship management meetings with each of the organisations.</p>
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>	
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	<p>2 organisations indicated that their projects would involve significant travel and 1 organisations said that they would involve significant energy or fuel use.</p> <p>We don't know yet the details of the project but the majority of the projects will be temporary so the adverse impact is likely to be over short periods of time. In some cases the impact will be during construction / creation / installation how long this will be is unclear across the recommended projects at present.</p>
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	<p>Examples of mitigation included encouraging low carbon travel among audiences or visiting artists, such as walking, using public transport, using electric vehicles, providing bicycles and using HVO fuel in place of diesel for generators and tower lights.</p> <p>We will monitor the steps each organisation is taking to mitigate these impacts through biannual relationship meetings and refer festival type events to Bristol City Councils Events Team, for up-to-date guidance on how to minimise environmental impact and maximise the 'green' production of events through the use of recyclable and/or reusable sustainable products and materials.</p>
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>ENV2 Ecological recovery: Wildlife and habitats</p> <p>BCC has committed to 30% of its land being managed for nature and to halve its use of pesticides by 2030.</p> <p>Consider how your proposal can support increased space for nature, reduced use of pesticides, reduce pollution to waterways, and reduce consumption of products that undermine ecosystems around the world.</p> <p>If your proposal will directly lead to a reduction in habitat within Bristol, then consider</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	<p>We don't know if some of the project will take place in green spaces.</p>
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>If they are they will go through the events site permissions process and this includes telling us what impacts they will have and how they will mitigate this.</p>
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>	
<p>Adverse impacts</p>	<p>The site permissions process takes care of the natural spaces they use making sure that there is time for the land to recover.</p>	

<p>how your proposed mitigation can lead to a biodiversity net gain. Be sure to refer to quantifiable changes wherever possible.</p> <p>Further guidance</p>	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	<p>The event organisers will be asked to tell us what they have in place if there are adverse weather, e.g. lots of rain will they have ramps down</p>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>		<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
<p>ENV3 A cleaner, low-waste city: Consumption of resources and generation of waste</p> <p>Consider what resources will be used as a result of the proposal, how they can be minimised or swapped for less impactful ones, where they will be sourced from, and what will happen to any waste generated</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>	
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	<p>1 organisation has identified having high waste, this is due to the event being a large scale festival</p>
<p>Mitigating actions</p>	<p>Reputable waste company will be commissioned to provide waste management, and traders asked to bring recyclable material on-site. This is a festival that doesn't happen every year and only happens on one day a year.</p> <p>Examples of mitigation included using recyclable materials and providing onsite recycling.</p> <p>As officers we will monitor the steps each organisation is taking to mitigate these impacts through biannual relationship meetings and refer festival type events to Bristol City Councils Events Team, for up-to-date guidance on how to minimise environmental impact and maximise the 'green' production of events through the use of recyclable and/or reusable sustainable products and materials.</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>ENV4 Climate resilience: Bristol's resilience to the effects of climate change</p> <p>Bristol's climate is already changing, and increasingly</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	<p>Events organisers will go through the Event and Site permission process, and this will mean they will have clear guidelines to meet.</p>

<p>frequent instances of extreme weather will become more likely over time.</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will perform during periods of extreme weather (particularly heat and flooding).</p> <p>Consider if the proposal will reduce or increase risk to people and assets during extreme weather events.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>The site permissions process takes care of the natural spaces they use making sure that there is time for the land to recover.</p>
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>	
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	<p>All risks if it an outdoor events will be monitored by the site permissions process.</p>
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>Statutory duty: Prevention of Pollution to air, water, or land</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will change the likelihood of pollution occurring to air, water, or land and what steps will be taken to prevent pollution occurring.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	<p>The event and site permission process mean that event organisers have to give event plans that map the environmental impacts. The larger events go through the Safety Advisory group which checks for impacts on the city inline with the events and licence policies.</p>
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>Where possible we enable events to use mains power</p>
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>	
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	<p>The use of generators may have an adverse impact, we encourage this to be as limited as possible</p>
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	<p>Supporting organisers to host events near mains power</p>
<p>Persistence of effects: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		

Step 3: Action Plan

Use this section summarise and assign responsibility for any actions you have identified to improve data, enhance beneficial, or mitigate negative impacts. Actions identified in section two can be grouped together if named responsibility is under the same person.

This action plan should be updated at each stage of the project. Please be aware that the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service may use this action plan as an audit checklist during the project’s implementation or operation.

Enhancing / mitigating action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
We will work with environment team to monitor the environment impacts with in our survey and in relationship meetings	Elise Hurcombe	Survey to be agreed December 2023

Enhancing / mitigating action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
		Each year monitoring between 24-27
We will gain support from the environment team to work with Organisations funded to follow good practice and work towards our sustainability and environmental goals	Elise Hurcombe	Each year monitoring between 24-27
Work with the wider sector to identify how culture can support the sustainable goals for the city	Elise Hurcombe	Each year monitoring between 24-27

Step 4: Review

The Sustainable City and Climate Change Service need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your impact assessment. Assessments should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the environmental impact of the proposal.

Please seek feedback and review by emailing environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk before final submission of your decision pathway documentation¹.

Where impacts identified in this assessment are deemed significant, they will be summarised here by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service and must be included on the cover sheet of the decision pathway documentation.

<p>Summary of significant beneficial impacts and opportunities to support the Climate, Ecological and Corporate Strategies (ENV1,2,3,4):</p> <p>There are limited impacts from the provision of funding. The projects funded will be temporary and the amount of funding will limit their environmental impacts to some extent. The environmental impacts will depend on how the organisations funded carry out their environmental plans. These are specific to applicants and are detailed in their application papers and forward planning.</p>
<p>Summary of significant adverse impacts and how they can be mitigated:</p> <p>As part of the application process, all Imagination (2 year funding) and Openness (4 year funding) organisations were asked the following environment / eco-impact questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the organisation currently achieve (or is working toward) a baseline standard (i.e. well managed and providing good quality services) in Environmental management and sustainability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Of the recommended allocation, 11 organisations do not currently achieve a baseline standard in environmental management and sustainability. We will monitor the steps each organisation is taking to achieve this baseline at biannual relationship meetings and provide support and guidance where necessary. • How do they plan to raise awareness of climate ecological emergency – with reference to any awareness raising projects, activities, or initiatives they plan to undertake and what steps they are taking to reduce or mitigate the environmental impact of their organisation and activities.

¹ Review by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely environmental impacts at this stage. This does not constitute an endorsement or approval of the proposal.

- The recommended portfolio has been selected based on their likelihood of a strong contribution to the CIP aims and guiding principle, which seeks to address the climate and ecological emergency.
- Whether their organisation’s activity during the grant period require or produce any of the following:
 - Significant amounts of travel, either in the course of work or from visitors.
 - Significant amounts of fuel or energy
 - Materials with high embodied carbon emissions from their manufacture.
 - a significant amount of waste that won’t be used or recycled or cause significant pollution.
- In response to this, 2 organisations indicated their organisation’s activity will require significant amounts of travel. 1 organisations indicated their organisation’s activity will require significant amounts of fuel or energy and 1 organisation has indicated they will produce a significant amount of waste. Where such impacts were identified, we will monitor the steps each organisation has outlined to mitigate these impacts through biannual relationship meetings

For future funding rounds, we also include a question on whether the organisation’s activity during the grant period will cause include ‘significant impacts on green spaces (such as through littering of types that may be harmful to wildlife or increased foot traffic through areas of higher conservation value that are close to event areas).’

The net direct environmental effects of the proposals will be very minor impacts for both administering the funding scheme and the projects themselves. There is potential for a significant beneficial impact on climate and ecological awareness through capturing public imagination in projects and activities.

Environmental Performance Team Reviewer: Giles Liddell	Submitting author: Elise Hurcombe
Date: 22 nd November 2023	Date: 9th November 2023



Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: Key decision

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	New Fire Safety Framework		
Ward(s)	Citywide		
Author: Miles Tilling	Job title: Planned Improvements Service Manager		
Cabinet lead: Cllr Kye Dudd, Cabinet Member Housing Services and Energy	Executive Director lead: John Smith, Interim Executive Director Growth and Regeneration		
Proposal origin: BCC Staff			
Decision maker: Cabinet Member Decision forum: Cabinet			
Purpose of Report: To seek approval to procure and award a contract for a new Fire Safety Framework from April 2024 for 3 +1 years.			
Evidence Base:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since 2016 the council has invested £2.5 million per year on building safety improvements in our high-rise blocks. 2. Following approval of the council’s budget earlier this year, and allocation of funding via the Housing Revenue Account, we are now investing an additional £96 million in putting new building safety measures in place. This investment will see new sprinkler and alarm systems being installed and work being carried out to continue the replacement of cladding. 3. A refreshed Housing Investment Plan (HIP) was approved by Cabinet in January 2023 and included approval for expenditure in the first year of the plan. Considerable progress has been made to establish the requirements of the new framework required to deliver fire safety work, particularly fire compartmentation and fire stopping works, and Cabinet approval is now being sought for the full expenditure for the duration of the framework – 3 years + 1. 4. The current fire safety framework, which is used to complete essential fire compartmentation and fire stopping works, expires in April 2024. 5. The procurement exercise will seek to establish a framework of specialist contractors who complete fire safety works across Housing Services portfolio. Fire safety work will include compartmentation and fire stopping work – ensuring appropriate materials and workmanship prevent a fire from spreading between properties in group of dwelling, installation of fire doors, and providing dedicated spaces for the storage and charging of mobility scooters and e bikes and scooters. The projected costs of works that will be procured via this framework will be between £2.5 million and £3 million per year for the duration of the framework. 6. An established framework enables efficient procurement and deployment of contracting resources to complete this essential safety work, allowing the existing programmes of work to progress, and improve safety of the council’s housing stock. A new framework to continue on from the current arrangements is 			

required to complete 'routine' essential fire safety works, together with emerging priority themes from FRA's.

7. The composition of the framework will enable more efficient procurement – and therefore shorter lead-in time with a more stable contracting resource – ensuring a consistent delivery of these workstreams.
8. The proposed framework will comprise:

Lot 1 & 3

Carry out fire safety surveys and remedial compartmentation works to blocks of flats. These blocks will be high-rise, over 5 stories, or low-rise, 2 to 5 stories. The programme will be reviewed each year and will seek to align with priority properties, working in close collaboration with the Building Safety Team.

Lot 2 & 3

Bristol City Council is currently replacing around 1000 fire door sets per year with the doors and joinery being produced by our own joinery workshop and installed by the in-house workforce. However, they do not currently have capacity to meet all our programme requirements. Bristol City Council intends to enter into a 3-year framework agreement with approved contractors for the purpose of meeting our programme requirements.

Lot 4

BCC seeks the services of multi-trade contractors who can help with the provision of standalone storage units. Some units will include charging facilities for electric mobility scooters, electric wheelchairs, electric bikes and E-scooters. Other storage units could include provision for standard cycles, storage cages, refuse bin and recycling facilities.

9. Budgets associated with the 5-year business plan have accommodated this expenditure for the full duration of the framework. Therefore, approval is sought to approve potential expenditure for the full duration of the new framework, so that the competitive tendering exercise can begin, and awards made in for the expiry of the existing framework in April 2024.

Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations:

That Cabinet:

1. Authorises the Executive Director Growth and Regeneration in consultation with the Cabinet Member Housing Delivery and Homes to take all steps require to procure and award the contract for a new Fire Safety Framework from April 2024 for 3 +1 years within the maximum budget envelope as outlined in this report.
2. Authorises the Executive Director Growth and Regeneration in consultation with the Cabinet Member Housing Delivery and Homes to invoke any subsequent extensions/variations specifically defined in the contract(s) being awarded, up to the maximum budget envelope outlined in this report.

Corporate Strategy alignment:

Delivery of essential services for citizens. Work delivered under this programme ensures compartmentation within buildings – the essential passive and primary method of fire protection within buildings of multiple dwellings, is maintained appropriately to function correctly in the event of a fire.

Other programmes of work which will be delivered, for example fire doors, provide essential means of fire protection, the maintenance, repair and upgrade of which will be delivered from this framework.

The provision of storage facilities and specifically mobility/ebike/escooter storage facilities will be essential in reducing fire risk in affected properties.

Collectively these programmes of work will improve fire safety within Housing stock and improve compliance with the requirements of the Building Safety Act.

<p>City Benefits: Continuation of these programmes of work contribute to the ongoing maintenance and improvement of Housing. Fire safety standards will be maintained and improved, placing resident safety as a key priority, and contributing to compliance with the requirements of the Building Safety Act.</p>
<p>Consultation Details: None</p>
<p>Background Documents: Establishing a new framework represents a continuation of on-going programmes of work, providing an efficient procurement model in which to do so. The current framework expires in April 2024, and the new framework will seek to replace this. Current framework expenditure and profiling within the current five-year business plan is detailed in the current HRA Budget.</p> <p>(Public Pack)Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget Proposals 2023/24 Agenda Supplement for Cabinet, 24/01/2023 16:00 (bristol.gov.uk)</p>

Revenue Cost	£ 0	Source of Revenue Funding	HRA
Capital Cost	£ 15,000, 000	Source of Capital Funding	HRA
One off cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:		
<p>1. Finance Advice: Significant investment in the region of £96m in relation to fire safety works has been included within the HRA Business Plan, of which this report covers part of the planned works.</p> <p>This investment is required in order to keep our tenants safe in their homes. The Grenfell disaster, as well as fires at Twinnell which unfortunately resulted in a fatality, and Ecclestone, both in 2022, have highlighted the need for this investment, and it is incumbent upon us as responsible social landlords to undertake the necessary remedial works.</p> <p>In addition, it is a condition of our insurance for domestic dwellings that the necessary fire safety works are costed within our business plans, and that a plan of implementation is in place. This report goes some way to satisfying these conditions.</p>		
Finance Business Partner: Martin Johnson – Interim Finance Manager Housing and Landlord Services 27 November 2023		
<p>2. Legal Advice: The procurement process must be conducted in line with the 2015 Procurement Regulations and the Councils own procurement rules. Legal services will advise and assist officers with regard to the conduct of the procurement process and the resulting contractual arrangements.</p>		
Legal Team Leader: Husinara Jones, Team Manager/Solicitor 30 October 2023		
3. Implications on IT: I can see no implications on IT in regard to this activity		
IT Team Leader: Alex Simpson – Lead Enterprise Architect 30 October 2023		
4. HR Advice: Having reviewed the report, I can confirm that no HR issues are evident in these proposals.		
HR Partner: Chris Hather, HR Advisor 20 October 2023		
EDM Sign-off	John Smith, Interim Executive Director Growth and Regeneration	6 September 2023
Cabinet Member sign-off	Cllr Kye Dudd, Cabinet Member Housing Services and Energy	27 November 2023

For Key Decisions - Mayor's Office sign-off	Mayor's Office	6 November 2023
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Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal	NO
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	NO
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment	YES
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix F – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO
Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	NO
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO

New Fire Safety Framework Risk Register

Negative Risks that offer a threat to XXXXX and its Aims (Aim - Reduce Level of Risk)

Ref	Risk Description	Key Causes	Key Consequence	Status Open / Closed	Strategic Theme	Risk Category	Risk Owner	Key Mitigations	Direction of travel	Current Risk Level			Monetary Impact of Risk £k	Risk Tolerance			
										Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating		Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Date
	Cabinet approval is not given to proceed with procurement exercise	Cabinet approval not given	Fire safety programme is delayed	Open		Health and Safety, Compliance	Housing Services			4	4	16	unknown			0	
	Delay in procurement exercise delays fire safety programmes of work	No suitable framework is available to complete work	Programme delays and increase non-compliance backlog	Open		Health and Safety, Compliance	Housing Services			4	4	16	unknown			0	
	Failure to provide key information required as part of compliance and building safety case information	No suitable framework is available to complete work	Programme delays, unlimited fines	Open		Health and Safety, Compliance	Housing Services			4	4	16	unlimited fines from BSR			0	
												0				0	
												0				0	

Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.9]



Title: Fire safety works Framework	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Housing Landlord Services	Lead Officer name: Phil Passmore
Service Area: Planned Programmes – Fire safety	Lead Officer role: Planned Programme Supervisor

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

Set up a framework of contractors for fire safety and related works, to enable us to meet our statutory requirements in relation to fire safety. Framework to have 4 lots;

Lot 1 Fire compartmentation works with SORs

Lot 2 Fire door installations with SORs

Lot 3 Combined fire compartmentation and fire door installation projects using SORs from Lots 1 & 2

Lot 4 Mobility scooter store and other general building works related to fire safety. To cover small scale design & build type projects for standalone stores with all required trades and services covered by one contractor.

These bespoke works are required to ensure that Council housing flats comply with the Fire Safety Regulations. This is to ensure that our blocks are as safe as they can be in the event of fire, by preventing the spread of fire, smoke and noxious fumes through the building causing potential death or serious harm to residents. Failure to comply with the FSO could also lead to prosecution by the Fire Authority. In the event of deaths or serious harm, legal action up to and including imprisonment can be taken against individual Officers for failure to maintain effective health and safety measures.

Future projects that take place once a framework of contractors have commissioned will be subject to individual respective EqIA's.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/measuring-equalities-success>.

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](#). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](#); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#); [Ward Statistical Profiles](#).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](#) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the Employee Staff Survey Report and [Stress Risk Assessment Form](#)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us	
Profile of existing Council Tenants	Tenant profile information is held by Bristol City Council and will help to identify tenants who may require individual attention. It is only made available to contractors when the contract for each project has been awarded.	
Quality of Life in Bristol Survey	Quality of Life Indicator	% satisfied with the state of repair of their home
	Characteristic	% Percentage
	16 to 24 years	72.3
	50 years and older	80.8
	65 years and older	84.5
	Female	78.0
	Male	79.3
	Disabled	67.1
Black Asian & Minority Ethnic	66.0	

White Minority Ethnic	69.6
White British	81.6
Asian/Asian British	70.9
Black/Black British	56.9
Mixed Ethnicity	63.3
White	80.1
Lesbian Gay or Bisexual	73.4
No Religion or Faith	80.5
Christian Religion	78.7
Other Religions	57.8
Carer	69.1
Full Time Carer	60.0
Part Time Carer	72.0
Single Parent	60.3
Two Parent	81.1
Parent (all)	78.6
No Qualifications	74.5
Non-Degree Qualified	75.1
Degree Qualified	80.5
Rented (Council)	51.0
Rented (HA)	69.3
Rented (Private)	69.8
Owner Occupier	84.0
Most Deprived 10%	60.2
Bristol Average	78.6

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

Bristol City Council tenant profile information may not be reliable. A tenancy audit is completed by BCC approximated every 5 years during the life of a tenancy, however data collected is given voluntarily with a "prefer not to say" option. BCC may not be advised of changes in personal circumstance between audits, and it is not always possible to carry out a new tenancy audits immediately at the start of a new tenancy.

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any

completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities. See <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/equalities-groups>.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing change or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

As part of the quality scoring assessment for joining the Fire Safety Work Framework, providers will be required to demonstrate a good understanding of Equality Act 2010 requirements and the public sector equality duty; including that equality of opportunity is central to internal processes / workforce; and services will be regularly tailored and reviewed to meet the diverse needs of Bristol citizens.

When works are procured through this framework, we will ensure that tenants are notified of works at an early stage and communicated with throughout the life of the project.

Tenant consultation is carried out by letters being sent to advise tenants of our plans and encourage engagement with the whole process from an early stage. We ask for feedback and comments which can then be used to inform the works information.

Particular importance is given to timescales and projected start dates as well as what is to be done and what tenants can expect in terms of disruption and duration of the works.

The contractors will be required to provide a Tenant Liaison Officer or a site contact to ensure that queries and personal concerns can be responded to on a one-to-one basis.

BCC also has a Project Surveyor responsible for the works who can discuss any problems or concerns with tenants. Tenants with specific needs will be communicated with on a one-to-one basis as appropriate.

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

See above.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories (different kinds of disability, ethnic background etc.) and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)

As part of the quality scoring assessment for joining the Fire Safety Work Framework, providers will be required to demonstrate a good understanding of Equality Act 2010 requirements and the public sector equality duty; including that equality of opportunity is central to internal processes / workforce; and services will be regularly tailored and reviewed to meet the diverse needs of Bristol citizens.

We are aware that disruption during works may have a disproportionate impact on some groups which we have highlighted below.

For Lots 1, 2 & 3 there will be access required to individual flats. There may be some restrictions for a short period whilst these works are taking place, either inside a flat or to a service duct in a communal area. Where practicable mitigating actions will be taken by the contractor to minimise the impact of these works. Residents will be advised in writing of the work required and when it will be done, providing contact details so they can raise any impact concerns.

The works will be carried out by skilled Contractors, who will have substantial experience of working on properties in the social housing sector. Contractors will be expected to communicate clearly with all tenants while the works are being carried out.

Tenants will be kept fully informed about the process, and the contractors will be required to provide a Resident Liaison Officer on site throughout the works. The Major Projects team will also provide support to manage tenant communications and liaise with other Council Teams, such as Estate Management, Caretaking, etc. as appropriate.

The appointed Contractors will be given tenant profile information and as part of the contract must agree:

- Not to practice any form of discrimination
- Promote Equality of opportunity for all our tenants
- To comply with the Equalities Act 2010 throughout the life of this contract

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance>

Contractors will also be required to minimise disruption to tenants and surrounding residents whilst works are being carried out, by carrying out such measures as:

- Working set hours, avoiding Bank Holiday, Evenings and Weekends
- Taking such steps as are necessary to minimise dust, dirt and noise
- Asking operatives to park off-site to avoid unnecessary reduction to available tenant parking

This EqIA considers setting up the framework of contractors. However, future projects that take place once a framework of contractors have commissioned will be subject to individual respective EqIA's.

PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	See general comments above
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	See general comments above
Mitigations:	See above
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	See general comments above
Mitigations:	See above
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	See general comments above
Mitigations:	See above
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	As 'Sex above'
Mitigations:	See above
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	See general comments above
Mitigations:	See above

Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	As 'Sex' above
Mitigations:	See above
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	See general comments above
Mitigations:	See above
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	See general comments above
Mitigations:	See general comments above
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. Asylums and Refugees; Looked after Children / Care Leavers; Homelessness]	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our Public Sector Equality Duty to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

This project aims to have a positive impact on all tenants, including those from protected characteristic groups. These works will improve the fire safety of these blocks providing more protection to all occupants and users of these blocks in the event of a fire.

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:

Whilst the proposal does not have a significant negative impact there is a risk of disruption during works which we will mitigate by ensuring the contractor observes good practice and through communication / tenant liaison.

Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

This project aims to have a positive impact on all tenants, including those from protected characteristic groups.

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Ongoing tenant liaison	Project Surveyor – From Fire safety team	Pre-Contract & During Works, month to month
Contract performance management	Planned Programme Supervisor – Phillip Passmore -	During & Post Works month to month

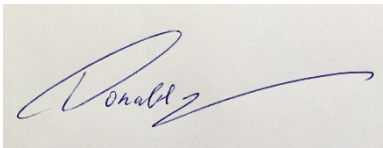
4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Existing KPIs
Tenant satisfaction survey

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the Equality and Inclusion Team before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off: Donald Graham, Director Housing and Landlord Services 
Date: 30/3/2023	Date: 28/09/2023

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.



Environmental Impact Assessment [version 1.0]

Proposal title: Fire Safety Framework		
Project stage and type: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Idea Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Outline Business Case <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Business Case		
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review	<input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Growth & Regeneration		Lead Officer name: Chris Cobb
Service Area: Landlord Services -Planned programmes		Lead Officer role: Planned programme Supervisor

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Assessment is to help you develop your proposal in a way that is compliant with the council’s policies and supports the council’s strategic objectives under the [One City Climate Strategy](#), the [One City Ecological Emergency Strategy](#) and the latest [Corporate Strategy](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the project proposal process by someone with a good knowledge of the project, the service area that will deliver it, and sufficient influence over the proposal to make changes as needed.

It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the Environmental Impact Assessment. See further [guidance](#) on completing this document. Please contact the [Sustainable City and Climate Change Service](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms.

Set up a framework of contractors to enable fire compartmentation, installation of fire door sets and other general building work related to fire safety measures e.g. buggy stores. to enable us to meet our statutory requirements in relation to fire safety.
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1.2 Will the proposal have an environmental impact?

Could the proposal have either a positive or negative effects for the environment now or in the future? If ‘No’ explain why you are sure there will be no environmental impact, then skip steps 2-3 and request review by the [Sustainable City and Climate Change Service](#).

If ‘Yes’ complete the rest of this assessment.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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1.3 If the proposal is part of an options appraisal, has the environmental impact of each option been assessed and included in the recommendation-making process?

If ‘Yes’ please ensure that the details of the environmental impacts of each option are made clear in the pros and cons section of the [project management options appraisal document](#).

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	[please select]
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If ‘No’ explain why environmental impacts have not been considered as part of the options appraisal process.

Step 2: What kinds of environmental impacts might the project have?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered. See detailed [guidance documents](#) for advice on identifying potential impacts.

2.1 Does the proposal create any benefits for the environment, or have any adverse impacts?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support [our corporate environmental objectives](#) and the wider [One City Climate and Ecological Emergency strategies](#).

Consider how the proposal creates environmental impacts in the following categories, both now and in the future.

Reasonable efforts should be made to quantify stated benefit or adverse impacts wherever possible.

Where the proposal is likely to have a beneficial impact, consider what actions would enhance those impacts. Where the proposal is likely to have a harmful impact, consider whether actions would mitigate these impacts.

Enhancements or mitigation actions are only required when there is a likely impact identified. Remember that where enhancements or mitigation actions are listed, they should be assigned to staff and appropriately resourced.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many categories)		
<p>ENV1 Carbon neutral: Emissions of climate changing gases</p> <p>BCC has committed to achieving net zero emissions for its direct activities by 2025, and to support the city in achieving net zero by 2030.</p> <p>Will the proposal involve transport, or the use of energy in buildings? Will the proposal involve the purchase of goods or services? If the answer is yes to either of these questions, there will be a carbon impact.</p> <p>Consider the scale and timeframe of the impact, particularly if the proposal will lead to ongoing emissions beyond the 2025 and 2030 target dates.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	Benefits	
	Enhancing actions	Reduce the potential future use of construction materials by restricting the spread of fire from one area to another and stopping it spreading throughout the building. Thus, reducing amount of materials needed for rebuilding after a fire.
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
	Adverse impacts	Carbon will be generated through the transport of workforce, use of construction materials and associated Generation of waste, including removal and disposal of asbestos. Construction work use of materials and materials whilst work is carried out. Quantity not known
	Mitigating actions	Contractors will be expected to minimise waste and use of materials as much as possible. This will be achieved through standard procurement practices and the requirements to demonstrate value for money.
Persistence of effects: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years		

<p>ENV2 Ecological recovery: Wildlife and habitats BCC has committed to 30% of its land being managed for nature and to halve its use of pesticides by 2030.</p> <p>Consider how your proposal can support increased space for nature, reduced use of pesticides, reduce pollution to waterways, and reduce consumption of products that undermine ecosystems around the world.</p> <p>If your proposal will directly lead to a reduction in habitat within Bristol, then consider how your proposed mitigation can lead to a biodiversity net gain. Be sure to refer to quantifiable changes wherever possible.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	<p>There will be no ENV2 benefits</p>
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>	
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	<p>There will be no adverse impacts on ENV2</p>
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>ENV3 A cleaner, low-waste city: Consumption of resources and generation of waste</p> <p>Consider what resources will be used as a result of the proposal, how they can be minimised or swapped for less impactful ones, where they will be sourced from, and what will happen to any waste generated</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>	
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	<p>Construction work use of materials and transport of workforce and materials whilst work is carried out. Quantity not known.</p>
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	<p>Contractors expected to minimise waste and recycle as much as possible</p>
<p>Persistence of effects: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		

<p>ENV4 Climate resilience: Bristol's resilience to the effects of climate change</p> <p>Bristol's climate is already changing, and increasingly frequent instances of extreme weather will become more likely over time.</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will perform during periods of extreme weather (particularly heat and flooding).</p> <p>Consider if the proposal will reduce or increase risk to people and assets during extreme weather events.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	Benefits	There will be no ENV4 benefits
	Enhancing actions	
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
	Adverse impacts	There will be no adverse impacts on ENV4
	Mitigating actions	
Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years		
<p>Statutory duty: Prevention of Pollution to air, water, or land</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will change the likelihood of pollution occurring to air, water, or land and what steps will be taken to prevent pollution occurring.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	Benefits	The proposals reduce the potential for pollution from a fire and future use of construction materials by restricting the spread of fire to one to another area and stopping it spreading throughout the building.
	Enhancing actions	
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
	Adverse impacts	
	Mitigating actions	
Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years		

Step 3: Actions

3.1 Action Plan

Use this section summarise and assign responsibility for any actions you have identified to improve data, enhance beneficial, or mitigate negative impacts. Actions identified in section two can be grouped together if named responsibility is under the same person.

This action plan should be updated at each stage of the project. Please be aware that the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service may use this action plan as an audit checklist during the project’s implementation or operation.

Enhancing / mitigating action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
ENV3 – monitor contractors use and disposal of materials ensuring that waste is disposed of following the waste hierarchy	Chris Cobb	Duration of framework

Step 4: Review

The Sustainable City and Climate Change Service need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your impact assessment. Assessments should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the environmental impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Sustainable City and Climate Change Service](#) before final submission of your decision pathway documentation¹.

Where impacts identified in this assessment are deemed significant, they will be summarised here and included on the cover sheet of the decision pathway documentation.

Summary of significant beneficial impacts and opportunities to support the Climate, Ecological and Corporate Strategies (ENV1,2,3,4):
Summary of significant adverse impacts and how they can be mitigated:

Environmental Performance Team Reviewer: Daniel Shelton	Submitting author: Chris Cobb
Date: 29/09/2023	Date: 27/09/2023

¹ Review by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely environmental impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.



Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: Key decision

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	Fibre & CCTV Contract Amendment		
Ward(s)	Citywide		
Author: Emma Howarth	Job title: Head of Service City Management & Response		
Cabinet lead: Cllr Cheney, Deputy Mayor - City Economy, Finance and Performance	Executive Director lead: John Smith, Interim Executive Director Growth and Regeneration		
Proposal origin: BCC Staff			
Decision maker: Cabinet Member Decision forum: Cabinet			
Purpose of Report: To seek approval to increase the contract value by £3.5 million to a total value £15.5 million for the Bristol City Council Fibre & CCTV Contract.			
Evidence Base: This amendment is required as additional work is being undertaken related to fibre connectivity which was unknown at the outset when scoping the contract procurement. This additional work does not add cost or risk to Bristol City Council. The contract benefits the council, city, and citizens in areas e.g. our work with University of Bristol and wider projects like gigabit homes supporting the digital divide.			
Fibre and CCTV Contract details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fibre and CCTV contract is for the support and maintenance of Bristol City Council Fibre and CCTV network. A £12m contract was agreed by Cabinet in February 2020 and went live in March 2020. 			
What has been delivered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With Government funding we expanded our fibre network - with 35 km of new duct and fibre to our corporate asset (known as 'BNET'). This now connects additional CCTV, Traffic Signals, schools and community centres. Upgraded 650 CCTV Cameras. Social Value benefits to the council of over £300,000 to date. Implemented second data network to improve resilience and cyber security. Supported the delivery of Safer Streets 1,2 4 projects in collaboration with other departments. Delivered infrastructure and CCTV for events and festivals hosted in the city such as St Paul's Carnival, Harbourside Festival, Pride and Love Saves the Day. Developed and implemented new redeployable CCTV cameras to enable detection and a take enforcement action against those who fly tip. Expand and connections (Fibre) to energy centres for heat networks (Bristol City Leap / Vattenfall). Temple Island works delivering Fibre for University of Bristol future connections. 			

- Working with telecoms companies to deliver better broadband to council housing blocks.
- In terms of social value to the city, notably supplying and installing CCTV and on-site recording to keep vulnerable young people safe in supported housing and more recently with upgrading the Wi-Fi and connectivity within Bristol Central Library.

Why does the contract value need to increase;

- Continue to maintain assets (Fibre and CCTV) effectively, as well as allow expansion for the future.
- Contract will include new projects like the YTL arena, Metrobus expansion, analogue to digital switchover.
- We have also begun to work with funded projects with private telecoms companies and University of Bristol, which provide income to the Council and benefits for the city.
- All of which impact the total contract value.

Benefit from the increased Fibre & CCTV contract value;

- There is no risk to Bristol City Council, and this is not committed spend, it is only an increase in the worth of the Fibre and CCTV contract. (All additional spend will be for funded projects.).
The variation is needed to enable the authority to deliver funded infrastructure projects and ensure procurement compliance. As well as support delivery on our commitment to digital inclusion, transport, regeneration, and connectivity (See corporate strategy)
- Additional projects are for example:
 - Expansion of Bristol University Fibre network
 - Redevelopment of Temple quarter.
 - Social housing broadband
 - WECA funded mobility hubs.
 - Fibre connection to schools
 - Potential for regional Ops Centre

Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations:

That Cabinet:

1. Approve the variation to the Fibre and CCTV contract as outlined in this report.
2. Authorise the Executive Director for Growth and Regeneration, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance, Governance & Procurement, to take all steps required to vary the Fibre and CCTV contract to increase the value of the contract by up to £3.5m (total value £15.5m).

Corporate Strategy alignment:

- Economy and Skills. Contract variation will assist the Council in meeting its commitments towards improving digital inclusion and reducing digital poverty by improving connectivity and access to internet/online services, especially in the most deprived areas of the city.
- Transport & Connectivity. CCTV is widely used for bus lane enforcement which are key to improving bus journey times and reliability, increasing public transport usage, and tackling congestion and air pollution by reducing reliance on the private car.
- Homes & Communities. CCTV is an effective tool in safeguarding homes and communities by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, acting as a deterrent and has been proven to reduce the fear of crime.
- Health, Care and Wellbeing. Improving connectivity will help to address the social and economic inequalities that lead to health inequalities.
- Environment & Sustainability. Creating a cleaner city – CCTV plays a key role in deterring, detecting, and assisting in the prosecution of fly tipping where it does occur.
- Children and Young People. Improving digital connectivity and helping to provide equal educational and

employment opportunities for children and young people.

City Benefits: Below

- Support the district heat network by providing the connectivity needed to monitor its critical systems.
- Continue to provide the connectivity for, CCTV, Real Time Information (RTI) and payment at Metro bus stops.
- Provide infrastructure to the new WECA project funded mobility hubs.
- Infrastructure the support the new YTL Arena- CCTV, traffic junction monitoring,
- Continue to provide tools for city management such as CCTV, barriers, Connected Council Buildings, Security systems.
- Social Value of the contract and contribution it is making to the city.
- Social housing broadband project
- Working with University of Bristol to provide and maintain their fibre network.

Consultation Details:

1. None

Background Documents:

[Bristol City Council Corporate Strategy 2022- 2027](#)

Revenue Cost	£0	Source of Revenue Funding	N/A
Capital Cost	£0	Source of Capital Funding	
One off cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:

1. Finance Advice:

In July 2020, a CCTV and Fibre contract commenced for up to 7 years and up to £12m. The contract has been carefully managed but changes to the economic climate (inflation), increased volume of projects post-covid and the development of technology demanding connections to fibre and CCTV networks has resulted in the need to seek approval to increase the current contract value.

Expenditure to-date is around £5.2m over 3-years (43% of original contract value), an average of £1.73m per year, which over a potential 7-year contract it would be around £12.1m, this includes slower Covid periods, and hasn't allowed for recently anticipated increases in demand and inflation. The request to amend the contract value should be considered.

The report is requesting an increase to the contract value of £3.5m (from £12m to £15.5m), as well as, increasing the assets that are supported within the contract, some elements of the work, will also generate income to BCC.

The increase to the contract value does not constitute a request to increase budgets or approved spending and does not commit BCC to expenditure. Any revenue or capital expenditure against the contract must continue to follow Council Financial Regulations, delegated approvals, and procurement regulation, against funded budgets and within approved budget envelopes.

Strong contract management and forecasting must continue for the remainder of the contract, so risks to the contract can be effectively mitigated, ensuring value for money.

Finance Business Partner: Ben Hegarty, Finance Business Partner, Growth and Regeneration 30 October 2023

2. Legal Advice: The variation to the contract will undertake in accordance with the with the 2015 Procurement

Regulations and the Councils own procurement rules. Legal services will advise and assist officers regarding the contractual arrangements for the variation.		
Legal Team Manager: Husinara Jones, Team Manager/Solicitor 18 October 2023.		
3. Implications on IT: I can see no implications on IT in regard to this activity.		
IT Team Leader: Alex Simpson – Lead Enterprise Architect 25 September 2023		
4. HR Advice: There are no HR implications evident		
HR Partner: Celia Williams, HR Business Partner 30 August 2023		
EDM Sign-off	John Smith, Interim Executive Director Growth and Regeneration	30 August 2023
Cabinet Member sign-off	Cllr Cheney, Deputy Mayor - City Economy, Finance and Performance	11 September 2023
For Key Decisions - Mayor's Office sign-off	Mayor's Office	9 October 2023

Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal	NO
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	NO
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment	NO
Appendix E – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix F – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO
Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	NO
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO



Environmental Impact Assessment [version 1.0]

Proposal title: Fibre & CCTV Contract Amendment		
Project stage and type: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Idea Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Outline Business Case <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Business Case		
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Management of Place		Lead Officer name: Gareth Mills
Service Area: City Management & Response		Lead Officer role: BNet & CCTV Contract and Operations Manager

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Assessment is to help you develop your proposal in a way that is compliant with the council’s policies and supports the council’s strategic objectives under the [One City Climate Strategy](#), the [One City Ecological Emergency Strategy](#) and the latest [Corporate Strategy](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the project proposal process by someone with a good knowledge of the project, the service area that will deliver it, and sufficient influence over the proposal to make changes as needed.

It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the Environmental Impact Assessment. See further [guidance](#) on completing this document. Please email environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms.

Increase the value of the contract so that 3 rd parties can utilise out fibre network. To add and remove assets to the contract such as the removal of old unsupported analogue equipment and replace with digital IP equipment.
--

1.2 Will the proposal have an environmental impact?

Could the proposal have either a positive or negative effects for the environment now or in the future? If ‘No’ explain why you are sure there will be no environmental impact, then skip steps 2-3 and request review by sending this form to environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk

If ‘Yes’ complete the rest of this assessment.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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1.3 If the proposal is part of an options appraisal, has the environmental impact of each option been assessed and included in the recommendation-making process?

If ‘Yes’ please ensure that the details of the environmental impacts of each option are made clear in the pros and cons section of the [project management options appraisal document](#).

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	[please select]
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If ‘No’ explain why environmental impacts have not been considered as part of the options appraisal process.

Step 2: What kinds of environmental impacts might the project have?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered. See detailed [guidance documents](#) for advice on identifying potential impacts.

Does the proposal create any benefits for the environment, or have any adverse impacts?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our corporate environmental objectives and the wider [One City Climate and Ecological Emergency strategies](#).

Consider how the proposal creates environmental impacts in the following categories, both now and in the future.

Reasonable efforts should be made to quantify stated benefit or adverse impacts wherever possible.

Where the proposal is likely to have a beneficial impact, consider what actions would enhance those impacts. Where the proposal is likely to have a harmful impact, consider whether actions would mitigate these impacts.

Enhancements or mitigation actions are only required when there is a likely impact identified. Remember that where enhancements or mitigation actions are listed, they should be assigned to staff and appropriately resourced.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many categories)	
Use of existing BCC BNet ducting reduces the need to dig up the highway to lay new	
<p>ENV1 Carbon neutral: Emissions of climate changing gases</p> <p>BCC has committed to achieving net zero emissions for its direct activities by 2025, and to support the city in achieving net zero by 2030.</p> <p>Will the proposal involve transport, or the use of energy in buildings? Will the proposal involve the purchase of goods or services? If the answer is yes to either of these questions, there will be a carbon impact.</p> <p>Consider the scale and timeframe of the impact, particularly if the proposal will lead to ongoing emissions beyond the 2025 and 2030 target dates.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p> <p>New cameras are more energy efficient with lower power consumption and reduced energy requirements for cooling and back-office systems.</p> <p>CCTV system is used for bus lane enforcement. Bus lanes contributes towards a more frequent and reliable public transport system and will help Bristol City Council to meet its commitment of being carbon neutral by 2030 by increasing bus passenger numbers, reducing reliance on private car travel and improving air quality.</p>
	<p>Enhancing actions</p> <p>Manufacturers are UK based. Energy consumption is lower. Reduce the amount of cooling required in the server rooms</p>
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>
<p>Mitigating actions</p>	

		Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years			
<p>ENV2 Ecological recovery: Wildlife and habitats BCC has committed to 30% of its land being managed for nature and to halve its use of pesticides by 2030.</p> <p>Consider how your proposal can support increased space for nature, reduced use of pesticides, reduce pollution to waterways, and reduce consumption of products that undermine ecosystems around the world.</p> <p>If your proposal will directly lead to a reduction in habitat within Bristol, then consider how your proposed mitigation can lead to a biodiversity net gain. Be sure to refer to quantifiable changes wherever possible.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	Benefits	N/A			
	Enhancing actions	N/A			
			Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years		
	Adverse impacts	N/A			
	Mitigating actions	N/A			
		Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years			
<p>ENV3 A cleaner, low-waste city: Consumption of resources and generation of waste</p> <p>Consider what resources will be used as a result of the proposal, how they can be minimised or swapped for less impactful ones, where they will be sourced from, and what will happen to any waste generated</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	Benefits	Old equipment will be recycled as part of the contract.			
	Enhancing actions	The equipment will be disposed of in line with the WEEE Directive. All packaging is recyclable.			
			Persistence of effects: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years		
	Adverse impacts				
	Mitigating actions				
		Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years			

<p>ENV4 Climate resilience: Bristol's resilience to the effects of climate change</p> <p>Bristol's climate is already changing, and increasingly frequent instances of extreme weather will become more likely over time.</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will perform during periods of extreme weather (particularly heat and flooding).</p> <p>Consider if the proposal will reduce or increase risk to people and assets during extreme weather events.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	Benefits	Improved hardware has increased operating temperatures increasing its resilience during heatwaves.
	Enhancing actions	
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
	Adverse impacts	
	Mitigating actions	
Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years		
<p>Statutory duty: Prevention of Pollution to air, water, or land</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will change the likelihood of pollution occurring to air, water, or land and what steps will be taken to prevent pollution occurring.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	Benefits	CCTV is used to deter, detect and assist in the prosecution of fly tipping and other forms of anti-social behaviour, such as graffiti, and therefore have a positive benefit on the reduction of pollution occurring.
	Enhancing actions	
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
	Adverse impacts	
	Mitigating actions	
Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years		

Step 3: Action Plan

Use this section summarise and assign responsibility for any actions you have identified to improve data, enhance beneficial, or mitigate negative impacts. Actions identified in section two can be grouped together if named responsibility is under the same person.

This action plan should be updated at each stage of the project. Please be aware that the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service may use this action plan as an audit checklist during the project’s implementation or operation.

Enhancing / mitigating action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Ensure that re-use and recycling of WEEE are part of the contract	Gareth Mills	Contracts end 2025

Step 4: Review

The Sustainable City and Climate Change Service need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your impact assessment. Assessments should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the environmental impact of the proposal.

Please seek feedback and review by emailing environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk before final submission of your decision pathway documentation¹.

Where impacts identified in this assessment are deemed significant, they will be summarised here by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service and must be included in the ‘evidence base’ section of the decision pathway cover sheet.

Summary of significant beneficial impacts and opportunities to support the Climate, Ecological and Corporate Strategies (ENV1,2,3,4):
Summary of significant adverse impacts and how they can be mitigated:

Environmental Performance Team Reviewer: Daniel Shelton	Submitting author: Gareth Mills
Date: 30.10.23	Date: 13/10/2023

¹ Review by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely environmental impacts at this stage. This does not constitute an endorsement or approval of the proposal.

Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.12]



Title: Fibre & CCTV Contract Amendment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Management of Place	Lead Officer name: Patsy Mellor
Service Area: City Management & Response	Lead Officer role: Emma Howarth

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

Increase the value of the existing Fibre and CCTV contract and to add/remove assets. The variation is needed to deliver on our commitment to digital inclusion, transport and connectivity and regeneration as described in the corporate strategy.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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CCTV is used by many departments within BCC. CCTV is an effective tool in tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, helping to safeguard all residents and visitors to Bristol including those who are vulnerable or with protected characteristics. To encourage business especially in the retail and night time economy (we are a purple flag city) and events such as St Pauls Carnival, Pride, Love Saves The Day and the Harbour Festival. Fibre and CCTV is used in traffic management to keep the traffic flowing and reduce pollution. Promote the use of park and ride sites and enforce against those that illegally use bus lanes.

The duct and fibre network makes it possible to have CCTV, monitored and managed traffic junctions, provides reliable connections to BCC housing stock which enables the use of access control, CCTV and fire alarms.

As well as acting as a deterrent, CCTV is known to assist in reducing the fear of crime and allows Bristol City Council to support key stakeholders, such as the Avon & Somerset Constabulary, enabling the efficient deployment of resources and assisting in the prosecution of offenders through the provision of CCTV evidence.

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

<p>Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i></p>	<p>Director Sign-Off:  Patsy Mellor</p>
<p>Date: 30/10/2023</p>	<p>Date: 30/10/23</p>

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.

Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: Key decision

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	City Centre Development and Delivery Plan		
Ward(s)	Central		
Author: Abigail Stratford	Job title: Head of Regeneration		
Cabinet lead: Mayor	Executive Director lead: John Smith, Interim Executive Director Growth and Regeneration		
Proposal origin: Mayor			
Decision maker: Mayor			
Decision forum: Cabinet			
Purpose of Report:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To seek approval of the City Centre Development and Delivery Plan (DDP) which sets out a vision to transform Broadmead into an inclusive, sustainable and re-connected place for everybody. A place of diverse retail with vibrant cultural facilities and a thriving evening economy, whilst at the same time somewhere to call home. 2. To note the requirements the Council intends to secure when re-gearing leases in City Centre in order to deliver our vision for the City Centre. 3. To seek approval for £1.2m CIL funding to progress the next stage of the Castle Park redevelopment which will enable a planning application to be submitted to transform the Park into safer, more accessible and inclusive space for all. 			
Evidence Base:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City Centre Development and Delivery Plan (DDP) sets the vision and principles for the regeneration of Bristol city centre. Its purpose is to guide redevelopment in an area where change is anticipated. It builds on the City Centre Framework approved by Cabinet in June 2020 and is designed to stand the test of time and respond to changes in economic, property and funding environments. 2. The DDP vision is to transform Broadmead into an inclusive, sustainable, and re-connected place for everybody. A place of diverse retail with vibrant cultural facilities and a thriving evening economy, whilst at the same time somewhere to call home. 3. The DDP seeks to deliver at least 2,500 new high quality homes; 750 student bedrooms; new office spaces; a diversified and consolidated retail offer supported by extended leisure, community and cultural spaces; the redesign of key central streets to make them pedestrian priority, enhanced with biodiverse planting and green infrastructure; approximately 150 new trees and 350 linear metres of rain garden; significant improvements to Castle Park and other public spaces to make them safe, inclusive, characterful and climate resilient; improvements to cycle and pedestrian routes, bus routes and stops and a future-proof approach to servicing and deliveries through a last-mile logistics hub and servicing windows; provision of improved and consolidated taxi and blue badge parking around the area and also within a mobility hub in the redeveloped Galleries scheme; enhanced public realm with carefully integrated new development that complements the street-level experience and safeguards and celebrates heritage assets including listed buildings and 			

scheduled monuments.

4. The final DDP is attached at Appendix A1 (ii) and (iii).
5. The DDP identifies Broadmead and Castle Park as areas having the greatest need for change. The DDP considers these areas in detail to reimagine what is possible, to inform planning applications being brought forward by developer partners. The DDP intends to;
 - i. Revitalise Broadmead as a thriving retail hub and cultural neighbourhood. Give people a reason to visit, work and live there. Within Broadmead the focus is on the streets and public realm, ground floor uses, and specific community needs.
 - ii. Rejuvenate Bristol's historic Castle Park as a safer, more accessible, inclusive space for all. It will be more connected with the city and the river, and more welcoming for wildlife and biodiversity. Castle Park is a key area within the ownership and control of Bristol City Council where we can directly lead transformative change.
6. To achieve our vision, the DDP identifies the following key changes:
 - Create pedestrian priority landscape streets that support urban nature and a vibrant public realm
 - Enhance existing public open spaces and create a connected network of new public open spaces
 - Create new routes and connections through existing urban blocks to help restore the historic street patterns, increase diversity and support new uses for open spaces
 - Rejuvenate Bristol's historic Castle Park as a more accessible, inclusive space for all
 - Improve the connection between Castle Park and the Floating Harbour
 - Create better connections between Castle Park and Broadmead
 - Create a healthy place for living which helps to meet the city's housing needs and delivers a range of new community facilities
 - Rediscover the area's history, independent spirit and creative culture as a key part of the city centre character and offer
 - Maintain the role of the city centre as a retail, culture and leisure destination with a more diverse offer
 - Provide a more diverse and intensive mix of land-uses which generate activity throughout the day and evening

Consultation and Engagement:

7. Comprehensive and meaningful engagement has ensured the DDP has been informed by an understanding of how people feel about the city at the moment and what they hope it could be like in the future. This has included:
 - Workshops with city-wide stakeholders to discuss problems, issues and aspirations
 - On-street interviews to understand the experiences of people who use the city centre now
 - Focus groups to understand the needs of the city centre's diverse communities
 - Hands-on sessions with young people to understand their hopes and ideas
 - A survey with businesses to help build a picture of economic needs
 - An online survey and interactive map to gather ideas from the general public
 - Workshops on Castle Park bringing together local stakeholders to discuss emerging proposals
 - Discussions with community volunteers to help shape the Castle Park proposals
 - Discussions with partners, developers, business representatives, local cultural, environmental, civic and transport groups and statutory consultees
 - A 10 week formal consultation period which included drop-in sessions, online surveys, walkabouts, an exhibition in the city centre and presentations to key stakeholders.
8. Information on the engagement that took place prior to the formal consultation is set out in the Statement of Engagement, Appendix B (i).

9. For the formal consultation there was wide-spread support for the DDP, with between 75 – 87% of respondents agreeing with the Vision and Strategies. There were also many valuable comments and suggestions given that helped to provide important and useful updates to the DDP. Over 170 updates were made, most of which were minor to provide greater detail or clarity on topics. More significant changes included:
- The inclusion of an additional bus route along Nelson Street – Fairfax Street – Broad Weir to support priorities and pressures on the bus network and to reduce changes in walking times to new bus stops following the removal of buses from the Horsefair and Penn Street.
 - Further information on health, leisure community and cultural facilities and proposals
 - Updates to align the DDP with the emerging Local Plan (which was being drafted at the time of the DDP consultation) - including on student numbers, open space, percentage of accessible homes, Biodiversity Net Gain and Urban Greening Factor.
 - Further information on accessibility and how this needs to be prioritised in future projects
10. Many of the comments received during the formal consultation will also be used to inform future, more detailed, projects in the area. Further detail can be found in the Consultation Report and Consultation Response Report, Appendix B (ii) and B (iii).

Castle Park:

11. Castle Park is a much-loved part of the city. However, it is facing a number of challenges and needs enhanced amenities and new solutions to remain a safe and valued city asset.
12. The DDP includes a masterplan to retain and revitalise Castle Park so it is a green, safe, welcoming and inclusive leisure destination for all. Castle Park will be transformed so it is easily accessible and routes through the park will be improved for pedestrians and cyclists. The park will be sensitively enhanced, recognising, respecting and celebrating its dynamic history and waterfront location. It will evolve so that it provides a unique experience for play, activity and events whilst continuing to play its part in enhancing biodiversity for the city.

Inclusive Communities:

13. Through the changes proposed in the DDP we want the city centre to be a home to thriving people, in a thriving place, whilst respecting the wellbeing of all people, and the health of the whole planet. To achieve this, we need the city centre to become one of the best urban centres in the world, an exemplar of fairness, environmental responsibility, health and prosperity in its evolution.
14. A diverse mix of spaces – including housing, community and workspace – is an essential part in evolving to a more resilient, distinctive and ultimately successful city centre. This will in turn create stronger connections between the city centre and surrounding communities.
15. To deliver a more diverse mix of spaces we want to work with developers and investors to explore new approaches to ground floor activation, including zero or discounted rent spaces to enable greater flexibility and creativity in end use. We intend to work with developers to create a more progressive and coordinated ground floor use strategy which introduces a more diverse mix of uses and balances social and environmental value with commercial value.
16. Bristol's community and cultural sectors will be active partners in helping to curate and facilitate a future ground floor strategy, helping to broker connections and identify partners to operate ground floor spaces.

17. Approval is sought to seek funding to enable the development of an appropriate vehicle (e.g. a Land Trust or similar) for securing new city centre spaces for community and cultural uses, protecting these in perpetuity. The vehicle would work collaboratively with developers to identify and secure forthcoming spaces, as well as with existing spaces, and match community and cultural uses to these.

Delivery and Next Steps

18. Bristol City Council will use its power and influence to promote the aspirations for the transformation of the City Centre in line with the DDP. This includes the council's roles as Local Planning Authority, landowner, project funder and through its relationships with developers, businesses and institutions in the city. Redevelopment of individual sites will typically be delivered by private developers, but Bristol City Council is a major landowner in this area, which provides a significant opportunity for influence over new development.
19. As developments are brought forward by private developers, they will be required to contribute financially to local infrastructure improvements, such as through Section 106 and Section 278 agreements and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
20. These significant transport changes contained within Appendix A within the DDP will be funded through the City Regional Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS). These include the pedestrianisation of The Horsefair and Penn Street, and the changes to Union Street.
21. Further public sector funding will also be required to implement the DDP in full. Approval is therefore sought to explore submit external funding bids to try and secure additional investment to deliver our plans for the DDP.

Community Infrastructure Levy Funding:

22. In order to progress the transformation of Castle Park in line with the masterplan noted above, approval is sought to drawdown and spend £1.2m of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to progress a design to secure planning approval for a new park design and funding strategy.
23. The cost of regenerating Castle Park is currently estimated to be circa £35m. Alongside developing the planning application, a detailed business case will be developed which will include a funding strategy to utilise external funding, CIL and developer contributions to deliver the project. Further cabinet approval will be sought once planning permission has been approved for the implementation and delivery strategy.

BCC Freehold:

24. The Council is a major landowner in the City Centre as identified red on plan at Appendix A(iii). The Council's freehold ownership is one of several 'tools and levers' that can be used to influence the delivery of new development in the City Centre and achieve desired benefits which cannot be achieved directly through the planning process.
25. As developers bring forward sites for redevelopment in the City Centre, where the Council is the freeholder, there is a requirement to re-gear leases to enable;
 - Compliance and alignment with the City Centre Development and Delivery Plan
 - The delivery of 40% policy compliant affordable housing with local nominations via Home Choice, including homes for rent and affordable home ownership products, and safeguarding of key worker homes.
 - No further student accommodation will be promoted on BCC freehold land (with the exception of the

Galleries site where from a freeholder perspective up to 800 student beds could be delivered to enable the delivery of up to 40% affordable housing)

- Homes with private balcony and designed to comply with Design Guide and Urban Living SPD
- Car Free developments
- Connection to the District Heat Network
- Natural England's Urban Greening Factor standard.
- Safeguarding 10% of ground floor space for affordable letting for community or cultural uses
- Enhanced Sustainability Requirements
- Enhanced local employment and training provision
- New ground lease on commercial terms to be agreed to include a future income stream for the Council

26. If it is demonstrated through evidence that for viability reasons 40% policy compliant affordable housing cannot be delivered, the Council would be willing to consider the delivery of 20% planning policy compliant affordable housing with a commitment through the lease to explore the delivery of 20% affordable housing using affordable grant funding post planning.

27. The cost of delivering these objectives will be considered in achieving best consideration usually interpreted as the open market value. This assumes a disposal on the open market but in the absence of competition an independent valuation undertaken by a qualified valuer (member of the RICS) is required supporting the proposed terms.

28. All decisions around terms and conditions will be subject to and in accordance with the Property Scheme of Delegations.

Environmental Impact Assessment summary:

29. *The environmental impact assessment has identified the following significant beneficial impacts:* The proposal is likely to deliver long term benefits of climate resilience, reduced reliance on private vehicles and enhanced biodiversity and greening in the delivery area. Bristol City Council has a significant amount of freehold within the DDP focus area, meaning that it can use both planning policy (including the DDP should it be endorsed by Cabinet and become a material consideration) and land ownership as its tools for delivering the benefits.

30. *The environmental impact assessment has identified the following significant adverse impacts:* Short term impacts through carbon and waste through construction will be mitigated through requirement of a Construction Management Plan and Site Waste Management Plan and Development of a city centre residential design code, to include a focus on sustainable design features and requirements.

Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations:

1. Approve the City Centre Development and Delivery Plan and note that it will be a material planning consideration in the determination of planning applications.
2. Authorise the Executive Director for Growth and Regeneration in consultation with the Mayor to secure the freeholder requirements set out in this report through lease re-gearing negotiation in the City Centre and to note the costs of these requirements will be considered when determining best value in line with Section 123.
3. Authorises the Executive Director for Growth and Regeneration in consultation with the Mayor to procure and award the contract(s) (which may be above the key decision threshold) necessary to progress the designs and secure planning approval for the transformation of Castle Park as outlined this report.
4. Authorise the Executive Director of Growth and Regeneration in consultation with the Mayor to spend the

£1.2m Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding as outlined in this report.

5. Authorise the Executive Director of Growth and Regeneration, in consultation with the Section 151 Officer and Mayor, to explore and to submit funding bids (which may be over the key decision threshold) to enable the redevelopment of Castle Park, noting that the acceptance and spend of any funding award over the key decision threshold will be subject to further approval in accordance with the decision pathway.
6. Authorise the Executive Director of Growth and Regeneration, in consultation with the Section 151 Officer and Mayor, to explore and to submit funding bids (which may be over the key decision threshold) to enable development of a Community Land Trust or similar appropriate vehicle to run and manage community and cultural spaces in the City Centre, noting that the acceptance and spend of any funding award over the key decision threshold will be subject to further approval in accordance with the decision pathway.
7. Note the consultation report at Appendix B.

Corporate Strategy alignment:

1. **Homes and Communities** – the regeneration of City Centre will deliver much needed new homes, including affordable homes.
2. **Economy and Skills** – the regeneration seeks to secure new affordable community and employment space, that seeks to support inclusive growth and complements the existing retail offer in the City Centre and support the night time economy.
3. **Transport and Connectivity** – the sustainable transport and public realm improvements will improve connections across the city and support active and sustainable travel, by making it easier to walk, cycle or take public transport. This, combined with new trees and vegetation planting, will help support the level of growth coming forward in the area, improve air quality and help improve climate resilience.
4. **Health, Care and Wellbeing** – making active travel easier and creating a high-quality pleasant public realm, combined with improved green space for people and wildlife will support healthier lifestyles. Provision of new community space will encourage integration of existing and new communities.

City Benefits:

1. The DDP will deliver new homes alongside a significant quantum of retail, leisure, cultural and community use to create a vibrant city centre.
2. At least 2,500 new, good quality homes, including affordable housing, will help create greater equality of opportunity and quality of life. Creating a mixed and balanced community with a strong sense of place and liveable environment can help benefit mental and physical health, social interaction and security.
3. New retail, leisure, cultural and community space delivered will complement the existing retail offer and new resident footfall will help support businesses and the night-time economy.
4. Improvements to highways and public realm will support climate resiliency by: i) increasing tree cover and reducing the urban heat island effect, ii) provide infrastructure to support more active forms of travel and the resultant benefits to health, air quality and congestion

Consultation Details:

Consultation details have been set out in the supporting documents in Appendix B

Background Documents:

[City Centre Development July 2020 Cabinet Report](#)

Revenue Cost	£	Source of Revenue Funding	Insert specific service budget name
Capital Cost	£1.2m	Source of Capital Funding	CIL
One off cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:

1. Finance Advice: This report seeks approval to spend £1.2 million to progress the next stage of the Castle Park redevelopment based on a quotation from the strategic partner. This capital expenditure will be spent on a

programme of works aimed at securing planning approval.

The costs are based on estimated provided by the Strategic Business Partner. This will be fully funded by Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy, assuming a compensating delay in the Whitehouse project, without any matching contribution from council funds.

Finance Business Partner: Ben Hegarty, Finance Business Partner Growth and Regeneration, 15/11/23

2. Legal Advice:

The submission of bids for funding does not raise any specific legal implications. Legal Services will advise and assist in relation to the grant agreements.

The procurement process must be conducted in line with the 2015 Procurement Regulations and the Councils own procurement rules. Legal services will advise and assist officers with regard to the conduct of the procurement process and the resulting contractual arrangements.

The consultation responses must be conscientiously taken into account in finalising the decision. The leading cases on consultation provide that consultation should occur when proposals are at a formative stage, should give sufficient reasons for any proposal to permit intelligent consideration and should allow adequate time for consideration and response. There must be clear evidence that the decision maker has considered the consultation responses, or a summary of them, before taking its decision.

S216 of the Planning Act 2008 and Regulation 59 of the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 (as amended) permit the use of strategic CIL for the support of the development of the Council’s area by permitting the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure such as open spaces, parks and green spaces.

The proposals contained in this report to allocate £1.2 million of strategic CIL funding to Castle Park are permitted by the Act and Regulations.

The Council is under a duty by virtue of S123 of the Local Government Act 1972 to achieve best value for its assets and any disposal should be at the best price reasonably obtainable. The duty to seek best consideration is subject to certain exceptions, most notably section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 providing the Council with well-being powers to accept a disposal at undervalue within the £2 million threshold, where the authority considers the disposal will help it to secure the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of its citizens.

Legal Team Leaders: Husinara Jones, Joanne Mansfield and Andrew Jones, Team Managers/Solicitors 4 October 2023

3. Implications on IT: I can see no implications on IT in regard to this activity.

IT Team Leader: Alex Simpson – Lead Enterprise Architect 4th October 2023

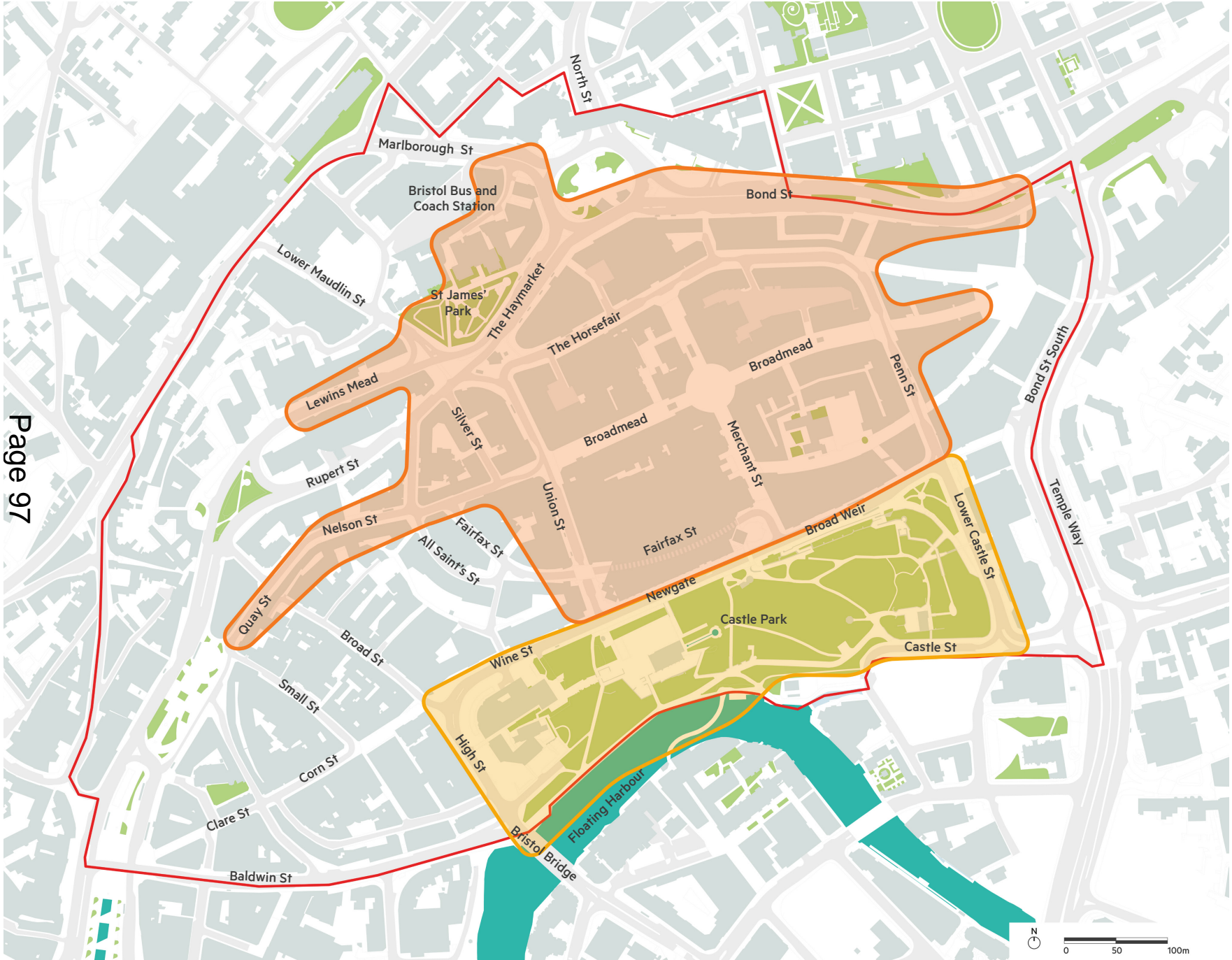
4. HR Advice: There are no HR implications evident in this report

HR Partner: Celia Williams, HR Business Partner 8th November 2023

EDM Sign-off	John Smith Interim Executive Director Growth and Regeneration	4 October 2023
Cabinet Member sign-off	Mayor’s Office	19 October 2023
For Key Decisions - Mayor’s Office sign-off	Mayor’s Office	6 November 2023

Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal	YES
Appendix A (i) City Centre DDP boundary area	

Appendix A (ii) City Centre Development and Delivery Plan Part A Appendix A (iii) City Centre Development and Delivery Plan Part B Appendix A (iiii) City Centre BCC freehold	
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external Appendix B (i) City Centre DDP Statement of Engagement Appendix B (ii) City Centre DDP Formal Consultation Report Appendix B (iii) City Centre DDP Consultation Response Report	YES
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment	YES
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix F – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO
Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	No
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO



- LEGEND**
- DDP Study Area Boundary
 - Area of Focus - Broadmead
 - Area of Focus - Castle Park

Bristol City Centre

Development & Delivery Plan

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PART A

November 2023



Foreword

Successful cities don't stand still. They grow and shift in response to internal and external influences, the expected and the unexpected. Our role is to anticipate, respond and adapt to meet these challenges and grasp opportunities as they develop, while keeping our values of sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Bristol city centre, focused on the area around Broadmead and Castle Park, faces multiple challenges. Like all city centres in the post pandemic landscape, it needs to change and evolve so it can continue to be at the heart of our city. The redevelopment of our city must provide decent jobs and varied retail, and contribute to tackling the challenge of Bristol's housing crisis, all against a background of climate and ecological emergency.

That is why Bristol City Council has worked with partners to put together this Bristol City Centre Development and Delivery Plan (the Plan). The Plan considers what needs to happen to ensure Bristol's city centre is an inclusive, sustainable and reconnected place for everybody. It looks at how we can ensure the city centre is a place of diverse retail, with vibrant cultural facilities and a thriving evening economy, whilst at the same time being somewhere that local people can call home. In doing so it builds on the City Centre Framework, adopted in July 2020, to provide further guidance on future regeneration and development in the city centre.

The document provides clarity to developers on what is expected from new development and focuses on how the spaces between buildings, where the council has control, can be enhanced to create green, clean, safe, accessible and inclusive spaces.

The Plan also includes some bold ambitions to work towards. For example, to make significant improvements to our public realm, to improve facilities for pedestrians and to make more space for trees and nature, we will need to make some changes to how traffic uses some city centre streets and better utilise logistics hubs. Making sure public transport has priority in central spaces will be important, whilst balancing this with an overall strategy to ensure everyone can access Bristol's city centre.

The Plan also sets out improvements that will ensure the city centre responds to Bristol's diverse communities and explains the steps we will take to help support, diversify and grow the local economy inclusively. We want to take the opportunity to look at how Bristol's diverse culture and unique identity can be better reflected in the city centre and how Broadmead can best evolve and improve so that it is an attractive setting for city centre businesses.

Crucially, we set out plans for an enhanced Castle Park as the premier green space in the city centre. This is a new and exciting chapter for this historic part of the city as we take the opportunity to secure investment to make it a welcoming, safe and green space for people and nature.

I would like to thank everyone that was involved and contributed to the engagement work which developed the principles. These will guide change in our city centre and begin to detail the projects that will need to be taken forward to make these happen.

However, there is still much work to be done – each of the projects outlined in the Plan will require more detailed study and more engagement and we hope to continue to work together on delivering the ambition. The Plan is an important step, providing strategies from which regeneration and redevelopment can be better co-ordinated so that we can drive positive change for our city centre.

Marvin Rees

Mayor of Bristol

Project Team

Client



Project Partner



Consultant Team

Strategic Partner



Technical Lead - Public Realm

Placemaking vision, open space and public realm coordination



Technical Lead - Land Use

Project management, built environment and land use coordination



Technical Support

Transport, Flooding, Sustainability



Technical Support

Public Engagement, Heritage, Costing, Funding and Delivery



Market Advice

Land use, asset review and delivery



Site Specific Principles

Design principles for key sites



Economic Strategy

Economic, skills and employment



Culture Strategy

Culture and public art



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Glossary

Active travel	Walking and cycling.	Green infrastructure	A network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, that can deliver a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for people, nature, and climate	Phytoremediation	Use of plants to help clean up the environment and remove pollutants.
Blue badge parking	Parking for users with a blue badge, which helps people who are disabled park, closer to their destination.	Last mile delivery	System which aims to reduce the number of larger vehicles accessing the city centre. Deliveries would be made to a location outside the city centre and then taken into the city centre via smaller vehicles or cargo bike.	Play (or playable spaces)	Bristol has a reputation as a playful city; a ‘Playable City’ since 2012. Play can include formal and informal activity such as sports and leisure, playful, active ways of exploring a city, and play provision for children and families. In the context of the city centre this may range from provision of play areas and fitness equipment, to public realm design which encourages interaction and informal playful behaviour for all ages.
Blue infrastructure	A network of natural and semi natural water features to deal with urban water, to bring benefits to people and the environment. These natural water features include items such as ponds, rivers, swales and other sustainable urban drainage features (SuDS).	Legibility	How easy it is to understand and navigate the city centre. This is influenced by landmarks, views, information signs and lighting.	Public realm (or public spaces)	The spaces between the buildings, including the streets and squares. These areas are usually owned by the City Council.
City Centre	The term city centre means different things to different people, but for this plan the term refers to a specific study area which is shown on Fig. 01 on page 8. This represents an area around Broadmead, where there is particular opportunity for regeneration.	Mass transit	An ambitious, fast new public transport system which is being developed for Bristol to move lots of people across the city and neighbouring regions. This could include different types of vehicle and runs separately to other traffic.	Raingarden	An area that receives rain water/run off from roads, roofs or other surfaces which are planted with plants that like water. The plants help deal with heavy rain and also help filter and clean the water.
City Centre Framework	A document prepared by Bristol City Council in 2020 setting out proposals to improve movement, public realm and the approach to regeneration and development in Bristol City Centre. See “City Centre Framework” on page 14	Material consideration	A document becomes a material consideration in the planning process if it has been endorsed by Bristol City Council’s Cabinet. It then has status within the planning system and has to be taken into account when deciding on a planning application or commenting on regeneration proposals.	Riparian habitat	Habitat at the interface of land and a river or stream.
Climate resilient	Ability to cope with changing environment, including increasing temperatures and increasing flood risk.	Mobility hub	A space providing blue badge parking, taxi rank, pick up/ drop off spaces and e-scooter and cycle parking.	Servicing access	Access for delivery vehicles delivering to shops and businesses in the city centre
Community	The diverse range of citizens who live in, work in, use or visit the city centre.	Net Zero	The UK Green Building Council defines net zero carbon – operational energy as being ‘when the amount of carbon emissions associated with the building’s operational energy on an annual basis is zero or negative. A net zero carbon building is highly energy efficient and powered from on-site and/or off-site renewable energy sources, with any remaining carbon balance offset.	Stakeholder engagement	Conversations with key organisations, interested parties and members of the public about their views of the city centre and their aspirations for the future.
Culture	In a regeneration context, culture relates to how we move through, use and connect with places as individuals and communities. Culture helps to bring communities together – opening up new perspectives, encouraging participation in civic life. It covers music, art, history, heritage, and events (and experiences) where Bristol’s diverse citizens can share, celebrate or learn.	Pedestrian priority spaces	Spaces where through traffic is removed through additional restrictions and the space is redesigned to be more attractive for pedestrians. These spaces might contain access for cyclists and service vehicles. Refer to Movement & Connectivity chapter for further detail.	Super Crossing	High quality, wide crossings, providing safe points for pedestrians to cross busy roads on key routes. These are sometimes shared with cyclists.
Frontages (or active frontages)	The ground floor space within buildings which fronts the street. Active frontages refers to ground floor users which make the street feel lively and vibrant, such as entrances, shop fronts, doors and windows.	Permeability	How easy it is for people to move around or through the city centre safely, conveniently and pleasantly.	Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	Physical features that produce benefits from rainfall, such as reducing flooding, cleaning the water and improving biodiversity. This can include green roofs, pervious pavements and trees.
Gateways	Entrances or points of arrival. The Development Plan discusses the gateways to Castle Park - these are the main entrances to the park.			Vertical greening	Planting on walls to create vertical areas of greenery and habitat.
				Wayfinding	Provision of signs and information that help people move around the city centre.

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PART A

VISION & STRATEGIES

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

About the Document

Purpose of Document

This Development Plan sets the vision and principles for the regeneration of Bristol city centre. Its purpose is to guide redevelopment and improvement works in an area where change is anticipated. It builds on the City Centre Framework produced in 2020 to set out a direction of travel for the area. The plan is designed to stand the test of time and respond to changes in economic, property and funding environments.

These vision and principles are underpinned by an integrated approach to place-shaping, culture, inclusion, planning, transport, legibility and public spaces. This integrated approach is to ensure that future investment, development and activity undertaken by Bristol City Council (BCC) and other partners is planned and carried out in a coherent manner, such as provision of services, amenities, public realm and transport improvements.

The plan represents early stage concepts and ideas for potential interventions and initiatives, which will be developed in more detail over the lifespan of the plan.

Where possible, this document avoids using overly technical language and abbreviations, but there are some phrases and words that are used in the context of urban regeneration. A glossary of these has been included on page 5.

Study Area

The study area covers an area focused around Broadmead, Castle Park and the Old City (see Fig. 01) and reflects the boundary set out in the previously published Bristol City Centre Framework. For the purposes of this document, this area is referred to as 'the city centre',

The study area is perhaps better understood as a radius of influence around Broadmead, which represents the primary area of opportunity for regeneration. The main areas of focus within this boundary are described in "Areas of Focus" on page 22.

This boundary excludes some areas which are recognised as being part of the Bristol city centre in other policy documents and by citizens of the city. For the purposes of this document, these areas are referred to as the 'wider city centre'.

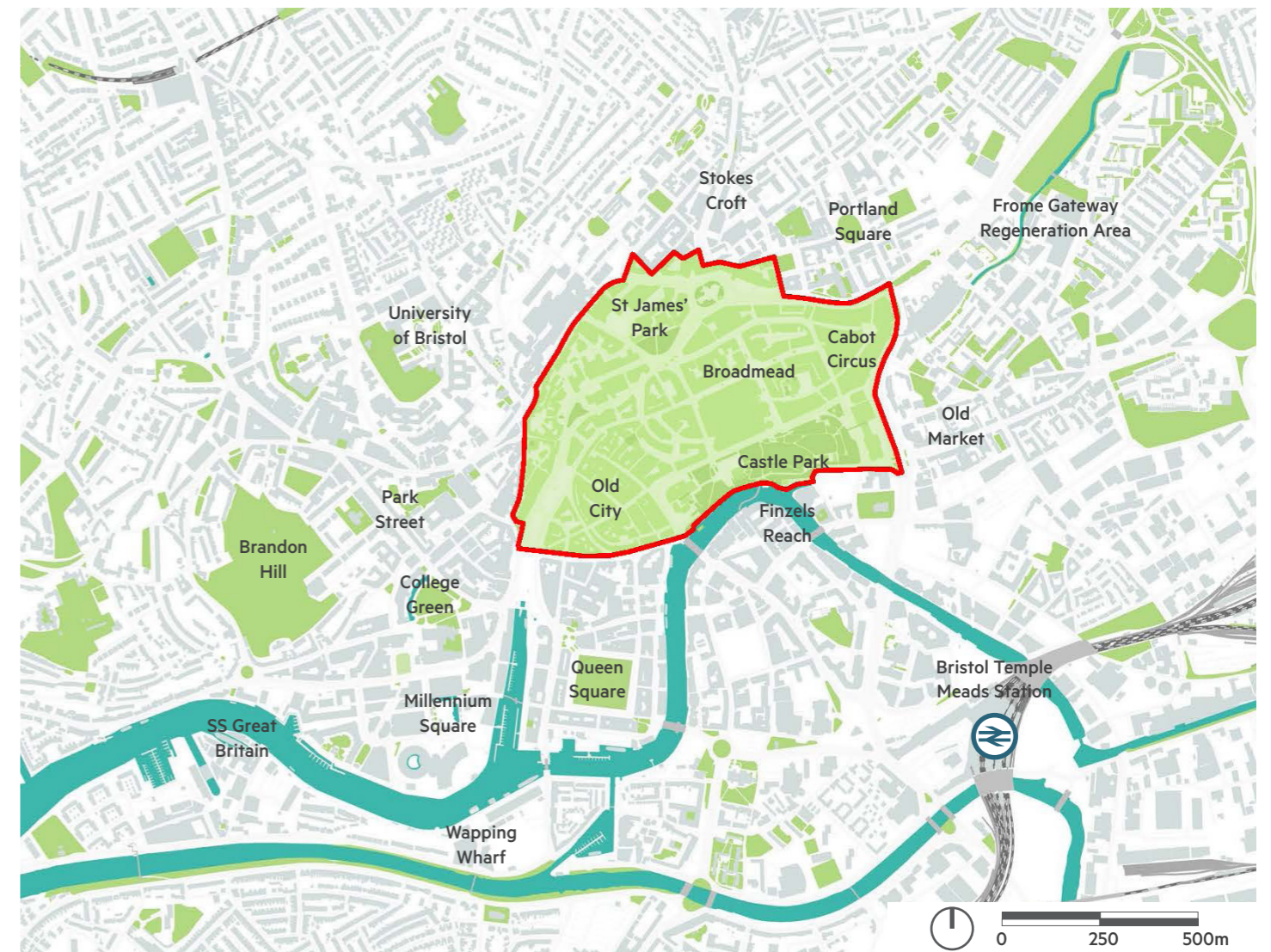


Fig.01 Study Area

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Introduction

About the Document

Document Status

While this document is not statutory planning policy, it will be a ‘material consideration’ for assessing future planning applications, as well as Bristol City Council investment decisions in the area, subject to public engagement and endorsement by Cabinet. Planning decisions will be made based on evidence and policy at the time of applications.

This document is not described as a ‘masterplan’ due to the size of the study area and the presence of multiple landowners. However, the strategic principles set out in this document may be used to inform future masterplans for smaller portions of the area.

Audience and Role

This document is intended for a wide audience base and is expected to be used for different purposes by different parties. It also has both a regional and local role within the context of Bristol and the wider West of England.

This document represents a present day ‘statement of intent’ to inform future decision-making. Further engagement with stakeholders, technical studies and financial investment will be needed to realise its ambition.

Potential audiences and their potential uses for the document are summarised in Fig. 02.

Document Structure

This document is set out in two distinct parts, with Part A focusing on the long term strategy and Part B focusing on more detailed design considerations for emerging short-to-medium term interventions.

PART A: DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Part A presents the overarching vision, objectives and strategies for change in this area. It is ordered into four chapters.

Chapter 1 provides an introduction to this report, how it was developed, and the context of the city centre.

Chapter 2 presents the vision and principles for change. This includes a description of the process to date and the Engagement Feedback.

Chapter 3 presents the six key strategies to deliver change.

Chapter 4 presents an integrated plan of potential interventions and initiatives.

PART B: BROADMEAD PLACEMAKING PLAN & CASTLE PARK MASTERPLAN

Part B presents the Broadmead Placemaking Plan and Castle Park Masterplan, setting out the proposals for the two areas of focus in more detail.

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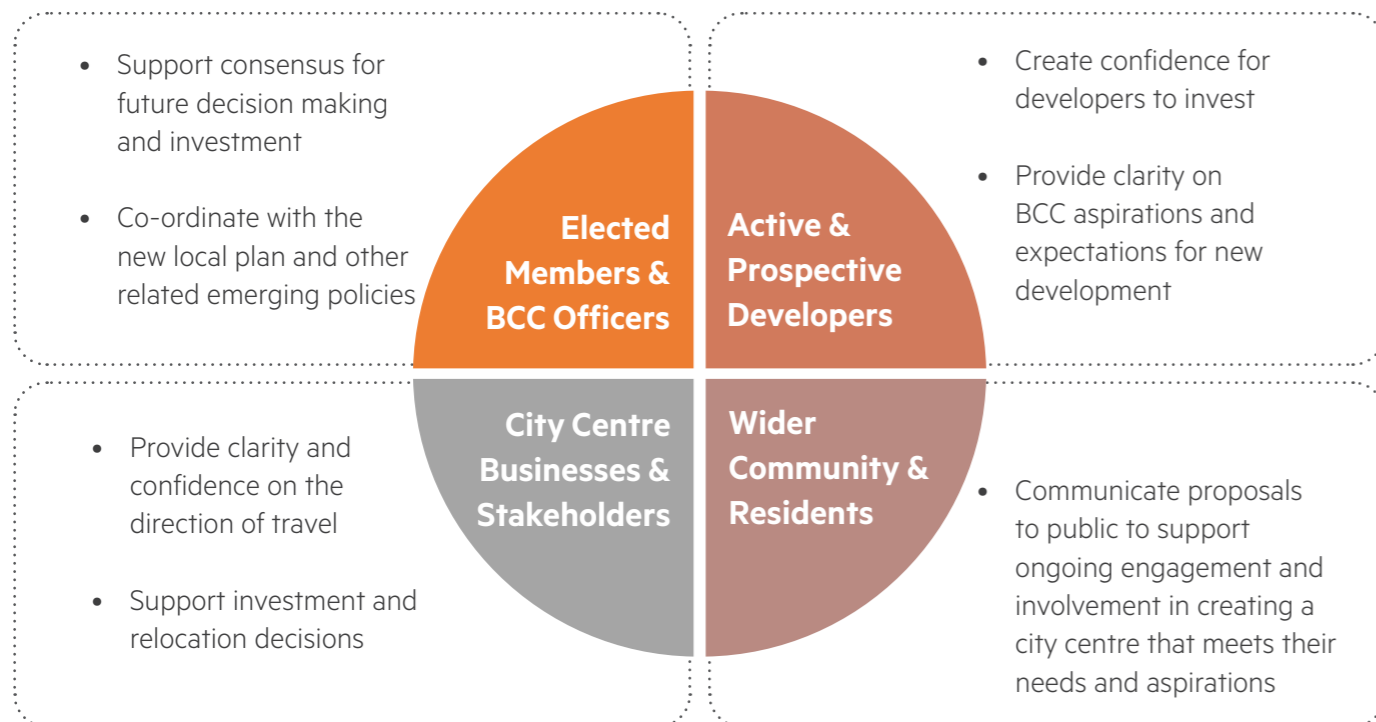


Fig. 02 Target Audiences and Expected Uses

Introduction

The City Centre Today

Bristol's Story

The city centre is at the heart of where Bristol began in the 9th century as 'Brygstow', meaning 'the place by the bridge' and has been a place of movement, trade, exchange and hospitality ever since.

Broadmead takes its name from the swathes of green meadows and market gardens that once covered this and other areas of central Bristol. It's hard to imagine these green origins as you walk through Broadmead today.

This area of the city has experienced a series of transformations over the centuries, from Norman castle and mediaeval suburb, to becoming part of the wealthy Georgian trading city and to the Victorian era when it began its most intensive use. During the Victorian time the Broadmead and Castle Park area was the core of a thriving city. The main shopping streets of Castle Street and Wine Street were bustling retail, commercial and manufacturing centres. The tight street grain and river front played host to a variety of shops and businesses with living accommodation above.

While the Old City was relatively spared during the Bristol Blitz, large portions of Broadmead were destroyed and later redeveloped in the post WWII era, including the creation of Castle Park and the large retail blocks which define the shopping quarter today.

The history of this place is a story of its people, rivers, industries and buildings. A place that has grown and evolved into a city that is independent, diverse, creative and green.

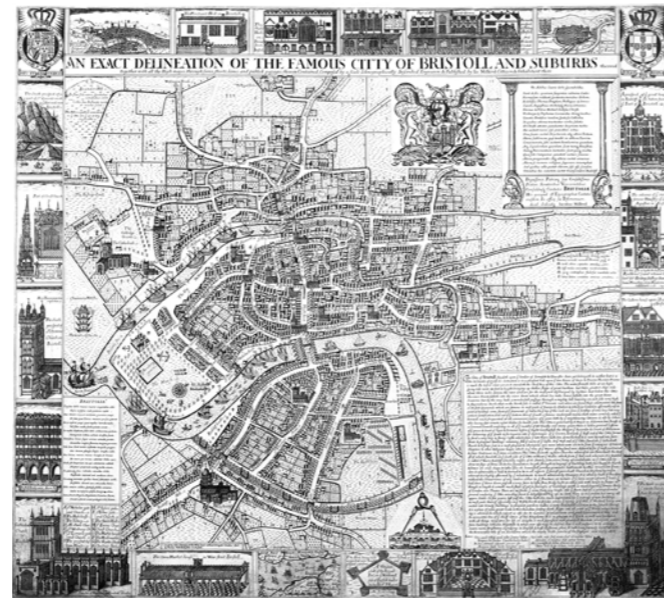


Fig. 03 Historic map of Bristol circa. 1673



Fig. 04 Castle Street in 1930

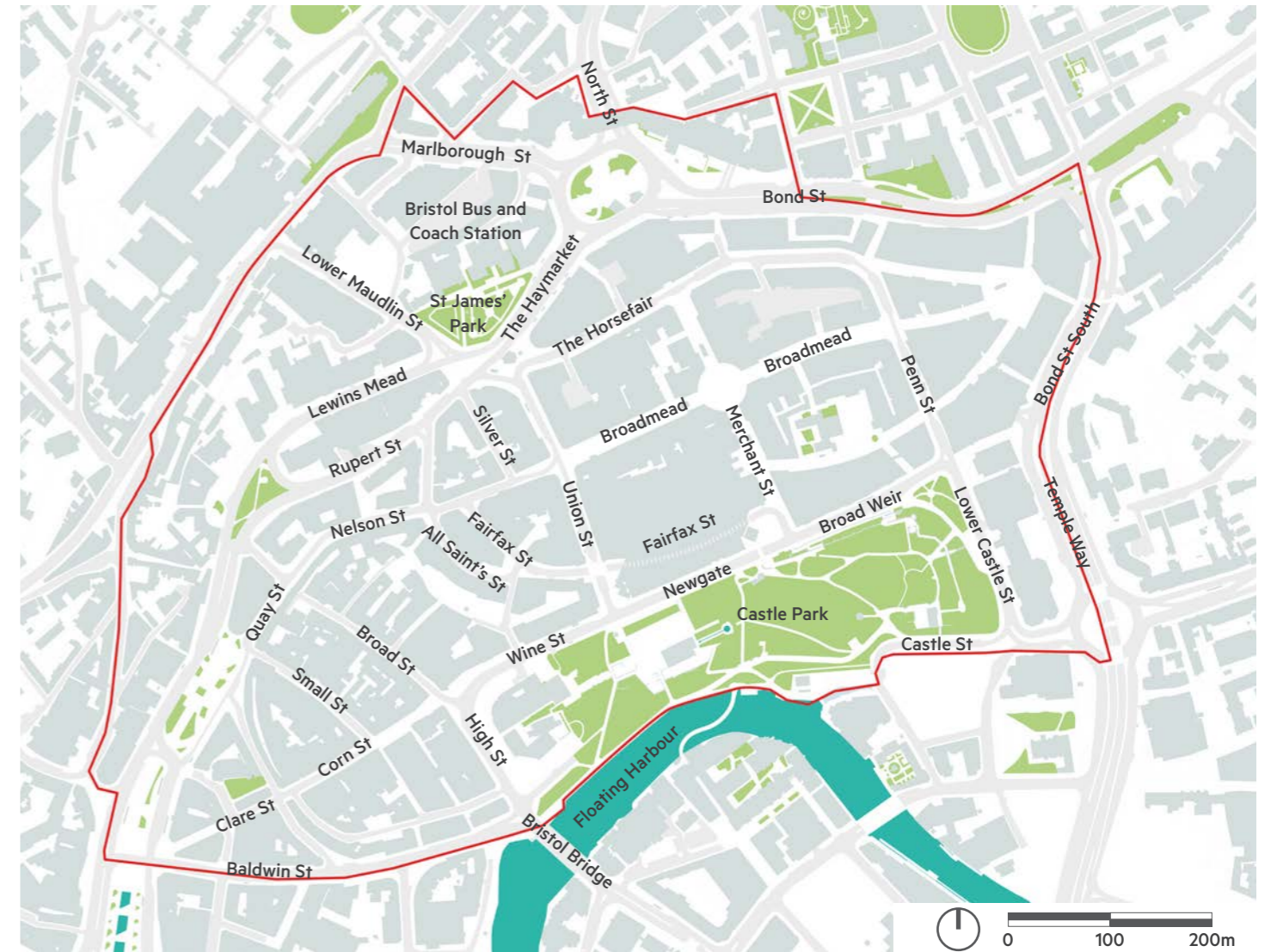


Fig. 05 Study Area Street Names

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Introduction

The City Centre Today

Identity

Bristol is a special and distinctive city, giving it an identity, which sets it apart from other places. It has a great story to tell the outside world, but we know that not everyone shares in that success. These special qualities and contradictions help define Bristol and should inform decisions to make changes to its built fabric and public realm within the city centre.

Bristol's population is increasingly young, diverse and creative, forming a key part of the city's dynamic identity. The city has a strong presence in the arts, music and creative industries, is a UNESCO City of Film and is recognised as an 'exemplar creative economy'. The city is known for its independent and innovative spirit which is evident in the city's fabric and cultural scene, as well as for its distinctive and contested heritage and history.

However, there are also high levels of deprivation and social exclusion in the city. For the city centre area this can be seen starkly in the contrasts of deprivation directly to the east of Broadmead, and relative affluence directly to the west (see page 13).

The special qualities of Bristol can be reinstated and revealed, to help transform the city centre to promote a cohesive sense of community, binding the people of Bristol and businesses of all sizes together, and delivering a cleaner and greener city.

£20.8m

generated through film and TV production in 2021/2022

1st

city to declare a Climate Emergency and Ecology Emergency

22%

of residents non-white British

32.4

The median age of residents, 8 years younger than the UK average



Bristol is a cultural and creative powerhouse. This creative ecology is highly specialised, regionally integrated and contains a large number of significant 'anchor institutions'. It is well served by a dynamic, talented and agile population of micro and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) businesses and some of the most talented freelancers in the world.



Bristol has a reputation for innovative and creative thinking and a DIY ethos. This is not new: it has been hard wired into the city character for centuries, from Brunel to the Bristol Riots, to the Bristol Bus Boycott. This independent and alternative energy is visible in its many independent shops, bars, venues, food producers, designer makers and creative start-ups.



Bristol is an open, outward-looking city where more than 91 languages are spoken. It is increasingly diverse, and consequently culturally rich with even greater potential. It is globally connected and actively aspires to be a place of welcome, sanctuary and tolerance. However, it is also a city of economic, social and physical disparities.



The landscape setting and topography of Bristol and its relationship to the water physically and culturally are important aspects of the city's identity and character. It is also a pioneering environmental city, nurturing groups including Sustrans, The Soil Association, Centre for Sustainable Energy and Bristol Green Capital.

Introduction

The City Centre Today

Key Issues

City centres and high streets need to change and evolve as people's needs change. The way we shop, work, study, gather and play is changing now more than ever.

The climate and ecological emergencies mean that city centres need to evolve quickly to transition towards a more sustainable future. This is also set against a backdrop of challenging economic conditions, such as recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and supply chain disruption.

Whilst many of these challenges are shared by other cities, some are specific to Bristol city centre and Broadmead area. Although there are many successes to be proud of, negative perceptions and common concerns have been raised by the public and other stakeholders.

The Broadmead city centre remains largely unchanged from the 1960s in places and is less representative of the character and feel of Bristol's distinctive identity than other parts of the wider city centre. These factors create a clear case for intervention and regeneration within the city centre, as well as opportunities to enhance the city centre's role within Bristol and the region.

Extensive analysis of the study area constraints and opportunities has been undertaken, including through stakeholder engagement, to inform the proposals presented in this Development Plan. More details and interpretation of this analysis are provided in relevant sections throughout this document.

Particular issues are:

- A perceived lack of heritage and identity within the Broadmead area
- Vacant shop units, recent loss of high-profile national retailers and poor-quality public realm contributing to a sense of city centre decline
- Lack of activity outside shopping hours and anti-social behaviour creating safety concerns
- Disconnected walking and cycling infrastructure, especially severance around St James Barton and Bond Street
- Lack of green spaces and access to the river, and the main space Castle Park does not perform as a high-quality city centre park or fully contribute to supporting climate and ecological resilience
- Active developer market which needs clearer direction while the Bristol Local Plan is in review
- A limited number of existing community and cultural facilities, and unrealised potential for those that are present
- High levels of deprivation and social exclusion in communities directly to the east and north of the city centre, forming part of an 'east-west' divide within the wider city
- Wider strategic needs to which the City Centre should contribute, such as the need to provide affordable housing and creating a diverse cultural offer



Bristol's Future

The Bristol Local Plan Review 2022* sets out the following vision for the city:

The vision for Bristol is of a diverse and inclusive city where inequality and deprivation have been substantially narrowed. The delivery of new and affordable homes through urban living will enable housing needs to be met and help to secure the development of rapid transit systems which deliver sustainable, connected communities. A city with a high quality, healthy environment, with attractive open spaces, clean air, vibrant and inclusive sports and cultural facilities, cherished heritage and communities engaged in the development of their city.

The city centre must respond to this vision, playing a role which supports the success of the wider city and region.

* Bristol Local Plan Review: Draft Policies and Development Allocations - Further Consultation November 2022

Introduction

Spatial Inequalities

Despite the relative success of the city, Bristol experiences significant social and economic inequality. 15% of Bristol residents live in areas which are among the top 10% most deprived areas nationally. Over 1 in 5 children live in low-income families. The city centre embodies Bristol's deprivation challenge, with a catchment divided down the middle in terms of deprivation. Stokes Croft to the north and Old Market to the east are amongst the most deprived neighbourhoods in the country, whereas Kingsdown and Redland to the west are amongst the least deprived. In the west of the city, income after housing costs are higher than the Bristol average, whereas in the east they are much lower.

The DDP study area sits geographically at the heart of this, as shown in the plan opposite. This is underlined by physical barriers to accessing the city centre from the east, as well as cultural barriers such as the diversity and affordability of goods and services available in the city centre.

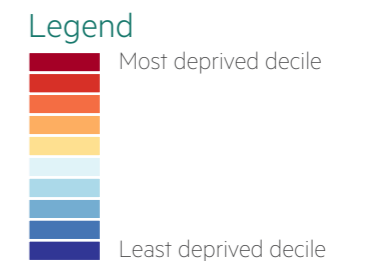
The understanding of this divide has been at the heart of the DDP proposals. It is important that this Plan sets out proposals to create social, economic, environmental and psychological opportunities and connections directly to the east, as well as to residents throughout the city too.

The future function of the city centre needs to evolve to support this, ensuring that:

- The service and retail offer meets the needs and aspirations of the wider population of the city, meeting basic foundational requirements alongside ambitions to bring new uses into Bristol
- The city centre proactively supports the ability of residents across the city (and particularly those to the east) to access economic opportunity (enterprise and employment) and to participate in the cultural life of the city in an inclusive way



Fig. 06 Index of Multiple Deprivation Map for central Bristol (source: DLUHC / MoH)



Introduction

City Centre Framework

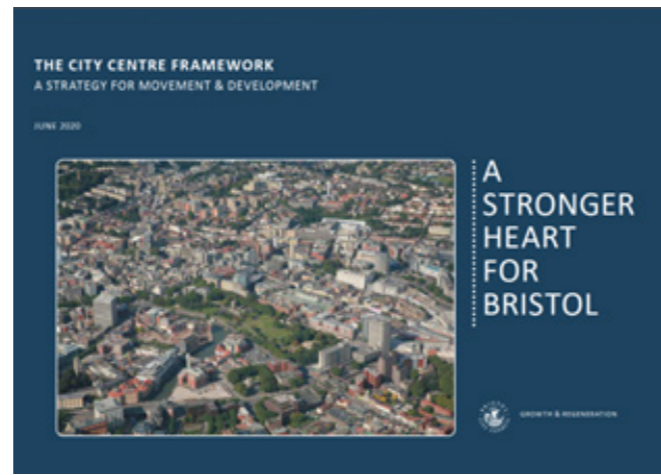
In July 2020, Bristol City Council Cabinet adopted the City Centre Framework which sets out proposals to improve movement, public realm and the approach to regeneration and development in Bristol City Centre.

This new Plan builds on the aims and aspirations established in the City Centre Framework, together with existing strategies, emerging planning policy/ planning applications and robust community and stakeholder engagement.

The key objectives of the City Centre Framework are:

- Creating a liveable, vibrant, safe and inclusive city centre for the benefit of people of all ages to live, work, learn and enjoy, both during the day and night
- Tackling traffic congestion and improving air quality; making the city centre better connected, accessible and healthier
- Supporting the city centre as the core retail, leisure and cultural heart of the region, by enabling regeneration, diversifying uses and promoting the offer
- Ensuring the sustainable development of new homes, employment space, enhancement of heritage assets, streets and public open spaces; contributing to a carbon neutral and climate resilient city

To realise these objectives, the City Centre Framework has four key themes, 23 aims and a series of plan drawings. These were the starting point for the vision, principles and interventions outlined in this new Development Plan.



City Context

- Recognising the value of the inherited environment and the contribution of historic assets
- Conserving and enhancing valuable historic buildings and their settings
- Promoting positive reuse of buildings and spaces that contribute to the character of the city centre
- Enhance the built environment through inward investment and the creation of high quality townscape

Improved Movement

- Improve and better connect walking and cycling routes and networks
- Invest in the quality and clarity of public transport systems to increase attractiveness to a wider group of users
- Maintain appropriate levels of access and parking to serve a vibrant and diverse mix of city centre uses

New Development

- Add to the rich and diverse legacy of the wider built environment by delivering positive urban design solutions, that embrace excellence in architecture, landscape design and public art
- Plan for a balanced mix of land-uses
- Promote the efficient use of urban land, increasing site densities where appropriate

Enhanced Public Realm

- Increase legibility, accessibility and safety within the streets and public spaces
- Enhance the attractiveness of the city through good public realm design
- Promote healthy places by improving air quality and green infrastructure
- Provide effective maintenance and management of public space

Fig.07 Bristol City Centre Framework 'Key Themes'

Stakeholder Engagement

To help define the vision, strategies and interventions for the city centre, this project has undertaken a range of engagement activities, building on engagement work undertaken for the City Centre Framework. These have helped to ensure that the project is informed by an understanding of how people feel about the city at the moment and what they hope it could be like in the future.

Through structured and targeted engagement with a diverse range of groups, key topics and themes have included:

- What are the problems, issues and barriers in the city centre today?
- What are the opportunities and aspirations for change?
- What would you like to keep, or see more of?
- From your lived experience and needs, what kind of city centre would best support you?
- What are your views on emerging ideas and proposals for the future?

The timeline diagram summarises the engagement undertaken. Feedback from all of the activities has framed the way the project team has considered the issues and has been integral to the development of the vision, strategies and interventions. It is also important to note that, as each of the proposals are taken forward their further development will be underpinned by additional community engagement and stakeholder involvement.

The following pages provide an overview of some of the main themes raised in the engagement undertaken to date. This feedback has been used by the project team as one of the fundamental building blocks of the plan, alongside technical analysis and policy drivers.

Each section of the plan includes a topic-specific summary of the engagement feedback. Naturally these summaries can't capture all the views expressed but they aim to provide a flavour of the feedback and frame the development of the vision, strategies and associated regeneration approaches.

Key Engagement Feedback

Stakeholder workshops

At an early stage in the project online workshops were held with a variety of stakeholders including Historic England, Natural England, Environment Agency, business improvement district (BID) managers and shopping centre managers, hospital and university representatives, community groups, walking and cycling groups, volunteer groups and Councillors. The focus of the discussion was on understanding perceptions of the city centre today and aspirations for the future.

Current problems and issues noted by stakeholders included:

- The city centre is grey, tired, neglected and noisy
- The city centre does not feel safe and there are various issues with anti-social behaviour
- The Broadmead area is too retail focussed
- Many areas are dominated by through traffic

Stakeholders noted that they would like to see a city centre which:

- Is greener, cleaner, safer and more welcoming, with more green and open spaces
- Has facilities and activities for all ages, including children and families, both during the day and into the evening
- Is more mixed use, more active/vibrant and a place where people want to spend leisure time
- Provides the facilities needed to support city centre living
- Provides safe routes for walking and cycling.
- Enhances Castle Park as the city centre's main green space
- Continues to be an important tourist destination and business hub, as well as a focus for the local community

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2021

October 2021
Workshop with Bristol City Council officers

January 2022
2 x workshops with external stakeholders

Spring 2022
Website survey and interactive map giving all residents opportunity to comment

Summer 2022
Recruitment of community volunteers to guide Castle Park proposals and first meeting/site visit

September 2022
Survey of city centre businesses and discussion with BID representatives

December 2022
2 x workshops to further discuss proposals for Castle Park

Spring 2023
Feedback session with community champions and representatives of protected characteristics groups

November 2021
Engagement with Young People via Knowle West Media Centre, City Maker Programme

Spring 2022
On street conversations with members of the public led by Bristol City Council's community champions

May 2022
Workshop to discuss problems, issues and early ideas for Castle Park

Summer 2022
Structured discussions with hard to reach groups through community champions

Autumn 2022
Further engagement with young people on Castle Park via Knowle West Media Centre

January 2023
Broadmead walking tour with community representatives and community champions

Summer 2023
Formal citywide public consultation on the draft document

Future

Future Stages

Lots of other opportunities for individuals, communities and stakeholders to guide the next steps

Ongoing

- One to one technical discussions
- Discussions with community, cultural and interest groups
 - Discussions with developers
 - Involvement of BIDs and shopping centre managers
 - Engagement with Castle Park Volunteers

Stakeholder Engagement

Public online survey

The spring 2022 online public engagement was a particularly rich source of feedback. A project website was created to provide an overview of the potential topics and interventions that the DDP was exploring. An online survey encouraged feedback on key topics.

470 surveys were completed and in addition over 300 ideas and suggestions were posted on an interactive map. The comments provided a wealth of information on people's perceptions of the city centre now and their hopes for the future. The key themes which respondents called for the DDP to address included:

- Overall improvements to the look and feel of the city centre and the creation of attractive, safe spaces (with frequent mention of anti-social behaviour and rough sleeping as particular challenges)
- Provide a wider range of facilities and activities which provide things to do other than shopping
- Provide more trees and greenery and more green and open spaces
- Reduce the dominance of traffic in key city centre spaces (this was a strong theme, but there were mixed views and a recognition that for some the car remains important)
- Improve routes for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport
- Enhance Castle Park as a much loved space, but where a number of issues currently discourage people from using it
- Ensure new development is of the highest quality in terms of design and sustainability
- Ensure new housing creates balanced communities, supported by good quality local facilities, and is affordable/accessible to local people. There was concern about too much student housing
- Celebrate Bristol's diverse culture, its rich history and its waterfront location

Involvement of Community Champions

Conversations facilitated by Bristol City Council's Community Champions representing diverse communities from across the city have helped understand what is needed to make the city centre work better for citizens from all backgrounds. In Spring 2022 Community Champions interviewed nearly 100 people on-street to build a picture of who is currently using the city centre and why and, importantly who is not. They then held targeted focus group discussions with representatives from South Asian, Eastern European, Somali and South Bristol communities and disabled people. These sessions helped to build a picture of what needs to be done to make the city centre more attractive to these varied communities.

These conversations noted that the city centre:

- Is not currently seen as relevant to some communities – there is a feeling that the city centre doesn't offer anything for some communities
- Needs to be easier to access from surrounding areas, in particular by public transport (which some find expensive and indirect/difficult to use)
- Must provide more opportunities for social and cross-cultural activities. Family and children's activities, free events, sports and leisure activities, art and theatre and indoor spaces (including spaces for quiet activities and worship) and opportunities for women and girls were particularly mentioned
- Should provide more community facilities, including for health, wellbeing learning/skills and spaces community groups/ meetings
- Must offer a wider variety of everyday and affordable shops especially for food shopping (including culturally diverse options)
- Should provide more green spaces and open spaces and more play space (indoor and outdoor)
- Should encourage small businesses from all cultural backgrounds

Castle Park stakeholder workshops

Castle Park, as an important space that the City Council controls, is one area where there is clear scope to develop proposals which respond to local feedback hence stakeholder involvement has been particularly focussed around development of this masterplan. Two stakeholder workshops have been held including Historic England, Natural England, developers, BID managers and shopping centre managers, Sustrans and local walking and cycling groups, Bristol Civic Society and local interest/community/volunteer including Friends of Castle Park, West of England Centre for Inclusive Living (WECIL), Bristol Disability Equality Forum, Bristol Older People's Forum and Bristol Women's Voice. In addition, a volunteer group has been set up to give residents and park users an opportunity to contribute to the development of proposals. Key themes and priorities highlighted by the Castle Park stakeholders include:

- Create a park where people feel safe and comfortable
- Enhance and extend the planting and greenery
- Celebrate the heritage of the park whilst ensuring improvements are sensitive to historic assets. Ensure ongoing engagement with Historic England
- Better connect the park to the waterfront
- Encourage and provide spaces for events, markets, activities and art which draw people to the park
- Provide spaces, equipment and facilities for play
- Ensure the park is fully accessible and inclusive
- Improve entrances and gateways and extend the influence of the park into surrounding streets
- Improve routes through the park and reduce conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists
- Address other concerns including, lack of public toilets and need for more seating
- Ensure improvements can be maintained long term
- Ensure the park is resilient to climate change

Other feedback

Other engagement, including with businesses, cultural and community groups has highlighted the need for:

- An enhanced overall street setting / improved environment for shops, businesses and residents
- Activities that encourage increased footfall and draw people into the city centre
- The city centre to ensure it really welcomes and supports the city's diverse communities
- Spaces for cultural, creative and community activities including meetings, art, music and performance

Formal public consultation

A formal consultation during summer 2023 provided opportunity for feedback on a draft version of the DDP. The consultation, structured across three surveys, focusing on the vision and strategy, Broadmead and Castle Park, attracted over 700 responses in total. The feedback showed widespread support for the overall vision, strategies and approaches. However, a number of refinements were made to this final version of the DDP to reflect the detailed comments raised. Some of the more significant changes included:

- The inclusion of an additional bus route along Nelson Street – Fairfax Street – Broad Weir to ensure the city centre continues to be well served by public transport
- Further information on proposals for health, leisure community and cultural facilities
- Updates to align with the emerging Local Plan
- Further information on accessibility and how this needs to be prioritised in future projects
- Further information on the expectation for high quality design and consideration of long term maintenance.

Feedback from across all stages of the project will be further used to inform future projects and there will be more opportunities for engagement as proposals are developed in detail.

Stakeholder Engagement

The Visitor Experience

The council conducted interviews with a range of people to try to identify how people currently experience the city centre, what they like and dislike, and what they think could be better.



Rosie



Magda



Phil

What I think about Broadmead now

Broadmead Shopping Centre and The Galleries are outdated. They lack colour and personality, and it feels tired. More shops are becoming empty or soon-to-be closed, and the choice of shops left isn't exciting to me personally. It feels to me like a smaller high street expanded to the whole city centre. It feels forgotten.

We live in BS2 so I come to Broadmead weekly for food shopping. I don't like Broadmead Shopping Centre and the Galleries. There's not much on offer for me and my children. It would be nice to see more brands selling children's clothing and also a garden shop with everything you need for your balcony or garden.

At the moment getting around the city centre can be difficult for those with a disability – there are a lot of narrow walkways and pavement furniture, badly placed and poorly maintained dropped kerbs, and surfaces that don't make movement easy for those with disabilities - to name but a few.

What I'd like to see in the future

We need to fill the empty spaces with creative, cultural, green and fun things. I really like Sparks with its cross over between arts and climate action: we need more of that but there for the long term. Why not spread that ethos across the whole of Broadmead!
I'd like to see this combined with green planting and public art, and turn what used to be the shopping centre into a hive of activity and creativity. Make it accessible and cheap/free too. And whatever happens it should be designed collaboratively with residents from all backgrounds in mind, including young people like me.

I would like to see a lot more greenery/living walls and plants growing. In summer when the heat is overwhelming it would help to create temporary outdoor cooling areas with comfortable seats, plants and grass and maybe water spray misting machines to lower the temperature.
In the future I would like to see more green areas and rearranged seating. Better bicycle paths; it's not safe for cyclists and pedestrians currently. Play areas for families and kids. Free events and festivals like Light Festival, Festival of Nature and Circus, free Fitness/ Cardio/ Yoga sessions and more. Free play areas for little children too.

In the future it would be great to have these issues thoughtfully dealt with so that disabled people are able to come into and move around the City Centre far more easily than they can at present.

Chapter 2

VISION FOR CHANGE

Our vision for the Broadmead area is the creation of an inclusive, sustainable and re-connected place for everybody.

A place of diverse retail with vibrant cultural facilities and a thriving evening economy, whilst at the same time somewhere to call home.



Vision

For Change

At the heart of the vision is the Engagement Feedback - the things which the people of Bristol told us they wanted to transform the Broadmead area. This includes:

- Reinforcing our city's identity
- Diversifying the land-use mix including creating homes, hospitality, and cultural facilities
- An improved Castle Park and new public open space;

All to create a green, safe, vibrant, and inclusive city centre – a place that is distinctive and complementary to surrounding parts of Bristol.

The Broadmead area is a key focus of the Plan to support Bristol's aspiration to become an inclusive and diverse city and a nationally significant destination for improving the lives and opportunities for all residents. The area will continue to be the South West's premier regional shopping destination, but also to evolve and bring more vibrant cultural and leisure uses for citizens and visitors. It will become a dense urban sustainable neighbourhood for the West of England, restoring old street patterns and re-connecting the adjacent communities to promote a cohesive city neighbourhood that binds the place together. Approximately 2,500 new homes will create a diverse and thriving urban community of families, students, and individuals. In partnership with institutions and businesses, communities will have places to learn creative skills and enterprise. Events and art will celebrate the independent and creative spirit of Bristol.

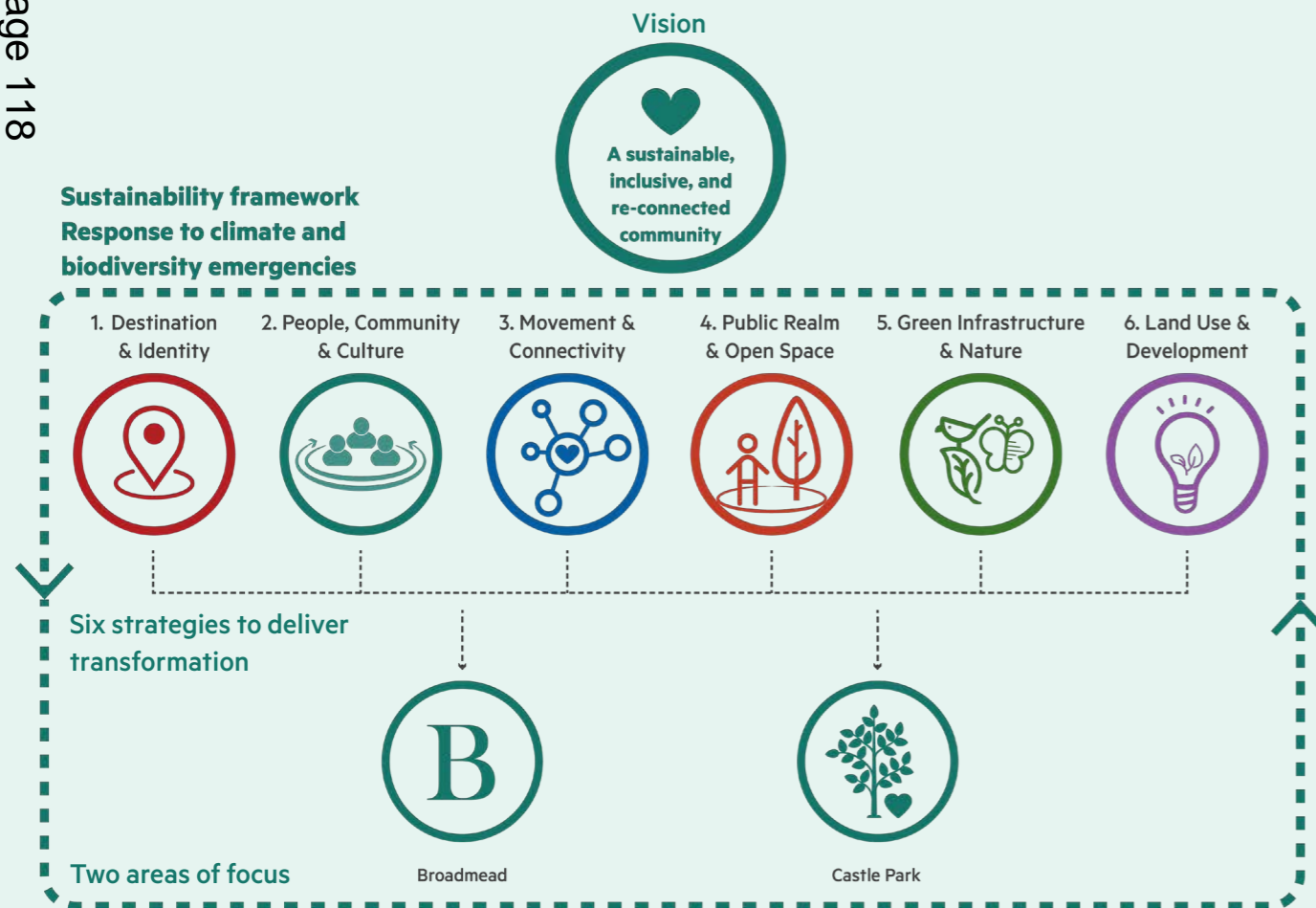
Bristol has a long history of being a pioneering green city and hub of environmental activity and innovation. The Plan supports the broader sustainability goals of the city council and Bristol, and forms the sustainability framework for central Bristol to improve resilience for climate and biodiversity. The Plan includes an ambitious city greening strategy that rethinks the design of our streets and public spaces around Broadmead, to prioritise walking and active travel and establish extensive new tree planting and urban biodiversity gain. The Plan extends the influence of Castle Park into Broadmead and to create a greener waterfront; new and connected habitats, accessible park gateways and new play spaces for families.

Six Strategies

To Deliver the Plan

The Plan sets out how the Vision can be realised through the consideration of six thematic strategies. These strategies set out the level of ambition and change under each of the themes across the study area. These strategies are then bound together into an overall integrated and deliverable Framework Plan for the city centre.

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Destination & Identity



To reinforce a sense of place and experience within the city centre to help **promote Bristol** as an important **regional retail and leisure core** and a significant **green destination**.

People, Community & Culture



To embed **people, communities and culture** in a **healthy and inclusive** neighbourhood, with a **vibrant and creative** day and evening economy.

Movement & Connectivity



To **promote public transport links**, including a better-connected Bus and Coach Station and establish central Bristol as a natural choice for **walking and active travel** from surrounding communities.

Public Realm & Open Space



To transform the streets and public spaces of the Broadmead area, to help progress the city's **identity, inclusiveness, and sustainability ambitions**, and to help **reconnect the city** as a whole.

Green Infrastructure & Nature



To establish central Bristol as a **connected place of green infrastructure** with landscape streets, urban nature and improved links with Castle Park; St James' Park and the Floating Harbour.

Land Use & Development



To **diversify the uses** within Broadmead and create a **coherent and dynamic retail and leisure core** and a **neighbourhood for living**. A place for everyone which supports a sequence of streets and spaces to create a **richer canvas for public life**.

Vision for Change

Areas of Focus

Within the Plan area, two parts of the city centre have the greatest need for changes; these are Broadmead and Castle Park. These two areas have been considered in greater detail to reimagine what is possible and to inform planning applications being brought forward by developer partners.

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1. Revitalise **Broadmead** as a thriving retail hub and cultural neighbourhood. Give people a reason to visit, work and live there.
2. Rejuvenate Bristol's historic **Castle Park** as a more accessible, inclusive space for all. It will be more connected with the city and the river, and more welcoming for wildlife and biodiversity.

Castle Park is a key area within the ownership and control of Bristol City Council where they can directly lead transformative change. The Broadmead area has more mixed ownership and control, and therefore the focus is on the streets and public realm, ground floor uses, and specific community needs such as social infrastructure.

For proposals for the three areas of focus, refer to Part B

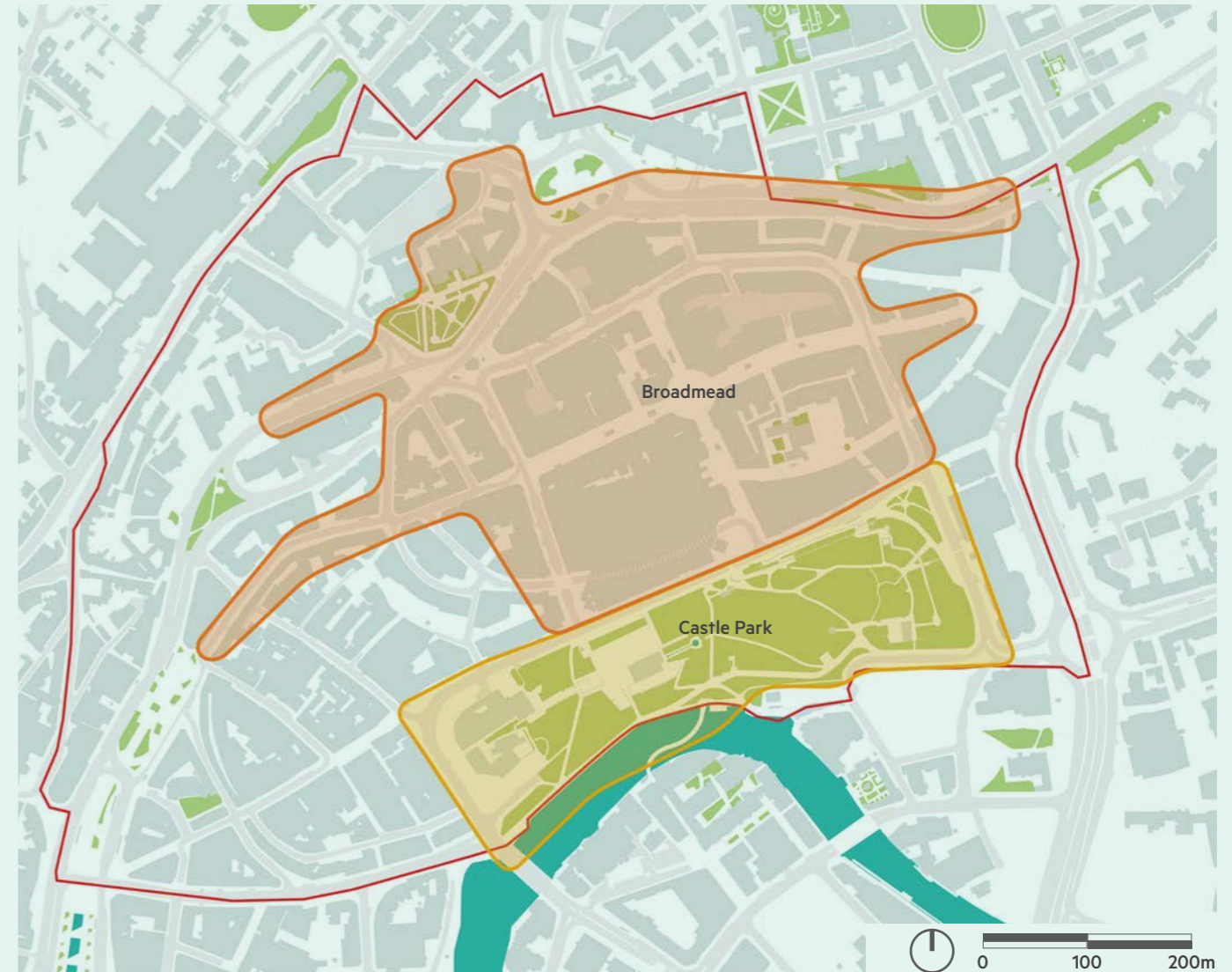


Fig. 08 Key Areas of Focus



Castle Park



Broadmead

Key Changes

To achieve the vision, the following key changes have been identified:

1. Create pedestrian priority landscape streets that support urban nature and a vibrant public realm
2. Enhance existing public open spaces and create a connected network of new public open spaces to help progress the city's identity, inclusiveness, and sustainable ambitions, and to help reconnect the city as a whole
3. Restore the historic grain of the public realm by creating new connections through existing urban blocks to increase the diversity of street characters and to support wider range of open space uses
4. Rejuvenate Bristol's historic Castle Park as a more accessible, inclusive space for all
5. Improve connection between Castle Park and the Floating Harbour
6. Create better connections between Castle Park and Broadmead
7. Create a healthy place for living which helps to meet the city's housing needs and delivers a range of new community facilities
8. Celebrate the area's history, independent spirit and creative culture as a key part of the city centre character and offer
9. Maintain the role of the city centre as a retail, culture and leisure destination with a more diverse offer
10. Provide a more diverse and intensive mix of land-uses which generate activity throughout the day and evening

NOTE: References 7, 8, 9, 10 relate to the overall Plan area.



Fig. 09 Study Area - Existing © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 OS 100023406



Fig. 10 Study Area - Illustrative Plan

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Chapter 3

STRATEGIES TO DELIVER TRANSFORMATION

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Strategies

Integrated Plan to Deliver Transformation

The Development & Delivery Plan sets out how the Vision can be realised through the consideration of six thematic strategies. These strategies set out the level of ambition and change under each of the themes across the city centre area.

This Plan presents a local application of wider policies, strategies and guidance to respond to the specific context and identity of the place, set out in the adjacent boxes.

The principles set out in this document should be read alongside these policies and does not replace them. Other statements of good practice including the UN Sustainable Development Goals, must also be considered in future decision-making.

National Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- The National Planning Policy Framework – which sets out a requirement for new development to create high quality, sustainable buildings and places, and provides the overarching national policy for guiding planning decisions.
- The National Design Guide – which illustrates how well-designed places that are beautiful, healthy, greener, enduring and successful can be achieved in practice, based on ten ‘characteristics’ of good places.
- The Environment (England) Act 2021 - which sets out clear requirements for the environment including a requirement for future development to Biodiversity Net Gain of 10% or more.
- Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and associated guidance - which sets out requirements a better, more comprehensive management of flood risk.
- Climate Change Act (amended) 2019 - which sets out requirements for a 100% reduction in green house gas emission (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050 across the UK, commonly referred to as the ‘Net Zero’ target.

Regional and Local Strategies

- The West of England Placemaking Charter – which provides a framework for developers, communities and public sector partners to create better places that are: future-ready, connected, biodiverse, characterful, healthy and inclusive.
- The West of England Joint Green Infrastructure Strategy and Action Plan (2020) which sets out a series of outcomes, principles and actions for delivering enhanced green infrastructure across Bristol and surrounding local authority areas.
- Bristol City Council Parks and Green Spaces Strategy (2008) which sets out proposals increase the amount and quality of green space in the city, including children’s and young people’s space, formal green space, informal green space, natural green space and active sports space.
- West of England Tree and Woodland Strategy.
- The One City Plan – which sets out an ambitious vision for the future of Bristol, decade by decade up to 2050.
- Bristol City Council One City Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plans.
- Keeping Bristol Cool- A Framework for Urban Heat Resilience.

Local Planning Policy and Guidance

- The adopted Bristol Local Plan (2011-2026) and draft emerging Local Plan policies (2019/2022-2040) which set out key policies for managing new development in Bristol, including targets for provision of new homes over the course of the plan period. This includes Draft Policy DS1 which sets out the overall approach to development within wider city centre, stating that “Bristol city centre’s role as a regional focus at the centre of a global city will be promoted and strengthened. Development will include mixed uses for offices, residential, retail, leisure, tourism, entertainment and arts and cultural facilities”. “Development will aim to reduce severance caused by traffic, better connect the area to surrounding neighbourhoods and improve safety through public realm improvements” and “Bristol Shopping Quarter will remain the city’s principal shopping location including redeveloped sites and a diversified offer”. The draft Local Plan also sets out a vision deliver 34,700 new homes within the city by 2040, of which 11,500 will be within the wider city centre area.
- Bristol Urban Living SPD – which provides guidance on the design of higher density development, including how to identify appropriate density and building scale and different areas of the city, with the aim of balancing the efficient and effective use of land with aspirations for a positive response to context, successful placemaking to create healthy urban environments.

Embedding Sustainability

Our Approach

Embedding Sustainability

People and planet are central to the vision for Bristol and the city centre area. The interventions and initiatives described in the document represent Bristol's ambition for a more sustainable city centre, and one that works towards meeting all 17 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. They advocate for a more sustainable future in its broadest sense, including environmental conditions, social health and wellbeing, and economic resilience.

This Development Plan promotes the pursuit of both physical and non-physical activities to achieve sustainable outcomes. Physical assets have an associated embodied carbon, but perhaps even greater influence on the carbon emissions from our daily activities: the way we move, live and play. To navigate these impacts and make informed decisions, non-physical processes and policy are also an essential tool.

This plan includes a number of core embedded aspects of sustainability via the proposed interventions including for example, enhancing public open space, tackling severance currently inhibiting active travel, increasing employment opportunities for all, increasing the tree canopy and green and blue infrastructure quantum.

The Global and Local Challenge

Bristol City Council has declared climate and ecological emergencies. The council has worked with partners to develop the One City Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategies. These set out a vision for how Bristol can become a carbon neutral, climate resilient, wildlife rich and ecologically resilient city by 2030.

The global challenges of climate change, decarbonisation, resource use and biodiversity will affect the successful functioning of the city centre. In Bristol city centre, this particularly includes:

- Vulnerability to heat, which will be exacerbated by climate change and associated risk factors such as air pollution, limited greenery and dense urban form
- Lack of green infrastructure outside of the main green spaces of Castle Park and St James' Park, with low levels of tree canopy cover (10%, compared to 18% for the whole city)
- Car dependency and high levels of vehicle miles, with resulting impacts on carbon emissions, air quality and noise. Bristol is aiming to reduce vehicle miles travelled by 40%, which will require more sustainable movement options to, from and across the centre
- Environmental impact (and potential benefits) of development and construction resulting from large scale redevelopment, including in relation to use of resources, embodied carbon and future carbon efficiency
- The need to transition to net-zero carbon and renewable energy sources, and improve energy efficiency across all sectors

Our Approach

The Plan identifies key priorities relating to sustainability which are integrated throughout the objectives and interventions presented within the six strategies for the transformation of the city centre.

In addition, the council will continue to develop and deliver parallel strategies, initiatives and investment to support sustainability across the city centre and wider city.

When adopted, the revised Local Plan's climate change, sustainability and nature recovery policies will be key to ensure the environmental performance of new development with the city centre.

It should be noted that these sustainability priorities cover the study area within this document (i.e. Broadmead and its immediate surrounds), not the wider Bristol City Centre area

Embedding Sustainability

Sustainability Priorities

The following page sets out the main sustainability priorities for the city centre, with further detail on why they are a challenge in the area, and how the DDP aims to address them within the Strategies.

Key Priorities	The Challenge	How We're Addressing It
Improve climate change resilience	The city centre is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to the to its existing environmental conditions, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability to ecology loss due to lack of space for habitats and nature • Flood risk due to poor drainage across the wider river catchments • Urban heat island effect due to density of building, hard surfaces and lack of green infrastructure • Vulnerability to heat due to older building stock, with resulting health risks and increased energy usage 	The plan sets out the following provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Infrastructure Strategy setting out the transformation of Castle Park and introduction of a significant quantum of new green spaces, habitats and sustainable drainage • Land Use & Development Strategy setting out targets for more sustainable buildings, including green walls and roofs, which will help to address urban heat • Public Realm Strategy setting out considerations for open space, and microclimate, to mitigate urban heat effects
Support biodiversity and access to nature	The existing biodiversity value of the city centre is limited, due to a lack of green infrastructure within the study area. As a result, there are limited opportunities for people to access nature. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 9% of the study area is utilised as green space, concentrated in Castle Park and St James' Park • Tree canopy cover is only 10%, compared to 18% for the whole city • Open spaces are not designed and managed in a way that supports biodiversity • Areas surrounding the city centre also lack green open space 	The plan sets out the following provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Infrastructure Strategy setting out a new network of green spaces, extending the influence of Castle Park and greening the streets and designing for biodiversity • Public Realm Strategies setting out the proposed quantum of open space, to ensure more land is managed for nature • Land Use & Development Strategy promoting green walls and roofs, which will help to support biodiversity, and requiring a 'biodiversity net gain' for new development
Reduce carbon, energy and resource use	The city centre must reduce carbon emissions in order to meet Net Zero targets for the city and UK, and in order to help tackle climate change, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising the energy demand of new and existing buildings • Supporting transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy • Reducing resource use through circular economy principles, including embodied carbon in existing buildings and infrastructure 	The plan sets out the following provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use & Development Strategy setting out targets for more sustainable buildings, including net-zero targets for new development and incentives to retrofit existing buildings • Green Infrastructure which addresses urban heat and potentially reduces the need for building cooling
Shift towards sustainable travel	Current transport patterns in the city centre have negative implications for air quality, public health, congestion and carbon emissions, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high proportion of trips undertaken by private car • A predominance for petrol and diesel vehicles which contribute to poor air quality, including buses and delivery / servicing vehicles • Traffic dominate streets, which create a barrier to walking and cycling to and across the city centre and potentially discourage trips into the centre 	The plan sets out the following provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Strategy which proposes investment in public transport, active travel infrastructure and last-mile logistics, and supports transition to electric vehicles • Public Realm Strategy which proposed enhanced public realm and prioritisation for walking and cycle • Land-Use & Development Strategy which promotes new car-free development in locations which reduce the need to travel by private vehicle whilst retaining high levels of accessibility and travel choice • Transport Strategy which promotes a shift to lower carbon modes of travel
Support community health & wellbeing	The city centre makes little contribution to the health and wellbeing of surrounding communities, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure to support outdoor physical exercise, including active travel, does not meet current or future needs • Noise, air quality, and lack of Green Infrastructure and poor access to affordable fresh food present risks to health for residents. • A highly diverse and young population, with many parts of the community under represented in the city centre • A lack of community facilities include health care and fitness facilities 	The plan sets out the following provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Infrastructure & Public Realms Strategies setting out the transformation of Castle Park, provide more green amenity space, and supports increased access to nature • Transport Strategy which aims to improve noise and air quality and improve facilities for active travel • Land-Use & Development and Community & Culture Strategies which propose a range of uses and facilities which will support a thriving city centre community, including more affordable retail, more diverse retail and better access to fresh food
Improve Economic Resilience	Whilst Bristol has a strong economy, the city centre faces many challenges including long term economic trends and inequality within surrounding communities, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing retail trends towards online shopping and out-of-town retail, and closure of significant anchor shops • Increased working-from-home and reduced role of the city centre as a driver for office based employment • A well defined 'east-west' divide with many communities in east Bristol suffering multiple deprivation and lack of economic opportunities 	The plan sets out the following provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destination and Transport Strategies which aims to improve mobility, accessibility and capacity across the transport network, reinforcing the city centre as the most accessible point in the city region for people to access jobs, services and other economic activity • Land-Use & Development Strategy setting out opportunities for new development, bringing new residents, jobs, retail and services to the city centre including affordable homes and more diverse retail and services • Community & Culture Strategy which sets out proposals for new community and culture services which will improve access to the economic opportunities for deprived communities, including training, schemes which uplift cultural capital, and spaces for local enterprise

Illustrative Plan

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Fig. 11 Integrated Illustrative Plan to Deliver Transformation

Strategy Destination & Identity

To reinforce a sense of place and experience within the city centre to help **promote Bristol** as an important **regional retail and leisure core** and a significant **green destination**.



Engagement Feedback

- Create a city centre where businesses want to be and people want to visit
- Bristol comprises an incredible creative and artistic community which should be celebrated at any given opportunity. Working with local artists, local children and the wider community should be central to creating an engaging and unique strategy
- Broaden the retail offer to encourage a wider range of shops including department stores, independent and local/culturally diverse everyday and affordable shops
- Support the economy with more flexible retail spaces and by finding uses for empty buildings
- Introduce new uses and activities beyond the retail offer, including for families and evening as well as day time uses
- Create a green, clean, safe, vibrant, accessible and inclusive city centre
- Provide visitor facilities, in particular public toilets
- Celebrate and enhance Bristol's rich heritage and waterfront location.
- Support tourism, culture and arts activities as well as small businesses and start-ups

Background

Setting the Scene

The centre of Bristol has a rich history as the heart of one of the UK's major cities. The Broadmead area has medieval origins, gradually evolving up to the 18th Century, followed by more transformational changes post WWII to create much of its current form. Today, the area is a significant destination for services, business, shopping and tourism.

While Bristol is one of the strongest performing cities in the UK, this success is not equally distributed across the city. The Broadmead area is characterised by the following issues:

- Evolving retail trends, particularly post COVID-19, and a lack of business diversity threatens economic resilience and the future role of the area as a key destination within the city centre
- Despite having important heritage assets and an incredible creative and artistic community, there is a perceived lack of identity (in Broadmead) when compared with other areas of the city, and a sense that the history of this area has been lost
- Green space is limited, creating negative impacts for the wellbeing of all visitors and also contributing to urban heat island effects
- Significant socioeconomic inequality in surrounding communities, including lack of affordable housing, poor health outcomes and lack of access to facilities, employment and training
- Many groups within the city and region don't feel the city centre is for them. This is exacerbated by physical barriers, poorly connected transport and negative perceptions of safety, as well as a perception the city centre shops are unaffordable for many
- The area is surrounded by, but lacks connection with, nationally and internationally renown cultural organisations and destinations. Creative, community activators and spaces growing within the area are at risk due to insecurity of property tenure, high rents and business rates

Together, these create a compelling case for change. The City Centre has character, history and structure to uncover and reimagine in new and innovative ways.

50%

of commercial floorspace in the study area is retail

over **50%**

of Bristol's workforce live within 5km of the city centre

13.7m

day visitors to Bristol in 2019

11th

ranked shopping destination in the UK



Fig. 12 Wider city centre map (source: Bristol City Centre BID)

Objectives

To Deliver Transformation

The following objectives are proposed to achieve this strategy and deliver transformation:

- **Rebalance and adapt the retail** offer to strengthen future resilience through a diverse offer, including everyday and independent shops
- **Provide more reasons to visit**, including for residents to meet their day to day needs and access key facilities and services, and for day visitors from beyond the city
- **Remove barriers to access**, ensuring an inclusive destination offering opportunities for the community
- **Build vibrancy and sense of life** to encourage dwell time and help animate spaces
- **Celebrate heritage and rediscover the character** of the city centre including the Old City
- **Create a 24-hour destination**, combining a diversified offer with a stronger evening economy
- **Nurture identity, independent spirit and creative culture** as a key part of the city centre character and offer
- **Promote wellbeing, celebrate new culture and reinterpret heritage**, as part of an overall strategy to encourage visitors to Bristol

“The city centre should ... be somewhere which celebrates variety of expression that all ages enjoy visiting”

Spring 2022 online survey and interactive map



Fig. 13 Site photo looking towards St Peter's Church from Castle Park

Approach

A Welcoming City

Improving the movement into the centre of Bristol by different modes of transport is a key catalyst for revitalising the area and welcoming people in. The journey to and from the area can tell a story in itself, with Bristol's distinctive hills, watercourses, buildings and streets. By improving links to key transport hubs and surrounding areas, the experience of visiting the area should become more convenient and inviting.

The approach to creating a welcoming city centre includes:

Refreshing the 'Legible City' infrastructure through improved signage and wayfinding that has consistent, clear directions

- Refresh the city centre's 'place brand' to create a clear projected identity to visitors both within the city centre, through the city's digital presence, and through external marketing
- Enhancing the character and functionality of key gateways and arrival points, including from Bristol Temple Meads, Bristol Bus & Coach Station and the Old City
- Improving the quality of public realm to create an attractive place for people with access to the natural environment
- Enhancing the visitor offer and experience as part of the wider city offer
- Investing in the quality and clarity of public transport systems to increase attractiveness to a wider group of users, such as consolidating bus routes

- Improving and better connecting walking and cycling routes and networks, including improving key road crossing points and rationalising impact of vehicles on the public realm
- Consolidating parking to primary locations at perimeter of city centre, with potential to reconfigure other parking locations, based on a strategy that ensures appropriate overall provision and transport choice, including for people with reduced mobility
- Provision for a new mobility hub to consolidate blue badge parking, taxi rank, pick-up/drop-off area, e-scooter and cycle parking services as well as a potential luggage store into one high-quality facility
- Provision for bikehub facilities providing larger, more secure bike parking facilities
- Improving drop-off facilities for coaches near to hotels, venues and for events
- Provide facilities for people visiting the city centre, including public toilets as part of the community toilet scheme
- Provide visitor information and customer service across the city by integrating this service with other facilities, such as at cultural destinations
- Improvements to support inclusive access including step free routes into Castle Park

More information on accessibility is provided in the 'Movement & Connectivity' strategy.

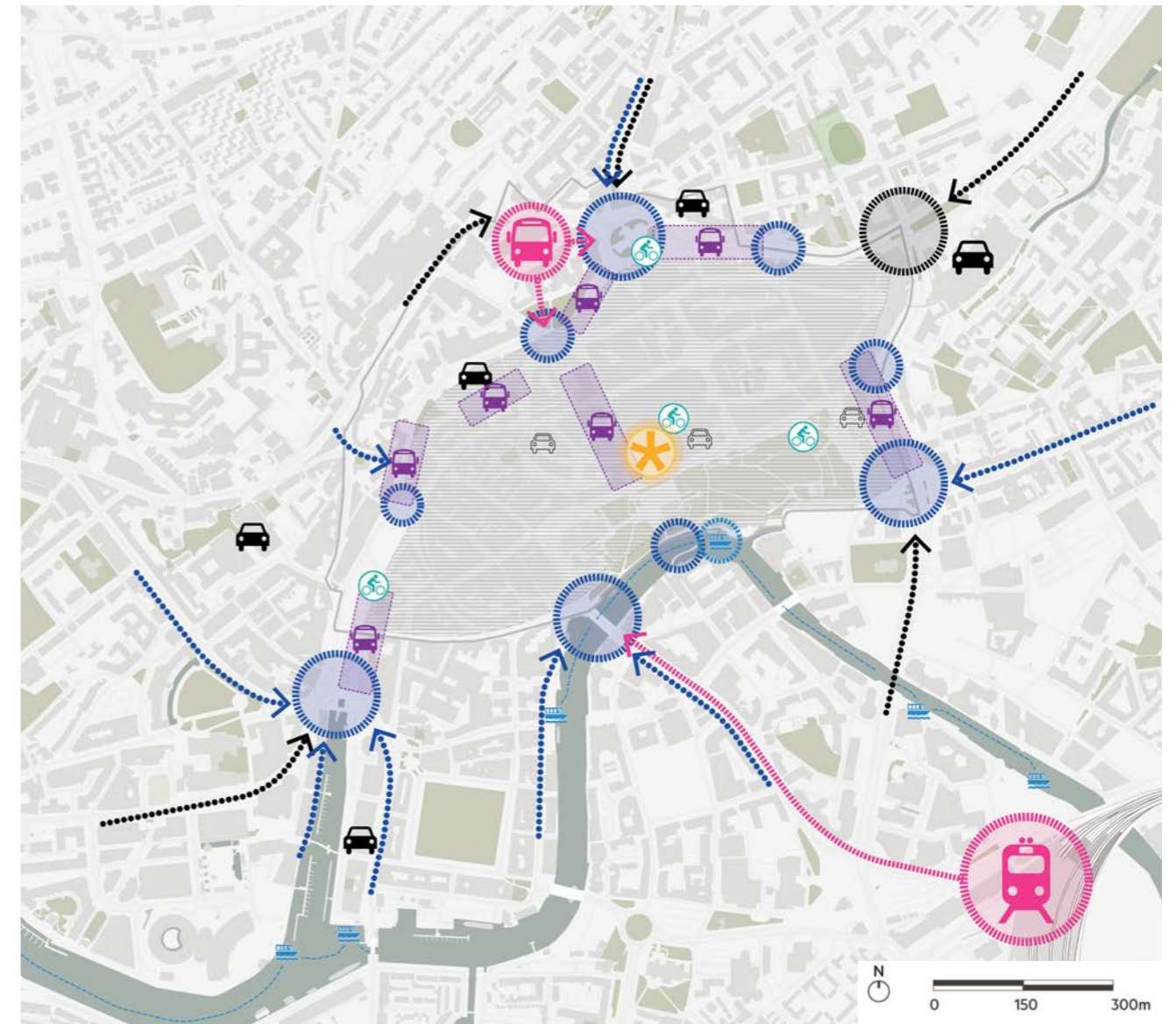


Fig. 14 Key arrival points and gateways

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Legend

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | Pedestrian and cycle arrival and gateways | | Bus stop clusters | | Primary car park locations |
| | Public transport arrival and gateways | | Bristol Ferry landings | | Secondary car park locations |
| | Private vehicles arrival and gateways | | Potential mobility hub location | | Proposed Bikehub Facility |

Approach

Reaching a Wider Audience

The city centre provides the primary retail and service core of Bristol and its surrounding region. The changing nature of retail means a need to expand and diversify the offer and value as a destination for residents and visitors.

The approach to diversifying the visitor offer includes:

- Locating more community facilities (such as healthcare), indoor and outdoor community spaces and convenience retail (including fresh food shops) in the city centre which provide day-to-day reasons for local residents to use the city centre
- Diversify land uses including more homes, employment and leisure which encourage people to visit the city centre for different reasons at different times of day and evening
- Provide a more diverse retail offer including more affordable shopping options and retail that serves all of Bristol's communities

- Integrating culture into the visitor offer through supporting and making provision for cultural spaces, destinations and events to contribute to vibrancy, participation and activation
- Supporting more independent and local businesses which contribute to the distinctive character of the city centre and support the resilience of the foundational economy
- Integrating the Broadmead area with the wider city offer to boost the role of Bristol as a destination for UK-wide and International visitors, including integration with Temple Meads and other transport interchange locations
- Increased responsiveness to the needs of Bristolians and local residents (see Community and Culture strategy)
- Potential to create a new landmark destination in the city centre to provide a focal point



Fig. 15 Key city centre visitor and user groups

Approach

A Cultural Destination

Bristol has a proud reputation as a city with a diverse and independent community and cultural offer, where culture has a recognised value in bringing people and communities together, and contributing to health and wellbeing.

The approach to creating a cultural destination includes:

- Ensuring integration with wider Bristol and regional cultural, heritage, and environmental assets and offers, such as maximising connections with the Old City and Harbourside
- Provision for public art and cultural activity which celebrates and reflects on the heritage and identity of Bristol, integrated throughout the built environment, place branding and wayfinding strategies
- More community and cultural facilities which provide a reason for residents of the city to visit the city centre on a day-to-day basis

- Creating a cultural offer which builds on the city's identity as a place that is 'Independent, Creative, Diverse and Green'
- Cultural facilities which create a positive social impact for local communities, including support development of skills and cultural capital
- Creating a programme of major events which attract people to the city centre, and build on the existing events calendar and approach set out in the City Centre Recovery & Renewal programme
- Transforming the public realm into a place for cultural activation, including sport and health consideration, through enhancement and programming. Supported by significant investment in Castle Park and Broadmead

The Community and Culture Strategy sets out more details in relation to this.



Fig. 16 Culture, art and community as key destinations, examples from other places: (Clockwise from top left) Back in the Air, Westminster; Peckham Levels, London; Glenfron Primary School; Wonder Pavilion; Royal Festival Hall, London

Strategy People, Community & Culture

To embed **people, communities and culture** in a **healthy and inclusive** neighbourhood, with a **vibrant and creative** day and evening economy.



Engagement Feedback

- Provide accessible local facilities including health care, education, sports, leisure for existing, new and visiting communities
- Support and develop active community and cultural spaces including creativity, performance, enterprise, skills and learning, health and wellbeing
- Expand and diversify the retail offer to include local, affordable and sustainable shops serving everyday needs
- Address the needs of families/children by providing a range of non-retail and free/affordable activities including play, learning, culture, green space
- Provide accessible and affordable spaces for uses including artists studios, small business, quiet space and prayer
- Activate and animate the public realm and open spaces to compliment retail and shopping through public art and cultural activity including events and festivals, food and hospitality, greening and play facilities
- Deliver social benefit for neighbouring communities e.g. through skills development, enterprise and employment opportunities
- Explore new models and partnerships to secure and manage cultural, creative and community space and opportunities
- Work with Bristol's artists, children, young people and communities to create an engaging and unique city centre that is welcoming for all

Background

Setting the Scene

Bristol's population is increasingly young, diverse and creative, forming a key part of the city's dynamic identity. The city has a strong presence in the arts, music and creative industries, is a UNESCO City of Film and is recognised as an 'exemplar creative economy'. The city is known for its independent and innovative spirit which is evident in the city's fabric and cultural scene, as well as for its distinctive and contested heritage and history.

Whilst these characteristics, strengths and assets are identifiable in the wider city centre, they are not strongly represented, integrated or visible within the Broadmead area currently. This relates to the following issues and opportunities:

- High levels of deprivation, social exclusion and presence of rough sleepers within the city centre and communities directly adjacent to the city centre
- A lack of activity in the evening and outside of peak retail times
- A limited number of existing community and cultural facilities for potential new residents, surrounding communities and the wider population
- Disconnected heritage and a perceived lack of identity within the Broadmead area, in part resulting from redevelopment of the area in the post WWII era
- A skew towards national retailers and a perception of limited independent retail and lack of local distinctiveness, alongside an increasing amount of vacant retail units
- Despite the presence of dynamic cultural clusters, such as the Bridewell Island complex and Sparks Creative Sustainability hub, there is a shortage of creative spaces in the city (such as studios and maker spaces) with long waiting lists at existing spaces
- An undersized, low-quality GP Surgery which is not fit for purpose

£496m

Generated by the creative economy annually in Bristol

Up to **6,000**

creative organisations and enterprises operating in the city

UNESCO

have designated Bristol as a "City of Film" and part of the "Creative Cities Network"

Gold

"Sustainable Food City" awarded in 2021

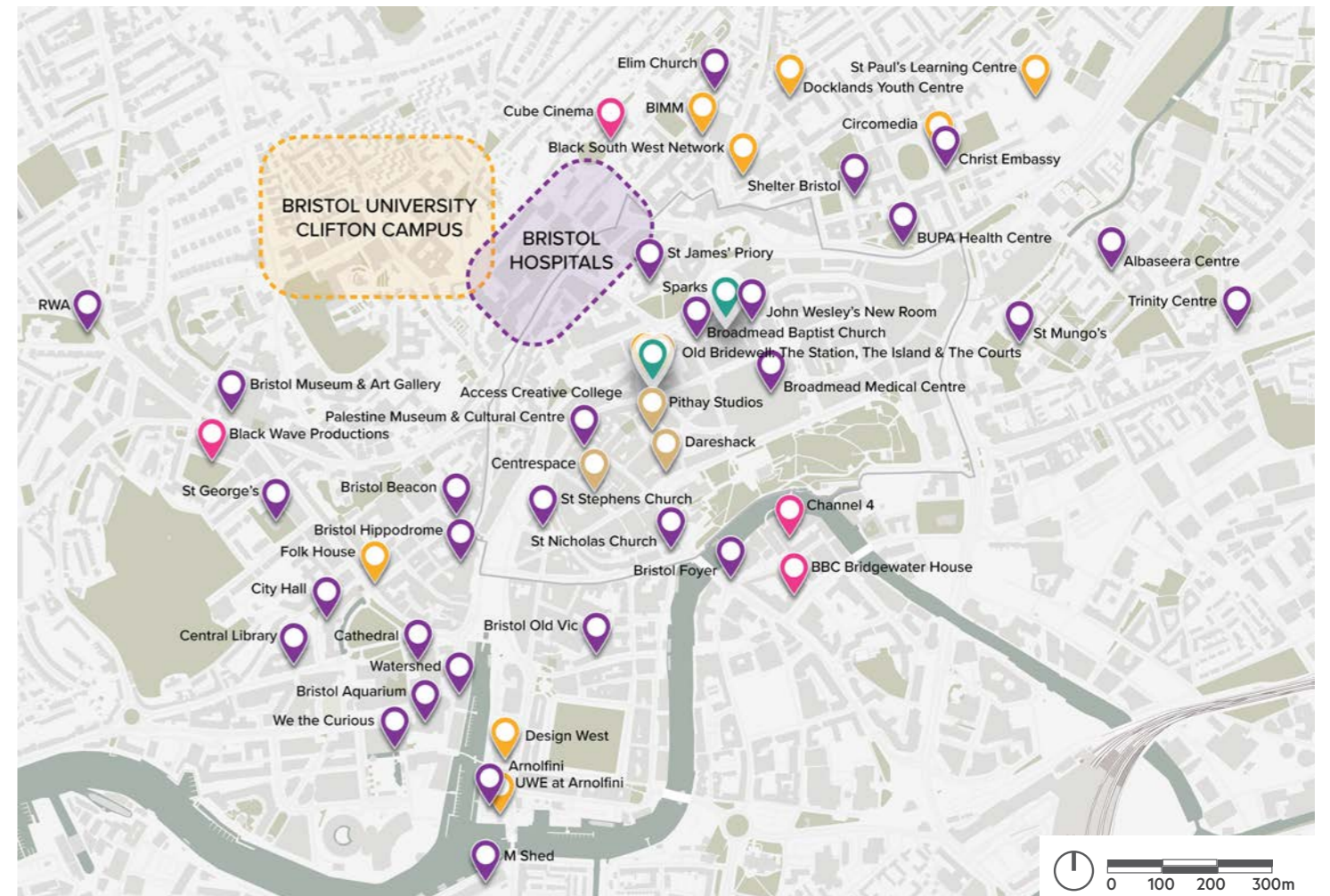


Fig. 17 Snapshot of organisations with a mission and social purpose(s) linked to community and culture within around 15 minutes walk of city centre

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Legend

- Meanwhile / in development
- Institutions and destinations
- Skills and learning
- Film and TV
- Studios and maker spaces

Community & Culture

What and who do we mean?

When we talk about **community** we mean communities that might be connected to a place, as well as communities who are created due to history, background, a connection or interest. Often the communities we feel a belonging with cross over several of these categories.

In a destination like the city centre this will include existing and new residents in the Broadmead area, neighbouring communities in areas like St Paul's and St Jude's (where there is a higher proportion of Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups), communities like Bristol's LGBTQ+ and young adults who may use the city centre more for evening activities, parades and festivals, as well as visitors and tourists from around the city and beyond, including those with disabilities.

Community also means the consideration of what features and elements are needed to make it a **healthy** neighbourhood where everyone can thrive. Factors that affect wellbeing, quality of life, inclusivity and access to education, employment and social infrastructure, are critical.

Culture means many different things to different people, particularly in a city as diverse as Bristol. Within the city centre it might include music, art, theatre, history, heritage, fitness, food, festivals and events of national as well as local interest. All of these have a social value too, bringing people together and providing a sense of shared identity and belonging.

Well-designed places, buildings and spaces:

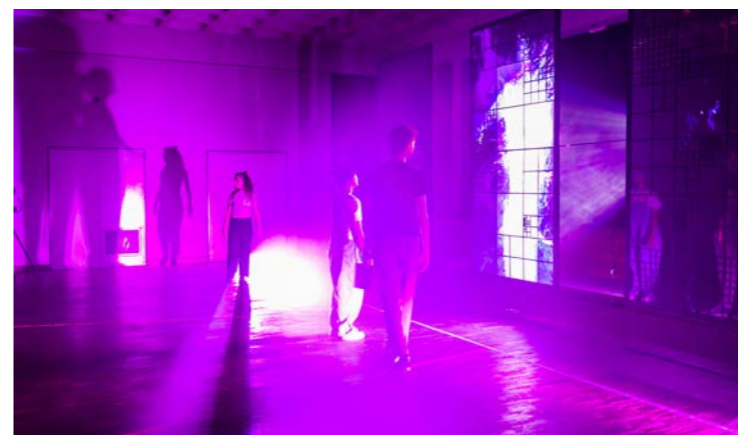
- Have a positive and coherent identity that everyone can identify with, including **residents** and **local communities**, so contributing towards **health and well-being, inclusion** and **cohesion**;
- have a **character that suits the context, its history, how we live today and how we are likely to live in the future**; and
- are **visually attractive**, to **delight** their **occupants** and **other users**.'

National Design Guide for Identity: one of the ten characteristics integral to creating well-designed and well-built places.

It is these characteristics that need to be the foundation for community and cultural spaces in the city centre.

“Culture is who we are. It is our heritage and future. It is how we live our lives and express our identities. It is art, music, film, fashion, design, even gaming. But it is much more: it is what defines us and how we are changing. Culture can be viewed as part of the glue that brings and keeps our communities together. A strong cultural sector and enriching cultural life can contribute to welcoming, distinctive and attractive places”.

Local Government Association: Cultural Strategy in a Box March 2020



Objectives

To Deliver Transformation

The following objectives are proposed to achieve this strategy and deliver transformation:

- Put **health** and **well-being at the heart of placemaking**, by ensuring individual projects carry out a health impact assessment as part of developing their proposals
- **Create social spaces and infrastructure** needed to support existing and new communities to thrive, including a new GP surgery
- **Collaborate with existing and new community and cultural organisations** to enable a culturally vibrant and distinctive city centre
- **Create a Social Value Strategy**, aligned to Bristol Council's Social Value Policy and framework
- Develop a clear **Community and Cultural Action Plan** with a focus on ensuring the city centre builds on its **creative, independent, diverse and green identity**
- **Maximise the value of Bristol's heritage** through enhancements to the historic environment, and encouraging imaginative, sensitive adaptation of historic buildings that will benefit from alternative use
- **Address accessibility, interpretation and wayfinding** and create new destinations which draw people from all of Bristol's communities and beyond to visit and explore
- Identify and develop a **Community / Cultural Land Vehicle**, such as a Creative Land Trust for securing new city centre spaces for community and cultural uses, protecting these in perpetuity
- Set out a **'Cultural Investment Proposition'** to encourage and promote wider investment (public and private) in cultural and community assets
- Support activities and spaces that contribute to a **positive and inclusive evening economy**, to bring the city centre to life in the evening and after dark

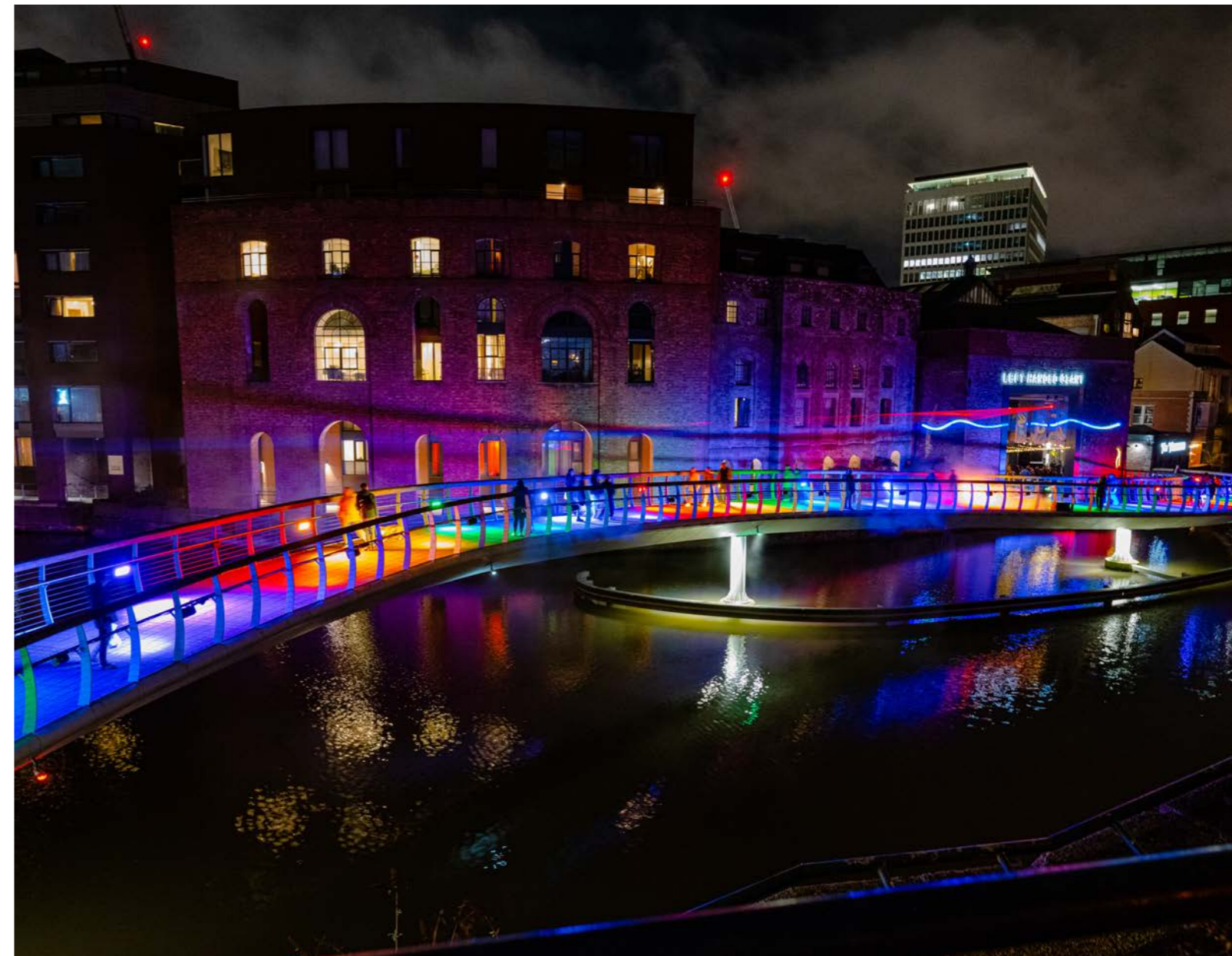


Fig. 18 Photo of Castle Bridge during Bristol Light Festival 2023

Approach

Health and Wellbeing

As a new residential community will be created in Broadmead, the health and wellbeing of new and existing residents is critical to create a successful neighbourhood. The following table sets out key health and wellbeing factors that need to be taken account of and incorporated into schemes within the DDP area.

All major developments should have a supporting Health Impact Assessment as part of the planning application. The categories below are useful as a guide for what should be included.

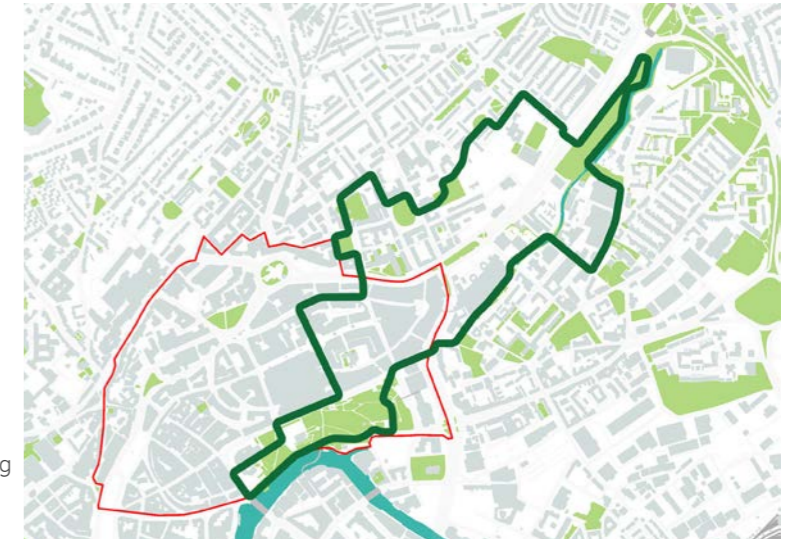


Fig. 19 Indicative route of a potential 5km running route to provide opportunities for free exercise within the city centre

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Key Priorities	Why it's important	Requirements for new development
Housing design and affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible and adaptable homes can enable older and disabled people to live in the community. Currently, 12% of households on the housing register have a need for accessible and adaptable housing. • Prolonged exposure to housing costs above 30% of income can have a negative impact on mental health, increasing risk of mental disorders. • Homes with balconies and private open spaces can help improve quality of life and reduce mental health issues, and may support higher levels of physical activity. • Energy efficient homes reduce energy costs and health issues associated with cold homes, as well as reduce climate impacts. • Good layout and orientation can avoid overheating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible and adaptable homes: at least 10% of homes to be wheelchair accessible, or easily adaptable to wheelchair users. • Affordable homes: 20% minimum, and 40% required on BCC freehold. • Balconies and private open spaces for all homes. • Energy efficient homes that align with emerging Local Plan sustainability policies. • Layout and orientation to avoid overheating: dual aspect with opening windows for through breezes and avoiding excessive glazing that risks excessive summer solar gain.
Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social infrastructure, including schools, community, leisure centres and places of worship, play a key role for socially cohesive and vibrant communities which can support the health and wellbeing of local people. Education provision improves self-esteem and job opportunities. • Healthcare provision needs to meet local needs. • Insufficient local social infrastructure can result in unnecessary extra travel which can harm the environment and reduce opportunities for social cohesion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure there is provision of space for community groups. • Design proposals for community spaces should be developed in collaboration with the community to ensure they meet their needs. • Plan with the NHS for new primary health care provision in Broadmead.
Access to open space and nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive and safe greenspaces can increase mental wellbeing, physical activity and reduce ill-health (reduce risks of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, premature mortality, mouth and throat cancer and childhood obesity). • Feeling less safe in greenspaces after dark is more likely for women than men. • Natural spaces and tree cover can reduce heat island effects and improve air quality. • Biodiversity is important for planetary health, which affects public health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality and feeling of safety in parks. • Sites that border greenspaces should seek to maximise safety and inclusivity through design (e.g. natural surveillance), particularly after dark. • Increase tree cover and biodiversity, including street greening. • Ensure sustainable management and maintenance of greenspaces. • Provide spaces for children and young people to play, including for older girls. • Ensure inclusivity by involving a diverse range of people in designing greenspaces. • Sign-posted 5km running route
Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution is associated with premature mortality and diseases such as stroke, cancers, heart conditions and chronic lung disease. Respiratory illness, such as asthma, is particularly problematic for children under two years old. • Adequate ventilation is needed for good indoor air quality. • Noise can result in loss of cognitive function in older adults, sleep disturbance, cardiovascular and psycho-physiological effects. High levels of traffic noise can almost double risk of depression in men and increase the risk of mental health problems for children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce motorised traffic and promote active travel, including provision of secure cycle storage. • Minimise construction impacts, including noise. • Appropriate location and orientation of residential units to lessen air pollution and noise impacts. • Green infrastructure to act as barriers to improve air quality and attenuate noise. • Where homes are proposed in locations with high levels of external air pollution these should be provided with alternative ventilation that allows a comfortable internal temperature to be maintained year-round without opening windows. • Adequate ventilation for indoor air quality.

(Continues on next page)

Approach

Health and Wellbeing

Key Priorities	Why it's important	Requirements for new development
Accessibility and active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and accessible walking and cycling infrastructure increases physical activity and reduces physical and mental ill-health (e.g. diabetes, cancer, heart disease, depression and premature mortality). Lack of overlooking, natural surveillance and lighting can reduce safety, and perceptions of safety, which limits active travel. Improving road safety reduces road traffic injuries, especially for children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide secure and easily accessible cycle storage spaces, as well as lockers, showers and drying areas for commercial units. Public realm and highways schemes to prioritise active and sustainable travel, including permeable, safe, well-lit walking routes and entrances in open sight lines. Align with BCC's Transport Development Guidance. Improve public transport connections.
Crime reduction and community safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of overlooking and lighting can reduce safety, and perceptions of safety. People are less likely to go out if the pedestrian environment is intimidating. This limits social interaction and increases the potential for crime. Fear of crime that results in people leaving the house less can affect general health, increase isolation, and is associated with loss of cognitive function in older adults. Perceptions of crime are also associated with weight gain and poor mental health. An evening economy can lead to more activity and natural surveillance, but also anti-social behaviour and can facilitate crime and exploitation of children and young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all ground floor development is active, vibrant and adds to street activity. Schemes should comply with 'Secured By Design' and design out opportunities for antisocial behaviour, such as providing a consistent and continuous building line. Liaise with the police to get advice as required. Engagement with diverse community groups to ensure needs are met.
Access to healthy food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to healthy and affordable food, community food growing and availability of supermarkets within walking distance are associated with physical and mental health benefits from increased fruit and vegetable intake. Fast-food outlets can increase obesity, diabetes and weight gain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support supermarkets and independent shops that sell affordable, healthy food. Consider opportunities to integrate local food growing spaces. Consider how public spaces and/or meanwhile uses could establish events such as a regular fruit and veg market. Avoid new hot foot takeaways
Access to work and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local employment and skills training can improve health and wellbeing by providing pathways to sustainable employment. Affordable childcare can enable parents to take advantage of employment and training opportunities. Creating age-friendly and dementia-friendly environments can allow people to live independently for longer. Community involvement in design can support inclusivity, sense of belonging and mixing between communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise opportunities for local employment, skills and training. Ensure early engagement for design and development proposals, involving children, young people, residents, families, businesses, faith groups and community organisations. Seek opportunities for intergenerational living.
Minimising the use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reusing materials and reducing the environmental impact of construction will also benefit health and wellbeing through reducing climate impacts. Reusing brownfield sites can provide environmental benefits. Increasing densities in locations with good access to services and amenities reduces the need to travel, supports public transport and/or enables active travel, with associated health and wellbeing benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building at higher density may require higher quality in order to safeguard the health and wellbeing of future residents. Positively plan for the sustainable and safe re-use and/or disposal of construction material and waste.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is resulting in more extreme temperatures and rainfall. This increases risk of overheating and flooding and increases premature mortality for older adults. People with poorer health and from poorer socio-economic groups may be worst hit by climate change since they have less capacity to adapt to their environments. Flooding of homes, and subsequent evacuation, can severely impact on the health of residents, including PTSD, limitations to usual activities, and chronic pain for three years after the event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New buildings should be adequately insulated, to reduce energy costs and avoid fuel poverty and cold homes in winter and overheating in summer, without excessive glazing. Increase shading and planting, including street trees, to reduce heat island effects. Incorporate SuDS to avoid increased flood risk. Advise new residents on the operation of renewables, such as heat pumps, to ensure optimum/effective use.

Approach

Delivery through a City Centre Community and Cultural Action Plan: Aims

A Community and Cultural Action Plan for the city centre will build from Bristol's strengths and assets by developing a shared vision with residents, communities, wider agencies and stakeholders. It will aim to catalyse new types of partnership, engaging diverse communities into a wider civic conversation and leveraging additional public and private investment.

The Action Plan will be a road map to re-animate Broadmead and the city centre area. It will enable community and cultural activity and public art, maximise the value of investment, and deliver projects that create inclusive economic growth and so improve the life of Bristol citizens. The Community and Cultural Action Plan will be focused on four key areas, with the following aims:

- Delivered through:
- Community and Culture Action Zone partnership: communities, anchor organisations and stakeholders
 - Supported by city centre Social Value, Space/Infrastructure, and Public Art toolkits for communities, cultural sector and investors
 - Linked with Public Art Plan co-created with multiple developers and communities (Broadmead area)



People & Skills

Create a joined up strategy for social value aligned to the Bristol Council Social Value Policy aims: reducing poverty and inequality, enhancing community economic and social wellbeing and increase resilience and environmental sustainability

Create opportunities for skills, education and training for local people and communities as part of redevelopment of the city centre area

Support a diverse community of creative people through programmes and mechanisms to develop skills, evolve or establish creative groups, make connections and share and exchange cultural capital with Bristol's wider communities



Participation Spaces

Identify and deliver indoor and outdoor spaces for people to participate in community, arts and culture – including meeting spaces, performance venues, educational spaces and exhibitions spaces

Ensure the mechanisms are in place to operate and manage these spaces

Secure affordable and flexible spaces for underrepresented communities, particularly from underrepresented backgrounds

Create public realm that is designed with sustainable infrastructure to support outdoor cultural experiences such as festivals and events, independent retail, markets, food culture



Creation Spaces

Identify and deliver indoor and outdoor spaces needed by communities, artists, and culture sector for making, creating, connecting and producing

Ensure the mechanisms are in place to operate and manage these spaces

Provide spaces for supporting creative enterprise, networking and skills development including studios, co-working and meeting spaces

Ensure there are affordable and flexible spaces for emerging community groups and creatives, particularly from under-represented backgrounds and communities



Public Art and Cultural Activity

Develop a joined-up strategy for the provision of public art cultural activity throughout the Broadmead area, including artist-led functional design and integration of art in the design of the built environment and public realm supporting wayfinding, arrival and green space

Include a wide range of media such as physical sculpture, light, sound, digital and environmental artworks as well as temporary installations

Prioritise public art and professional development opportunities for Bristol-based artists and producers from under-represented communities

Approach

Delivery through a City Centre Community and Cultural Action Plan: Next Steps

In order to deliver the aims and objectives set out on the previous pages, the Community and Cultural Action Plan will focus on the following areas:

- Identifying and negotiating provision for **new, purpose-built community and cultural spaces delivered through new development**, with a strategy to secure 10% of new ground floor development for community and cultural use, with affordable rents, protected in perpetuity. An appropriate vehicle (such as a Land Trust) would need to be identified to manage and operate the spaces and match community and cultural uses with them.
- Establishing processes and mechanisms to enable adaptive **re-use of vacant spaces** (including vacant retail units, department store spaces, former venues etc), to provide space for meanwhile or permanent community and cultural spaces
- Carrying out engagement with cultural and events sectors to inform the **design of the public realm to create sustainable spaces** for community and cultural activity
- **Programming of spaces for community and cultural activities**, including events, pop-ups and temporary installations in the day and evening (building on existing successes such as the Bristol Light Festival and High Street Recovery arts and culture commissioning)
- **Identifying funding streams** through procurement and new development mechanisms to channel investment into communities and culture including 'Section 106' and 'Community Infrastructure Levy' agreements associated with new development in the

city centre

- **Rethinking the value of ground floor spaces** for sites owned, controlled or managed by BCC and other partners, which prioritises social value over revenue generation and capital value
- Investigating **opportunities for partnerships** with the private sector for cross-sector delivery of new facilities or activities
- **Creating guidance and toolkits** to inform and support future activity and decision making
- **Investing in organisations** (BCC and other partners) to maintain and pursue a list of priorities, including working continually with public sector and third sector partners to identify and respond to demand for new facilities and activities
- **Integrating with other initiatives**, such as Legible City



Approach

Community and Culture Destinations

The plan opposite shows where existing community and cultural spaces are in the city centre. Building on this, and taking account of the location of heritage assets, key new pedestrian routes, public realm and gateways, two main clusters for focusing community and cultural spaces and activity are proposed. These will ensure there is vibrance and activity focused in these areas in the day, evening and through the seasons. These are (but are not limited to):

- Merchant Street culture corridor, focused on cultural participation, community facilities and broad-appeal cultural facilities

- Nelson Street culture corridor, focused on creative enterprise, cultural production, youth culture and facilities for younger people

Potential provision for new destinations includes:

- A gateway community and cultural destination at the top of Merchant Street including enhanced public realm, public art and community facilities
- Enhanced public spaces at The Podium, Quakers Friar, Merchant Taylors' Almshouse and Newgate/ St Peter's which support programmed events and cultural activity
- Transformation of key heritage assets, including The Friary and Merchant Taylors' Almshouse into cultural destinations
- Transformation of the fabric, perception and use of Castle Park to form a key community asset for the city centre and large-scale events space
- Meanwhile use on short, medium and longer term of vacant retail premises around the area, particularly large units aligned to the city centre vision

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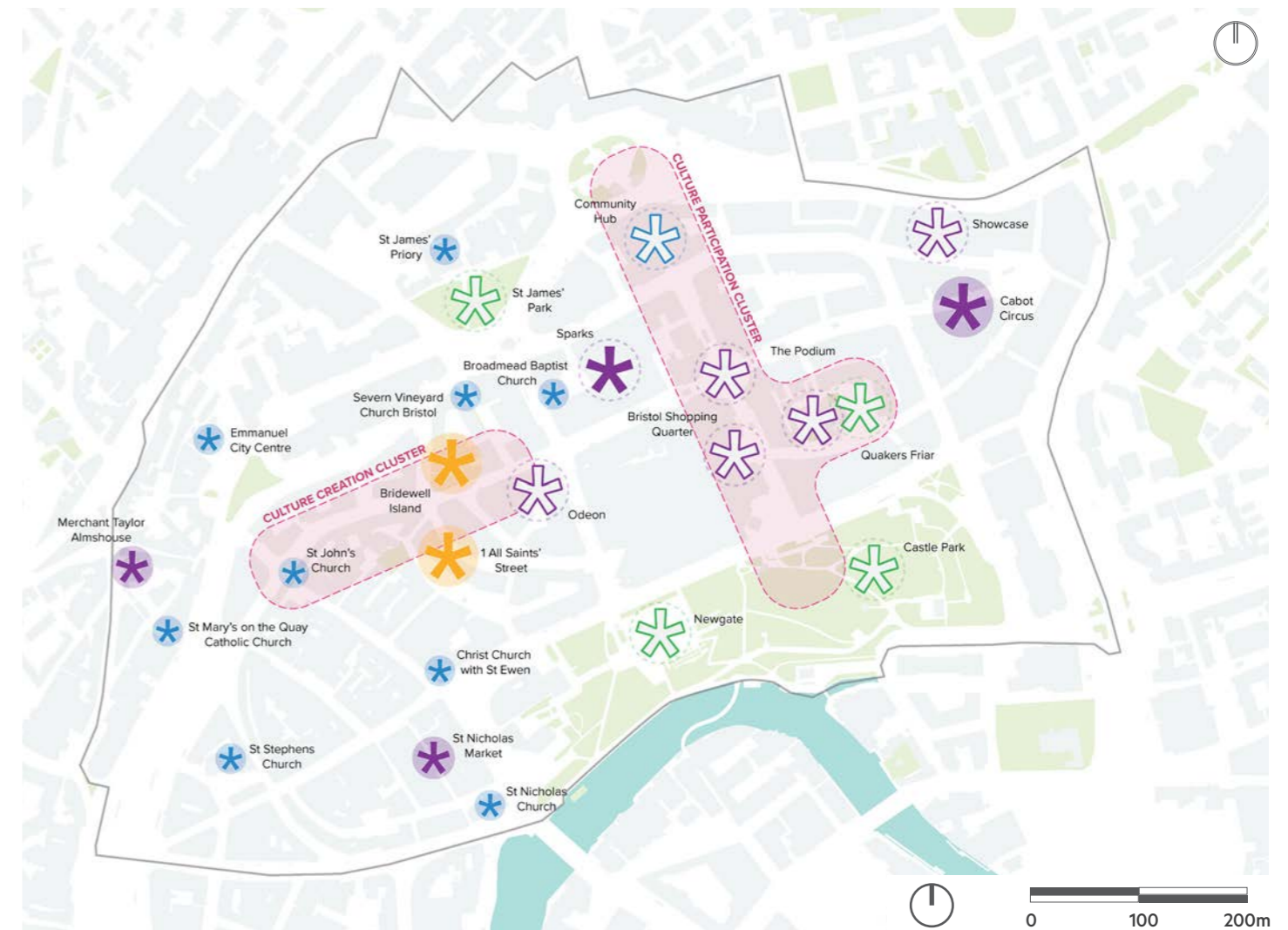


Fig. 20 Proposed cultural and community destinations

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Legend

- Community destination
- Skills and creative spaces
- Cultural participation spaces
- Events and pop-up spaces
- Potential opportunities for new/enhanced spaces
- Cultural clusters

Strategy Movement & Connectivity

To promote public transport links, including a better-connected Bus and Coach Station and establish central Bristol as a natural choice for **walking and active travel** from surrounding communities.



Engagement Feedback

- Improve cycling and walking routes and public transport to encourage people to leave the car at home
- Ensure a high quality, efficient, reliable and affordable public transport system
- Develop a city centre which is accessible for all (noting that not everyone can walk, cycle or use buses)
- Create good quality pedestrian and cycle routes, and address current conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and scooters.
- Create more low traffic areas where these help to create attractive city centre spaces (but also mixed views on this topic)
- Recognise access by car and parking is important to some people and for some destinations
- Provide appropriate disabled parking and accessible public transport facilities

Background

Setting the Scene

Sustainable and healthy modes of transport can play a vital role in the economic success of the city centre and the wellbeing of people who use it. The study area is a key part of Bristol's transport system and includes a historic and mature network of streets. It represents a place of arrival and exchange for diverse groups of people travelling to access jobs, leisure and services. As such, this area is uniquely placed to catalyse a shift towards inclusive and accessible travel for the city and the wider region.

However, the experience of movement in the area is characterised by the following issues:

While some streets are pedestrian-friendly, there is **conflict between pedestrians and vehicles in busy areas**, such as Union Street and the Horsefair/Penn Street. This is exacerbated by large, car parks in central areas

- **Dominant roads, create physical and psychological barriers** to active travel and sever connections to surrounding areas such as St Pauls, St Jude's and Stokes Croft
- **There are relatively few dedicated, connected cycle routes** and there is conflict between pedestrians and cyclists, particularly in the Broadmead and Castle Park area
- While the area is well-served by approximately 30 bus routes, the **bus stops are dispersed**, which can be confusing for visitors or irregular bus users changing services. Bus layover patterns also leads to parked buses in key streets, creating visual intrusion and potential hazards for pedestrians and cyclists
- Traffic volume and congestion are significant contributors to **poor air quality, noise, and reduced reliability of public transport**
- **Wayfinding and legibility have scope for improvement**, including a lack of legible gateways into the Broadmead area; a lack of visible, direct routes (such as between Broadmead and Castle Park), and poor legibility for onward routes to Bristol Temple Meads and Bristol Bus & Coach Station

As the city continues to grow and evolve, the need for a coordinated and efficient transport network is fundamental to a more sustainable future for Bristol.

74%

of Bristolians feel that traffic congestion is a problem in their area

Only

18%

of Bristolians cycled to work in 2021

50%

of workers live within 5km, a 15 minute bike ride, of the centre

1/3

of adults in Bristol not meeting recommended physical activity levels



Fig. 21 Severance - a city centre severed by highway infrastructure, walls and large retail blocks



Fig. 22 Average Noise Levels

Source: extrium.co.uk

Background

Site Photos

As described on the previous page, several issues currently characterise movement in the study area. The site photos on this page illustrate some of the issues pedestrians and cyclists face when travelling through the area.



Poor wayfinding and pedestrian experience to bus station



Subway ends in area with limited inter-visibility



Page 143

No cycle lane on Bond Street forces cyclist to use busy bus lanes.



Cyclist using pavement to St James Barton Roundabout



No signage to Bus Station



Public realm dominated by vehicles



Lack of crossings leads people to cross in dangerous places



Tactiles indicate crossing where no crossing exists



Limited opportunities for at-grade crossing around St James Barton

Objectives

To Deliver Transformation

The following objectives are proposed to achieve this strategy and deliver transformation:

- **Reimagine and reallocate city centre streets** away from vehicles to create more space for pedestrians and civic life, enhance the environment of streets and public realm, and support a range of positive social, environmental and economic outcomes (see Public Realm strategy for more details)
- **Overcome severances caused by the A-road network** by providing easy and direct access into Broadmead, Castle Park and Old City as part of wider city proposals to improve access to the city centre for the local community. Enhanced crossings will bring the Old City and Broadmead closer together and will link to key destinations such as Temple Meads Station, the Bus and Coach Station and Temple Quarter. Improved gateways will create welcoming entry points to Broadmead and Castle Park
- **Introduce high-quality active travel infrastructure** to create a first-class walking, wheeling and cycling network. Routes will be segregated where possible and will use high-grade materials that clearly identify movement spaces for different users
- **Support the delivery of an enhanced bus network and new mass transit routes** including public transport priority corridors, new stop locations, and reorganisation of other bus facilities to create an integrated network
- **Create a mobility hub** providing high quality, safe, covered facilities for taxi users, parking for blue badge holders, car club parking, e-scooters and cycle parking
- **Initiate a future for servicing and delivery windows** and off-site consolidation, where last mile logistics by cargo bike and other sustainable forms are facilitated. Where required, access to businesses - including destination related businesses - will be retained
- **Improve access from the north** by improving St James Barton Roundabout and Bond Street, which currently acts as severance for pedestrians and cyclists
- **Support city wide targets to reduce car dependency** and reduce the overall number of vehicle miles, whilst ensuring visitors and residents maintain a high level of mobility, inclusive access and transport options, including measures to promote and support car free development
- **Engage with all key stakeholders** to shape and evaluate the movement options that are taken forward to the detailed project stage

“Give priority to active travel, but recognise that with an ageing population not everyone can walk very far and within that group not everyone will be blue badge holders.”

Spring 2022 online survey and interactive map



Fig. 23 Precedent image of green infrastructure and active travel in Sheffield

Approach

Pedestrian Movement

The plan proposes to:

- **Improve the pedestrian environment on Union Street** whilst retaining this street as a public transport and cycling corridor
- **Provide for a clear hierarchy of routes** for pedestrians with a high level of network permeability and choices of different routes to and through the city centre
- **Improve separation between pedestrians and cyclists**, especially in Castle Park, and provide clearly demarcated crossing points across cycle routes to reduce conflict. See Part B, page 130 for more detail on this
- **Improve directness and visual connectivity** along pedestrian routes, especially north-south such as between St James Barton, Merchant Street and Castle Park
- **Improve St James Barton roundabout** to focus on safety, accessibility and connectivity for pedestrians

- **Create safer, more inclusive and welcoming entrances into Castle Park**
- **Reimagine Newgate and Broadweir** to create a welcoming east-west corridor, including active frontages, pedestrian/cycle prioritisation and opening-up of Castle Park
- **Improve access into Bristol Bus & Coach Station** from the north, south and east
- **Reduce severance** through enhanced and new crossings and speed limit reductions – particularly perimeter highways such as Bond Street
- **Create space for planting, public art and high-quality public realm** by restricting vehicles on key city centre streets

To deliver these improvements with limited available road space, the plan balances the needs of pedestrians with other modes. This is set out on subsequent pages.

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Definition: Pedestrian Priority Street

Spaces where through traffic is removed through additional restrictions and the space is redesigned to be more attractive for pedestrians. These spaces might contain access for cyclists and service vehicles.



Fig. 24 Example of a pedestrian priority street in London

Definition: Super Crossing

High quality, wide crossings, providing safe points for pedestrians to cross busy roads on key routes. These are sometimes shared with cyclists.

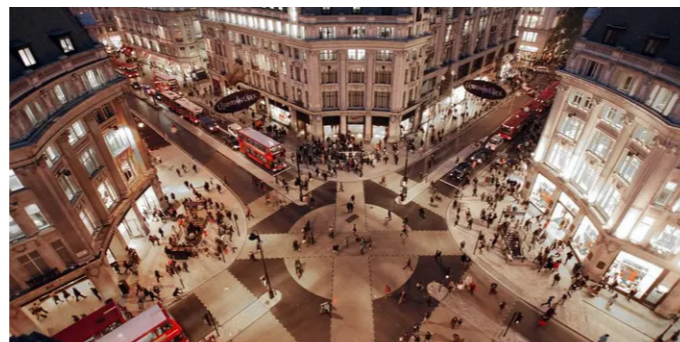


Fig. 25 Example of a super crossing in central London

Legend

- Existing Primary Pedestrian Route*
 - Existing Secondary Pedestrian Route*
 - Pedestrian Priority Area
 - Proposed Primary Pedestrian Route
 - Proposed Secondary Pedestrian Route
 - New "pedestrian priority street" afforded by restricted vehicular access
 - Enhanced pedestrian route with less vehicular traffic
 - Existing and Proposed Quayside Walkway*
 - Super Crossing - shared with cyclists
 - Super Crossing - Pedestrian
 - Hospital
 - Bristol Bus & Coach Station
 - Clean Air Zone
- *Based on City Centre Framework 2020

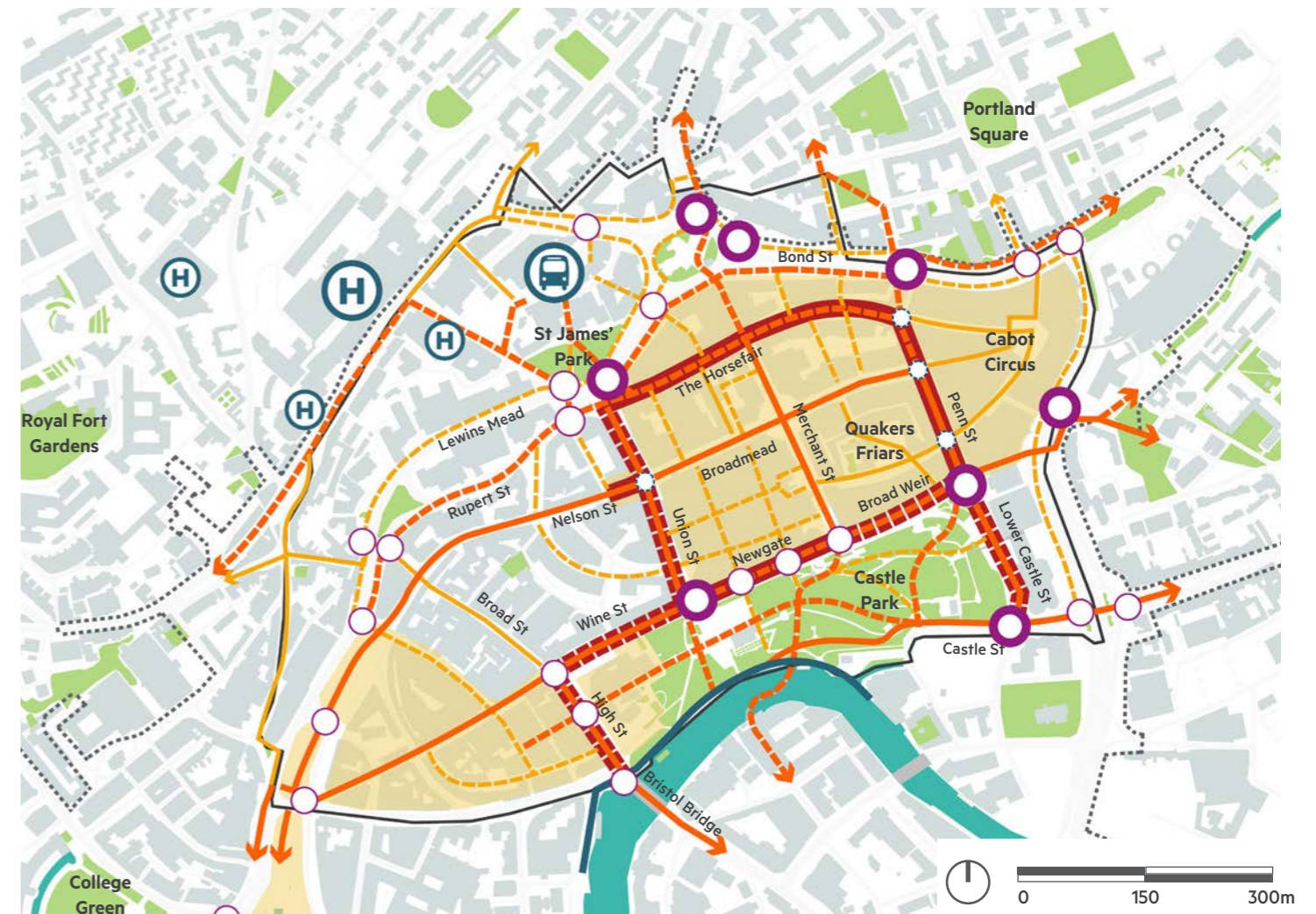


Fig. 26 Proposed primary and secondary walking network

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Approach

Cycle Movement

The plan proposes to:

- **Integrate new cycle routes** into the wider city network and connect to recent enhancements, such as Bristol Bridge
- **Introduce a north-south cycle link on Penn Street**, a key route between Gloucester Road and Temple Meads and Temple Quarter
- **Provide a north-south cycle link on Union Street** as part of the proposed mass transit route
- **Create an east-west segregated cycle route along Broad Weir/Newgate** to relieve pressure on cycle flows through the Castle Park and support transformation of Castle Park
- **Retain the cycle route along the river edge of Castle Park**, as the direct link between the Bristol to Bath Railway Path and Baldwin Street. Increase the separation between pedestrians and cyclists and provide clearly demarcated crossing points to reduce conflict between cyclists and pedestrians - see Part B page 130 for more detail on this
- **Improve cycle connections to east Bristol**, including crossing Temple Way and Castlemead, and links to an enhanced cycle route along the River Frome
- **Support sustainable 'last mile logistics'** including by cargo bicycle and electric vans, utilising potential mini-freight consolidation centre at Frome Gateway, in order

- to reduce vehicle servicing needs
- **Improve St James Barton roundabout** to focus on safety, accessibility and connectivity, for cyclists
- **Create new crossings over Bond Street** and around St James Barton to reduce waiting times
- **Introduce "super crossings"** which will provide extra width and enable, subject to coordination with citywide signals, pedestrians and cyclists to cross both sides of the carriageway in one movement
- **Improve visual segregation of pedestrian and cycle routes**, such as through surfacing and markings
- **Install new public cycle parking facilities across Broadmead**, so that destinations can be easily reached by bike. This includes providing larger, more secure bike parking facilities in the form of sheltered parking, enhanced CCTV coverage, parking for cargo bikes, cycle trailers and non-standard cycles as well as facilities for maintenance
- **The future of the area will need to cater for E-Scooters**. Parking locations will be developed in conjunction with operators with the expectation that dedicated, secure parking areas off-footway will be provided so as to not create a hazard to other users

Page 146

Legend

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | National Cycle Network (NCN) Route | | Super Crossings for pedestrians and cyclist | | Clean Air Zone |
| | Signed Cycleways (Better by Bike) | | Crossing | | Existing Advisory Cycle Lane |
| | Primary Cycle Routes - Segregated | | Pedestrian crossing of cycle path | | Existing Segregated Cycle Lane |
| | Secondary Cycle Route - Segregated | | Proposed Secure Cycle Parking | | Planned active travel route - expected to be completed within 5 years |
| | Tertiary Route - Shared | | One way | | Existing Barriers |
| | Proposed public transport priority corridor | | Two-way cycling permitted but dedicated cycle lane only provided in direction shown | | Significant Planned Development - beyond study area |
| | Enhanced NCN harbourside route to reduce conflict between cyclists and pedestrians | | | | |

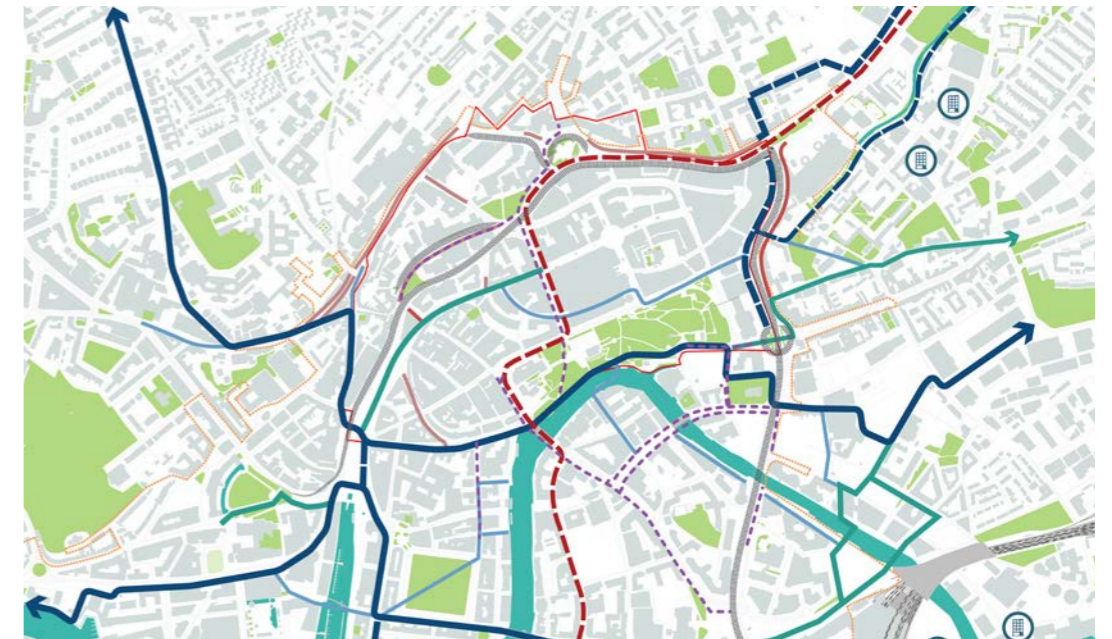


Fig. 28 Existing primary and secondary cycling network as identified in City Centre Framework 2020

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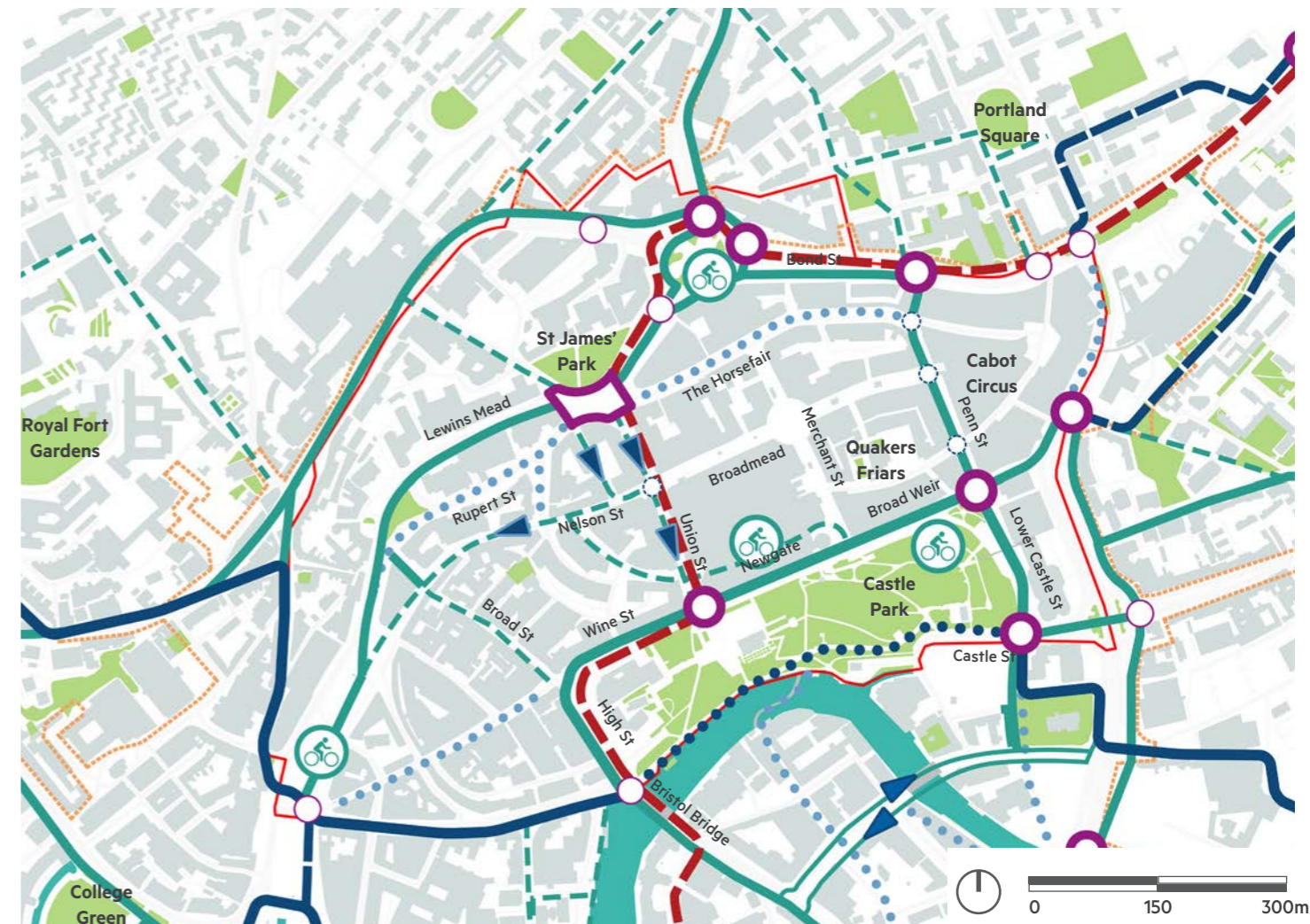


Fig. 29 Proposed cycling network

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Approach

Bus, Coach, Mass-Transit and Ferry







The plan proposes to:

- **Create opportunities for improved public realm for pedestrians** by relocating bus stops away from overcrowded key streets, improving walking routes and providing better quality bus stops.
- **Create new bus priority lanes and laybys** on perimeter highways, including Bond Street and Haymarket, to support a new anti-clockwise, high frequency bus loop around the wider city centre and an upgraded Metrobus route
- **Support delivery of the “red route” fully segregated bus route**, as part of a mass transit network, connecting Long Ashton P&R to a potential new M32 Park & Ride via Bristol city centre
- **Support delivery of the “blue route” fully segregated bus route**, as part of a mass transit network, connecting Portway Park & Ride to Keynsham via Bristol city centre
- **Transform Union Street into a key movement corridor for mass-transit and high quality electric bus routes** to provide bus connectivity to the heart of the City Centre. To enable this, Union Street will be re-designed to provide two-way bus operation
- **Consider options for shop mobility services and ‘hail a ride’** that are located close to the mobility hub
- **Transform Newgate into a high-quality public realm space** linking Castle Park with the city centre and The Galleries by re-routing buses away from this street, restricting access for general traffic and giving priority to pedestrians and cyclists
- **Transform The Horsefair and Penn Street** from a grey, congested thoroughfare to a lively, green pedestrian and cycle-focused community street by re-routing buses and general traffic out of these streets
- **Transform Nelson Street into a vibrant street, improved for pedestrians and cyclists**, enhancing the direct walking route between Cabot Circus and the Old

City and the city centre

- **Support coach tourism in Bristol** by retaining coach drop off points near hotels, venues and events within the Old City and Broadmead as well as on Bond Street
- **Incorporate the ferries into the wider public transport offering**, enhance service frequencies and improve access to the landings

Legend

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Bus corridors |  “Red Route” public transport priority corridor |  Existing coach stop |
|  Existing Bus gate |  “Blue Route” public transport priority corridor |  Potential new bus/coach drop off location |
|  Proposed Bus Gate |  Bristol Bus & Coach Station |  Ferry Landings |
| |  Proposed Mobility Hub | |

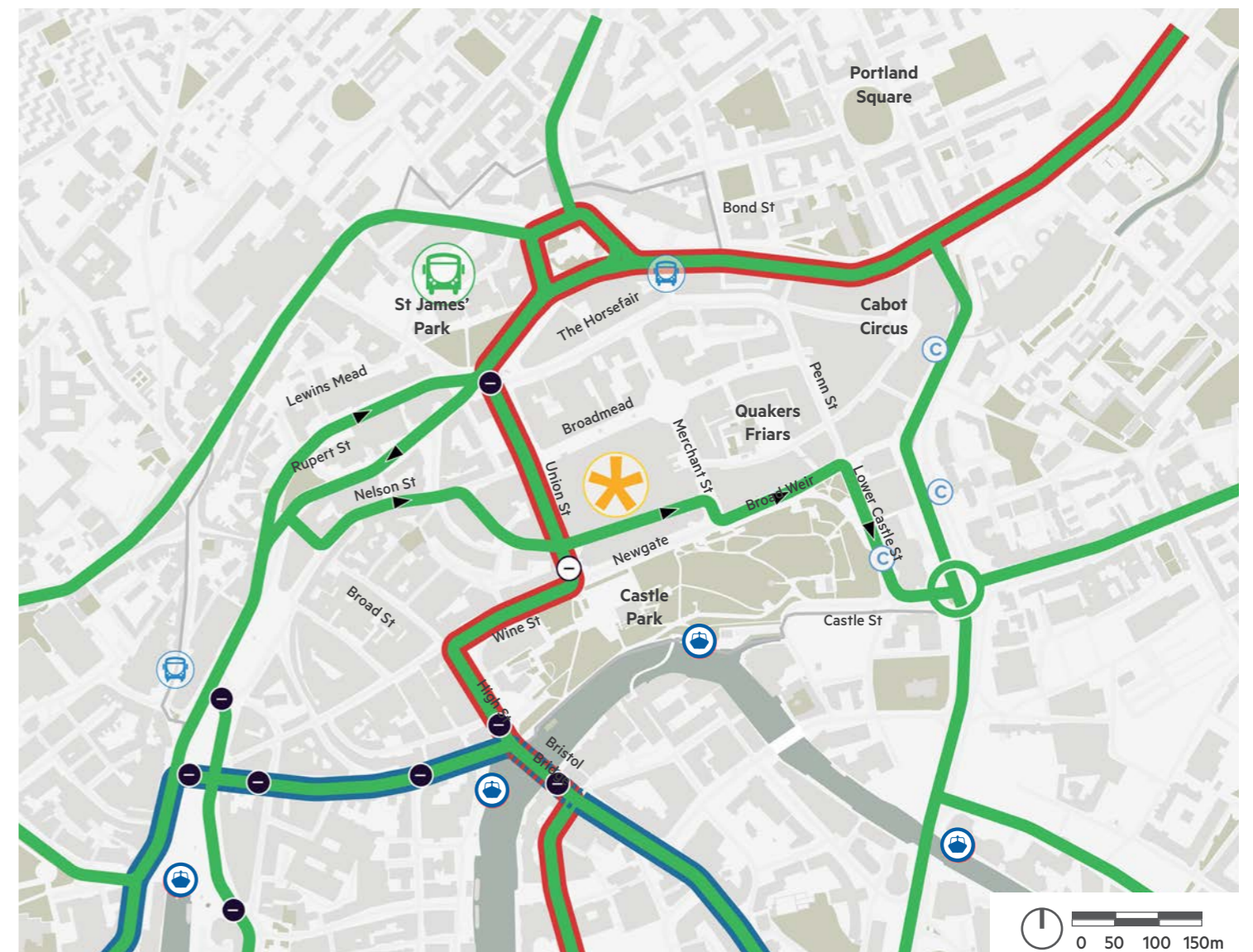


Fig. 30 Proposed bus network

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Approach

Servicing and Logistics

Reorganising provision for servicing and logistics helps to create the opportunities for public realm and pedestrian movement enhancements on key streets, ensuring a streamlined system for servicing businesses, homes and organisations in the city centre. The plan aims to reduce the number and size of vehicles entering the city centre during key times, whilst ensuring that all businesses and residents retain the ability to access and service their premises.

The plan proposes to:

- **Support a sustainable 'last mile logistics' strategy,** with scheduled servicing access and enhanced by mini-freight consolidation centres utilising existing servicing spaces at Cabot Circus and The Galleries. Look at potential for these central hubs to cater for other surrounding businesses, including St Nicholas market
- **Introduce a new off-site freight consolidation centre** to provide last-mile logistics into Broadmead via cargo bike or smaller electric vehicles. A location close to Junction 3 of the M2, around 1.5km from the city centre, has been identified as a potential location for this facility, it being accessible from the strategic road network and a potential enhanced cycleway



Fig. 32 Indicative last-mile logistics hub location and associated enhanced connection into city centre.

- **Expand Broadmead's loading and servicing window to The Horsefair and Penn Street** to reduce congestion
- **Retain service access to Old City,** to be provided in defined time windows
- **Provide access through Newgate** for vehicles servicing parts of the Old City and adjacent buildings only

These servicing proposals are subject to further testing.

Legend

- General access (all vehicles)
- - - Time restricted access (all vehicles)
- - - Time restricted access (servicing)
- - - Restricted to local access
- ▶ One way street
- ⊖ Existing restricted access gate
- ⊖ Proposed restricted access gate
- 🚲 Proposed 'last mile' logistics hub

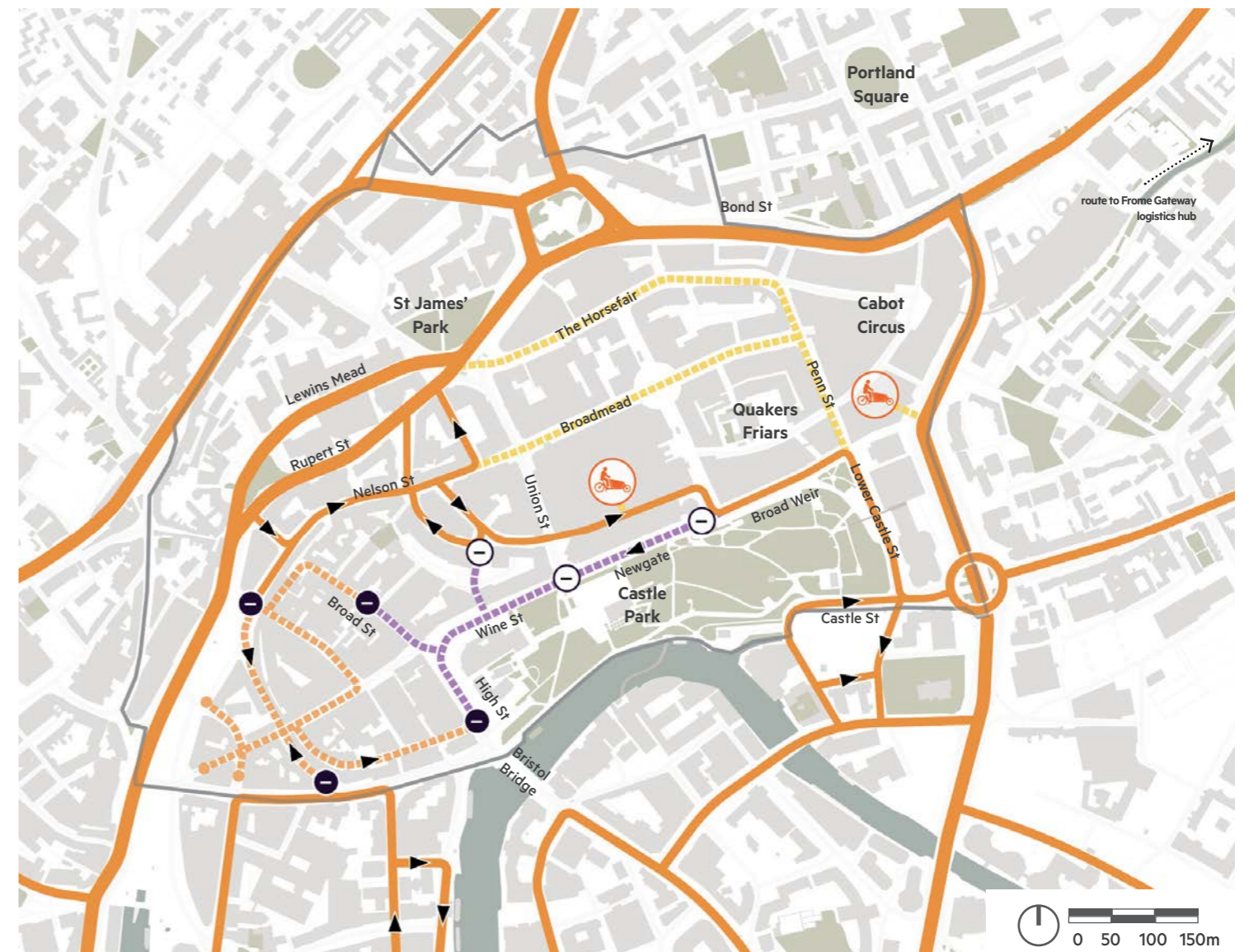


Fig. 31 Proposed servicing and deliveries network

Approach

Taxis and Smaller Vehicles

Reorganising provision for vehicle access helps to create the opportunities for public realm and pedestrian movement enhancements on key streets. The Plan aims to reduce the number of private vehicles entering the city centre during key times and discourage through traffic, whilst ensuring that visitors and residents retain a range of transport options, including an enhanced taxi offer and blue badge parking, to ensure inclusive accessibility and support city centre residents.

The plan proposes to:

Transform central streets by restricting access for vehicles on:

- **The Horsefair, Penn Street and Broadmead between Union Street and Silver Street** - to transform these into pedestrian priority streets with limited access for servicing vehicles only, similar to existing arrangements on Broadmead
- **Newgate** - to transform this street into a pedestrian priority street, extend Castle Park and improve pedestrian connectivity between the park and Broadmead, with limited access for vehicles servicing local premises only. Will require improvement to the junction between Broad Weir and Fairfax Street to maintain access for larger vehicles
- **The Pithay, Wine Street and High Street** - to remove through-traffic for private vehicles but retain taxi access
- **Old City streets** - to retain existing restricted access for vehicles from these streets during peak hours, with access for all vehicles during defined time windows
- **Union Street** - to accommodate the 'Red Route' fully segregated bus route as part of a mass transit network and a new cycle path

- **Create a high-quality mobility hub at The Galleries** to accommodate blue badge parking, taxi rank, pick-up/drop-off area, e-scooter and cycle parking services. This takes advantage of its proximity to the first phase of mass transit, the cycle network and the Broadmead area
- **Review options for optimally relocated and enhanced taxi ranks** (working with the trade and key stakeholders), taking account of easy and inclusive walking access from the area. Taxi rank capacity to be increased and four new locations proposed as initial option (see plan)
- **Consolidate car parking to locations accessed from the perimeter roads**, to reduce the need for private cars to access city centre internal streets, based on a strategy that ensures appropriate overall provision. Provision for electric vehicle charging and priority to support a transition towards electric vehicles
- **Maintain a mix of well-located on-street and off-street blue badge parking spaces** supported by improved shop mobility services and "hail a ride"
- **Provide dedicated space for car club vehicles** in locations accessible from perimeter roads, to support provision for car-free development in the city centre whilst ensuring that residents have access to a range of transport options

Legend

- | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | General access (all vehicles) | | Pedestrian Priority streets | | Taxi rank removed |
| | Time restricted access (all vehicles) | | Existing taxi access gate | | Taxi rank existing |
| | Taxi access | | Proposed taxi access gate | | Option for new taxi rank location (to be reviewed with trade and key stakeholders as part of future detail design) |
| | Hackney Carriage Taxi Access | | Proposed Mobility Hub | | |
| | One way street | | | | |

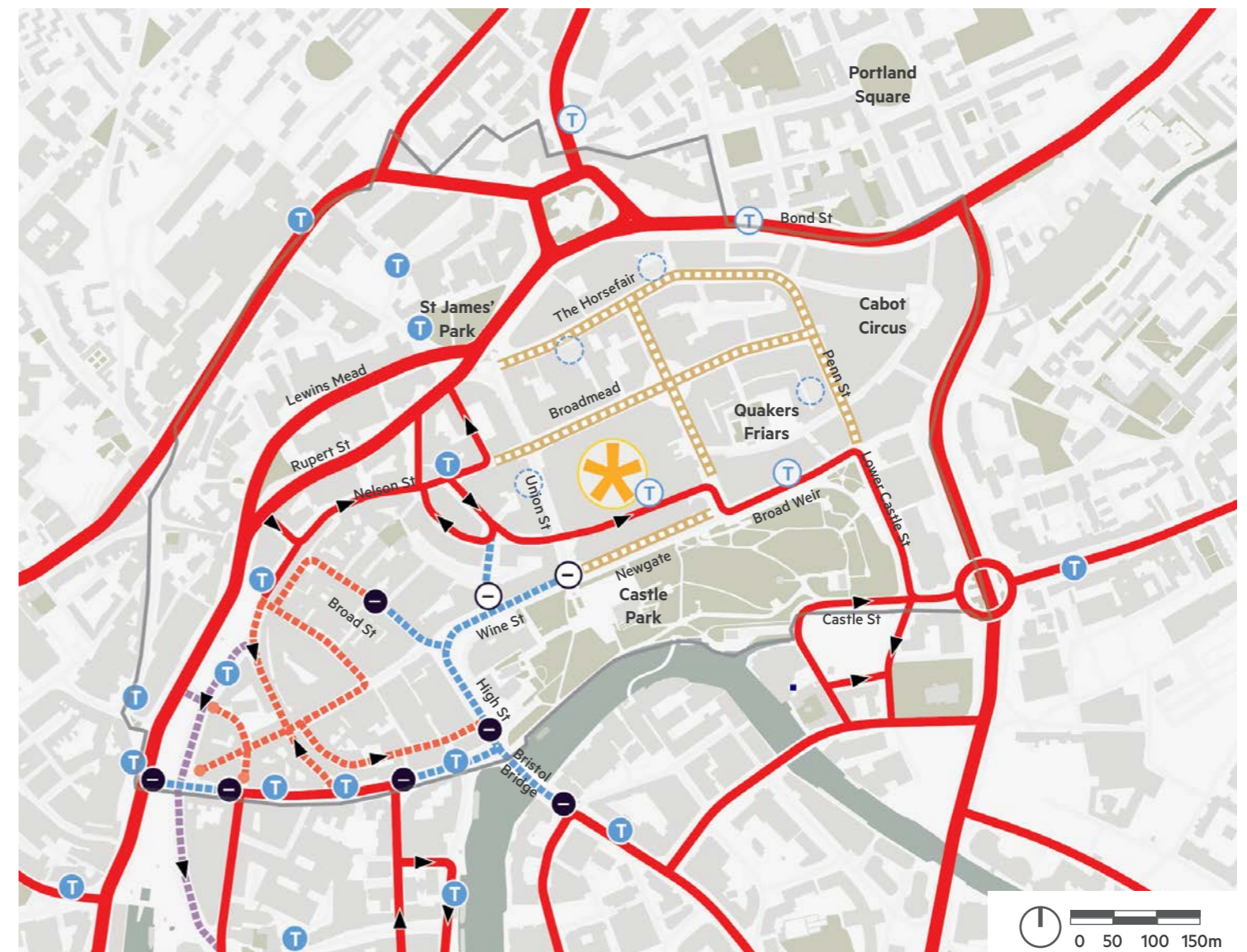


Fig. 33 Proposed taxis and smaller vehicles access

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Approach

Accessibility

Proposals have considered how accessibility can be optimised for all modes of travel into the city centre. These are included in the previous pages and brought together as a summary on this page.

The removal of cars from The Horsefair, Union Street and Penn Street will require the relocation of some blue badge parking and taxi ranks onto nearby streets, including the proposed mobility hub. Overall, the quantum of blue badge parking will be unchanged and there will be an increase in taxi rank capacity.

To further improve accessibility, the plans include new benches and rest areas integrated into the enhanced public realm, as well as more public toilets with improved signage and wayfinding.

Going forward, BCC will work closely with accessibility and equality groups, such as WECIL, to develop the detail design for transport, infrastructure and public realm projects.

In summary, the Plan proposes to:

- **Maintain a mix of well-located on-street and off-street blue badge parking spaces** supported by improved shop mobility services and “hail a ride”
- **Review options for optimally relocated and enhanced taxi ranks** (working with the trade and key stakeholders), taking account of easy and inclusive walking access from the area. Taxi rank capacity to be increased and four new locations proposed as initial options
- **Retain bus service accessibility** by continuing to route buses along perimeter highways and retaining a service connecting Nelson Street to Broad Weir and Lower Castle Street. Some bus stops will be relocated, however this will be undertaken sensitively alongside

public realm improvements to support accessibility

- **Create a high-quality mobility hub at The Galleries** to accommodate blue badge parking, taxi rank, pick-up/drop-off area, e-scooter and cycle parking services. This takes advantage of its proximity to the first phase of mass transit, the cycle network and the Broadmead area
- **Introduce new benches and seating**, integrated into the public realm and landscaping, throughout the study area – providing safe, convenient rest areas, and facilities including public toilets through the community toilet scheme
- **Promote accessible design proposals**, including recommendations on street design for disabled users and a recommendation for developers to carry out accessibility audits as part of their scheme designs

Legend

- Bus corridors
- Bristol Bus & Coach Station
- Proposed Mobility Hub
- Blue Badge Parking existing
- Option for New Blue Badge Parking
- Blue Badge Parking removed
- Community Toilet Scheme (more locations to be promoted)
- Taxi rank removed
- Taxi rank existing
- Option for new taxi rank location (to be reviewed with trade and key stakeholders as part of future detail design)

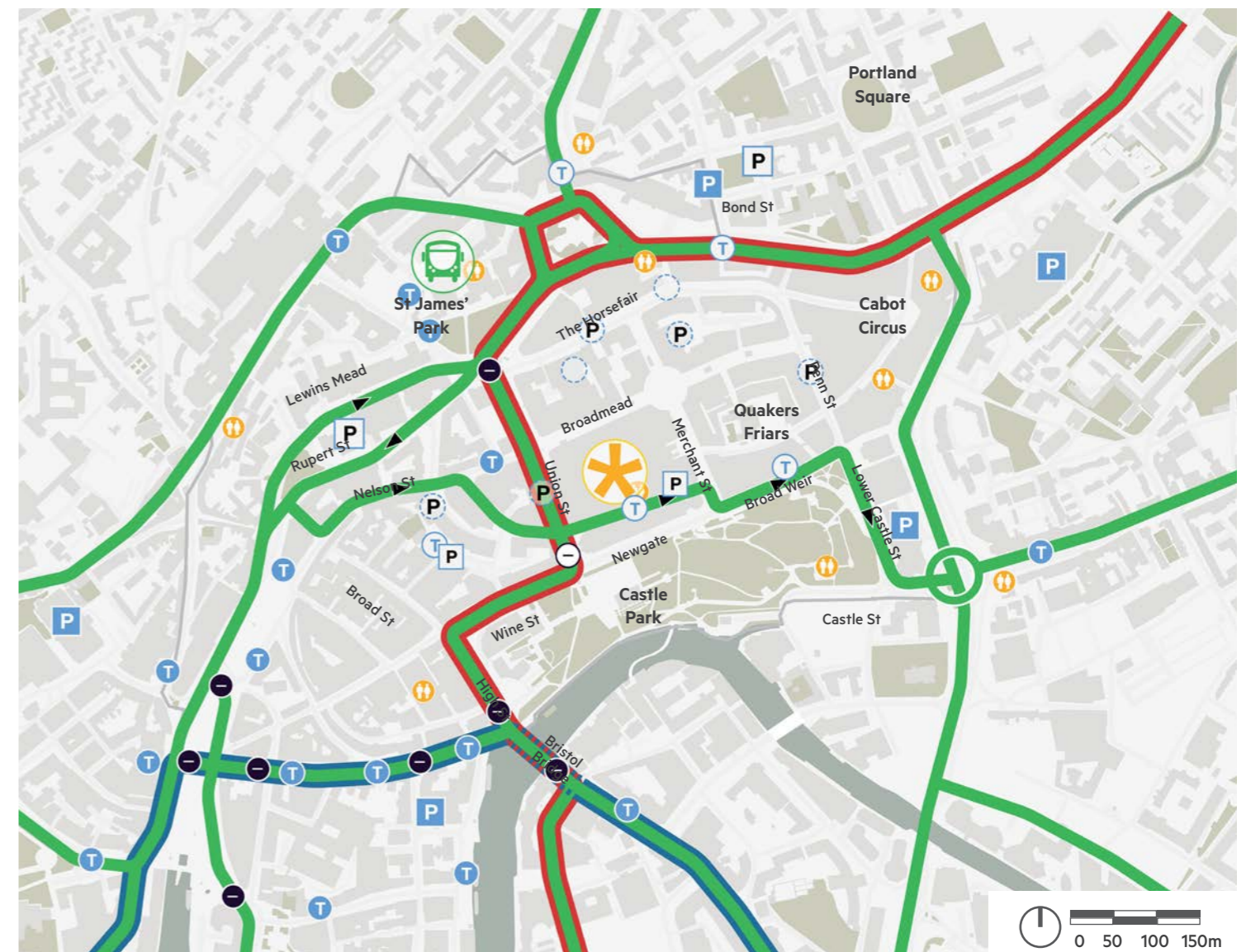


Fig. 34 Proposed bus network and accessibility

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Strategy Public Realm & Open Space

To transform the streets and public spaces of the Broadmead area, to help progress the city's **identity, inclusiveness, and sustainability ambitions**, and to help **reconnect the city** as a whole.



Page 151



Engagement Feedback

- Create safe, clean, well-maintained, accessible and inclusive open spaces
- Provide a range of activities, events and play opportunities, in particular free activities for facilities for children and families
- Integrate new open / play spaces within Broadmead to help provide non-retail attractions for everyone to enjoy
- Provide basic facilities to support open spaces, including seating, and toilets
- Provide indoor spaces for communities to use
- Create a greener city centre with more trees and plants and open spaces for people to enjoy and connect with nature
- Ensure public and open spaces are designed sustainably and are resilient to climate change

Background

Setting the Scene
















The quality of public realm and open space of a city is very important in meeting the needs of a healthy community and creating a climate resilient place. At the heart of the public realm and open space strategy for the city centre is the aim of unlocking the potential of the public realm and creating a coherent, legible and dynamic city centre which is people and family orientated, and creates a sequence of green streets and spaces to create a richer canvas for public life and for urban biodiversity. The existing public open spaces and community uses, as mapped on the adjacent diagram, form the starting point of this strategy.

However, the current experience of public realm is characterised by the following issues and challenges:

- **Inadequate public spaces to rest / dwell**
- **Undervalued and underwhelming spaces**
- **Lack of tree cover and urban greenery**
- **Lack of open space and low ecological diversity**
- **Limited evening's use of public realm; dominant use is transport and movement**
- **Lack of sense of place around Broadmead**
- **No sense of moments of historic significance**

As the city transitions from a retail focused area to a mixed use neighbourhood, there is an increased need to balance the need of visitors, with those of the local residential community. As a result, the need for open space, play provision and high quality public realm is needed more than ever.

Legend

	Civic Space		Bowling/Leisure
	Park		Place of Worship
	Garden		Bus Station
	Other Public Open Space Outside of Boundary		Hospital
	Community Destination		Sport & Fitness
	Theatre/Cinema/ Music Venue		Education and Learning
	Museum/Art Gallery		Markets
			Play

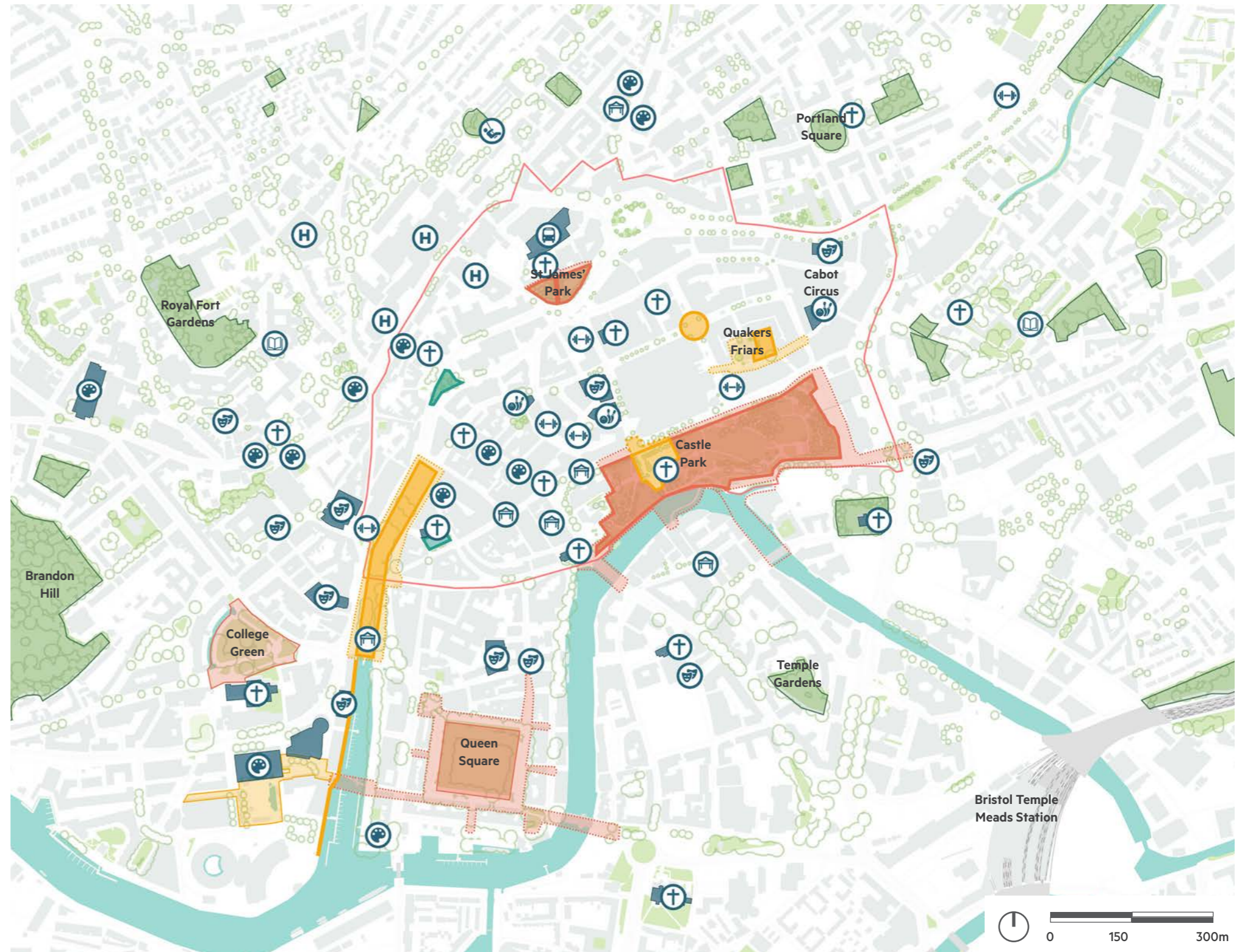


Fig. 35 Existing Public Open Space & Community Assets

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Background

Existing Public Open Spaces

Central Bristol has a history of re-claiming industrial and highways land for public open space.

From Castle Park to Queen Square, a range of public open spaces within central Bristol have been created or extended by re-claiming land from former industries and from highways.

Analysis of these reclaimed open spaces shows:

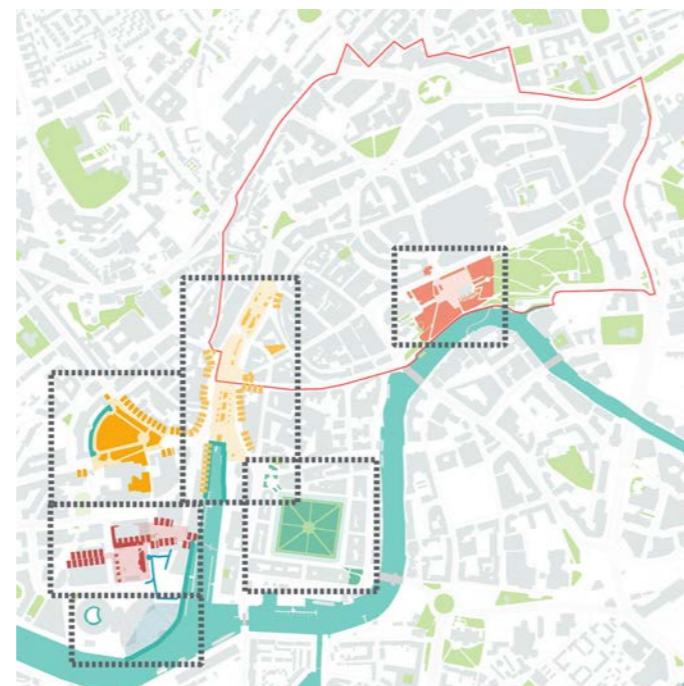
Lack of active edges, mixed uses and passive surveillance to Lloyd's Amphitheatre and Millennium Square

The Centre benefits from active edges and regular programming of events

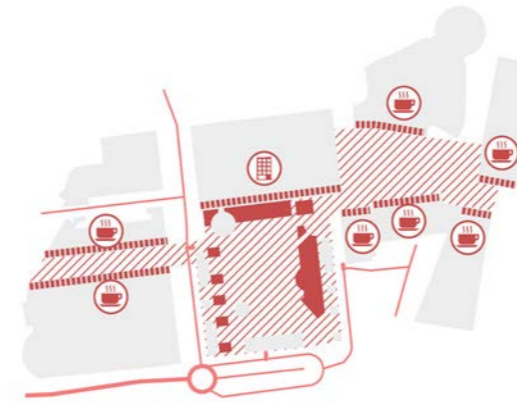
- Lack of active edges combined with poor permeability through the square north of St Peter's results in underused space
- Queen Square, as one of few public green spaces, is well used, showing the value of public open green spaces within central Bristol. Although there are few active frontages onto Queen Square, there is passive surveillance from the buildings facing onto the space. It is also located on a desire line, resulting in high footfall

The Plan proposes to create a series of new, connected public open spaces that will build on and contribute to the existing network of public spaces. The newly created open spaces within the study area should take into consideration analysis of the existing spaces, applying the following principles:

- Have active edges, surveillance and frontage from buildings,
- Be on desire lines to other places to increase footfall,
- Be complemented by community and cultural uses



Millennium Square



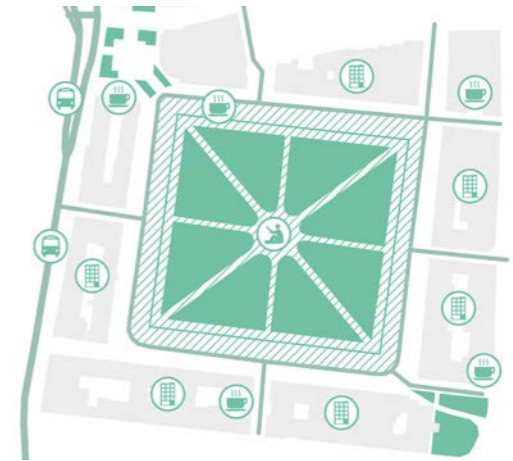
Castle Park- St. Peter's



The Centre



Queen Square



Lloyd's Amphitheatre



College Green



Objectives

Heritage Assets

The city centre lies at the heart of a number of diverse and distinct neighbourhoods with different characters and mix of uses. These character areas are distinguished by a combination of their architectural heritage, street grain, land use mix and community and the treatment of the urban realm. Some key heritage features are noted in the adjacent plan, including Listed and Locally Listed buildings.

The Old City has special historic qualities and is a highly successful area for culture, markets and commercial activity. As such, this study does not promote any transformative changes to the Old City.

Areas such as Broadmead, Castle Park and Lewins Mead, their rich heritage is less prominent and their character is less distinct. In these areas, opportunities exist to reveal and amplify their story of place as part of more transformative evolution.

Study Area Objectives

- All development proposals should be **sensitively designed to enhance the rich and varied heritage assets** in the study area. Careful consideration should be given to the impact of development on neighbouring heritage assets. In addition, the wider collection of the designated heritage features should be considered in terms of setting and views
- **Enhance public realm setting by improving existing weak frontages** as shown in the adjacent diagram. The weak frontages should be transformed from inactive façades to provide entrances and active uses at ground floor level, therefore activating the streetscape
- **Enhance existing historic and cultural assets** by improving the wayfinding and public realm setting to these assets

Legend

- Listed Building
- Locally Listed Building
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Area
- Other undesignated Castle Park structures
- Key active frontages (Broadmead area only)
- Existing Weak frontages to be improved (Broadmead area only)

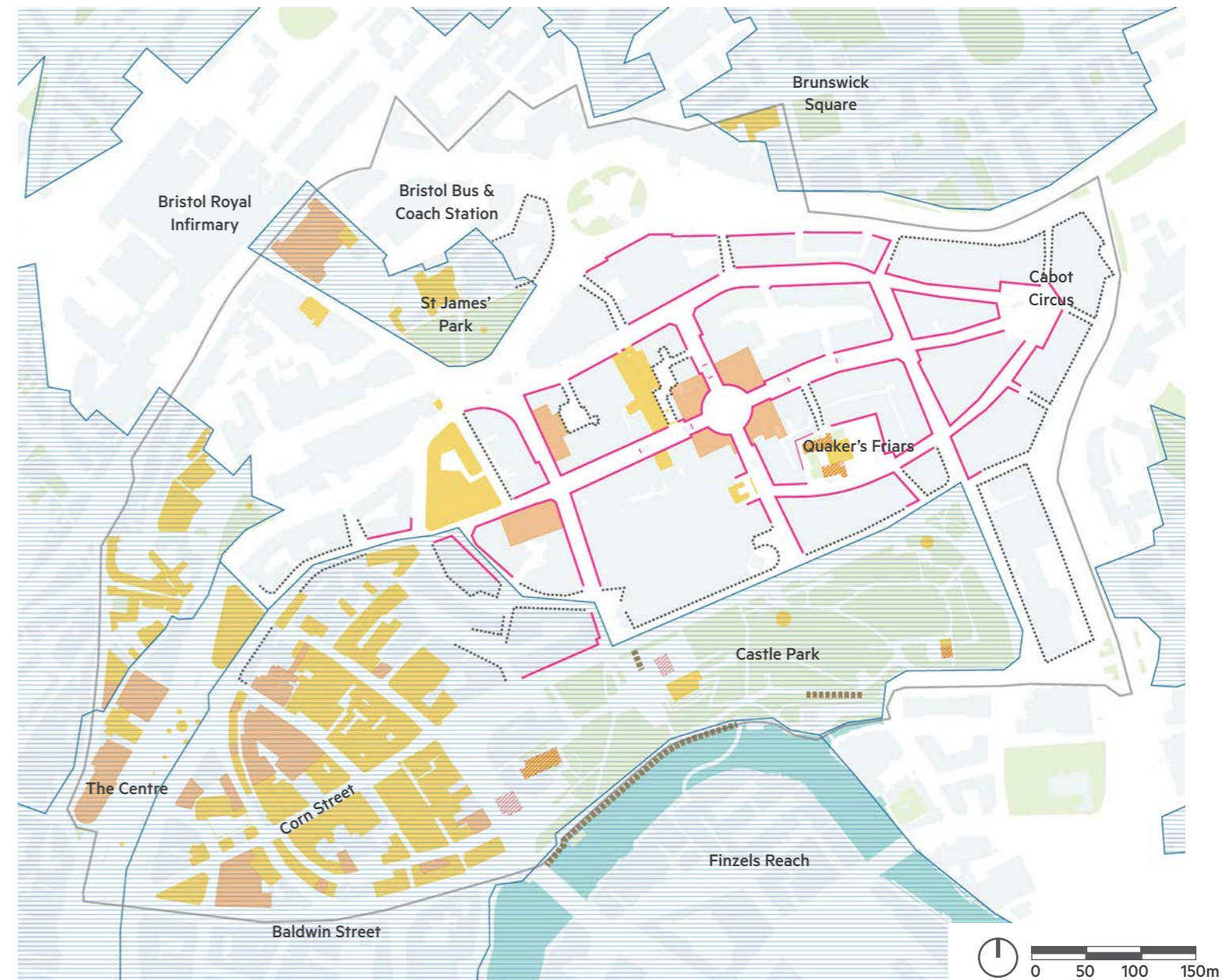


Fig. 36 Heritage Assets

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Objectives

Old City

The Old City retains a very high concentration of historic buildings. It is the historic core of the city. The urban structure dates back to the very origins of Bristol's original settlement, with surviving routes of intra-mural lanes that likely pre-date the Norman Conquest.

The area includes:

- St Nicks Market, elements of which date back to 1743
- Surviving historic former bank buildings, Guildhall and other important historic fabric

Page 155 Last surviving medieval gate at St John's on Broad Street

Several historic churches including the currently closed All Saints

St John's Churchyard - recent conservation work will open this site as an important green space and pedestrian route within the Old City

The following objectives are proposed in the Old City:

- **Deliver significant public realm improvements following permanent pedestrianisation of the Old City.** To include high quality shared surface public realm, provision of outdoor spillout space for businesses and additional street tree planting where appropriate and where underground constraints allow
- **Enhance the attractiveness of the area for visitors** through better waste management initiatives and public realm improvements
- **Improve the legibility and quality of the public realm** giving pedestrians confidence to explore the narrow lanes and alleys as well as the main streets as set out in the Old City Vision
- **Ensure sensitive reuse, repair and management of historic buildings** to maintain the visual quality of the townscape
- **Continue to improve St Nicholas Markets and accommodate the extended street markets as a key attraction** as set out in the Old City Vision to include positive, complementary use of the upper floors of the Exchange
- **Introduce planting in appropriate locations** to enhance streetscape experience, micro climate and green infrastructure connections



Broad Street - Public Realm improvements are needed to unlock the full benefits of the pedestrianisation of the Old City



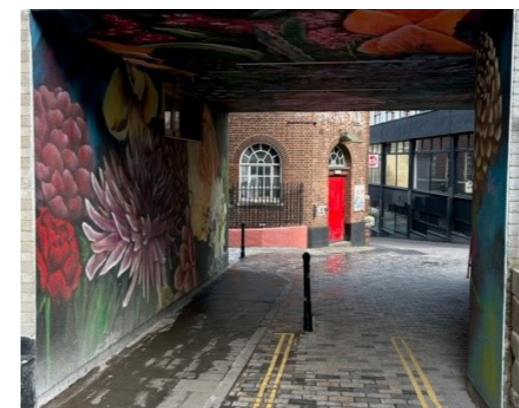
Positive impact of landmark tree punctuating and enhancing the street scene



Example of existing lanes and alleys in the Old City



Example of public realm enhancement to existing lanes and alleys



Example of public realm enhancement to existing lanes, alleys and courtyards as part of recent development



Objectives

Quality of the Streetscape

By virtue of their size, massing and widespread visibility, tall buildings can have a significant impact on existing qualities of the city centre that people value, including place, heritage assets and the quality and useability of streets and open places. An important part of the identity of the city is the inter-relationship of eye-level views to landmarks, parks, heritage assets, and views along street corridors and waterways which positively contribute to the character of the area. Fig. 37 identifies a range of these important public spaces, landmarks, green spaces and heritage assets and a range of views and vistas to them. A tall building strategy and design code will be undertaken to support this Plan. Development of tall buildings will require a detailed assessment of their potential townscape and visual impact as well as any supplementary local, strategic and long distance views.

The human experience of new development and tall buildings is typically at street level with views and experience, channelled along existing streets and through city spaces or along the waterfront. The street level experience of taller building proposals must be fully considered in terms of:

- Impact on the microclimate and quality of the public realm
- Integration of the building with the public realm
- Active frontages and a contribution to the life of the city centre

Several areas are identified where existing building frontages, heritage assets and green infrastructure assets make a positive contribution to the public realm experience. These should be taken account of as individual sites and projects come forward. They include:

1. Prominent frontages along Clare St and Corn St
2. Prominent tree line at The Centre / Colston Avenue

3. Cluster of prominent frontages along High Street, including prominent building landmarks St Mary le Port, St Nicolas Church, and Christ Church
4. Cluster of prominent frontages including the Employment Exchange and The Island
5. St James' Park prominent green space and cluster of prominent building frontages around St James' Park and The Haymarket
6. Castle Park - prominent green space
7. Cluster of prominent frontages, including The Arcade and John Wesley's New Room
8. Cluster of distinctive building frontages of finer grain along Broadmead, including The Arcade, John Wesley's New Room and The Greyhound Hotel
9. Prominent frontages at the Broadmead Podium
10. Merchant Taylors' Almshouses prominent building landmark
11. The Former Quaker Meeting House, The Friary Building prominent building landmark

Legend

- Prominent park edge or tree line offering important positive impact on views
- Prominent green space offering important positive impact on views
- Prominent building landmark within City Centre and Broadmead contributing to city identity and wayfinding
- Street view to prominent building landmark
- Street view to prominent green space
- Wide open views to green space
- Long distance view to building landmark
- New view created through DDP proposals
- Listed Buildings
- Area with a cluster of prominent building frontages that make positive contribution to the character of the public realm
- Area where park edge or tree line makes positive contribution to the character of the public realm

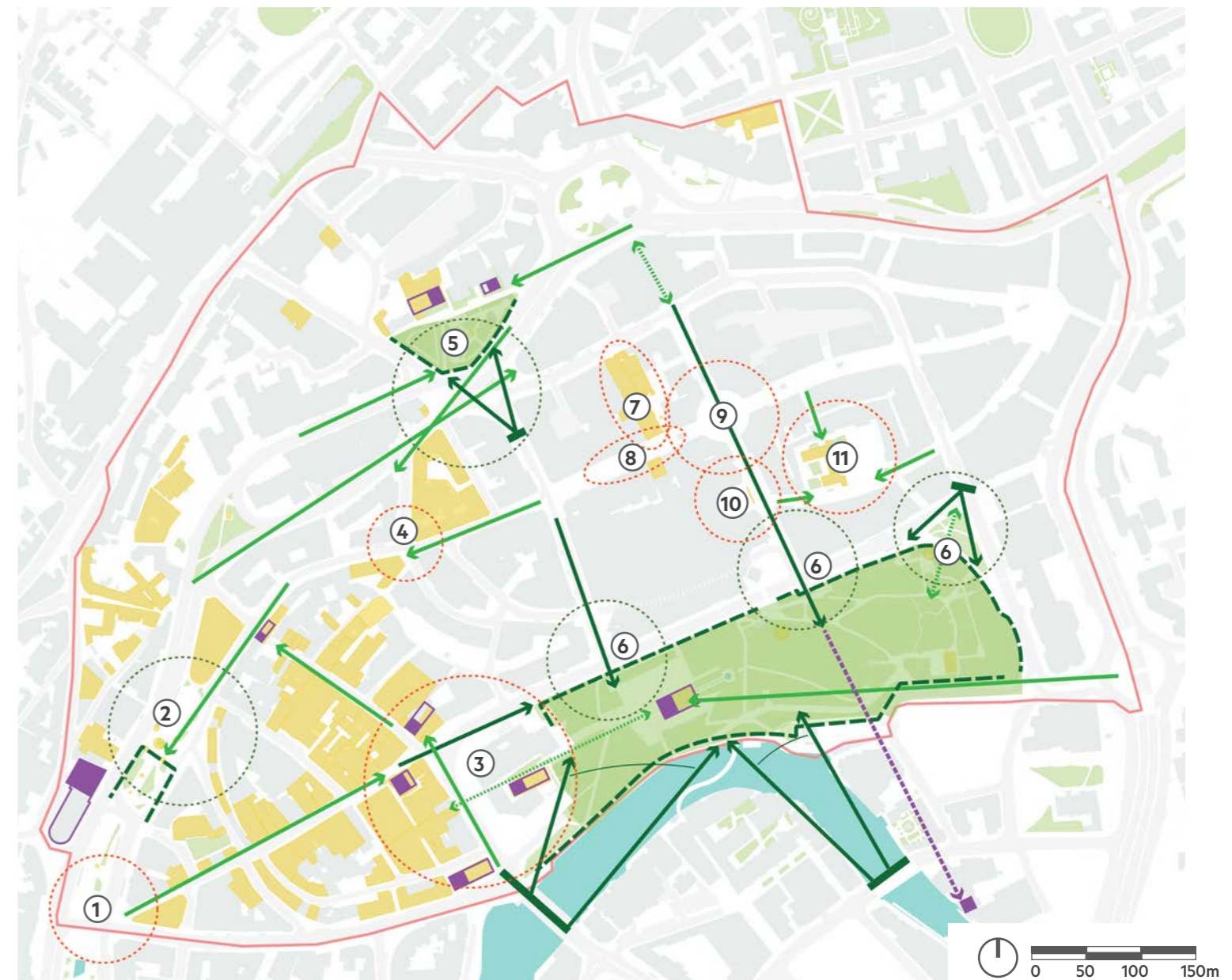


Fig. 37 City Centre view and townscape analysis

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Objectives

To Deliver Transformation

- **Create people focused public spaces which are safe, attractive and inclusive for pedestrians and cyclists.** Reduce the severance caused by road infrastructure and increase the permeability of the urban grain. This will encourage north-south and east- west pedestrian and active travel to and across the city centre. Ensure the city centre is safe and easy to move through for all users regardless of age or ability
- **Establish a hierarchy of streets and spaces with distinctive character, high quality materials and functions, including a new network of lanes and courtyards.** As well as enhancing the network of narrow streets and lanes for pedestrian users within the Old City such as Corn Street, Small Street and Broad Street, to reinforce the artisan character of the area and also improve entry points to these historic areas
- **Provide outdoor spaces which serve local communities and the wider city, including places for children’s play.** As the city centre uses diversify and population density increases the public realm and open spaces must be designed to be multifunctional and support community health and wellbeing
- **Create distinctive and dynamic public spaces which provide a canvas for vibrant public life through the day and night.** Broadmead is currently not activated during the evening and night time. The public realm design needs to work in parallel with the use strategy to create welcoming and safe city routes and destinations
- **Establish a stewardship and maintenance strategy for the existing and newly created public open spaces within the study area.** This strategy should seek to identify and establish funding and revenue streams to ensure a sustainable approach to the long term management and maintenance of the public realm

“Good quality vibrant outdoor spaces with facilities to attract everyone are really important as well as providing space for wildlife”

Spring 2022 online survey and interactive map



Fig. 38 Reference image of vibrant city centre public open space

Objectives

Designing for Safety and Diversity in Bristol's Public Spaces

The experience, needs and safety of women, girls and gender diverse people needs to be an integral part of the future design and planning of central Bristol.

Safety is a recurring theme in engagement with citizens, but especially women, girls, gender diverse people and other people with protected characteristics. There is currently an under-provision of basic facilities that makes Broadmead, Castle Park and central Bristol's streets and public spaces are not truly inclusive and accessible for all people. Examples of design considerations are;

- Adequate lighting
- Play spaces
- Sheltered rest spots
- Clear sight lines
- Activity along park edges and gateways

Where safety can be 'designed in' to physical spaces, it has been embedded in our approach to the public realm and other strategies in this Development Plan. However, this would also benefit from non-physical initiatives and activities which the council can lead, some of which are explored in Chapter 4 Making it Happen.

We have consulted with Make Space for Girls at this stage and further engagement should continue through the next design stages with Make Space for Girls and other groups and organisations to ensure public open space are designed in an equitable way with consideration for women, girls and gender diverse people.

“Children are a kind of indicator species, if we can build a successful city for children, we will have a successful city for everyone.”

Enrique Peñalosa, Former Mayor of Bogotá



Fig. 39 Precedent image of musical light swings in Montreal

Approach













Street Typology

This plan proposes to create a clear hierarchy of street typologies throughout the study area. Key moves include:

- Establish Nelson Street - Broadmead - Cabot Circus axis as primary pedestrian focus east-west link through the study area, re-linking Broadmead and Cabot Circus to The Centre
 - Establish Merchant Street and Penn Street as primary, pedestrian focussed north-south links, enhancing connections. Supported by new Super Crossings across Bond Street, this will establish stronger links from Portland and Brunswick Square to Castle Park and towards Redcliffe
- Primary pedestrian priority routes and thoroughfares are complemented by a network of passageways, mews and alleyways. These connections will create a greater diversity of streets and open spaces compared to the current offer and will also enhance permeability through the study area
- A clearer hierarchy of spaces is established, with Primary Public spaces that function as gateways into the study area, supplemented by secondary nodes

Page 159

Legend

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Pedestrian Priority Street/Route Primary |  Enhanced pedestrian route with less vehicular traffic |
|  Pedestrian Priority Street/Route Secondary |  Primary Public Space - Gateway Node |
|  Passageway/ Mews/ Alleyway |  Secondary Public Space - Gateway Node |
|  A Road |  Key Node - Active Edges |
|  Primary Thoroughfare |  Super Crossing |
|  Primary pedestrian route with first phase mass transit | |
|  Secondary pedestrian route with first phase mass transit | |

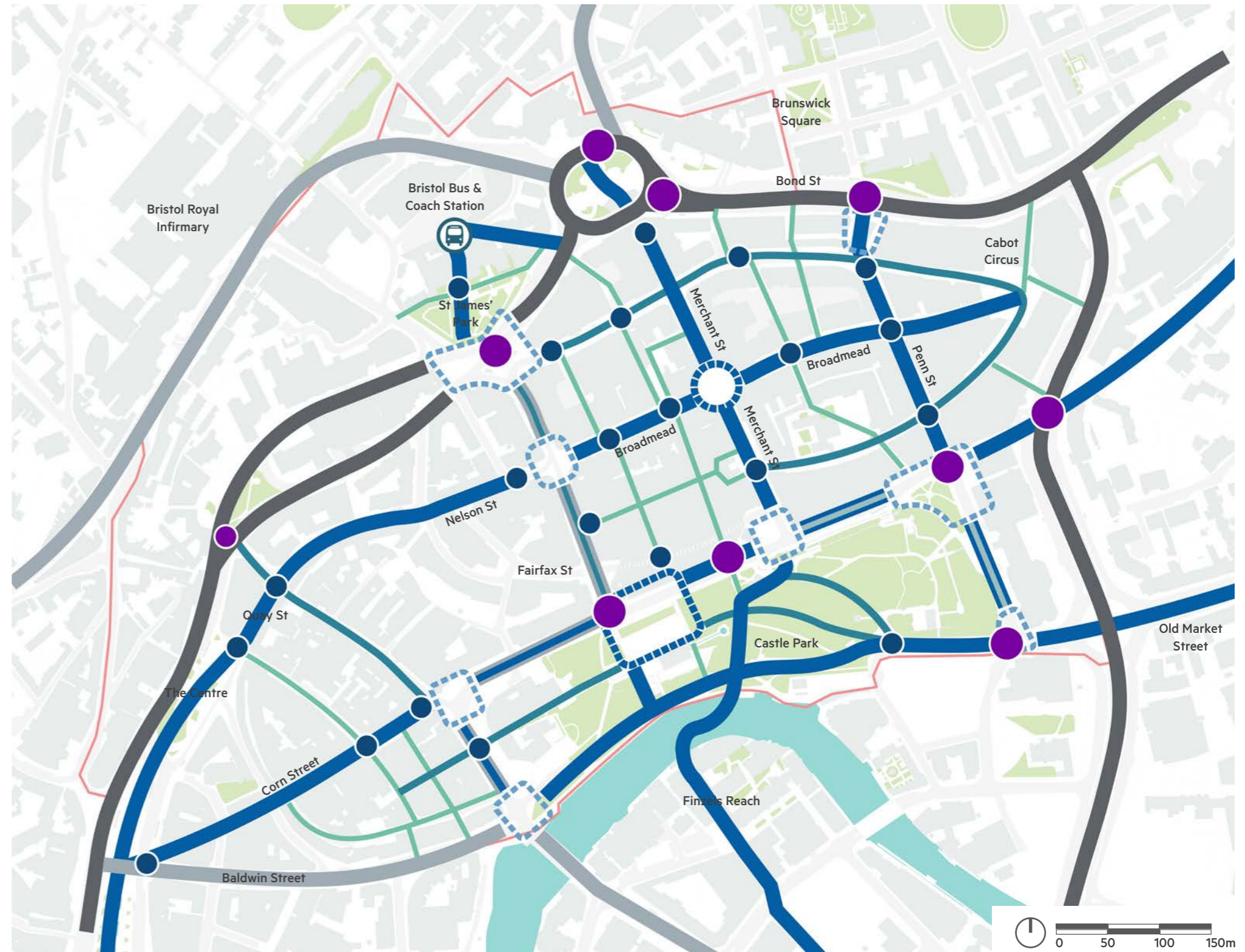


Fig. 40 Street Hierarchy



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Approach

Height & Microclimate

The scale and form of new development should be appropriate to the character and context of the city centre. Building heights should complement the experience at street level and have an integrated relationship with the public realm, as outlined in Chapter 5.

Key considerations for new development include:

- Responding to prevailing building heights in locations with higher sensitivity, including close to heritage assets, and where buildings frame existing smaller-scale streets and public spaces
- Supporting amplified building height in less sensitive areas, where buildings are stepped-back from the street, and where buildings frame larger-scale streets and public spaces
- Potential for contextual taller buildings where these contribute positively to the character of the wider built form and views (for example, creating new landmarks at key gateways) and do not impact negatively on their immediate surroundings

Development should consider the opportunities to respond to existing positive street grain and patterns of urban blocks and frontage. This could include the potential to retain existing building façades where these contribute positively to local character.

In the right location and with the right design, the city centre has potential for some new tall buildings to be a positive feature. To achieve these benefits, high quality design is imperative.

Any new tall buildings will be subject to the criteria set out in the Urban Living SPD, including:

- Visual quality – location, views and design excellence
- Functional quality – safety, servicing and impacts on the surrounding area
- Environmental quality – healthy environment, sustainable design and a neighbourly approach

Impact of buildings on the microclimate of public space

The microclimate is an essential consideration in creating successful public open spaces for the city centre. Factors such as wind, temperature, sunlight, air quality and noise all have an influence on the quality of outdoor comfort and public spaces. Good wind and microclimate conditions are necessary for creating outstanding public spaces. Adverse wind effects and overshadowing can reduce

the quality and usability of outdoor areas. The Keep Bristol Cool mapping tool has identified the Broadmead area as being ‘High risk for Bristol’ for heat vulnerability. This risk considers factors such as age, deprivation, indoor and outdoor exposure. Combined with the adverse effect buildings of larger scale can have on the microclimate due to urban heat island effect, this emphasises the importance of mitigating heat effects in this area.

Building height can have a significant impact on microclimate in terms of heating and cooling, overshadowing and wind tunnelling. Fig. 42 highlights open spaces in which particular consideration should be given in maintaining or enhancing current levels of daylight to create a suitable microclimate and ensuring thermal comfort for people. In addition, improving tree canopy cover presents a great opportunity for improved microclimate in streets and spaces. This is explored in more detail in the Green Infrastructure strategy.

Fig. 41 sets out where prevailing building heights should be maintained to ensure they have minimal impact on the useability of the associated streets and public realm. Amplified heights are encouraged where they are set back from the street edge or on the north side of key open spaces (as set out in Fig. 42). Appropriate building scale and form must also have consideration for heritage, streetscape, urban design and views. Design of buildings, including scale, will be considered on a site by site basis as part of the planning process.

A tall building strategy and design code will be undertaken to support this Development Plan and provide more guidance and definition on the delivery of tall buildings within the study area. Developers are required to address wind and microclimate matters at an early stage in design and to quantify the wind and microclimate conditions with best practice studies to help ensure good pedestrian and resident comfort conditions in and around proposed development sites.

Legend

- Area of prevailing heights
- Area of amplified heights - Potential for contextual tall buildings to be determined through tall building strategy
- Sensitive / protected sites
- No proposed development

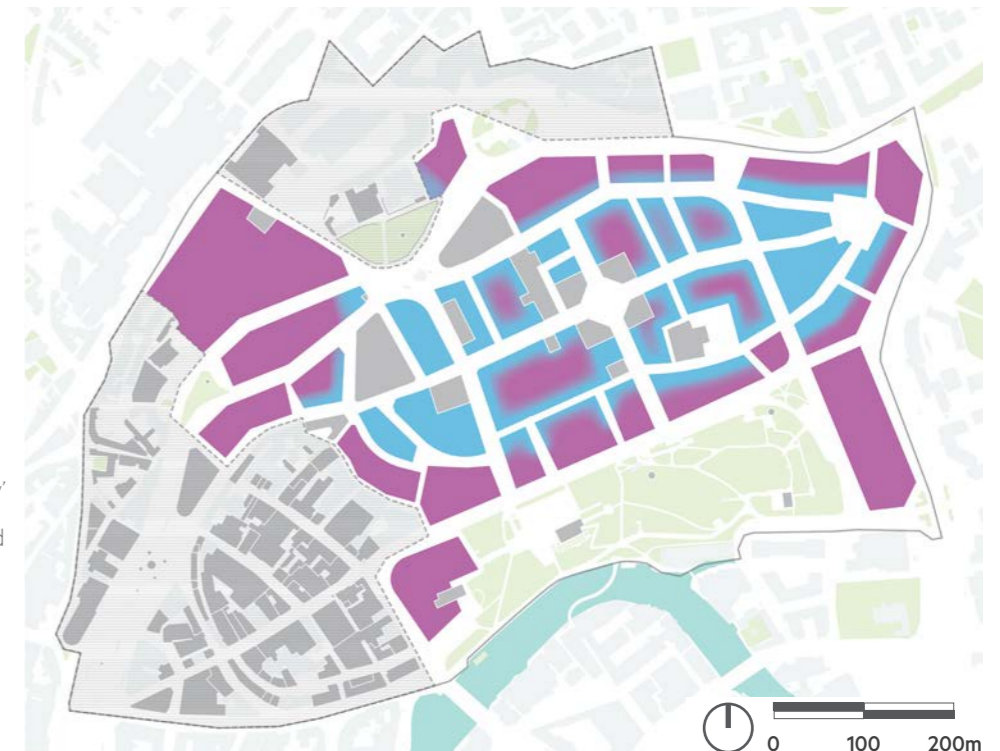


Fig. 41 Potential building scale parameters

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Legend

- South facing edges
- Key open spaces - current daylight levels to be maintained or enhanced.
- Key new public open space - microclimate and daylight levels to be considered to create comfortable environment
- South facing slopes in Castle Park - current daylight levels to be maintained or enhanced.

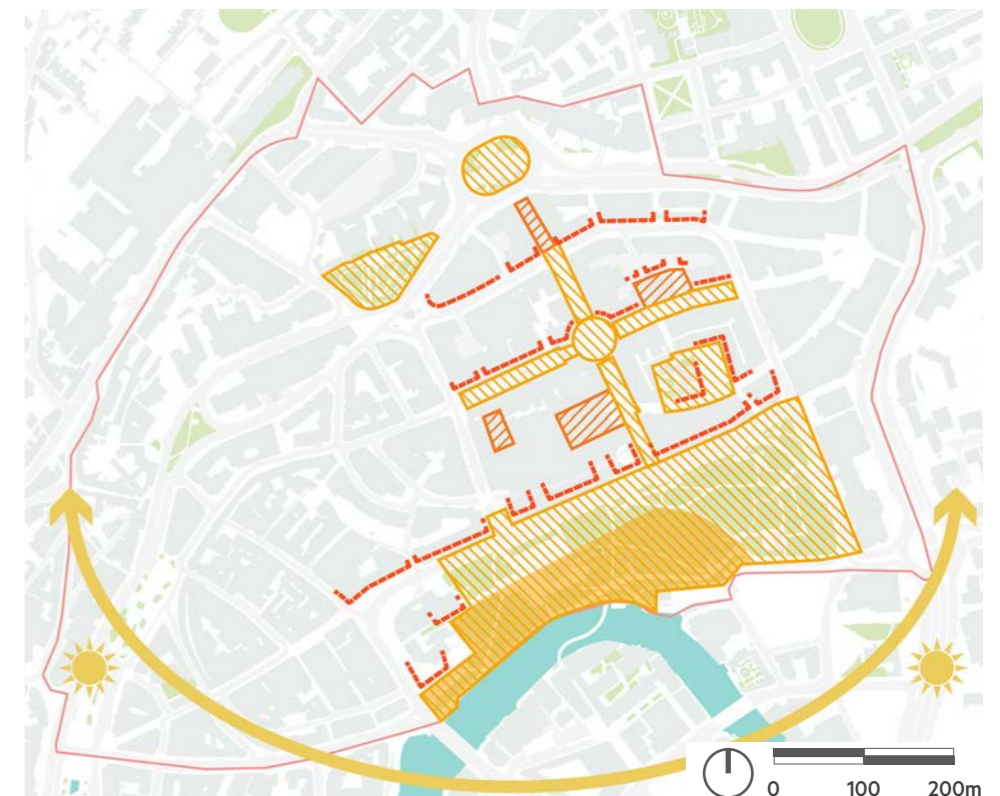


Fig. 42 Microclimate

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Approach

Study Area Interventions

The following interventions are proposed to deliver an enhanced public realm throughout the study area;

- **Super Crossings for pedestrian and active travel crossings** are installed across Bond Street, Haymarket and Temple Way to unlock the north and east of the city to have access to the City Centre, Broadmead, Castle Park, and the waterfront and beyond. These Super Crossings will be new or significantly improved high quality and wide crossings that prioritise pedestrians and cyclists
- **Connect the existing and new public spaces throughout Broadmead** with improved/retrofitted climate adapted streetscape enhancements
- **Enhancing a network of finer street grain in Broadmead** of arcades, lanes and courts to create more diversity of public space, reinforce the artisan character and more north-south permeability through the city centre
Increased residential population will put increased stress on the existing open spaces. **The on plot open space provision provided by new developments must work together with the public realm, pedestrian movement and connections and existing open spaces** to provide the appropriate balance and mix of open space typologies for new communities
- **Increase and improve the gateways of Castle Park** to enhance their visual and physical connectivity to the city centre and promote accessibility and inclusivity
- **Activate dead ground floor frontages with new uses** to activate the public realm
- **Activate the public realm and key city spaces** with new ground floor use mixes such as cafés with outdoor seating, community uses and evening uses to create 24hour streets offering diversity of use beyond traditional business hours
- **Promote night-time ambience of the city**, its buildings, interiors, public art and landscape / waterfront setting
- **Increase the opportunities for play across the city centre** in both dedicated play areas within Castle Park and a playable public realm
- **Create a new public open space at Callowhill Court** to increase the open space area available for existing and new communities
- **Creation of an enhanced public space** with better pedestrian and cycle connections that will be a part of the improved St. James Barton
- **Celebrate the history and heritage of the city centre.** High quality public realm is used to create an enhanced setting for heritage buildings. The layers of history are brought to life through an interpretation trail that incorporates art and lighting
- **Provide opportunities for community growing spaces.** These will be at both the ground level and roof tops
- **Enhance the public realm within the study area by reducing visual clutter from street furniture**

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Refer to Chapter 5 for specific streetscape initiatives for Broadmead Placemaking Plan

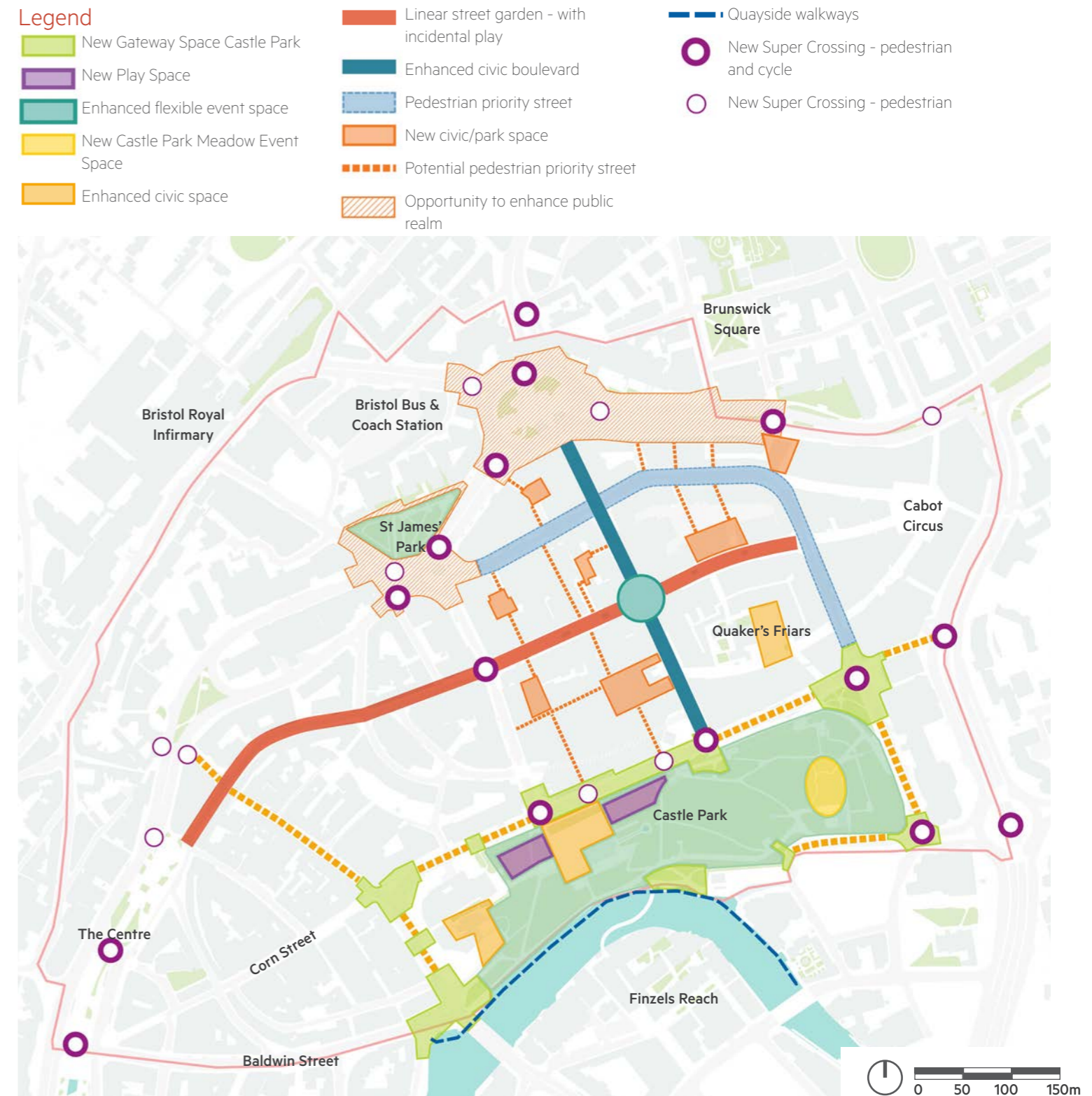


Fig. 43 Public Realm Interventions

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Approach

Open Space and Public Realm Quantum

The study area contains a number of open spaces and parks, including Castle Park, a key public open space for the wider city. Despite this, there is an existing deficit of public open space in the study area. Combined with the expected increase in residential population, there is a strong need to create new, high quality public and private open spaces and enhance existing public realm to deliver high quality, open space with enhanced amenity value and urban greening.

The study area has several opportunities to provide additional public open space to support the projected increase in population. This includes:

- Servicing courtyard in Broadmead are currently underutilised. The transport strategies will support transformation of these spaces from servicing courtyards into high quality public open spaces of varied scale and character
- Redevelopment of retail blocks into mixed use developments should contribute towards provision of new, high quality public open spaces for future communities
- Public realm enhancement of key streets and public spaces to transform these into formal public open spaces. To encourage dwelling, community use of spaces and encourage incidental play
- Provide enhanced connections to public open spaces in the vicinity, including enhanced connections to Brunswick and Portland Square by providing super crossing along Bond Street

Target

- Existing public open spaces must be protected and retained - development must not take place on existing green space
- Increase public open space provision through creation of new public open spaces and significant enhancement of amenity value in existing open spaces:
 - Increase in open space by 40% by creation of enhanced & new open spaces with significant increase in amenity value of existing underutilised spaces
 - 15% of existing public open spaces enhanced by significant increase in amenity value in existing public open spaces (excludes Castle Park)
 - Improvements to Castle Park - Refer to Castle Park Masterplan in Part B
- Create playful spaces and incidental play spaces throughout public open spaces. Specifically, playable space should be provided along the Linear Garden Street (Broadmead to Nelson Street corridor) to ensure suitable playable space is within 100m of dwellings
- Creation of two dedicated play spaces in Castle Park catering to range of ages and abilities. One play space to be equipped and one to be natural play garden.
- Play spaces to be complemented with outdoor fitness facilities (e.g. outdoor fitness equipment, running routes)
- Due to the significant deficit of open space in the city centre, individual developments have an important responsibility to contribute to the open space quantum:
 - All development must provide public and communal open space.
 - All residential developments must also provide private open space for every home in the form of balconies and terraces

40%

Increase in open space by creation of enhanced & new open spaces with significant increase in amenity value of existing underutilised spaces

15%

Of existing public open space to be retrofitted with significantly improved amenity value

2

New dedicated play spaces in Castle Park catering to a range of ages and abilities

All

new and retrofitted public realm to include playable public realm



Fig. 44 Open Space Provision

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Legend

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| Existing Open Space** (6.8 ha) | Existing Enhanced Open Space (0.9 ha) | Proposed Open Space (3.0 ha) | Total open Space in Study Area approx 9.8 ha | Open Space outside Study Area - not counted towards open space | Incidental play - shown indicatively |
| | | | | | Play area - Play Garden |
| | | | | | Play area - Equipped Play |

** Including Castle Park - Refer to Castle Park Masterplan in Part B for proposals

Strategy Green Infrastructure and Nature

To establish central Bristol as a **connected place of green infrastructure** with landscape streets, urban nature and improved links with Castle Park; St James' Park and the Floating Harbour.



Engagement Feedback

- Create a city centre which makes space for nature through more green and open spaces
- Manage existing green spaces better
- Enhance Castle Park as the city centre's main green open space
- Create a network of connected green spaces
- Make the most of the waterfront location
- Introduce more trees and wildflowers to encourage biodiversity in open spaces and within streets, but also on rooftops and walls
- Include community gardens and projects to help residents engage with nature
- Ensure green spaces and planting are resilient to climate change

Background

Setting the Scene

Bristol is a city of landscape and water. A major contributor to Bristol's liveability is its waterfront setting, undulating topography, range of open spaces and landscape vistas. Bristol has a long history of being a pioneering green city and hub of environmental activity and innovation. The city has been at the forefront of wildlife management and academia for many years, while also being the home of the globally renowned BBC Wildlife programming.

However, the city centre and the study area, is an area of Bristol deprived of good quality open space and urban realm, urban greenery and diverse wildlife connections, and the fast-changing development context and the proposed increase in residential population is and will increase pressure on the existing landscape assets and in particular Castle Park and St James' Park.

As an increasing number of regional and city policies and strategies advocate for a greater appreciation of natural capital, landscape value and nature based climate solutions. These policies and strategies recognise the importance and potential of the underlying natural system as a way to shape the future growth and character of the city centre.

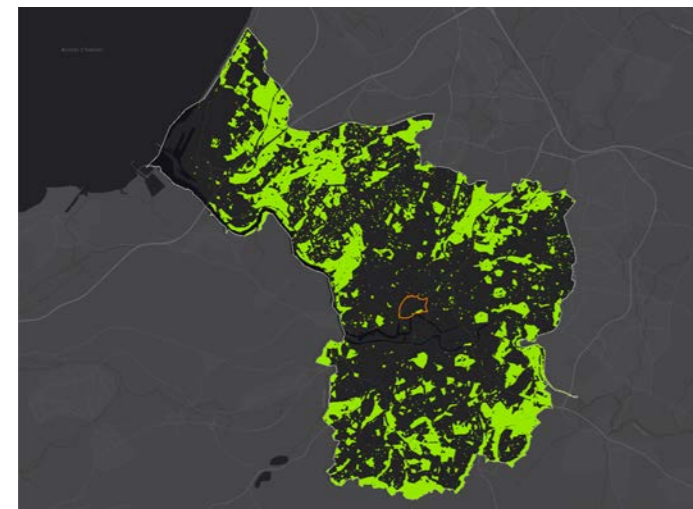


Fig. 45 Amount of green space across Bristol - 29% - as mapped by Esri UK

Only **10%** Tree canopy cover in Central Ward today vs 18% in Bristol¹

Up to **4x** as many summer days will have temperatures of >30C by 2061-2079²

10% Of study area is public open space/green space vs 29% in Bristol

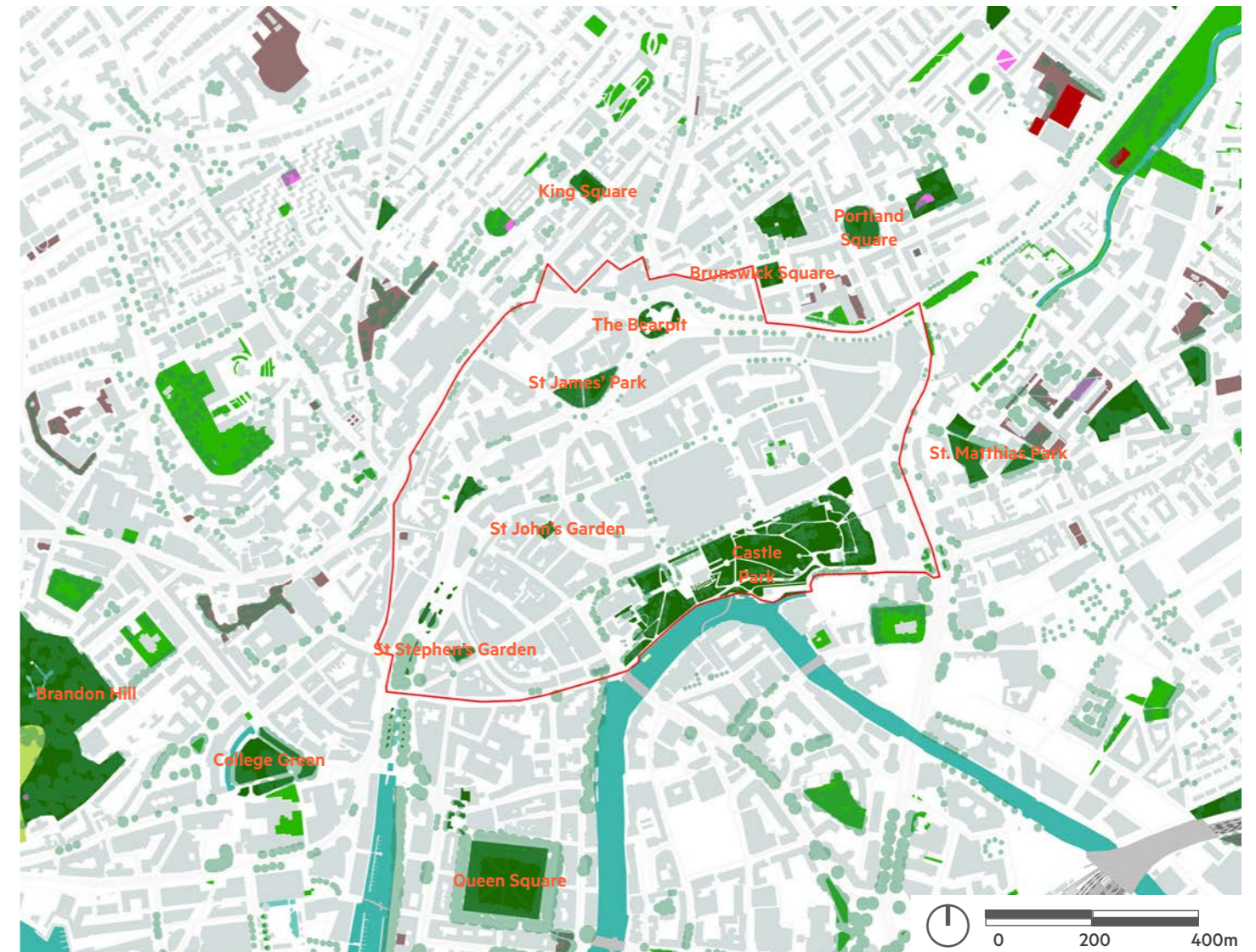


Fig. 46 Existing trees and green open space in Central Bristol

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Legend

- DDP boundary
- Informal green space
- Natural green space
- Formal green space
- Active sports
- Children play space
- No right of public access
- Water
- Trees

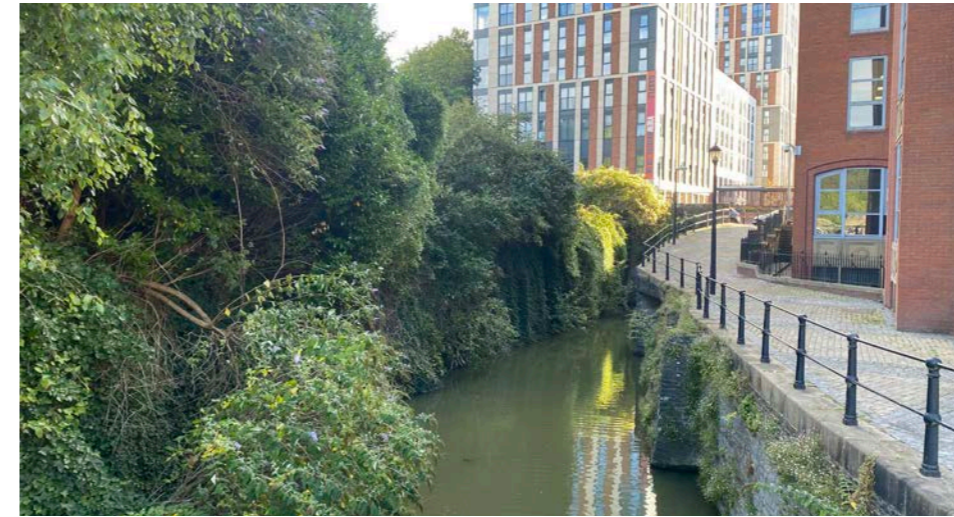
1. <https://forestry.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d8c253ab17e1412586d9774d1a09fa07>
2. <https://bcc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/portfolio/index.html?appid=986e3531099f48d393052fab91ceff51>

Background

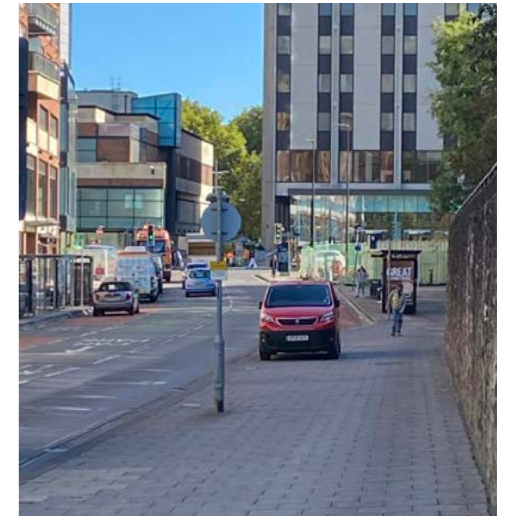
Site Photos

This page shows site photographs of the study area, highlighting opportunities and constraints for the Green Infrastructure and Nature strategy of the Plan. Although the site area contains assets such as Castle Park and St James' Park, there is an opportunity to further green infrastructure for benefit of people, nature and the environment.

Other streets and open spaces, such as The Horsefair, Newgate and St James Barton currently lack urban greening, creating an opportunity for green infrastructure interventions to create a more inviting public realm.



Floating Harbour looking towards Castle Park View - Planted banks provide habitat and provide green edge to Harbourside, but provide limited ecosystem services.



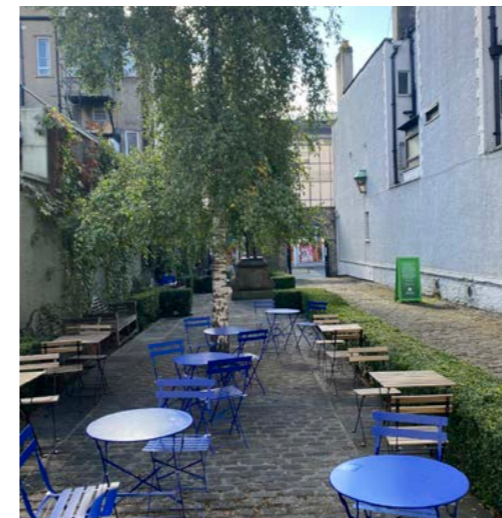
Newgate - Dominated by highway & hard surfaces. Potential for improved link to Castle Park



Bond Street - Vegetation provides limited ecosystem services and adds limited value for people



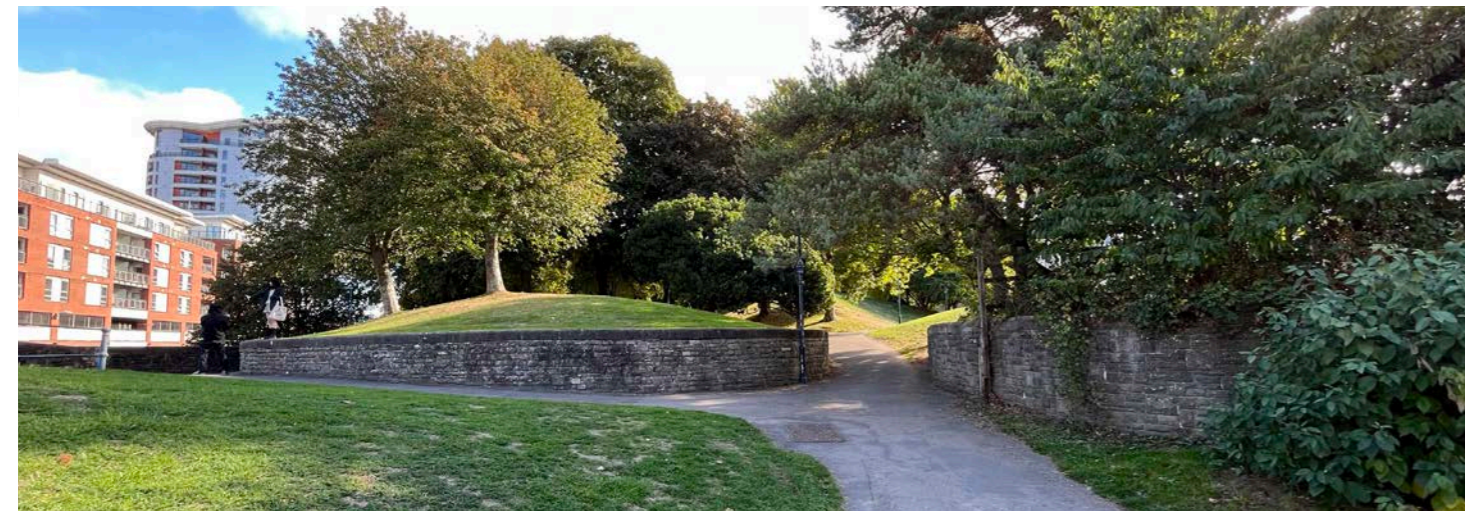
St James' Park - Dense tree canopy limits visibility between park and surrounding areas, hindering passive surveillance



Courtyard to John Wesley's New Room - green respite within Broadmead Retail Area



The Horsefair - dominated by highways infrastructure. Limited space for pedestrians. Opportunity to introduce significant greening and create people focussed public realm



Castle Park - Dense tree canopies provide habitat & ecosystem services but contribute to issues of anti-social behaviour due to lack of visibility into and across the park. Opportunity to manage & diversify the existing tree canopy, combined with more ecological valuable understory planting in strategic locations.



St James Barton - New tree planting but ground cover of limited ecological value. Limited opportunity for access and interaction with vegetation



Objectives

To Deliver Transformation

- **Implementation of high-quality green and blue infrastructure** to establish Bristol city centre as a healthy and sustainable place to live, shop and a destination to visit. It is also key to affirm and grow its identity as 'Green' city and part of its identity and brand to encourage inward investment.
- **Design for a changing climate** - The Keep Bristol Cool mapping tool identifies the study area as an area of High Risk for Bristol. To create communities resilient to a changing climate, the study area will need provide shaded spaces of respite in extreme heat. This includes establishing a green and blue infrastructure network to create a liveable and resilient city centre, reducing the heat island effect by cooling, improving air quality, wind mitigation and managing surface water run-off.
- **Establish integrated and high quality green and blue city network for people and wildlife**- Establish Urban Wildlife Corridors and enhance the biodiversity value within the city centre: Building on Bristol Local Plan Policy BCS9 there is a need to establish landscape city streets, extend wildlife corridors, habitat pockets and ecological hotspots within the city centre, including along the edge of the floating harbour and the existing parks. Combined with proposed active travel enhancements (refer to Movement & Connectivity), this creates an opportunity for high quality green routes for people and nature.
- **Set green and blue infrastructure requirements on all proposed Developments** (Bristol City Council owned land and Private Developer land) to ensure provision of public realm at the street level, tree canopy provision, green connections, living roofs and vegetated architecture is provided to contribute to the overall strategy.
- **Establish a stewardship and maintenance strategy for the existing and newly created public open spaces within the study area.** This strategy should set out a sustainable approach to the long term management and maintenance of all existing and proposed green and blue infrastructure assets within the study area.

“There isn’t enough green space in the city centre. Incorporating more greenery into existing areas would be a great way to go“

Spring 2022 online survey and interactive map



Fig. 47 Green space within City of Bristol with DDP Study Area highlighted - mapping based on data from Esri UK

Approach

Green Infrastructure Strategy

- **Reduce vehicular traffic in key streets** to create green corridors through the city centre streets to reconnect it and the wider city to the floating harbour corridor and into wider city green connections. This will benefit wildlife movement and the walkability, active travel and legibility of the city centre.
- **Create a wider diversity of types of connected green space and habitats across the city centre** to increase urban biodiversity that will include; rain gardens and SuDS measures; vegetative architecture; planting for pollinators; edible gardens; diversity of tree species and pocket parks. Refer to Part B for further detail on proposals for integration of green space and habitats into existing and proposed street-scapes and open spaces.

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Legend

- Existing green open space to be enhanced for wildlife and people and to be connected as part of city green infrastructure
- Existing green open spaces outside of study area
- Potential new pocket city space - created as pocket park for wildlife and people and to be connected as part of city green infrastructure
- Primary Green/Blue Infrastructure Corridor - Urban greening, habitat creation and significant new tree canopy
- Secondary Green/Blue Infrastructure Corridor - Pedestrian & Active Travel Corridor with potential for additional greening
- Tertiary Green Infrastructure Corridor - Key movement corridors - enhanced pedestrian and active travel & tree canopy connections
- Linear Floating Habitat Corridor
- Potential boardwalk and Floating Habitat connection beyond study area
- Linear Street Garden - Refer to Broadmead Placemaking Plan in Part B

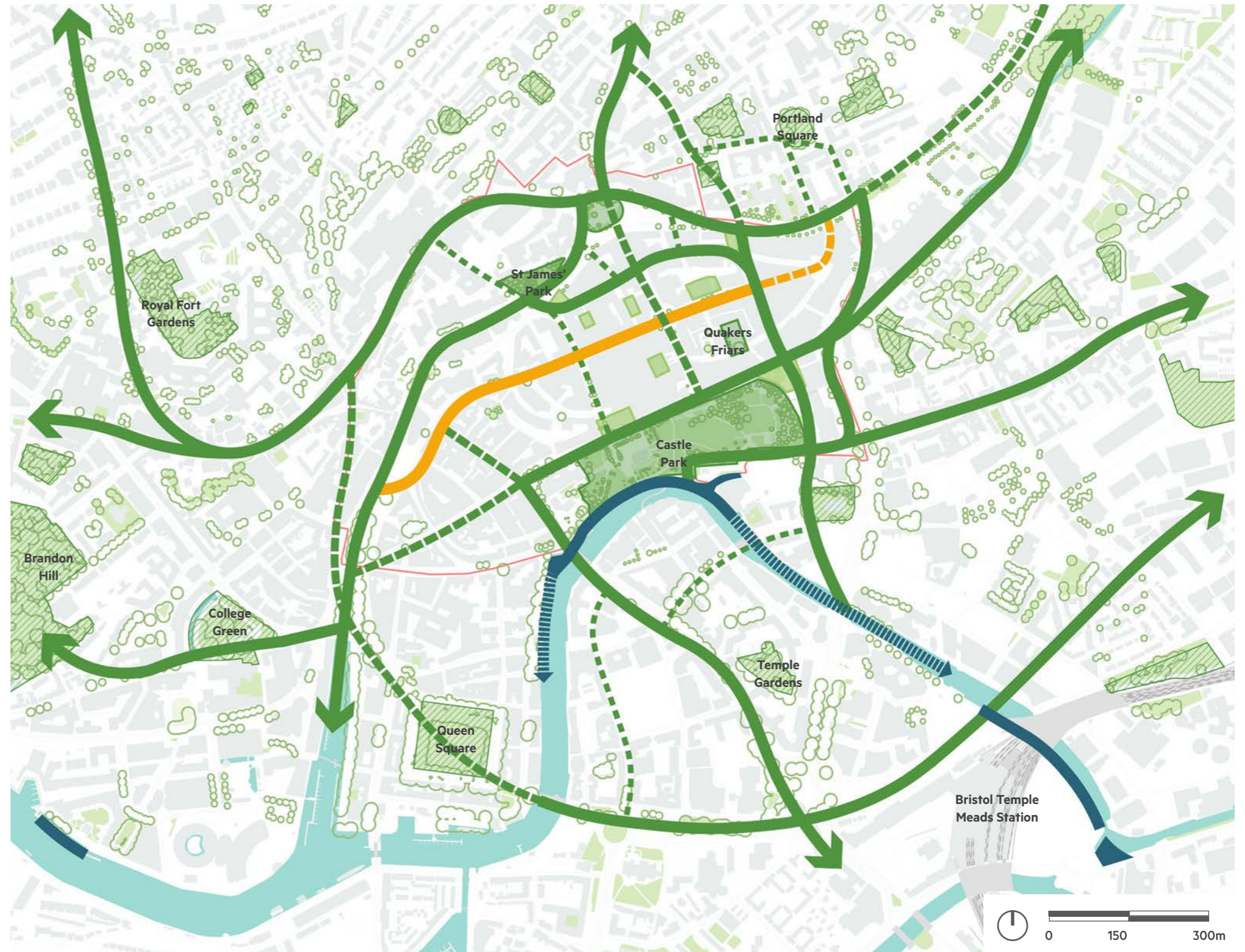


Fig. 48 Strategic Green Infrastructure Strategy



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Approach

Green Infrastructure Interventions

1. **Extend the influence of Castle Park into the city centre and reconnect the park to surrounding areas**, especially into the developments surrounding the park to differentiate them from the wider city centre area and promote biodiversity connections. These developments must include vertical greening, planted balconies and terraces and living roofs, subject to a maintenance plan outlining sustainable long term management of these green infrastructure assets.
2. **Increase and enhance the gateways of Castle Park** to improve the sense of arrival and to help promote accessibility, inclusivity and connectivity to the park as a key green infrastructure asset of the city centre. Refer to Castle Park Chapter 7 for specific interventions.
3. **Create a linear floating habitat of reed beds and sedge beds, and a walkway along the Floating harbour water's edge within the study area** to promote access to the water's edge and create a wetland ecological corridor that is contributing to the wider ecological connections as promoted in the Harbour Place Shaping Vision.
4. **Look at options to create high quality green and blue infrastructure and improve pedestrian and cycle connectivity around St James Barton**
5. **Celebrate the hidden course of the River Frome along Newgate Street and Castle Park.** For example by introducing raingarden features and interpretation that reveal the course of the River Frome. Subject to detailed surveys.
6. **Species rich climate resilient planting and water management** are incorporated into all new open spaces and public realm created in the city centre to increase both urban biodiversity and quality of life.

7. **Connect Cabot Circus through Broadmead & Nelson Street to the Old City and Floating Harbour as a vibrant, playful Garden Route.** This would include richly planted rain gardens, increased tree planting and places to sit, with outdoor café seating.
8. **Transform Merchant Street to a civic scale green avenue** with a double tree planting avenue to create a strong green axis and corridor through the city centre to connect Castle Park towards St James Barton. This provides a strong habitat link and improves the micro climate.
9. **Remove vehicular traffic movement from The Horsefair and Penn Street** to transform them from a grey thoroughfare to a lively, green pedestrian and cycle focused community street.
10. **Increase tree planting along Bond Street** to create a greener gateway into the city centre and improve the visual perception, air quality, create biodiversity linkages, and improve the walking and cycling experience.
11. **Enhance St James Park** as a welcoming arrival destination from the Bus and Coach station, celebrating the historic setting and context of the park and re connect it to Broadmead.
12. **Creation of new open spaces within Broadmead.** As sites are developed from retail into mixed and residential use, new open spaces for amenity are to be provided which will contribute to the Green Infrastructure network of the city centre.
13. **Increase the canopy cover of the study area.** All tree planting within the study area must follow good practice and must ensure trees are planted in appropriate locations, are a suitable species, and have sufficient rooting volume and sufficient access to water.

Legend

-  Primary Blue Infrastructure Corridor
-  Secondary Blue Infrastructure Corridor
-  Floating Extension to Castle Park
-  Primary Green Infrastructure Corridor
-  Secondary Green Infrastructure Corridor
-  Tertiary Green Link
-  Linear Street Garden
-  Vertical Greening
-  Existing Public Green Space
-  Proposed Green Space
-  Extent Influence of Public Green Space
-  Opportunity for Enhanced greening & character
-  Potential boardwalk connection beyond study area

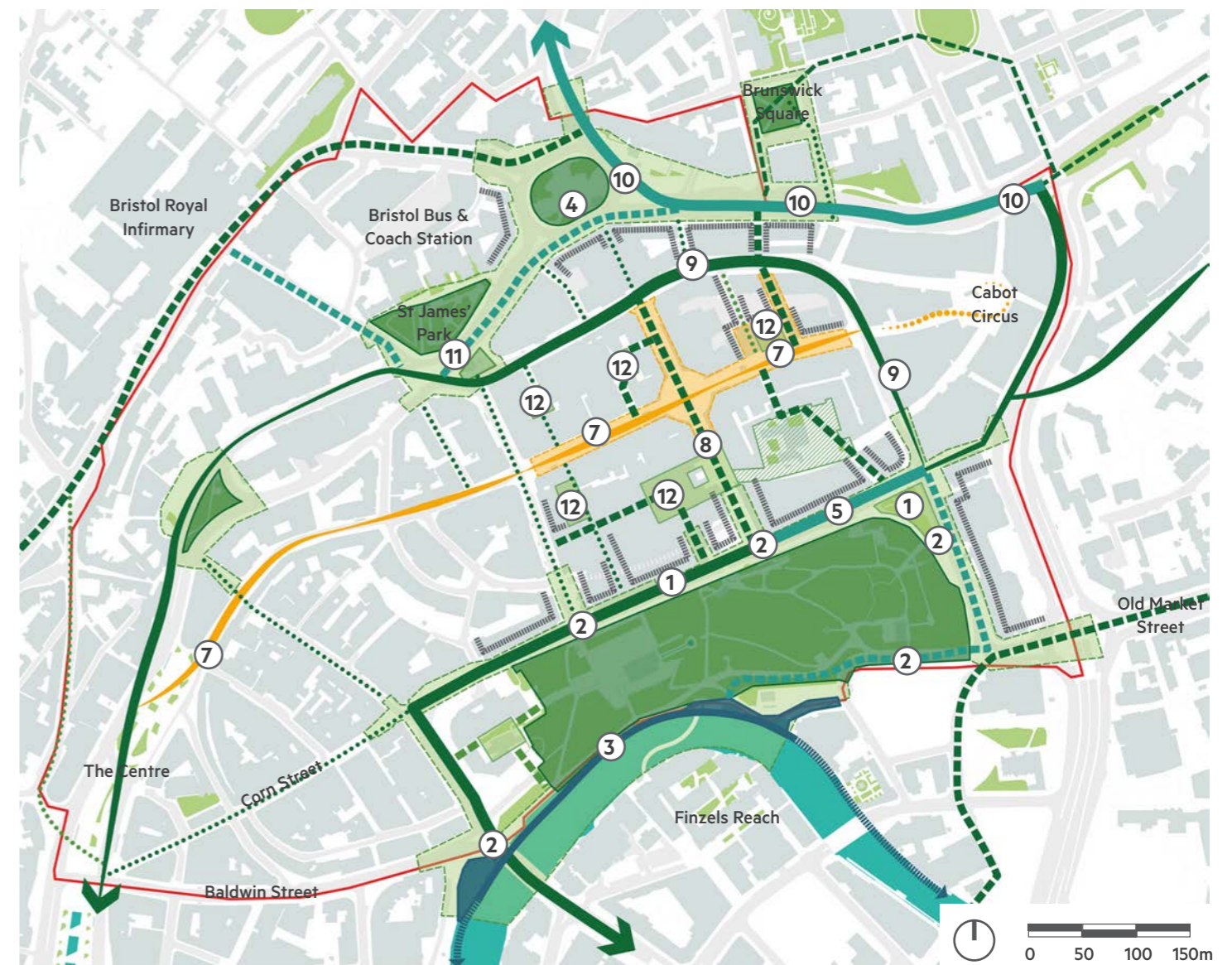


Fig. 49 Green Infrastructure Interventions

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Approach

Typologies

The below sets out a vision for each of the Green Infrastructure Corridor typologies set out in “Fig. 49 Green Infrastructure Interventions”. The icons adjacent relate to the proposed intervention typologies to the “Seven Habitat Typologies” established in the BCC - Bristol Harbour Biodiversity Spatial Vision 2022. The icons have been married up with each of the corridor typologies to show how they could contribute to the delivery of each of the habitat typologies, creating a truly diverse green city centre.

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Source: BCC - Bristol Harbour Biodiversity Spatial Vision 2022 - Arup and Bristol City Council

Green Infrastructure Corridors

- Habitat connections - tree canopy and biodiverse understory planting
- Significant new tree canopy to provide shade and shelter and improve local air quality. Subject to underground services
- Increase species diversity for enhanced bio security and environmental resilience

Blue Infrastructure Corridors

- Raingardens to provide habitats
- Collect, attenuate and treat surface water runoff helping to manage flooding
- Provide visual interest in the streetscape

Linear Street Garden

- Create 725m long pollinator habitat corridor through the study area
- Seasonal interest through planting
- Enhanced tree canopy cover - creating shade and enhancing microclimate. Subject to underground services

Floating Habitat Corridor

- Enhance access to waterfront & encourage water activities
- Riparian habitat creation to increase ecological value of Floating Harbour and to enhance water quality through phytoremediation

Vertical Greening

- Biodiverse vertical greening, including green walls and terraces, to provide habitat, improve local climate, clean air and provide additional insulation to buildings
- The long term maintenance of vertical greening features must be considered

Tertiary Green Link

- Incidental greening
- Street tree planting where spatial and underground constraints allow

Private Developments

- Biodiverse vertical greening
- Balconies & intensive green roofs with significant extents of biodiverse planting and blue roof systems
- Biodiverse brown roofs

Approach

Targets to support and measure City Centre green infrastructure provision:

To demonstrate achievement of the green infrastructure objectives, it is appropriate to set specific, local targets for the area. These should be implemented through planning policy, partnerships with businesses and developers, or through lease terms on Bristol City Council owned land. The role of the council in driving towards a more sustainable future is explored in Chapter 4 Making it Happen.

Below are specific targets identified within this study to contribute to the Bristol city centre green infrastructure provision and climate resilience.

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Increase public open space in the City Centre by

40%

by creation of enhanced & new open spaces with significant increase in amenity value of existing underutilised spaces to contribute to the health and wellbeing of local communities. Refer to Public Realm and Open Space for more details

All developments (building and open spaces) of an area of

100m²

or more shall require Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) to be incorporated into their design.

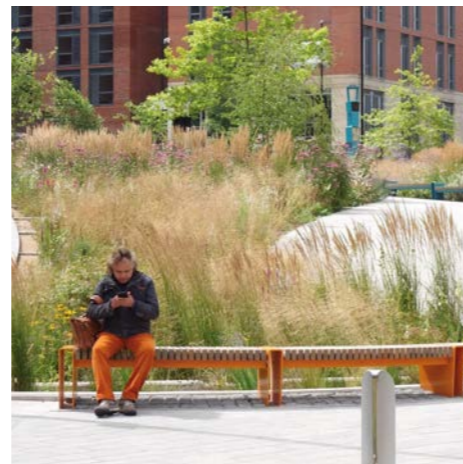


Fig. 50 Precedent raingarden

Due to a deficit of biodiversity within the study area, there is an expectation all developments within the study area will far exceed the minimum statutory requirements for

Biodiversity Net Gain

Building with Nature Standards

applied to all development proposals within the DDP are to ensure high quality Green and Blue Infrastructure is provided. (Draft Policy BG1)

Achieve an Urban Greening Factor of 0.4

for residential and 0.3 for commercial. (Urban Greening Factor for England taken from Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework 2023)

At least

150 new trees

to be planted throughout the study area to help tackle climate change and lower the city temperatures. Subject to underground utilities

At least

350 linear metres of raingarden

as well as extensive areas of porous paving to be incorporated in the Public Realm

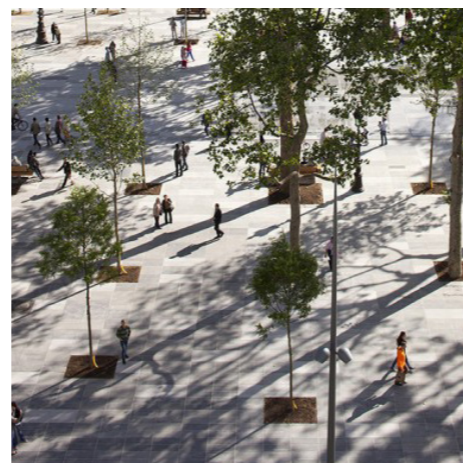


Fig. 51 Precedent urban tree planting to enhance microclimate

All new residential developments to provide suitable space for

on-site food growing

in accordance with Policy FS2. This includes community growing facilities, appropriately designed to be safe, usable, accessible to all residents and integrated into the development site.

All roofs on new development are expected to be

Green Roofs

unless there is clear justification for alternative uses, such as renewable energy generation (solar panels) or community uses.



Fig. 52 Precedent productive green wall

The following Bristol policy documents should be referred to for setting GI standards and targets for the City Centre:

- The West of England Joint Green Infrastructure Strategy 2020-2030
- The Bristol Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)
- The Bristol One City Action Plan
- Preliminary Study on Blue Green Bristol 2018
- One City Ecological and Climate Emergency Strategies
- Greening Bristol City Centre - A Green Infrastructure Audit 2019
- Bristol Green Capital Partnership- Our Future 2019
- The Bristol Development Framework Core Strategy (2011) Local Plan Policy BCS9 Green Infrastructure
- Draft Local Plan

These should be read in conjunction with Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework 2023 which provides principles and standards to help stakeholders deliver Green Infrastructure. The following targets have been extracted and developed from these documents to be applied to the DDP study area to set Bristol city centre on course to a green future.

Strategy Land Use & Development

To **diversify the uses** within Broadmead and create a **coherent and dynamic retail core** and a **neighbourhood for living**. A place for everyone which supports a sequence of streets and spaces to create a **richer canvas for public life**.



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Engagement Feedback

- Encourage a more diverse retail offer as well as more non-retail activities and events, including for families and tourists
- Provide local, everyday, affordable and culturally diverse shops and community facilities for residents
- Create vibrancy through a mix of complimentary uses including cafés and restaurants, cultural and leisure facilities.
- Make sure housing is mixed in terms of design, size and type to suit different people
- Provide genuinely affordable housing
- Carefully manage an increase in student accommodation and focus on creating permanent communities
- Provide accessible local facilities including health care, education, sports, culture, leisure and community space for existing, new and visiting communities
- Find uses for empty buildings
- Ensure good quality design, and ensure new development meets the highest sustainability criteria Incorporate renewable energy sources into city centre buildings and developments

Background

Setting the Scene

Land-use and development play a key role in the character and function of the city centre. The Broadmead area forms the retail core in the city and region. Whilst the wider city centre has a broad mix of uses, including city living, offices and cultural destinations, these are largely not present in the Broadmead area. As a result, the area is very busy and vibrant at key shopping times, but lacks activity in the evening.

Future land-use and development patterns in the Broadmead area are affected by the following:

- Retail trends are currently changing rapidly. The heavy reliance on the retail economy is a major threat to city centre resilience
- Fast food outlets, pubs, bars and restaurants have seen an increase in this period. This reflects a wider trend in retail towards consumption of 'experiences'
- A wide range of building sizes, types and ages with significant opportunities for change and enhancement. However, there are areas of sensitivity including historic buildings and conservation areas, particularly around the Old City
- Significant need for new homes within Bristol to meet the needs of the growing population, including affordable homes
- Bristol has a very strong development market with demand for residential, grade-A offices, student accommodation and hotels. There is active developer interest within the city centre
- Most of the land within the Broadmead area is owned by Bristol City Council. Whilst much of this land is formed of long-term leases to private occupiers, this presents an opportunity for increased influence over the mix of uses and form of future development
- Potential limitations and constraints for some land-uses, including flood risk associated with the River Frome

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34,700

new homes needed in Bristol over then next 15 years, including 11,500 in the wider city centre area

1M sq ft

office space let in Bristol in 2019



Fig. 53 Site photo of Broadmead looking towards Union Street

Objectives

To Deliver Transformation

The following objectives are proposed to achieve this strategy and deliver transformation:

- **Provide a more diverse and intensive mix of land-uses** which generate activity throughout the day and evening
- **Create a neighbourhood for living** which helps to meet the city's housing needs
- **Deliver a range of services and facilities** which support city centre residents and surrounding communities
- **Provide active ground floors** which animate and enliven surrounding public realm
- **Maintain the role of the city centre as the heart of the region** by providing an enhanced retail, leisure and culture offer
- **Support meanwhile and pop-up uses** which provide a sense of spontaneity and fun whilst supporting entrepreneurship
- **Respond to Bristol's distinctive character** and create a form of development which frames the public realm
- **Create buildings** which meet the highest standards of sustainability, embrace circular economy principles throughout their lifecycle, and stand the test of time. Re-use existing buildings where possible
- **Preserve and enhance the character and heritage of the Old City**, including its special historic townscape and the tight grained mix of uses that characterise the area
- Key requirement to connect with the **direct heat network**

“Help this area of the city become a village within the city; where people of all ages have everything they need to work, live and play.”

Spring 2022 online survey and interactive map

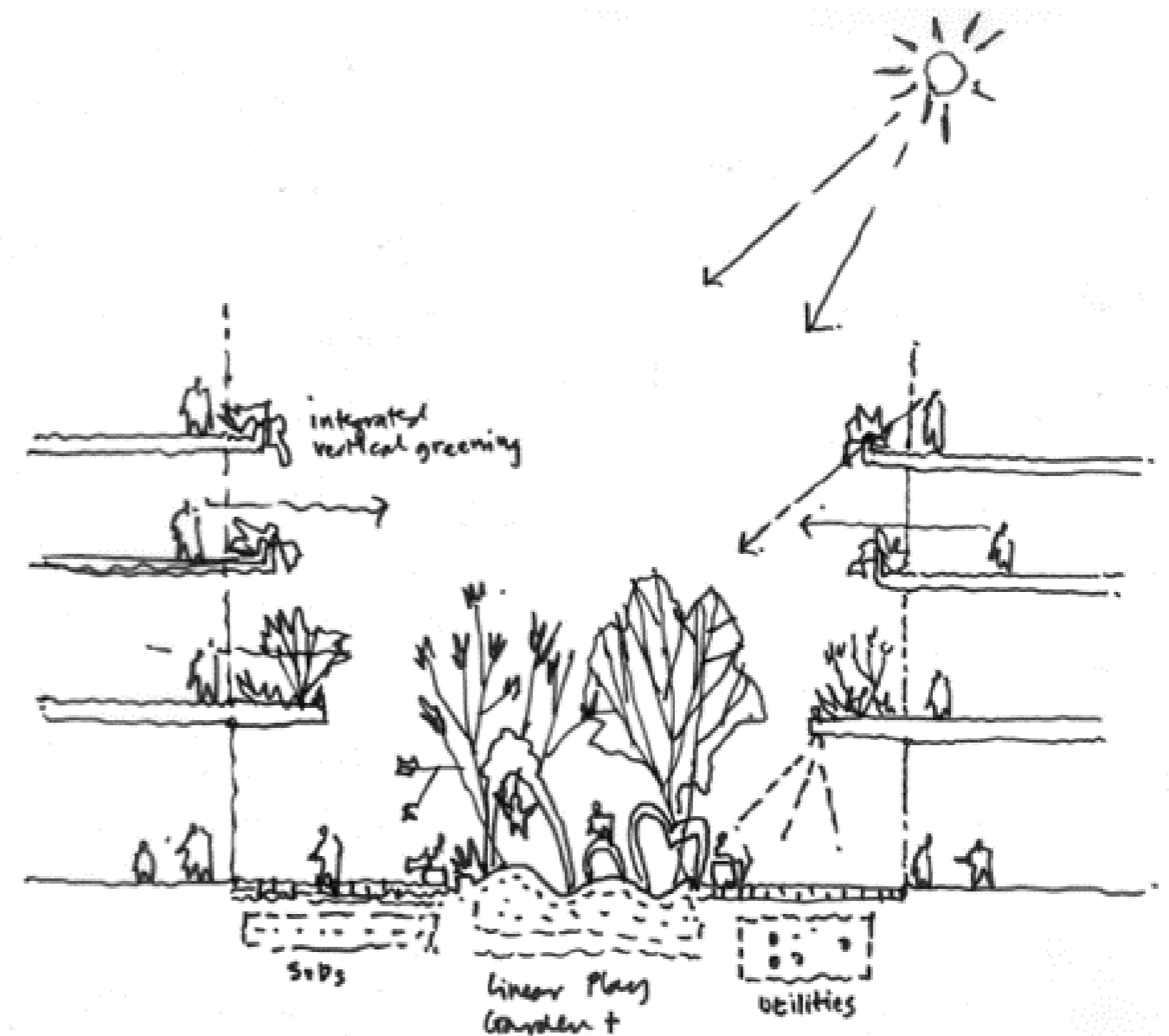


Fig. 54 Creating a vibrant pattern of uses

Approach

Diversify & Intensify

The diversity and intensity of uses contributes to creating a vibrant and dynamic city centre. Different uses draw people into the city centre at different times of day and week, helping to generate footfall, support retail, and contribute to a sense of community. Diversifying the range of uses help to ensure that the city centre is active and busy throughout the day and into the evening.

Key uses should include:

Residential development, which generates activity during the evening and weekends outside working hours, supports to vitality of local businesses and creates a new community with its own character. This includes a diverse range of housing forms and mix

- Office and other employment uses, which generate activity during the working week during working hours and support growth in key sectors
- Student Accommodation, which generates activity throughout the day and week but is seasonal and serves a specific demographic
- Hotels, which draw visitors into the city centre and support other destination uses and the evening economy
- Retail and leisure, which support the role of the city centre as the heart of the region, including independent retail
- Cultural and community facilities, including health, education, faith, spaces for young people and adaptable community spaces

The approach to land-use and development in the city centre should include:

- Promoting a fine grain mix of uses throughout the Broadmead area
- Supporting the integration of new residential development throughout the area as the predominant upper-floor land-use
- Managing the amount of student accommodation within the Broadmead area
- Retaining existing multi-level retail and leisure focused uses, particularly around Cabot Circus, where suitable
- Integrating existing approved land-uses, including proposed office development at St Mary le Port

Consideration should be given to the most appropriate locations for residential development based on amenity for future residents. Developments should avoid creating single-aspect, north facing apartments, and lower floor apartments facing busy roads around the edges of the city centre.

Key requirements for the main land uses are set out in the table opposite.

Use type	Requirements
Residential	<p>Expected contribution:</p> <p>At least 2,500 new homes are anticipated to be developed within the study area over the next 10-15 years, based on a range of potential development scenarios.</p> <p>Appropriate locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most sites within the study area, above ground floor • Discouraged next to busy roads due to the detrimental impact of noise and air pollution
Student	<p>Expected contribution:</p> <p>As set out in the Local Plan, a cap of 750 new student beds will be applied to the Broadmead area. This, as well as other student accommodation outside of the Broadmead area, must ensure mixed and balanced communities are created and maintained.</p> <p>Appropriate locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further student accommodation will be promoted on BCC freehold land • Appropriate in areas not considered desirable for standard residential development, including adjacent to main roads
Office / Commercial	<p>Expected contribution:</p> <p>Offices and related employment uses are encouraged above ground floors to promote diversity and respond to demand, while recognising that Bristol Temple Quarter is being considered the primary location for new office-based employment opportunities</p> <p>Appropriate locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be appropriate where residential accommodation would not be well-suited, such as facing busy roads along Bond Street, Temple Way and Haymarket • Expected to cluster with other nearby offices
Retail, leisure, culture, community, other	<p>Expected contribution:</p> <p>Retail, leisure, culture and community uses will continue to occupy the majority of ground (and lower) floor space to maintain and enhance the role of Bristol city centre as a major regional centre and nationally significant destination.</p> <p>Appropriate locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ground floors and lower floors to complement the character of the public realm (explored in more detail below) • Upper floors in Cabot Circus and in heritage assets and listed buildings (e.g. The Friary, the Merchant Taylors' Almshouse)

Fig. 55 Key parameters for new land-uses in the city centre

Approach

A Place to Live

The city centre has the potential to become a thriving neighbourhood, contributing to Bristol's housing targets and creating a new community in the heart of the city.

A new community needs to deliver more than a target number of homes. Key considerations include:

- The right mix and types of homes, designed to meet the needs of a wide range of people including adults, families with children, intergenerational families, older people and people with disabilities (including specialist housing), in accordance with policy. This includes the need for market and affordable homes
- Affordable homes (40% on BCC freehold sites), including homes for rent and affordable home ownership products in accordance with policy
- Accessible and adaptable homes (10% on all sites based on emerging Local Plan policy)
- Community facilities, such as education, healthcare, open space and cultural spaces, which support the wellbeing of people from childhood to old age. A new nursery and GP facility will be needed
- Convenience retail including access to fresh, healthy food
- Integration with surrounding communities, in particular the neighbourhoods to the north and east, to support wider opportunities
- A safe and attractive environment which is welcoming to all residents
- Access to jobs, services and destinations in the wider city, by provision for a choice of sustainable modes of travel to meet a diverse range of needs

Bristol's Urban Living SPD should be applied as the key guidance for the design of new development. This sets out a series of key design considerations for higher density residential development, including:

- Design of high quality homes and surrounding spaces
- Promoting residential development in appropriate locations, away from areas with high levels or noise, poor air quality, lack of natural light and / or poor outlook, in order to create healthy urban environments
- Appropriate scale of buildings responding to the existing character and sensitivity of the surrounding townscape, providing appropriate enclosure of the public realm, and with consideration to overshadowing of neighbours
- Provision for taller buildings in appropriate locations, where taller buildings contribute positively to views and vistas, and where impact on microclimate has been carefully considered
- A preference for dual aspect dwellings where possible in order to ensure good natural daylighting, outlook and ventilation
- Provision for balconies and external private and communal spaces to ensure that all residents have access to outside amenity spaces, to support social interaction and to animate building façades
- A city centre apartment family housing design code and tall buildings design code will be created to support delivery of high quality new homes in the city centre. This will make provision for design features such as balconies, rooftop gardens and other green building elements to provide amenity for new residents

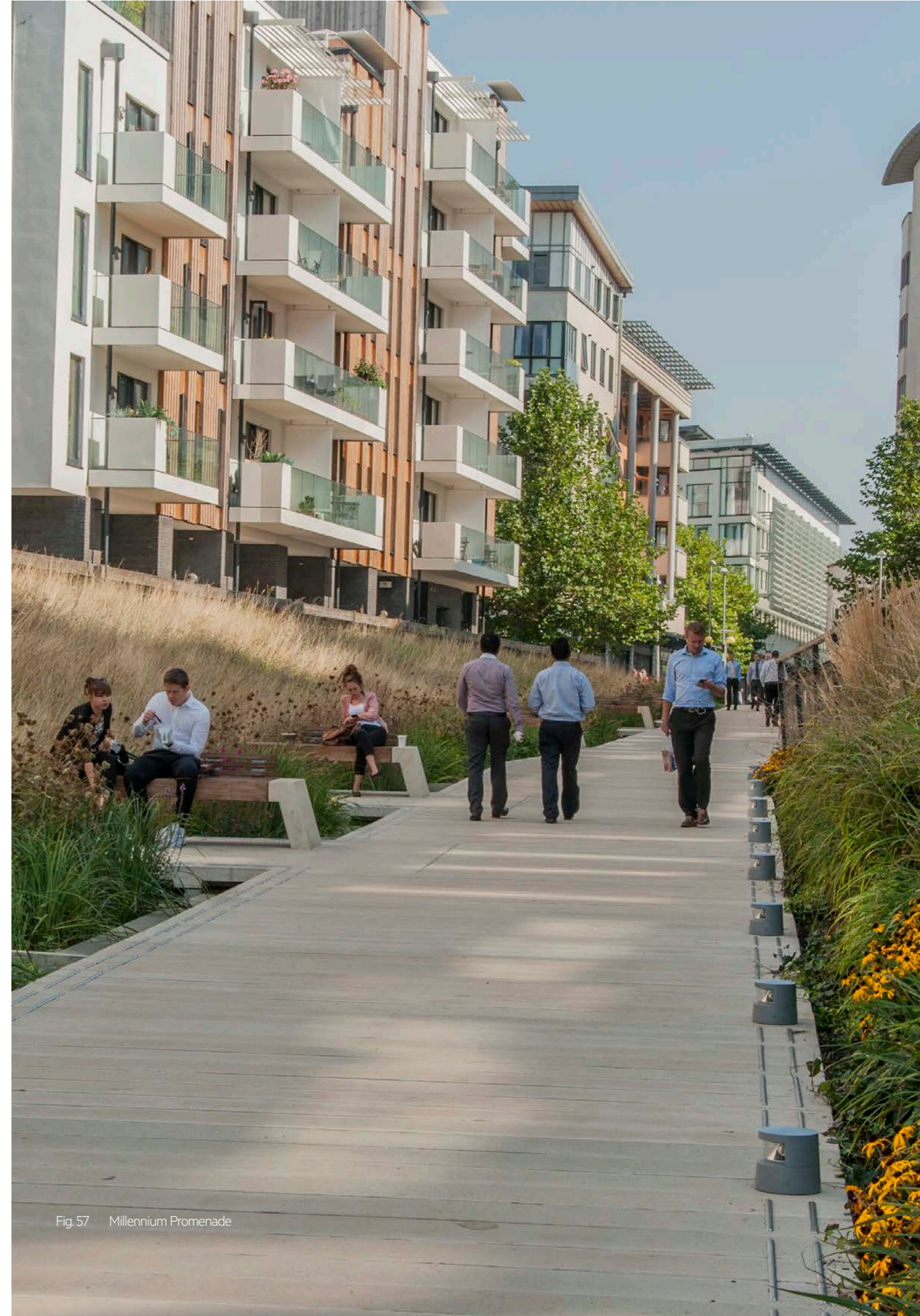


Fig. 57 Millennium Promenade

Approach

Active and Ground Floor Uses

Ground floor and active uses are essential to the character of the city centre, helping to create a destination and enliven the public realm. A more diverse mix of uses than currently exist are needed to utilise ground floor spaces, activate the public realm, and support the role of the city centre. This also offers the opportunity for the city centre to provide a broader range of facilities for its citizens and visitors, changing the way we value ground floor spaces. Active uses primarily exist at ground floor level, but can also occupy upper floors.

Uses should include a mix of:

- Retail spaces with diverse type and scale
- Cafés and restaurants
- Markets spaces selling fresh food
- Pubs, bars and nightclubs
- Professional services
- Community facilities including healthcare, education and childcare
- Fitness and recreational facilities
- Flexible community spaces
- Co-working spaces and meeting spaces
- Exhibition spaces and performance venues
- Meanwhile and pop-up development
- Hybrid retail, leisure, community and cultural spaces

This Plan sets out a broad strategy for how this mix should be distributed based in the future, where opportunities for change are created by new development or changes to occupier. The strategy does not represent a rigid zoning plan. This will include:

- The Retail Core providing a regionally attractive shopping destination with increased breadth
- The Community High Street supporting the foundational economy for new and surrounding residents
- The Cultural Corridor creating a focus for the evening economy, cultural spaces / destinations, food & drink and entertainment
- The Independent Lanes which support a mix of smaller scale retail, creative and cultural spaces
- The Microculture Corridor providing a hotbed of young peoples culture and enterprise
- The Park Edge with uses which spill out into the park and animate its edges
- The Water Edge which provides opportunities for small scale floating cafés uses of kiosks near the waters edge
- The Transit Edges which focus on larger footprint retail uses, including supermarkets and homeware

Typical uses for each area are described on the next page.

This strategy complements the public realm design set out in the Broadmead Placemaking Plan (Part B).



Fig. 58 Ground floor uses

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Legend

- Retail Core
- Community High Street
- Cultural Corridor
- Independent Lanes & Courtyards
- Microculture corridor
- Park Edge
- Transit
- Waters Edge

Approach

Active and Ground Floor Uses

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Retail Core

Typical uses:

- National retail
- Hybrid retail and leisure
- Cafés and restaurants
- Entertainment and leisure



Community High Street

Typical uses:

- Convenience retail
- Fresh, diverse food grocers
- GP/health hub
- Hairdresser and beauty
- Post office and general store
- Banks and professional services
- Laundrette
- Pubs, cafés, takeaways
- Sustainable retail



Cultural Corridor

Typical uses:

- Cafés and restaurants
- Community and performance space
- Exhibition space and galleries
- Bars and evening uses



Independent Lanes

Typical uses:

- Community and meanwhile retail
- Cafés
- Micro business and specialist shops
- Repair and maker space
- Studios and live work
- Co-working



Microculture Corridor

Typical uses:

- Urban front room (e.g. gaming cafés)
- Entertainment and leisure
- Performance and studio space
- Community culture
- Skills and learning



Park Edge

Typical uses:

- Cafés and restaurants
- Rooftop bars
- Exhibition space and galleries
- Bike hub/facilities/shops
- Childcare



Water Edge

Typical uses:

- Cafés and restaurants
- Watersports
- Recreation
- Cycle hire



The Transit Edges

Typical uses:

- Lower value retail
- Bulk goods
- Supermarkets
- Specialist shops
- Takeaways
- Bike hub



Fig. 59 Ground floor uses

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Approach

Promoting Sustainable Development

New and refurbished buildings will play an important role in achieving the desired sustainability outcomes for the city centre. Bristol's Climate Strategy includes an objective for all buildings to be carbon neutral and climate resilient by 2030. This will include consideration of three key sustainability priorities:

- **Energy and Carbon:** Taking steps to minimise the capacity and energy consumption of cooling systems is particularly important, due to urban heat island effect risks. New development should be net zero in operation and minimise the embodied carbon of construction. A key part of this is minimising, calculating and reporting the predicted energy use intensity of development, seeking to maximise renewable electricity generation to meet residual energy demands, and utilising district heating and heat pumps. As the city centre is largely made up of existing buildings, a key consideration for development is whether the adaptive reuse of existing buildings is feasible. Where demolition is proposed, development should aim to maximise the amount of material recovered for re-use and recycling. Designing new development to be flexible and adaptable will help ensure the longevity of the transformed city centre.
- **Climate resilience:** Climate change will increase the existing vulnerability of the city centre to heat and flood risk. Development can contribute to the climate resilience of the city centre and healthy ecosystems through incorporating green infrastructure and SuDS, providing publicly accessible outdoor shaded places, and minimising cooling requirements. Noise and air pollution in the city centre can affect strategies for minimising overheating risk. Developments should ensure that their noise, air quality and ventilation strategies are fully coordinated. Where noise or air quality constraints result in residential development

requiring active cooling, it should be demonstrated that if these constraints were removed then natural ventilation would be able to meet comfort requirements.

- **Green infrastructure:** Incorporating green infrastructure in buildings and sites is a key part of achieving the city centre's biodiversity and climate resilience aims. This will include provision for green roofs and walls, increased greening of the public realm, and provision for green infrastructure within private and communal spaces within development sites. Natural England's Urban Greening Factor Standard is an appropriate metric to demonstrate sufficient green infrastructure has been provided.

Bristol City Council will seek to use its influence as planning authority, land owner and project enabler to ensure development within the city centre meets the highest sustainability standards. This will be supported by Net Zero and Climate policies in the new Local Plan.

The Development Plan will promote sustainability through three key processes:

- **Planning policy and development management,** including embedding requirements for new development to meet standards for Net Zero carbon development (and other climate requirements) in the new Local Plan, and the application of other requirements such as Biodiversity Net Gain.
- **Land Ownership,** include requirements for new development on BCC freehold land (and development undertaken directly by BCC) to meet higher standards and targets, potentially including alignment with Natural England's Urban Greening Factor standard.
- **Financial incentives,** including funding and rates reductions schemes for refurbishment and enhancement to existing buildings, sites and uses (potentially including connection to district heating), with potential for external accreditation as a standard.



Fig 60 Hannover Quay - Bristol Harbourside

Chapter 4

DELIVERY STRATEGIES

Integrated Plan

Integrated Plan

The adjacent plan summarises and overlays the six thematic strategies into an integrated plan for the transformation of the city centre area.

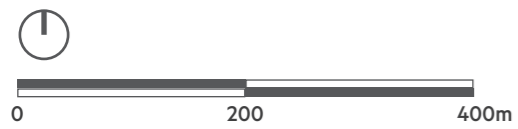


Fig. 61 Integrated Illustrative Plan to Deliver Transformation

Making it Happen

Bristol City Council's Role

The council has a leading role to play in promoting and facilitating the vision set out in this framework. The council will play an important role in co-ordinating the projects set out in the Plan to ensure they are realised effectively, as well as delivering projects directly within their control such as public realm enhancement.

The council is a major landowner in this area, which is one of several 'tools and levers' that can be used to influence delivery of new development and achieve desired benefits which can not be achieved directly through the planning process. For example, as freehold owner the council can influence the type of future land use and affordability through lease negotiation. However, freehold ownership does not give the council full control. For example, there are existing tenants and lease arrangements on some sites. In addition, redevelopment would typically be delivered by a private developer, not the council itself, and the planning process still applies.

The council will also use its power and influence to promote the aspirations for the transformation of this area. As the pre-eminent advocate for Bristol, the council can promote its residents and institutions and shared vision for a diverse, inclusive and sustainable city. The primary ways in which the council will influence future development through the following roles and mechanisms:

<p>Local Planning Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With statutory power to manage development in a way which supports high-quality, sustainable placemaking and delivery of growth and regeneration ambitions that help to deliver transformative change for communities, lever affordable housing provision, and capture value uplift to fund new infrastructure through S106 and Community Infrastructure Levy 	<p>Land Owner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the power to influence the type of development and land uses on specific sites (such as The Galleries), and/or to trial innovative 'proof of concept' development typologies and tenure types, as part of lease re-gearing negotiation, subject to viability 	<p>Asset Owner and Manager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the power to improve adopted public highways and green spaces, such as Broadmead and Castle Park, and make changes how they're used for movement and other activities
<p>Enabler and Facilitator of Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the ability to form partnerships with other public sector organisations (such as Homes England) and private developers to deliver or influence new development or undertake other transformation projects 	<p>Convener and Engager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the ability to influence active developers, institutions, cultural stakeholders, businesses and communities through use of soft power, good will and other incentives 	<p>Funder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the ability to fund (or part-fund) projects and services and to apply for and obtain grant funding for specific projects where funding and budget is available, including through national funding schemes

Making it Happen

Public Realm Interventions

The integrated plan in Fig. 55 on page 77 represents the spatial combination of the six strategies to deliver the vision for change.

To successfully deliver these plans will require both ‘interventions’ and ‘initiatives’ in the short, medium and long term. In this section, these are defined as:

- Intervention – a public-sector enabled, physical change to the urban environment to achieve desired outcomes. These are largely public realm, movement and open space interventions.
- Initiative – a public-sector driven, non-physical use of resources and money to complement and enhance interventions. These could be temporary or permanent.

The public realm interventions and overall delivery strategy are summarised in Table 01. The overarching timeframe for delivering the objectives of the plan and associated interventions and initiatives is up to 2036.

All potential projects are subject to further feasibility assessments and the need to secure funding.

Ref No.	Area	Component	Anticipated timeframe	Delivery lead	Potential funding source	Next Steps
1	Broadmead	Linear Street Garden(Nelson St to Cabot Circus)	Medium term	Public/private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S106 • S278 • CIL • BCC • WECA 	Some committed transport improvements are already underway, such as changes to Union Street as part of the first phase of mass transit and pedestrianisation of the Old City. Designs for other streets in Broadmead are expected to be progressed as major developments come forward in those areas Continued engagement with stakeholders and private sector partners
2		Lanes and Courts	Short to medium term	Public/private		
3		Civic Avenue (Merchant St)	Medium term	Public/private		
4		Garden Street: The Horsefair & Penn Street	Short term	Public		
5		Active Corridor: Union Street	Short term	Public/private		
6		Old City	Medium term	Public		
7		Park Edge: High Street, Newgate, Broadweir	Medium term	Public/private		
8	Castle Park	Masterplan	Short term	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S106 • CIL • BCC • Public sector grants 	Bristol City Council are planning to commission the next stage of design this year (2023). This will include engagement with Historic England regarding Scheduled Ancient Monument consent. The design process is likely to identify the need for public sector funding
9	Bond Street	Bond Street improvements	Medium term	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S106 • S278 • CIL • BCC • WECA • Public sector grants 	Design and engagement is expected to be more long-term, subject to potential business cases for public sector funding
10	Other	District heating network	Short to medium term	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCC – City Leap 	Phased roll-out of the district heating network is underway to reach Bristol's net zero ambitions
11		Wider wayfinding improvements and active travel signage enhancements	Medium term	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S106 • S278 • CIL 	Work is underway around Bristol Temple Meads/Temple Quarter area.

Table 01 Potential interventions and delivery mechanisms

Delivery Strategy

Making it Happen

Complementary Initiatives

To enhance and accompany the interventions described in this document, non-physical initiatives are also an important part of Bristol City Council’s ongoing commitment to a vibrant city centre. How people experience, perceive and interact with the area is more than its physical streets, parks and buildings. To truly realise the vision for the city centre, new processes, policies and practices are essential. Some of these are short-term initiatives to prepare for and pave the way for evolution.

At the time of writing, the council intend to pursue the following key initiatives:

1. **City centre cultural strategy and Broadmead public art plan** (As described in Section 3), providing a joined-up plan for culture and art in the city centre, including creation spaces, participation spaces, public art and support for people and skills. Programmes to include temporary and permanent commissions. Positive social impact would be at the core, as well as economic and environmental impact. This would include a specific focus on heritage to uncover the rich history and significance of Broadmead and Castle Park. Opportunities include digital apps, augmented reality, events and tours, community excavation and tourist information. The Cultural strategy can also include play and recreation.
2. **City centre social value strategy**, building on the council’s Social Value Policy and Culture report on skills, training and employment for local people, as part an integral part of the regeneration of the city centre.
3. **Broadmead active travel and mobility plan**, building on the principles set out in this document to continue technical studies and engagement for movement in the area. To include:
 - Servicing and delivery windows
 - Consolidation of taxi ranks and street access
 - “Hail a ride” mobility services and blue badge parking
 - Off-site freight consolidation and last mile logistics
 - Phased consolidation of city centre car parking
 - Car clubs and electric vehicle charging
4. **Sustainability commitments for Bristol City Council led interventions**, embedding a clear set of targets and requirements for carbon, energy, climate resilience and biodiversity as a key part of the design brief and decision-making process, particularly for public realm and streetscape projects.
5. **Development Design Codes and Guidance** which support provision for new development to appropriately design for to respond to the context of the city centre and meet future aspirations in terms of character, density and residential amenity. This will include a Tall Buildings Study, City Centre Apartments for Family Living Design Code, and Urban Greening requirements.
6. **Internal council guide for development on Bristol City Council freehold sites** setting out ambitions, targets and expectations for private development on those sites. To include targets and standards which go beyond Local Plan policy, such as:
 - Provision of 10% of new ground floor space for community and cultural uses at a reduced and affordable rent
 - Application of targets which go beyond existing policy, such as Urban Greening Factor, biodiversity net gain, operational energy and embodied carbon targets
 - Specific residential needs for the area, such as key worker housing, the right type of affordable housing, and an approach to build-to-rent.
7. **Detail design for Castle Park**, continuing the process of design, engagement, costing and funding options for proposed improvements to the park.
8. **St. James Barton and St James Park options testing**, using the feedback received on the key challenges and issues with this part of the city centre to look at options for this key junction as a gateway to the city, area of public realm and key node for vehicle, bus, walking and cycling movement.
9. **Green logistics strategy**, looking at the potential for a zero carbon last mile logistics network, enabling goods to be more effectively (re) distributed throughout the city centre.

(Continues on next page)

Delivery Strategy

Making it Happen

(Continued from previous page)

10. Green lease strategy, looking at the potential to develop a green lease model as a means to increase business resilience and to create a stronger green economy within the city. Green leases are standard form leases with additional clauses included which provide for the management and improvement of the environmental performance of a building by both owner and occupier(s). They are an important area of focus to reduce the carbon footprint of asset portfolios.

11. Community/cultural land vehicle. The cultural strategy sets out an objective to protect a portion of the ground floor space of new development for community and cultural use. As part of this, options could be explored to develop an appropriate vehicle (e.g. a Land Trust) for securing new city centre spaces for community and cultural uses, protecting these in perpetuity. The vehicle would work collaboratively with developers to identify and secure forthcoming spaces, and match community and cultural uses to these.

12. City centre task force. This may be a useful method to bring together stakeholders, including the Business Improvement District and institutions

13. Place branding exercise, building on the story of the place to begin changing perceptions of the area and point towards an exciting future. The exercise will consider naming, how to celebrate heritage and Broadmead's relationship with other central areas, digital and physical promotion strategies, and longer term wayfinding opportunities.

14. Public realm design code, setting out a cohesive approach to the public realm, green and blue infrastructure and streetscape design within the Broadmead and Castle Park area. To include a palette of materials, an approach to historic materials, and best practice environmental criteria. A new design code would build on the National Design Guide and principles set out in this document.

15. Focus on food. Food is fundamental to the social relationships and the foundational economy. It is also a topic that has been raised through stakeholder engagement. As part of the Cultural Strategy there is the potential to look at options for a local food systems strategy, including urban farming, to enable local people to have access to affordable and better food, which is produced locally.

16. Stewardship and Maintenance Strategy; ensure a long term management structure to help deliver change and maintain the public realm, green and blue infrastructure assets and the built environment

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Wapping Wharf Front of store. Source: Betterfood.co.uk
The Galleries. Source: BristolShoppingQuarter.co.uk
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University Green. Source: Oxford Road Corridor
Paddington Central's Boat Bars, Cafes and Restaurants. Source: Paddington Central
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Bristol City Centre

Development & Delivery Plan

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PART B

November 2023



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Glossary

Active travel	Walking and cycling.	Green infrastructure	A network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, that can deliver a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for people, nature, and climate	Phytoremediation	Use of plants to help clean up the environment and remove pollutants.
Blue badge parking	Parking for users with a blue badge, which helps people who are disabled park, closer to their destination.	Last mile delivery	System which aims to reduce the number of larger vehicles accessing the city centre. Deliveries would be made to a location outside the city centre and then taken into the city centre via smaller vehicles or cargo bike.	Play (or playable spaces)	Bristol has a reputation as a playful city; a ‘Playable City’ since 2012. Play can include formal and informal activity such as sports and leisure, playful, active ways of exploring a city, and formal provision for children, family and young people’s needs. In the context of the city centre physical provision can include space or facilities to encourage or facilitate play, for all age groups. This may range from provision of play areas and equipment, to public realm design which encourages interaction and informal playful behaviour for all ages
Blue infrastructure	A network of natural and semi natural water features to deal with urban water, to bring benefits to people and the environment. These natural water features include items such as ponds, rivers, swales and other sustainable urban drainage features (SuDS).	Legibility	How easy it is to understand and navigate the city centre. This is influenced by landmarks, views, information signs and lighting.	Public realm (or public spaces)	The spaces between the buildings, including the streets and squares. These areas are usually owned by the City Council.
City Centre	The term city centre means different things to different people, but for this plan the term refers to a specific study area which is shown on Fig. 01 on page 8. This represents an area around Broadmead, where there is particular opportunity for regeneration.	Mass transit	An ambitious, fast new public transport system which is being developed for Bristol to move lots of people across the city and neighbouring regions. This could include different types of vehicle and runs separately to other traffic.	Raingarden	An area that receives rain water/run off from roads, roofs or other surfaces which are planted with plants that like water. The plants help deal with heavy rain and also help filter and clean the water.
City Centre Framework	A document prepared by Bristol City Council in 2020 setting out proposals to improve movement, public realm and the approach to regeneration and development in Bristol City Centre. See “City Centre Framework” on page 14	Material consideration	A document becomes a material consideration in the planning process if it has been endorsed by Bristol City Council’s Cabinet. It then has status within the planning system and has to be taken into account when deciding on a planning application or commenting on regeneration proposals.	Riparian habitat	Habitat at the interface of land and a river or stream.
Climate resilient	Ability to cope with changing environment, including increasing temperatures and increasing flood risk.	Mobility hub	A space providing blue badge parking, taxi rank, pick up/drop off spaces and e-scooter and cycle parking.	Servicing access	Access for delivery vehicles delivering to shops and businesses in the city centre
Community	The diverse range of citizens who live in, work in, use or visit the city centre.	Net Zero	The UK Green Building Council defines net zero carbon – operational energy as being ‘when the amount of carbon emissions associated with the building’s operational energy on an annual basis is zero or negative. A net zero carbon building is highly energy efficient and powered from on-site and/or off-site renewable energy sources, with any remaining carbon balance offset.	Stakeholder engagement	Conversations with key organisations, interested parties and members of the public about their views of the city centre and their aspirations for the future.
Culture	In a regeneration context, culture relates to how we move through, use and connect with places as individuals and communities. Culture helps to bring communities together – opening up new perspectives, encouraging participation in civic life. It covers music, art, history, heritage, and events (and experiences) where Bristol’s diverse citizens can share, celebrate or learn.	Pedestrian priority spaces	Spaces where through traffic is removed through additional restrictions and the space is redesigned to be more attractive for pedestrians. These spaces might contain access for cyclists and service vehicles. Refer to Movement & Connectivity chapter for further detail.	Super Crossing	High quality, wide crossings, providing safe points for pedestrians to cross busy roads on key routes. These are sometimes shared with cyclists.
Frontages (or active frontages)	The ground floor space within buildings which fronts the street. Active frontages refers to ground floor users which make the street feel lively and vibrant, such as entrances, shop fronts, doors and windows.	Permeability	How easy it is for people to move around or through the city centre safely, conveniently and pleasantly.	Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	Physical features that produce benefits from rainfall, such as reducing flooding, cleaning the water and improving biodiversity. This can include green roofs, pervious pavements and trees.
Gateways	Entrances or points of arrival. The Development Plan discusses the gateways to Castle Park - these are the main entrances to the park.			Vertical greening	Planting on walls to create vertical areas of greenery and habitat.
				Wayfinding	Provision of signs and information that help people move around the city centre.

PART B

Part B

Areas of Focus

As identified in Part A of this document, two parts of the city centre have the greatest need for changes; these are Broadmead and Castle Park. These two areas have been considered in greater detail to reimagine what is possible and to inform planning applications being brought forward by developer partners.

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1. Revitalise **Broadmead** as a thriving retail hub and cultural neighbourhood. Give people a reason to visit, work and live there.
2. Rejuvenate Bristol's historic **Castle Park** as a more accessible, inclusive space for all. It will be more connected with the city and the river, and more welcoming for wildlife and biodiversity.

Castle Park is a key area within the ownership and control of Bristol City Council where they can directly lead transformative change. The Broadmead area has more mixed ownership and control, and therefore the focus is on the streets and public realm, ground floor uses, and specific community needs such as social infrastructure.

This Part B of the Bristol City Centre Development and Delivery Plan will set out the proposals for the two areas of focus in more detail.

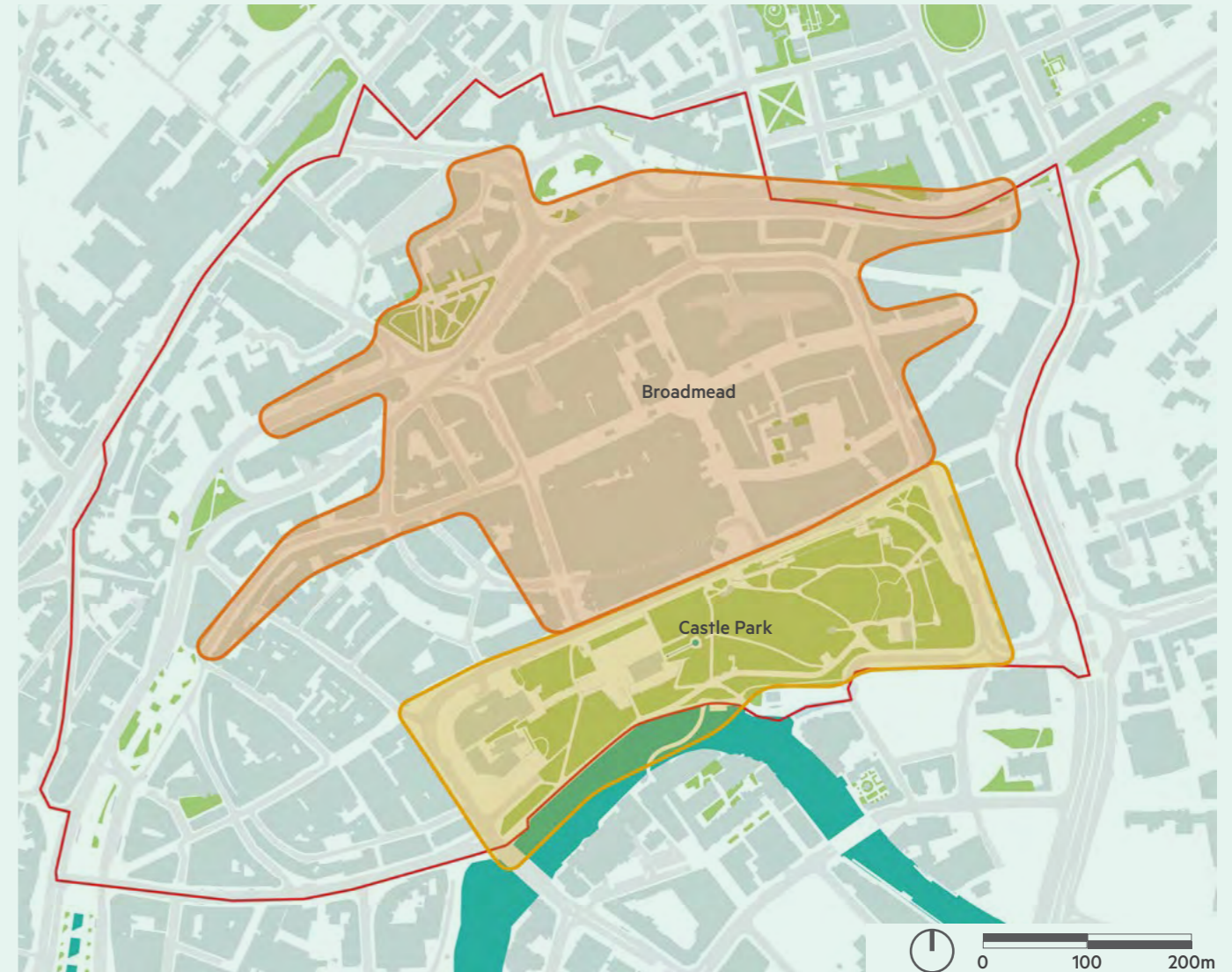


Fig. 62 Key Areas of Focus



Castle Park



Broadmead

Chapter 5

BROADMEAD PLACEMAKING PLAN

Page 192

This section presents a Placemaking Plan for Broadmead. The level of detail has been developed in response to the strategies outlined in Part A.

Broadmead is an area in which the council has great influence and ambition to change the quality and experience of the public realm. This Placemaking Plan presents new concepts for the future key streets, their character and relationship with land uses. This is expected to be delivered in phases, but with an overarching vision and structure to achieve coherent outcomes.

Introduction

The public realm in Bristol makes an important contribution to the city's sense of place, helping to establish, through the combination of surface, activity, enclosure, materiality, furniture, trees and lighting, an emotional connection between people and place.

Currently, the Broadmead area lacks a distinct identity as a single place or destination within Bristol and the urban realm is generally inconsistent in quality. The internal layout of Broadmead with its wide streets and coarser street grain has resulted in a lack of permeability between these internal streets, particularly north - south. Much of the Broadmead areas has limited trees and planting, however, trees are an important feature of particular spaces within central Bristol, and along the waterfront.

many potentially attractive places, noise, congestion and poor layout result in underuse. Some prominent locations are cluttered with street furniture, or dominated by vehicles, leading to congested walking routes and a poor-quality pedestrian experience. In addition, there is inconsistency in the use of paving materials and street furniture, and throughout Broadmead and the DDP, the appearance of paving and the street as a whole is undermined by patchy repairs and reinstatement of variable quality.

Connections between Broadmead and the Old City do not facilitate easy movement as pedestrians must navigate indirect routes and connections; poor park gateway entrances; poor quality pathways and changes in level.

The settings of the historic buildings are compromised or in certain cases, they are not celebrated. These include the Lower Arcade; Broadmead Baptist Chapel; New Room, and Merchant Taylor's Almshouse.

Bristol is a city with a rich cultural life, but the streets around Broadmead seem empty and uninviting after dark. Public realm activity decreases markedly after shops close.

The public realm in Broadmead and the city centre is a vitally important asset for the city with the potential to help it compete for visitors, new businesses, residents and investment. Innovations found in other parts of Bristol and cities in the UK and overseas show that there is considerable potential for improvements to make Bristol's public realm suitable for the requirements of a modern, progressive, climate-resilient and liveable city.

Engagement Feedback

- Currently the area is seen as grey, tired, outdated
- Make the area more vibrant by providing a wider range of activities, beyond shopping
- Provide facilities and activities for children and families, including play
- Encourage a wider retail offer, including more department stores, more affordable stores and independent/unique/local stores
- Provide everyday and culturally appropriate facilities for residents including food shopping and community spaces
- Make the whole area greener and more attractive
- Ensure the area is clean and safe and tackle anti social behaviour
- Create more pedestrian friendly spaces/spaces less dominated by cars (but recognise some people still require access by car)

Leavygreave Road Sheffield

Case Study for The Horsefair

The masterplan for the University of Sheffield is underpinned by a landscape led approach to create a legible and coherent public realm. On Leavygreave Road, a series of bespoke planter tables were created to provide an innovative green infrastructure solution that would otherwise be unachievable due to the high volume of underground services running along the street.



Trudo Vertical Forest - Eindhoven

Case Study for Private Development

Trudo Vertical Forest in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, is a social housing scheme that incorporates biodiverse vertical greening through planted terraces. This case study shows how vertical greening can be applied cost-effectively with consideration for long term maintenance of the planting. The vertical forest brings much needed habitat value and biophilic qualities to this post-industrial part of Eindhoven. Similar principles should be applied to vertical greening interventions identified in the DDP.



Rue Garibaldi - Lyon

Case Study for Bond Street

Rue Garibaldi in Lyon has been transformed from a 1960s urban motorway to a high quality green infrastructure corridor. The 2.6km long project re-allocated road space to pedestrian, cyclists and buses. Extensive tree planting and vegetation provide significant improvements in microclimate and are supported by rain water harvesting systems. These principles should be applied along the perimeter A-roads to ensure the city centre is resilient to a changing climate.



Greening the Grey

Illustrative Approach

Currently Broadmead has a generous offer of pedestrianised streets however it lacks a sense of identity and hierarchy of streets particularly connecting from north-south.

The strategy aims to increase the extent of pedestrianisation of the City Centre and create a hierarchy to its streets. This will establish a wider extent of city centre for people to inhabit and move around with ease.

Page 194 The current pedestrianised routes are linear in nature and lack points of interest or punctuation. The strategy aims to break up the linear routes with nodes of interest and key public spaces as well as extensive new greening

2. An increase in the finer urban grain that relates to the historical street patterns adds a layer of interest and variety of routes and spaces and encourages more diverse uses
3. New Super Crossings (new or significantly improved high quality and wide crossings that prioritise pedestrians and cyclists) are to be located at key points identified to reconnect areas severed by vehicle movement. They will give priority to pedestrians and cyclists and make crossing easier

The following pages will set out principles and interventions to enhance Broadmead, building on the strategies set out in Part A of this document. This Broadmead Placemaking Plan is a first step towards transforming this part of the city centre. Further design stages will need to take place to take into consideration requirements such as accessibility, servicing, waste, maintenance and other operational requirements. These future design stages will be supported by engagement with occupiers and businesses.

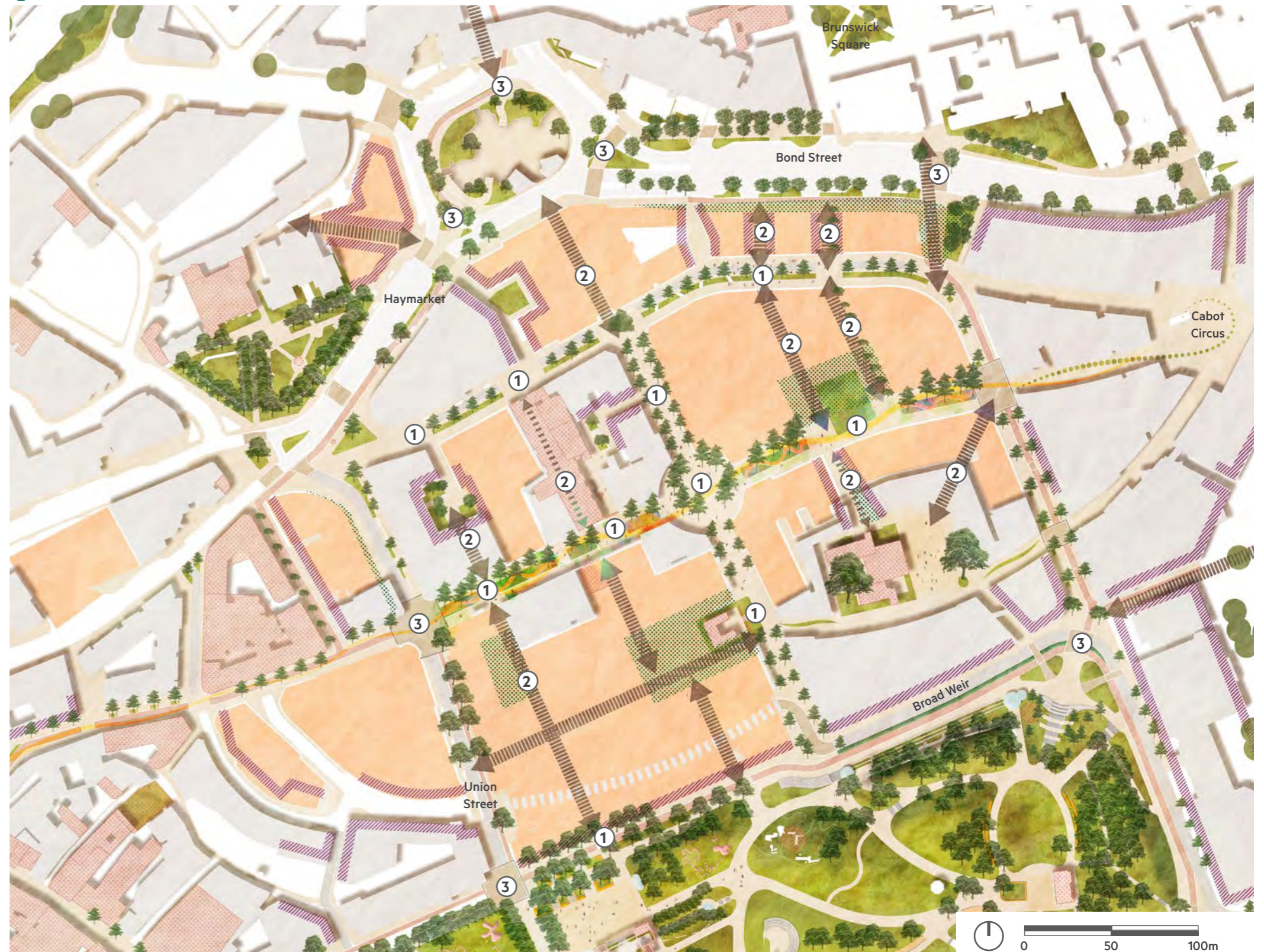


Fig. 63 Study Area - Illustrative Plan

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Greening the Grey

Enhancing the Streetscapes

The streets and spaces of Broadmead each have different scales, senses, interests, behaviour and sounds, culture, and engagement with their surroundings. This strategy aims to build on these qualities, offering great potential to renew a series of experiences and places to reinforce a sense of place.

The approach is to build on these hidden ingredients and to help renew and transform these streets so that they are more responsive to connecting people with place and nature.

The following pages set out the key principles to deliver this approach. These opportunities for public realm enhancement throughout the Broadmead area have the potential to offer meaningful benefits in terms

Page 195

- Climate mitigation
- Ecological enhancement
- Equality of access to green space
- Pedestrian and cycle connectivity and safety
- Conservation/adaptation of historic spaces and
- Landscapes and quality of the public realm experience
- Creating a public realm that is accessible to all people

Legend

- 1. Linear street garden - with play gardens
- 2. Lanes and Courts
- 3. Civic Avenue
- 4. Garden Street
- 5. Active Corridor
- 6. Park Edge
- Gateways
- Old City Streetscape Improvements
- Parks and Public Open Space - Refer to relevant chapter
- Lighting up the Old City walls

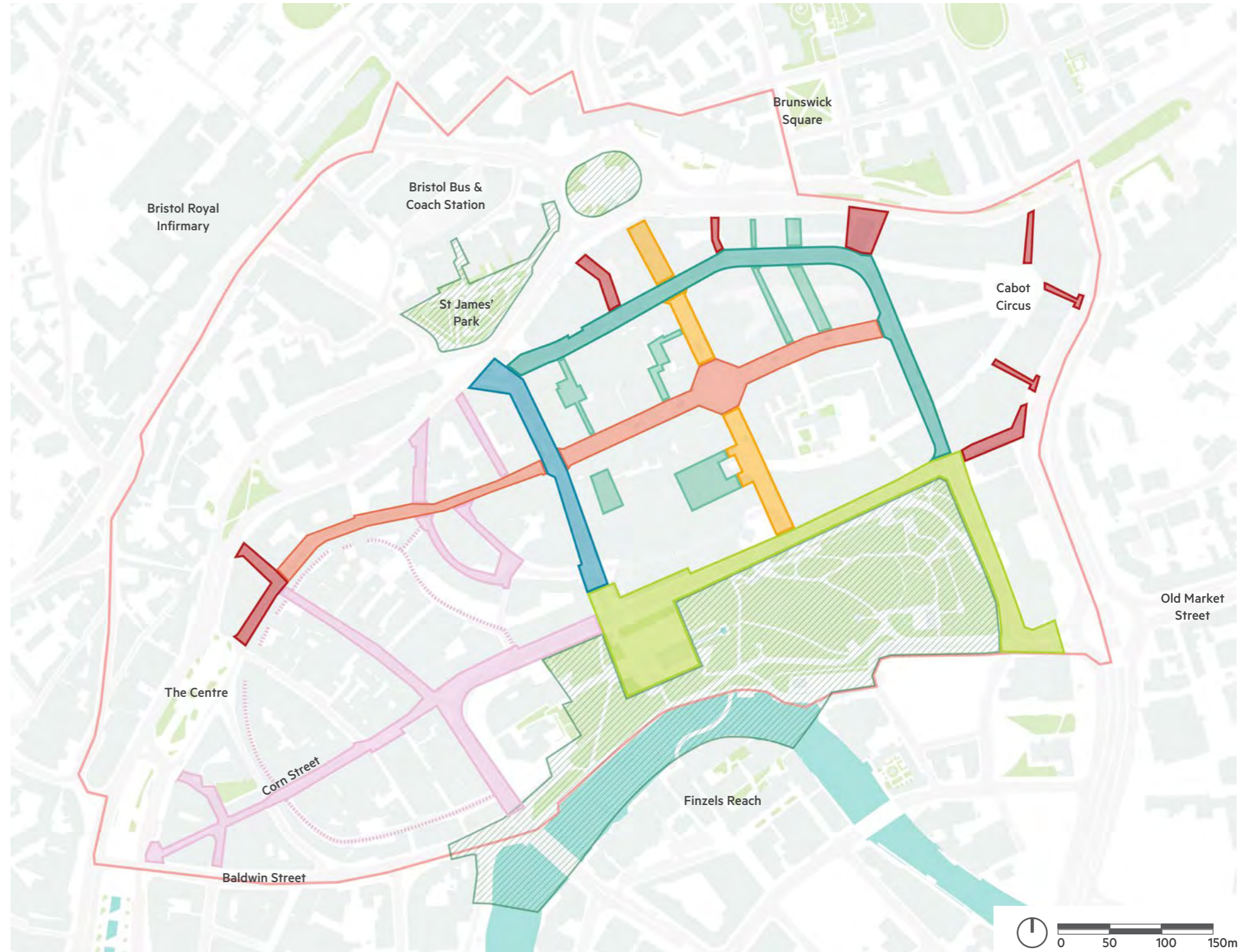


Fig. 64 Public Realm & Open Space Strategy

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1. Linear Street Garden

Connecting Quay Street – Nelson Street – Broadmead – Cabot Circus

Existing Situation

- Very limited planting and trees along the route particularly along Nelson and Quay Street
- Visual clutter along the route, especially the kiosk structures, though it is recognised these are thriving business
- Lack of diversity of ground floor use such as cafés to encourage street life

Aims

The Quay Street - Nelson Street - Broadmead - Cabot Circus axis will be transformed into a lively and distinctive green east-west axis through the study area. A high-quality public realm treatment including incidental play; additional seating, new lighting and generous areas of planting and rain gardens, will bring texture, seasonal interest and biodiversity into the streetscape.

The enhancements to the public realm will be supported by a varied mix of ground floor uses. From the micro-culture corridor along Quay Street and Nelson Street to the retail core, the varied ground floor uses will provide varied interest, outdoor dining and character along the route.

- Lack of seating and places to dwell
- Car and buses on Nelson Street and Quay Street squeeze pedestrians on to very narrow pavements
- Conflict with vehicular movement at the crossings for pedestrians and cyclists across Union Street and Penn Street which diminishes the shopping experience

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Fig. 65 Proposed Extent of Linear Street Garden Character

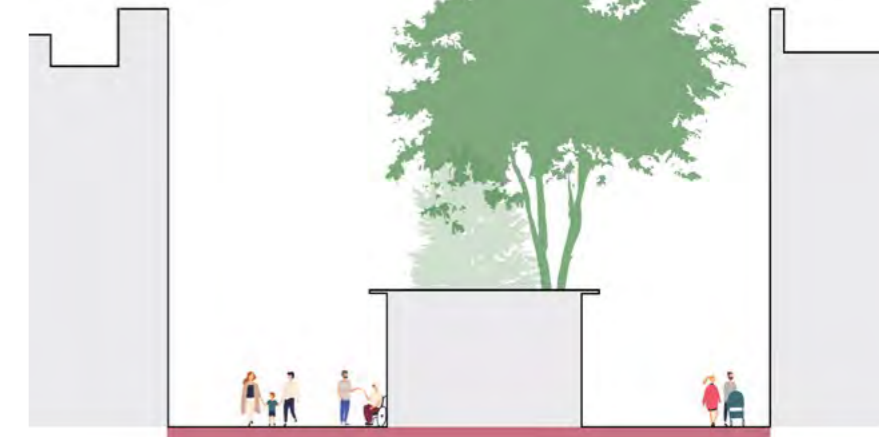


Fig. 66 Existing Typical Section Broadmead



1. Event at Broadmead Podium. 2. Broadmead. 3. Broadmead. 4. Ground floor uses at the Broadmead Podium offer limited activation of public realm

Precedent images



Precedents images showing how Broadmead can be transformed into a green Street Garden with increased planting and seating

1. Linear Street Garden

Proposed Character from Nelson St to Cabot Circus

Creation of an enhanced public realm experience which connects Cabot Circus to Quay Street as a primary route. A clear change in character and urban form between Broadmead and Nelson Street creates a varied pedestrian experience. Along the entire route, pedestrian movement zones are defined and a central spine of climate resilient planting with a focus on textures and colours provides multifunctional benefits.

The relocation of buses and the introduction of restrictions of other vehicle access in some parts of this area allows for the creation of a primary pedestrian priority east-west public realm corridor connection. The different character of spaces and uses along the Nelson Street to Broadmead corridor will be promoted to reinforce a sense of place.

A consistent public realm treatment and language, supporting pedestrian priority and additional greening, will provide legibility along this key axis.



- Legend**
- Pedestrian Priority Zone
 - - - Enhanced pedestrian environment
 - Vehicle and servicing access
 - Bus corridor
 - - - Cycle Route
 - Public transport priority corridor
 - - - Micro-culture corridor
 - Retail focus
 - - - Cultural/Retail focus
 - - - Independent Lane/Retail Focus
 - - - Gateway















Fig. 67 Movement, Public Realm and Ground Floor use around Nelson Street, Broadmead and Cabot Circus

1. Linear Street Garden

Proposed - Broadmead Example

This page illustrates how the six strategies set out in Part A of this document combine to deliver public realm enhancements across the Linear Street Garden typology to create a colourful, active Street Garden, forming a primary east-west route through the study area. The illustrative concept visual adjacent shows how the below interventions can be applied to a typical section of Broadmead.

Interventions

-  Establish Broadmead as a local, regional and national destination for sustainable shopping and associated activity
-  Diversifying the Shopping Quarter from an area of consumption to a place of broader experience and exchange
-  A central planted spine of textured and colourful planting with a rain garden function to manage storm water run-off and increase urban biodiversity
-  Incorporate existing trees as well as new tree planting along Broadmead into the design improvements
-  Increased sensory and seasonal delight through the planting palette
-  Transform the full spine from Nelson Street to Cabot Circus into a pedestrian priority area, establishing this as a key route and primary street within the study area by removing private vehicle and bus access where possible
-  Create a consistent public realm language along this spine to link Broadmead retail area from Cabot Circus to the Floating Harbour
-  Increased seating in strategic locations
-  Over time, look at options to relocate existing kiosk businesses into the street facing ground floor units in buildings, to reduce the visual clutter
-  Increased cycle parking in strategic locations
-  Create opportunities for public art
-  Transform the Podium into a focal public open space with potential to accommodate events by enhancing the public realm and activating ground floor uses while retaining urban form
-  A lighting strategy to create ambience and delight, encouraging seasonal and evening use
-  Create a more mixed use on the ground floor as set out in the ground floor use strategy. Ground floor uses that activate the public realm, such as cafés, are encouraged
-  Incorporate playful elements and interventions for families and young at heart

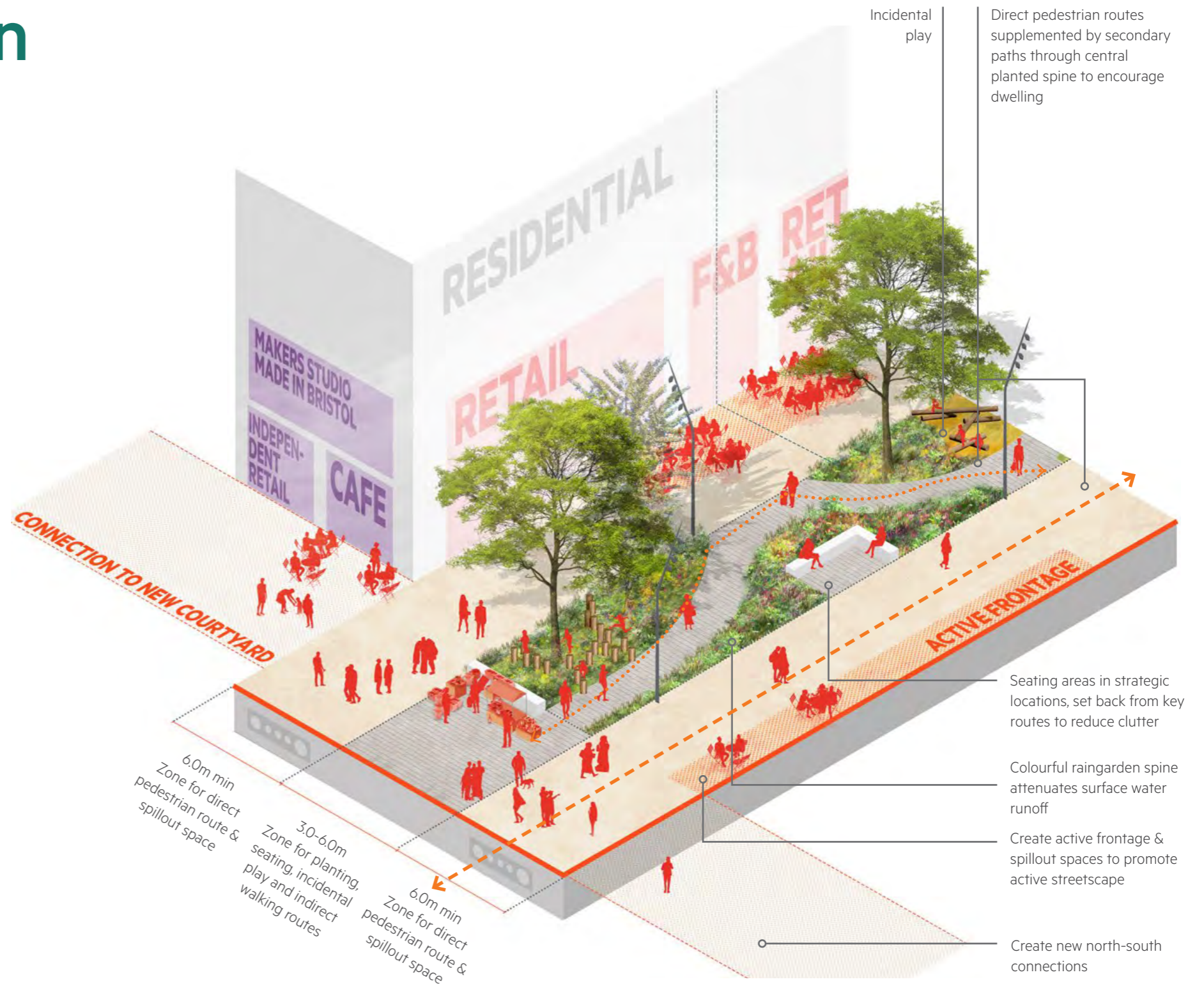


Fig. 68 Concept Visual of Broadmead

2. Lanes & Courts

Existing

Existing Situation

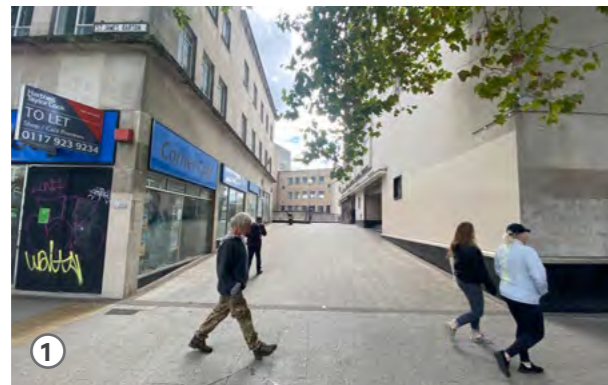
- The Broadmead area is characterised by large urban blocks which has resulted in a lack of permeability between the internal streets particularly north - south
- The urban blocks to the north of Broadmead contain internal courtyards that are currently underutilised. These spaces form an opportunity to create additional public open spaces and pedestrian connections

Traces of the historic finer urban grain still exist today. E.g. The Arcade, courtyard to John Wesley's New Room, arcade to the Greyhound Hotel

Aims

The DDP aims to enhance the network of finer urban grain in Broadmead of arcades, lanes and courts to create more diversity of public space, reinforce the artisan character and more north-south permeability through the city centre

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1. Existing connection between St James Barton and The Horsefair. 2. Existing courtyard to John Wesley's New Room. 3. Existing Old King Street Court

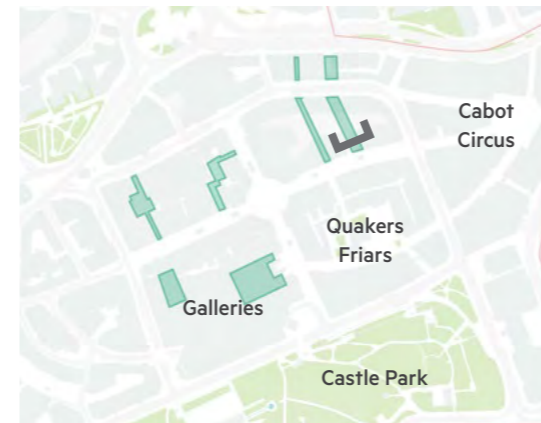


Fig. 70 Proposed Extent of Lanes and Courts Character

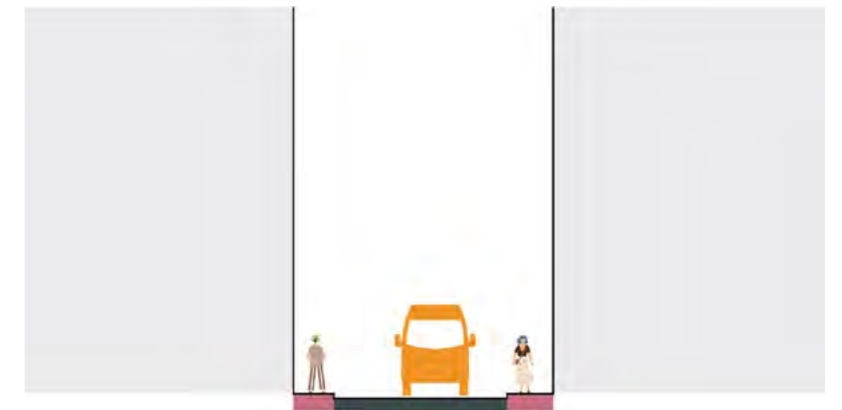


Fig. 69 Existing Section Entrance to Callowhill Court

Precedent images



Precedents for creating new connections by creating a network of lanes and courtyards of varying character

2. Lanes & Courts

Proposed

The DDP Strategies propose the creation of new and enhanced public open spaces through a series of lanes and courtyards in the Broadmead area. These open spaces will either be converted from existing, underutilised spaces, or newly created. They will provide a unique offer, in terms of both public open space and retail experience as set out in the opportunities below. The illustrative concept visual on this page provides an example of how the interventions below are to be applied to create the lanes and courtyards.

Interventions

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- The lanes and courts will become a destination for independent makers and businesses, capturing the unique and independent 'Made in Bristol' spirit, building on and complementing other areas of the city such as St Nicholas' Market



- Planting typologies that increase urban biodiversity e.g. Vertical planting, feature trees, planters



- Creation of lanes and courtyards throughout the Broadmead area will create finer grain of public realm, enhancing permeability for pedestrians whilst allowing access for servicing and waste collection.



- Create contrasting spaces to the busier retail boulevard-quieter places to sit and recharge

- Spaces to hold smaller scale outdoor events within courtyards

- Create ambience and character through interesting lighting scheme

- Design for a safe and active public realm by providing active ground floor uses and ensuring upper floors provide passive surveillance into the courtyards



- Create a finer grain of retail experience

- Opportunity for smaller scale independent, micro-business, specialist, and artisan retail



- Public artists and creative specialists involvement in the design

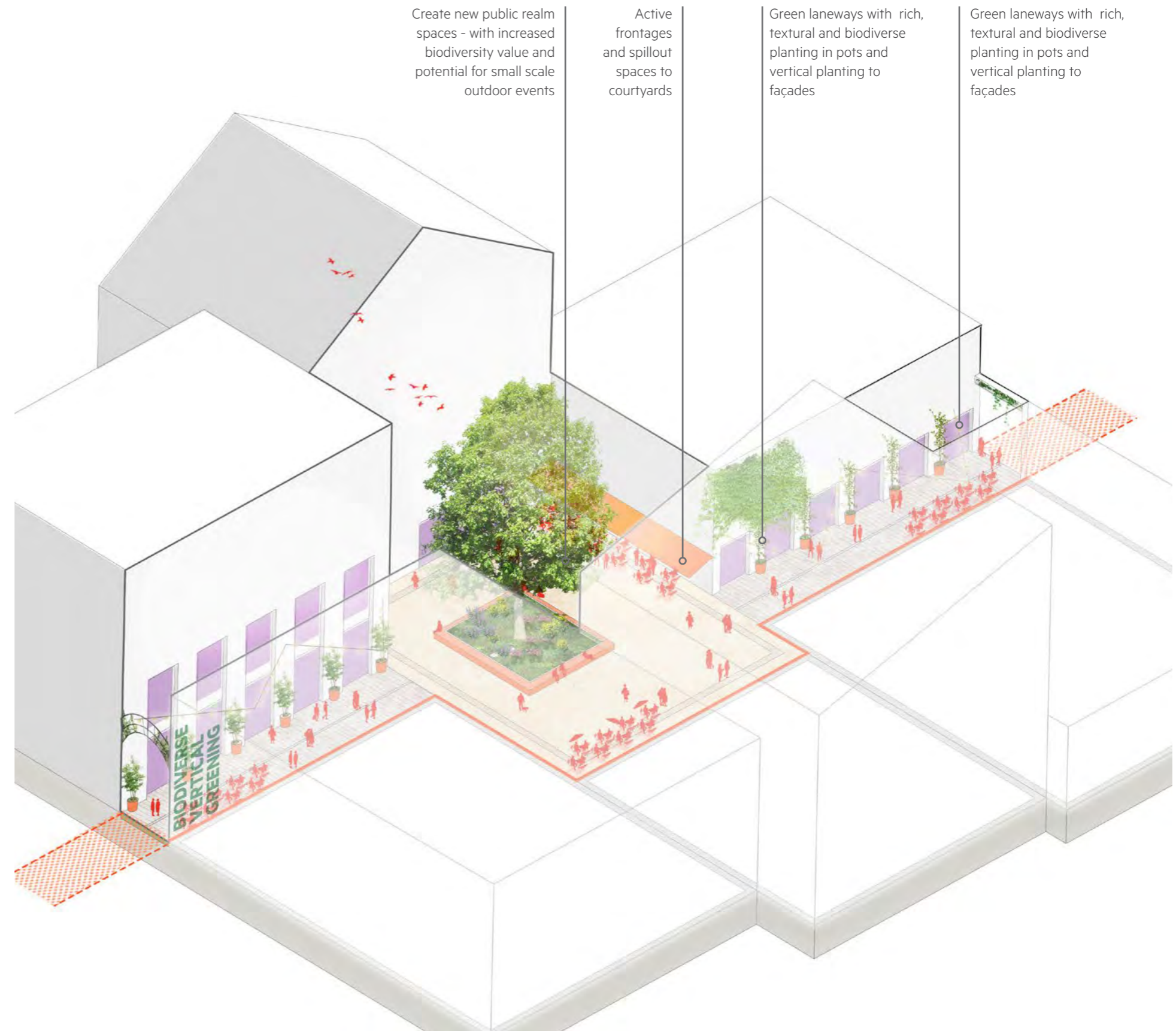


Fig.71 Concept Visual of Typical Courtyard

3. Civic Avenue

Merchant Street

Existing Situation

- Lack of pedestrian connection to Castle Park – facing high walls of the park and poor access
- Merchant Street is a generous and wide pedestrianised street; however, it is all hard paved with no tree planting, creating an exposed and hard street environment that lacks character
- The street has lost its sense of being one continuous space with interrupted views to Castle Park and the former Debenhams building. The existing pedestrianised area also ends abruptly where vehicles

- are allowed to travel on Fairfax Street and the Horsefair. This results in a fragmented street design that lacks coherence and prominence
- Limited streetscape activity such as cafés, cultural or community uses that enliven the street
- The Grade II listed Merchant Taylor’s Almshouse (one of Bristol’s earliest brick buildings) is lost amongst the current Galleries development and is being used as a retail unit
- Large kiosks in the centre of the street block visual axis north- south

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1. View from Broadmead Podium towards former Debenhams store
 2. View from Merchant Street towards Castle Park. Views into park obscured by tall walls. 3. Views over Castle Park walls looking along Merchant Street

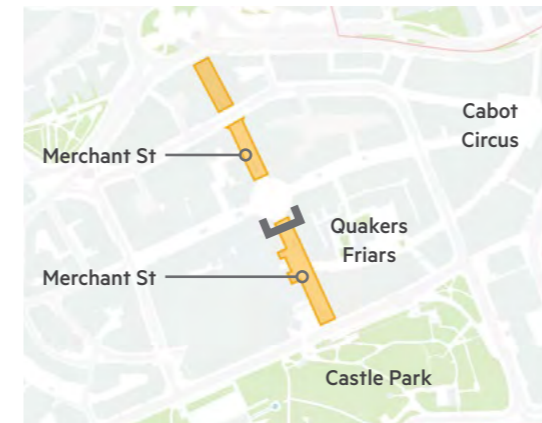


Fig. 73 Proposed Extent of Civic Avenue Character

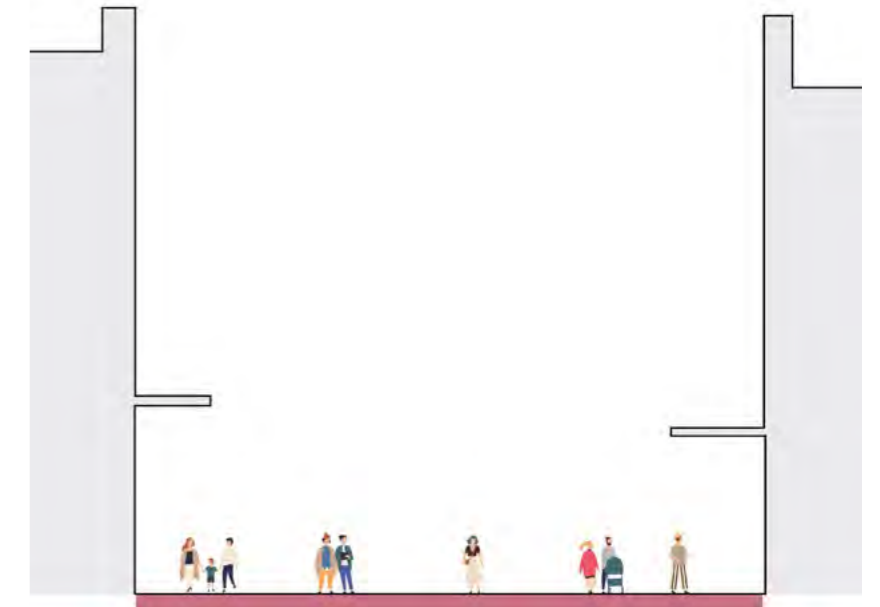


Fig. 72 Existing Section Merchant Street

Precedent images



Precedent images for transforming Merchant Street into a Civic Avenue with avenue tree planting

3. Civic Avenue

Existing Heritage Assets

Aims

Connect Broadmead to Castle Park by bringing a sense of park through the streetscape by the planting a double avenue of trees and increased seating opportunities whilst retaining flexibility for seasonal cultural events. Punctuate the street experience by celebrating the heritage features which sit along it or connect to it as shown in the images below.

In addition to these placemaking principles, the below key moves will transform Merchant Street into a primary north-south route through Broadmead:

- Creating a pedestrian priority Super Crossing to the junction of Broad Weir, Newgate and Merchant Street, linking to the proposed Castle Park gateway
- Landscape design as one primary, civic route with the potential for a double line of legacy street trees
- Linking and promoting the existing and new cultural anchors
- Enhanced node and orientation at junction with the pedestrianisation of The Horsefair as shown in "4. Garden Street" on page 107
- Opening up a public pedestrian route through the Debenhams site to provide a visual and accessible connection between St James Barton and Castle Park

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Fig. 74 Merchant Taylor's Almshouse



Fig. 75 Castle Keep



Fig. 76 Arcade



Fig. 77 John Wesley's New Room Courtyard

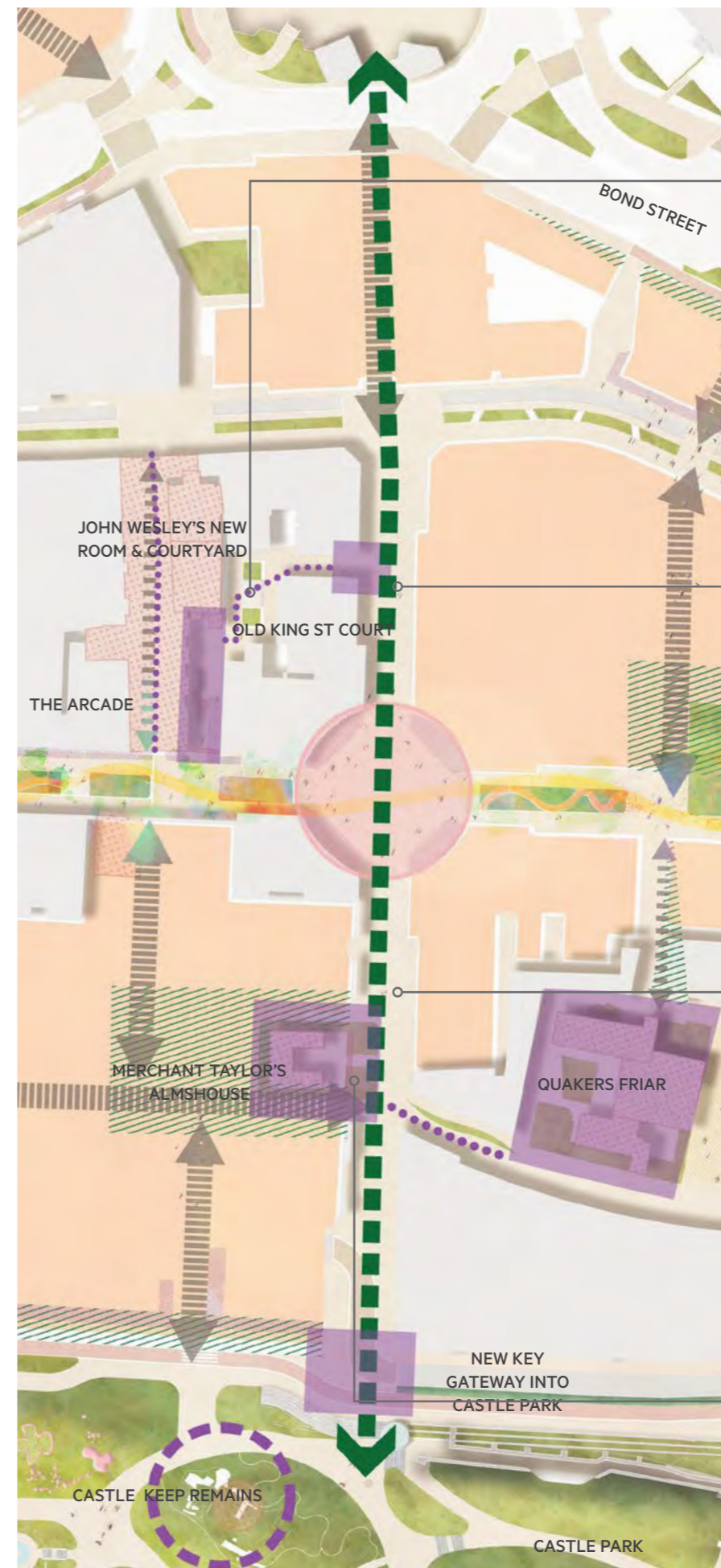


Fig. 78 Heritage Assets & Key Moves

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Precedent for green courtyard off Merchant St and Broadmead



Precedent for avenue tree planting



Precedent for avenue tree planting















Precedent for greening to Almshouse

3. Civic Avenue

Proposed - Merchant Street

The Civic Avenue character will transform Merchant Street into a primary north-south route through Broadmead. The illustrative visual shows a typical example of how the public realm interventions are applied to transform Merchant Street into a Civic Avenue, integrating and celebrating existing heritage features.

Interventions

-  Establish Merchant Street as a civic cultural avenue, with community/culture use in the Almshouse
-  Introduce large specimen tree planting to create a double avenue of trees to provide an improved micro-climate and green infrastructure benefits. The avenue will create coherency and consistency to the route and marks it as a primary route north-south pedestrian route. Tree planting locations are subject to existing underground services.
-  Create a garden around the Almshouse to attract use and as a focal point on the street
-  Connect the street physically and visually to Castle Park across Broadweir with a new pedestrian super crossing and generous new gateway into the park
-  Create an enhanced interface with Fairfax Street, which is to be carefully designed as a bus and active travel corridor
-  Celebrate the heritage and architecture building of the Merchant Taylor's Almshouse. Provide a garden setting, give space around the edges with the new development set back and stepping down to the scale of the Almshouse
-  A new lighting scheme that adds to the streetscape character and ambience and invites evening use.
-  Over time, look at options to relocate existing kiosk businesses into the street facing ground floor units in buildings, to reduce the visual clutter
-  Transform the Podium into a focal public open space with potential to accommodate events by enhancing the public realm and activating ground floor uses while retaining urban form
-  Encourage new mix of ground floor uses to activate the streetscape with a focus on community and cultural uses where suitable to serve existing and new residential population
-  Public realm to be designed in a flexible way to support events such as the Christmas Market
-  Change the use of the Almshouse from retail to alternative activity anchor, with community/culture use, activating the garden and street and serving existing and new residential communities

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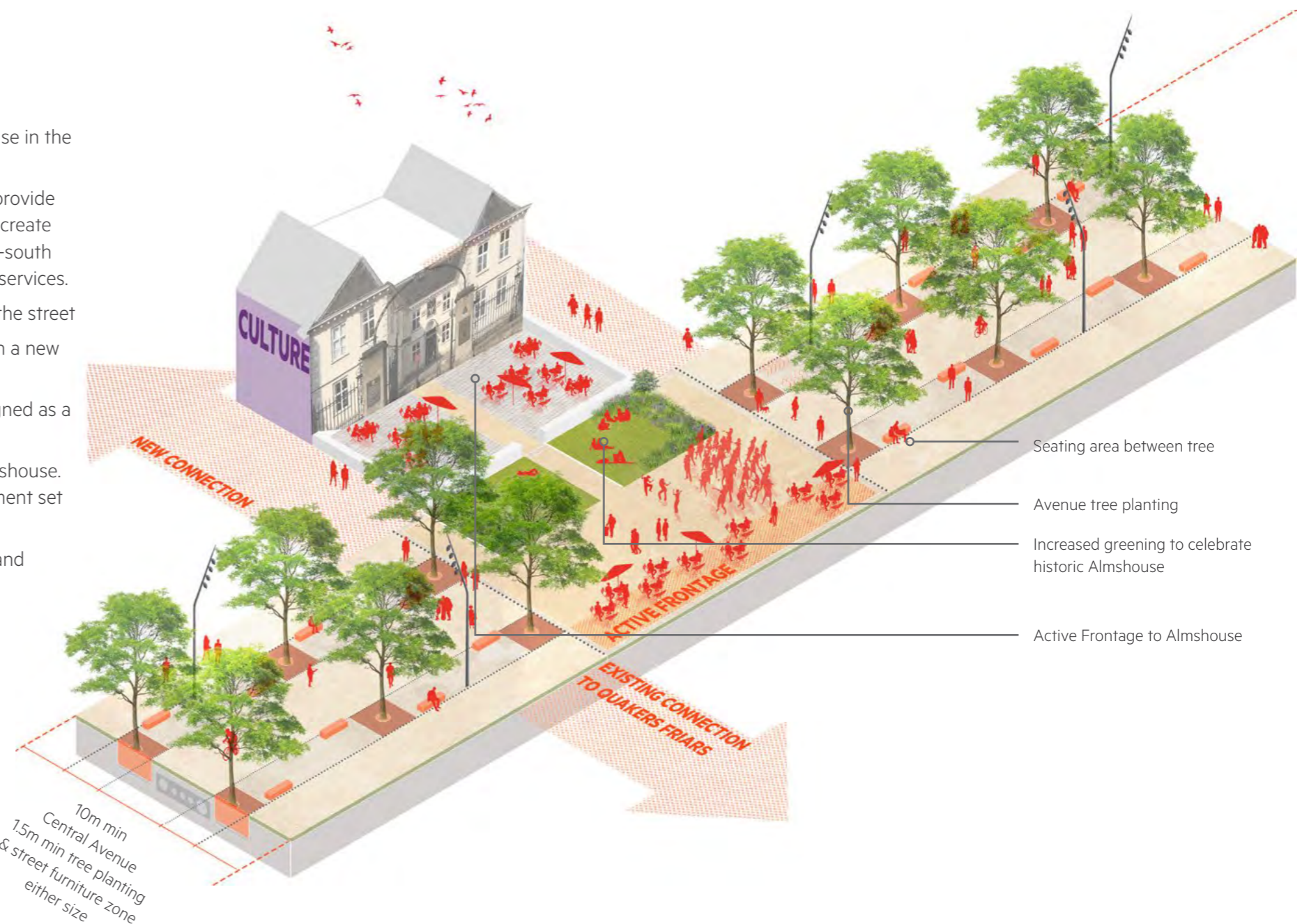


Fig. 79 Concept Visual Merchant Street

4. Garden Street

The Horsefair & Penn Street

Existing Situation

- The street is dominated by the carriageway and cars and bus movement. In addition bus stops, taxi ranks and loading bays widen the carriage way in many areas
- There is very little in terms of public realm quality or any space to dwell
- There are some existing pedestrian connections to the north and south but they are poorly sign posted and uninviting

The pedestrian crossings from Broadmead to Cabot Circus have a high footfall yet they are not clearly defined and prioritise vehicles over pedestrians

- Limited existing street trees and no other vegetation
- There is a historical arcade and architecturally interesting buildings but these are quite lost in the mix

Aims

The removal of vehicles and buses and will help transform the Horsefair and Penn Street into a series of pedestrian-priority Garden Streets with a strong focus on community uses and nature. Linear, planted raingardens with trees and seasonal planting will substantially increase the green and blue infrastructure and support spaces for outdoor seating to provide a verdant setting for everyday life.

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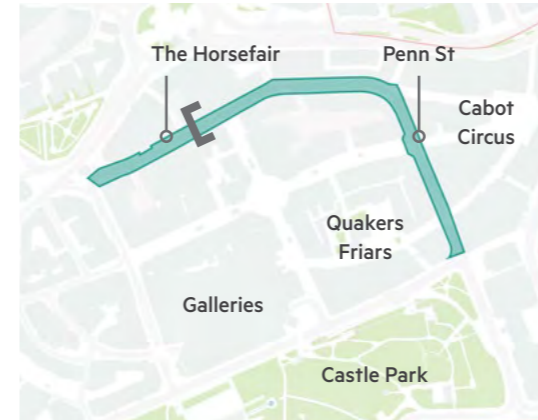
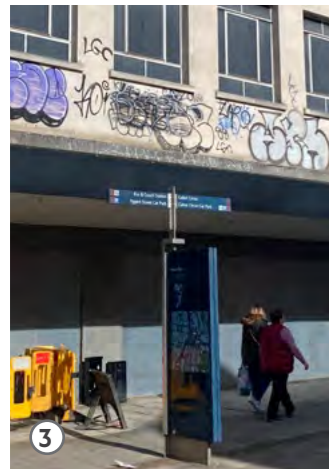


Fig. 81 Proposed Extent of Garden Street Character



Fig. 80 Existing Section The Horsefair



1. View down The Horsefair showing streetscape dominated by transport and servicing 2&3. Frontages lack active edges 4. Significantly more open space dedicated to transport over pedestrian movement 5. Existing servicing courtyard. Route to St James Barton unclear

Precedent images



Precedent images to transform The Horsefair and Penn Street into a pedestrian priority area with enhanced public realm through significant urban greening

4. Garden Street

Proposed - The Horsefair

This page sets out interventions to transform The Horsefair and Penn Street into a new pedestrian priority street with cycle access, that provides a setting for community high street retail and facilities. This is shown illustratively in the adjacent concept visual of The Horsefair.

Interventions



- Establish The Horsefair as a destination for local communities, as well as communities to North and East of the Study Area and for the future community. Reinforced by moves to reduce severance along Bond Street and Temple Way



- Create a strong green infrastructure connection through the city centre



- Remove general traffic and buses from this area and prioritise pedestrian and active travel movement



- Transform the public realm with a coherent treatment into an attractive, green and inviting street with places to sit, meet and shop



- Celebrate the historical buildings with more sensitive and creative reuse



- Combined, these streets form a wrap around the city centre retail area and contain extensive retail street frontage



- Establish more uses to support a community high street setting, to increase footfall into this part of Broadmead

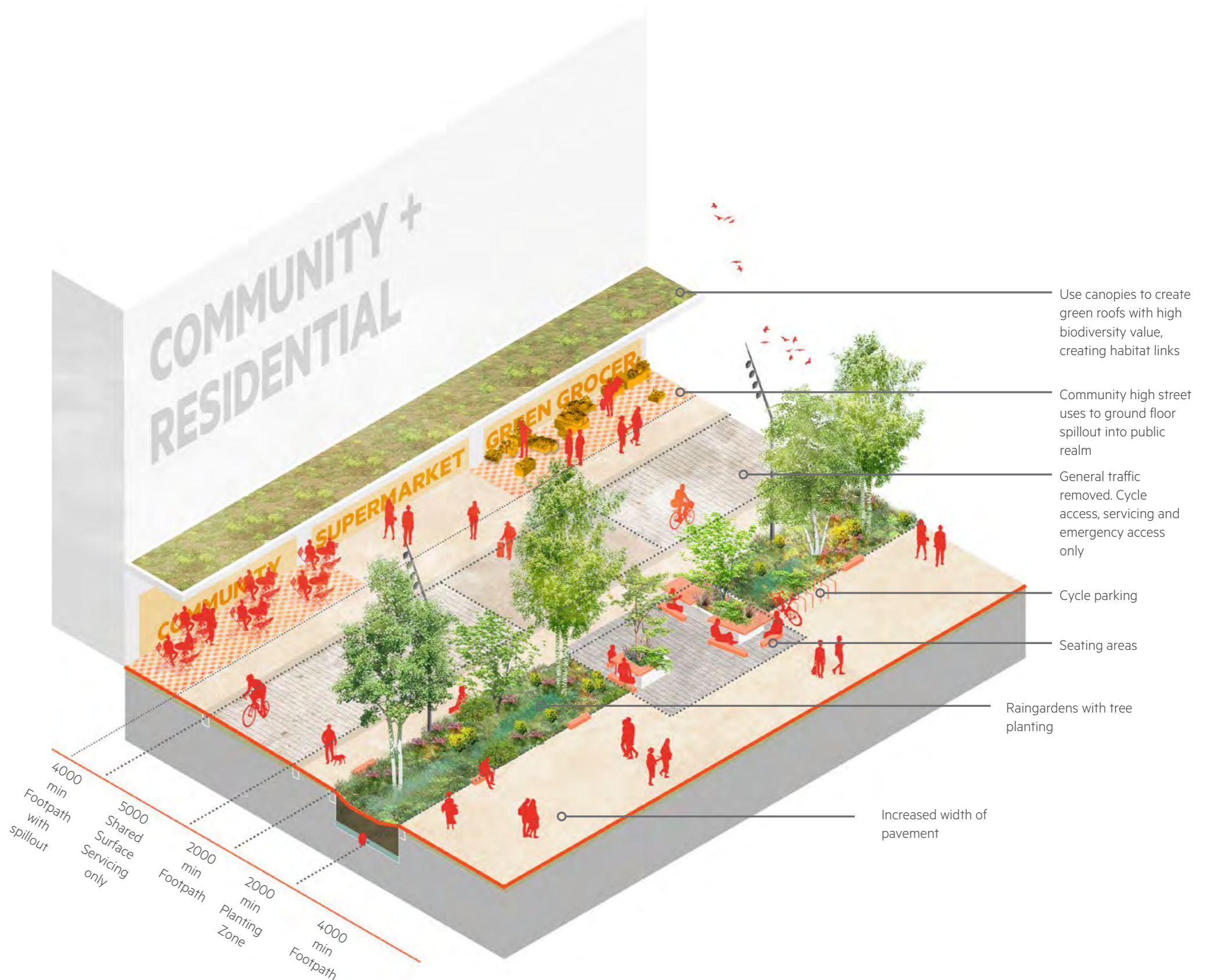


Fig. 82 Concept Visual of The Horsefair

5. Active Corridor

Existing

Existing Situation

- The street is a key pedestrian thoroughfare from Castle Park to Broadmead and northwards. However, the street currently feels traffic dominated due to the number of buses, cars, taxi ranks and loading bays
- The pavement is relatively narrow for a key pedestrian route
- The pedestrian connection to Castle Park is not celebrated. The carriageway is dominant and causes the severance

- The corner of the Galleries is dominated by levels changes in steps and raised planters and there is little public realm for use
- The existing trees are large and their crown has become compromised by the space available. Their base is also enclosed by paving and infilled with tarmac

Aims

Union Street will be closed to general traffic, transforming this street into an active travel and public transport corridor. The public realm will be enhanced for pedestrians. Additional resting points will be provided to enhance accessibility along the route.

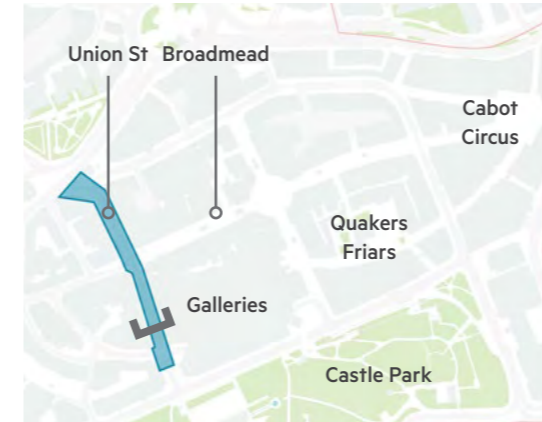


Fig. 84 Proposed Extent of Active Corridor Character



Fig. 83 Existing Section Union Street

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Precedent images



5. Active Corridor

Proposed - Union Street

The interventions set out on this page set out how Union Street will be transformed into a high-quality north-south movement route. De-cluttering of this corridor will allow easier movement for pedestrians and cyclists, improve the visual character of the streetscape and enable resting points to be created along the sloped route to improve accessibility of the route.

Interventions



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- Existing trees to be surveyed and accessed for best management and setting
- The proposed transport improvements transform the street to a bus mass transit corridor only, removing private cars and taxis
- Due to the limited width available, provide a segregated cycle lane for uphill movement, downhill cyclists move with buses
- Increase pavement widths and remove any unnecessary streetscape clutter
- Create an enhanced public space at the corner of the redeveloped Galleries site that connects with Castle Park. The vehicle movement on Newgate is reduced, achieved by the wider strategy and pedestrian movement from the Galleries site to Castle Park is emphasised by the design of the public realm
- To enhance accessibility along steep gradient street - provide resting points in between street tree planting

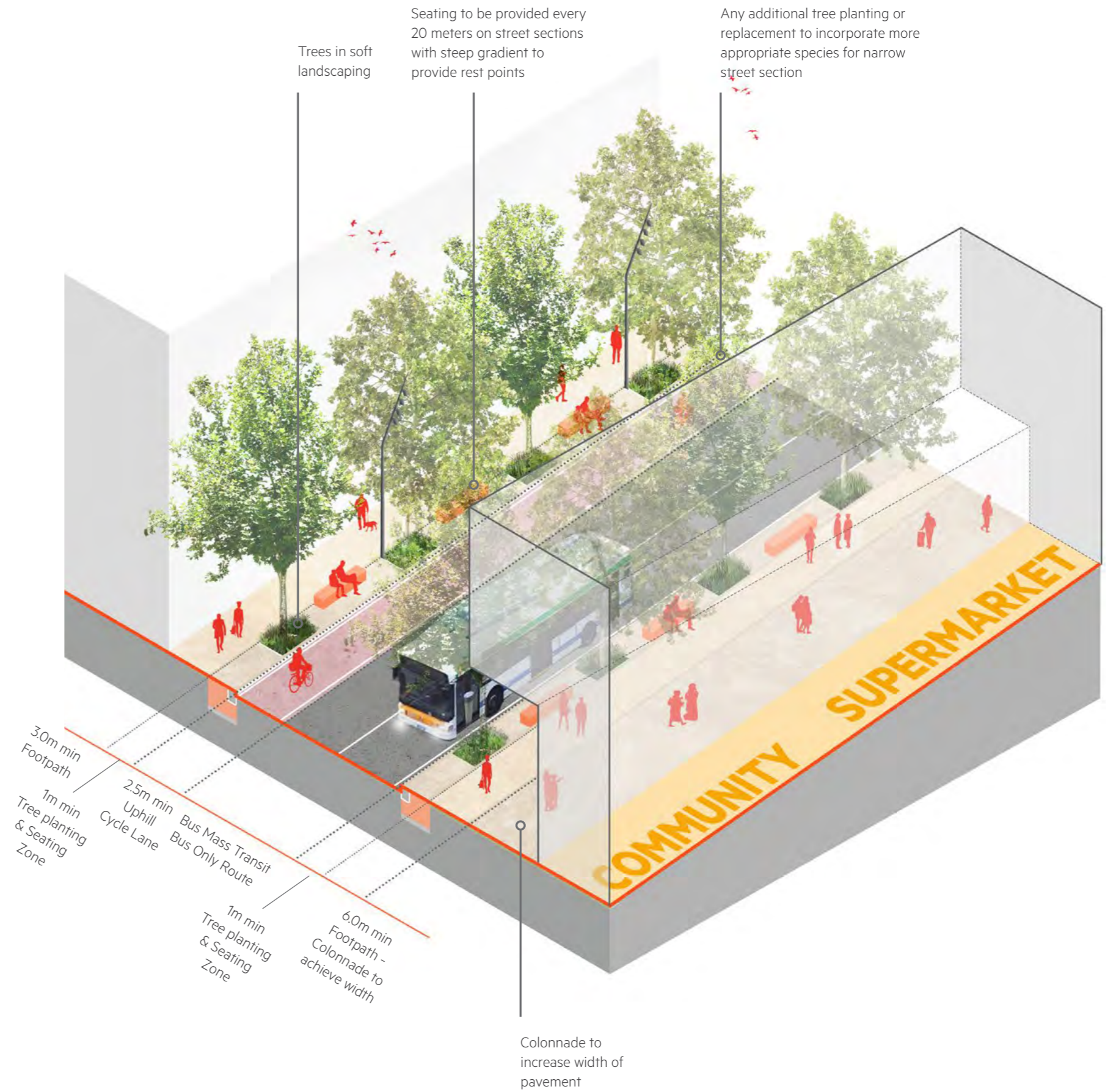


Fig.85 Concept Visual Union Street

6. Park Edge

Wine Street, Newgate, Broadweir

Existing Situation

- High traffic volume and wide carriageway along this road sever the connection of Castle Park with the Broadmead Area
- Along Newgate the ground floor use is car parking and along Broadweir no active ground floor uses so there is currently little street life
- Limited pedestrian crossing points across the roads
- Limited gateways into Castle Park
- Existing mature street trees
- No segregated cycle route

Aims

Reduced vehicular traffic and a focus on pedestrian and active travel to transform this road into a park edge boulevard with new active ground floor frontages that respond to the park context. A new public space will be created around St. Peters that locks Castle Park to Broadmead and becomes a focal point for community events.

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1. View from Union Street across Newgate into Castle Park 2. View along Newgate towards Broadweir 3. View along Newgate to the bridge to the Galleries



Fig. 87 Proposed Extent of Park Edge Character

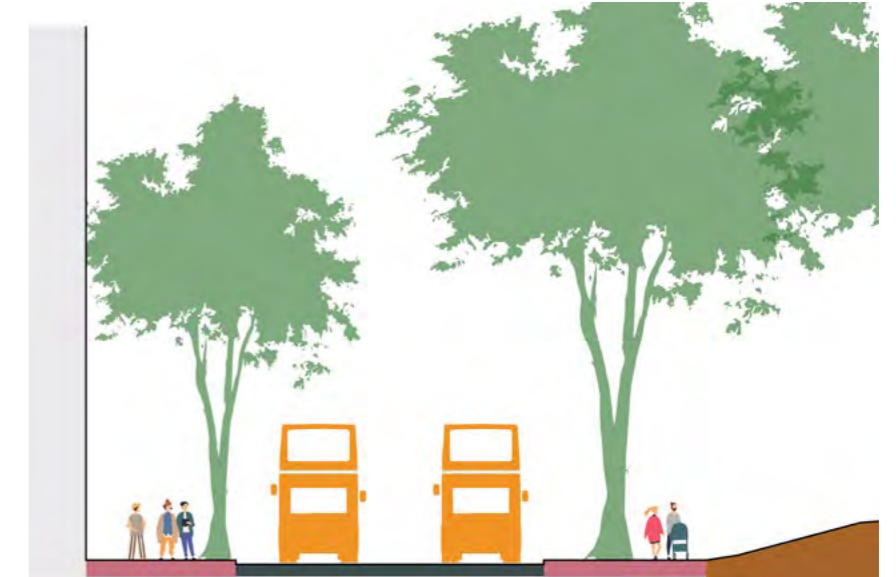


Fig. 86 Existing Section Newgate

Precedent images



Precedent images for transforming the edges of Castle Park into active green Park Edges - extending the influence of the park to the surrounding streets

6. Park Edge

Wine Street, Newgate, Broadweir

The illustrative concept visual adjacent shows how the below opportunities will transform Newgate into a vibrant Park Edge and how a new public open space will be created North of St Peter's Church across Newgate.

Interventions



- Public realm enhancements are implemented to elevate the current paved area north of St. Peter's Church. The expansion of this space includes the integration of Newgate and connection to the upper part of Union Street. Strategically, these improvements establish a central focal point for Castle Park, offering a high quality gateway experience that extends into both Castle Park and Broadmead.



- Celebrate existing tree planting to Newgate and introduce biodiverse, shade tolerant understory planting
- Remove the general traffic and buses from the street through strategic vehicle movement strategy – refer "Movement & Connectivity" strategy
- Create a pedestrian priority space along Wine Street, Newgate and Broadweir
- New pedestrian super crossings associated with new gateways into Castle Park to encourage movement and use of the park
- A segregated primary cycle route to ease pressure on the cycle route along Castle Park waterfront



- A public realm focus on Newgate and connection from Castle Park to Union Street
- Creation of a new public square, using the existing hard-standing over the Medieval Vaults, framed by St Peter's Church, the proposed development at the Galleries and a proposed park pavilion to include a cafe and toilets. The new public square is to be a key space for community and cultural events
- Celebrate memorial function of St Peter's Church with water-features to the square in front of church tower



- Active ground floor uses to along the Galleries redevelopment and where possible along Broadweir to activate the street



- Activate edges to the square with park amenities (e.g. cafe pavilions)
- Establish enhanced public open space community event space

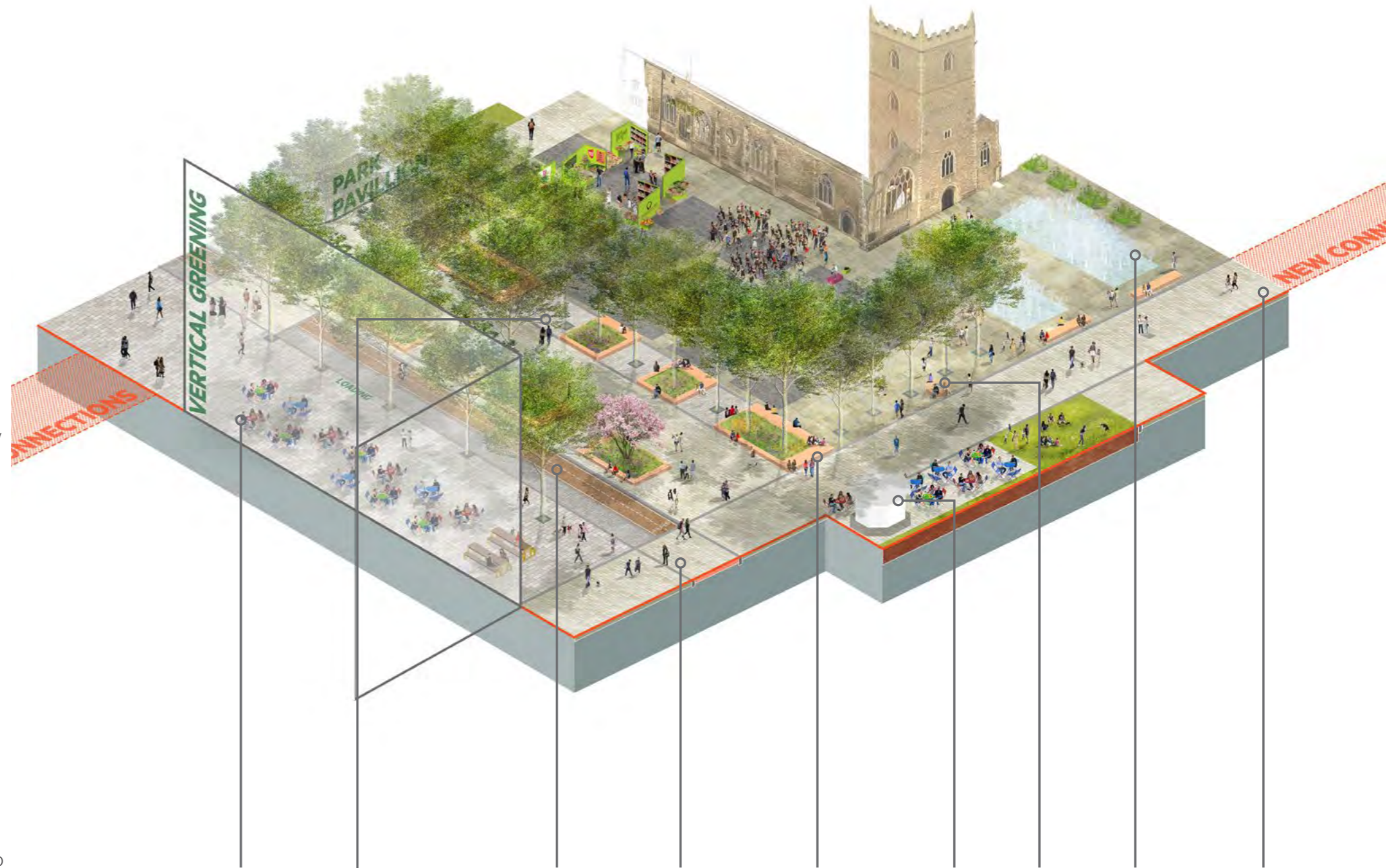


Fig. 88 Concept Visual Newgate and square north of St Peter's

Active frontage to Newgate

Connection on approximate alignment former Church Lane

Primary Commuter Cycle Link

Super Crossing linking Union Street to Castle Park

Podium Seats with biodiverse shade tolerant under-planting framing existing trees

Celebrate Existing Park Amenities

Celebrate Heritage Features including St Edith's Well

Water feature

Path realigned with Union St and to follow approximate alignment of former Dolphin Street

7. Bond Street

Community Connector & Greener Gateway

Bond Street currently provides an uninviting edge to Broadmead and severs the study area from the communities to the north. Additional pedestrian and cycle crossings, as proposed in the Movement and Connectivity strategy set out in Part A, will enhance the physical connectivity across this A Road. Facilities for bus and coach drop offs will be improved.

Additional greening and tree planting will enhance the micro-climate, improve air quality and provide ecological benefits. Raingarden edges and tree planting to the south of the street will buffer the public realm from the road and provide a more inviting street-scape.



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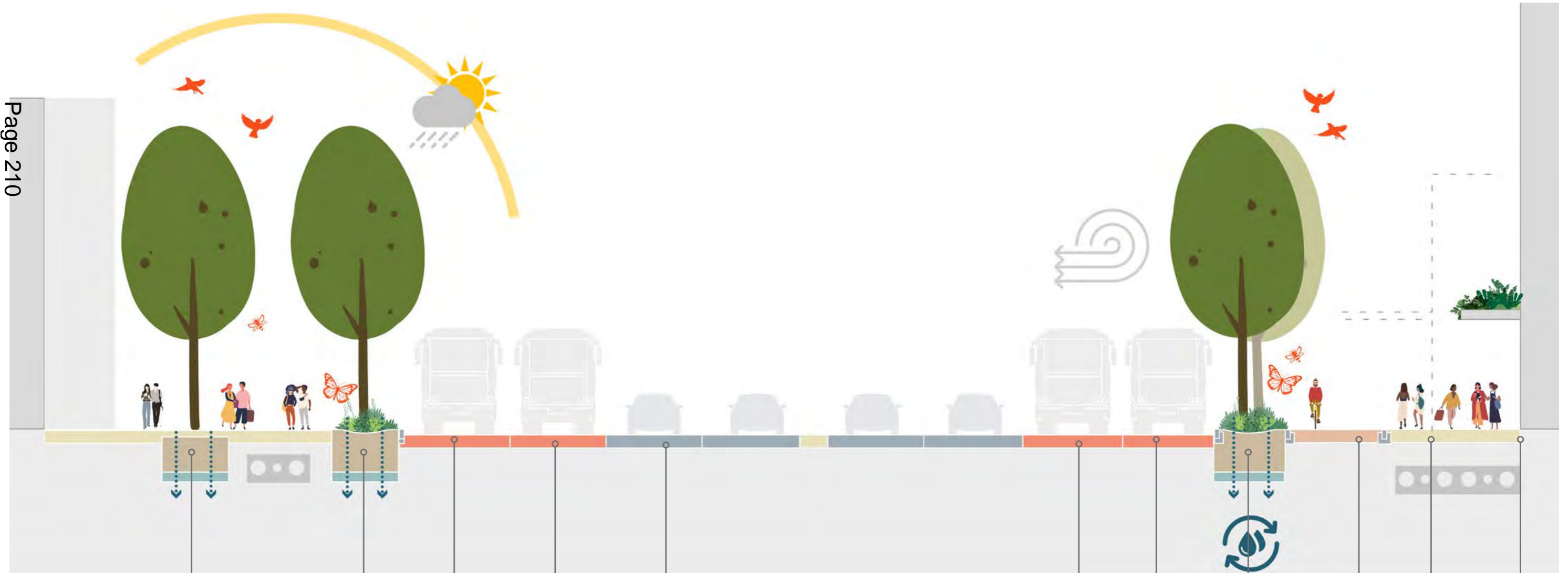


Fig. 89 Illustrative Section Bond St

Trees in tree pit system
Provide shade, shelter, water management and improved air quality

Alternating bus shelters and raingarden edge to Bond Street

Bus Stop/ Coach Drop off

Proposed Bus Lane

Carriageway

Proposed Bus Lane

Bus Stop/ Coach Drop off

Alternating bus shelters and raingarden edge to Bond Street

Segregated Cycle Lane

Increased Public Realm

Biodiverse greening to building edge

Evening Economy

Extend and Diversify the Offer; Lengthen the Day and Animate the Year

City neighbourhoods that are successful at night offer a wide choice of leisure and entertainment, and a rich mix of private and public attractions for a diversity of ages, lifestyles and cultures, including families. The engagement feedback would like Broadmead to support a diverse and exciting evening economy with extended retail opening; events and activities for people of all ages and interests – they don't want a city that is unsafe or shuts down as soon as the sun goes down.

Page 2 of 11
 The after dark experience and the evening economy are opportunities to reimagine Broadmead and Castle Park and how these areas can be used more safely. The aim is to create a balance of evening initiatives that blend with the daytime uses and is attractive and safe, and where night time activities are varied and well managed.

Evening Economy Strategy

The development of a specific Broadmead and Castle Park strategy and action plan for the evening economy is recommended to be undertaken. This strategy should include the following objectives:

- Promote Broadmead and Castle Park as places of respect, equality and inclusivity around the clock and throughout the year
- To promote a larger variety of retailers and community / cultural attractions to stay open late and broaden people's choices of things to do in the evening throughout Broadmead, Castle Park and the Old City
- Offer more diversity of activities for all ages, including good-quality late-night food, shopping and extended community and cultural facilities

- Promote an outdoor dining policy throughout the Broadmead area which balances an expansion of outdoor dining opportunities
- Enable and promote live music, cinema, food trucks and other forms of temporary programming in public spaces of Broadmead and Castle Park to complement existing events such as St Nick's Night Market. Opportunities exist to work with local music schools and colleges, e.g. BIMM Bristol, to enable low-scale live music in appropriate public spaces
- Implement new public amenity facilities such as improved and creative lighting; more toilets and more public recycling bins in high volume evening locations
- A review of Broadmead's evening bus services and night-time taxi rank locations, design and operations, to promote connectivity within the city
- Implement additional Legible Bristol directional signage to transport infrastructure
- Set up a Broadmead Evening Safety Charter to encourage all organisations that operate after 6pm to commit to training to promote safety and to spot and stop intimidation and harassment



Fig. 90 Precedent images for evening economy

After Dark Experience

Inviting, Inclusive and Safe

High-quality, well-serviced and active public spaces and parks are fundamental to a thriving evening economy. The quality of Broadmead's public spaces at night is dependent on the right balance of public infrastructure, active street frontages, lighting and space management.

Lighting Strategy

A new lighting strategy for Broadmead and Castle Park is recommended to provide a plan for improved functional, sustainable and aesthetic illumination of the streets and public spaces. This strategy should include the following objectives:

- Improve the lighting of the public realm working together with the new diversity of uses to extend the day and create a welcoming Broadmead in the evening
- Develop a lighting strategy that creates a safer environment for those living and working in Broadmead and surrounding communities that walk through Broadmead and Castle Park
- Review street and Castle Park lighting levels in key areas and primary routes, streets and new laneways. Improve and extend lighting hours to improve level of usage in the evening for park access and other low-level activities
- Undertake workshops with property owners to develop creative lighting displays on building façades

- Celebrate the heritage assets within Broadmead and Castle Park with creative illumination and lighting e.g. St Peter's Church; Merchant Taylor's Almshouse; Quakers Friars etc. There are opportunities to bring the history of the area to life and to reveal some of the cultural narratives, stories and character through interpretation, art and light
- Development of an evening events strategy with enhanced lighting and provision of public amenities including flexible power infrastructure
- Build on the success, creativity and imagination of the Bristol Light Festival to incorporate and design public art for the night
- Utilise smart and efficient lighting strategy that harnesses latest technology to reduce energy use
- A lighting strategy that is adaptable and can be changed to suit the season and cultural events

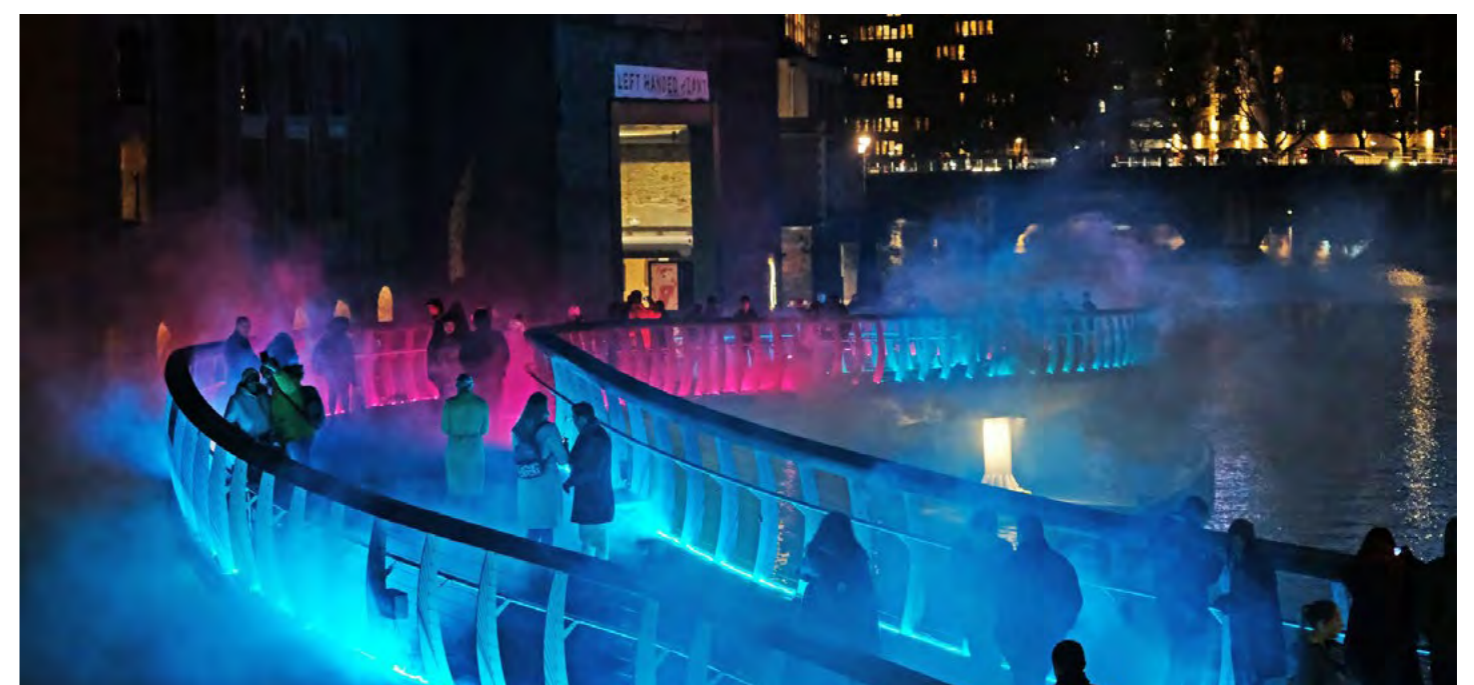


Fig. 91 Precedent images for lighting and after dark experience

Chapter 6

CASTLE PARK MASTERPLAN

This section presents a masterplan for Castle Park, reinforcing this key public open space as a high-quality city centre park for Bristol. The level of detail has been developed in response to the strategies outlined in Part A.

Castle Park is an area in which the council has great influence to change the quality and experience of the public realm and park.

This Masterplan presents a new vision for its future which has been developed through extensive stakeholder engagement.

This is subject to further design and engagement and will continue to evolve. In practice, this may be delivered through a series of incremental phases to achieve benefits in stages.

Castle Park Today

Castle Park is an important part of Bristol's heritage and culture, it plays an important role connecting the city centre, linking the Old City, the Floating Harbour, Broadmead and the east. The park is a popular place for rest and recreation for a range of people, from local residents to people working in the vicinity. It also continues to host a number of important outdoor events for Bristol.

At almost 6 hectares in area, Castle Park is the largest green open space within Bristol's city centre. Although it is now a very valuable natural asset, it currently only exists due to the destruction of the area during the blitz in 1940. Bristolians inherently value Castle Park for its unique location and south facing position on the waterfront; its heritage setting with the churches of St Peter's, St Mary le Port and the site of the former Bristol Castle and its interest of historic fragments of the castle in the park today. It has become a highly valued and important public space at the heart of the city.

The amenities in Castle Park and on the Floating Harbour are accessible on foot, bike or using the local ferry service and the park is well connected to the local bus network that serves the wider study area. As well as a range of amenities it has a number of important biodiversity corridors running through the park.

However, the park is facing a number of challenges and needs enhanced amenities and new solutions to remain a safe and valued city asset. These challenges include;

- Areas of the park losing their purpose and becoming unsafe, particularly at night
- The condition and diversity of planting
- The deterioration of the path network
- Limited relationship to the floating harbour

The threats to Castle Park will increase particularly with climate change and potential pest and disease risk to trees. The surrounding urban context of the Park also continues to change. The population growth from potential developments within the city centre will significantly increase pressure on the park spaces, the ecosystem and the general upkeep of materials, planting and management of the park.



Castle Park Today

Stakeholder Engagement Process & Summary

Castle Park is a much-loved part of the city. Through the engagement activities undertaken to date, it has been clear that many people are enthusiastic about the opportunities for enhancement and are keen to see existing problems and issues resolved.

Castle Park has been a particular focus for engagement for the DDP because, being under the ownership and control of the council, it is a key area of the city centre where the council can directly lead change. There is therefore a genuine opportunity for stakeholders and the community to help shape park masterplan.

A number of engagement activities have been specifically focussed on Castle Park. These have included:

- An initial workshop in May 2022 with a group of stakeholders from various groups which sought views on the team's interpretation of the problems, issues and opportunities and asked feedback on the initial direction of the park masterplan
- A follow up workshop in December 2022 with the stakeholder group, which sought feedback on emerging proposals for the park gateways and for the central 'heart' of the park, around St. Peters
- Engagement, including a walking tour of the park, with members of the public who put themselves forward as volunteers to help shape the masterplan
- The spring 2022 online survey asked specific questions about the park and ideas for enhancement were put forward via the interactive map. The website survey generated over 300 responses about

Castle Park. People commented on the aspects of the park that they love – the green and open space, trees, flowers, rich history, waterfront location and proximity to the city centre were all frequently mentioned as key positive attributes. A wider range of suggestions for improvement were also made and these were summarised into the 'engagement feedback' which aims to capture the essence of the feedback received in a short, concise format

- A range of one-to-one meetings have been held including with Historic England and Sustrans
- Engagement with West of England Centre for Inclusive Living (WECIL) and completion of an accessibility audit which assessed the accessibility of current park layout and opportunities for enhancement

Page 215

Engagement Feedback

- Tackle personal security and anti social behaviour to create a park where people feel safe and comfortable
- Enhance and extend the planting and greenery
- Celebrate the heritage and history of the park and better connect the park to the waterfront
- Encourage and provide spaces for events, markets, activities and art which draw people to the park
- Provide spaces, equipment and facilities for children to play
- Ensure the park is fully accessible and inclusive
- Improve entrances and gateways to the park and extend the influence of the park into surrounding streets
- Improve routes through the park and reduce conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists
- Address other concerns including, lack of public toilets and need for more seating
- Ensure improvements can be maintained in the long term
- Ensure the park is resilient to climate change



Castle Park Today

Historic Importance

Castle Park has a unique historical and archaeological heritage being the site of the original Saxon settlement of Bristol; the site of Bristol Castle and the centre of 17th-19th century trade and retail in the city. It contains a number of important historic listed buildings and structures, (St Peter's Church being the most prominent), and considerable archaeological remains, the majority of which have not been excavated.

Castle Park is on the site of the original Saxon Settlement of Bristol built C10 and the slightly later, very grand, C11 Bristol Castle, demolished by Oliver Cromwell after an Act of Parliament in 1656. That created an opportunity to expand the city's medieval commercial quarter with many churches, multi-storey warehouses and shops with residential premises above with many fronting onto the waterfront. Much of this city retail district remained untouched for centuries until the blitz of November 1940 during which the entire district was razed to the ground.

The ruins of the churches of St Peter and St Mary le Port are monuments to this destruction and a memorial to those who died in the bombings. The ruins lay untended save for the toppling of unsafe structures. The 1940s entailed the export of large volumes of Bristol's demolition rubble to New York as

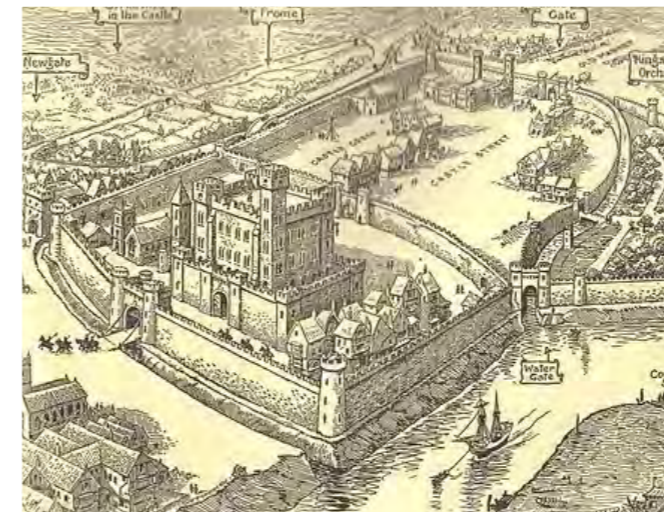
ballast in ships. In the 1950s further consolidation of the ground was undertaken to allow the formation of car parks and was suggested as the location of a new Museum and Art Gallery, which never got built, whilst the archaeological remains were poorly preserved.

The area was laid out as a park in the 1970s and opened in 1978. The park contains the excavated remains of the Norman Castle keep and significant public art installations, memorial trees and gardens and an informal events area. The derelict buildings on the western end of the park (the St Mary le Port site) form a discordant and negative boundary line cutting off High Street from the park to its east and present a number of public safety issues.

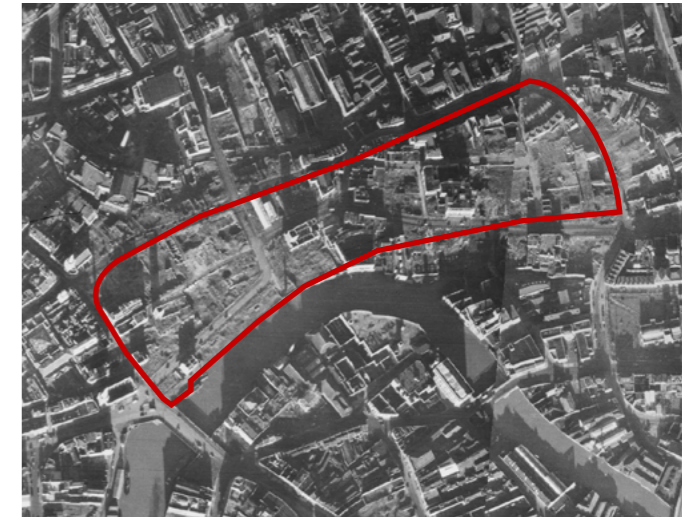
At the north east end of the park there are a few remains of the keep and curtain wall of the C11 Bristol Castle. These features have been preserved and identified with informal site markers. The harbour and its wall to the south falls within the curtilage of the central conservation area. The high rubble walls containing the north side of the harbour are probably 18th or early 19th century, perhaps with some earlier fabric embedded.

Castle Park Evolution

Castle Park opened in 1978. The creation of the Galleries shopping centre in the 1980s led to additional funding for the park and the chance to provide a purpose-built car park to enable the whole area to be given over to a park landscape. Bristol City Museum archaeologists undertook further investigation of the Castle Keep to form part of the landscape and the new enlarged Castle Park was re-opened in 1991 together with the bandstand and new 'mock castle' toilets. During the re-landscape works of the park in the early 1990s, 20 artists were commissioned to create environmental artwork for



1480 - Bristol Castle



1940 - Destroyed in the blitz



1850 - A dense city centre



Castle Park 1960

Castle Park. This was the largest public landscape and art commissioning project in the southwest. As a result artists designed benches, railings, wooden play equipment (now removed) and waste bins as well as the more noticeable works such as; 'Beside the Still Waters' by Peter Randall- Page located to the east of St Peter's, 'Throne' by Rachel Fenner close to the Randall-Page work, 'Line From Within' by Ann Christopher a tall cast bronze sculpture facing the top of Union Street, 'Drinking Fountain' by Kate Malone close to the Sally Port and 'Only the Dead Fish Go With the Flow' by Victor Moreton towards the northeast/Cabot Circus corner of the park.

As well as a popular city centre park for leisure uses particularly as a lunchtime venue in the summer months or a space for events like Bristol Pride,

Castle Park has taken on a semi-formal wartime remembrance role. The ruined St Peter's Church has become an important city memorial for the victims of the Bristol Blitz and commemorative plaques have been added to the church wall. World War I memorials have also been set to the paved area in front of the church and a memorial to the Bristol citizens who lost their lives as volunteers in the Spanish Civil War. Elsewhere in the park there are memorial trees including 5 D-Day Birch trees, one for each of the Allied beaches, planted above the ferry landing stage. There is also a Sikh memorial garden planted close to St Peter's to commemorate members of that community who lost their lives fighting for Britain in the 20th century conflicts.

Heritage Assets & Memorials

Designated Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings

Castle Park contains heritage assets of varying importance, designated as Scheduled Monuments or as Listed Buildings. Others are not designated but still nationally important, and some of more local importance and interest. The need to manage these assets for their protection and enhancement should reflect their known or potential level of importance, but will also depend on the vulnerabilities, issues and pressures which affect them.

The masterplan has been informed by the Conservation Plan for Castle Park, prepared in 2008, to inform the future management of Castle Park. The Plan should be updated in line with the design proposals and next stages of Masterplan design work.

Parts of the park which are not protected by scheduling or listing have been identified as having High Archaeological Potential.

The historic street pattern is currently not interpreted on site and there is an opportunity to capture the traces of the layout in the masterplan, particularly to the western side of the park.

The scheduled sites within Castle Park and immediate vicinity are shown in the adjacent diagram and comprise:

- The Vaulted Chambers (SAM No. 116)
- Vaults to the north of St Peter's Church (SAM No. 163)
- St. Mary-le-Port Church Tower (SAM No. 104)
- Medieval Vaults in High Street (SAM No. 136)

The listed buildings in Castle Park, as highlighted in the diagram adjacent, comprise:

- St Peter's Church – Grade II*
- The Vaulted Chamber – Grade II
- Remains of Bristol Castle Keep – Grade II
- St Mary le Port – Grade II

The proposals on the following pages are subject to further consultation and engagement with Historic England and subject to archaeological and topographical surveys at future design stages.





Memorial Gardens

In addition to the heritage assets, Castle Park contains a rich variety of memorials and memorial gardens. These include:

- Sikh Memorial Garden
- Normandy Garden of Peace
- The memorial to the victims of the Bristol Blitz at St Peter's Church

Future designs should sensitively respond to these existing features and should ensure views to and from the memorial are maintained or enhanced. Additionally, future design stages should consider how a dedicated remembrance memorial can be created within Castle Park.

Legend

-  Scheduled Monument - Partial remains of Bristol Castle,
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Listed Heritage Features
-  Other Heritage Features

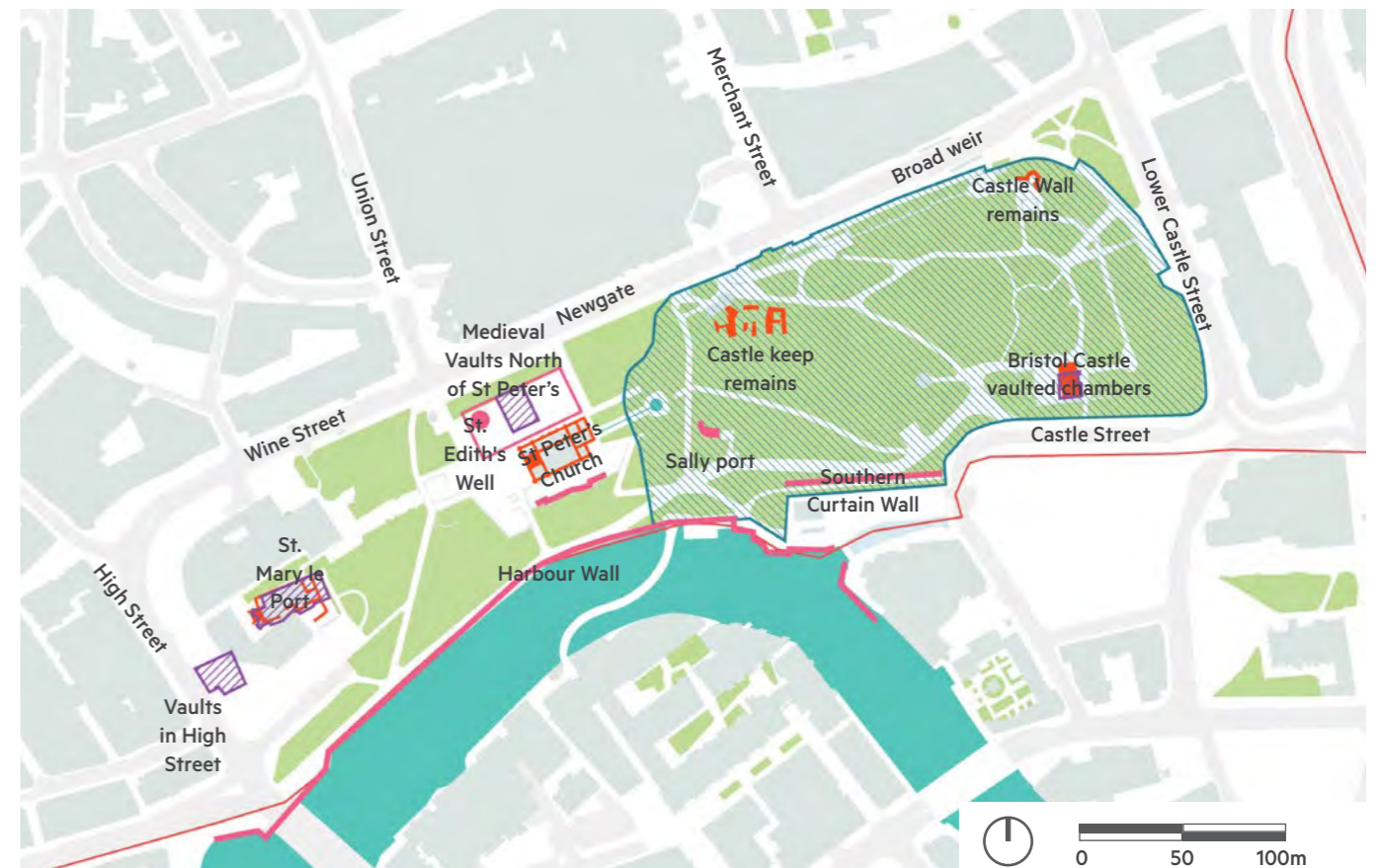


Fig. 92 Castle Park Heritage Features and Proposed Scheduled Ancient Monument

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Heritage Assets & Memorials

Designated Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings

As set out on the previous page, Castle Park contains numerous heritage assets. The below sets out various heritage assets the masterplan aims to reveal and celebrate.

Remains of the Former Wall to St Peter's Hospital, now embedded in the Wall to St Peter's Churchyard

Not scheduled or listed. This wall was consolidated in the early 1990s as part of the scheme to improve the Park as a whole. It constitutes the only above ground remains of the medieval Hospital. Conservation repairs are needed and an opportunity to improve the setting and interpretation.

Remains of Sally Port

Not scheduled or listed. The remains of the Sally Port are not open to the public, but have been accessible in the past. There is an opportunity to improve the setting and interpretation.

Harbour Wall

The late 18th century harbour side wall was built as part of the wider redevelopment of this part of Bristol including Bristol Bridge and the adjoining Bridge Street development. Bristol Bridge is a grade II listed building and the wall should be considered to form part of its setting. As a structure, largely intact, dating from before 1840 and representing an important stage in the 18th century development of the city, the wall could be regarded as a special structure and of national historic importance and that statutory listing should be considered.

The Vaulted Chambers

The Vaulted Chambers is the only part of the castle to still survive above ground and is thought to have originally been the entrance to the castle's great hall. The Vaulted Chambers has recently been converted

into a popular café and there is an opportunity to improve the external space and open up the site to Castle Street to provide an enhanced gateway to the park.

Castle Keep

The Castle Keep is in urgent need of sensitive conservation repair and an improved landscape / public realm setting and interpretation. The site is currently not safe for visitors, particularly the disabled, and the setting and interpretation are poor.

Simon Oliver's House

The scheduled remains of Simon Oliver's house (cellars only) lie under the paved area north of St Peter's and may be in poor condition. Further cellars may exist but have not been excavated. There is an opportunity to improve the interpretation.

St Peter's Church

The church has recently undergone repairs. There is currently no use or visitor access or night time lighting to celebrate the structure, and more interpretation is needed.

St Peter's Pump and St Edith's Well

The earliest documentary reference to the well dates to 1391, when it was known as St Peter's Pump or St Edith's Well. The reference to St Edith suggests that it may have been Anglo-Saxon. There is an opportunity to further reveal and celebrate the well, including enhanced lighting and interpretation.

Underground Spaces and Vaulted Chambers

There are several underground spaces and vaulted chambers within the boundaries of Castle Park. Future design stages should sensitively respond to these heritage assets and should explore opportunities for improved use and interpretation.

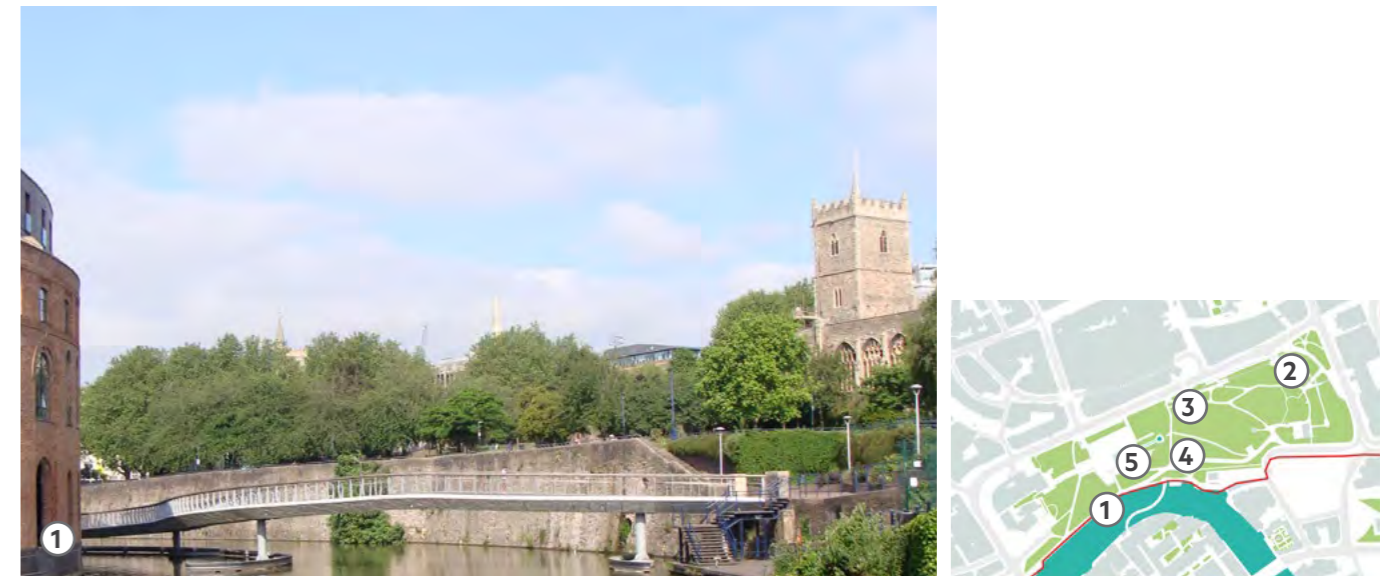


Fig. 93 Historic Harbour Wall



Fig. 94 Existing walls within Castle Park



Fig. 95 Castle Keep remains



Fig. 96 Sally Port



Fig. 97 St Peter's Church & Physics Garden

Previous Studies

This Masterplan is not starting from afresh and there has been a lot of work undertaken previously. Listed below are several of the previous key studies below which have been used as a starting point to inform the requirements and the design approach.

The following documents have been produced within a framework of existing legislation and planning documents and policies and some will have been superseded. It is not intended to repeat any of the guidance set out in these previous studies or external documents.

The Castle Park Improvement Plan 2005-2015

The Castle Park Improvement Plan 2005-2015 produced by Bristol Parks set out a 10-year vision and proposals for the improvement of Castle Park. The detail of these improvement strategies has been reviewed and the relevant recommendations included in the Castle Park Masterplan.

Castle Park, Conservation Management Plan, September 2008

The conservation plan was prepared in 2008 for Bristol City Council to inform the future management of Castle Park, taking the importance of the park's heritage assets into account and the desirability of providing a satisfactory level of conservation.

The historic development of the park is described in detail for each of the individual character areas and heritage assets. This report therefore only provides a brief description of the history of the area covered by the park, and its effect on the historic landscape.

Castle Park: Improvement Project consultation – Feedback Report June 2016

This report identified themes from the comments received during the Castle Park consultation process in November 2015. The report set out recommendations and for future phases of improvement work as and when funding becomes available.

In addition to the above there are several recent studies and plans which build on the above. These include:

- The City Centre Framework: Castle Park Sub area 2018
- The City Centre Framework 2020
- Bristol Parks Forum Vision 2019
- Bristol Legible City 2.0 October 2019 appraisal
- Friends of Castle Park Members Analysis 2021



Fig. 98 Historic Photograph of Castle Park



Fig. 99 Front Cover of City Centre Framework

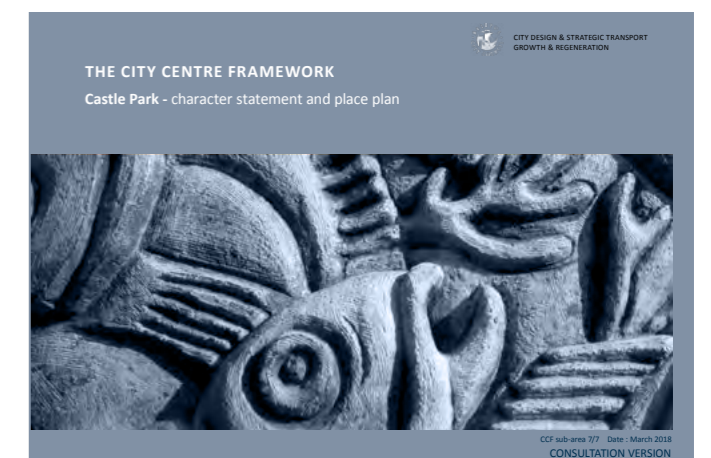


Fig. 100 Front Cover of City Centre Framework Castle Park Place Plan

Castle Park Today

Summary of Design Considerations

The following plan captures the various existing natural and physical assets of the park. Each layer is an important design consideration to guide and inform the design of different areas of the park, as presented and verified by stakeholders during the engagement. These include the following:

Gateways and entry points are unclear and uninviting

Many of the current entry points seem unplanned and result of the uses changing around the park. The most used entry points lack a sense of arrival with poor wayfinding. They are often busy and pedestrians clash with cyclists and highways. The less used entry points are dark corners, provide convoluted and unclear routes and often create wasted space, contributing to high levels of anti-social behaviour. Carefully redesigning and improving these entry points and increasing the number of entrances into the park will make it more permeable and transparent and help create a sense of identity and safety to the park.

Topography and walls

The landform and existing walls are a key part of the character of the park and help with the local microclimate and ecology. However, they do present significant challenges in terms of access, inclusivity and public safety. There is an opportunity to sensitively remove a number of the 1970s walls to open up the park to improve accessibility and visibility into the park to create an inclusive environment.

The simplified contours on the adjacent plan illustrate the significant changes in level the masterplan needs to work with, including from 13m along the waterfront – to 19m along the ridgeline of St Peters Church. Similarly in the north east corner there is 7-8m change in level to overcome between Penn Street /Broadweir and the park.

Existing tree structure

There is a wide range of tree species within Castle Park that create seasonal interest, habitat and shelter throughout the park and are an important asset. There is a need to retain as many trees of value as possible. However, there is also a need to plan for the future:

- Consider the future succession of the planting and adaptation to climate change;
- Potential options to increase the species diversity of planting for the local ecology
- Consider long term management of the trees and identify areas of planting that would benefit from thinning or lifting of their canopies to promote improved visibility and light within parts of the park

In order to fully inform the next stage of the design process and to assess the park trees health and condition it is recommended an arboricultural assessment of all trees within Castle Park is undertaken, in accordance with BS5837, prior to the next stage of design development work.

Enhancing biodiversity

To maximise usable space the park is managed with mown lawns with limited habitat for nature. More could be done to enhance the environment for wildlife and engaging local people to participate in looking after the spaces.

After dark experience and public safety

An important design consideration is understanding how the park functions at night. In order to address public safety concerns, there is a need to improve the lighting of the park in key areas to ensure there are safe primary routes around or through the park for all users regardless of age, gender or ability, whilst also ensuring a balance of the needs of the nocturnal wildlife. Improving CCTV, passive surveillance, blind spots and the lighting strategy would help create a safer environment.

Heritage assets going into disrepair

Castle Park has many heritage assets which make it unique and add to its list of attractions but over time these ruins have become worn and at risk. This is a great opportunity to make use of these assets creating a new offering to central Bristol.

Links to Floating Harbour

The Floating Harbour is a key asset and the stretch of water in front of Castle Park is a missed opportunity. There is real opportunity for the Floating Harbour to make more accessible and opened up to allow people to get closer to the waterfront as well as become an important ecological corridor for wildlife.

Legend

- Highway edge
- Existing cycle route
- Urban edge
- High walls
- Perceived unsafe areas
- Heritage assets and Scheduled ancient monuments
- Entry points:
 1. Bristol Bridge - Traffic dominated and awkward.
 2. Union Street - Traffic dominated leading to St Peters square.
 3. Castle Bridge - Arrive at lower level. Pedestrian / cyclist conflict.
 4. The Galleries - Faced with large walls and poor legibility.
 5. Castle Street - Pedestrian / cycle conflict. Poor arrival experience.
 6. Cabot Circus - Faced with large walls, tunnels and dark corners. Potential to be main entrance.



Fig. 101 Design Considerations Castle Park

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Opportunities

Opportunities

The diagram starts to set out potential opportunity areas, design considerations and constraints that will need to be addressed to help define an agreed future vision for Castle Park. This vision will be used to apply for funding to deliver the proposals set out in this masterplan. In order for Castle Park to continue to be a focus for civic pride, identity and quality to the city centre Castle Park needs investment and must work harder. The Park needs to be compelling, legible, welcoming to all and offer rich and memorable experiences, where people and investment gravitate. It should be a place where people want to meet, communicate, entertain, play, be amazed and enjoy. It must be a destination that is diverse, dynamic, vibrant and inviting to all neighbouring communities and visitors.

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Legend

- Changing context
- Primary gateways
- Secondary gateways
- Potential amenity locations
- Primary movement routes
- Secondary movement routes
- Heritage
- Activity locations
- Greening to Park's Edge



Fig. 102 Castle Park Opportunities

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Vision

For Castle Park

**INCLUSIVE,
CONNECTED,
RESPECTED,
CELEBRATED,
STRENGTHENED**

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The Engagement Feedback sets out a clear set of objectives for a revitalised Castle Park and in summary the community wants the park to be:

- A safe, accessible and welcoming place for everyone with a range of facilities and night time uses
- A key part of the identity of the city centre and waterfront and an important leisure destination for all people of Bristol
- A place which marries the park's dynamic past to an exciting future
- Provides a unique experience for play, activity and events for all people
- Responds to the climate emergency and plays its part in enhancing biodiversity



Concept

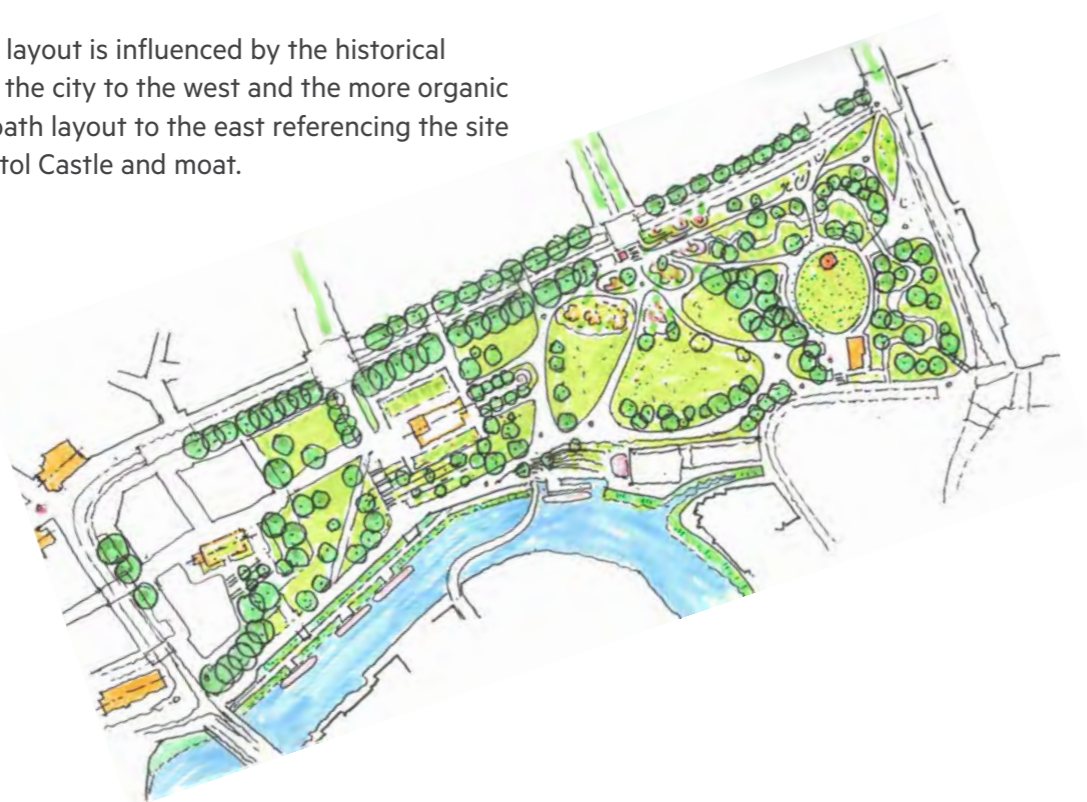
For Castle Park

At the heart of the concept of the landscape framework is to reveal and marry the park's dynamic past to an exciting future. It needs to be a destination that is inclusive, dynamic, biodiverse and inviting to all neighbouring communities and visitors. It must establish a place which is respectful and sensitive to the heritage and create a place where people want to meet, communicate, entertain, play, be amazed and enjoy.

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The park concept layout is influenced by the historical street patterns of the city to the west and the more organic topography and path layout to the east referencing the site of the former Bristol Castle and moat.



The concept establishes a series of thematic centres across the park each drawing on the influence of the existing heritage and uses. These themes are used to reinforce the identity of the areas across the park and to extend their character outside of the park and to reinforce the connections with the city.



At the heart of the park is the transformation of St Peter's Church remaining walls and garden, with an enhanced civic space that provides a focus for the park and enables an enhanced public realm to extend across Newgate. This will create a new park gateway and connection with the Galleries redevelopment.

Castle Park Masterplan

Proposed Interventions

The Illustrative Masterplan in Fig. 103 indicatively shows the interventions proposed for Castle Park. This masterplan sets out the vision for the park, which is to be developed further at future design stages:

1. Explore sensitive transformation and reuse of St Peter's Church, celebrating its function as a memorial and protecting the historic fabric of the church. Use to be determined at detailed design stage following engagement with stakeholders, operators and management teams
2. Improved public realm space in front of St Peter's Church tower, with water-feature (subject to detailed surveys)
3. Improved stepped and terraced connection to waterfront on axis of former alignment of Dolphin Street and as extension to Union Street
4. Improved public realm space to the north of St Peter's Church with; additional pedestrian access entry points from Newgate to complement adjacent ground floor uses, enhanced setting to historic assets such as St Edith's Well and new café facility to complement existing cafe (Edna's Kitchen) with free and accessible WCs
5. Extend the park across Newgate and provide an enhanced urban Gateway from Union Street and shared space treatment to Broadweir
6. Physics Garden extended and new garden spaces created around St Peter's Church
7. New Play Area - focussed 0-4 year old
8. New natural / sensory play garden
9. New footpath connection to connect with Castle Street on axis of former street
10. New pedestrian Gateway to Merchant Street comprising steps and landscape terraces and potential for external lift access pavilion with active ground floor use e.g. cycle hub/ cafe
11. Enhanced landscape setting and access to Castle Keep with interpretation
12. New cycle route around Castle Park, linking Baldwin Street cycle lane, proposed Union Street cycle lane to Frome Gateway cycle lane and Old Market Street roundabout
13. Enhanced landscape terraces to the northern edge of the park with walls rationalised and parapets replaced with balustrades and enhanced, biodiverse planting

14. New pedestrian Gateway to Broadweir and Lower Castle Street, linking Castle Park to Penn Street – comprising steps and landscape terraces with potential for external lift access pavilion with active ground floor use e.g. cycle hub/cafe (subject to detailed archaeological / tree surveys)
15. Castle Park extended and new landscape space created and alignment of the culverted River Frome celebrated / represented through extensive biodiverse rain gardens
16. New Events Meadow - utilising existing slopes to adjacent planted areas to integrate informal seating
17. Existing woodland thinned and canopy raised to improve visibility in/out of the park
18. Setting to Vaulted Chambers Café enhanced with improved gateway to park and garden terrace
19. New stepped entrance and ridgeline tree walk
20. Celebrate Sally Port and create south-facing seating terraces using existing slopes (subject to archaeological survey)
21. New accessible route to Castle Bridge landing level and south-facing seating landscape terraces (subject to detailed topographical and arboricultural survey)
22. Enhanced cycle path along waterfront with defined pedestrian crossing points and cycle route to mitigate potential conflict
23. Floating boardwalk and floating reedbed between the ferry landings of Bristol Bridge with Castle Bridge
24. New viewing balconies created at key points along the waterfront promenade
25. Path realigned on axis of St Peter's Church tower
26. Existing causeway to be removed to open up views across park
27. New pedestrian connection from St Nicholas Market to St Peter's Church on axis of former Mary le Port street
28. New urban garden space and reuse of the former St Mary le Port Church
29. Enhanced gateway from Baldwin Street and Castle Bridge
30. Increase biodiversity value of the park by introducing more diverse planting palette throughout the park
31. Enhanced access to the bandstand
32. Potential for floating reedbed habitats and floating boardwalks with seating and spillout spaces

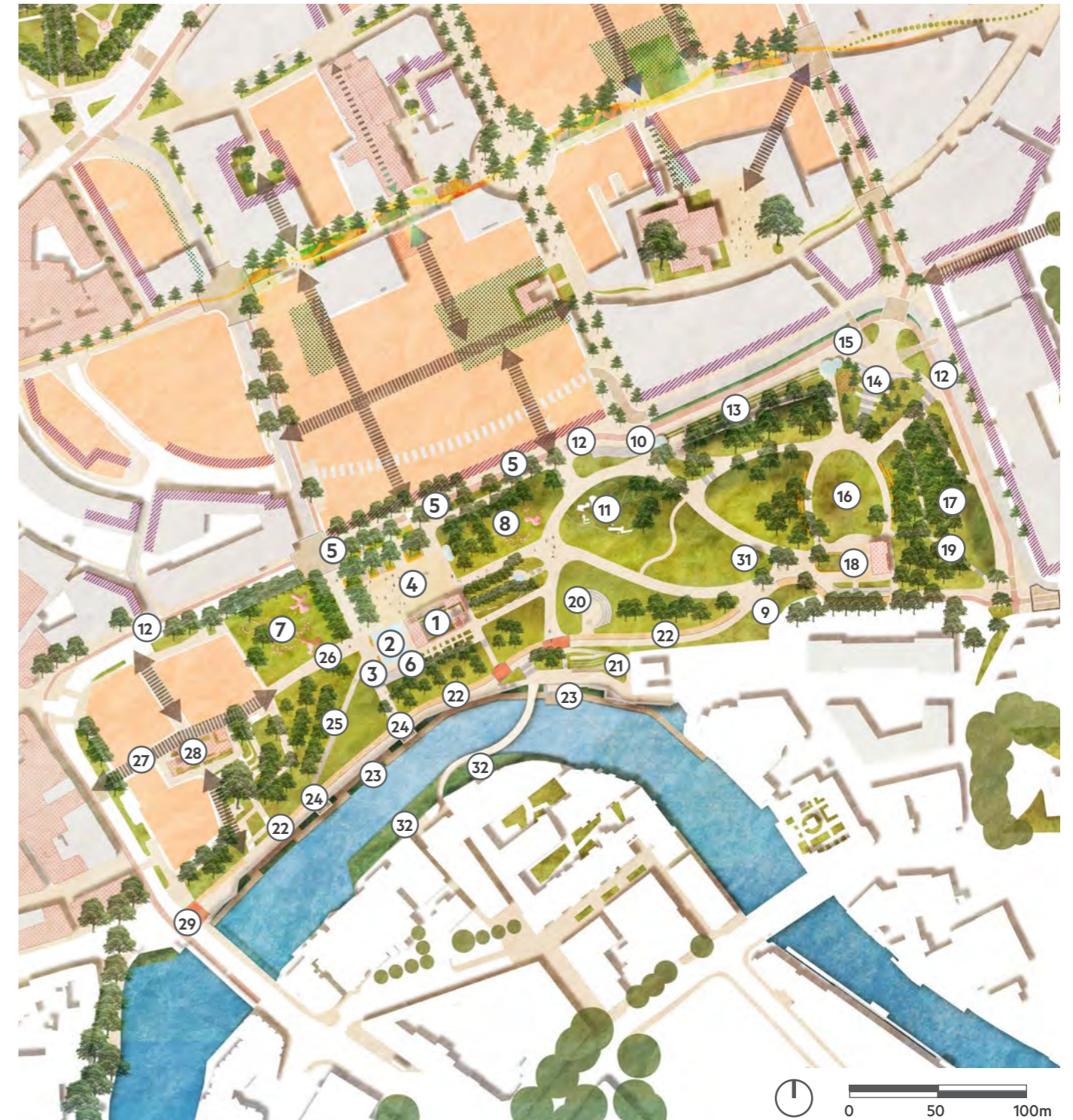


Fig. 103 Illustrative Masterplan

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Fig. 104 Illustrative Concept Visual of Castle Park Masterplan

NOTE: Concept visual - subject to detailed design at future design stages. Subject to topographical, arboricultural and archaeological surveys and further engagement.

Castle Park Strategies



Fig. 105 Site photograph of Castle Park

Key Strategies

For Castle Park

The Castle Park Masterplan provides a vision for future projects and initiatives and to guide funding and expenditure. The Masterplan has been developed in response to the Engagement Feedback and site, and overlays a series of landscape strategies to shape and enrich the future of the Park. The Masterplan

is an integrated vision to guide strategic future use, organisation and management of the Park and to provide a framework for future projects and initiatives while aiming for economic and environmental sustainability.

The “Strategy” and “Key Projects” identified in this masterplan are high level proposals that set out the scope and direction of future work stages and studies. These proposals are the first step towards a concept design and are not a proposal for the design of specific interventions. Detailed testing against site surveys and

feasibility of proposals for individual initiatives will be developed in the future as funding and opportunities arise.

The park strategies set out below are described in more detail in the following section.

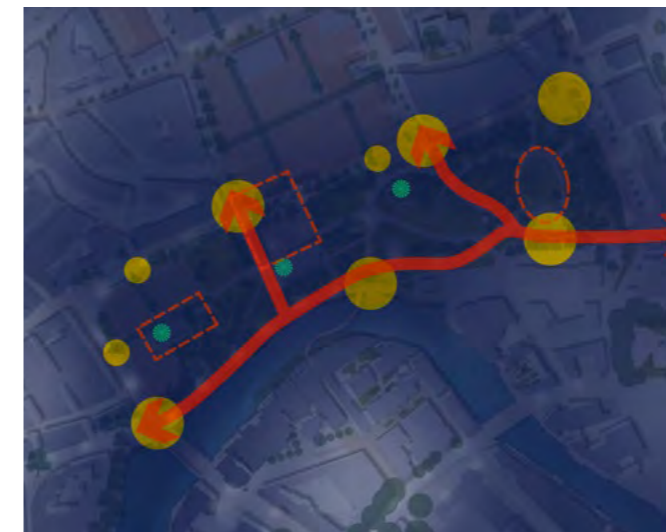
Heritage Re- Use



Park Gateways



Lighting and Safety



Play



Movement - Pedestrian



Movement - Cycle



Facilities & Events



Green Infrastructure



Heritage Re-use

Strategy

Castle Park has many heritage assets and memorials that are important to Bristol and as reported in the Engagement Feedback. The continued understanding of the history and significance of these assets is an important process when considering any alterations to areas of the park. All heritage assets will require further surveys and assessments to be undertaken to test the feasibility of the proposals

An important strategy in the masterplan is to make use of these assets creating a new offering to the Park and central Bristol. The following are three important heritage features which need particular consideration.

St Peter's Church

St Peter's Church is a ruined church in the centre of Castle Park which was bombed during World War II and is now preserved as a memorial. The former Church has been designated by Historic England as a Grade II* listed building and is of enormous heritage value and needs further refurbishment and bringing into public use.

The church ruin is a special place, particularly given its central location and rich history, but is currently inaccessible by the public. Conservation and refurbishment work has recently been undertaken to the structure to meet public safety requirements. There is an opportunity to continue this conservation work with a new landscape intervention and enhanced setting with sensitive lighting and improved interpretation to create a focus to the park, as well as a place for contemplation and remembrance.

It is an area severed by walls and levels and the routes don't feel generous and the spaces are currently underutilised can feel quite unsafe to walk through. The masterplan addresses this by creating a more legible and usable space in front of the church tower, celebrating the church's function as a memorial space. The ambition is to celebrate the church, creating a quiet contemplative space within the park. Future design stages should consider the use and function of St Peter's church in relation to the other ruined churches in central Bristol (St Mary le Port and Temple Church) to ensure the three churches complement each other. In addition, engagement with key stakeholders, including community groups, will be important in establishing the future use of St Peter's Church.

St Mary le Port

The consented development plan for St Mary le Port includes a new public space and garden within the church ruin. An additional key move for this scheme is connecting the Mary le Port Street from St Nicks Market and there is the opportunity to extend and connect with St Peter's Church. There is a proposal to remove the causeway – which is made up of walls from the 1970s – which form a visual and physical block between Wine Street and the waterfront. By removing the causeway there is a larger lawn space which could be better utilised.

Castle Keep

The Castle Keep needs urgent and sensitive conservation repair and the site is not safe for visitors and both the setting and the interpretation is poor. There is an opportunity to create an improved landscape setting and public garden space for the former keep as an integral part of the new park gateway with Merchant Street. The potential removal of the Galleries footbridge and associated ramp would significantly open up this space to Newgate and Broadmead.

Heritage Trail

The Bristol Blitz from November 1940 – April 1941 destroyed 3 churches in central Bristol – St Mary le Port Church; St Peter's Church and Temple Church. Each church is of enormous heritage value but is in need of fabric protection and refurbishment while increasing their potential use as a community asset.

Together with the proposed repair of St Mary le Port Tower and the creation of a new public space around the ruins, as part of the St Mary le Port development, there is an opportunity to link these 3 transformed church spaces which have the potential to contribute as a collective to the social and cultural value of the city.

There is an opportunity to extend the Old City heritage trail, which includes St Nicholas Market, and extend it into the park from the historic city loop. The concept sketch explores the potential of extending the trail / walk beyond the park and connecting with St Mary le Port, St Peter's Church and Temple Church. With a new landscape intervention for each church, and each space developed with a different theme but inked by an overarching narrative to significantly increase their combined value as both tourist and community assets. There is an opportunity to combine this strategy for both day and night community uses.



Fig. 106 Heritage Trail Concept Proposal



Fig. 107 St Mary le Port Precedent



Fig. 108 St Peter's Church Precedent



Fig. 109 Temple Church Precedent

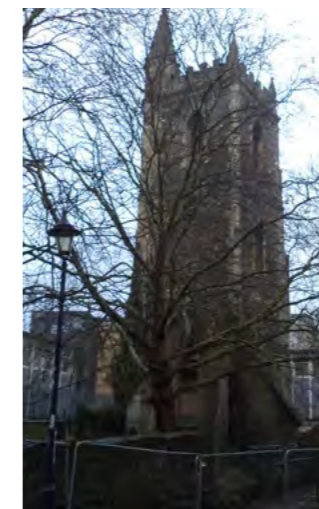


Fig. 110 St Mary le Port



Fig. 111 St Peter's Church



Fig. 112 Temple Church

Heritage Re-use

Heritage Interpretation

There are opportunities to create heritage trails through Castle Park that link together both the built and natural heritage assets and tell stories about the layers of history of the site. In addition, there is the potential for extending the heritage trail from the old city and connecting with each of the ruined churches in central Bristol including St Mary le Port Church; St Peter's Church and Temple Church. Each former church could be themed to deliver a new community and cultural asset for the city.

realm and presenting additional layers of meaning and interpretation of the park history.

Experiential and interactive public art can be the most publicly accessible art form and the use of lighting and animated projections can play a key role in animating and bringing a sense of historic interpretation and experiential theatre to public spaces. As lighting is ephemeral, there is no physical impact on historic buildings and landmarks and can also provide a different perspective on well-known and well-loved spaces, giving a sense of how they could reinvent themselves as part of an experiential approach to Bristol city centre as a destination.

Artistic interventions and events using the medium of light can make valuable contributions to the interpretation of Castle Park after dark - acting as attractors, enriching the experience of the public

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Fig. 113 Heritage Trail Strategy Diagram

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Case Study of sensory garden in historic building - Lowther Castle



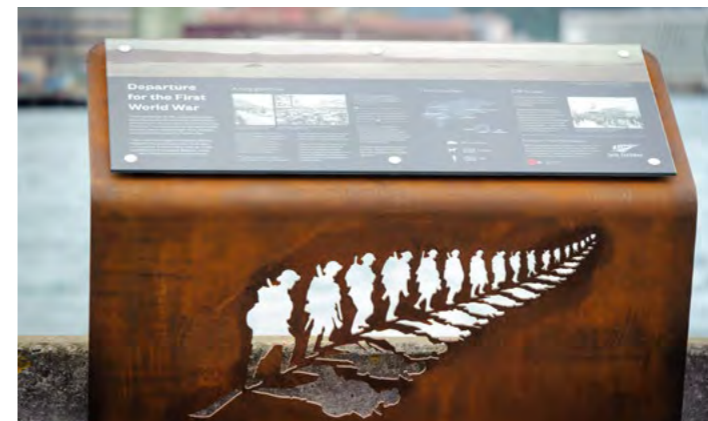
Case Study of historic church building as event space - Liverpool



Case Study of lighting art in historic context - Lyon



Case Study of historic building in modern development - London Wall Place



Case Study of heritage interpretation sign



Case Study of interpretation- Wayfinding in Barcelona

Park Gateways

Existing Gateways

A key finding from the stakeholder engagement and site analysis is the uninviting entry points to the park and the lack of access particularly in the north east. The combination of high walls, dense tree planting and narrow hidden routes render the north and eastern edge of the park disconnected, unsafe and uninviting to the surrounding community and visitors to Broadmead.

Furthermore, Castle Park is severed from Broadmead and surrounding communities by the traffic dominated road around three of its edges. There are limited designated pedestrian crossing points to connect the park entrances with the wider city centre. Existing entrances are narrow and lack any sense of arrival. They are often busy and pedestrians clash with cyclists and highway.

Legend





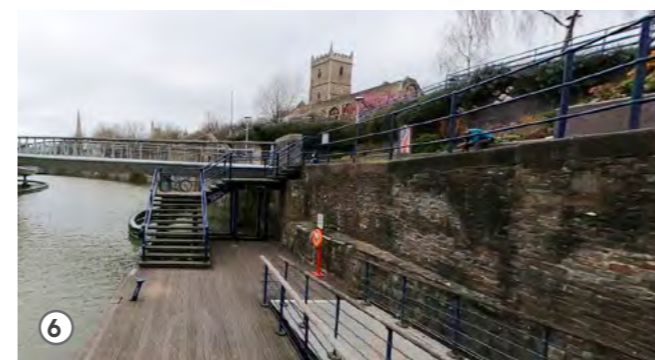
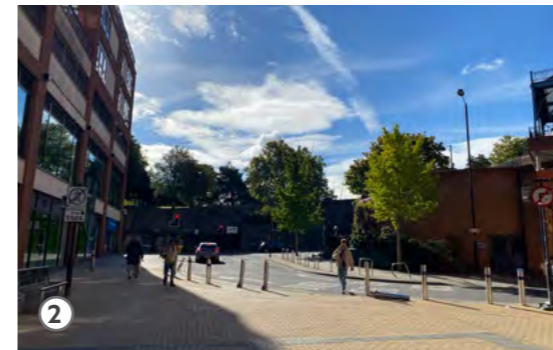
-  Existing Primary Gateway
-  Existing Primary Gateway - Lost Visual Connection
-  Existing Secondary Entrance
-  Existing Secondary Entrance - Lost Visual Connection



Fig. 114 Existing Park Entrances and Gateway

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1. View from junction of Bridge Street and High Street 2. View from Merchant Street towards Castle Park 3. View from Castle Park towards Lower Castle Street 4. Steps from Castle Park to Broad Weir 5. View from Union Street towards Castle Park 6. Castle Park Ferry Landing

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Park Gateways

Enhanced & Proposed Gateways

The masterplan sets out the following recommendations:

- Establish a hierarchy of entry points and enhance the existing primary and secondary gateways into Castle Park by making them more visible; resolving level changes to promote accessible routes where achievable; increasing the width of pedestrian footpaths and improve park-wide wayfinding
- Create new gateways in locations identified to provide real opportunities to connect the park with the surrounding context and communities. The new

gateways are to encourage better use of the park and open up areas which are currently isolated due to lack of clear access and legible routes

- Enhance the edges of the park to make them more usable and safer for people E.g. integrated seating and planting terraces; amenity uses such as cafés or a cycle hub; and reduce barriers to allow more visual permeability into and out of the park
- Improve accessibility of the gateways in a sensitive way, taking into consideration site constraints such as heritage assets and existing trees

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Fig. 115 Entrances and Gateways Strategy

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Legend

- Enhanced Existing Primary Gateway
- Proposed Primary Gateway
- Proposed Secondary Gateway

Precedent images

1. Green Seating Terraces - Taichung, Taiwan
2. Alternative step free route - Minneapolis
3. Steps through urban woodland edge that maintain visibility through movement corridor - Denmark
4. South facing Seating Terraces - Chicago
5. Balconies overlooking waterfront - Chicago
6. Stepped access - Beijing

Movement

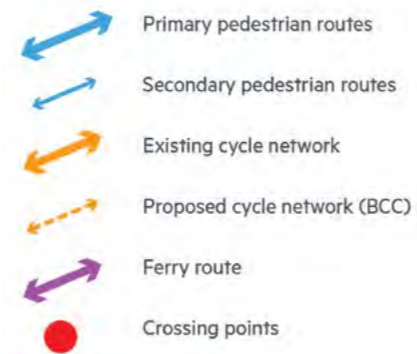
Existing Pedestrian and Cycle Movement

Castle Park is at a strategic site in the city and is both a destination and a space to walk and cycle through to connect to other parts of the city.

There are multiple shared paths connecting north-south but the east-west paths are limited to the waterfront route. This waterfront route is relatively narrow and at times can be congested, causing conflict to occur between cyclist and pedestrians particularly at entry points or path connection points.

The park is disconnected with the city centre by the surrounding road network, the walled nature of the park and the limited number of pedestrian crossings.

Gateways into the park and wayfinding are unclear and inconsistent.



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Fig. 116 Existing Active Travel Network



Fig. 117 Site Photo - Existing cycle path to Floating Harbour. The adjacent footpath is narrow and there is a lack of delineation between the routes.



Fig. 118 Site Photo - Existing cycle path to Floating Harbour with benches facing onto the cycle path. The adjacent footpath is narrow and there is a lack of delineation between the routes.

Movement

Pedestrian Movement

Pedestrian circulation

The strategy is to establish an improved network and hierarchy of pathways and routes across the park, better connecting the existing gateways and new entry points and responding to desire lines. A clearer hierarchy of footpaths, paving and path types with seating and rest points are recommended, together with the removal of certain pathways and the reinstatement of some of the paths on the alignment of historic streets. The plan includes the following realigned and new primary paths:

1. A primary pedestrian path on axis with Union Street to the waterfront combined with steps and terraces. Combined with a realigned diagonal secondary path from the waterfront to St Peter's Church
2. A primary pedestrian connection from St Mary le Port on axis with St Peter's Church and with the removal of the current causeway. The footpath continues from the north of the St Peter's Church and connects with Lower Castle Street
3. A new and realigned footpath link between Merchant Street and the waterfront
4. A widened and better defined pedestrian route along waterfront promenade to accommodate both pedestrians and cyclists
5. New 'super crossings' to Castle Park perimeter to improve pedestrian connection from the Old City and Broadmead

The path network should reinforce the identity of the Park through new paving materials and introduce new secondary level pavement treatments as well as special treatments through garden beds and entry points. Proposed tertiary routes are less formal and use various materials (e.g. consolidated gravel/spay and chip) to improve the overall connectivity and spatial quality of the park.

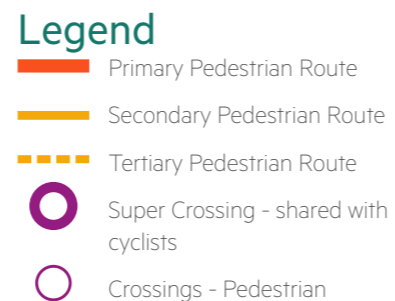


Fig. 119 Proposed Pedestrian Circulation

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Movement

Accessibility

Due to the natural landscape, walls and underground heritage, the topography of the park varies hugely and makes inclusive access challenging.

In order to meet the aim of promoting inclusivity throughout the park the following recommendations are to be tested in the next stages of design development against detailed topographical and arboricultural survey and an understanding of existing features:

- Provide a range of step-free and accessible routes, to accessible gradients (1:21 where possible) within the context of the topography of the park
- Where gradient is steeper than 1:21 due to existing site constraints, provide sufficient resting points to comply with best practice guidance

For the new pedestrian gateways from Merchant Street and Broadweir there is the potential to provide external lift access to overcome the significant changes in level. An external lift should be associated with park amenities, such as café/bike hub, to ensure surveillance, ownership and maintenance is safeguarded. The feasibility of these proposals is to be tested at future design stages

- Incorporate recommendations from WECIL (West of England Centre for Inclusive Living) audit. This includes:
 - There is a need to provide colour contrast and raised indicators to delineate different uses along the share pedestrian/cycle route and provide crossing points for pedestrians
 - Changes in level should be gradual from a level start
 - In the Northeast entrance area, several paths are too steep at present. This could be improved by a more open area incorporating a cafe which could be used to house an internal lift. Alternatively, a ramped access point with several intermediate landings and resting points could be provided.
 - Better wayfinding is required, this could include a QR code to allow visually impaired people to follow the map using assistive technology
 - The path leading to the bridge to Finzels Reach needs a more gradual gradient with landings, tactile indicators and handrail to the stepped access, better wayfinding and railing near the waters edge for safety
 - There is a need for a public toilet, to include a changing place for disabled people
 - Better lighting is needed in several areas of the park
 - Benches and seating areas need improving. Benches should look like benches and should have back and hand rests. Space for wheelchair users should be considered.

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Legend

- Step-free access
- ☀ Potential for lift to overcome significant level difference
- ⋯ Alternative routes avoiding lift access
- Super Crossing - shared with cyclists
- Super Crossing - Pedestrian
- Ⓣ Option for new taxi rank location (to be reviewed with trade and key stakeholders as part of future detail design)
- Ⓟ Opportunity for additional bus and coach drop off to be considered as part of future detailed design



Fig. 120 Proposed Pedestrian Circulation

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Movement

Proposed Cycle Movement - Reducing conflict between uses

Castle Park is an important link in Bristol's cycle movement network with National Cycle Network Route 4 running through the park. However, this route, along the waterfront, causes conflict between pedestrians and cyclists. The DDP movement strategy proposes wider active travel network improvements that will help relieve pressure on NCN4 through the park. Combined with enhanced demarcation of the cycle route through the park and the removal of the City Centre Framework proposal for a primary diagonal route through the park, this will help mitigate conflict between pedestrians and cyclists.

The strategy for promoting active travel includes the following:

Increased demarcation and pedestrian crossing points along the waterfront cycle route to help reduce the conflict between

1. pedestrian and cyclists on this popular east – west route
2. Demarcation of the footpath junctions where they meet the cycle route to slow cyclists down to reduce conflict
3. A proposed additional cycle route along High Street, Wine Street, Newgate, Broad Weir connecting to Penn Street, Lower Castle Street and eastwards to ease the pressure/number of cyclists through Castle Park and along the waterfront
4. A number of crossings and Super Crossings (to include crossings for cyclist and pedestrians) at the key gateways into Castle Park
5. Supported cycling infrastructure such as a increased cycle parking and a cycle hub pavilion (to include additional facilities , e.g. cafe and workshop) at the entry points

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Fig. 121 Cycling and Active Travel Strategy

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Cycle path - high colour contrast surfacing
Widened footpath
High contrast delineation



Footpath
Block paving in contrasting colour to crossing area.
Viewing platform to Harbour



Fig. 122 Typical Proposed Plan & Section of Floating Harbour Cycle Path



Fig. 123 Typical Proposed Plan & Section of Floating Harbour Path - Crossing

Lighting and Safety

After Dark Strategy

The current lighting to the park is not meeting the needs of users, addressing public safety concerns or unlocking the full potential for the night-time experience of the park.





Within this framework, lighting needs to provide several roles. The lighting of the park needs to provide safety and security by providing sensitive lighting of key footpaths and facilities and primary routes. However, it should also create a distinct and unique destination by enhancing the setting, illuminating landscape features and providing art features and installations that activate the park in the evening.

In addition to addressing the public safety requirements, Castle Park has the potential to have an alternative life after dark, either throughout the year and seasons or associated with local or regional events and activities. The park has the potential to be a focus for Bristol's annual light festival to showcase the park and Bristol at their best and incorporate local heritage and popular culture into a festival.

The following recommendations should be addressed in the next design stages:

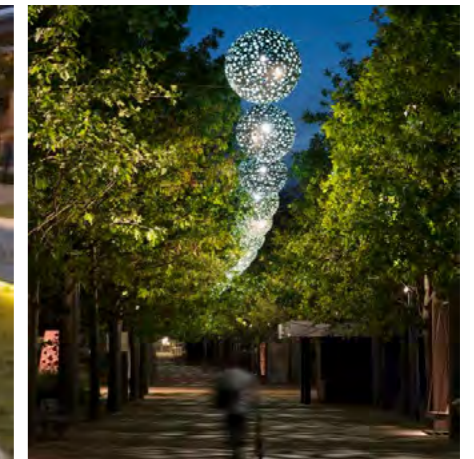
- To undertake a Lighting Masterplan for Castle Park and to review the associated infrastructure and service requirements to support the lighting framework. The Lighting Masterplan should be integrated with the approach to wayfinding
- The Lighting Masterplan must meet the objectives of:
 - Creating a night-time environment that feels safe and attractive to the users
 - Creating a lighting masterplan with input from an ecologist, to help identify important wildlife corridors, and ensure the night time environment is ecologically sensitive
 - Meet high standards of energy efficiency
 - Set out a framework for a number of projects that are aimed at redefining the night time identity of the Park and heritage assets such as St Peter's Church

Legend

-  Key routes - sensitive lighting to create safe access through the park
-  Key gateways - sensitive lighting to ensure active park edges at all times
-  Key Park spaces - sensitive lighting subject to detailed lighting plan
-  Opportunities for lighting of heritage features



Lighting Precedent - Lighting of seating terraces - Brisbane



Lighting Precedent - Playful lighting - London



Precedent - Art installation to activate public realm in evening



Lighting Precedent - Art installation to activate public realm in evening Bristol

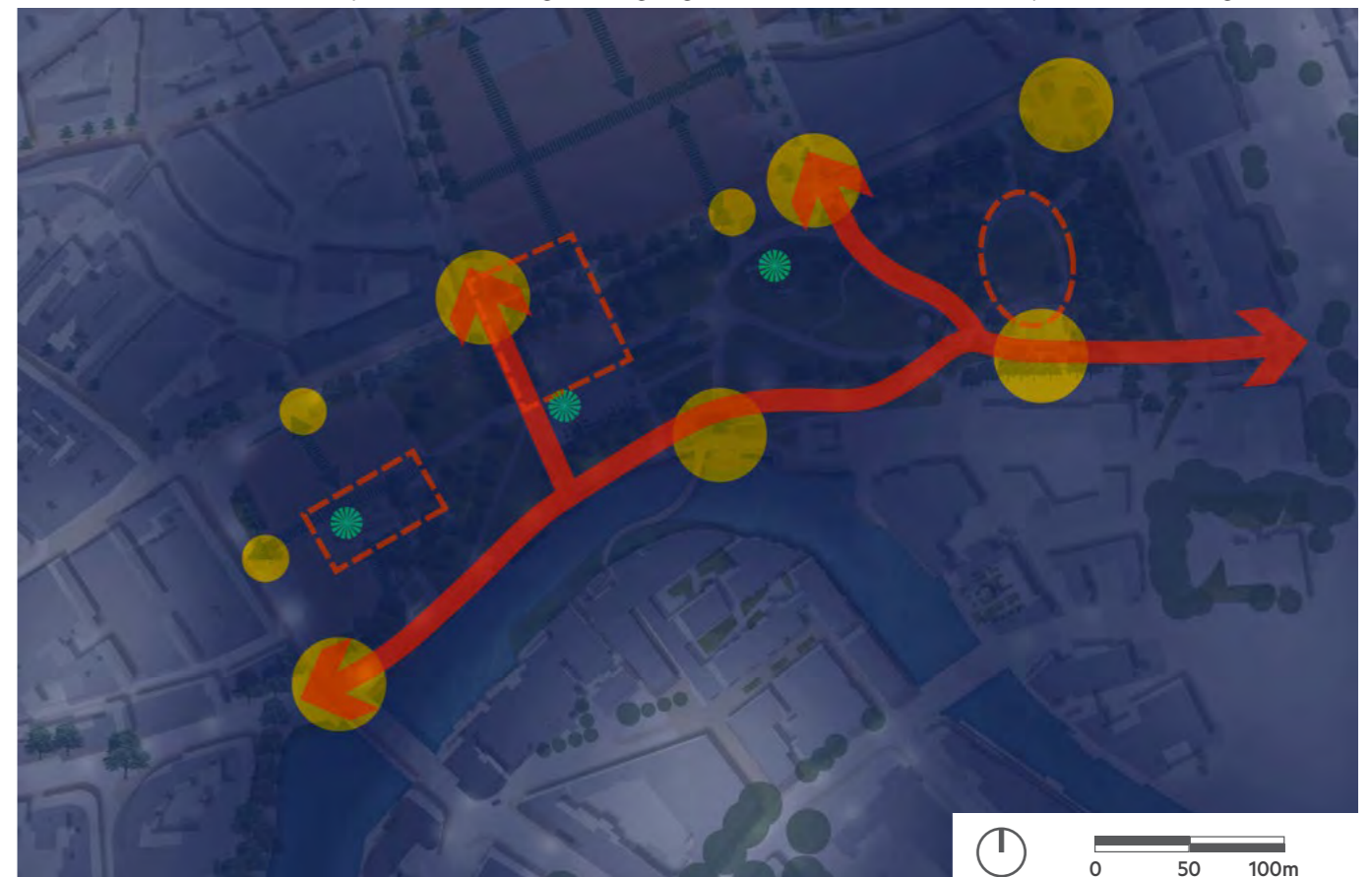


Fig. 126 Lighting, Night Time and Evening Strategy

Green Infrastructure

Extending Influence of Castle Park and Increasing Biodiversity

The green infrastructure strategy aims to extend the influence of Castle Park and increase the biodiversity value by:

- Increase influence of Castle Park along perimeter streets by extending the park character, including the greening, across surrounding streets
- Green frontages to be created to the edges facing onto the park through biodiverse vertical greening
- Wider range of habitats to be introduced throughout the park, including increased pollinator and berry rich habitats
- Create larger community connection with the park, including opportunities for community gardening and food growing
- New planting to future proof park for climate change and biosecurity
- Positively manage the existing tree canopy by retaining trees and protecting their root protection areas where possible, informed by arboricultural assessment
- Create an integrated SUDS system to capture and treat surface water runoff and increase the biodiversity value of the park

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Fig. 127 Green Infrastructure Strategy



Floating reedbeds to Floating Harbour



Frontage to Castle Park - Biodiverse Vertical Greening



Community food growing



Extend Physic Garden



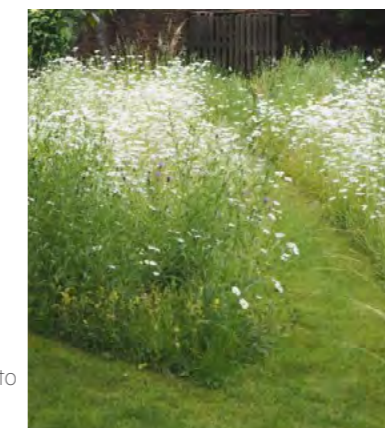
Low height, biodiverse shade tolerant understory planting



Sensory planting to play areas

Legend

- ➔ Green frontage to Castle Park
- ▨ Extended greening
- ▨ Extended public realm
- ▨ Amenity Grassland
- ▨ Sensory play
- ▨ Biodiverse, low maintenance perennial
- ▨ Shade tolerant understory
- ▨ Floating reedbed
- ▨ Park extended across Newgate. Refer to Fig. 131 on page 144
- 🌱 Community Growing Assets



Wildflower verges to flexible lawn spaces



Mixed Perennial planting to provide seasonal interest

Play Strategy

Play is a vital part of the masterplan for Castle Park and to provide play facilities for existing and new communities. There is currently an under-provision of play within the City Centre and the importance of play has been emphasised by community representatives and stakeholders through the engagement process. Castle Park should therefore provide play spaces for existing and future communities by applying the following principles:

- Play spaces will be provided near to the Heart of the Park where there will be seating and surrounding active edges to overlook the play space
- Play will be provided for different age ranges. A focus will be on natural play and sensory play
- Play spaces should be inclusive and accessible to all. Specifically, play spaces should be inclusive and accessible to girls, woman and disabled people.

- The new play facilities will be developed to best practice of inclusive and accessible play. Making Space for Girls are a stakeholder in the design process. The design of the play incorporating swings and benches to encourage groups to meet and chat is some of the feedback received so far and will be incorporated
- Incidental play, play trails and opportunities for outdoor fitness for teenage and adults will be provided through the park to encourage movement and fitness
- Within the heart of the park in front of St Peter's Church, a grid of water fountains is proposed to activate the space both day and night. Water is used both as playable element and a calming and reflective element

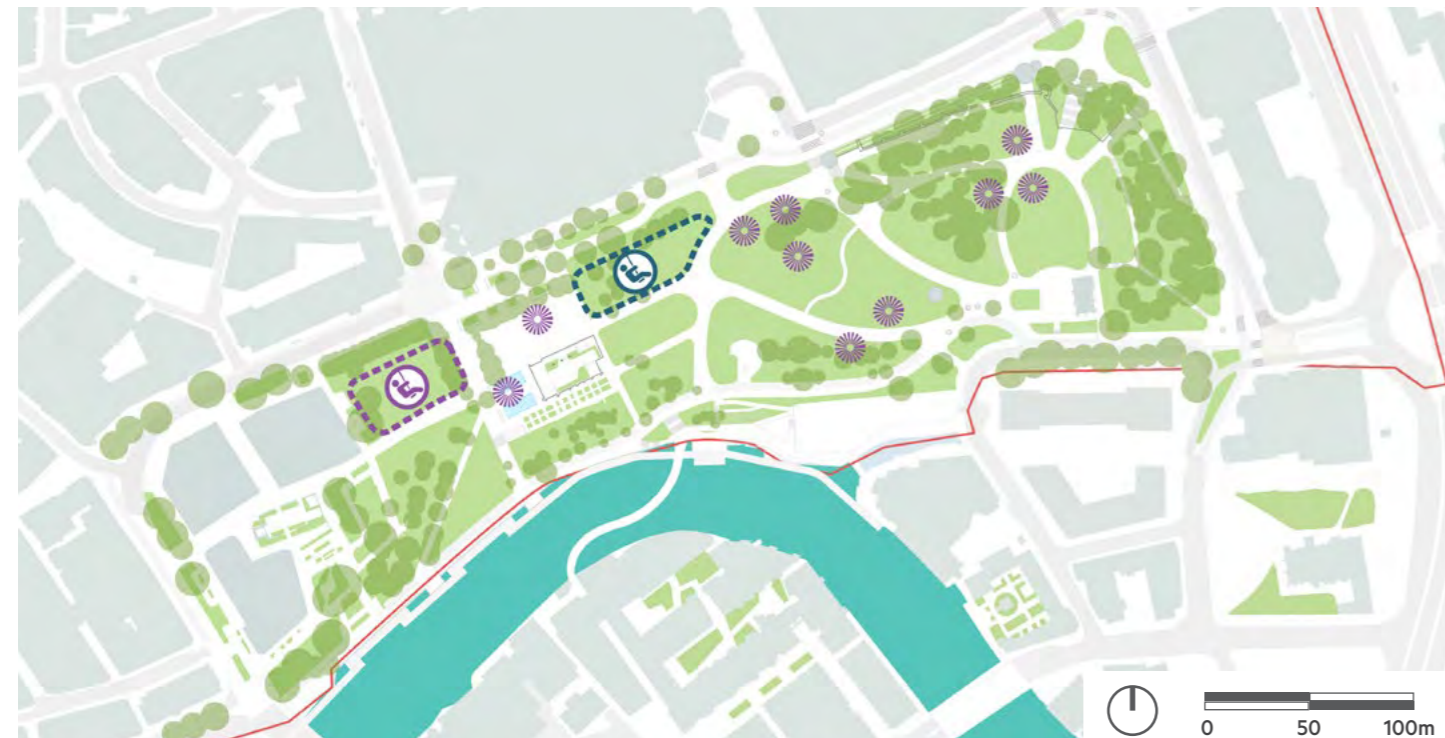


Fig. 128 Play Strategy Diagram

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Precedent Image - Play Structures



Precedent Image - Landform Play



Precedent Image - Playable Space



Precedent Image - Play Equipment



Precedent Image - Multi-generational play



Precedent Image - Multi-generational play

- Legend**
- Play Area - Play Garden
 - Play Area - Equipped Pay Focussed Ages 0-4
 - Incidental & Multi-generational Play

Facilities and Events

Strategy

Castle Park has the opportunity to host diverse facilities and events, as set out below, but the needs of the community and wider city need to be carefully balanced.

- A range of activities are proposed to activate different parts of the park in suitable locations
- Build on the existing Incredible Edible Garden and other community growing assets by increasing areas and opportunities for community growing to encourage this to be part of local communities' lives and bring wider social benefits

- Create a flexible lawn space and increased seating to provide for increased use of the park. The City Events Lawn will support suitable scale events to be determined at future design stage, such as outdoor cinema events, scout events and outdoor yoga and exercise classes.
- WCs are proposed to be located near the heart of the park, with options for potential locations explored within surrounding new developments so that maintenance of these is the responsibility of the building management company. The WCs are to be free to use, fully accessible and gender and culturally appropriate
- Provide new park amenities, such as cafés, that activate the park and complement existing park cafés and facilities such as Edna's Falafel Kitchen and Vaulted Chambers Cafe.
- Explore appropriate and sensitive opportunities to generate revenue streams which can be re-invested in the upkeep of the park.

Create a community event space with enhanced public realm to the north of St Peter's Church

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Fig. 129 Activities & Park Facilities Strategy

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Precedent Image - Bike Hub



Precedent Image - City Events Lawn



Precedent Image - Community Event Space



Precedent Image - Active Water's Edge

Legend

- Play Area
- Community Event Space
- Community Growing Assets
- F&B
- Bike Hub
- City Event Lawn
- Ferry Landing & Active Water's Edge
- Public Bathroom



Precedent Image - F&B, Park Cafe



Precedent Image - Community Growing

Castle Park Key Projects



Key Projects

For Castle Park

As part of the Castle Park masterplan, 3 key projects have been identified that will bring about the most significant transformation.

1. A New Heart to Castle Park
2. Eastern Gateways and Event Meadow
3. The Floating Waterfront Edge

These key projects bring together the strategies and interventions presented on previous pages. This chapter will show how these strategies and interventions combine to bring about transformation for the park and for the existing and future community.

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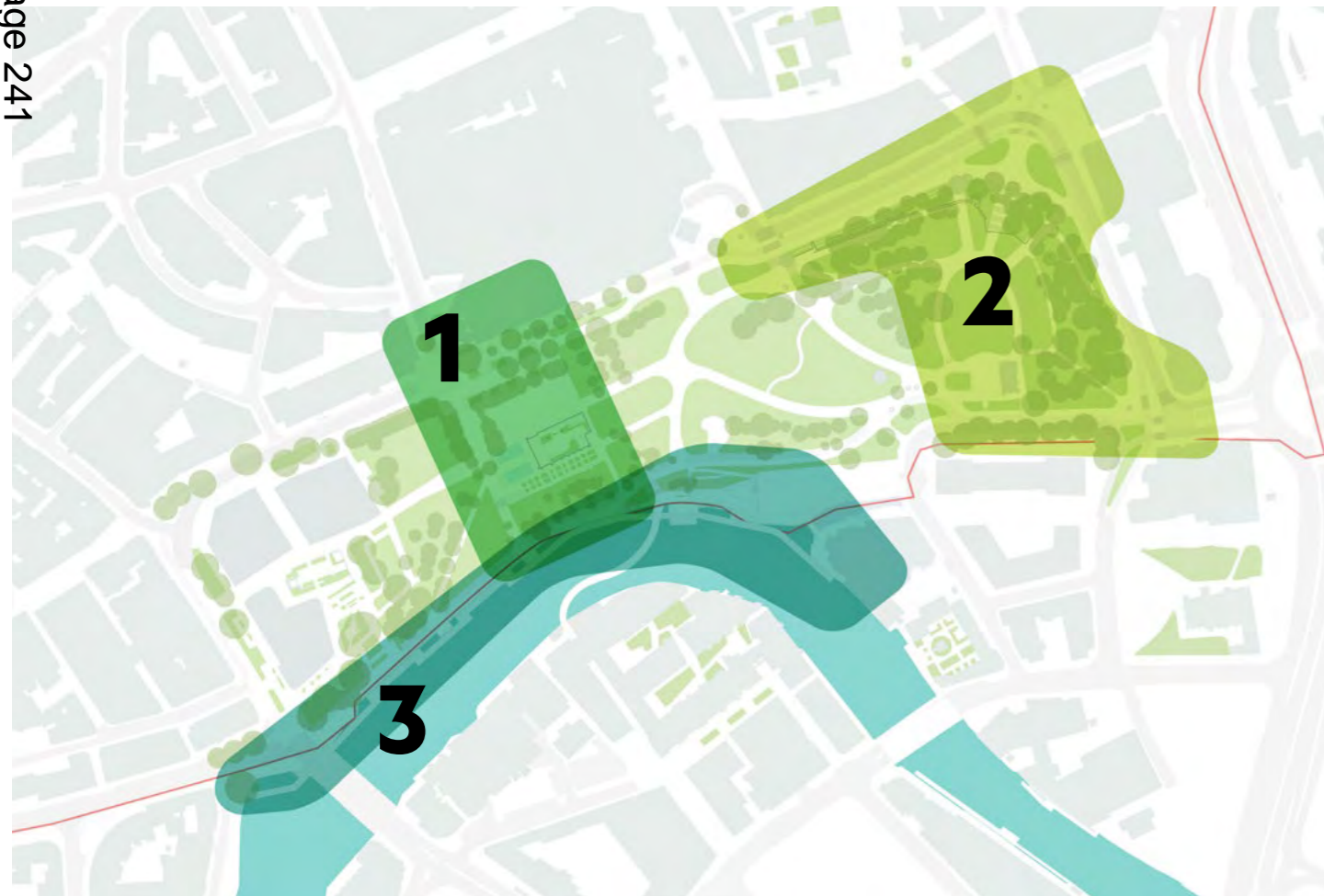


Fig. 130 Key Projects for Castle Park



Key Projects

1. A New Heart to Castle Park

This key project proposes to create a new heart to Castle Park. The new public open space is set to become a community destination, with St Peter's Church as focal point.

- Removal of through traffic from Newgate and the creation of an extended public space from Castle Park between the corner of Union Street, Merchant Street and the Galleries development connecting the park to Broadmead and welcome people in
- Create a more permeable edge to Newgate and activate the hard paved area around St. Peters Church by providing active edges to be a more useful, multi-functional space for a range of uses for the City Centre. These active and permeable edges, with enhanced seating opportunities will ensure the space is better used throughout the day, even when no events are happening
- Provide enhanced park facilities including increased seating areas and a new park pavilion with a cafe and WCs
- This area becomes a focal point for community events including opportunity for weekly and seasonal events such as markets and outdoor performances
- Removal of walls in this area to create more visual connection to the waterfront
- Creatively celebrate the heritage of the area e.g. Reuse of St. Peters Church, St Edith's Well, Vaults
- A sequence of gardens, artworks and play area located around the heart to provide a focus of activity and delight
- Reinforce the role of St Peter's church as a contemplative memorial space. Opportunity to provide a dedicated memorial space and a quiet sensory garden space within or adjacent to the church and make it accessible to the community and public. Final use to be established at next stage with engagement with stakeholders

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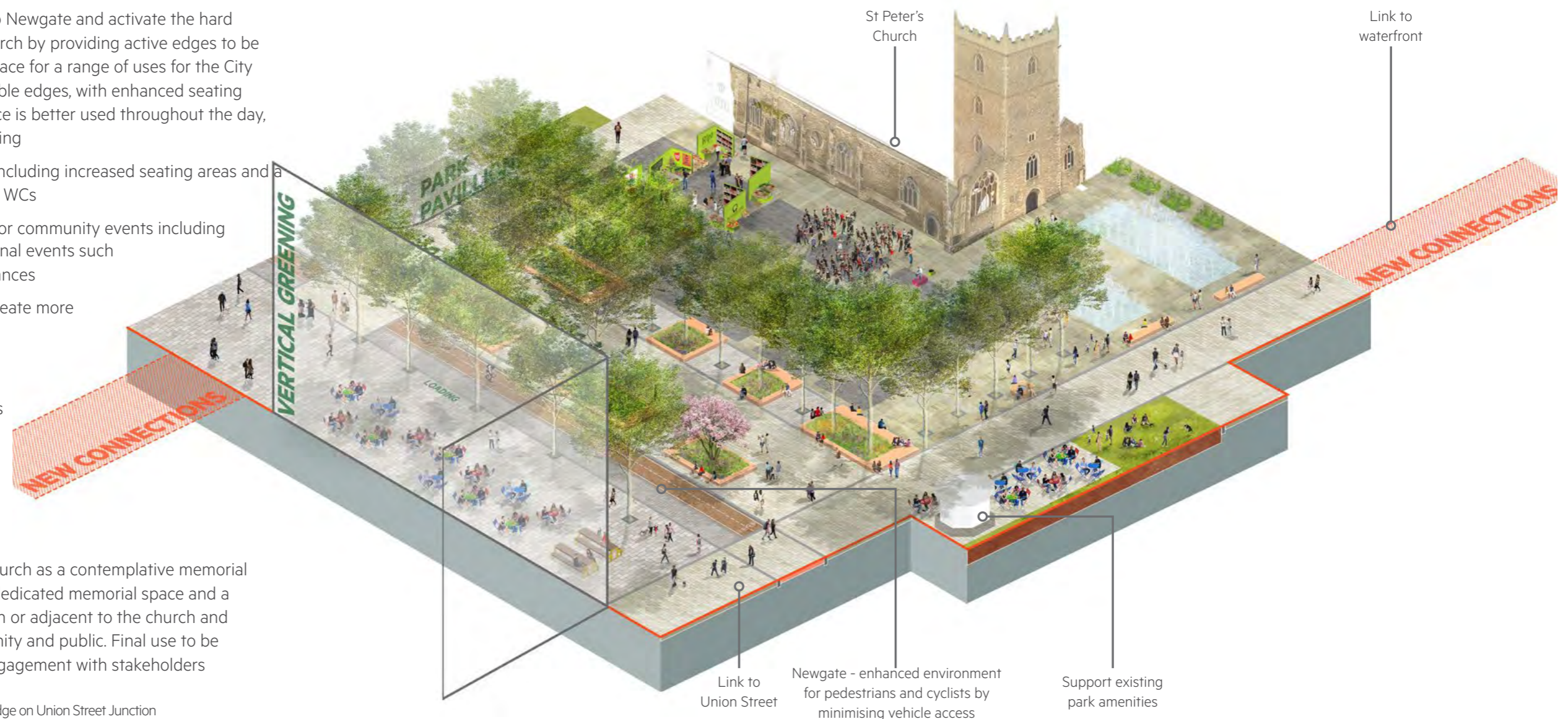


Fig. 131 Concept Visual of Enhances Park Edge on Union Street Junction

Key Projects

1. A New Heart to Castle Park

To create the new Heart to Castle Park, the proposal is to establish a more direct visual and physical connection to the waterfront as shown in the diagrams below. The axis from Union Street will be extended along former Dolphin

Street to create a new space in front of the tower of St Peter's Church and to allow for consolidation of the existing walls.



Fig. 132 Existing Circulation – indirect and hidden connection with the waterfront © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 OS 100023406



Fig. 133 Existing route towards the waterfront



Fig. 134 Existing route towards Union Street

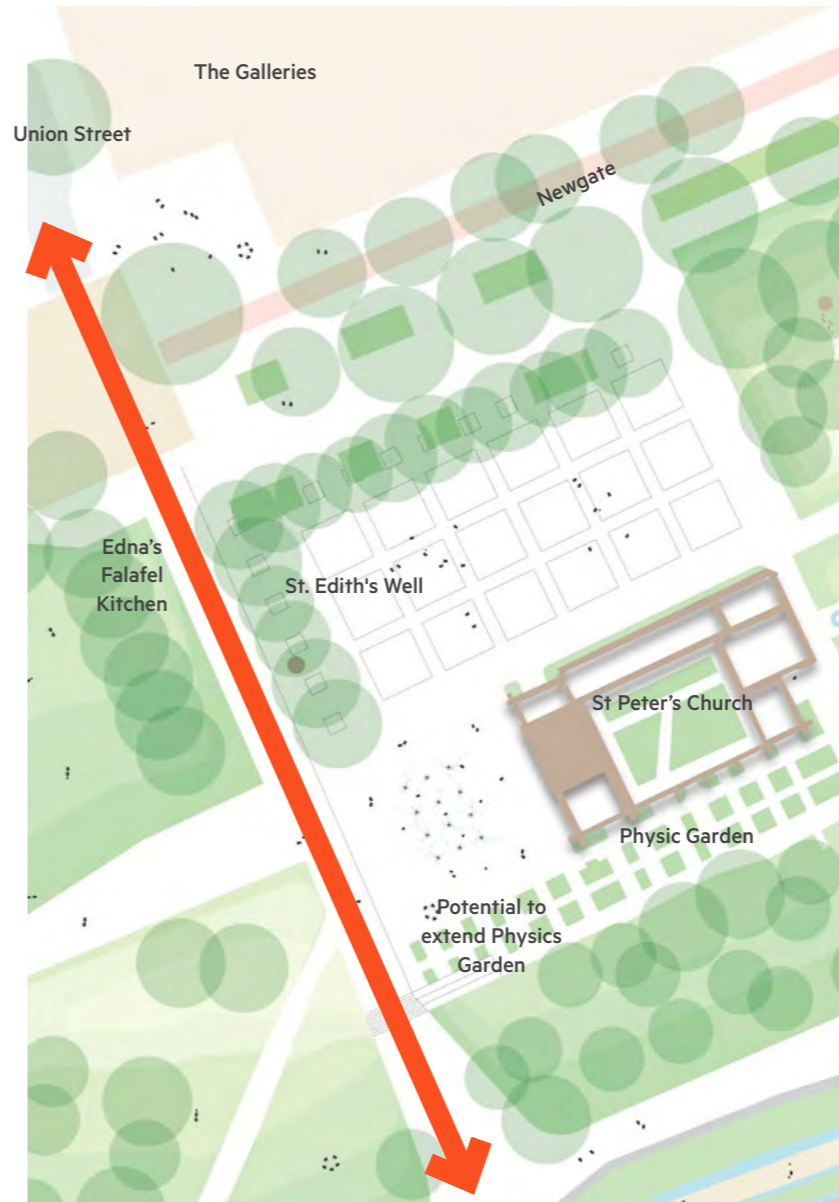


Fig. 135 Proposed Circulation – a new direct and generous connection with the waterfront on axis with Union Street © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 OS 100023406



Fig. 136 Case Study - San Francisco



Fig. 137 Case Study

Key Projects

2. Eastern Gateways & Events Meadow

The eastern part of the park is currently underutilised as it suffers from a lack of legibility and clear routes in and out of the space which in turn makes it quite an uninviting route. However, on hot, sunny days and when events are on, this lawn areas does have a high use.

The overall objective of this key project is to open up each of the gateways to reconnect and invite the surrounding communities to use the park. These changes also pose an opportunity to make the park as accessible and inclusive as possible to allow it to be a part of peoples daily lives. The enhanced visibility to and from the park will contribute to better passive surveillance and is a crucial step in improving the safety of this part of the park.

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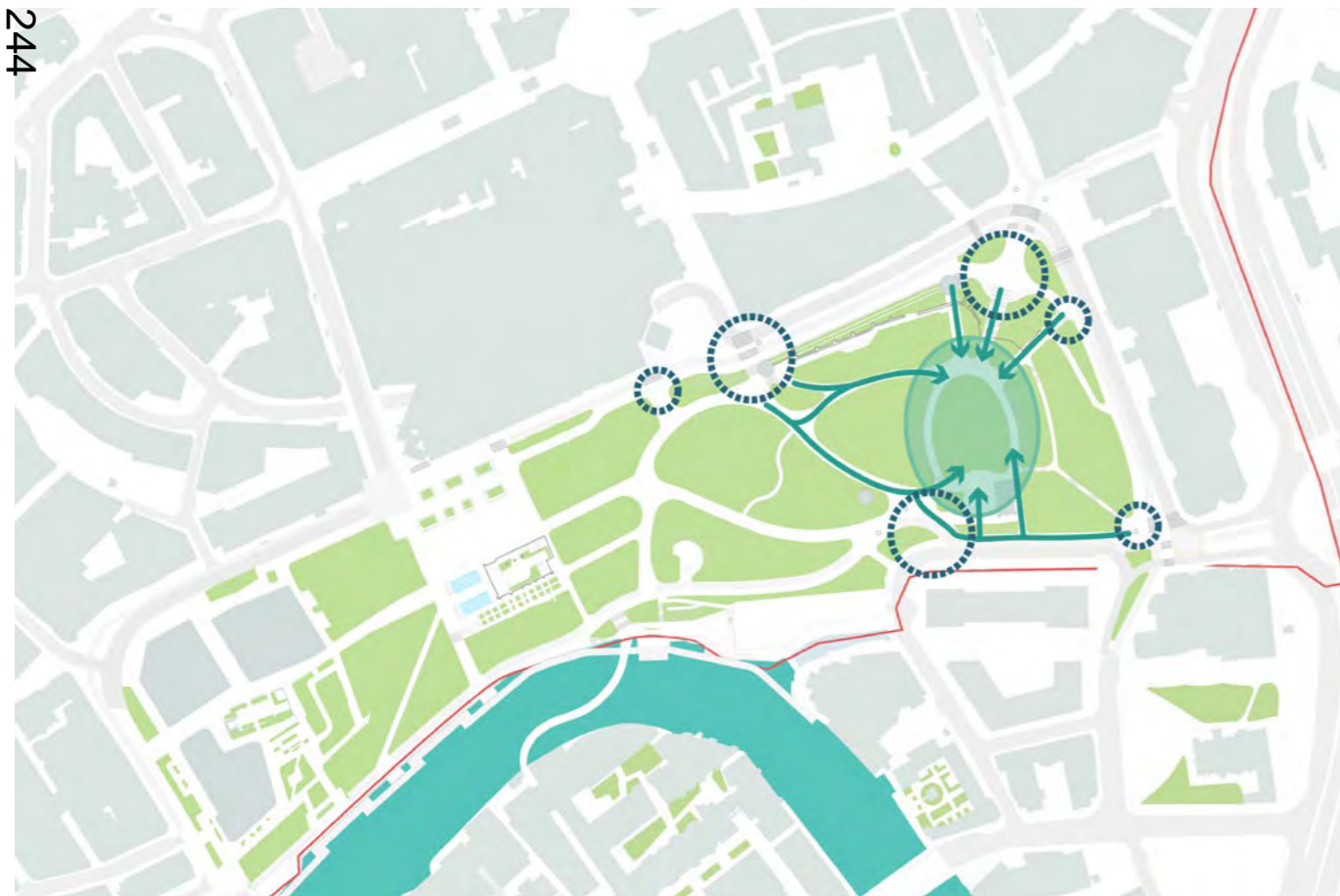


Fig.140 Eastern Gateway



Fig.139 Site Photo - Entrance to Broad Weir

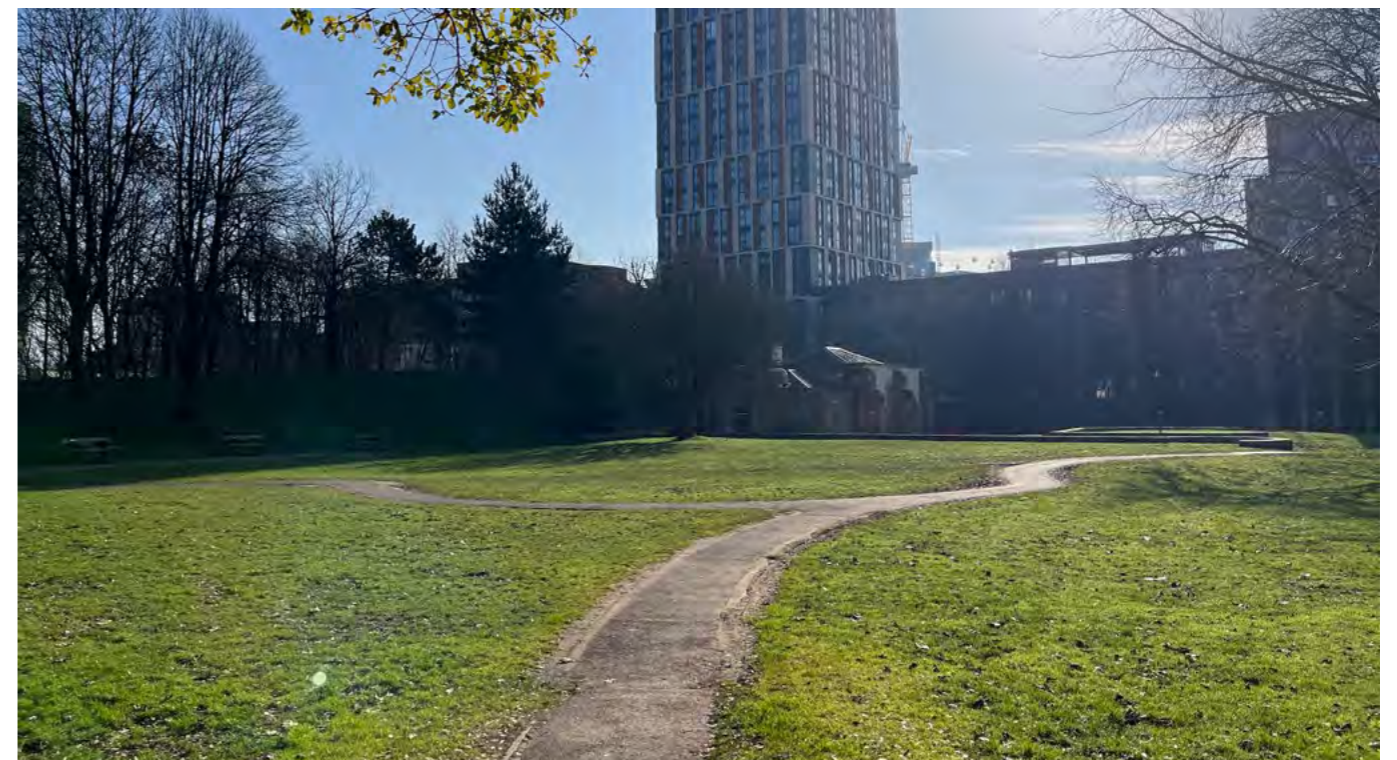


Fig.138 Site Photo - Eastern Park of Castle Park

Key Projects

2. Eastern Gateways & Events Meadow Penn Street Gateway

The existing access route into Castle Park from Broad Weir and Penn Street is unclear and convoluted, providing limited visibility into the park. The project proposes to address this by:

- Opening up a direct link from the corner of Penn Street, Broad Weir and Lower Castle Street into Castle Park to connect the park to Cabot Circus, Broadmead and the east of the city and encourage movement between these areas
- Removing part of the 1970's wall along Broad Weir to open up this edge with seating terraces to activate this edge of the park. Subject to detailed archaeological and arboricultural surveys at future design stage
- Maintain the existing, step-free access route (to lower Castle Street). Potential to supplement this with a lift, providing more direct accessible access to Penn Street.

Page 245 Creating a generous public open space at the junction of these streets to allow a place to pause



Fig. 141 Penn Street Gateway - Proposed Plan

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Fig. 142 Site Photo from Penn Street and Broad Weir to Castle Park



Fig. 143 Precedent image



Fig. 144 Penn Street Gateway - Concept Visual

NOTE: Tree location shown indicatively only. Subject to detailed tree survey

Key Projects

2. Eastern Gateways & Events Meadow Castle Street Gateway

The Eastern Gateways on Castle Street are important connections from Old Market Street and the east of Bristol. However, along Castle Street, much of the park is hidden behind tall walls. The project proposes to address this through:

- Removal of the high walls to enhance relationship between Lower Castle Street, the park and the Vaults Café. Create lower walls as a seating edge to activate the space

- Extend the terrace area of the Vaults Café which connects to a lawn Events Meadow
- Selective thinning of the trees and vegetation around the café to make the space less enclosed and to reduce potential for anti-social behaviour. (Subject to detailed Arboricultural Survey)
- Pedestrian and cycle movement to be prioritised along Castle Street, potentially by limiting vehicle movement to access only (to be considered further at the next stage)

Page 246 Increase north- south permeability with two sets of steps as highlighted in the below diagram



Fig. 145 Castle Street Gateway - Proposed Plan

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Fig. 147 Site Photo looking from Castle Street to Castle Park



Fig. 148 Precedent image



Fig. 146 Castle Street Gateway - Concept Visual

Key Projects

2. Eastern Gateways & Events Meadow Merchant Street Gateway

Although the tree canopy of Castle Park is visible from Merchant Street, the relationship and connection between the street and the park is poor due to the tall retaining walls and change in levels. The project proposes to create a more seamless connection between the two areas by applying the following principles:

- Open up a more generous and accessible entrance into the Castle Park to align with Merchant Street, as per the historical entrance, to create a strong visual and movement connection between Broadmead and the Park

- Removal of the overhead bridge connection to the Galleries, the associated ramps and 1970's walls to allow this to be possible
- Re-design of the Merchant Street, Fairfax Street, Broad Weir junction to prioritise pedestrian movement
- Step free route to be provided on Newgate, subject to topographical, arboricultural and archaeological surveys at future design stage
- Opportunity to update and redesign the park depot to be more outward facing and to include community facilities such as; free and accessible WCs, cafe kiosks or a plant shop

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Fig. 149 Merchant Street Gateway - Proposed Plan

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Fig. 150 Merchant Street - Existing View to Castle Park



Fig. 151 Merchant Street Gateway - Reference Image



Fig. 152 Merchant Street Gateway - Concept Visual

Key Projects

3. Floating Waterfront Edge

Castle Park's location along the Floating Harbour is one of its key assets. However, its waterfront setting is currently under-utilised. This key project therefore proposes to extend the influence of Castle Park towards the floating harbour by creating:









1. Primary upper-level harbourside walkway - to be enhanced to mitigate pedestrian-cyclist conflict - refer to "Proposed Cycle Movement - Reducing conflict between uses" on page 137
2. Secondary harbourside walkway at water level - floating pontoon or similar
3. Viewing platforms with seating at key locations along primary harbourside walkway

4. Potential for harbourside greening - e.g. through floating reedbed systems
5. Potential for enhanced interaction with water edge by enhancing views to the Floating Harbour and allowing people to get closer to the water edge. The potential to explore opportunities for active waterfront uses such as paddle-boarding and kayaking should be explored.

The safety of the secondary harbourside walkway should be a primary consideration for future design stages. The route should be well overlooked, connect to other routes, and should benefit from passive surveillance.

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Legend

-  1. Primary upper-level harbourside walkway
-  2. Secondary harbourside walkway at water level
-  3. Viewing platforms
-  4. Harbourside greening (e.g. floating reedbeds)
-  5. Active Waterfront Edge
-  6. Indicative extent navigation channel
-  7. Harbour wall
-  8. Stepped access between walkways

NOTE: All proposals are shown indicatively

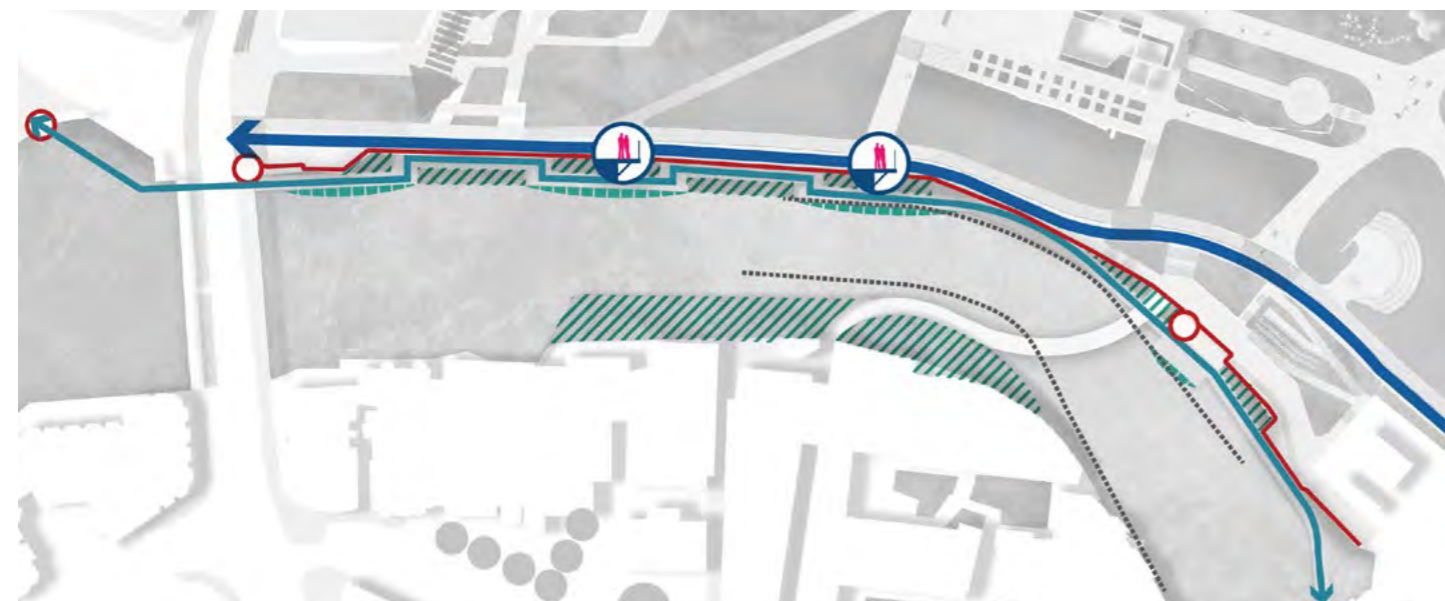


Fig. 153 Strategy for enhancing interaction with Floating Harbour

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Precedent images

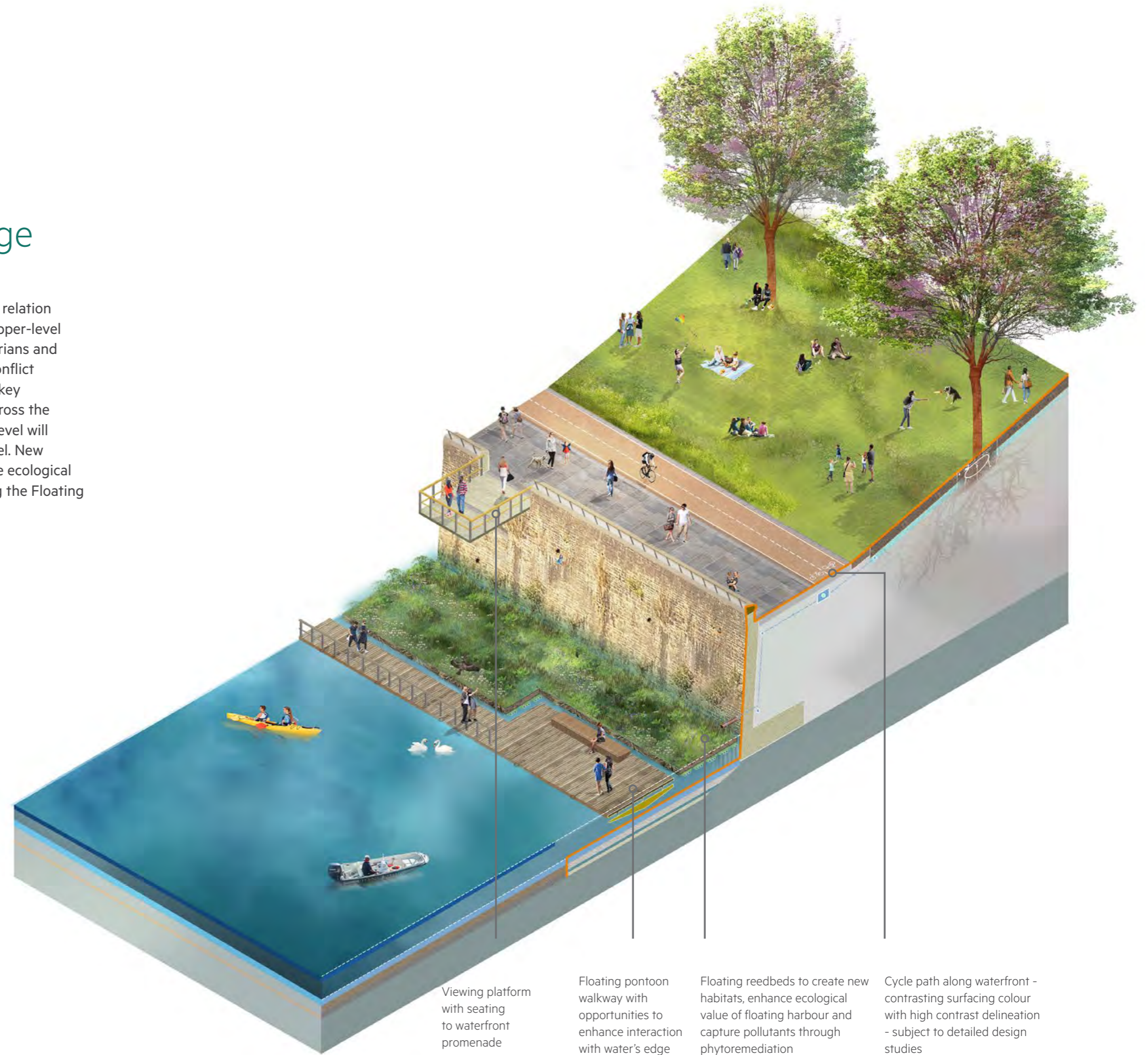


Key Projects

3. Floating Waterfront Edge

The adjacent view shows illustrative proposals to enhance the relation between Castle Park and the Floating Harbour. The primary upper-level walkway will be enhanced to mitigate conflict between pedestrians and cyclists as set out in “Proposed Cycle Movement - Reducing conflict between uses” on page 137. Cantilevered viewing platforms in key locations will provide opportunities for seating and viewing across the harbour. A secondary harbourside, floating walkway at water level will provide opportunities for people to get closer to the water level. New wetland habitats will be created where possible to enhance the ecological value and connectivity with other habitats being created along the Floating Harbour.

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Viewing platform with seating to waterfront promenade

Floating pontoon walkway with opportunities to enhance interaction with water's edge

Floating reedbeds to create new habitats, enhance ecological value of floating harbour and capture pollutants through phytoremediation

Cycle path along waterfront - contrasting surfacing colour with high contrast delineation - subject to detailed design studies

Creating an inviting and safe Castle Park

The engagement feedback on Castle Park clearly sets out as a priority, the need to address public safety within Castle Park, particularly after dark. People currently feel ill-at-ease, endangered or inconvenienced by avoiding certain areas of the park. There is currently an under-provision of basic facilities that makes all areas of the park truly accessible including inadequate lighting, amenity and activities, play spaces; limited comfortable and sheltered rest spots, accessible routes, clear sight lines etc. Addressing the issue of safety in Castle Park and city public spaces is a complex task and the problem cannot be solved by design alone. What is required to create and maintain safer park spaces is an integrative strategy involving improved design and accessibility, clear sightlines, lighting and programming, maintenance and community involvement.

The implementation of a creative and functional lighting strategy for Castle Park is a key requirement to be developed, to help improve the after dark experience and ensure that all users feel safe and secure, and can continue to use the facilities of the park as natural light fades. All key routes, gateways, and open spaces should be appropriately lit for safety and sense of security, whilst adding highlights to reveal the heritage of the former churches and castle elements as well as some fun and creative effects to promote well-being and generate a unique sense of place.

A resilient Castle Park

To ensure Castle Park is an inviting and safe park, and the long term quality and usability of this important inner city greenspace is maintained, a comprehensive management and maintenance plan should be prepared as part of the next design stage. This plan should take into consideration the following:

- Maintenance of green and blue infrastructure assets
- Maintenance of community gardening spaces and community food growing spaces, including appropriate horticultural supervision
- Maintenance of heritage assets
- Creation of revenue and funding streams to pay for the management and maintenance of the park and to ensure the safeguarding of Castle Park as an accessible inner city greenspace for all people



Recommendations & Next Steps for Castle Park

This Chapter has presented a vision and masterplan for Castle Park. To deliver this vision, enhancing Castle Park as the city centre's main green open space, further design work needs to be undertaken. To enable this to take place, the following next steps will be required:

Additional Surveys and Studies Required:

- A detailed topographical survey in accordance with needs to be undertaken to develop the design to the next stage and resolve accessibility, with the next stage of design also making reference to the accessibility audit recently undertaken by WECIL

In order to fully inform the design process and to assess their health and condition it is recommended an arboricultural assessment of all trees within Castle Park is undertaken, in accordance with BS5837, prior to the next stage of design development work

- A detailed Ecological Survey needs to be undertaken and an ecological consultant appointed to support the design team to develop ways to introduce more biodiversity into the park
- To inform the next stage of design, Archaeological studies need to be carried out in discussion with Historic England. This should include a desk-top study bringing together all existing knowledge- such as original 1970's plans for the park and previous excavation reports. Trial trenching may be required if any potential hotspots are identified. If remain fabric is located, the approach would be to retain these features in situ. A brief for this work would be developed by the BCC Historic Officer
- Loading information for any underground vault areas within the park need to be provided to inform the next stage of design
- A lighting masterplan should be undertaken for the park
- A public art audit should be undertaken to inform a coordinated public art strategy, tying into any strategies for surrounding areas
- A heritage interpretation audit should be undertaken to inform a coordinated interpretation strategy, tying into any strategies for surrounding areas

Engagement:

- It will be important for the further development of the Castle Park masterplan to be underpinned by ongoing engagement, both with professional stakeholder and community groups and also with the volunteer group. The stakeholders have shown much enthusiasm for being involved and their local knowledge will be essential to the next stage
- Continue to engage with Historic England through the next design stages to develop the proposals to reveal the sites heritage

Assessment:

- Undertake a Building with Nature assessment on Castle Park at the next design stage

Consideration for future design stages:

- Maintenance of the park, including consideration of maintenance of community garden spaces and horticultural supervision. This will also need to consider the funding of maintenance of the park
- Opportunity to update the park depot to be more outward facing. Opportunity to redesign the parks depot to include community facilities such as free and accessible WCs, cafe kiosks or a plant shop should be considered

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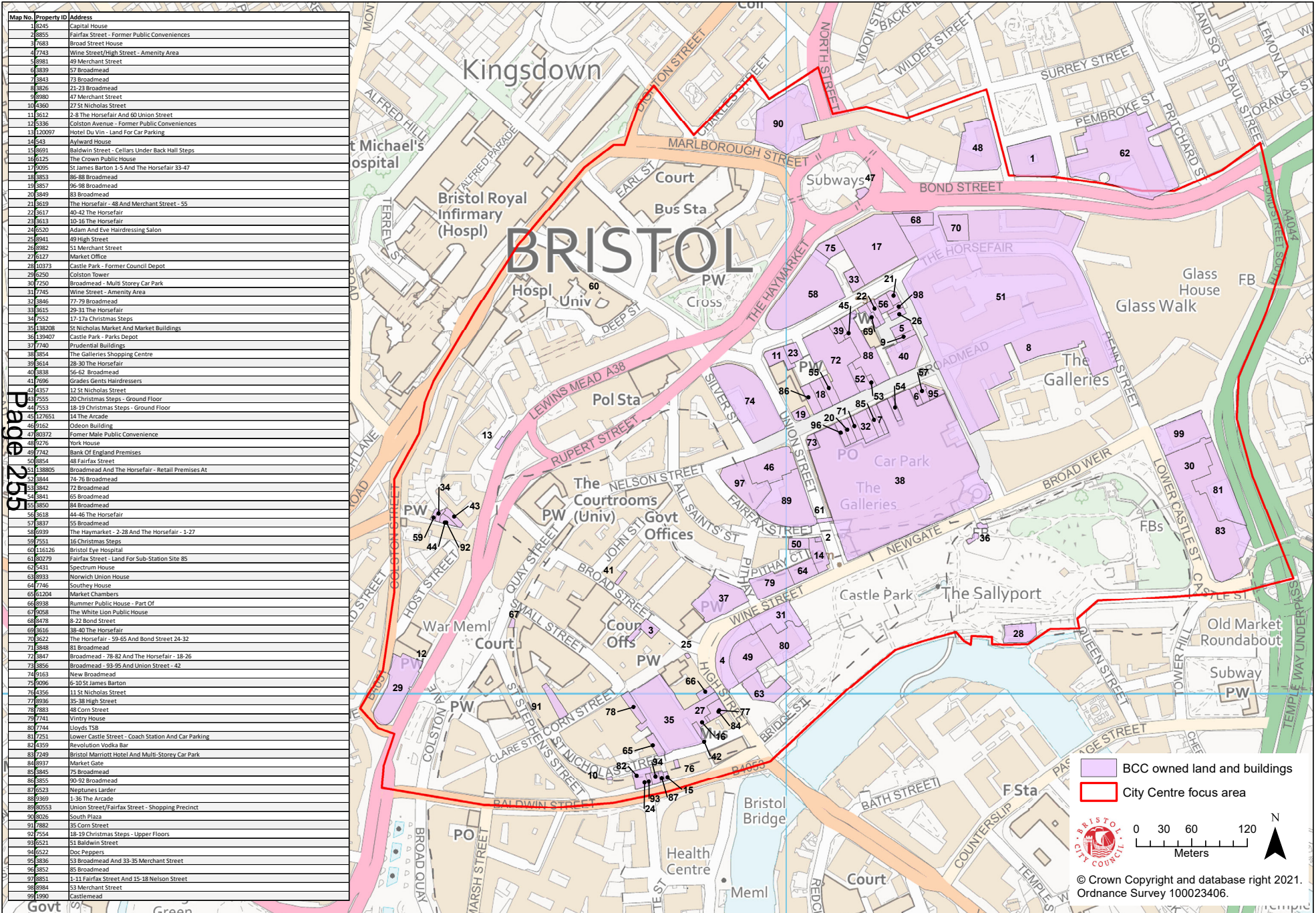
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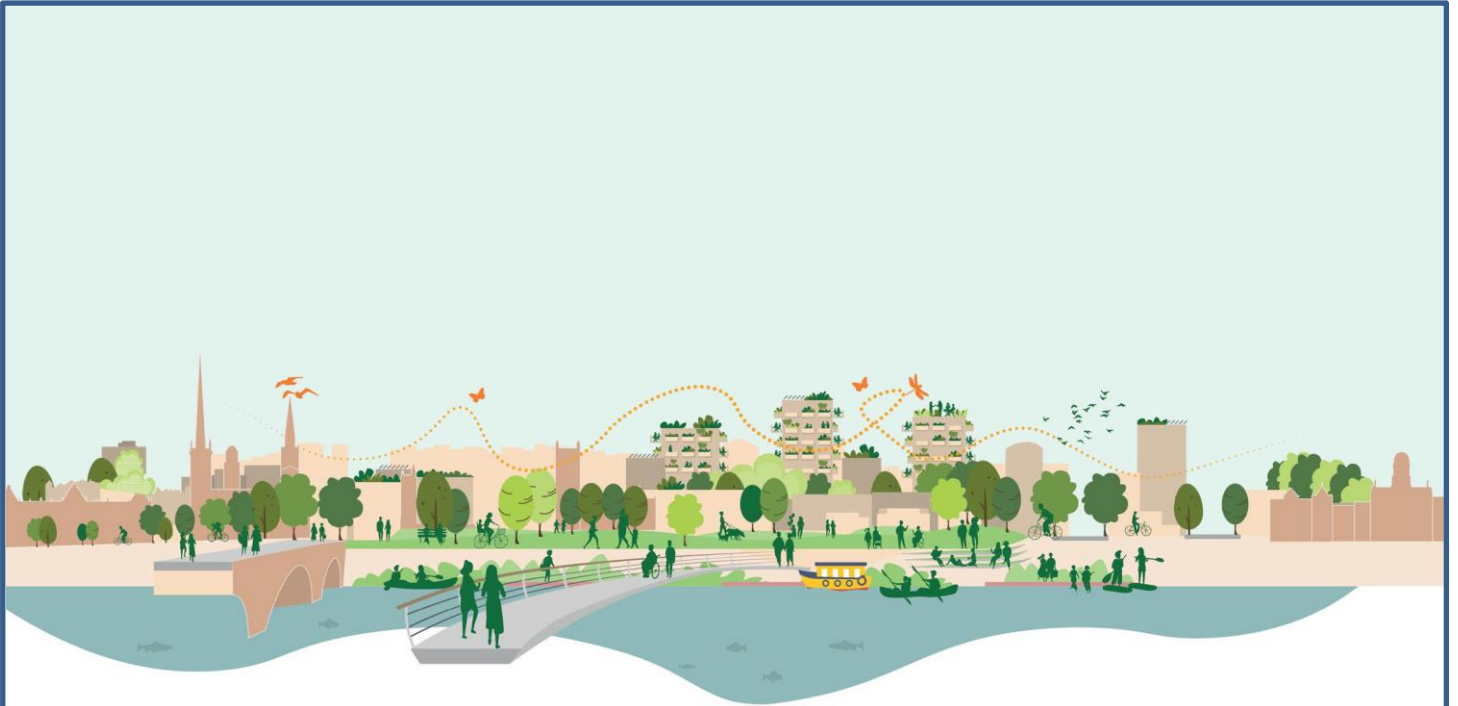
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City Centre Development and Delivery Plan, Cabinet Report, Appendix A (iiii) City Centre BCC Freehold



Appendix B (i) Statement of Engagement



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1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the DDP

1.1.1 The Bristol City Centre Development and Delivery Plan (the DDP or Plan for short) sets the vision and principles for the regeneration of Bristol city centre. It has a particular focus on the Broadmead and Castle Park areas as parts of the city centre where there is significant opportunity for improvement and enhancement. Its purpose is to guide regeneration and provide a framework around which future investment, development and activity undertaken by Bristol City Council and other partners can be planned and co-ordinated.

1.2 Engagement and consultation process

1.2.1 The draft DDP was developed over the period 2021 to 2023 and was informed by various stages of engagement and consultation activity, as well as by detailed technical analysis. These stages of engagement and consultation are reported separately, as follows:

- Proactive, informal engagement with stakeholders and the local community took place from project inception in 2021 through to publication of the draft DDP for formal consultation in summer 2023. Feedback from this early engagement was iteratively used to help shape the vision, strategies and the interventions which were included in the draft Plan and on which comments were invited as part of the formal consultation process. This process is documented in this **Statement of Engagement**.
- A ten-week formal consultation period ran from 24 July to 1 October 2023 to take structured feedback on the draft version of the DDP. The consultation was hosted on the Council's website and was supported by a series of events. The feedback received at this formal consultation stage is documented separately in the **Consultation Report**.
- Following the formal consultation the project team undertook a thorough review and analysis of the feedback and this resulted in a series of changes and enhancements being made to the DDP. The changes made following consultation are reported separately in the **Consultation Response Report**. The revised final DDP, updated following consideration of consultation feedback, will be considered by Cabinet of 5 December 2023. If endorsed, the final DDP will become a material consideration that the Council must take into account when deciding on planning applications and commenting on regeneration proposals.

1.3 Purpose of this report

1.3.1 This Statement of Engagement reports on way in which early engagement helped to shape the draft DDP. It therefore reflects a point in time and represents the position as of July 2023 when the draft DDP was published for formal public consultation.

1.3.2 **It is important to note that a wide range of further changes were made to the DDP post-consultation but that these are not reported here. Therefore, the final position on the issues summarised in this report may differ from that described below.**

2 Engagement approach

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 Throughout the evolution and development of the DDP the project team has remained committed to ongoing, open dialogue with stakeholders and the local community. Engagement has therefore been one of the key building blocks of the plan, alongside technical analysis and consideration of policy objectives, feasibility, cost and delivery.
- 2.1.2 The team has actively encouraged discussion and listened to feedback at all stages and engagement has helped to build understanding of local issues, concerns, priorities and aspirations. This means that the draft DDP has been informed by an understanding of how people feel about the city at the moment and what they hope it could be like in the future. This insight was used to develop a vision and set of regeneration principles that proactively responded to the feedback received. An iterative process of Plan development and engagement therefore meant that the draft Plan published for formal consultation in July 2023 was heavily influenced by earlier previous feedback and therefore already took on board a wide range of views.

2.2 Engagement objectives

- 2.2.1 The key objectives of the engagement process have been:
- To engage the community and stakeholders from the start of the project to understand their aspirations and concerns and to develop a shared, agreed vision as the basis of the DDP.
 - To provide opportunity for a wide range of voices to be heard and to provide multiple opportunities for feedback.
 - To openly share work in progress and emerging thinking and encourage debate and discussion.
 - In particular to encourage discussion around the issues and topics where the community and stakeholders could have the biggest influence. For this reason, engagement activity focussed particularly on Castle Park as a space where the City Council has considerable influence and therefore where there is genuine opportunity for comments to influence outcomes.
 - To ensure the draft DDP is inherently shaped by stakeholder and community views with the aim of ensuring that the version which is later subject to formal consultation resonates with its audience.

2.3 Engagement approach

2.3.1 Figure 2.1 provides an overview of engagement activities undertaken. These broadly fall into three phases:

Phase 1 – early engagement was undertaken with stakeholders and community representatives during late 2021 and throughout 2022 to explore problems, issues, aspirations and opportunities as well as gather information and draw on local knowledge. Through a mixture of informal discussions and structured, targeted engagement with a diverse range of groups, feedback was encouraged around key topics and themes including:

- What are the problems, issues and barriers in the city centre today?
- What are the opportunities and aspirations for change?
- What would you like to keep, or see more of?
- From your lived experience and needs, what kind of city centre would best support you?

This early engagement helped to shape the direction of the Plan, ensuring that it was framed by an understanding of local concerns and priorities.

Phase 2 – a wider city-wide engagement exercise allowed everyone who lives in, works in, visits or travels through the city centre to share their views. This was facilitated via an online engagement hosted on www.citycentrebristol.co.uk. An online survey and interactive map collected feedback from Monday 25 April to Friday 27 May 2022. This survey described and sought feedback on the types of regeneration approaches that could be considered by the DDP across a range of topics, including:

- Character and use
- Economy and skills
- Housing; movement
- Parks streets
- Open spaces
- Nature
- Climate change
- Castle Park
- St James Barton.

Phase 3 – The engagement strategy was refreshed at this point, taking account of all the known stakeholders and identifying the best means of engaging with each. Activity focussed on ensuring an active dialogue with statutory consultees, businesses (via the BIDs), community and local interest groups, groups with

Protected Characteristics and those representing Bristol's diverse communities, stakeholders with a particular interest in Castle Park, cultural groups and developers. During late 2022 and up to publication of the draft DDP for formal consultation in July 2023, continued engagement, undertaken in parallel with the development of the DDP, provided an opportunity to share the emerging vision, principles and approaches, seek feedback on these and refine them in response to comments from stakeholders and community groups. During this stage the structure of the DDP around six strategies (Destination and Identity, Community and Culture, Movement and Connections, Public Realm and Open Space, Green Infrastructure and Nature and Land Use and Development), two areas of focus (Castle Park and Broadmead) and key approaches emerged, and conversations were able to focus on these in more detail. Key questions included:

- What are your views on the emerging vision, strategies and approaches for the future?
- How might these be refined to deliver maximum impact?
- Are there any elements that concern you and why?

2.3.2 This section of the report documents the engagement activities undertaken across all phases, the feedback received and the way this influenced the draft Plan.



Figure 2.1 – Overview of engagement activities

2.4 Stakeholders and groups engaged

2.4.1 The key stakeholders who were engaged during the development of the Plan have included the following (please note this list is intended as an overview/summary rather than an exhaustive list of all involved, Table 3.1 provides full details):

- The Mayor of Bristol and the Mayors office.
- West of England Combined Authority (WECA).
- Various departments across Bristol City Council, recognising that the City Council is a landowner, leaseholder and regulator body/service provider.
- Elected members, both those local Councillors representing the city centre and all councillors (recognising that all Bristolians interact with the city centre).
- Statutory consultees, including Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency.
- Businesses and business representatives including Business West, Visit West, Business Improvement District (BID) managers and shopping centre managers as well as some individual businesses.
- Developers with an active interest in the city centre.
- Transport groups, including First Bus, Sustrans, Bristol Walking Alliance and Bristol Cycling Campaign and representatives from the taxi trade.
- Community and civic groups including Friends of Castle Park and Bristol Civic Society.
- Cultural, arts and faith organisations and groups.
- Groups representing people with protected characteristics including WECIL, Bristol Disability Equality Forum, Bristol Older Persons Forum and Bristol Women's Voice.
- Bristol City Council Community Champions (representing specific, diverse communities across the city)
- Bristol NHS Trust/Hospitals
- Bristol University
- General public via online survey which was widely publicised.

3 Engagement activities and feedback provided

3.1.1 Table 3.1 provides an overview of the engagement activities undertaken between 2021 and 2023 and provides a high-level commentary on how the comments received influenced the draft Plan. The following section then summarises the key themes from the feedback and records how these comments were taken into account in the development of the DDP in more detail.

3.1.2 Table 3.1 focusses on engagement with external parties. In addition to the engagement activities listed there has been extensive internal engagement across various Bristol City Council departments including:

- Economic development and high street recovery
- Parks
- Planning and planning policy
- Sustainability
- Public transport
- Taxis
- Harbour
- Night time economy
- Drainage
- Historic environment.

3.1.3 Throughout development of the DDP there has also been ongoing liaison with the Mayor's office.

Table 3.1 – Engagement undertaken during development of draft DDP

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
Ongoing (monthly since August 2022) Page 266	Developers with an interest in the city centre	Regular meetings to share progress on the DDP and developers own progress on development proposals. As the DDP project has evolved these meetings have provided an opportunity to discuss the expectations that the City Council have for key development sites in the context of the wider vision and principles for the city centre. Key sessions have focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District heat network proposals. • Cultural strategy and public art. • Affordable housing. • Sustainability requirements in emerging local plan and for BCC freehold. • Urban design themes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall support for vision and purpose of DDP and interest in continued involvement/early sight of emerging proposals. • Support for mixed use city centre development, including housing and student accommodation. • Support for wider mix of activities, beyond retail. • Desire to ensure city centre proposals take account of commercial viability. <p><i>Action taken – The DDP recognises that there are a number of key development sites and that working in partnership with developers is key to achieving transformation. The draft Plan aims to balance considerations of practicality and viability with a bold vision that will help to achieve a step change.</i></p>
Ongoing (monthly between summer 2022 and summer 2023)	Business Improvement District (BID) managers	Regular meetings to discuss key city centre issues and priorities and progress on the DDP. With particular sessions on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback on the 2022 public engagement • Emerging progress on the vision and strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall support for improvements to the city centre and desire to see development of a quality public realm to provide an attractive setting for businesses. • Support for wider mix of activities, supporting retail but also introducing new uses and activities to create a vibrant, interesting city centre. • Support for DDP focus on Broadmead and Castle Park. • Support for development of pedestrian priority areas and focus on creating attractive public realm.

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key focus on the community and cultural strategy • Workshop on final draft Plan to discuss any concerns or queries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A real interest in the operation, servicing and accessibility of the city centre for visitors and businesses. <p><i>Action taken – The draft DDP has evolved in response to feedback from the BIDs and the overall vision aims to develop the city centre into an attractive place to do businesses, as well as create a liveable neighbourhood. Principles agreed for maintenance, access and servicing, but this will be an important area to engage with this group as detailed projects come forward, especially for the Broadmead streets.</i></p>
Winter 2021 Page 267	Engagement with young people via the Knowle West Media Centre (KWMC) City Maker Programme	Various activities facilitated by KWMC to help understand what kind of city centre young people would like to see. A group of teenagers were taken on a site visit of Broadmead and then discussed their thoughts about the city centre. They then designed improvements the Broadmead area using 3D models.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More green space needed in Broadmead area. • More things to do, especially for young people – cafes, restaurants, public art, market stalls. • Less traffic. • Cleaner city. • Better routes for pedestrians. <p><i>Action taken – providing a wide range of activities and improved spaces for pedestrians were raised as priorities by multiple stakeholders and were reflected as important themes within the draft DDP.</i></p>
Jan 2022	Workshop with external stakeholders	Attended by local councillors, Historic England, Natural England, Environment Agency, developer representatives, shopping centre managers, BID managers, NHS/hospital, University of Bristol, Bristol Disability Equality Forum, West of England Centre for Inclusive Living (WECIL), Bristol Tree Forum, Friends of Castle Park, Passenger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide mix of uses needed. • Local shops and facilities for community needs. • Prioritise walking and cycling, reduce car dominance. • Improved transport hubs. • Castle Park as centre piece. • Join up green spaces. • More trees. • Healthy, safe, accessible, inclusive. • Basic facilities like public transport really important.

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
Spring 2022 Pages 68		<p>Campaign Groups South West, Bristol Walking Alliance, Bristol Cycling Campaign, Save Nightlife Bristol, Visit West, Business West and B&NES Council.</p> <p>Workshop to hear views on existing problems and issues and opportunities for enhancement and to start to discuss what different groups would like the city centre to be like in the future.</p>	<p><i>Action taken – these themes, reflected also by other stakeholders, guided the overall vision and strategies within the draft DDP.</i></p>
	<p>On-street conversations with general public</p>	<p>Community Champions interviewed nearly 100 people on-street to understand a range of different experiences of using the city centre and to build a picture of who is currently using the city centre and why and, importantly who is not.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer more than just shopping and more social, cultural and community activities – desire to see spaces for socialising, more events, activities and entertainment, more leisure facilities (swimming pool/ice rink), indoor activities, music, night time food/entertainment options • Wider range of shops – including more options for food shopping, more affordable shopping, more everyday shops and more culturally diverse shops • Basic facilities – including public toilets, access for mobility scooters, information, rest places. • Increase green space, including benches and play facilities. • Reduce dominance of traffic. • Improve public transport – better, more reliable more affordable public transport. • Ensure safety and cleanliness and tackle anti-social behaviour.

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
			<p><i>Action taken – these themes, reflected also by other stakeholders, guided the overall vision and strategies within the draft DDP. Providing activities beyond shopping and ensuring the city centre is a clean, green space underpins many of the approaches set out in the draft DDP.</i></p>
<p>Spring 2022</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 269</p>	<p>Website survey and interactive map to gather early feedback from the general public. This ran from Monday 25 April to Friday 27 May 2022</p>	<p>Survey to encourage feedback from the general public on their aspirations for the city centre and their priorities across a range of topics. The survey was advertised extensively via press releases, mailshots, newsletters and social media. Stakeholders were also encouraged to promote the survey via their own networks. 470 surveys were completed and in addition over 300 ideas and suggestions were posted on an interactive map.</p> <p>The survey collected feedback on key topics and areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city centre now and in the future • Character and use • Economy and skills • Housing; movement • Parks streets • Open spaces • Nature • Climate change • Castle Park 	<p>A summary of the survey feedback is included as Appendix A. City Centre Now/Future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to the overall look and feel of the city centre considered necessary, overdue and supported. • Keen to see creation of attractive and safe public spaces (with particular concern about current levels of anti-social behaviour and rough sleeping). • City centre currently generally viewed as not very appealing, enticing with little to offer. <p>Character and Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a wider range of facilities and activities which provide things to do other than shopping, including cultural activities, music, art, leisure, cafes etc. Some calls for large facilities like swimming pool, concert arena etc. • Provide more trees and greenery and more green and open spaces. • Celebrate Bristol’s diverse culture, its rich history and its waterfront location. <p>Economy and Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for strategies which re-use empty building, encourage start-ups and create flexible spaces for businesses. <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new housing creates balanced communities (providing for families and older people as well as young professionals).

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St James Barton. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure housing is supported by good quality local facilities and is affordable/accessible to local people. Concern that there is already too much student housing. <p>Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the dominance of traffic in key city centre spaces / provide more pedestrian friendly areas (this was a strong theme, but there were mixed views and a recognition that for some the car remains important). Improve routes for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport. Strong feedback around need for much enhanced and more affordable and reliable public transport system. <p>Parks, Street and Open Spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create spaces for sitting, walking, and to support nature and wildlife. Ensure these are maintained, clean and safe. Overall more green/open spaces needed. Should incorporate events, activities, play and basic facilities like toilets. <p>Nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase planting and trees. Support for green walls, green roofs etc. Connect green spaces. Support community projects. <p>Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce traffic, promote walking and cycling. Ensure new development is of the highest quality in terms of design and sustainability. <p>Castle Park</p>

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
Page 271			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance Castle Park – a much loved spaces but with potential to enhance. • Ensure park is green and safe. • Provide basic amenities like seating and toilets. • Celebrate heritage. • Provide play space and encourage other events and activities. • Address pedestrian and cycle conflict. <p>St James Barton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General support to see area remodelled so that is less dominated by traffic • Seen as valuable open space with quirky heritage/culture <p><i>Action taken – overall this feedback showed a good level of support for the types of interventions that the DDP was considering at this stage. This feedback became an important building block for the DDP – key themes were identified and these were used by the design team to shape the vision, strategies and approaches.</i></p>
May 2022	Castle Park workshop with external stakeholders	<p>Workshop to engage with groups and community representatives with a particular interest in Castle Park and to share early ideas for Castle Park and seek feedback.</p> <p>Attended by: Historic England, Natural England, developers, BID leaders, developers and local interest/community/volunteer and park groups including Friends of Castle Park, Bristol Tree Forum and the Bristol and Bath Parks Foundation, Bristol Older</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall huge enthusiasm from all for enhancing Castle Park and support for the ideas and suggestions presented. • Agreement on overall analysis of problems and issues and emerging vision. • Green, safe, accessible, inclusive park top priority. • Provision of public toilets critical. • Events spaces and play facilities for children. • Extend green influence of park into surrounding streets. • Address walk/cycle conflict and improve routes through and to the park (mixed views, some suggestion that cycling should not be permitted in the park). • Support for improving access points/gateways. • Celebrate heritage including St Edith’s Well.

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
Page 272		<p>Persons Forum, Bristol Women’s Voice, Bristol Parent Carers and Bristol Walking Alliance.</p> <p>The team presented an overview of the perceived problems and issues and put forward a vision for the park to be inclusive, connected, respected, celebrated and strengthened.</p> <p>The team presented emerging ideas for enhancements including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving gateways. • Enhancing park amenities. • Improving the movement network. • Reusing and celebrating heritage. • Providing space for activities and events, including play. • Extending the green influence of the park. • Connecting the park to the waterfront. • In the east of the park creating an improved gateway, extended terrace outside the Vaulted Chambers café and events meadow. • In the centre around St Peters, creating a new heart to the park with play space, events space and a restored and re-used church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desire to see park better linked to the waterfront. • Support for removing modern walls/bridges and opening up spaces. • Ensure space works as a back garden for city centre residents. • Support for improving St Peters as focal point. <p><i>Action taken – this workshop demonstrated strong support for the improvements that were being considered at this stage for Castle Park. Stakeholders agreed that the team had correctly understood the problems and issues and supported the identification of opportunities for enhancement. Based on this feedback these proposals were taken forward for further development with refinements, for example to ensure that the importance of St Edith’s well was reflected and with an emphasis on addressing pedestrian and cycle conflict where, in response to this and subsequent similar feedback, the draft DDP included details on better delineating the waterfront route and proposed an additional route around the northern edge of the park.</i></p>

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the west connecting the park to the waterfront and improving gateways to the old city and removing the existing causeway 	
Summer 2022 Page 273	Conversations facilitated by Community Champions	<p>Conversations with diverse communities focussed on South Asian, Eastern European and Somali communities as well as disabled people and people based in South Bristol.</p> <p>These aimed to build a picture of what needs to be done to make the city centre more attractive to these varied communities which were identified in the initial on-street conversations as experiencing particular barriers to using the city centre currently, but whom represent important sections of the surrounding local communities that the DDP aims to support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong desire to see more social and cultural/community facilities. Frequent mention of transport as a barrier to accessing the city centre – buses are seen as problematic and traffic levels too high/parking expensive. Concerns around personal safety. City centre not seen as relevant. More diverse shopping. Public toilets, green spaces and general accessibility improvement needed. <p><i>Action taken – this feedback helped to endorse the emerging approach for the DDP. In particular following these conversations additional focus was given to developing a community and cultural strategy.</i></p>
Autumn 2022	Activities with young people via the Knowle West Media Centre City Maker Programme on	Workshop sessions facilitated by KWMC explored young people’s views on Castle Park. Young people were asked to consider the park from the perspective of a particular user group and looked at how the Castle Park masterplan can provide facilities for all age groups. .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keen to see play areas for different age groups, including specific activities for older children and teenagers, as well as activities for adults and for families to enjoy together (trampolines, climbing wall/frame, giant swing, multi use games area, basketball net, table tennis, picnic benches suggested). Seating suitable for older people, weatherproof and covered, perhaps close to the river, or positioned near bird feeders for bird watching.

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	the Castle Park masterplan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting noted as an important safety feature for night-time or early morning use of the park. • Dog park for families and to provide dedicated space for dog walkers. <p><i>Action taken – this feedback was reflected broadly in the Castle Park Masterplan included in Part B. Detailed comments will be used further at the next stage as the design of the park progresses to the next stage.</i></p>
Sept 2022 Page 274	Survey of city centre businesses	Business survey of city centre businesses to better understand what kind of city centre can best support businesses. The survey asked about the pros and cons of businesses current city centre location. 16 replies were received.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern over declining footfall post covid/desire to maximise footfall, particularly following closure of M&S / Debenhams. • Concern around poor quality of street environment and increasing anti-social behaviour including protests. • Concern that previous road closures have reduced footfall. • Concern over high city centre rents and business rates. • Keen to see ensure easy access by all modes to aid customers, including improved public transport and parking options. • Keen to see wider mix of retail and more mix of uses to enhance shopper experience. • Keen to see more events to draw people in. • Support multi use/flexible spaces. <p><i>Action taken - creating a streetscape which creates an attractive environment for businesses is an important objective of the DDP and this is reflected particularly in Part B, which focusses on the streets within the Broadmead area.</i></p>
Sept 2022	Initial meeting/walkab out with Castle	Following a call to action in Summer 2022 the project put together a group of volunteers, representing different sectors of the community, to work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved lighting is a priority. • Support for opening up the area around Vaulted Chambers Café to provide terrace and thinning vegetation to prevent anti-social behaviour.

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	Park volunteers.	proactively with the project team on developing proposals for Castle Park. Work in progress and emerging ideas on the Castle Park masterplan was shared openly with the volunteer group to generate discussion and feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support removal of modern wall and mounds which create problems for visibility and safety. • Support for improved gateways at Penn Street/Merchant Street including possible inclusion of a lift, removal of Galleries bridge or revealing the River Frome. Consider proposal for fountain in this area and review status of ceramic art work. • Support extension of gardens and creation of quiet areas. • Support enhancing area around St Peters as the heart of the Park. • Support waterfront pontoons/look out and improved connections through park to waterfront. • Need to address conflict with peds/cyclists or remove cyclists from the park, suggestion that cycling is not appropriate in the park and that cyclists should route around the edge. • Keen to improve area around Park Depot which has seen groups congregating and anti-social behaviour. • Keen to celebrate heritage. Would like to see the setting of St Edith's Well improved. <p><i>Action taken – this feedback was reflected broadly in the Castle Park Masterplan included in Part B. Detailed comments will be used further at the next stage as the design of the park progresses to the next stage.</i></p>
2022 - 2023	Meetings with cultural, community and arts groups	Meetings to better understand the existing cultural and arts offer in the city centre opportunities for development. Insight gained was used to develop a cultural strategy which became one of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important to deliver long term sustained opportunities. • Seeking a ground floor strategy for cultural and community use seen as a better option than focusing on specific buildings. • Defining areas of the city and connecting them really important. Culture can contribute to place shaping, drawing out local

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
		<p>the six key strategies underpinning the DDP vision.</p> <p>Meetings were held with with cultural, community and arts groups and stakeholders including Access Creative College, Arnolfini, Artspace Lifespace, Bristol Food Network, Broadmead Baptist Church, Bristol Business Improvement Districts (BIDs): City Centre, Temple, Redcliffe & Broadmead, Cabot Circus (Hammersons), Community Champions, Black South West Network, Cables and Cameras, Circomedia, Creative Youth Network, Design West, Feeding Bristol, Galleries, Global Goals, Invisible Circus, MAYK, Mission Kitchen, Old Vic Theatre School, Sparks, St Mungos, West of England Visual Arts Alliance, Unite, University of Bristol, WECIL, UWE, artists, public art producers, developers</p> <p>Conversations with BCC teams including Communities, Events and Site Permissions, Film Office, Green Capital, Health, High Street Recovery (Economic</p>	<p>distinctiveness and wayfinding which is important for residents and visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide space for specific activities/sectors with clear needs. • City known for music culture but needs venues. Similarly, film and art is part of Bristol's offer and needs higher visibility. The city has a creative/cultural reputation which helps attract investment and make it a great place to live but arts and culture is being priced out of places. • Meanwhile uses offer potential, with Sparks as a case study. Pop ups can offer opportunity to bring skills, experience and imagination into areas for regeneration. But need to be given long term, sustainable routes to become embedded in place not used as short-term, transient means to regenerate. • Free or affordable creative space really needed. • Night time economy important part of any cultural, events offer – visibility, safety and lighting really important. • Accessible free play really important to provide. • Current shortage of flexible hard standing areas /public realm suitable to host events. Ensuring availability of this alongside other uses e.g. hospitality, tables and chairs pavement licences / leasing out) • Great examples of activity supporting regeneration and addressing social problems – e.g. Bump roller disco. City Centre & High Streets activity demonstrated that with more activity and footfall anti-social behaviour lessened. • Recent City Centre events facilitated by BCC attracted high footfall and positive impact on visitor spend. 45 events have been delivered with 116 free activity days through the culture and events programme. Analysis of 21 completed events shows over

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Page 277		<p>Development), Libraries, Markets, Museums, Night-time Economy.</p> <p>Engagement and feedback from City Centre & High Streets Recovery & Renewal Culture & Events Programme (funded by BCC and WECA Love our High Streets) participants including Bristol Light Festival, Compass Presents, Better Events, Natural History Consortium, Handstand Arts, Invisible Circus, Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Freestyle CIC, Encounters, Limbic Cinema, Global Goals and Lamplighter Arts.</p>	<p>130,000 people have attended an event to date, generating £2.08 million of additional spend in Bristol’s businesses, and we have supported 380 paid jobs in culture and events, all from an investment to date of £498,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important to empower less heard voices in planning. • Important to reflect cultural heritage and diversity. <p><i>Action taken – insight and ideas from these conversations were used to help shape the Culture and Community Strategy included in the draft DDP. The draft DDP included recommendations around a ground floor strategy prioritising culture and community uses and highlighted the need for skills development and creation of spaces for creativity and participation.</i></p>
Nov 2022	<p>Meeting with University of Bristol</p> <p>With follow up meeting in February 2023</p>	<p>Introduction to DDP project and discussion around housing delivery strategy and student accommodation needs and issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General discussion around University requirements, including for student housing. • The value of clustering student accommodation together to create a community for students. <p><i>Action taken – The Land Use strategy within the draft DDP aims to promote a mix of uses, including student accommodation and a wider mix of housing.</i></p>
Dec 2022	<p>Castle Park workshop with external stakeholders</p>	<p>Attended by Historic England, Natural England, developers, BID leaders and local interest/community/volunteer and park groups including Friends of Castle Park, Bristol Civic Society, WECIL, Bristol Older Persons Forum, Bristol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall support for proposals – stakeholders were supportive of approach and proposals, with comments around the detail and next steps. • Support for removing traffic on surrounding streets. • Support for improved gateways.

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Page 278	(one in person, one online)	<p>Women’s Voice, Sustrans, Bristol Cycling Campaign, Bristol Walking Alliance and Bristol Disability Equality Forum.</p> <p>Workshop to provide further detail on emerging ideas for the heart of Castle Park and the gateways and seek feedback.</p> <p>Work in progress designs were presented for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penn Street gateway • Castle Street gateway/area around Vaulted Chambers Café • Use of space around St Peters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for accessible routes (but some concern about maintenance of a lift at the Penn Street gateway). • Understanding that limited tree removal may help open up gateways/improve sightlines but overall desire to ensure trees protected. Tree survey required. • Support for re-using St Peters and enhancing space around it as focal point. • Public toilets and play facilities essential. <p><i>Action taken - Castle Park proposals were refined with these comments in mind, for example to note that should a lift be considered this should be combined with park amenities to create a sense of ownership and prevent anti-social behaviour. Draft DDP also noted need for tree survey.</i></p>
	Dec 2023	Meeting with Historic England	<p>Meeting to discuss the emerging Castle Park proposals and interaction with heritage assets and in particular Historic England’s proposal to extend the boundary of the existing scheduled ancient monument.</p> <p>Discussion focussed on the proposals for the Penn Street gateway to Castle Park, the area around the Vaulted Chambers café and the area around St Peter’s Church.</p>

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Page 279 July 2023			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued engagement with Historic England will be essential through the detailed design stage. Supportive of measures to improve interpretation and celebrate heritage. After the meeting Historic England noted the need for the area around St Peters to remain a place of contemplation and remembrance (in relation to WWII) and the recommendation that play spaces should be located elsewhere. <p><i>Action taken – importance of full archaeological investigation and continued engagement with Historic England at the next stage clearly referenced in next steps section of draft DDP. Need for the space around St Peters to be quiet. respectful and contemplative referenced within Castle Park strategy and will be considered further at the next stage.</i></p>
	Broadmead walkabout with Community Champions and community reps.	On site walkabout and discussion to explore views on the problems, issues and opportunities in the retail area and to hear different perspectives on how this area is current used and its potential for the future. Including representatives from Bristol Black South West Network (BSWN), Pakistani Welfare Organisation, Polish Women’s Group, Chinese Community Wellbeing Society, Cognitive Paths, One Green Kitchen, Kitchen Cosmetics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women’s only spaces are important. More child friendly spaces needed, including options for teens. Affordable shops, activities and events. Indoor and outdoor spaces both required for communities and groups. Culturally diverse food options needed. More cultural events/activities needed and spaces need to be provided to host these. Festival of Light and events around Chinese New Year cited as great examples. Quiet spaces important. Sports facilities needed – particular mention of swimming pool. Support new and culturally diverse businesses/start ups/shops. Improve green space.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved facilities for health and wellbeing, skills and training really important. <p><i>Action taken – the draft DDP made direct reference to many of these issues with particular focus on encouraging affordable and culturally-focused shopping and community facilities spaces withing ground flood land uses and promoting events, activities and improved green space across the city centre.</i></p>
Jan 2023 Page 280	Meeting with Parks for Girls	Initial meeting to discuss specific needs of girls in parks and open spaces, with particular reference to the Castle Park masterplan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted need to engage girls specifically. Noted that younger and older teenagers have different needs Feeling safe crucial – general activity (including from passing cyclists etc) is a benefit. Improved gateways and visibility and advance. Smaller areas of play beneficial so no one space is dominated by one group. Wide activities including roller skating, swings, hammocks, shelters, stages/area for dance all good for girls Social seating/social positioning of gym equipment and steps beneficial for girls Supportive of emerging ideas for Castle Street gateway. <p><i>Action – These broad principles are reflected in Castle Park masterplan, which includes a section on inclusive design. Further engagement with Parks for Girls to be undertaken at the next stage as the detailed design progresses.</i></p>
Jan 2023	Meeting with University Hospital Bristol and Weston NHS	Meeting to introduce the DDP and emerging ideas and interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note need for any proposals for St James Barton to recognise status as blue light access route. Noted possible future need for hospital expansion for out-patient services and non clinical/office spaces. City centre locations may be of interest.

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	Foundation Trust (with follow up meetings in February, April and Summer 2023)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary care provision in Broadmead area will need to be an integral part of proposals • Keen to bring bus services close to hospital services or address parking. • Proposal to increase key worker housing in the city centre would be supported. <p><i>Action taken – The Land Use strategy recognises the importance of city centre housing being supported by a full range of facilities including health care. The DDP also emphasises the requirement for a proportion of housing to be affordable.</i></p>
Jan 2023 Page 281	Meeting with Cllr Stafford Townsend	Meeting to update the Cllr on the emerging vision and strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted lack of affordable food shopping options in the city centre. • Urgent need to consider community facilities to support new homes, including doctors surgeries. • Support for development of an emerging art quarter and noted presence of similar businesses around the Christmas steps. • Noted need to rename Colston Street and Colston Avenue. <p><i>Action taken – The Land Use strategy recognises the need for local facilities to support new housing, including food shopping and healthcare. The draft Broadmead Placemaking Plan promotes space for smaller artis based businesses. . Street names are for consideration at future stages, and these comments will be noted.</i></p>
Feb 2023	Meeting with Sustrans	Meeting to discuss the emerging movement strategy and proposals, with particular focus on the waterfront route through Castle Park which forms part of the National Cycle Network (NCN)and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support creation of new route to north of Castle Park, and see this is a useful connection in the wider network. • Supportive of measures to better delineate the waterfront route and to address pedestrian and cycle conflict. • Wish to see this route remain open to cyclists as this is a critical connection in the NCN. Strong view that the waterfront

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		the proposed new route around the northern edge of the park.	<p>route will continue to be the most direct/convenient connection (the northern route should therefore be seen as additional connection rather than an alternative).</p> <p><i>Action taken – the draft DDP made clear that the waterfront route would be retained for cycling (in line with Sustrans comments) and set out clear proposals for better delineating the route to help reduce conflict between pedestrians and cyclists, manage speeds and highlight crossing points.</i></p>
Feb 2023	Meeting with Bristol Civic Society	Initial meeting conversation to introduce the emerging DDP, and in particular the public realm and open space elements, to a small group of Civic Society members. Attendees were supportive of the overall approach, and provided initial feedback, but keen to consider further detail/engage their wider membership at the next stage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support improvement of Castle Park gateways as a strategic move, particularly in the east. Some concern that the north-east gateways have difficult topography and could be costly to implement. • Support concept of expanding public square near St Peter's across Newgate and removing traffic from Newgate. Urge careful consideration of how a cycle route would pass through this square. • Keen to hear further detail on proposals for use of St Peters. • Supportive of changes at St James Barton where these would improve conditions for pedestrian and cyclists but feel this area is not one where people would dwell. Keen to see further work supported by traffic modelling to understand issues around capacity of the inner ring road. • Welcome movement proposals around pedestrian priority, managing traffic access car parks and logistics. Support measures to improve the riverside walk/cycle route through Castle Park. Strongly support making Nelson Street more pleasant for walking and cycling but keen to see detail around re-routeing of busses.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note shortage of green space and support proposals to green public space/areas which the Council can influence. Support focus on ground flood uses. <p><i>Action taken – Further meetings were held in advance of and during formal consultation to allow the Civic Society full membership to comment on the DDP.</i></p>
March 2023 Page 28	Meeting with West of England Combined Authority (WECA)	Meeting to discuss the transport elements of the DDP and interaction with strategic transport projects. Meeting shared with presentation of City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement transport proposals for city centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation for information. No feedback given at this meeting
April and May 2023	Presentation to First Bus	April - first introduction to the DDP and potential changes to the bus routes in the city centre (also due to City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement projects) May – second meeting to go through DDP in more detail and understand implications on bus routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed comments provided on a range of public transport options. Overall support for objectives of DDP but with comments around potential impacts in terms of possible capacity, most popular stops and routes connecting to Old Market, and positioning of bus stops (with particular reference to walk distances from Broadmead). Support for buses using Union Street Ideally would like to see buses use Newgate/Broadweir for east-west services but appreciate this would not support the DDP vision to better connect Broadmead to Castle Park. Instead, suggested use of Fairfax Street as an alternative. <p><i>Action taken – the bus routing proposals in the draft DDP reflected discussions with First and wider proposals for mass transit and</i></p>

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
			<i>CRSTS projects. As the detailed proposals are worked up there will be further engagement with First and other bus operators.</i>
April 2023 Page 284	Briefing of BCC community champions	The vision and the six emerging strategies, together with the proposals for Broadmead and Castle Park, were presented as work in progress to the community champions for feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterated that their main ‘asks’ from the DDP are for a city centre which is welcoming to people from surrounding communities and offers green spaces, cultural spaces, activities other than shopping, play space (including indoor play), community space, food shopping (including cultural food shops), affordable everyday shops and spaces for local businesses. • Would also like to see a swimming pool in the city centre. • Keen to see the DDP work for people on low incomes. • Overall, community champions felt that the draft strategies as presented did not reflect really critical need to provide improved community facilities, more affordable shopping and more alternatives to shopping. They felt these needed higher priority in the Plan and more decisive proposals if the city centre is to re-engage communities from surrounding areas. <p><i>Action taken – a number of key amendments were made to the emerging draft to give higher priority to the issues highlighted by the community champions. The cultural and community strategy was revised to place higher emphasis on community and the document structure was amended to include this as the second strategy supporting the vision (recognising its overall importance). The need for affordable, everyday shopping and wider activities is referenced throughout the draft DDP as a core objective of regeneration and the recommendations for Broadmead and the strategy for ground floor uses look to deliver this. A swimming pool is not referenced in the draft DDP, as no site or funding is available</i></p>

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
			<i>for this type of large scale facility but the need for improved leisure facilities in general terms is highlighted.</i>
April 2023	Briefing of Castle Park volunteer group (members of the public)	Briefing to update volunteers on emerging DDP. The emerging masterplan was presented and details of the key projects for park gateways, heart of the park and the riverside walkway were shared as work in progress for discussion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers were supportive of all proposals with the exception of the proposal to retain the waterfront route through Castle Park for both walking and cycling – there were mixed views on this. Some members of the group felt strongly that cycling should be removed from the park. • Keen to see traffic removed from Castle Street (but this area is outside of the DDP boundary so would need to be considered in future work). • Emphasised the need for toilets to be free to access. • Particular support for proposals for Vaulted Chambers café area and Merchant Street gateway and riverside boardwalk. Some feeling that a ramp would be more appropriate than a lift at the Penn Street gateway. Keen to see waterfront boardwalk designed to avoid anti-social behaviour and wish to see this lit at night with CCTV. • Emphasised need to consider tree removal very sensitively and limit to absolutely essential. • Support proposals to make more of a feature of St Edith's Well. Also, keen to see the footprint of the buildings which stood before the bombing recognised and reference to be made to St Peter's Hospital. • Concern that extending the gardens will require additional maintenance. <p><i>Action taken – based on the support expressed many of these suggestions were carried forward to the draft Plan. In respect of comments on cycling, the team has reviewed the issues and</i></p>

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
			<p><i>comments and discussed these issues with Sustrans. On balance it was concluded that given the status of the route in the NCN it is important to retain cycling along the waterfront. However, improving this route to reduce conflict and cycle speed is a key objective of the DDP and the draft document sets out clear proposals to achieve this. The draft document also included a key recommendation for the creation of a route to the north of the park to help offer an alternative route for some cyclists/some journeys.</i></p>
May 2023 Page 286	Meeting with Visit West	Meeting to present emerging vision and strategies and seek feedback and check alignment with Visit West strategies and plans, with particular focus on the Destination and Identity strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit West were supportive of the overall aim and direction of the DDP and pleased to see the Destination and Identity strategy recognise the importance of visitors to the economy. • Support inclusion of advice services within other facilities (tourist information centres generally not viable). • Visit West are developing their own strategy destination management strategy which reflects many of the same priorities as the emerging DDP. • Visit West is keen to recognise the importance of reinterpreting heritage and looks at telling the story of Bristol's past in a new, innovative way. <p><i>Action taken – terminology in the draft DDP was amended to reflect the focus on re-interpretation of heritage and this was reflected as an objective within the Destination Strategy. The principle of providing visitor advice and information in combination with other services/at other destinations was also reflected.</i></p>
June 2023	Business West	Briefing/presentation at their quarterly Planning and Transport meeting to share details of the draft DDP and the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted challenges around integrating Castle Park into the city centre – given severance and topography.

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
		forthcoming formal public consultation and hear early feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised concerns about transformational development stalling and the need for proposals to be curated in line with a programme of wider transformation. • Keen to ensure that funding is considered and the plan is a practical one, rather than just a conceptual one. • Emphasised the need to enhance the connection between Broadmead and Old City was noted. <p><i>Action taken – These issues were noted in the draft DDP which included reference to the need to undertake a topographical survey and considered linkage to the old city as well as funding and delivery mechanisms.</i></p>
June 2023 Page 287	Homes England	Advance briefing to share details of the draft DDP and the forthcoming formal public consultation and hear early feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting was an opportunity for Homes England to hear about the DDP. No specific feedback raised but they were grateful for the information and were generally in support. <p><i>Action taken – none required at this stage</i></p>
June 2023	Environment Agency	Advance briefing to share details of the draft DDP and the forthcoming formal public consultation and hear early feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EA were generally supportive of the approach set out. It was agreed that development proposals in the area will need to be informed by a site specific flood risk assessment. Further comments to be provided at formal consultation stage. <p><i>Action taken – none required at this stage.</i></p>
July 2023	Bristol City Council Taxi Forum (representing local taxi trade)	Advance briefing to share details of the draft DDP and the forthcoming formal public consultation and hear early feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keen to ensure that the taxi trade is fully consulted. • Some concern around how having more homes in the city centre might affect congestion and air quality. • Some concern (expressed after the meeting) that proposals for pedestrian priority areas and amendments to taxi ranks would impact passengers and increase walk distances.

Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
			<p><i>Action taken – References were added to the draft DDP to reflect the importance of engaging with the taxi trade at the next stage and to provide further detail around taxi rank locations.</i></p> <p><i>Information about the consultation was shared by the taxi forum with all drivers as part of the formal consultation process. The taxi trade will also be engaged further as the proposals are worked up in more detail/at the next stage.</i></p>
July 2023	Natural England	Advance briefing to share details of the draft DDP and the forthcoming formal public consultation and hear early feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No key points raised but Natural England were grateful for the information and meeting. Further comments to be provided at formal consultation stage. <p><i>Action taken – none required at this stage</i></p>
July 2023	All Councillors	Advance briefing to share details of the draft DDP and the forthcoming formal public consultation and hear early feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cllrs were supportive and enthusiastic and saw the DDP as a transformational project. Cllrs are keen to ensure proposals for cycle paths in Castle Park link with the Sustrans network and for shared use area to have clear signage. Cllrs wish to see accessibility at the forefront of thinking. Cllrs are keen to see heritage proposals include a memorial/remembrance element. Cllrs expressed some concern that if future improvements rely on developers bringing these forward then these may not be delivered if plans change, or that it might be difficult to guarantee sequencing. Cllrs wish to see speed of traffic on Fairfax Street considered. It is currently very fast and uninviting.

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Date	Audience/ activity	Purpose and format	Key issues raised and how these were addressed in the draft DDP that was published for formal consultation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasised the importance of ensuring that new developments set high standards for sustainability and include recycling facilities and living roofs. <p><i>Action taken – These comments were already reflected in the draft document at this time.</i></p>
July 2023	Bristol Cycling Campaign and Bristol Walking Alliance	Advance briefing (one with each group) to share details of the draft DDP and the forthcoming formal public consultation and hear early feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally in support. Formal responses to be provided at consultation stage. <p><i>Action taken – none required at this stage</i></p>
July 2023 Page 289	Developer briefing	Advance briefing with developers (as part of monthly catch ups) to share details of the draft DDP and the forthcoming formal public consultation and hear early feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments noted. Formal responses to be provided at consultation stage. <p><i>Action taken – none required at this stage</i></p>

4 Key themes and how these were addressed in the draft DDP

- 4.1.1 Through the various engagement activities a wide range of feedback was recorded. Each of the discussions and activities was structured differently, reflecting the stage of the project at that time.
- 4.1.2 During the later stage of the project, as the structure of the DDP started to emerge, the main comments and requests from the engagement feedback were grouped under the six main strategy themes which are used to structure the draft Plan. This chapter summarises the feedback relating to each theme and explains how the key comments were incorporated within the draft Plan. It therefore shows how the draft Plan which was published for formal consultation had been developed iteratively, in line with early engagement feedback.
- 4.1.3 Naturally this summary cannot reflect every individual comment raised. However, every effort has been made to ensure that the diverse range of comments has been reflected. Importantly it also contains a section on comments that it was not possible to fully address and explains why.

4.2 Feedback on Destination and Identity

Table 4.1 summarises the feedback received around the topic of Bristol as a destination and sets out how the key issues and themes raised were reflected in the draft DDP which was published for public consultation.

Table 4.1 – How feedback on Destination and Identity was addressed in the draft DDP

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
Create a city centre where businesses want to be and people want to visit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is directly reflected in the overarching vision to create “A place of diverse retail with vibrant cultural facilities and a thriving economy, whilst at the same time somewhere to call home.” • The Destination and Identity strategy includes key objectives around providing more reasons to visit and creating an attractive, accessible city centre. • Creating a welcoming city is a key focus running through the DDP as a whole but with a set of specific approaches within the Destination and Identity strategy to help achieve this. These cover signage, wayfinding, branding, public realm, connectivity and visitor facilities.
Broaden the retail offer to encourage a wider range of shops including department stores, independent and local/culturally diverse everyday shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key objective included in Destination and Identity strategy is to ‘Rebalance and adapt the retail offer’ and the need for a mixture of larger shops as well as small, everyday shops is recognised. • References to local, affordable, everyday shopping are included in multiple parts of the document, including as a key requirement of the Land Use strategy, recognising that convenience retail is essential to support a growing liveable neighbourhood. • The strategy for active and ground floor uses and the Broadmead proposals in Part B of the document identify The Horsefair and Penn Street as particular locations for community high street type uses.
Support the economy with more flexible retail spaces and, by finding uses for empty buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Use strategy recognises that re-using empty buildings and creating buildings which are flexible and demonstrate the highest levels of sustainability are critical. It also supports meanwhile and pop up uses. • The Active and Ground Floor Use strategy emphasises the need for ground floor uses to make provision for a diverse type and scale of retail units.
Introduce new uses and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is directly reflected in the overarching vision to create “A place of diverse retail with vibrant cultural facilities and a

<p>beyond the retail offer, including for families, including evening as well as day time uses</p>	<p>thriving economy, whilst at the same time somewhere to call home.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing more reasons to visit, creating a 24 hour destination, evolving the cultural offer and creating a programme of events are important objectives within the Destination and Identity strategy.
<p>Create a green, clean, safe, vibrant, accessible and inclusive city centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is central to the overarching vision and this theme runs through the DDP as a whole. “Our vision for the Broadmead area is the creation of an inclusive, sustainable and re-connected place for everybody”. • The draft DDP contains specific strategies for green infrastructure, movement (focussing on accessibility) and open spaces.
<p>Provide visitor facilities, in particular public toilets and information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for free, accessible and inclusive public toilets to be provided is noted in several places within the draft DDP. • The Castle Park masterplan includes public toilets as a key part of the proposals for the area around St Peter’s church and as part of an improved heart to the park.
<p>Celebrate and enhance Bristol’s rich heritage and waterfront location.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Destination and Identity strategy includes a specific objective around celebrating culture, making the most of the city centres’ waterfront location and reinterpreting heritage. • The Community and Culture strategy includes an objective around celebrating and transforming assets to create new cultural destinations. • The Castle Park masterplan places particular emphasis on these issues and sets out proposals for celebrating the park’s history with a heritage trail, sensitive re-use of St Peter and improved connections to the waterfront, including a floating boardwalk and reed beds.
<p>Support tourism, culture and arts activities as well as small businesses and start-ups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of visitor facilities and attractions is a key part of the Destination and Tourism Strategy. • The Community and Culture strategy aims to create a culturally vibrant and distinctive city centre and recommends a strategy for public art. • One of the aims of the ground floor strategy is to encourage and support smaller scale units which would be well suited to business start-ups.

4.3 Feedback on Community and Culture

Table 4.2 summarises the feedback received around community and culture and sets out how the key issues and themes raised were reflected in the draft DDP which was published for public consultation. Comments on this topic came from a variety of sources but in particular via the Community Champions who facilitated discussions with a wide range of culturally diverse sections of the city centre community as well as from conversations with a wide range of cultural stakeholders and organisations.

Table 4.2 – How feedback on Community and Culture was addressed in the draft DDP

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
Provide accessible local facilities including health care, education, sports, culture and leisure for existing, new and visiting communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community and Culture strategy includes an objective which recognises the need to develop the infrastructure needed to support existing and new communities. • The Land Use Strategy includes objectives around ensuring the creation of a neighbourhood for living and delivering the range of services and facilities required to support residents and surrounding communities. • The Land Use strategy makes specific reference to ground floor uses making provision for community facilities.
Expand and diversify the retail offer to include local, affordable and sustainable shops serving everyday needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of local, affordable and everyday shopping options is reflected throughout the Plan. • The Active and Ground Floor Use strategy emphasises the need for ground floor uses to make provision for a diverse type and scale of retail units and market spaces selling fresh food. • Part B of the Plan sets out a range of different street characters. The Horsefair is proposed to evolve as a ‘Community High Street’ making particular for independent retail and shops which serve the local community and new residents.
Address the needs of families/children by providing a range of non-retail and free/affordable activities including play, learning, culture and green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Castle Park Masterplan proposes two dedicated play areas to either side of the square to the north of St Peters. Each will have a different use and character; one being focussed towards equipped play for 0–4-year-old, the second providing a play garden for a wider range of age groups. • The DDP also aims to create playful and incidental spaces both within Castle Park and throughout the Broadmead area.

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan also aims to create more independent and creative spaces which will include dynamic spaces which support youth culture and integrate facilities for young people, including developing skills in creative industries. • The Plan aims to encourage more events and activities across the city centre as a whole, with a focus on free activities for communities.
Provide accessible and affordable spaces for community uses including culture, small business, worship and quiet space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy for ground floor uses identifies a community high street, an area for small scale retail and an area for culture and enterprises. Th DDP also sets out an ambition at the next stage to safeguard 10% of the ground floor of all new development coming forward on Bristol City Council freehold land for affordable letting for community and cultural uses. • Within Castle Park the masterplan includes for expansion of the gardens, recognising that these provide important quiet spaces. • The proposals set out in the DDP will introduce a wider range and a variety of open spaces. This includes proposals for smaller scale spaces. • The Land Use strategy makes specific reference to ground floor uses making provision for community facilities. • The Community and Culture strategy includes specific approaches for creation of community spaces including new spaces delivered through new development as well as adaptive re-use of vacant spaces.
Ensure there is more to do than just shopping. Activate and animate city centre spaces to compliment retail and shopping through public art, events and festivals, food and hospitality, greening and play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is directly reflected in the overarching vision to create “A place of diverse retail with vibrant cultural facilities and a thriving economy, whist at the same time somewhere to call home.” • Providing more reasons to visits, creating a 24 hour destination, evolving the cultural offer and creating a programme of events are important objectives within the Destination and Identity strategy and are reflected throughout the other strategies. • Part B of the draft document includes objectives to developing the evening economy to encourage the city centre offer to be extended and diversified into the evening.
Support development of active cultural spaces including for creativity,	

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
<p>performance, enterprise, skills and learning</p> <p>Deliver social benefit for neighbouring communities e.g. through skills development, enterprise and employment opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community and Culture strategy includes specific recommendations and proposals around creating spaces for participation, creation and skills. • It outlines a number of delivery mechanisms including development of a Community/Cultural Land vehicle and associated partnership that will work to secure new spaces for community and cultural uses. • The Land Use strategy makes specific reference to ground floor uses making provision for community facilities. • The Community and Culture strategy also includes specific reference to a strategy for social value and the need to create opportunities for skills, education and training for local people as part of the regeneration of the city centre.
<p>Explore new models and partnerships to secure and manage cultural, creative and community space and opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community and Culture strategy outlines plans for the development of a Community/Cultural Land vehicle and associated partnership that will work to secure new spaces for community and cultural uses and manage these in perpetuity. • It also recommends creation of a Cultural Investment Proposition to encourage and promote wider investment in cultural and community infrastructure. • It also highlights the importance of identifying new funding streams to channel investment into communities and a need for new thinking around the way ground floor uses controlled by the Council or other partners are used for communities.

4.4 Feedback on Movement and Connectivity

Table 4.3 summarises the feedback received on transport, movement and connectivity and sets out how the key issues and themes raised were reflected in the draft DDP which was published for public consultation.

Table 4.3 – How feedback on Movement and Connectivity was addressed in the draft DDP

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
<p>Improve cycling and walking routes and public transport to encourage people to leave the car at home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Movement and Connectivity strategy aims to establish central Bristol as a natural choice for walking and active travel from surrounding communities. • The Plan includes a range of proposal to enhance pedestrian movement and cycle connectivity, including some transformational projects that would see traffic restrictions to deliver pedestrian priority spaces and the creation of new cycle routes.
<p>Ensure a high quality, efficient, reliable and affordable public transport system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Movement and Connectivity strategy includes proposals to create new bus lanes and laybys and support delivery of the red and blue mass transit routes, • The DDP can't, on its own, address affordability of public transport. The DDP can, however, help to lay the foundations for improved public transport options and better ways to come to the city centre on foot or by bike.
<p>Develop a city centre which is accessible for all (noting that not everyone can walk, cycle or use buses)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the DDP preparation stage an Accessibility Audit was undertaken by WECIL. The detailed results of this will be used to inform the detailed design stages for city centre improvements. • The Movement and Connectivity strategy incorporates new shop mobility services, hail a ride services and a new mobility hub at the Galleries. The mobility hub would accommodate blue badge parking, taxi ranks and drop off and pick-ups. • Restricting access to private vehicles and re-routing buses to create pedestrian priority areas has potential to have some impact on walk distances for some users – the mobility hub and services aim to mitigate these impacts but further detailed study will also be required at the next stage.
<p>Create good quality pedestrian and cycle routes, and address current conflicts between</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Movement and Connectivity strategy aims to establish central Bristol as a natural choice for walking and active travel from surrounding communities. The

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
pedestrians, cyclists and scooters.	<p>Plan includes a range of ideas to enhance cycle routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The riverside route within Castle Park is noted as an area of particular conflict between pedestrians and cyclists and where stakeholder views on the appropriate solution are mixed. The Castle Park masterplan within Part B of the DDP includes diagrams showing how the route could be better delineated to help reduce conflict. The DDP also proposes creation of a new cycle route around the northern edge of Castle Park to offer an alternative for some trips and to help reduce pressure on the waterfront route.
Create more low traffic areas where these help to create attractive city centre spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Movement and Connectivity strategy sets out proposals to transform a number of central streets and create pedestrian priority areas by restricting access for vehicles and buses. Part B of the document then details the opportunities for enhancing the streetscape and evolving the ground floor uses in line with the overall vision for the Broadmead area.
Recognise access by car and parking is important to some people and for some destinations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Movement and Connectivity strategy includes proposals to introduce a mobility hub would accommodate blue badge parking, taxi ranks and drop off and pick ups. It also includes a proposal to maintain a mix of well located on and off street blue badge parking spaces and provide dedicated spaces for car club vehicles. The Plan aims to consolidate car parking to locations which are accessed from the perimeter roads to reduce the need for private cars to enter internal city centre streets but ensure overall appropriate provision.
Provide appropriate disabled parking and accessible public transport facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted above, the Movement and Connectivity strategy includes proposals to introduce a mobility hub which would accommodate blue badge parking, taxi ranks and drop off and pick ups.

4.5 Feedback on Public Realm and Open Space

Table 4.4 summarises the feedback received around the topic of public realm and open space and sets out how the key issues and themes raised were reflected in the draft DDP which was published for public consultation.

Table 4.4 – How feedback on Public Realm and Open Space was addressed in the draft DDP

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
Create safe, clean, well-maintained, accessible and inclusive open spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal security, reducing anti-social behaviour and generally tidying up public spaces were mentioned frequently across all feedback. • The Public Realm and Open Space Strategy includes a section on designing for safety and diversity and recognising the importance of lighting, visibility and activity in creating spaces which are safe. It also recognises the need for ensuring that the experience, needs and safety, of women, girls, gender diverse people and other groups with protected characteristics are an integral part of future design. • The Castle Park masterplan, within Part B of the DDP makes a number of references to maintenance, management, accessibility and inclusion for example recognising the need for public toilets, accessible routes and gateways and overall improved maintenance. • The Plan recognises that at the next stage it will be important to consider how the park will be maintained in future, including maintenance of the garden spaces which his current offered by volunteers.
Provide a range of activities, events and play opportunities, in particular free activities for facilities for children and families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Castle Park Masterplan proposes two dedicated play areas to either side of the square to the north of St Peters. Each will have a different use and character; one being focussed towards equipped play for 0–4-year-old, the second providing a play garden for a wider range of age groups. • The DDP also aims to create playful and incidental spaces both within Castle Park and throughout the Broadmead area.
Integrate new open / play spaces within Broadmead to help provide non-retail attractions for everyone to enjoy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing more reasons to visits, creating a 24 hour destination, evolving the cultural offer and creating a programme of events are important objectives within the Destination and Identity strategy. • The Plan aims to encourage more events and activities across the city centre as a whole, with a focus on free activities for communities.

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
Provide basic facilities to support open spaces, including seating, and toilets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for free, accessible and inclusive public toilets to be provided is noted in several places within the draft DDP. • The Castle Park masterplan includes public toilets as a key part of the proposals for the area around St Peter’s church and as part of an improved heart to the park. • The section on designing for safety and diversity recognises the importance of seating and rest places and both the Castle Park masterplan and the Broadmead Placemaking Plan within Part B set out more detailed proposals for provision of seating.
Provide indoor spaces for communities to use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the section on reaching a wider audience within the Destination and Identity Strategy the importance of providing indoor community space is recognised. Similarly, the Community and Culture Strategy notes that indoor as well as outdoor spaces are required. • The Land Use strategy makes specific reference to ground floor uses making provision for community facilities.
Create a greener city centre with more trees and plants and open spaces for people to enjoy and connect with nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Infrastructure and Nature strategy aims to establish Bristol as a connected place of green infrastructure and sets out key objectives around the implementation of high quality green and blue infrastructure. This aspect has been recognised from an early stage of the Plan development and is woven through the DDP principles and approaches. • The detailed proposals for Broadmead and Castle Park set out in Part B include proposals for extending the green influence of the park into surrounding streets and greening existing street spaces across Broadmead. • The Plan includes targets to plant at least 150 new trees and increase public open space by 40%. • The Public Realm and Open Space strategy includes specific interventions to create new public spaces throughout Broadmead, ensure new development provides appropriate new open spaces, create a new public space at Callowhill Court and enhance public space at St James Barton.
Ensure public and open spaces are designed sustainably and are resilient to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Infrastructure and Nature Strategy includes a key objective around designing for climate change and recognises the importance of ensuring planting is climate resilient.

4.6 Feedback on Green Infrastructure and Nature

Table 4.5 summarises the feedback received around the topic of green infrastructure (referring to the green, open and planted spaces in the city) and nature and sets out how the key issues and themes raised were reflected in the draft DDP which was published for public consultation.

Table 4.5 – How feedback on Green Infrastructure and Nature was addressed in the draft DDP

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
Create a city centre which makes space for nature through more green and open spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Infrastructure and Nature strategy aims to establish Bristol as a connected place of green infrastructure and sets out key objectives around the implementation of high quality green and blue infrastructure. This aspect has been recognised from an early stage of the Plan development and is woven through the DDP principles and approaches. • The detailed proposals for Broadmead and Castle Park set out in Part B include proposals for extending the green influence of the park into surrounding streets and greening existing street spaces across Broadmead. • The Plan includes targets to plant at least 150 new trees and increase public open space by 40%.
Manage existing green spaces better	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Castle Park masterplan, within Part B of the DDP, is based on eight key strategies which aim to guide the future management of the Park. The masterplan makes a number of references to maintenance and management – for example specifying low maintenance planting and recommending facilities like toilets and a lift are integrated with wider offerings to aid maintenance and management. • The Plan recognises that at the next stage it will be important to consider how the park will be maintained in future, including maintenance of the garden spaces which is currently offered by volunteers.
Enhance Castle Park as the city centre’s main green open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DDP contains a specific section outlining a strategy of improvements for Castle Park.
Create a network of connected green spaces and water courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Infrastructure and Nature strategy aims to establish Bristol as a connected place of green infrastructure and sets out key objectives around the implementation of high quality green and blue infrastructure.

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interventions identified aim to extend the influence of Castle Park and reconnect it to surrounding areas and connect Cabot Circus through to Broadmead via a 'Garden Route' with increased planting.
Make the most of the waterfront location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key objective with the Green Infrastructure and Nature Strategy and the Castle Park masterplan is to better connect with the waterfront. The masterplan includes key projects to create a boardwalk and floating habitat of reed bed along the river and to introduce viewing platforms for people to look out over the river. The Green Infrastructure and Nature Strategy also identifies a key opportunity to celebrate the hidden course of the River Frome.
Introduce more trees and wildflowers to encourage biodiversity in open spaces and within streets, but also on rooftops and walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Infrastructure and Nature Strategy includes a key intervention to provide species rich, climate resilient planting in all new public spaces and within the existing public realm. The Plan identified seven typologies for delivering greening including vertical greening, for example on walls and terraces as an important part of the green infrastructure typology. The draft Plan includes targets to plant at least 150 new trees and increase public open space by 40%. It also includes a target for a minimum of 50% of new or retrofitted rooftops to be living roofs.
Include community gardens and projects to help residents engage with nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan includes a target, aligned with the draft Local Plan, to ensure that all new residential development provides suitable space for on-site food growing. The Castle Park masterplan includes proposals to create opportunities for community gardening and food growing.
Ensure green spaces and planting are resilient to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Infrastructure and Nature Strategy includes a key objective around designing for climate change and recognises the importance of ensuring planting is climate resilient.

4.7 Feedback on Land Use and Development

Table 4.6 summarises the feedback received on land use and development and sets out how the key issues and themes raised were reflected in the draft DDP which was published for public consultation.

Table 4.6 – How feedback on Land Use and Development was addressed in the draft DDP

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
Encourage a more diverse retail offer as well as more non-retail activities and events, including for families and tourists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key objective included in Destination and Identity strategy is to ‘Rebalance and adapt the retail offer’ and the need for a mixture of larger shops as well as small, everyday shops is recognised. • Providing more reasons to visits, creating a 24 hour destination, evolving the cultural offer and creating a programme of events are important objectives within the Destination and Identity strategy and echoed throughout the Plan.
Provide local, affordable and culturally diverse shops and community facilities for residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • References to local, affordable, everyday shopping are included in multiple parts of the document, including as a key requirement of the Land Use strategy, recognising that convenience retail is essential to support a liveable neighbourhood. • The Land Use strategy makes specific reference cultural and community facilities, including health, education and community spaces being an important part of the overall diversity and intensity of uses within the city centre. • These principles are further detailed within the Broadmead Place Making Plan within Part B of the DDP which identifies The Horsefair and Penn Street as particular locations for community high street type uses. • The Active and Ground Floor Use strategy emphasises the need for ground floor uses to make provision for a diverse type and scale of retail units, markets and provision for community facilities.
Create vibrancy through a mix of complimentary uses including cafés and restaurants, cultural and leisure facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Use strategy has key objectives to ‘Provide a more diverse and intensive mix of land-uses’ and “Deliver a range of services and facilities.” • The Active and Ground Floor Use strategy emphasises the need for ground floor uses to make provision for retail and leisure and cultural and community facilities including cafes and restaurants, markets, pubs.

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Broadmead Placemaking Strategy aims to encourage active ground floor uses including cafes and restaurants.
<p>Make sure housing is mixed in terms of design, size and type to suit different people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Land Use strategy identified the need to deliver the right mix and types of homes designed to meet the needs of a wide range of people including adults, families with children, intergenerational families, older people and people with disabilities. The Land Use strategy in the draft document sets out a target for 5% of all homes to be accessible and adaptable. The strategy also sets out a commitment to creating a city centre apartment family design code to support the delivery of homes in the city centre.
<p>Provide genuinely affordable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Land Use strategy in the draft DDP sets out a target for 40% affordable homes on BCC freehold sites.
<p>Limit and carefully manage an increase in student accommodation and focus on creating permanent communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Land Use strategy sets out an expectation around a modest amount of student accommodation – up to 750 new student beds with no further student accommodation on BCC freehold land and a focus on sites not considered desirable for other residential development.
<p>Provide accessible local facilities including health care, education, sports, culture, leisure and community facilities for existing, new and visiting communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Land Use strategy makes specific reference to ground floor uses making provision for community facilities including healthcare, education and childcare, fitness, recreation and leisure uses.
<p>Find uses for empty buildings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Land Use strategy includes an objective to “Re-use existing buildings where possible” and discusses the need to consider adaptive re-use of buildings. It also notes that there will be financial incentives for refurbishment enhancement to existing buildings, site and uses in the form of potential rate reductions. The strategy includes an objective to “Support meanwhile and pop up uses”.
<p>Ensure good quality design, and ensure new development meets the highest sustainability criteria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Land Use strategy includes a key objective to “create buildings which meet the highest standards of sustainability, embrace circular economy principles throughout their lifecycle and stand the test of time.” It requires new development to be net zero in operation and minimise the embodied carbon of construction,
<p>Incorporate renewable energy sources into city</p>	

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
centre buildings and developments.	<p>including maximising renewable energy generation including utilising district heating and heat pumps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy also includes a strong commitment to ensuring that Bristol City Council uses its influence as planning authority, landowner and project enabler to ensure development within the city centre meets the highest sustainability standards.

4.8 Feedback on Castle Park

Table 4.7 summarises the feedback received on Castle Park. Castle Park was a specific focus for early engagement and a number of workshops and discussions were held and a wide variety of rich feedback was obtained. Table 3.7 sets out how the key issues and themes raised were reflected in the draft DDP (both Parts A and B) which was published for public consultation.

Table 4.7 – How feedback on Castle Park was addressed in the draft DDP

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
Tackle personal security and anti-social behaviour to create a park where people feel safe and comfortable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a safe and welcoming place for everyone is a key element of the overall vision for Castle Park and is included within Part B. • The strategy for park gateways recognises that current entrance areas to the park are disconnected, unsafe and uninviting. • Several of the interventions within the Castle Park masterplan are specifically aimed at addressing personal security. These include selective thinning of vegetation around the Vaulted Chambers Café to make space less enclosed and discourage anti-social behaviour, opening up gateways to improve visibility and sight lines and removing the existing causeway which currently creates dark areas and hidden spaces. In addition, a full lighting strategy is recommended
Enhance and extend the planting and greenery to increase biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part B of the DDP includes a specific section on extending the influence of the park and increasing biodiversity. The masterplan includes specific interventions to extend the influence of the park across perimeter streets, to create green frontages on edges facing the park, to create floating reed beds along the river edge and extended garden spaces around St Peter's Church. • The Plan encourages an overall enhanced and more diverse planting pallet which future proofs the park for climate change and biosecurity.
Celebrate the heritage and history of the park whilst ensuring that improvements need to be sensitive to historic assets and ensure ongoing engagement with Historic England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part B includes a strategy for heritage re-use within the park. It aims to make use of and celebrate the parks historic assets to create a new offering to the park and central Bristol. • Specific proposals are set out of historic interpretation and the Heart of the Park key projects sets out a set of proposed interventions focussed on St Peters, including sensitive re-use of the church itself. But notes that the

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
	<p>primary concern should be to reinforce the role of St Peters as a contemplative memorial space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued engagement with Historic England is noted within Part B as an important next step. Specific reference is included to improving the setting of Edith's Well, as this was raised several times during engagement.
Better connect the park to the waterfront	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Castle Park masterplan includes a number of specific interventions to better connect the park with the waterfront, including a floating boardwalk and reed beds, viewing platforms and enhancements to the path network to facilitate more direct connections between the waterfront and Union Street.
Encourage and provide spaces for events, markets, activities and art which draw people to the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part B includes a specific strategy for facilities and events. A community events space is proposed adjacent to St Peters, utilising the existing area of hard standing. In addition, it is proposed to create a flexible lawn space with increased seating in the eastern section of the park, which would be suitable for events.
Provide spaces, equipment and facilities for children to play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Castle Park Masterplan proposes two dedicated play areas to either side of the square to the north of St Peters. Each will have a different use and character; one being focussed towards equipped play for 0–4-year-old, the second providing a play garden for a wider range of age groups.
Ensure the park is fully accessible and inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the DDP preparation stage an Accessibility Audit of Castle Park was undertaken by WECIL. The detailed results of this will be used to inform the detailed design stages for city centre improvements. A number of key interventions aim to help make the park more accessible and inclusive. For example, the proposals for the Penn Street gateway consider provision of a lift to help overcome difficult topography. Also, the Plan recognises the crucial need for park facilities to include accessible and inclusive public toilets.
Improve entrances and gateways to the park and extend the influence of the park into surrounding streets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key focus for the masterplan is to improve gateways. Part B sets out a specific strategy aimed at establishing a hierarchy of gateways. Key projects to improve the Castle Street, Penn Street and Merchant Street gateways are included.

Comment/request raised	How this has been addressed in the draft DDP
<p>Improve routes through the park and reduce conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders had mixed views on walking and cycling through the park and some called for cycling to be banned. Considering a balance of views, and following engagement with Sustrans, the DDP proposes to retain cycling along the Castle Park waterfront route but to improve this path and its intersections with other routes to ease conflict. The DDP also proposes creation of a new cycle route around the northern edge of Castle Park to offer an alternative for some trips and to help reduce pressure on the waterfront route.
<p>Address other concerns including, lack of public toilets and need for more seating</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for free, accessible and inclusive public toilets to be provided is noted in several places within the draft DDP. The Castle Park masterplan includes public toilets as a key part of the proposals for the area around St Peter's church and as part of an improved heart to the park. The section on designing for safety and diversity recognises the importance of seating and rest places and both the Castle Park masterplan and the Broadmead Placemaking Plan within Part B sets out more detailed proposals for provision of seating.
<p>Ensure improvements can be maintained in the long term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Castle Park masterplan, within Part B of the DDP, makes a number of references to maintenance and improved/sustainable long-term management. The Plan recognises that at the next stage it will be important to consider how the park will be maintained in future, including maintenance of the garden spaces which is currently offered by volunteers.
<p>Ensure the park is resilient to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Infrastructure and Nature Strategy includes a key objective around designing for climate change and recognises the importance of ensuring planting is climate resilient.

4.9 Feedback that the draft DDP has not been able to reflect

Within the wide range of engagement feedback received in the early stages of the Plan development there have been some comments which it has not been possible to reflect, largely because these were contrary to wider policy or beyond the reach of this project. For completeness Table 4.8 includes details of the main themes that were expressed and provides a rationale for how these were considered.

Table 4.8 – Feedback that it was not been possible to address in the draft DDP

Comment/request raised	Reason why this was not included in the draft DDP
Ban cyclists from Castle Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders had mixed views on walking and cycling through the park and some called for cycling to be banned. Considering a balance of views, and following engagement with Sustrans, the draft DDP proposed to retain cycling along the Castle Park waterfront route because this is part of the wider National Cycle Network and is an important connection within the wider network. • Instead the Plan proposed to improve and better delineate this path and its intersections with other routes to ease conflict and slow cyclists. The draft DDP also proposed creation of a new cycle route around the northern edge of Castle Park to offer an alternative for some trips and to help reduce pressure on the waterfront route.
Provide large scale leisure facilities in the city centre, for example a swimming pool or music/concert venue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft DDP recognises, in general terms, the importance of providing a wider mix of activities in the city centre, including sports, leisure and music, but does not make specific reference to large scale leisure facilities of this nature as no appropriate land holding or funding is currently available. Should proposals of this nature come forward they would be considered on their merits, in line with the wider strategies in the DDP.
Deliver a fundamentally new approach to public transport, for example trams or an underground system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DDP team has worked with the public transport team to ensure a joined up approach to the city centre. There has also been engagement with bus companies and with WECA. The approaches set out in the draft DDP accommodate the first stages of mass transit (in line with the wider City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS)).
Make public transport cheaper/more affordable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DDP can't directly address the affordability of public transport as most bus services are run commercially. However, through wider work the Council continues to work with public transport operators on wider public transport issues, including affordability and ticketing.
Relocate the bus/coach station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft DDP recognises the challenges that the location of the bus station brings in terms of being away from both to

Comment/request raised	Reason why this was not included in the draft DDP
	<p>the core city centre and Temple Meads station. The importance of providing clear connections from Broadmead and Temple Meads to the bus and coach station is reflected in both the Destination and Movement strategies. Relocating the bus station was not seen to be a feasible option at this stage.</p>
<p>Do not further restrict traffic or parking in the city centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the national level, transport policy prioritises active modes and Bristol city council is committed to delivering a mode shift. The DDP seeks to improve the city centre for active modes, in line with national and local policy. • Without restricting traffic in the city centre it would not be possible to deliver a step change in the public realm. The DDP therefore proposes carefully planned and sensitively selected measures to manage and restrict vehicular access to some city centre streets where this would help to facilitate creation of pedestrian priority spaces. Measures to mitigate these impacts, such as creation of a mobility hub, are central to the Plan. All of these proposals will be carefully considered in more detail at the next stage and with further engagement with relevant stakeholders.
<p>There should be no housing in the city centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34,700 new homes are needed in Bristol over the next 15 years, including 11,500 in the wider city centre area. It is therefore important that the city centre plays its part in meeting this housing need. • The development of mixed use city centre neighbourhoods, where housing is delivered alongside a mix of uses, reflects national policy.
<p>There should be no further development of student accommodation in the city centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about the proliferation of student accommodation are understood. However, the student population is important to the city centre economy and generates activity through the day. The DDP therefore aims to balance a modest increase in student accommodation with wider delivery of homes, office, commercial, retail, leisure, culture and community uses.
<p>Address rough sleeping and drug use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DDP includes a range of interventions which will assist with increasing personal security and safety. However, this project alone cannot address social issues such as rough sleeping and drug use. These require a multi-agency response. As the DDP proposals are taken forward in more detail the Council will work with partners across the city centre where possible to ensure that regeneration with the DDP area does not simply shift these problems to other locations.

Appendix A – DDP informal public engagement – Spring 2022

Summary of findings

Overview

During April 2022 a project website – www.citycentrebristol.co.uk – was launched to provide information on the opportunities that the DDP was considering. The website was also used to gather informal feedback from local residents and other stakeholders.

470 completed online surveys and 312 map comments were returned between Monday 25 April to Friday 27 May 2022. The comments provided a wealth of information on people's perceptions of the city centre now and their hopes and aspirations for the future. This information, alongside the results of technical analysis, design work, feedback from other stakeholder discussions was used to help shape the emerging DDP.

This document provides a short summary of the feedback received via the website.

Survey responses

The online survey asked questions on a number of key topics. Across all questions a number of general issues and concerns are evident, some of which relate to wider city centre issues. These included calls to:

- Improve public transport
- Address homelessness
- Ensure the city centre is safe
- Tackle issues around affordability of housing
- Support local businesses.

The specific feedback received in relation to each topic is summarised below. Please note topic headings reflect the way the DDP was being structured at this point in time - structure and topics evolved between this and the draft DDP for consultation.

	Headline summary of feedback
The city centre - now	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shopping is the most popular reason people currently visit the city centre, followed by leisure and entertainment.• Most respondents perceive the city centre to be dirty, polluted, tired and congested. The city centre is considered to be not very enticing and difficult to access. Some people feel the retail offer does not appeal.• People are discouraged from visiting by concerns about personal security, anti-social behaviour and a lack of attractions other than shopping.
Character and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the future people hope the city centre will be green, clean, safe, vibrant and accessible.• The facilities and activities seen as most important to the city centre in future were green and open spaces, cafes and restaurants and cultural/community activities.• A wider range of shops (in particular independent shops) and activities for families and tourists (in particular music, arts and culture) were also seen as important.

	Headline summary of feedback
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People would like to see this supported by good facilities for walking and cycling, and an excellent public transport system. • The waterfront location and rich heritage were seen as unique features which should be celebrated and enhanced.
Economy and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst there were no standout front runners, suggestions to support the economy through provision of flexible retail spaces, reusing empty buildings, supporting tourism, culture and arts, and supporting start-ups were all broadly supported. • For example, the importance of excellent accessibility, high quality public transport, addressing social problems, supporting mixed uses, assisting local businesses, and improving the overall environment were seen as important to underpin economic growth.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mix of housing types was considered important, in particular for young professionals, families and older people. Strong views on student housing were expressed, with many respondents calling for a broader mix of housing in future. • Local facilities to support city centre housing were seen as critical. A variety of house types and provision of affordable homes was also important. • Many respondents are very concerned about the cost of housing currently and see the urgent need for provision of more genuinely affordable housing.
Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of quality pedestrian routes and creation of low traffic or accessible public spaces was generally seen as very important (albeit noting that retaining access by car is important to many people who cannot use other modes). • As echoed in other parts of the survey a step change in public transport provision was called for. • Conflict between pedestrians and cyclists was frequently mentioned,
Parks, Streets and Open Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to all types of open spaces are supported. Spaces for sitting, for walking in/through and supporting wildlife and nature are seen as the most important. • There is broad support for greening the city centre with more plants and trees. • Maintenance, cleanliness, personal security and management of anti-social behaviour are key to people's enjoyment of public spaces are issues of concern currently. • Provision of more events, play opportunities and public toilets were supported.
Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is support for measures to improve biodiversity, in particular increased planting/trees and creation of connected green spaces. • Innovative solutions were also supported, like green walls and green roofs. • Community projects which encourage residents to engage with nature were seen as important.

	Headline summary of feedback
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents felt that addressing transport was critical in the context of climate change – walking, cycling and public transport were seen as key. • There was support for general measures to reduce traffic in the city centre. However, some felt that access by car remained important and that the focus should be on keeping traffic moving to avoid emissions in traffic jams. • A wide range of other initiatives were suggested – increased greenery and planting to retrofitting existing buildings and expecting highest standards from new development.
Castle Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Park is much loved; but an area where improvements would be supported. • People value its rich history, the trees, plants and flowers, as well as its waterfront location, ease of access and picnicking opportunities. • The need for improved personal security and tackling anti-social behaviour was frequently mentioned. The park needs to be somewhere people feel safe and comfortable. • More seating is also a high priority, as is increased greenery, planting and trees. • Improvements which celebrate the heritage and history of the park and provide spaces, equipment and facilities for children to play would also be welcomed. • Events, markets and activities which draw people to the park and add interest were supported. • Other issues raised included conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists, litter and lack of public toilets.
St James Barton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many respondents stated that they do not use or actively avoid the Bearpit. However, some of those that do feel the Bearpit has an interesting and quirky atmosphere. • The open space that St James Park and the Bearpit provide is appreciated. • Many respondents supported a redesign of the Bearpit - there were frequent suggestions to fill the space in, to rethink traffic flow so that the space is less dominated by vehicles and make it greener/less concrete. Introducing shops, cafes, activities, art and music were suggested to help activate the space. There were suggestions to bring back Incredible Edible.

Map based comments

The comments pinned to the interactive map were diverse covering existing problems and issues as well as ideas for future improvements and examples from other cities. The locations that attracted the most feedback were Castle Park and the St James Barton area.

The comments relevant to the DDP study area are summarised on the next page.

Overview of comments from interactive map

St James Barton (St James' Park, Bearpit and Debenhams)*

- General desire to see the Bearpit area redeveloped and improved in order to address anti-social behaviour issues, improve the public realm, provide more planting/green space.
- Calls for reintroduction of previous initiatives/facilities – Incredible Edible, Ursula the bear, public toilets and retail units.
- Support for rethinking traffic flow to make this area easier to negotiate by car, as well as on foot/by bike.
- General desire to see the bus station improved, with suggestions that interchange would be better provided elsewhere (in particular closer to Temple Meads).
- Very few comments on St James Park – those made note need to open up park and offer greater support for the homeless people who currently make use of this space.
- Keen to see Debenhams building/site re-used – suggestions for hotel, casino, indoor market, creating space for independent traders.

Haymarket

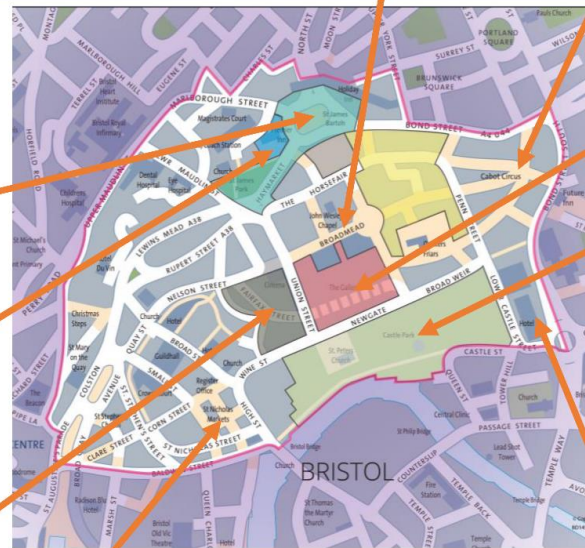
- Very few comments – those made note the need for improvements in this area (perhaps in tandem with improvements to the Bearpit).

Fairfax Street area

- Small number of requests to see Fairfax Street and Union Street improved with some support for green spaces linking Castle Park to St James Park, or cafes.
- West of Fairfax Street comments typically focussed on opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycle facilities. Various suggestions for reducing traffic and giving more space to walking and cycling.

Broadmead

- General support for regeneration and change
- Desire to see a broader range of uses (including cafes, restaurants and housing to help activate the area), a more diverse mix of shops/more independent shops and empty buildings put back into active use.
- Support for improved architecture, more colour and art.
- Support for improved walking and cycling connections



St Nicks Market and High Street

- St Nicholas' Market is very much liked and there is a desire to see it further improved or expanded
- Support for improved pedestrian/low traffic areas in this part of the city, in particular on High Street.

Cabot Circus area

- Most comments related to need to improve pedestrian access to this area

The Galleries

- Some support for considering a new mix of uses for the Galleries site/general feeling that the focus for retail should be elsewhere in the city.
- Some desire to see non-retail attractions/destinations or for new open spaces/public realm/social spaces to be incorporated as an extension to Castle Park.
- Some support for housing in this area and an acknowledgement of the need for local shops and services.

Castle Park *

- An overall desire to see the park improved and for people to feel safe using it
- Enthusiasm for doing more with/celebrating the parks heritage and waterfront setting
- A desire to see children's play and more events, activities, markets and things to do
- Calls for improved basic amenities like seating, public toilets and good walk and cycle connections to and through the park
- Broad support for bringing adjacent buildings back into use.
- Support for cafes and market stalls (building on the success of St Nicholas' Market).

East of Castle Park

- Calls for improvements for pedestrians and cyclist in this area
- Support for redesigning the road network e.g. around Old Market Street to give more space to other modes and for trees/planting.

* Note that additional comments on these areas were made in the survey – this info is separately reported



Bristol City Centre

Development and Delivery Plan



City Centre DDP consultation

Consultation Report v4

27 November 2023

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Executive Summary

The Bristol City Centre Development and Delivery Plan (DDP) consultation, held from 24 July to 1 October 2023, garnered substantial support, with 75–87% approval from respondents.

The consultation comprised three surveys, each addressing specific aspects of the DDP:

- **Vision and Strategies:** Focused on the DDP vision and six strategies outlining objectives and broad approaches.
- **Broadmead Placemaking Plan:** Set out proposals to rejuvenate Broadmead's streets and spaces, including an evening economy action plan.
- **Castle Park Masterplan:** Presented eight strategies and sought views on three key projects for Castle Park.

The comprehensive consultation strategy included online, paper, and Easy Read survey formats, accompanied by briefings, exhibitions, drop-ins, and walkabouts. In total, 724 survey responses and 32 email and letter responses were received, leading to over 170 updates to the DDP, aligning it with the emerging Local Plan. Notable adjustments included a new bus route, detailed enhancements to health and leisure facilities, and heightened focus on accessibility priorities. The geographic distribution of responses highlighted a majority from Bristol, with smaller contributions from neighbouring areas.

This report delineates the consultation methodology and the invaluable feedback received, pivotal in informing Cabinet decisions on the City Centre DDP scheduled for 5 December 2023. The consultation, marked by its inclusivity and robust public engagement, successfully achieved its objective of refining the draft Plan to meet the diverse needs and aspirations of Bristol's residents and stakeholders.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the City Centre Development and Delivery Plan

The Bristol City Centre Development and Delivery Plan (the DDP for short) sets the vision and principles for the regeneration of Bristol city centre. It has a particular focus on the Broadmead and Castle Park areas as parts of the city centre where there is significant opportunity for improvement and enhancement. Its purpose is to guide regeneration and provide a framework around which future investment, development and activity undertaken by Bristol City Council and other partners can be planned and co-ordinated.

The DDP will be considered by Cabinet on 5 December 2023. If endorsed, it will become a material consideration that the council must take into account when deciding on planning applications and commenting on regeneration proposals.

1.2 Engagement and consultation process

The draft DDP has been developed over the period 2021 to 2023 and has been informed by various stages of engagement and consultation activity, as well as by detailed technical analysis. These stages of engagement and consultation are reported separately, as follows:

- Proactive, informal engagement with stakeholders and the local community took place from project inception in 2021 through to publication of the draft DDP for consultation in summer 2023. Feedback from this early engagement was used to help shape the vision, strategies and the interventions that were included in the draft Plan which was published for consultation. This process is documented separately in the Engagement Report.
- A ten-week formal consultation period ran from 24 July to 1 October 2023 to take structured feedback on a draft version of the DDP. The consultation was hosted on the council's website and was supported by a series of events. The feedback received at this formal consultation stage is documented this Consultation Report.
- Following the formal consultation, the project team undertook a thorough review and analysis of the feedback, and this resulted in a series of changes and enhancements being made to the DDP. The changes made following consultation are reported separately in the Consultation Response Report. The revised final DDP, which includes the updates following consideration of consultation feedback, will be considered by the council's Cabinet on 5 December 2023.

1.3 The City Centre DDP consultation

The [Bristol City Centre Development and Delivery Plan consultation](#) took place between 24 July and 1 October 2023. It sought views from the public (including businesses, community groups, transport organisations, landowners, and developers).

City Centre Development and Delivery Plan consultation report

The consultation comprised three surveys which addressed the following three aspects of the DDP:

- [Vision and Strategies](#) – this covered the DDP vision and six strategies that set out the objectives and the broad approaches needed to deliver the vision.
- [Broadmead Placemaking Plan](#) – this sought feedback on our proposals to renew and transform seven types of streets and spaces in Broadmead, and an action plan for the evening economy.
- [Castle Park Masterplan](#) – this set out and sought views on the eight strategies and three key projects for Castle Park.

Online, paper and Easy Read versions of the surveys were supported by a programme of briefings, and exhibition and drop-ins, and walkabouts for the public and stakeholders. These are described in section 2.3.

1.4 Scope of this report

This consultation report describes the consultation methodology and the feedback received, which are considered by Cabinet before decisions on the City Centre DDP are made by Cabinet on 5 December 2023.

Chapter 2 of this report describes the consultation methodology. The consultation information and questions are summarised in section 2.1.1 and the print versions of the three surveys can be viewed online:

- [Vision and Strategies](#)
- [Broadmead Placemaking Plan](#)
- [Castle Park Masterplan](#)

Chapters 3 to 7 present the consultation survey results:

- Chapter 3 presents the survey response rate and respondent characteristics
- Chapter 4 describes the feedback on the Vision and Strategies survey
- Chapter 5 summarises respondents' views on the Broadmead survey
- Chapter 6 presents the feedback on the Castle Park survey
- Chapter 7 summarises feedback received as emails
- Chapter 8 summarises feedback in briefings, the walkabouts, and drop-ins
- Chapter 9 describes how this report will be used and how to keep updated on the decision-making process.

2 Methodology

2.1 Survey

2.1.1 Online surveys

The three consultation surveys were available on the council's Consultation and Engagement Hub (www.ask.bristol.gov.uk) between 24 July and 1 October 2023. Alternative formats were advertised as available on request.

The survey questions sought respondents' views on the following:

Vision and Strategies

- Views on the overall vision for the City Centre DDP
- Views on six themed strategies that support the overall vision:
 - Destination and Identity
 - Community and Culture
 - Movement and Connections
 - Public Realm and Open Space
 - Green Infrastructure and Nature
 - Land Use and Development

Broadmead Placemaking Plan

- Views on seven types of streets and spaces as a focus for renewal and transformation:
 - Linear Street Garden (Connecting Quay Street – Nelson Street - Broadmead - Cabot Circus)
 - Lanes and Courts (Broadmead)
 - Civic Avenue (Merchant Street)
 - Garden Street (The Horsefair and Penn Street)
 - Active Corridor (Union Street)
 - Park Edge (High Street, Newgate, Broadweir)
 - Community Connector and Greener Gateway (Bond Street)

Castle Park Masterplan

- Views on eight strategies for Castle Park:
 - Park Gateways
 - Heritage Re use
 - Movement - Pedestrian
 - Movement - Cycle
 - Lighting and Safety
 - Green Infrastructure
 - Play
 - Facilities and Events

- Views on three key projects for Castle Park:
 - A New Heart to Castle Park
 - Western Gateways and Event Meadow
 - The Floating Waterfront Edge

Respondents could choose to answer one or more of the surveys, some or all questions in any order, and could save and return to the surveys later.

2.1.2 Alternative formats

Easy Read versions of the summary document and the three surveys were available on request and were sent to individuals and organisations who had requested them.

Paper copies of the summary document and the three surveys were available with Freepost return envelopes in Central Library and at Sparks and were available on request. Paper copies of the full document were available at Central Library and at Sparks

Other alternative formats (braille, large print, audio, British Sign Language (BSL) and translation to other languages) were available on request.

2.2 Other written correspondence

32 emails and letters were received in response to the consultation. Further details are provided in section 3.5. The feedback in the letters and emails is reported in Chapter 7, separately from the survey responses.

2.3 Briefings, drop-ins and walkabouts

2.3.1 Briefings

A programme of briefings with stakeholders were held in the run up to the launch of the consultation, and while the consultation was open for feedback. In total, around 250 stakeholders attended the meetings. Details are shown in the table below.

Details of the 10 meetings held before the consultation started on 24 July are included in the table because these formed part of the publicity for the consultation. The feedback from those early meetings is summarised in the separate Engagement Report.

Feedback on the DDP received at the seven meetings held during the consultation period is summarised in chapter 8.

Stakeholder briefings/meetings held in the run up to/during the consultation

Date	Stakeholder	Activity	Approx number of attendees
20 June	Business West	Briefing/presentation at their quarterly Planning and Transport meeting	39
26 June	Homes England	Briefing/meeting	2
27 June	Environment Agency	Briefing/meeting	2
4 July	Bristol City Council Taxi Forum (representing local taxi trade)	Briefing/meeting	8
11 July	Natural England	Briefing/meeting	3
12 and 26 July	All councillors	Briefing/meeting	23 (plus recording shared with 6).
12 July	Bristol Cycling Campaign	Briefing/meeting	4
12 July	Developer briefing	Briefing/meeting	4
19 July	Bristol Walking Alliance	Briefing/meeting	5
1 August	Bristol Civic Society	Briefing/meeting	55
6 Sept	City Centre businesses (invites sent through BID and BCC newsletters)	Webinar/briefing	10
7 Sept	Business Improvement District Boards	Briefing/meeting	10
14 Sept	Incredible Edible	Briefing/meeting	1
18 Sept	Woodland Trust	Briefing/meeting	1
19 Sept	Bristol City Council Community Champions	Briefing/meeting to enable champions to share details of consultation with their communities and networks	6
25 Sept	Bristol Civic Society	Follow up session to discuss questions raised	4
26 Sept	Cabot Circus tenants	Briefing/meeting	7
26 Sept	Bristol Developers Forum	Briefing/meeting	60
26 Sept	Local hoteliers (mainly on Broad Street).	Briefing / meeting Set up by Visit West.	4
18 Sept	Taxi trade representative	Meeting	1

2.3.2 Public exhibition and drop-ins and walkabouts,

An exhibition on the City Centre DDP was open at Sparks (the former M&S building in Broadmead) for the duration of the consultation. Nine drop-in sessions (one each week) were held in the exhibition space during the consultation period. These provided opportunities for members of the public to view exhibition boards, discuss and ask questions about the DDP with members of the project team, and complete the surveys.

Two walkabouts were held in Castle Park on 6 and 13 September 2023, at which attendees could be briefed about the Castle Park Masterplan and share their views. The walkabouts focused on three locations: St Peter’s Church, the site of proposed Events Meadow, and the waterfront area which would be transformed by proposed Key Project 3: Waterfront Edge.

A briefing facilitated by BSL translators was held at the Centre for Deaf and Hard of Hearing at the Vassall Centre on Tuesday 12 September. The session was an opportunity for people with hearing loss to learn more about the project and how to respond to the consultation.

Details of these events are shown in the table below.

Public drop-in sessions and walkabouts held during the consultation

Date	Group/audience	Activity	Approx number of attendees
6 Sept 1 to 2.30pm	General public	Walkabout to discuss Castle Park proposals	8
12 Sept 1pm to 2pm	Deaf and Hard of Hearing community	Briefing/meeting with BSL translators at Vassal Centre	6
13 Sept 1 to 2.30pm	General public	Walkabout to discuss Castle Park proposals	10
27 July 3pm to 6pm	General public	Drop-in session at Sparks, 3pm to 6pm	6
3 August 1pm to 4pm	General public	Drop-in session at Sparks, 1pm to 4pm	11
10 August 11am to 2pm	General public	Drop-in session at Sparks, 11am – 2pm	5
17 August 1pm to 4pm	General public	Drop-in session at Sparks, 1pm to 4pm	4
24 August 1pm to 4pm	General public	Drop-in session at Sparks, 1pm to 4pm	4
7 Sept 1pm to 4pm	General public	Drop-in session at Sparks, 1pm to 4pm	2
14 Sept 3 to 5.30pm	General public	Drop-in session at Sparks, 3pm – 5:30pm	5
16 Sept (Sat) 12pm to 3pm	General public	Drop-in session at Sparks, 12pm – 3pm	5
21 Sept 11am to 2pm	General public	Drop-in session at Sparks, 11am – 2pm	2

2.4 Publicity and briefings

2.4.1 Objective

The following programme of activity was carried out to publicise and explain the City Centre DDP consultation. The primary objective was to engage residents, communities, businesses, and other stakeholders across the city to encourage their feedback on the draft Plan and to identify any changes that might need to be included in the final version.

To achieve this, information was shared across a wide range of channels, reaching as broad a range of audiences as possible to maximise response rates.

2.4.2 Bristol City Council channels

Online and paper versions of the consultation document were shared via the following council and partner channels and networks:

- BCC weekly business e-newsletter 15 August and 12 September - 2,700 recipients
- We Are Bristol newsletter – 26 July and 13 September
- Culture newsletter – 28 July
- Headteachers' newsletter bulletin – 05 September
- Internal communications bulletin – 25 July and 12 September
- Ask Bristol e-bulletin – delivered to 7,299 recipients on 14 August 2023, and delivered to 7,512 recipients on 20 September 2023.
- MPs (via email)
- Communications through the One City Economy Board
- Direct email to over 500 community-based organisations and organisers
- Paper copies in Central Library and at Sparks

2.4.3 Bristol City Council partners, businesses and voluntary sector organisations

Details of the consultation were shared at the launch, midway, and with two weeks to go with key stakeholders including statutory consultees, businesses and business organisations, voluntary sector organisations, public sector/city stakeholders (including developers, housing organisations, transport providers), interest groups and civic groups, local health and other service providers, equalities groups and community/cultural groups with a request for information to be circulated through their networks

2.4.4 Media engagement

A news article was published to the BCC Newsroom on 24 July along with a blog from Councillor Cheney outlining the consultation.

2.4.5 Social Media – posts, outreach and advertising

Regular posts on Bristol City Council's social media channels (Twitter, Facebook, Next Door, LinkedIn and Instagram) were made for the duration of the consultation. These organic posts had a reach of 17,258 people, resulting in 684 survey link clicks.

Posts were also made across the council's economic development social media channels @shoplocalbris (Twitter, Facebook and Instagram) for the duration of the consultation.

Posts were made on community groups including the Friends of Castle Park Facebook page to engage community groups and encourage them to complete the consultation.

2.4.6 Digital posters

Information ran on JC Decaux screens. The advertising space was scheduled to deliver 654k all adult impressions across the Bristol Legible City contract screens, running from 17 August 2023 to 1 October 2023 at 5% share of time on a sweep (the average display time of 5% will be distributed unevenly, according to availability by site).

3 Response rates for the survey and other engagement channels

3.1 Response rate to the survey

The three City Centre DDP consultation surveys, in total, received 724 responses via online, paper and Easy Read formats. Of these, there were:

- 314 responses to the Vision and Strategies survey
- 217 responses to the Broadmead Placemaking survey
- 193 responses to the Castle Park Master planning survey

Respondents were invited to complete one or more of the three surveys, so the total number of citizens and organisations that responded to the surveys is between 314 and 724.

32 additional responses were received by email, which provided feedback on aspects across the Vision and Strategies, Broadmead and Castle Park.

The response rate and respondent details in sections 3.2 to 3.4 below are for respondents to the survey. Details of the email respondents are summarised in section 3.5.

3.2 Geographic distribution of survey responses

Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the home or business location of respondents to each of the three surveys.

All three figures report that the majority of respondents provided Bristol based post codes, followed in number by those respondents who provided no post code at all with their survey responses. Respondents from South Gloucestershire, North Somerset and Bath & Northeast Somerset made up small percentages of responses.

Figure 1 shows that for the Vision and Strategies survey, 232 responses (74%) were received from postcodes within the Bristol City Council area, 13 (4%) responses were from South Gloucestershire, 9 (3%) were from North Somerset and 3 (1%) were from Bath & Northeast Somerset (B&NES). A further 3 (1%) were from unspecified locations within the four West of England authorities, (incomplete postcodes identified the home location as within the WOE authorities area (Bristol, B&NES, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire), but not which authority). 1% of responses came from outside of the West of England.

50 respondents (16%) did not provide a postcode.

Figure 1: Home or business location of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey

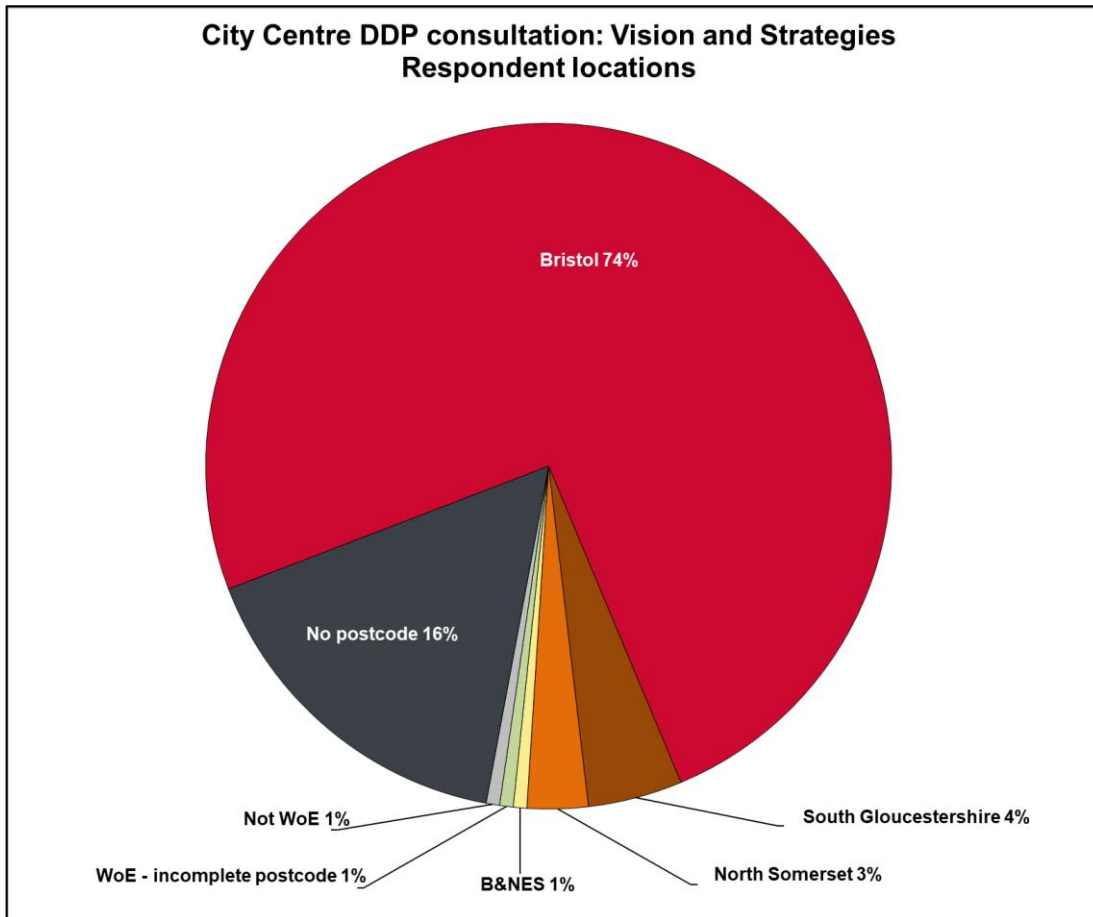


Figure 2: Home or business location of respondents to the Broadmead Placemaking survey

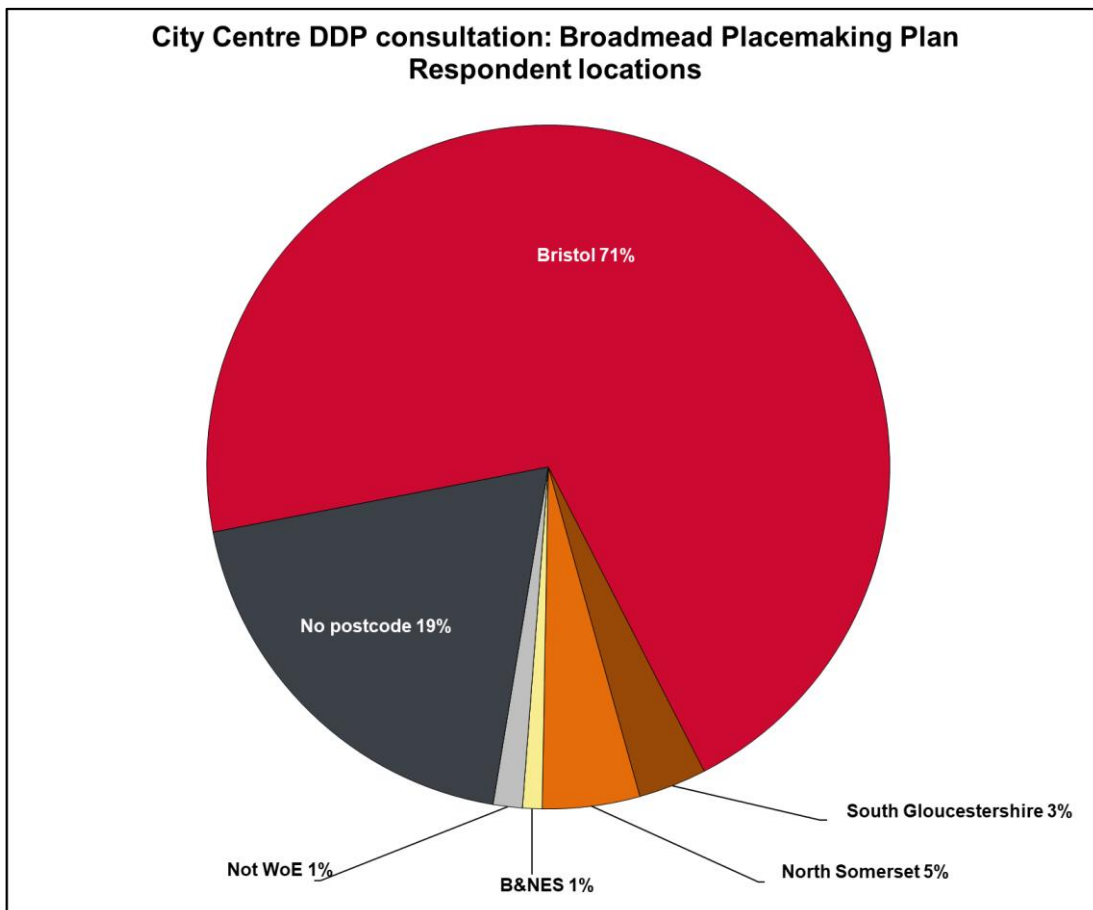


Figure 2 shows that for the Broadmead Placemaking survey, 154 responses (71%) were received from postcodes within the Bristol City Council area, 7 (3%) responses were from South Gloucestershire, 7 (3%) were from North Somerset and 2 (1%) were from Bath & Northeast Somerset (B&NES). 1% of responses came from outside of the West of England. 41 respondents (19%) did not provide a postcode.

Figure 3: Home or business location of respondents to the Castle Park Masterplan survey

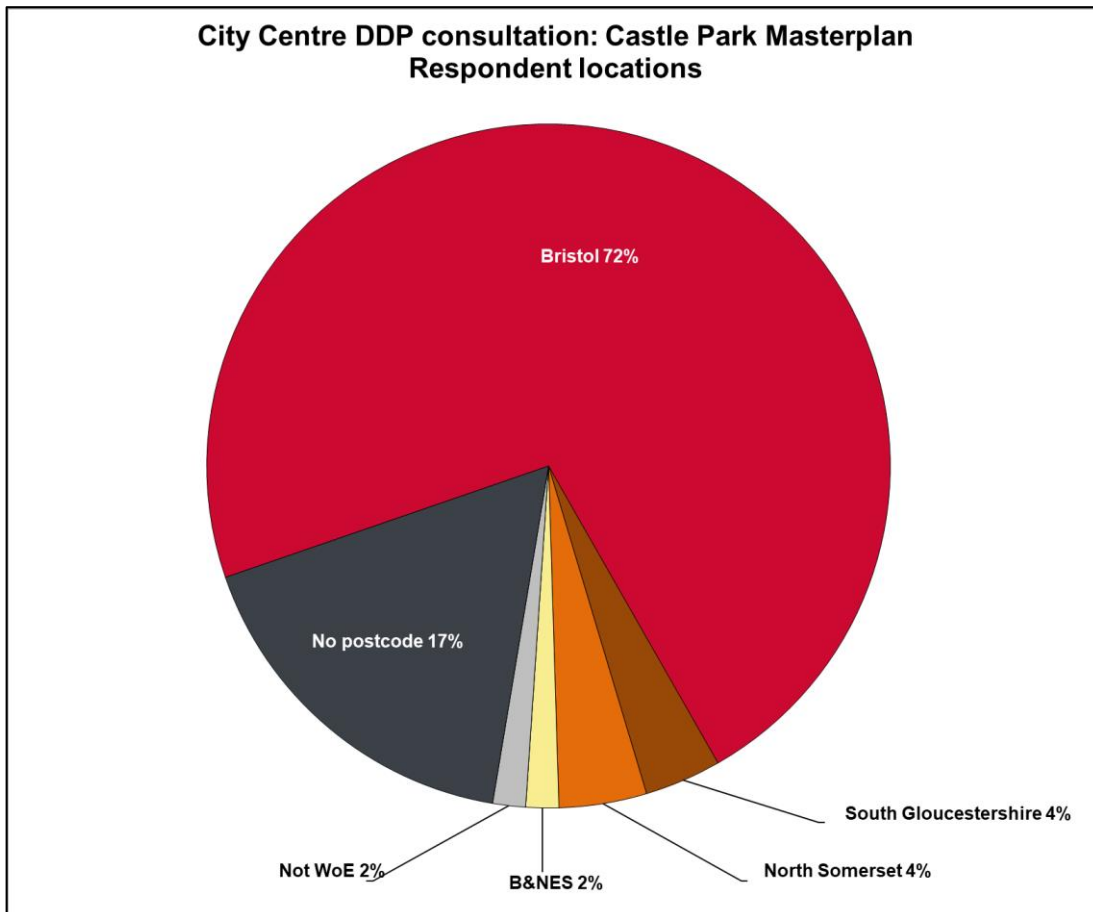


Figure 3 shows that for the Castle Park Masterplan survey, 139 responses (72%) were received from postcodes within the Bristol City Council area, 8 (4%) responses were from South Gloucestershire, 8 (4%) were from North Somerset and 4 (2%) were from Bath & Northeast Somerset (B&NES). 33 (17%) did not provide a postcode. 2% of responses were from outside of the West of England.

Origin wards of survey respondents

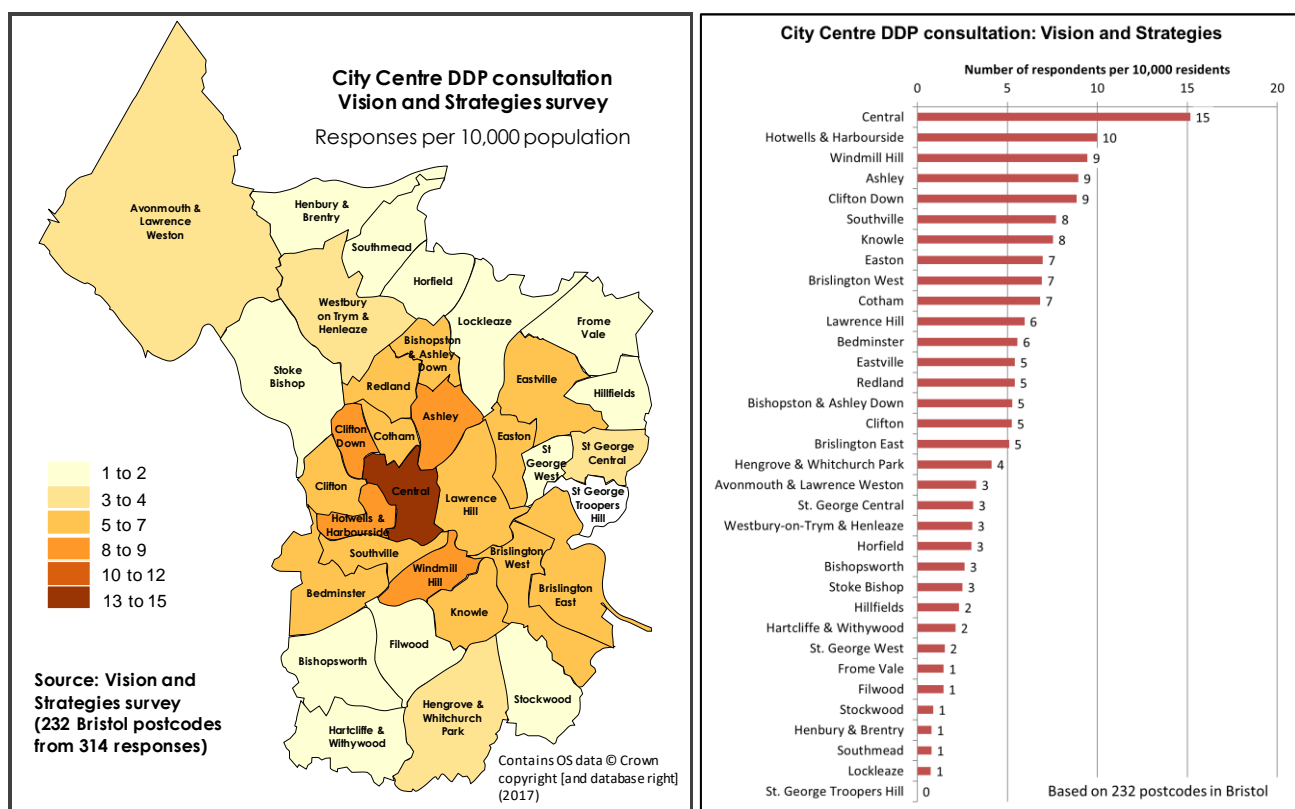
In figures 4, 5, and 6, the survey response numbers for each ward were adjusted to account for population density. The data is shown as the ‘number of respondents per 10,000 residents,’ to present a fair ‘per person’ view for all postcodes in Bristol without favouring areas of higher population density. This makes it easier to compare and understand public opinions across different areas.

The broad view of respondents who provided a post code shows that in each survey the greatest number of responses came from the Central area, with decreasing numbers of responses exhibited the further away from Central that the respondents were located.

Origin ward of Bristol respondents to Vision and Strategies survey

Figure 4 below shows that of the 314 responses to the Vision and Strategies survey, 74% (232) of respondents provided full or partial postcodes from which the ward of origin could be identified. The greatest concentration of respondents came from postcodes within Central ward. Response rates are higher for other inner Bristol wards than outer wards.

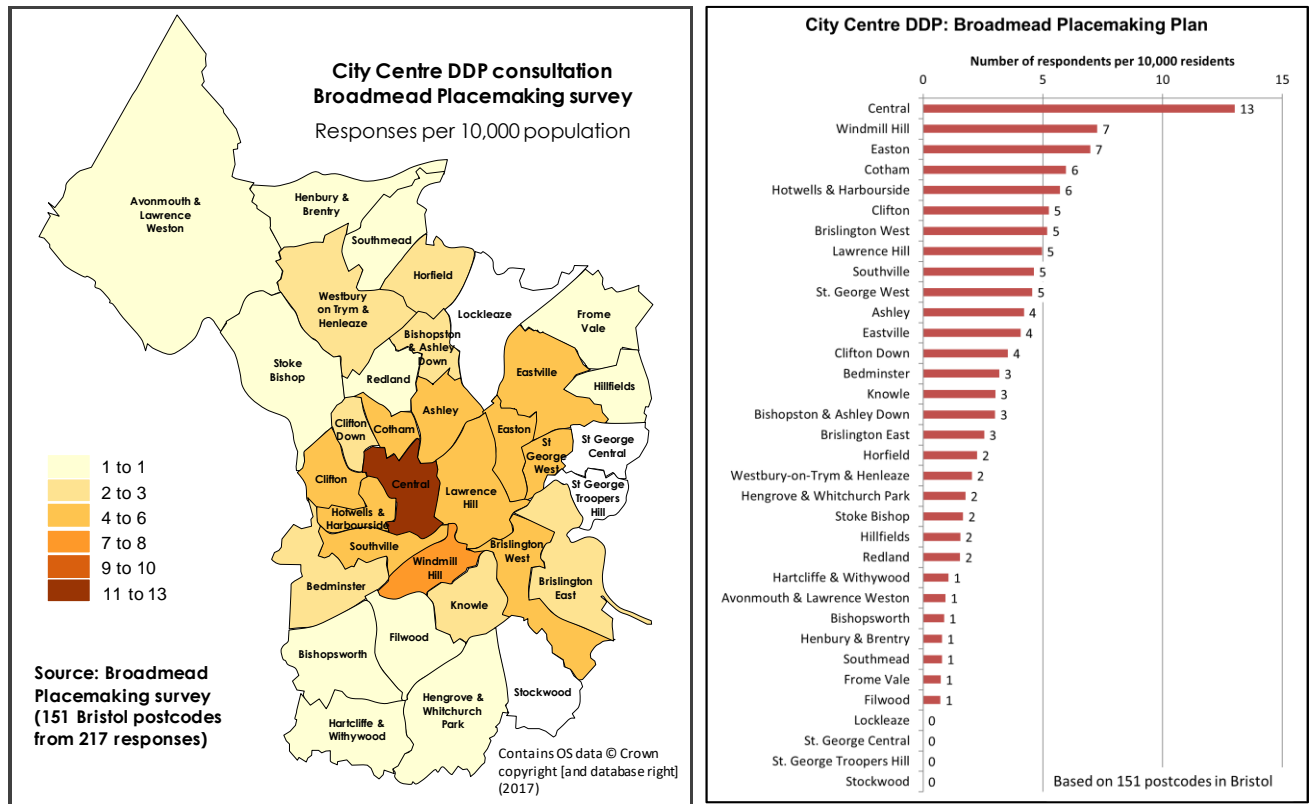
Figure 4: Origin ward for Bristol respondents to Vision and Strategies survey



Origin ward of Bristol respondents to Broadmead Placemaking survey

Figure 5 below shows that of the 217 responses to the Broadmead Placemaking survey, 71% (151) of respondents provided full or partial postcodes from which the ward of origin could be identified. The greatest concentration of respondents came from postcodes within Central ward. Response rates are higher for other inner Bristol wards than outer wards.

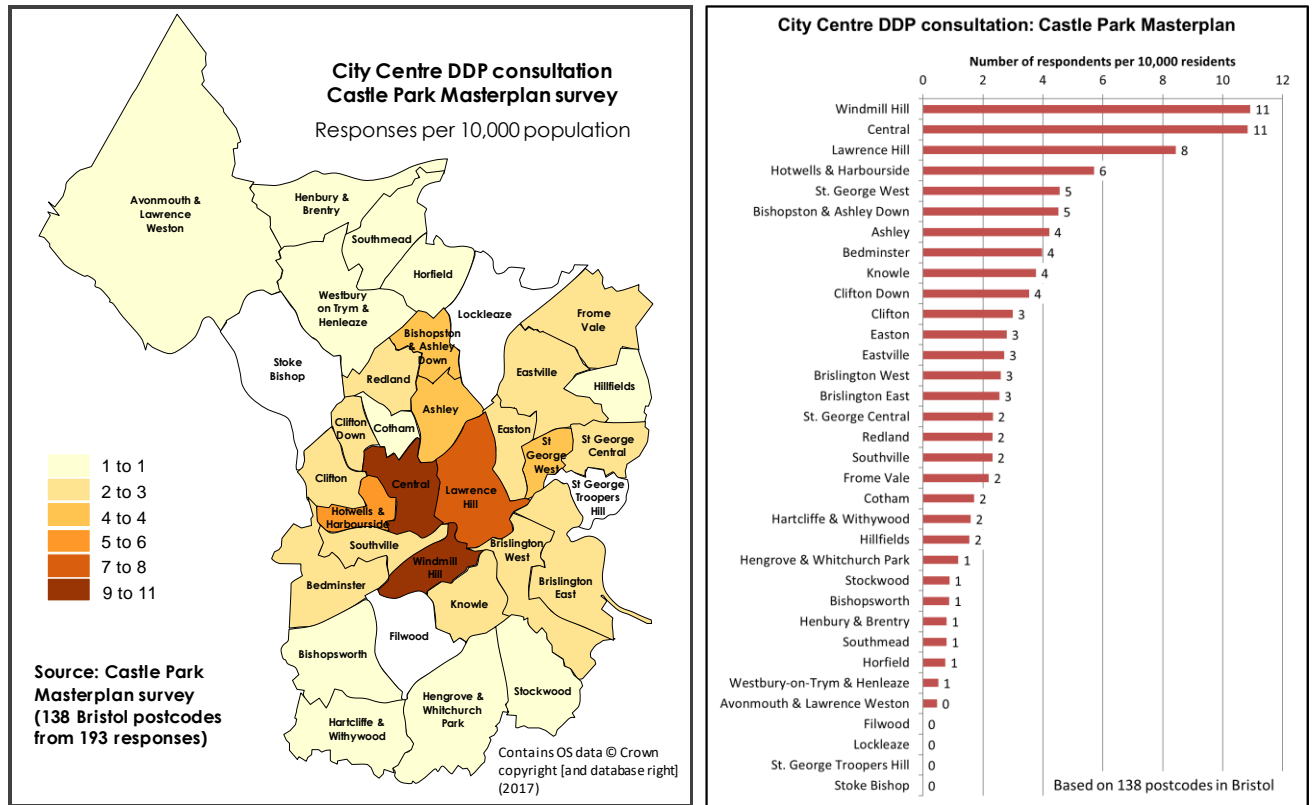
Figure 5: Origin ward for Bristol respondents to Broadmead Placemaking survey



Origin ward of Bristol respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey

Figure 6 below shows that of the 193 responses to the Broadmead Placemaking survey, 72% (138) of respondents provided full or partial postcodes from which the ward of origin could be identified. The greatest concentration of respondents came from postcodes within Central ward. Response rates are higher for other inner Bristol wards than outer wards.

Figure 6: Origin ward for Bristol respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey



3.3 Response rate from areas of high and low deprivation

The home location of respondents in Bristol was compared with nationally published information on levels of deprivation across the city¹ to review if the responses received include a cross-section of people living in more deprived and less deprived areas.

The comparison looked at levels of deprivation in 10 bands (known as 'deciles') from decile 1 (most deprived) to decile 10 (least deprived). Figure 7 compares the percentage of Bristol respondents² to the Vision and Strategies survey who live or have a business address in each of the deprivation deciles (red bars) to the percentage of all Bristol citizens who live in each decile (grey bars).

Figures 8 and 9 show the equivalent information for the Broadmead Placemaking survey and the Castle Park Masterplan survey respectively.

Figures 7, 8 and 9 show that (broadly) response rates increase in number from the most deprived deciles (1, 2 and 3) up to decile 4, at which point the respondents become over-represented compared to the proportion of Bristol citizens living in that decile. In each of the 3 cases, responses from decile 6 were over-represented. Figures 7 and 8 both show that decile 5 was under-represented while Figure 9 shows decile 5 to be over-represented. In each of the 3 surveys deciles 7 and 8 were over-represented. Decile 10 was over-represented in the Vision and Strategies survey and under-represented in the subsequent two.

¹ The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes information about deprivation for 32,844 small areas - known as 'Lower Super Output Areas' (LSOAs) - throughout England. For each LSOA, a measure of deprivation is published called 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation' (IMD), which takes account of 37 aspects of each area that cover income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment. The postcodes provided by respondents enabled each to be matched to one of the 263 Lower Super Output Areas in the Bristol City Council area and thus to one of the deprivation deciles. Note: postcodes provide approximate locations; they are not used to identify individuals or specific addresses.

² Based on 3,117 respondents who provided full postcodes in the Bristol administrative area from which deprivation decile can be identified.

Figure 7: Response rate by deprivation for Vision and Strategies survey

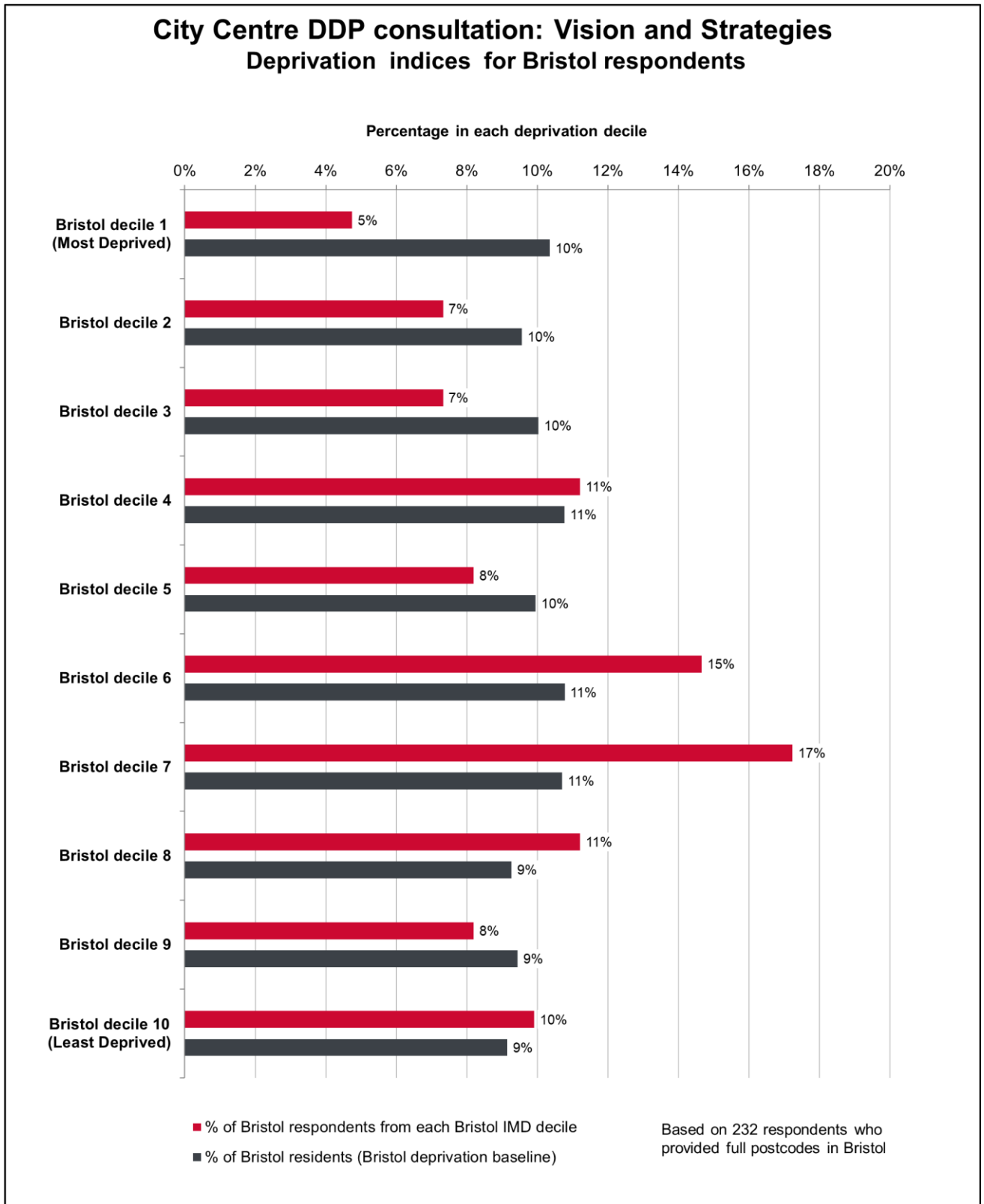


Figure 8: Response rate by deprivation for Broadmead Placemaking survey

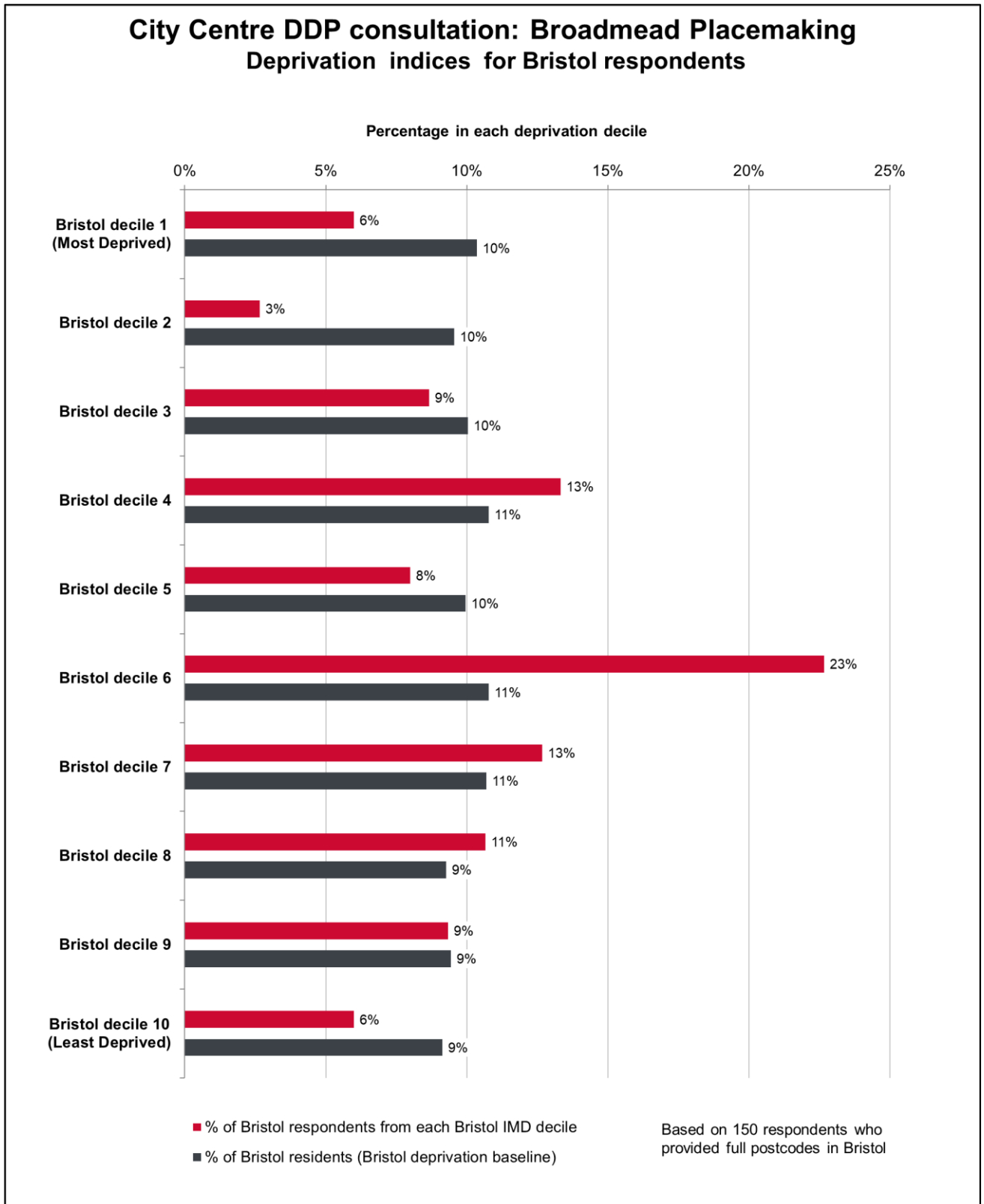
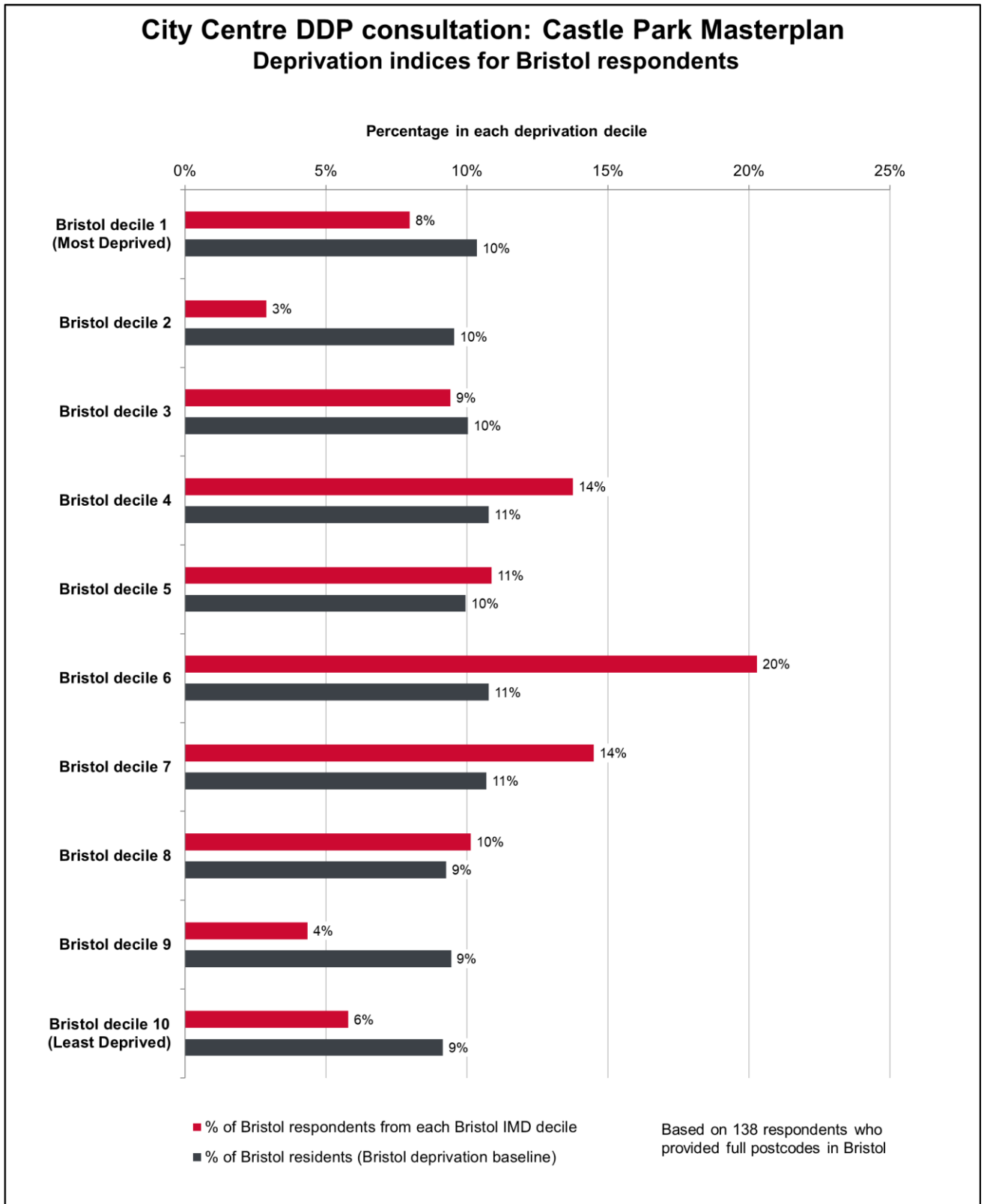


Figure 9: Response rate by deprivation for Castle Park Masterplan survey



3.4 Characteristics of survey respondents

99% of respondents provided additional details of their personal situations, selecting from a list of 15 options. Because respondents could select more than one option, the percentages below may exceed 100%.

- 87% of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey are Bristol residents. For the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys the percentages are 87% and 84% respectively.
- 7% of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey work in Bristol but live elsewhere. For the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys the percentages are 8% and 7% respectively.
- 6% of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey live elsewhere but visit Bristol for shopping or leisure. For the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys the percentages are 8% and 9% respectively.
- 5% of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey are Bristol City Council employees. For the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys the percentages are 4% and 4% respectively.
- 8% of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey represent and/or own a local business. For the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys the percentages are 8% and 5% respectively.
- 3% of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey responded on behalf of a Voluntary/Community/Social Enterprise. For the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys the percentages are 3% and 4% respectively.
- 0.3% of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey responded on behalf of a health or social care provider. For the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys the percentages are 0.5% and 0.5% respectively.
- 0.6% of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey are ward councillors. For the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys the percentages are 0.5% and 0.5% respectively.
- In all 3 surveys, there were no responses on behalf of a public transport provider or from MPs.
- 0.3% of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey responded on behalf of a Housing Association. For the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys the percentages are 0% and 0% respectively.
- 3% of respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey selected 'other'. For the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys the percentages are 2% and 4% respectively.

Figure 10: Respondent role for Vision and Strategies survey

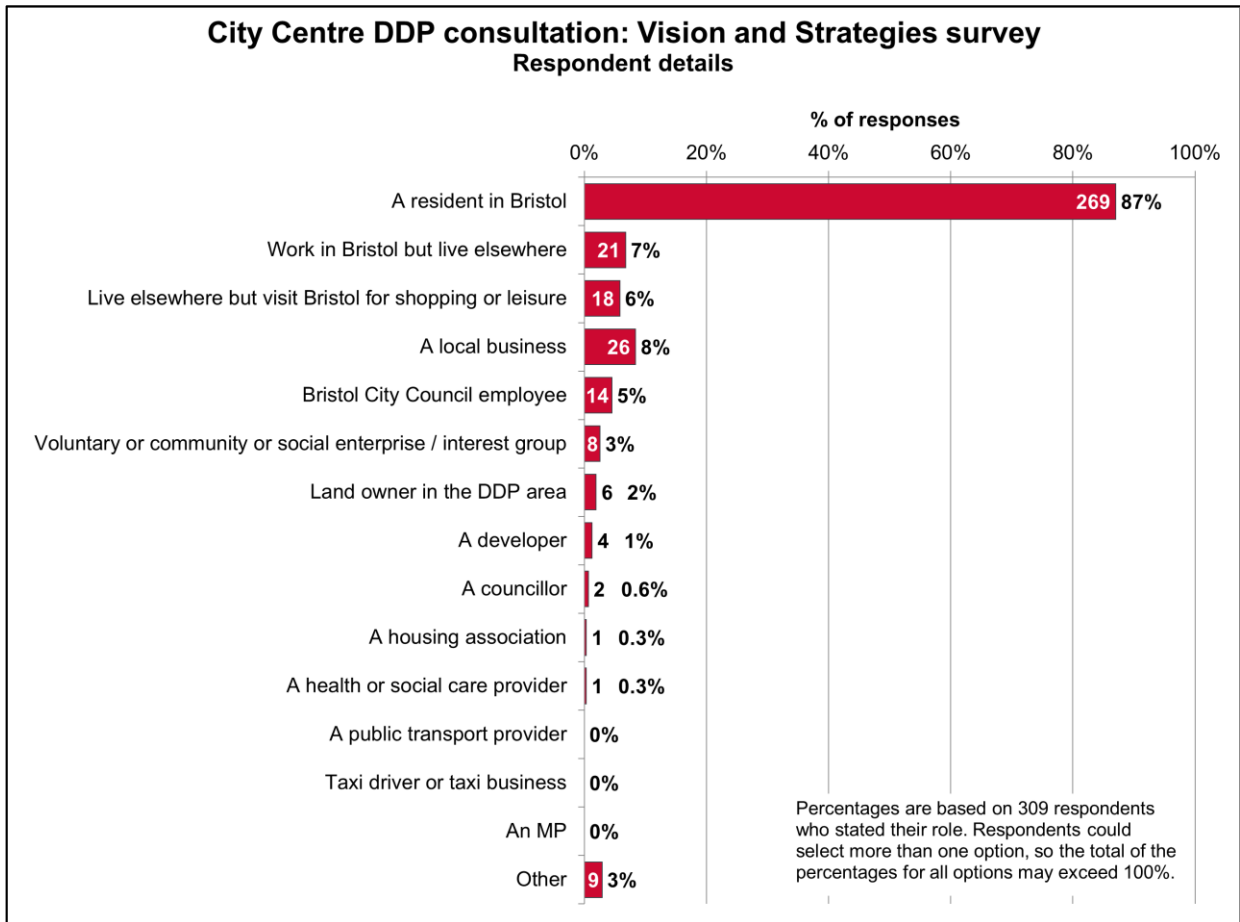


Figure 11: Respondent role for Broadmead Placemaking survey

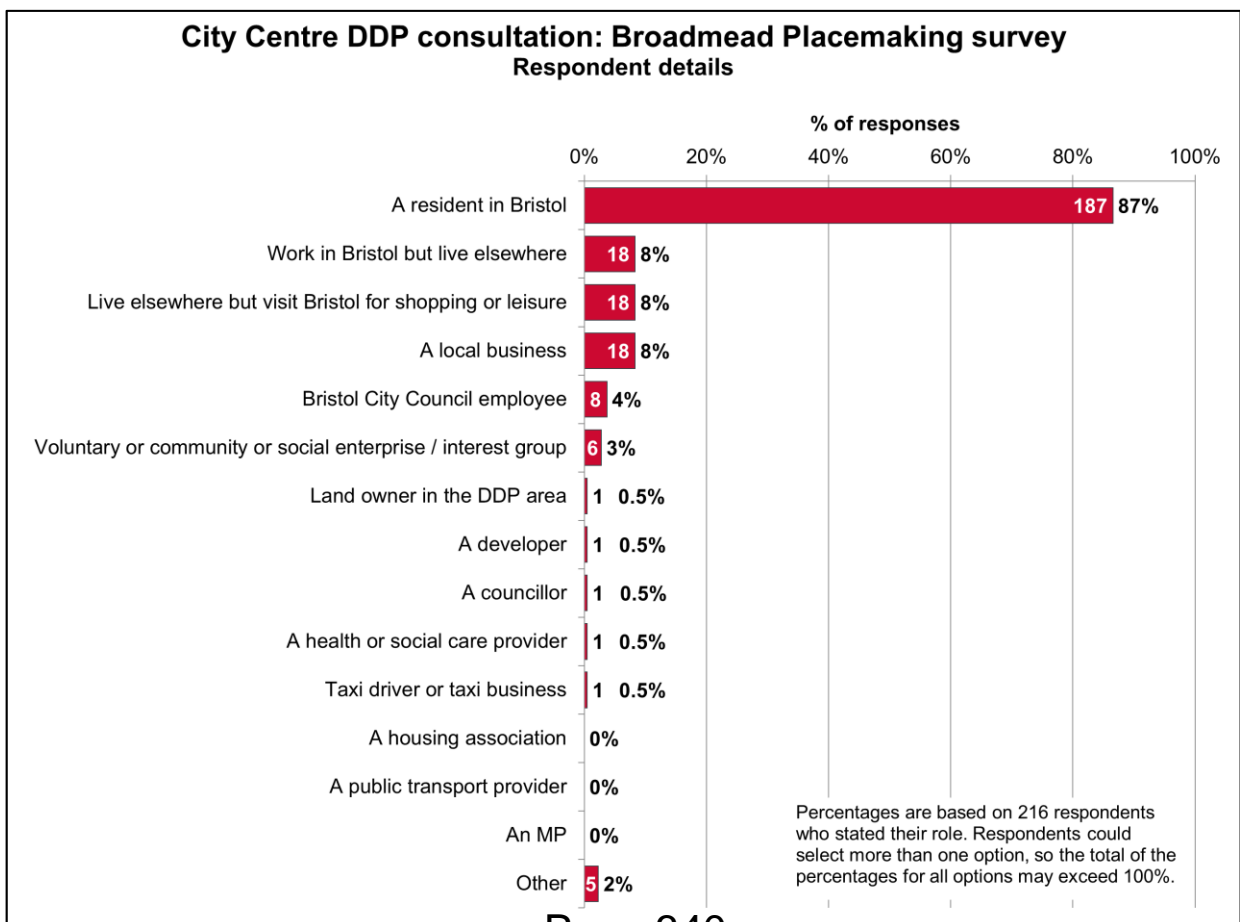
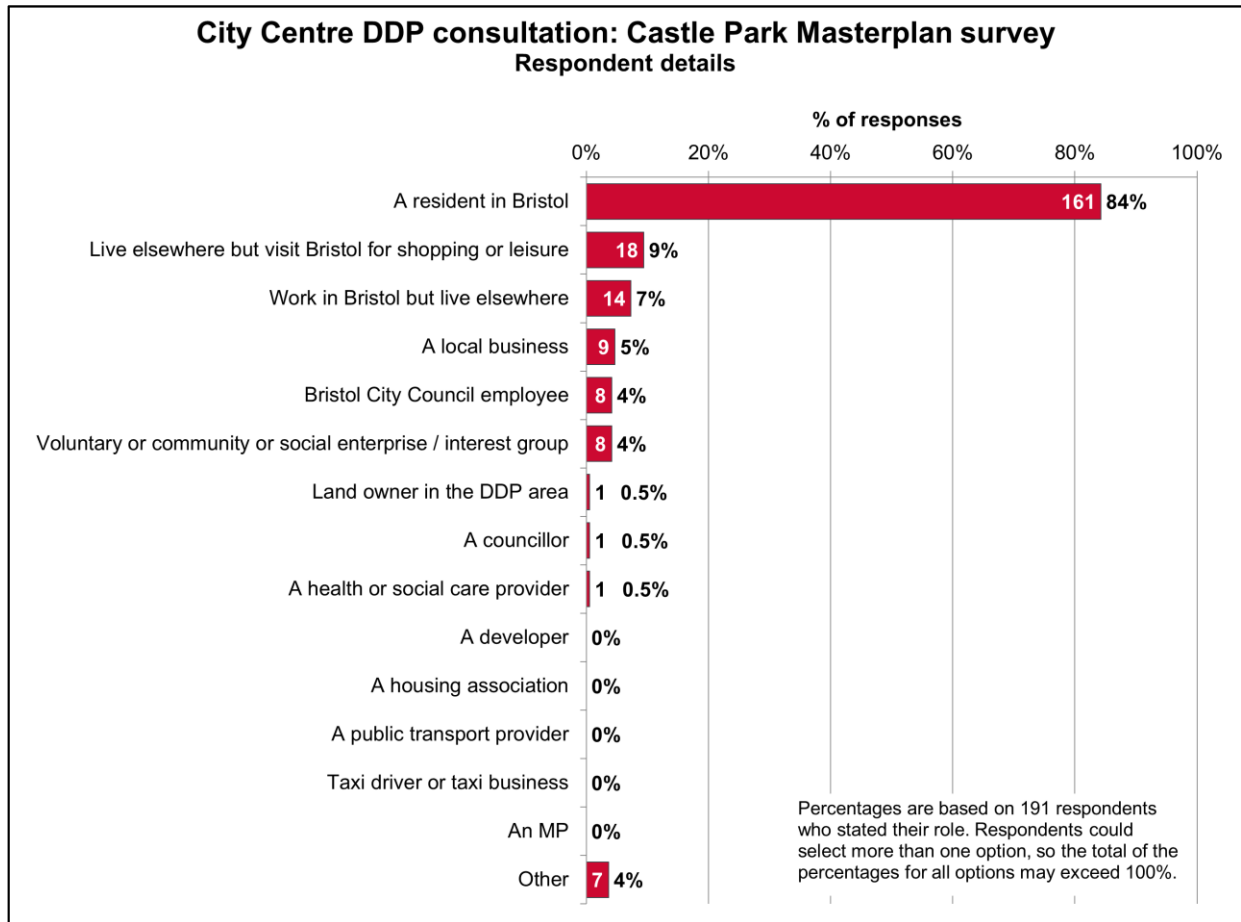


Figure 12: Respondent role for Castle Park Masterplan survey



3.5 Respondents who provided feedback by email and letters

32 responses were received by email and letter, from Historic England, Natural England, Environment Agency, National Highways, utilities companies, social housing providers, business representative groups, estate agents, developers, higher education, public transport providers and other transport organisations, and third sector groups advocating for walking, cycling, Disabled people, built environment and heritage, waterways, and parks.

The feedback from these groups is summarised in chapter 7.

4 Survey results: Vision and Strategies

4.1 Vision

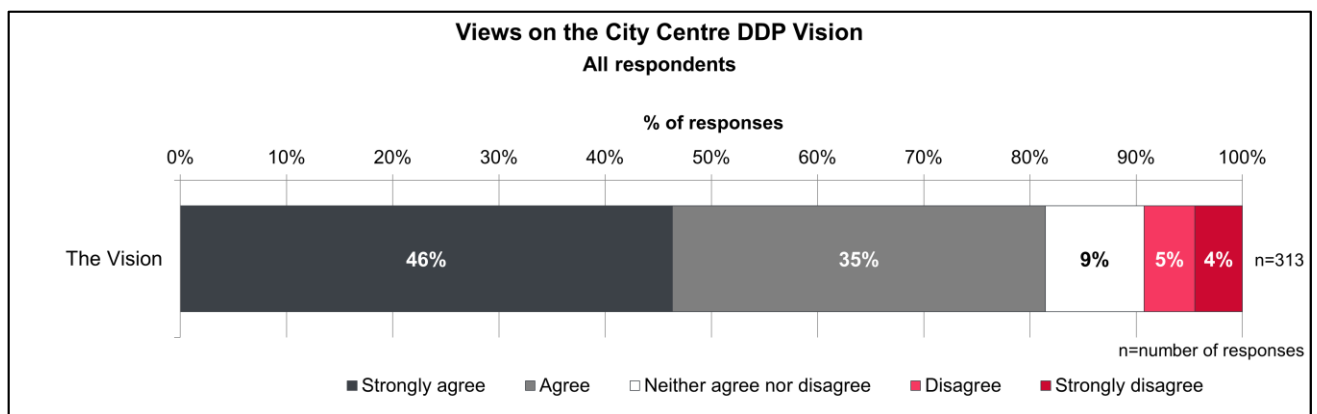
The City Centre DDP sets out the vision as follows:

‘Our vision for the Broadmead area is the creation of an inclusive, sustainable and re-connected place for everybody. A place of diverse retail with vibrant cultural facilities and a thriving evening economy, whilst at the same time somewhere to call home.’

Respondents were asked to say if they agree or disagree with the vision. Of 313 respondents who gave their views:

- 145 (46%) strongly agree with the vision
 - 110 (35%) agree
 - 29 (9%) neither agree nor disagree
 - 15 (5%) disagree
 - 14 (4%) strongly disagree.
- One respondent to the survey did not express a view on the vision.

Figure 13: Views on the vision



4.2 Six strategies

4.2.1 Overview of the strategies

The Plan sets out how the vision can be achieved through six thematic strategies. The strategies describe the main objectives for the city centre and identify the approaches we think are needed to deliver these.

The six strategies are designated as:

- Destination and Identity
- Community and Culture
- Movement and Connections
- Public Realm and Open Space
- Green Infrastructure and Nature
- Land Use and Development

Responses to structured questions on the objectives and approaches for each strategy, and free text comments, are described in sections 4.3 to 4.8.

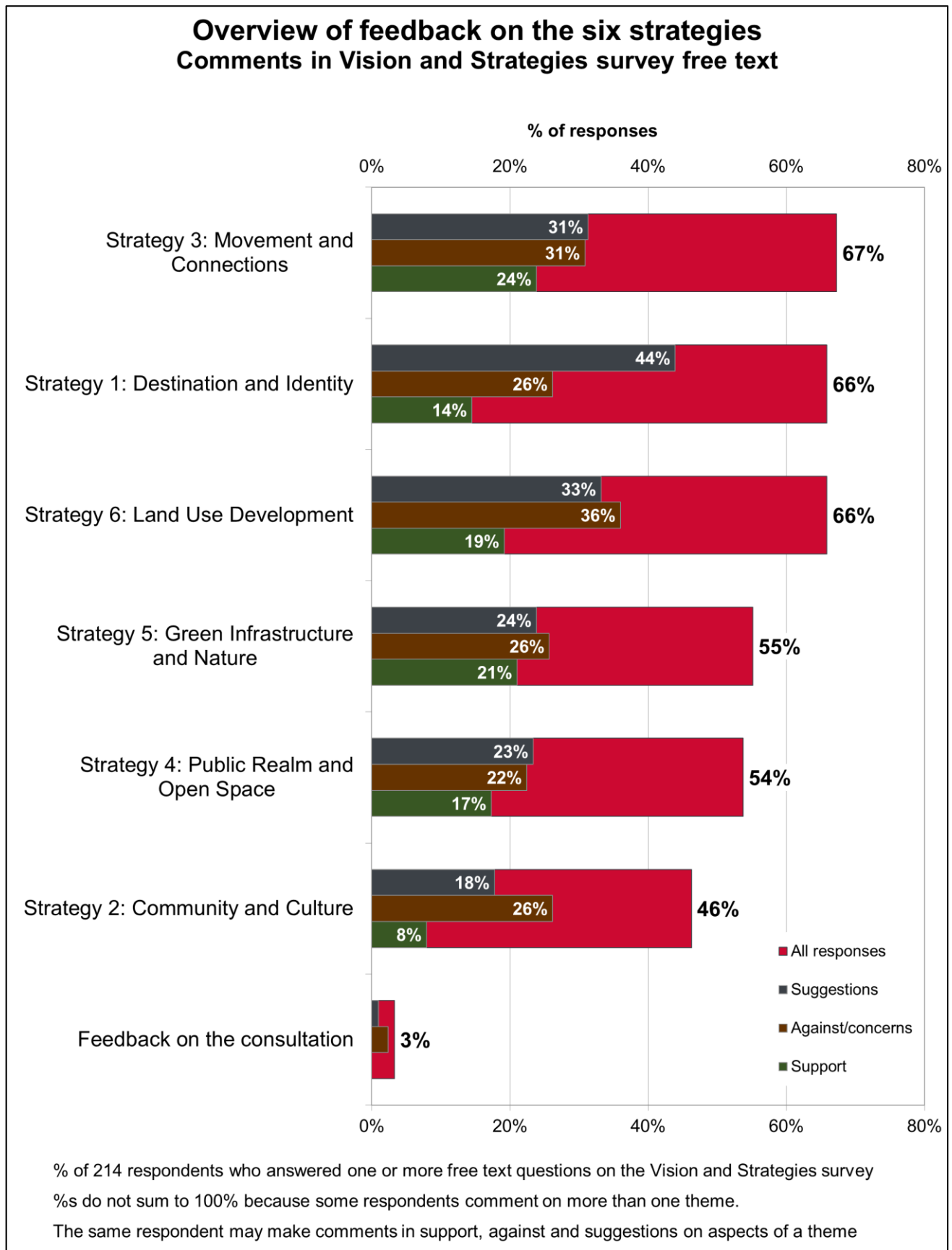
4.2.2 Overview of the free text comments on the six strategies

The Vision and Strategies survey included six free text questions; one for each of the six strategies. 214 (68%) of the 314 respondents to the Vision and Strategies survey provided free text comments to one or more of the six free text questions.

Figure 14 shows the percentage of the 214 respondents who commented on each of the strategies. Seven respondents commented on the consultation process. The red bars show the percentage of respondents who commented on any aspect of each strategy. The smaller grey, brown, and green bars show the percentage of respondents who made suggestions, expressed support for, and/or expressed opposition or some concerns about aspects of each strategy. Due to the fact that the same respondent could make comments expressing support, opposition/concern and/or suggestions, the total percentages of these smaller bars exceed the percentage for 'all responses.'

A breakdown of the themes that make up each strategy is summarised in sections 4.3 to 4.8.

Figure 14: Overview of free text comments about the six strategies



4.3 Strategy 1: Destination and Identity

4.3.1 Summary of Strategy 1: objective and approaches

The Destination and Identity strategy consists of the following objective and nine approaches:

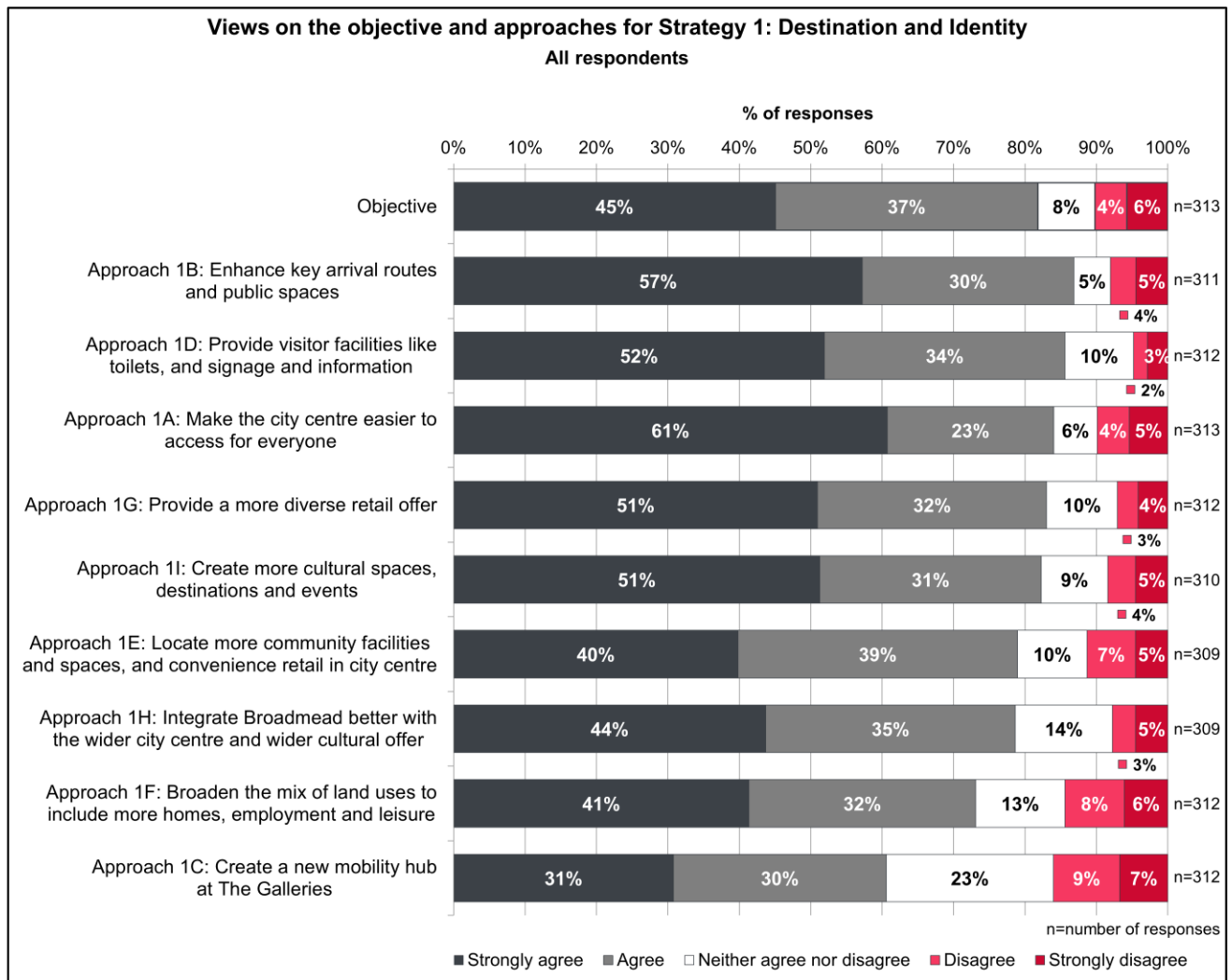
- **Objective:** The city centre will be a key part of Bristol's attraction and a welcoming destination for a wider range of residents and visitors. It will maintain its role as the main shopping destination in the region, whilst providing a range of new reasons for different people to visit. It will be a place which is vibrant (both in daytime and in the evening), attractive, culturally diverse and easy to access and navigate. Wellbeing, culture and heritage will be prioritised and celebrated.
- **Approach 1A:** Make the city centre easier to access for everyone, with improved walking and cycling routes, better signage, investment in public transport and consolidated car parking provision.
- **Approach 1B:** Enhance key arrival routes and public spaces, including from Bristol Temple Meads, Bristol Bus and Coach Station, the Old City and Castle Park, to ensure they are physically accessible, welcoming and distinctive.
- **Approach 1C:** Create a new mobility hub at The Galleries as a focal point for blue badge parking, taxis, pick-ups, drop offs and e-scooter and cycle parking.
- **Approach 1D:** Provide visitor facilities like toilets, and signage and information based on a coherent place brand identity.
- **Approach 1E:** Locate more community facilities, community spaces (indoors and outdoors) and convenience retail in the city centre to meet the day-to-day needs of local people.
- **Approach 1F:** Broaden the mix of land uses to include more homes, employment and leisure to provide people with more reasons to visit.
- **Approach 1G:** Provide a more diverse retail offer, including affordable shopping options and more independent and local businesses.
- **Approach 1H:** Integrate Broadmead better with the wider city centre and wider cultural offer to boost Bristol as destination for visitors from the city, region and further afield.
- **Approach 1I:** Create more cultural spaces, destinations, and events, including public art, improved lighting and activities that build on the city's heritage and identity and help to create a vibrant environment during the daytime and evening.

4.3.2 Respondents' views on the Strategy 1 objective and approaches

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the objective and each of the approaches. Figure 15 shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the objective and each approach, and the number of people who gave views on each.

In Figure 15, the objective is shown at the top. The approaches nearest the top received the highest support (the highest percentage who agree and strongly agree); those at the bottom exhibit the lowest percentage who agree and strongly agree.

Figure 15: Views on objective and approaches for Strategy 1: Destination and Identity



Note: percentages in the chart are shown to the nearest whole percent. The five percentages for each objective / approach may therefore appear not to add up to exactly 100%.

Figure 15 shows that there is strong support for the objective and all nine approaches.

82% agree or strongly agree with the objective, compared to 10% who disagree or strongly disagree. 8% neither agree nor disagree.

All the approaches have more than 61% who agree or strongly agree.

The approach with highest support is Approach 1B: Enhance key arrival routes and public spaces, which has 87% who agree or strongly agree and 8% disagree or strongly disagree.

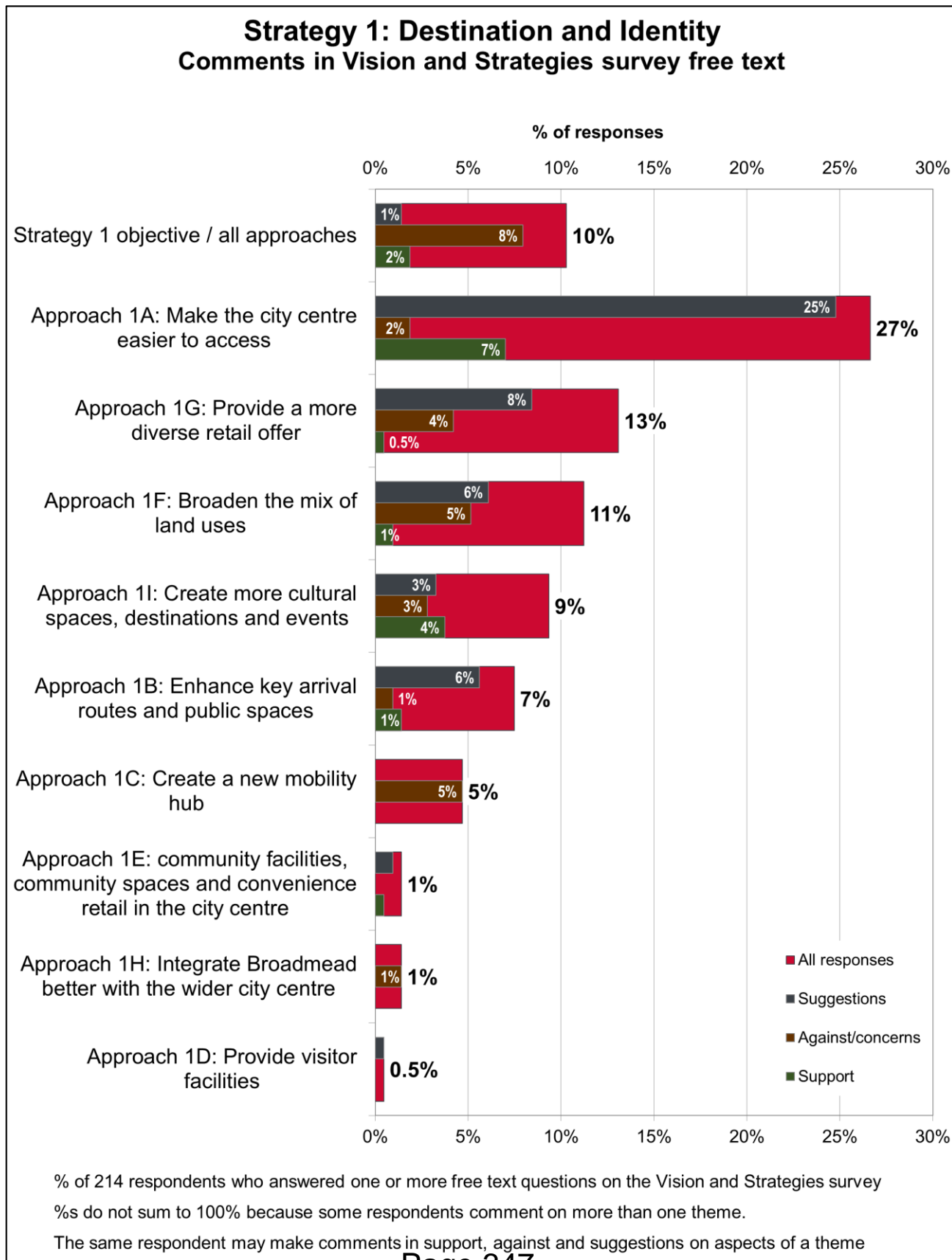
The approach with lowest support is Approach 1C: Create a new mobility hub at The Galleries, for which 61% of respondents agree or strongly agree and 16% disagree or strongly disagree.

The top five approaches (approaches 1B, 1D, 1A, 1G and 1I) were approved of by at least 80% of respondents, with three more approaches (1E, 1H and 1F) approved of by more than 70% of respondents.

4.3.3 Strategy 1 free text

Respondents provided free text comments about all nine approaches for the Destination and Identity strategy, and some additional feedback that applies to the objective and all approaches for Strategy 1 (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Free text comments on Strategy 1: Destination and Identity



Approach 1A

Support: 7% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 1A. These included:

- Better accessibility for cyclists and pedestrians.
- In favour of fewer cars in the city centre.
- Support for improved public transport and reduction of car dependency.
- Suggestions for a comprehensive network of segregated cycling and walking routes.
- Stress on inclusivity for people with diverse needs.

Against / concerns: 2% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 1A. These included:

- Not in favour of additional bus or cycle lanes due to negative impacts on traffic.
- Criticism of the Clean Air Zone.
- Would prefer fewer homes and less emphasis on public transport.
- Safety concerns due to cyclists and e-scooters on pedestrian-only pavements.
- Call to reduce or eliminate cycle lanes if not heavily used.

Suggestions: 25% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 1A. These included:

- More action needed on public transport issues to ensure reliable, regular buses.
- Concerns about the impact of the Clean Air Zone scheme on residents' freedom of travel.
- Suggestions for improving zero-emission buses, adding facilities for e-scooters, and creating a network of cycling and walking routes.
- More car parking needed.
- Fewer cars in the city centre.

Approach 1B

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 1B. These included:

- Support for a more attractive and well-off central city.
- Disapproval of the current state of Bristol's central areas.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 1B. These included:

- Concern about disabled access to bus and coach services in Bond Street.
- Concern about the busy nature of Bristol's central areas.

Suggestions: 6% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 1B. These included:

- Make the centre more attractive.
- Tackle anti-social behaviour and homelessness.
- Improve cleanliness.
- Improve safety with the presence of police day and night.
- Make the city more accessible.
- Calls for improved connections from Temple Meads to the bus station, emphasising the need for better signposting and high-quality pedestrian/cycle spaces.

Approach 1C

Against / concerns: 5% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 1C. These included:

- Request for more detail on purpose and location of the mobility hub at The Galleries.
- Concerns about limiting accessibility to blue badge/disabled persons.
- Suggestions to use all Park and Ride stations, Cribbs, and main bus stations for mobility hubs.
- Better access for disabled people, including blue-badge parking across the whole city.
- Disagreement with parking facilities at The Galleries, proposing expansion in Cabot Circus Car Park instead.
- Do not exclude driving and parking options.
- Concerns about Temple Meads station lacking shelter for buses, limited disabled badge holder parking, poor pavement conditions.
- Include free parking for Blue Badge holders.

Approach 1D

Suggestions: 0.5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 1D. These included:

- Accessible information needed throughout the area.

Approach 1E

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 1E. These included:

- More affordable meeting spaces needed.

Approach 1F

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 1F. These included:

- Support for high-rise structures if needed.
- Support for proposals, specifically appreciating the focus on community.
- Include space for food growing and education.

Against / concerns: 5% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 1F. These included:

- Opposed to high-rise buildings.
- Scepticism about terms like 'inclusive' and 'sustainable.'
- Opposed to fewer homes in the city centre.
- Not in favour of developer plans for various sites.
- Concern about excessive housing.
- Criticism of the lack of visual design in the consultation process.

Suggestions: 6% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 1F. These included:

- More affordable and social housing in the city centre.
- A preference for family housing over tower blocks for students.
- Careful selection of development partners needed.
- Support for shift from retail to a more diversified city centre.

Approach 1G

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 1G. These included:

- Support for improving the retail experience.

Against / concerns: 4% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 1G. These included:

- Calls for addressing environmental issues, diversifying the city centre, and prioritising cultural elements.

Suggestions: 8% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 1G. These included:

- Support for more diverse retail experience and affordable food shops.
- Support for more independent shops and affordable retail unit rents.
- The need for a mix of big and small shops.

Approach 1H

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 1H. These included:

- Enhancement should not be at the detriment of other areas.
- Calls for seamless connection between the city centre and nearby areas.

Approach 1I

Support: 4% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 1I. These included:

- The importance of cultural spaces and improving daytime and evening activities.
- Calls for reflecting Bristol's industrial heritage.

Against / concerns: 3% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 1I. These included:

- Preference for limited night-time economy, diverse options, and avoiding light pollution.
- Concern about disturbance to nature.

Suggestions: 3% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 1I. These included:

- Improve cultural offerings.
- Address homelessness issues.
- Limit amplified music.
- More social and cultural spaces needed in the evening.

General comments supportive of Strategy 1 and all approaches 1A – 1I

- Positive feedback on individual approaches.
- Agreement with the objective of making the city centre more inviting and varied.

General comments against / concerns about Strategy 1 and all approaches 1A – 1I

- Desire for a more ambitious and unique project.
- Questions about timelines and potential conflicts between approaches.
- Concerns about neglecting areas outside the city centre in favour of frequent updates.
- Concerns that the strategy mainly benefits the relatively wealthy.
- Concerns about BCC's ability to afford the proposed changes.
- Scepticism about BCC's track record in improving public realms.
- Critique of subjective statements lacking substance.

General comments with suggestions for Strategy 1 and all approaches 1A – 1I

- Allow developers to invest in Bristol.
- Call for clarity on timelines.

General feedback on consultation:

- Involvement of local stakeholder organisations is needed.
- Advocacy for citizen assemblies for local residents to vote on changes.

4.4 Strategy 2: Community and Culture

4.4.1 Summary of Strategy 2 objective and approaches

The Community and Culture strategy has the following objective and 12 approaches:

- **Objective:** The city centre will play a more significant role in the community and cultural life of the city, providing more spaces, services and facilities to support community and cultural activity. Processes to finance, procure, and operate these facilities will be identified. New development and investment in public infrastructure will help to reduce inequality between east and west Bristol, helping to make the centre a place for all of Bristol's diverse communities.
- **Approach 2A:** Create a range of new spaces for cultural creation and participation within the city centre.
- **Approach 2B:** Optimise community and cultural capital and encourage creativity through investment as part of redevelopment in training, skills and local entrepreneurship for people from diverse backgrounds.
- **Approach 2C:** Integrate public art throughout the city centre, within the public realm, infrastructure and new development.
- **Approach 2D:** Create new spaces for community and cultural facilities (and funding streams to support them) through new development and by working with private sector partners.
- **Approach 2E:** Form a Community Land Vehicle for securing new sustainable city centre spaces for community and cultural uses and protecting these in perpetuity.
- **Approach 2F:** Rethink how ground floor spaces controlled by Bristol City Council and partners, or vacant spaces can be better used for community and cultural uses.
- **Approach 2G:** Create a programme of events, pop-ups, and temporary installations which re-use vacant buildings and underutilised spaces.
- **Approach 2H:** Create a new cultural and community destination at the north of Merchant Street
- **Approach 2I:** Provide a new community centre to serve the city centre.
- **Approach 2J:** Enhance The Podium, Quakers Friars and Newgate/St Peter's and Castle Park as spaces for cultural activity and events

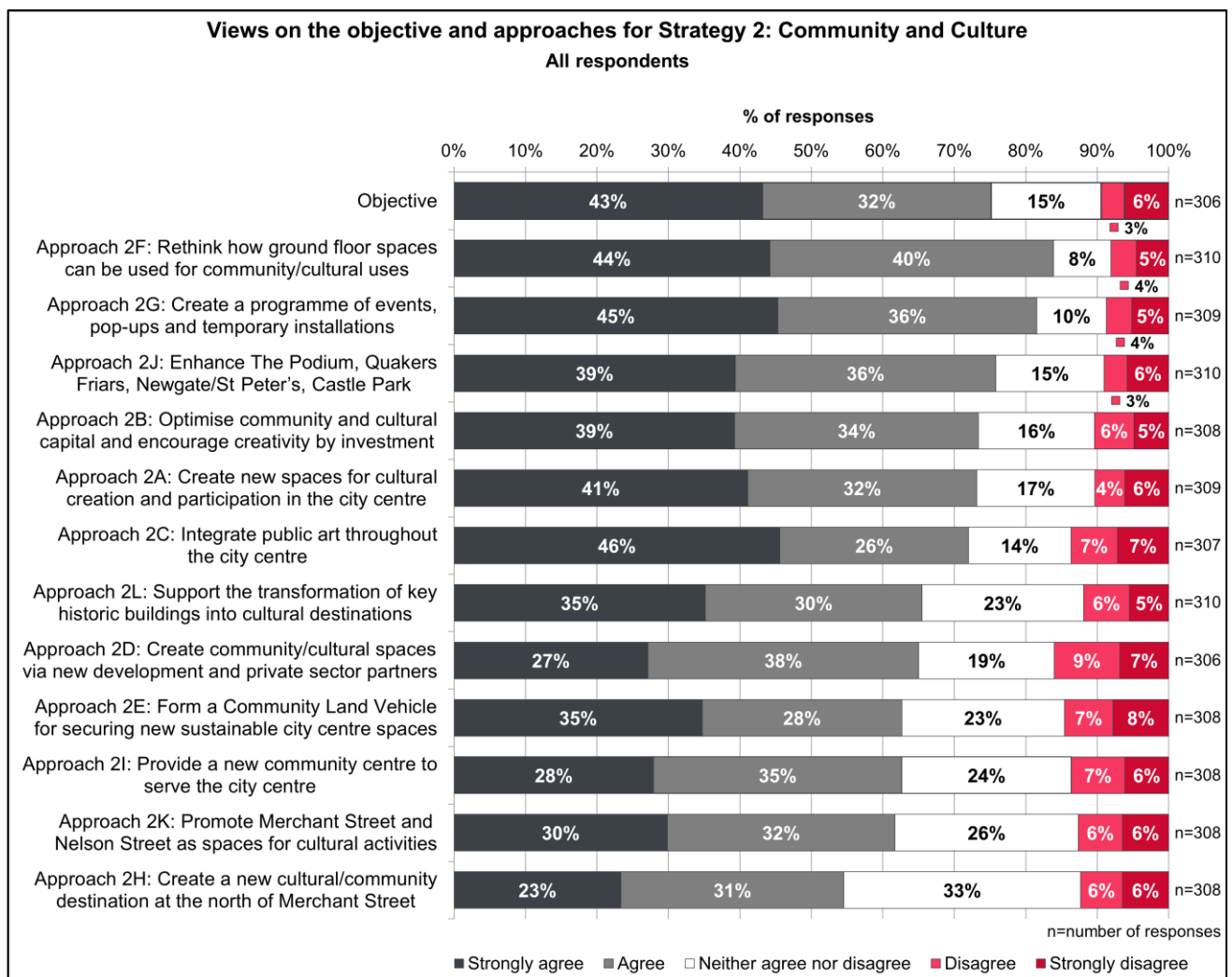
- **Approach 2K:** Promote Merchant Street and Nelson Street as spaces for events and cultural activities.
- **Approach 2L:** Support the transformation of key historic buildings, including The Friary and Merchant Taylors’ Almshouse into cultural destinations

4.4.2 Respondents' views on the Strategy 2 objective and approaches

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the objective and each of the approaches. Figure 17 shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and strongly disagree with the objective and each approach, and the number of people who gave views on each.

In Figure 17, the objective is shown at the top. The approaches nearest the top received the highest support (the highest percentage who agree and strongly agree); those at the bottom have the lowest percentage who agree and strongly agree.

Figure 17: Views on objective and approaches for Strategy 2: Community and Culture



Note: percentages in the chart are shown to the nearest whole per cent. The five percentages for each objective / approach may therefore appear not to add up to exactly 100%.

Figure 17 shows that there is support for the objective and all 12 approaches.

75% agree or strongly agree with the objective, compared to 9% who disagree or strongly disagree. 15% neither agree nor disagree.

All the approaches have more than 54% of respondents who agree or strongly agree. The level of support varies more widely than that of the Strategy 1 approaches.

The approach with highest support is Approach 2F: Rethink how ground floor spaces controlled by Bristol City Council and partners, or vacant spaces can be better used for community and cultural uses, which has 84% who agree or strongly agree and 8% who disagree or strongly disagree.

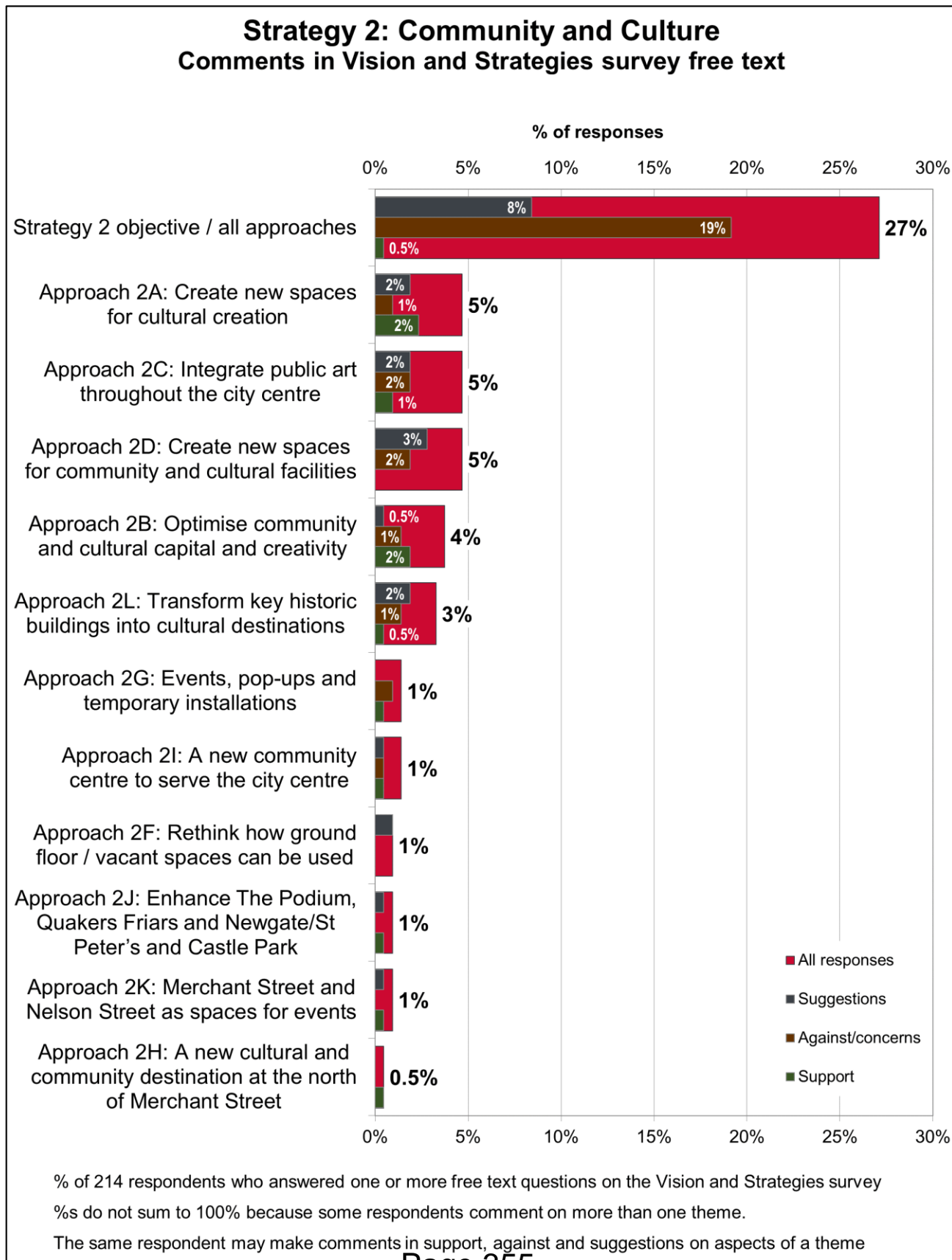
The approach with lowest support is Approach 2H: Create a new cultural and community destination at the north of Merchant Street, for which 55% of respondents agree or strongly agree and 12% disagree or strongly disagree.

The top two approaches (approaches 2F and 2G) were approved of by at least 80% of the respondents, with a further four approaches (approaches 2J, 2B, 2A and 2C) approved of by more than 70% of respondents.

4.4.3 Strategy 2 free text

Respondents provided free text comments about 11 of the 12 approaches for the Community and Culture strategy, and some additional feedback that applies to the objective and all approaches for Strategy 2 (Figure 18). There were no comments on Approach 2E.

Figure 18: Free text comments on Strategy 2: Community and Culture



Approach 2A

Support: 2% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 2A. These included:

- Recognition of art and culture as integral to Bristol.
- Acknowledgment of the potential economic and quality of life improvement.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 2A. These included:

- Concerns about the feasibility of the vision.
- Concern about central Bristol becoming exclusive.

Suggestions: 2% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 2A. These included:

- Increase spaces for craft workshops.
- Ensure spaces have a legacy and offer apprenticeships.

Approach 2B

Support: 2% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 2B. These included:

- Improve and support existing art spaces.
- Aim to reduce inequality between city areas.
- Emphasis on the importance of reflecting Bristol's diversity.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 2B. These included:

- Reservations about pushing the diversity agenda too hard.

Suggestions: 0.5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 2B. These included:

- Request for more detail.

Approach 2C

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 2C. These included:

- Support for public art in Broadmead.
- Support for placing colour and art at the forefront, involving Bristol artists.

Against / concerns: 2% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 2C. These included:

- Opposition to tagging and graffiti.
- Support for genuine inclusivity in public art.

Suggestions: 2% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 2C. These included:

- To integrate street art or murals celebrating Bristol's history.
- Ensure proposals attract people across socio-economic status and nationalities.
- Promote community kitchens and events for inclusivity.

Approach 2D

Against / concerns: 2% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 2D. These included:

- Scepticism about private sector involvement in cultural facilities.
- Lack of understanding of certain phrases in the strategy.

Suggestions: 3% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 2D. These included:

- Recognition of slavery in Bristol's history is needed.
- Emphasis on grand cultural buildings.
- Caution in choosing ethical and carbon-neutral private partners.
- Prioritise the creation of community spaces in existing buildings.
- Support for consulting on funding sources.

Approach 2F

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 2F. These included:

- Need for more services and safe spaces for the homeless in Bristol.
- Public buildings, including schools, should offer affordable spaces for community use.

Approach 2G

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 2G. These included:

- Welcomes the focus on reusing vacant spaces in Bristol city centre for community benefit.

Against / concerns: 0.5% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 2G. These included:

- Concern about the impact of events and noise on residents.

Approach 2H

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 2H. These included:

- Favouring the establishment of a community centre in the city centre.

Approach 2I

Support: 0.3% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 2I. These included:

- Agreement with the idea of a city centre cultural strategy and Broadmead public art plan.

Against / concerns: 0.3% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 2I. These included:

- Concerns about centralisation impacting support for other cultural centres like the central library.

Suggestions: 0.3% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 2I. These included:

- Using existing spaces, like the central library, for community purposes.

Approach 2J

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 2J. These included:

- In favour of plans for a Covent Garden-style zone with a regular market.

Suggestions: 0.5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 2J. These included:

- Proposed closing Union Street and Newgate to motorised vehicles.
- Plant trees and provide more seating.

Approach 2K

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 2K. These included:

- In favour of proposals for Quay Street and Nelson Street to connect the centre and Broadmead.

Suggestions: 0.5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 2K. These included:

- Concerned about the delay in Nelson Street's cycle infrastructure.

Approach 2L

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 2L. These included:

- Support for the integration of historic buildings.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 2L. These included:

- Emphasis on the importance of maintaining the historic integrity of buildings.

Suggestions: 2% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 2L. These included:

- Protect Bristol's heritage, including John Wesley's New Room and The Arcade.
- Highlight the significance of industrial and social heritage, such as the Fry's chocolate factory.

General comments supportive of Strategy 2 and all approaches 2A – 2L

- Welcomes a more cultural and community usage within Broadmead.
- Prefers secular use of areas rather than assigning them to a specific religious group.

General comments against / concerns about Strategy 2 and all approaches 2A – 2L

- Critiques the focus on community events and suggests allocating funds to essential services.
- Questions the need for public spending on arts and cultural projects.
- Expresses concerns about potential overspending and lack of value for taxpayers.
- Calls for bold and ambitious targets.
- Criticises the lack of cultural vision and questions the definition of cultural activity.
- Suggests focusing on a few well-executed initiatives rather than attempting too much.

General comments with suggestions for Strategy 2 and all approaches 2A – 2L

- Emphasise celebrating the different waves of immigrants.

General feedback on consultation:

- Difficulties understanding survey questions, perceived bias toward Clifton residents, and concerns about the emphasis on office blocks.

4.5 Strategy 3: Movement and Connections

4.5.1 Summary of Strategy 3 objective and approaches

The Movement and Connections strategy has the following objective and 12 approaches:

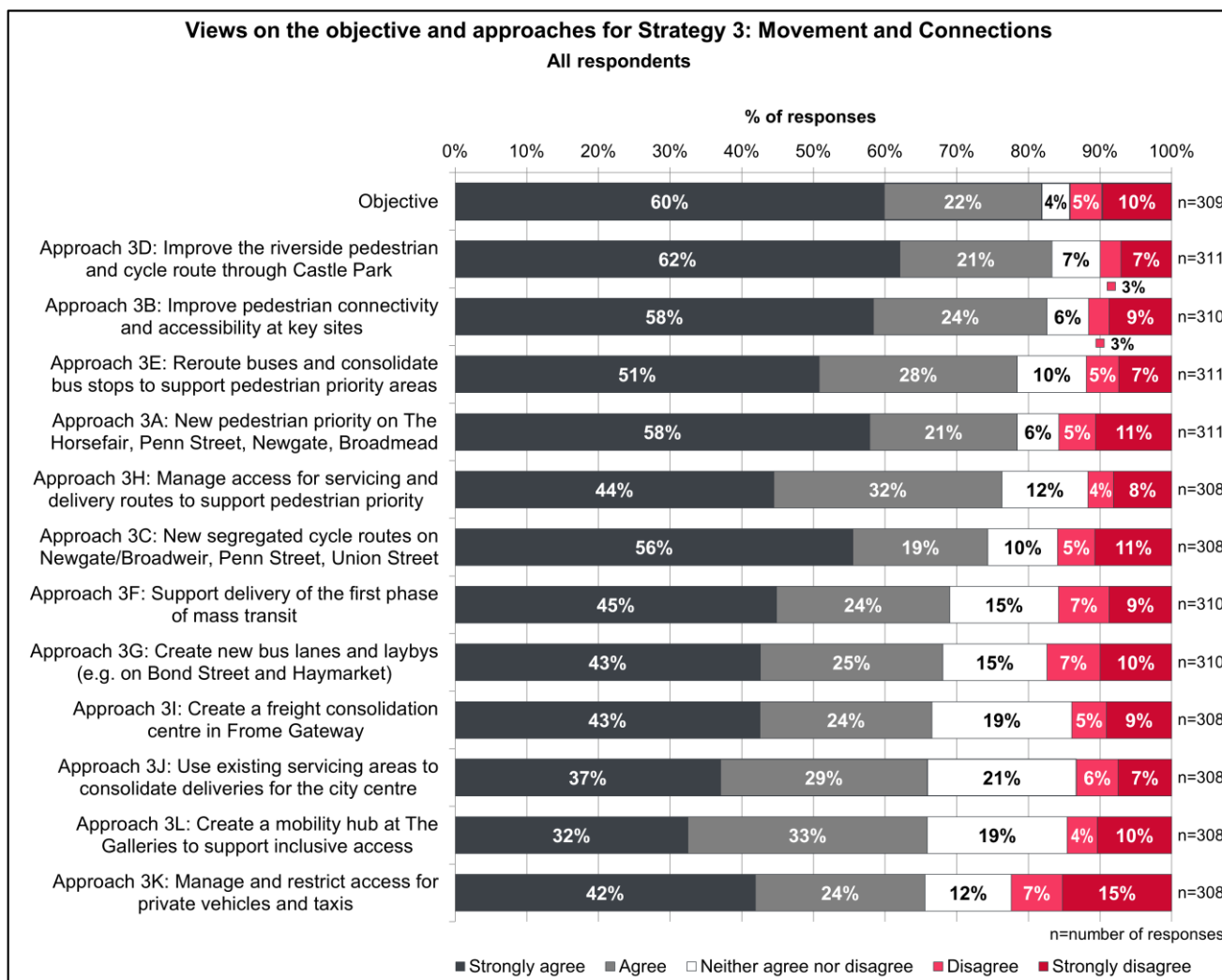
- **Objective:** The city centre will be reconfigured to improve accessibility, support sustainable patterns of travel, and reduce the impact of vehicles on the public realm. This will include creating more pedestrian priority spaces and streets, improving cycle infrastructure, reducing the severance created by busy roads, mitigating the impact of delivery and servicing vehicles, creating a mobility hub and supporting the delivery of new public transport infrastructure.
- **Approach 3A:** Transform The Horsefair, Penn Street, Newgate and the section of Broadmead between Union Street and Silver Street to pedestrian priority streets.
- **Approach 3B:** Improve pedestrian connectivity and accessibility around St James Barton, Bristol Bus and Coach Station, Bond Street and Castle Park to include significantly improved high quality new crossings.
- **Approach 3C:** Create new segregated cycle routes on Newgate/Broadweir, Penn Street and Union Street to improve access to and through the centre, particularly to the east.
- **Approach 3D:** Improve the riverside pedestrian and cycle route through Castle Park to help minimise conflict.
- **Approach 3E:** Reroute bus routes to support provision of new pedestrian priority areas and consolidate bus stop groups to accessible locations within easy walking distance.
- **Approach 3F:** Support delivery of the first phase of mass transit including a bus priority corridor on Union Street.
- **Approach 3G:** Support the creation of new bus lanes and laybys, for example on Bond Street and Haymarket.
- **Approach 3H:** Manage access for servicing and delivery vehicles routes to support provision of new pedestrian priority areas.
- **Approach 3I:** Create a freight consolidation centre in Frome Gateway, providing 'last mile' logistics via smaller electric vehicles or cargo bikes to reduce large vehicles in the centre.
- **Approach 3J:** Use existing servicing areas at Cabot Circus and The Galleries to consolidate deliveries for the wider city centre.
- **Approach 3K:** Manage and restrict access for private vehicles and taxis to support provision of new pedestrian priority areas and bus priority routes, whilst ensuring appropriate access to all areas of the city centre.
- **Approach 3L:** Create a mobility hub at The Galleries to support inclusive access via taxi and for blue-badge holders.

4.5.2 Respondents' views on the Strategy 3 objective and approaches

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the objective and each of the approaches. Figure 19 shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and strongly disagree with the objective and each approach, and the number of people who gave views on each.

In Figure 19, the objective is shown at the top. The approaches nearest the top received the highest support (the highest percentage who agree and strongly agree); those at the bottom have the lowest percentage who agree and strongly agree.

Figure 19: Views on objective and approaches for Strategy 3: Movement and Connections



Note: percentages in the chart are shown to the nearest whole per cent. The five percentages for each objective / approach may therefore appear not to add up to exactly 100%.

Figure 19 shows that there is strong support for the objective and all 12 approaches.

82% agree or strongly agree with the objective, compared to 14% who disagree or strongly disagree. 4% neither agree nor disagree.

All the approaches have more than 66% who agree or strongly agree.

City Centre Development and Delivery Plan consultation report

The approach with highest support is Approach 3D: Improve the riverside pedestrian and cycle route through Castle Park to help minimise conflict, which has 83% who agree or strongly agree and 10% who disagree or strongly disagree.

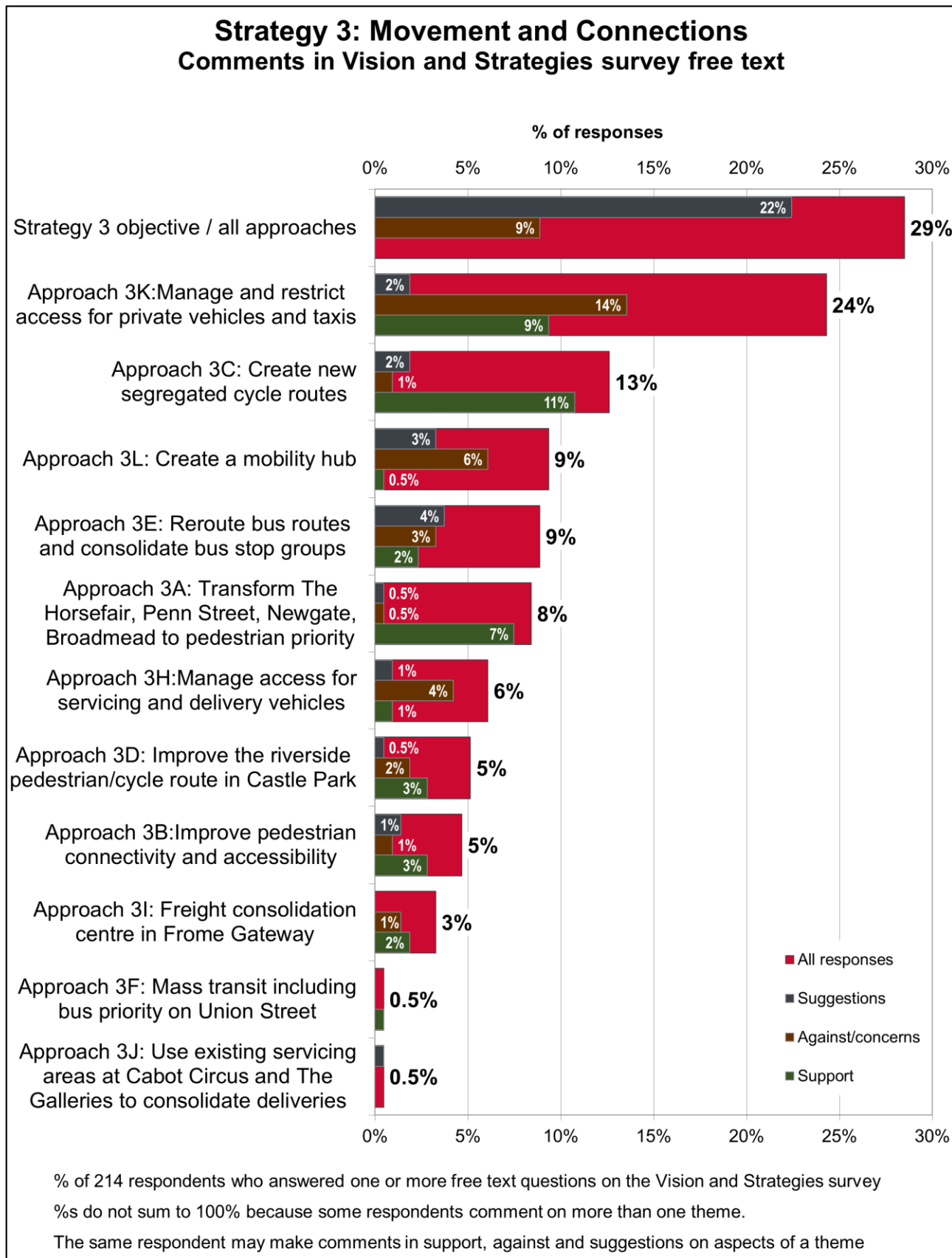
The approach with lowest support is Approach 3K: Manage and restrict access for private vehicles and taxis to support provision of new pedestrian priority areas and bus priority routes, whilst ensuring appropriate access to all areas of the city centre, for which 66% of respondents agree or strongly agree and 22% disagree or strongly disagree.

The top two approaches (approaches 3D and 3B) were approved of by at least 80% of the respondents, with a further four approaches (approaches 3E, 3A, 3H and 3C) approved of by more than 70% of respondents.

4.5.3 Strategy 3 free text

Respondents provided free text comments about 11 of the 12 approaches for the Movement and Connections strategy, and some additional feedback that applies to the objective and all approaches for Strategy 3 (Figure 20). There were no comments on Approach 3G.

Figure 20: Free text comments on Strategy 3: Movement and Connections



Approach 3A

Support: 7% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 3A. These included:

- Support for more pedestrianised areas, cycle routes, and prioritisation of pedestrians over vehicles.
- Specific support for pedestrianisation of Horsefair and Penn Street.

Against / concerns: 0.5% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 3A. These included:

- Request for clear pedestrianisation, excluding bikes and scooters for safety.
- Citing examples from London, urging similar restrictions to alleviate conflict between pedestrians and cyclists/scooters in Bristol.

Suggestions: 0.5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 3A. These included:

- Consider integrated bus and tram routes in pedestrian areas.

Approach 3B

Support: 3% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 3B. These included:

- Endorsement for pedestrianisation, cycling infrastructure, and improved crossing points.
- Support for long-term plans at the Bearpit.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 3B. These included:

- Concern about the impact on hospital access.

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 3B. These included:

- Consider filling in the Bearpit, creating a crossroads, and prioritising clear and safe routes between public spaces.

Approach 3C

Support: 11% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 3C. These included:

- Support for better public transport and clearly segregated cycle paths, addressing safety concerns.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 3C. These included:

- Against emphasis on active travel, highlighting concerns about the danger from cyclists and e-scooters.

Suggestions: 2% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 3C. These included:

- Design effective interchanges and crossing points for cyclists and e-scooters.

Approach 3D

Support: 3% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 3D. These included:

- Support for more pedestrianised areas, cycle routes, and a focus on active travel.
- Conduct a risk assessment of cycling through Castle Park.
- Improve security, lighting, and enforcement in Castle Park for enhanced safety.

Against / concerns: 2% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 3D. These included:

- Existing cycle routes are sufficient.
- Concerns about cycling in Castle Park.
- Concern about conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists, as well as danger of e-scooters.

Suggestions: 0.5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 3D. These included:

- Better access needed.
- More bike hire schemes.
- Separate cycle lanes.
- Improved connections from the outskirts.
- Limit deliveries to certain times.

Approach 3E

Support: 2% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 3E. These included:

- Pedestrianisation, cycling, and public transport hubs as primary focus.
- In favour of limiting vehicles while providing affordable alternatives.
- In favour of removal of buses from Nelson Street.
- Improve access to the hospital.
- Commitment needed on building pedestrian/cycling/mass transit infrastructure.

Against / concerns: 3% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 3E. These included:

- Difficulties in navigating Bristol with existing bus lanes and poor connections.
- Focus on other areas of Bristol for bus improvements.
- Against Union Street as a main bus route and concern about the transformation of New Gate.
- Concerns about the impact on disabled passengers and older people due to changes in the bus network access.

Suggestions: 4% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 3E. These included:

- More park and ride hubs around the centre.
- Support needed for the partially sighted and those with limited mobility.
- Consider moving the bus station to Temple Meads.
- Public transport and taxis/Uber priority, especially for those with shopping.
- Consider restricting general traffic in Nelson Street and making buses free for under 16s.
- Advocate for buses that serve people with mobility needs without requiring extensive walking.
- Address late-night public transport for accessibility to and from the city centre.

Approach 3F

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 3F. These included:

- Reiterate the importance of committing to building pedestrian/cycling/mass transit infrastructure.

Other comments on bus and mass transit approaches (Approach 3E, 3F and 3G)

Suggestions: Suggestions covering all bus and mass transit approaches:

- Increased bus services needed to address high demand.
- Better traffic management and public transport improvements before new routes.
- Need for better public transport and segregated cycle paths.
- Support for making buses more affordable, reliable, and increasing routes.
- Consider addressing the unreliability of buses and improving the contracting system.
- More buses, a tram service, and better transport links from areas like Hartcliffe.
- Better access for private vehicles to the bus and train stations.
- Consider dedicated bus lanes throughout the city centre development.
- Call for a Bristol underground and reintroduction of trams for improved movement and reduced traffic.

Approach 3H

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 3H. These included:

- Business should adopt small EV style vehicles for goods delivery.
- Ban all private vehicles from Broadmead.

Against / concerns: 4% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 3H. These included:

- Concern about increased costs for businesses and delivery restrictions affecting logistics negatively.
- Concern about proposed restrictions, fearing negative impacts on small independent businesses and entertainment.

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 3H. These included:

- Ensure businesses in St Nicks market and Old City can still be serviced.
- Focus on pedestrianisation, cycling, and public transport hubs while allowing goods vehicle access for businesses.

Approach 3I

Support: 2% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 3I. These included:

- Support for a freight consolidation centre at Frome Gateway to reduce large lorries in the city centre.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 3I. These included:

- Concerns about items going missing or damaged in a central hub and suggestions for its relocation to the outskirts.
- Proposals to use existing servicing areas for deliveries in the wider city centre.

Approach 3J

0.5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 3J. These included:

- Improve the appearance, security, and air quality of The Galleries service area.

Approach 3K

Support: 9% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 3K. These included:

- In favour of allowing only public transport access with minimal private vehicle access.
- Agreement with the need to reduce motorised traffic to enhance air quality and reduce noise pollution.

Against / concerns: 14% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 3K. These included:

- Opposed to limiting private vehicle access, citing negative impacts on accessibility for different groups.
- Concerns about the economic impact of further restrictions on private vehicles.
- Concerns about potential environmental impact.
- Questions about the inclusivity of the proposed changes.
- Concerns about accessibility for individuals with mobility challenges.
- Concerns about increased noise from developments.

Suggestions: 2% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 3K. These included:

- In favour of a reduction of private vehicles in the city centre and improved access for motorists.

Approach 3L

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 3L. These included:

- Support for a new mobility hub in The Galleries.

Against / concerns: 6% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 3L. These included:

- Concerns about the mobility hub becoming a busy taxi rank and potentially inaccessible for disabled individuals.

Suggestions: 3% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 3L. These included:

- Incorporate blue badge bays around Old City and improve facilities for disabled visitors.
- Increase blue badge parking in Cabot Circus Car Park.

General comments against / concerns about Strategy 3 and all approaches 3A – 3L

- Concerns about ‘wasting’ money and increasing debt.
- Criticism of previous projects, citing the Bristol Energy fiasco and its consequences.
- Apprehension about the impact on small independent businesses and the city's overall character.
- Criticism of the introduction of the Clean Air Zone and its impact on access to Broadmead.
- Criticism of the potential negative impact on air quality and noise pollution in areas outside the city centre.
- Concerns about the reallocation of vehicle spaces and its implications.

General comments with suggestions for Strategy 3 and all approaches 3A – 3L

- Emphasise celebrating the different waves of immigrants.

General feedback on consultation:

- Criticism of the extensive consultation period, suggesting only a specific demographic will respond.

4.6 Strategy 4: Public Realm and Open Space

4.6.1 Summary of Strategy 4 objective and approaches

The Public Realm and Open Space strategy has the following objective and 10 approaches:

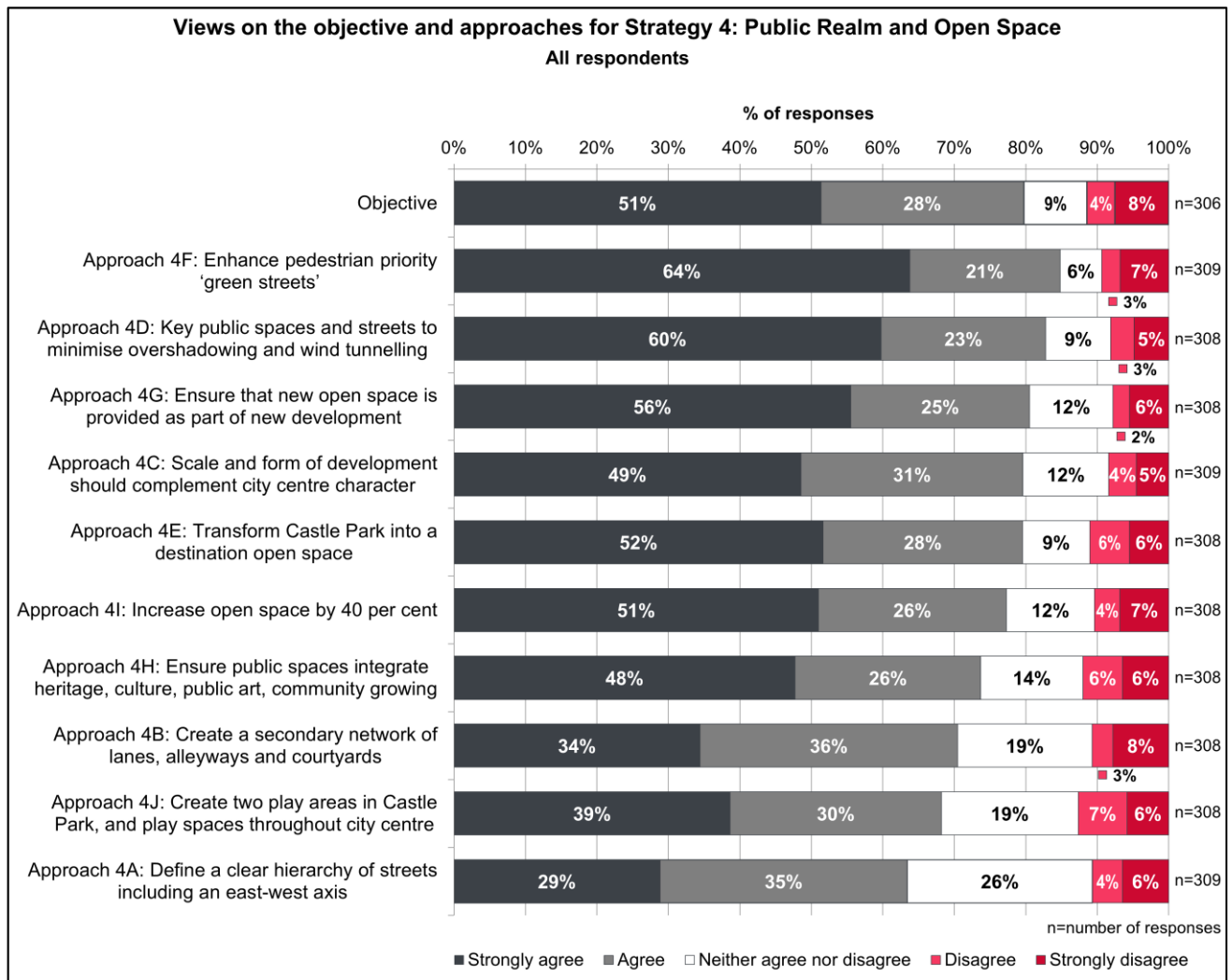
- **Objective:** Public realm within the city centre will be transformed to create a network of safe, high quality, linked, accessible public spaces, play spaces, green streets and parks. This will help to support healthy communities and create a climate resilient city centre, with spaces which prioritise people over vehicles, and which are safe and welcoming for all. Spaces will be designed for inclusivity, taking into account the needs of diverse groups and their protected characteristics. Public realm will celebrate heritage and will be closely integrated with new development to create active and vibrant spaces.
- **Approach 4A:** Define a clear hierarchy of streets, including an east-west axis through Broadmead/Nelson Street and north-south routes on Merchant Street and Penn Street.
- **Approach 4B:** Create a secondary network of lanes, alleyways and courtyards which complement the main routes.
- **Approach 4C:** The scale and form of new development should complement the character and street level experience of the city centre.
- **Approach 4D:** Key public spaces and streets to be sunny and comfortable by ensuring new development minimises overshadowing and wind tunnelling.
- **Approach 4E:** Transform Castle Park into a destination open space which provides activities for visitors and local residents with opportunities for play, recreation and relaxation.
- **Approach 4F:** Enhance pedestrian priority 'green streets', with increased vegetation, tree coverage and sustainable drainage.
- **Approach 4G:** Ensure that new open space is provided as an integral part of new development to meet the needs of new residents.
- **Approach 4H:** Ensure public spaces celebrate heritage and culture, integrate public art and allow for community growing.
- **Approach 4I:** Increase open space by 40 per cent by creating enhanced and new open spaces and transforming under-utilised space.
- **Approach 4J:** Create two new play areas in Castle Park, as well as incidental play spaces throughout the city centre.

4.6.2 Respondents' views on the Strategy 4 objective and approaches

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the objective and each of the approaches. Figure 21 shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and strongly disagree with the objective and each approach, and the number of people who gave views on each.

In Figure 21, the objective is shown at the top. The approaches nearest the top received the highest support (the highest percentage who agree and strongly agree); those at the bottom have the lowest percentage who agree and strongly agree.

Figure 21: Views on objective and approaches for Strategy 4: Public Realm and Open Space



Note: percentages in the chart are shown to the nearest whole per cent. The five percentages for each objective / approach may therefore appear not to add up to exactly 100%.

Figure 21 shows that there is strong support for the objective and all 10 approaches.

80% agree or strongly agree with the objective, compared to 11% who disagree or strongly disagree. 9% neither agree nor disagree.

All the approaches have more than 63% who agree or strongly agree.

The approach with highest support is Approach 4F: Enhance pedestrian priority 'green streets', with increased vegetation, tree coverage and sustainable drainage, which has 85% who agree or strongly agree and 9% who disagree or strongly disagree.

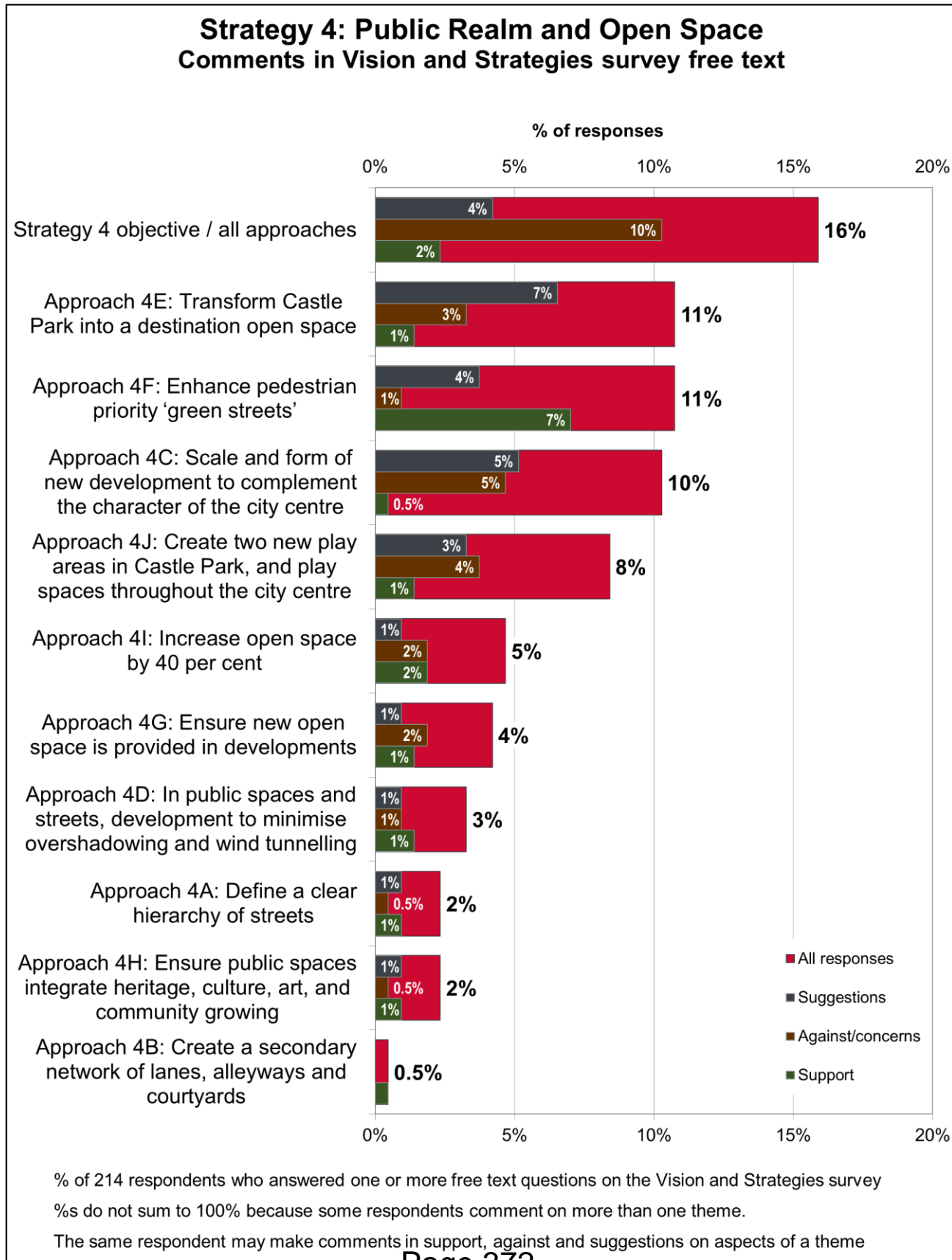
The approach with lowest support is Approach 4A: Define a clear hierarchy of streets including an east-west axis through Broadmead/Nelson Street and north-south routes on Merchant Street and Penn Street, for which 63% of respondents agree or strongly agree and 11% disagree or strongly disagree.

The top five approaches (approaches 4F, 4D, 4G, 4C and 4E) were approved of by at least 80% of the respondents, with a further three approaches (approaches 4I, 4H, 4B) approved of by more than 70% of respondents.

4.6.3 Strategy 4 free text

Respondents provided free text comments about all 10 of the approaches for the Public Realm and Open Spaces strategy, and some additional feedback that applies to the objective and all approaches for Strategy 4 (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Free text responses on Strategy 4: Public Realm and Open Space



Approach 4A

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 4A. These included:

- In favour of proposals to enhance public spaces through street widening and greening.

Against / concerns: 0.5% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 4A. These included:

- Concerned about losing access to roads as a private vehicle user.
- Concerns about increased noise from developments.

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 4A. These included:

- Include convenient and pleasant routes for people.

Approach 4B

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 4B. These included:

- Positive response to the concept of soft density, lanes, and alleyways.

Approach 4C

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 4C. These included:

- Positive reception to Approach 4C and 4D, viewing them as a welcome reversal of recent high-rise building approvals in the city centre.

Against / concerns: 5% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 4C. These included:

- Opposition to tall buildings, concerns about wind tunnels, and the suggestion to limit building heights to four floors.

Suggestions: 5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 4C. These included:

- Proposals for reasonable heights, considerations of building quality, and support for specific areas for greater height development.

Approach 4D

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 4D. These included:

- Positive shift away from recent high-rise building approvals in the city centre.
- Welcoming mid-rise buildings while expressing concerns about tall structures that overshadow public areas and create wind tunnel effects.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 4D. These included:

- Stress on the importance of considering multiple factors, particularly housing needs, in determining building heights.
- Concern from a Horizon Apartments resident about preserving the current light and openness, which was pivotal in their decision to buy the flat.

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 4D. These included:

- Raising concerns about water availability, including drinking water, in the planning.
- Disapproval of high-rise blocks for the sake of sunny streets, advocating for a limitation of building heights to around four floors near Castle Park.

Approach 4E

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 4E. These included:

- Request for more dedicated park space in Bristol due to limited options in areas like BS2 near Temple Meads.
- Support for developing parks in the city centre.
- Need for a comprehensive masterplan improving park connectivity and enhancing its appeal to encourage more usage.
- Overall endorsement of the vision for the public realm and open space strategy.

Against / concerns: 3% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 4E. These included:

- Questions necessity of activities in Castle Park, concerned about potential changes reducing its relaxation suitability.
- Opposition to any development in Castle Park, deeming it already adequate.
- Cease cycling in Castle Park.
- Concerned about Castle Park's green areas amidst potential development.

Suggestions: 7% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 4E. These included:

- Emphasis on the importance of creating spaces where people can gather without feeling unwelcome.

Approach 4F

Support: 7% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 4F. These included:

- Endorsement of Approach 4F, advocating for increased city tree canopy and greenery to combat heat and enhance aesthetics.
- Reference to Athens and Barcelona's cooling effects of plants, advocating for more street greenery.
- Recognition of Approach 4F's positive impact on infrastructure resilience through more vegetation and sustainable drainage.
- Preference for green spaces and trees, concern over excessive hard landscaping.
- Consideration for climate changes in outdoor space planning, emphasising shade and drainage.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 4F. These included:

- Scepticism about the plan benefiting only students and not addressing the needs of existing residents.
- Critique regarding the removal of space for private cars, suggesting it's biased against car owners.
- Suggestion to prioritise clearing weed growth and maintenance of current spaces before expanding or adding new areas.

Suggestions: 4% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 4F. These included:

- Proposal for increased green spaces, suggesting wider pavements as potential areas.
- Support for trees but opposition to shrub borders and plantings.
- Recognition of the potential for wildlife in these spaces.
- Endorsement of the strategy but emphasises the priority of pedestrian safety.
- Concerns about Approach 4F's implementation and maintenance due to past funding issues with parks.
- Critique of poor management of public green spaces.
- Interest in sustainable planting schemes and community growing.

Approach 4G

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 4G. These included:

- Advocacy for increased open and green spaces in urban areas.
- Emphasis on maintaining separate cycling and light transport corridors from pedestrians.
- Importance of patches of grass and trees.
- Support for introducing additional green spaces in the city.

Against / concerns: 2% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 4G. These included:

- City centre lacks green spaces.
- Queens Square and Castle Park are popular but insufficient.
- More open areas needed due to recent flat constructions and potential future development in Broadmead.
- Caution about potential tall building construction under the guise of creating new open spaces.
- Visit West-owned kiosks in Broadmead must be compensated for income loss if removed.

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 4G. These included:

- To prioritise nature over play areas.
- Need for quiet spaces.
- Use plants and natural areas to support wildlife.
- Avoid artificial elements.
- Request for community access to promised green roofs.

Approach 4H

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 4H. These included:

- Support for community growing.
- Reference to successful examples in Austin, Texas, and La Rochelle, France, where heritage trails use signage to explain the site or building's history.

Against / concerns: 0.5% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 4H. These included:

- Does not understand meaning of approach.

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 4H. These included:

- Recognition of different cultural ties to Bristol.
- Preservation of old heritage.

Approach 4I

Support: 2% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 4I. These included:

- General agreement with the principle but difficulty in commenting without more information.
- More greenery and natural wild spaces, especially in areas like Brandon Hill.
- Endorsement for enhancing and maintaining public spaces using local taxes.

Against / concerns: 2% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 4I. These included:

- Concern about homelessness issues in the Bearpit.

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 4I. These included:

- Suggested that ground floor spaces in new builds should be public, not reserved for specific groups.
- Introduction of interactive and responsive lighting.

Approach 4J

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 4J. These included:

- Support for additional play spaces, outdoor gyms, and children's play areas.
- Advocacy for making the city centre more inclusive for children and families.

Against / concerns: 4% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 4J. These included:

- Opposition to taking space from well-used areas like Castle Park for new play spaces.
- Concerns about maintenance, vandalism, and potential disruption caused by play areas.

Suggestions: 3% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 4J. These included:

- Questioning the need for two separate play spaces and suggesting a larger, more inclusive area.
- Proposals for locking play areas at night to address safety concerns.
- Comprehensive outdoor gyms for people of all ages.

General comments against / concerns about Strategy 4 and all approaches 4A – 4J

- Emphasis should be on safety, cleanliness, better lighting, more litter bins, and enhanced police presence.
- Questions about the feasibility and maintenance of proposed plans.

General comments with suggestions for Strategy 4 and all approaches 4A – 4J

- Have shelters for pedestrians to protect from rain and heat.
- Consideration of weather events and climate change impact on public realm design.

4.7 Strategy 5: Green Infrastructure and Nature

4.7.1 Summary of Strategy 5 objective and approaches

The Green Infrastructure and Nature strategy has the following objective and eight approaches:

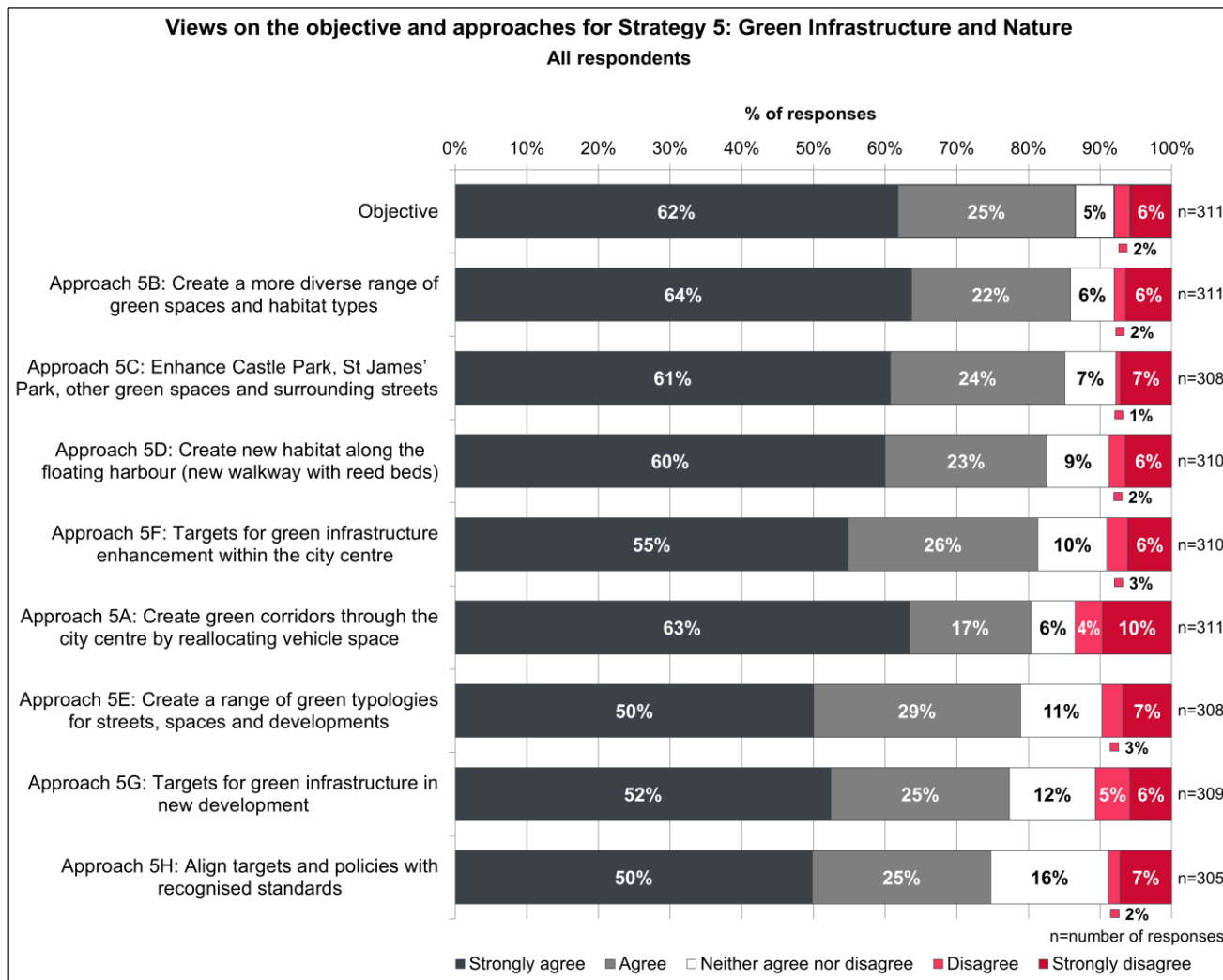
- **Objective:** The city centre will be a green and healthy place to live and will be resilient to the changing climate, with new green infrastructure integrated throughout the public realm and built environment. The city will support urban wildlife and will enjoy a network of linked green spaces and blue (water-focused) spaces which are integrated with the wider network of open spaces in the city, and also embedded within new development sites in the area.
- **Approach 5A:** Create green corridors through the city centre by reallocating vehicle space on streets for pedestrians, cyclists, species rich planting, tree cover and sustainable drainage, with particular focus on greening Broadmead, Nelson Street, Merchant Street, Newgate, The Horsefair, Penn Street and Bond Street.
- **Approach 5B:** Create a more diverse range of green spaces and habitat types to improve biodiversity, including green roofs and walls in new development.
- **Approach 5C:** Enhance Castle Park, St James' Park and other existing green spaces and extend their influence by greening the surrounding streets and the buildings.
- **Approach 5D:** Create new habitat along the edge of the floating harbour by creating a new walkway with reed beds.
- **Approach 5E:** Create a range of typologies that can be applied to different streets, spaces and developments within the city centre, including vertical greening, linear street gardens and floating habitats, tying in with the Bristol Harbour Biodiversity Spatial Vision (2022).
- **Approach 5F:** Targets for green infrastructure enhancement within the city centre include at least 150 new trees and 350 linear metres of rain garden, providing sustainable drainage solutions and bringing greening and biodiversity to the streets of Broadmead.
- **Approach 5G:** Targets for green infrastructure in new development include 50 per cent green roofs and space for community food growing.
- **Approach 5H:** Align targets and policies with recognised standards including Building with Nature and the Urban Greening Factor for England.

4.7.2 Respondents' views on the Strategy 5 objective and approaches

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the objective and each of the approaches. Figure 23 shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and strongly disagree with the objective and each approach, and the number of people who gave views on each.

In Figure 23, the objective is shown at the top. The approaches nearest the top received the highest support (the highest percentage who agree and strongly agree); those at the bottom have the lowest percentage who agree and strongly agree.

Figure 23: Views on objective and approaches for Strategy 5: Green Infrastructure and Nature



Note: percentages in the chart are shown to the nearest whole per cent. The five percentages for each objective / approach may therefore appear not to add up to exactly 100%.

Figure 23 shows that there is strong support for the objective and all eight approaches.

86% agree or strongly agree with the objective, compared to 8% who disagree or strongly disagree. 5% neither agree nor disagree.

All the approaches have more than 75% who agree or strongly agree.

The approach with highest support is Approach 5B: Create a more diverse range of green spaces and habitat types to improve biodiversity, including green roofs and walls in new development, which has 86% who agree or strongly agree and 8% who disagree or strongly disagree.

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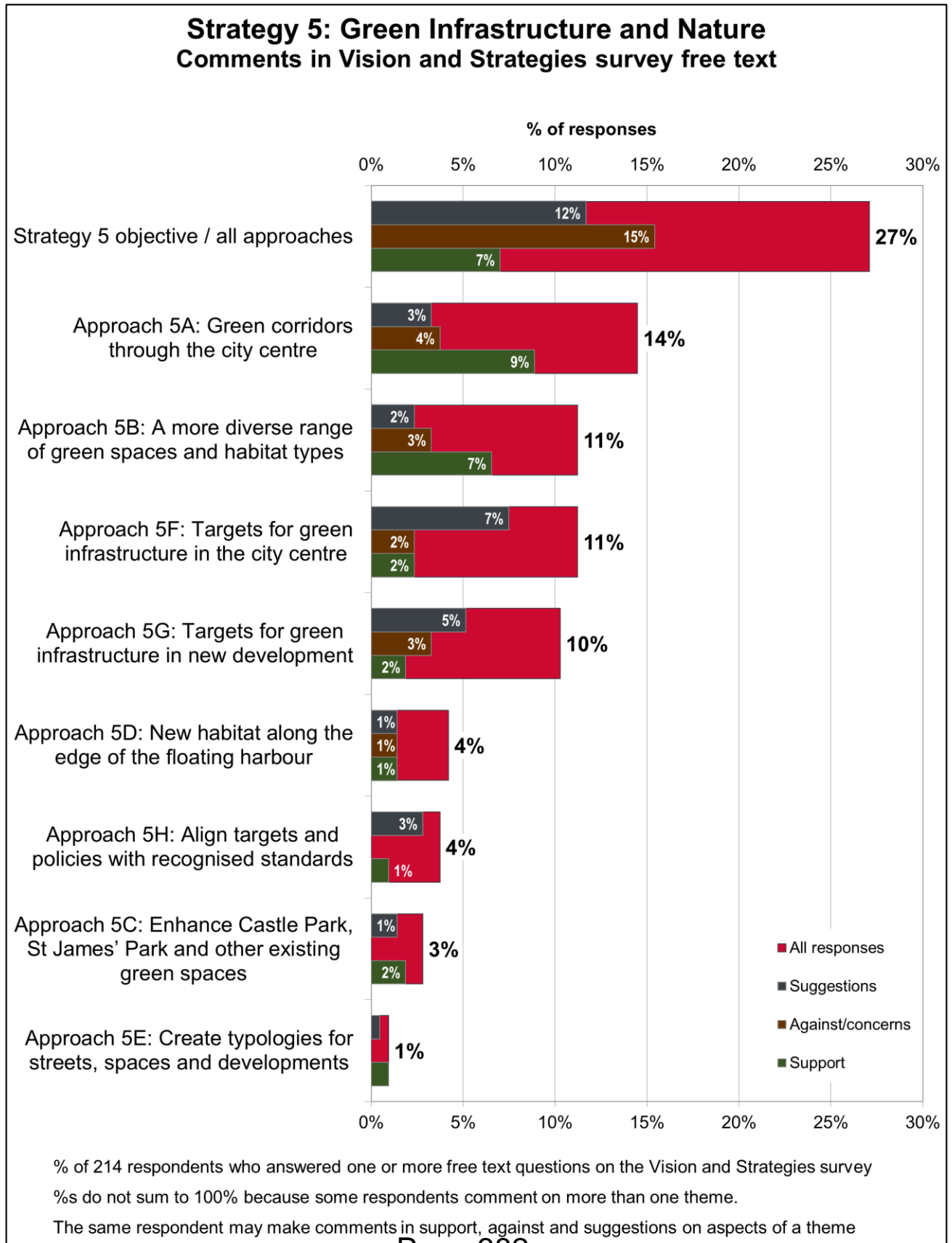
The approach with lowest support is Approach 5H: Align targets and policies with recognised standards including Building with Nature and the Urban Greening Factor for England, for which 75% of respondents agree or strongly agree and 9% disagree or strongly disagree.

The top five approaches (approaches 5B, 5C, 5D, 5F and 5A) were approved of by at least 80% of the respondents, with the other three approaches approved of by more than 75% of respondents.

4.7.3 Strategy 5 free text

Respondents provided free text comments about all eight of the approaches for the Green Infrastructure and Nature strategy, and some additional feedback that applies to the objective and all approaches for Strategy 5 (Figure 24).

Figure 24: Free text comments on Strategy 5: Green Infrastructure and Nature



Approach 5A

Support: 9% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 5A. These included:

- Support for increased biodiversity.
- Acknowledgement of the positive impact of green policies on air quality and city prosperity.
- Call to transform the city centre into a green space, replacing concrete with vegetation for health benefits.
- Propose creating green corridors by reallocating street space for pedestrians, cyclists, diverse planting, trees, and sustainable drainage.
- Note the lack of trees in Bristol compared to other cities, supporting developer requirements for more trees to cool the city.
- Support green infrastructure but express scepticism about the city's commitment to tree planting and its negative mentality toward trees.

Against / concerns: 4% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 5A. These included:

- Scepticism about the city's ability to deliver on green infrastructure, particularly street trees.

Suggestions: 3% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 5A. These included:

- Proposed Galleries redevelopment to replace the River Frome culvert with a canal along Fairfax St.
- Noted that there is no mention of water recycling or energy generation.
- Suggest using green corridors for inclusive active transport routes, except for cyclists.
- Recommend opening up the Frome culvert near the Hippodrome for aesthetic improvement.
- Advocate adding new water habitats in Castle Park for increased biodiversity.
- Emphasised the need to extend green corridors beyond the city centre.

Approach 5B

Support: 7% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 5B. These included:

- Support for picnic areas, sitting spaces, native flowers, and pollinator-friendly planting.
- Emphasised the need for more trees and diverse habitats for increased biodiversity.
- Support additional planting and green infrastructure in the city centre.
- Protect and consider the importance of green spaces.

Against / concerns: 3% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 5B. These included:

- Concerns about potential neglect, leaf litter, and blocked drains.
- Caution against encouraging wildlife in central areas where it may be in danger from the public.
- Concerns about vertical greening in the city centre and the effectiveness of trees for diverse wildlife.
- Opposition to spending money on removing green spaces.
- Emphasis on environmental and nature-friendly enhancements.

Suggestions: 2% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 5B. These included:

- Consider the inclusion of outside fitness equipment across the city.
- Consider green walls and seeking ideas from international landscape architects.
- Concerns about the events meadow and propose enhancing a 'green woodland oasis' in the park.
- Call for more information on biodiversity possibilities in Castle Park.

Approach 5C

Support: 2% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 5C. These included:

- Support for enhancing St James Park by greening surrounding streets and buildings.
- Consider achieving the 3-30-300 Rule for tree canopy cover and green space connectivity.

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 5C. These included:

- Caution against reconfiguring routes through St James Park due to its historic significance.
- Consider extensions of parks to create connections.
- Meaningful public engagement when changing parks.
- Consider sustainable models for utilising timber from trees within the park.

Approach 5D

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 5D. These included:

- Support policy 5D for integrating the Floating Harbour more with the city centre.
- Support for additional planting and green infrastructure.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 5D. These included:

- Uncertainty about reed beds and their effectiveness.
- Caution against softening the floating harbour and retaining its hard surrounding.

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 5D. These included:

- Concerns about the maintenance of reed beds and call for responsible development along the harbour.
- Call for stopping the privatisation of harbour sides and having a path along all sides.

Approach 5E

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 5E. These included:

- Support for vertical greenery or green roofs as a requirement for new developments.
- Call for technical guidance and a management strategy for effective green infrastructure.

Suggestions: 0.5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 5E. These included:

- Green roofs on bus stops and buildings.
- Consider incorporating solar panels on tiled roofs for energy efficiency.
- Concerns about maintenance of green roofs and potential neglect.
- Consider using roof space for power generation rather than green roofs.

Approach 5F

Support: 2% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 5F. These included:

- Advocate for increased tree planting to create mycelium networks and wildlife corridors in the city centre.
- Importance of biodiversity.
- More detail needed about the target for community food growing space in the 5G plan.
- Express support for additional planting and green infrastructure in the city centre.

Against / concerns: 2% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 5F. These included:

- Concerns about neglected flowerbeds, leaf litter, blocked drains, and the cost of maintenance.
- Concerned about the modest target of 150 new trees.

Suggestions: 7% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 5F. These included:

- Suggested more grass and open green spaces.
- Consider increasing the density of tree planting and considering a variety of tree species for diverse habitats.
- Consider retaining existing urban trees and planting native species for better fauna support.

Approach 5G

Support: 2% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 5G. These included:

- Support for vertical greenery or green roofs as a requirement for new developments.
- Emphasise the importance of supporting communities financially and with skills for creating beautiful and productive green spaces.

Against / concerns: 3% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 5G. These included:

- Caution against prioritising nature over city development.
- Concerns about maintenance of green roofs and potential neglect.
- Distinguish between green roofs and space for community food growing.

Suggestions: 5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 5G. These included:

- Consider green roofs on all flat roofs and growing on buildings.
- Consider vertical gardens with green facades for eye-sore buildings.

Approach 5H

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 5H. These included:

- Emphasise the need for green standards in every new development.

Suggestions: 3% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 5H. These included:

- Consider higher targets and more ambitious goals for green standards in new developments.
- Call for environmental impact to be a top concern in every project.

General comments supportive of Strategy 5 and all approaches 5A – 5H

- Positive feedback on the strategy's aim for green spaces and environmental enhancements.
- Agreement with the importance of greenery for mental health and overall well-being.
- Need for proper management and budget allocation to prevent neglect.

General comments against / concerns about Strategy 5 and all approaches 5A – 5H

- Concerns about the focus on the city centre and a call for green spaces in all neighbourhoods.
- Scepticism about the city's ability to deliver and maintain the proposed green infrastructure.
- Questions about the financial feasibility and sources of funding for the ambitious plan.
- Specific concerns about the neglect of existing green spaces and potential for vandalism.

General comments with suggestions for Strategy 5 and all approaches 5A – 5H

- Emphasis on engaging the community in the development of green spaces.
- Calls for consideration of water recycling, energy generation, and the use of rainwater.
- Suggestions to involve local community groups, nature groups, and environmental experts in the planning process.

4.8 Strategy 6: Land Use and Development

4.8.1 Summary of Strategy 6 objective and approaches

The Land Use and Development strategy has the following objective and eight approaches:

- **Objective:** The city centre will become a vibrant, mixed-use neighbourhood with a more diverse retail offer, a more active evening economy, more places to live, and a range of facilities and services to support an emerging new community. The city centre will be more resilient to changing patterns of retail and leisure, retaining the role of the area as Bristol's retail core whilst providing more reasons for people to visit and spend time in the city centre.
- **Approach 6A:** Increase the diversity and intensity of uses in the city centre to ensure it is active and busy throughout the day and into the evening, including at least 2,500 new homes over the next 10-15 years, up to 750 new student beds and new office and employment spaces.
- **Approach 6B:** Promote development which supports a healthy living environment with the right mix of homes to create a balanced community.
- **Approach 6C:** Provide a mix of homes including affordable, accessible, adaptable and intergenerational apartments, that are all designed to be high quality and create a high standard of urban living.
- **Approach 6D:** Provide new community, cultural and leisure facilities, open spaces, and local retail (including fresh, affordable food) to support new residents.
- **Approach 6E:** Broaden the range of ground floor uses to ensure public spaces are active and vibrant and support a range of retail, businesses, facilities, and services.
- **Approach 6F:** Promote a spatial strategy for ground floor uses to create distinctive character areas, including a community high street on The Horsefair and cultural corridor on Merchant Street.
- **Approach 6G:** Ensure a high level of sustainable design in new development, including the most energy efficient buildings, vertical greening, and provision for renewable energy.
- **Approach 6H:** Promote adaptive re-use of existing buildings and recovery / re-use of materials from redevelopment to help ensure resource efficiency.

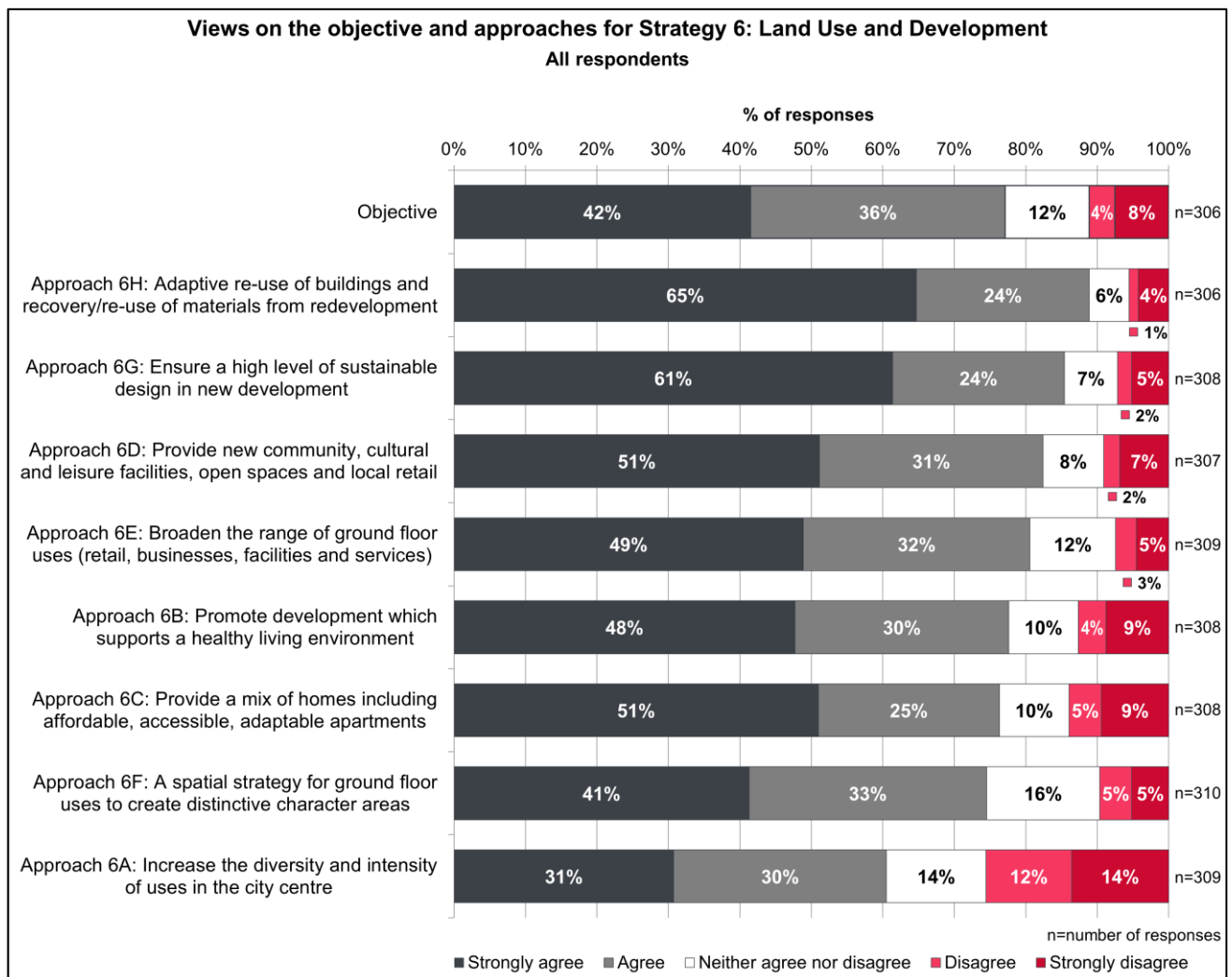
4.8.2 Respondents' views on the Strategy 6 objective and approaches

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the objective and each of the approaches. Figure 25 shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and strongly disagree with the objective and each approach, and the number of people who gave views on each.

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In Figure 25, the objective is shown at the top. The approaches nearest the top received the highest support (the highest percentage who agree and strongly agree); those at the bottom have the lowest percentage who agree and strongly agree.

Figure 25: Views on objective and approaches for Strategy 6: Land Use and Development



Note: percentages in the chart are shown to the nearest whole per cent. The five percentages for each objective / approach may therefore appear not to add up to exactly 100%.

There is support for the objective and all eight approaches.

77% agree or strongly agree with the objective, compared to 11% who disagree or strongly disagree. 12% neither agree nor disagree.

All the approaches have more than 61% who agree or strongly agree.

The approach with highest support is Approach 6H: Promote adaptive re-use of existing buildings and recovery / re-use of materials from redevelopment to help ensure resource efficiency, which has 89% who agree or strongly agree and 6% who disagree or strongly disagree.

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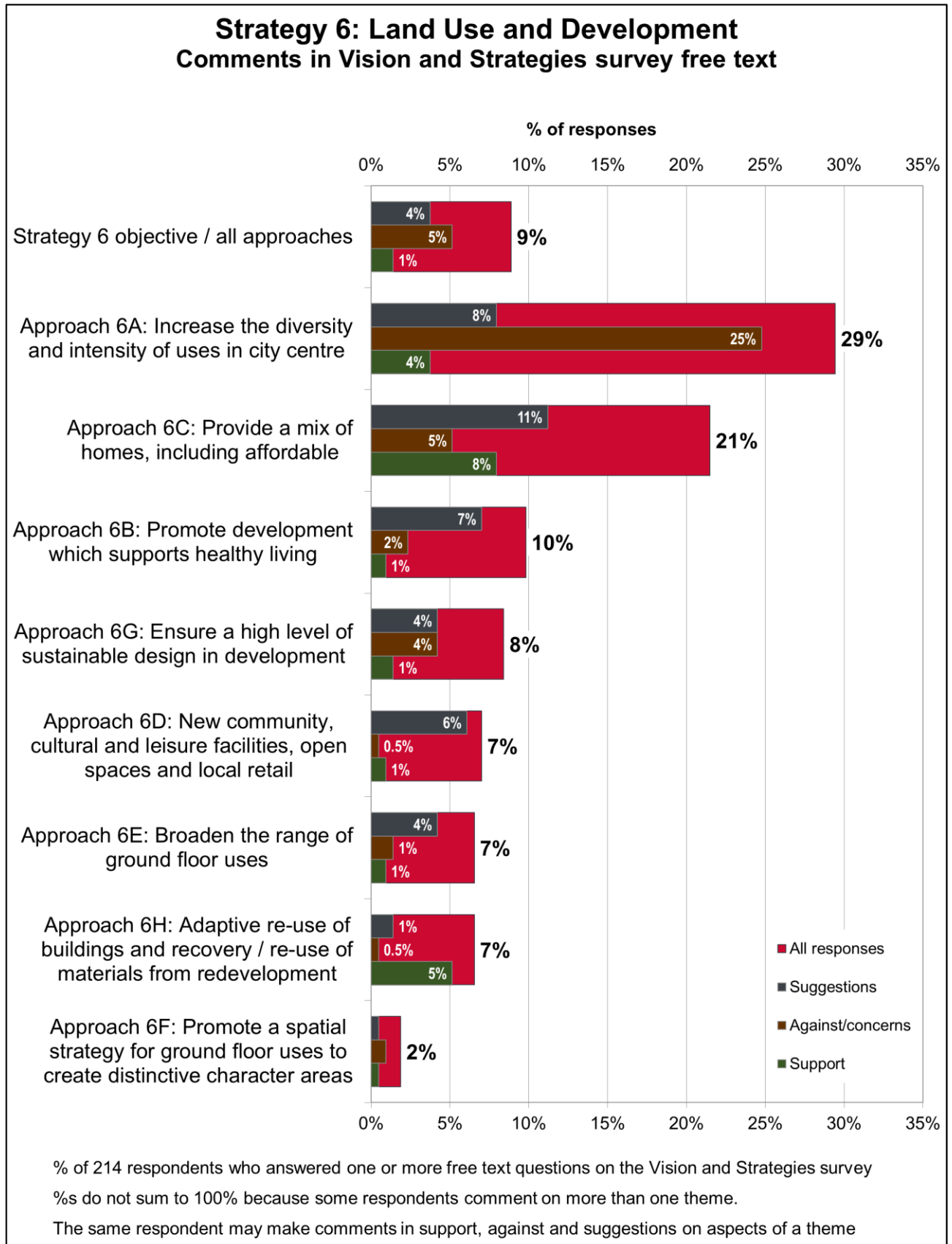
The approach with lowest support is Approach 6A: Increase the diversity and intensity of uses in the city centre to ensure it is active and busy throughout the day and into the evening, including at least 2,500 new homes over the next 10-15 years, up to 750 new student beds and new office and employment spaces, for which 61% of respondents agree or strongly agree and 26% disagree or strongly disagree.

The top five approaches (approaches 6H, 6G, 6D, and 6E) were approved of by at least 80% of the respondents, with a further three approaches (approaches 6B, 6C and 6F) approved of by more than 70% of respondents.

4.8.3 Strategy 6 free text

Respondents provided free text comments about all eight of the approaches for the Land Use and Development strategy, and some additional feedback that applies to the objective and all approaches for Strategy 6 (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Free text comments on Strategy 6: Land Use and Development



Approach 6A

Support: 4% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 6A. These included:

- Council ownership of city centre sites is seen as an opportunity for sustainable and affordable development.
- Supports focus on creating diverse and inclusive communities with 15-minute urban living.
- Emphasis on engaging with interested parties for city transformation.
- Urgent need for thousands more homes in Bristol, particularly in the city centre.
- Agreement with the idea of high-density homes but limited to 8-10 storeys.

Against / concerns: 25% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 6A. These included:

- Concerns about the lack of healthcare facilities like GPs and dentists to support residents.
- Opposition to more student accommodation in the city centre, with a preference for permanent communities.
- Worries about the proposed height of buildings.
- Critique of the emphasis on office space, with suggestions to repurpose empty buildings.
- Concerns about poor urban design, potential overpopulation, and lack of consideration for historical areas.
- Concerns include noise, loss of private vehicle access, and the impact on music venues.

Suggestions: 8% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 6A. These included:

- Caution against discriminatory renting/selling approaches, advocating for inclusive housing policies.
- Focus on families and long-term residents in the city centre.
- Suggestions for careful assessment of the need for new offices and student accommodation.
- Advocacy for proper liveable spaces in new developments.
- A call for wider master planning and wayfinding between development areas.
- Support for a maximum 7/8 storey limit
- Proposals to cut student numbers and support small independent businesses.
- Redevelop the western end of Castle Park.

Approach 6B

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 6B. These included:

- Bristol City Council owns city centre sites suitable for sustainable and affordable development.
- Emphasis on diverse housing, including family homes and social housing.
- Concerns about pressure on healthcare, education, and parking with new housing.
- Call for private housing development to be affordable.
- Demand for improvements in essential services like doctors, dentists, schools, and public safety.
- Advocacy for a proper co-design and engagement process for each development.
- Need for high design standards and architectural diversity.
- Specific concerns and recommendations for the St Jude's area.

Against / concerns: 2% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 6B. These included:

- Concerns about increased traffic and parking issues with too many new homes.
- Opposition to more student flats and overall development, with a desire to preserve the existing character of Bristol.
- Concerns about losing road access, increased noise levels, and the need for quiet spaces for well-being.
- Concerns about increased traffic and parking issues with too many new homes.
- Doubts about the effectiveness of mixed-use developments in the UK.
- Concerns about the high density of housing and potential traffic issues.
- Scepticism about the impact on green spaces and transport.
- Fear of negative consequences like anti-social behaviour with new developments.

Suggestions: 7% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 6B. These included:

- Stress the need for health, education, and public services within developments.
- Prioritise family homes and social housing over unaffordable student accommodations.
- Co-design processes for developments instead of standard presentations.
- Call for high design standards and diverse approaches for area revitalisation.
- Share experiences from regeneration projects, proposing live-work units in Broadmead.
- Advocate for protecting homes from short-term lets to maintain community stability.

Approach 6C

Support: 8% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 6C. These included:

- Focus on building housing without reinventing the city centre.

Against / concerns: 5% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 6C. These included:

- Doubts about intergenerational communities in the city centre.
- Concerns about increased traffic and parking issues.
- Scepticism about the feasibility of achieving aspirations.
- Worries about the impact on the sleep quality of residents.
- Critique of the uncertainty in the provision of affordable housing.
- Call for infrastructure support for services like schools and healthcare.

Suggestions: 11% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 6C. These included:

- Advocacy for affordable and social housing with a rent cap.
- Concerns about the influx of wealthier individuals pushing locals out.
- Recommendations for a large majority of affordable housing.
- Consideration for a mix of tenures, co-housing, and intergenerational builds.
- Emphasis on publicly owned and council-built homes.
- Importance of infrastructure support and facilities for new developments.

Approach 6D

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 6D. These included:

Against / concerns: 0.5% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 6D. These included:

- Scepticism about the feasibility of the proposed developments.

Suggestions: 6% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 6D. These included:

- Importance of outdoor recreational and cultural space for community development.
- Support for the concept of day-to-evening shops with planning considerations for independents.
- Suggestions for affordable fresh produce outlets and lifestyle essential product refill shops.

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- Advocacy for maintaining older buildings and supporting local, independent shops.
- Need for diverse uses and spatial strategy for ground floor spaces.
- Consideration for play areas and green spaces near new housing.
- Emphasis on resource and social infrastructure before building new homes.
- Request for flexible spaces for local community use.

Approach 6E

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 6E. These included:

- Keep Broadmead as a shopping and restaurant area with housing around.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 6E. These included:

- Concern about insufficient demand for ground-level retail space.

Suggestions: 4% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 6E. These included:

- Support for a balanced mix of housing, offices, and retail spaces for vibrant communities.
- Positive impact of retail units on ground floors in existing developments.
- Suggestions for incentivising landlords to rent out empty commercial spaces through taxes.
- Ground floor spaces in new builds should be public, not reserved for specific groups.
- Importance of fully using buildings, with residential space above street-level retail.
- Emphasis on genuinely affordable rents and rates.

Approach 6F

Support: 0.5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 6F. These included:

- Endorsement for a community high street for Union St and Horsefair.

Against / concerns: 1% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 6F. These included:

- Suspicion of terms 'community high street' and 'cultural corridor.'
- Need for attention to licensing laws to allow multi-use premises.
- Suggestions: Clarification on the 'active ground floor' section.

Suggestions: 0.5% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 6F. These included:

- Does not understand the active ground floor section in proposals.

Approach 6G

Support: 1% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 6G. These included:

- Backing for sustainable buildings and use of space.

Against / concerns: 4% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 6G. These included:

- Distrust in the council's ability to follow sustainable development policies.
- Caution against vertical greening and district heating for all.
- Suggestions:
- Inclusion of bird nesting features in new and retrofitted buildings.
- Consideration of long-term sustainability, not just cost-effectiveness.

Suggestions: 4% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 6G. These included:

- Include district heating in the redevelopment.
- Consider inequalities across Bristol, address climate crisis through sustainable projects, and prioritise green initiatives in developments.

Approach 6H

Support: 5% of respondents provided comments in support of Approach 6H. These included:

- Advocacy for refurbishing and repurposing buildings instead of demolition.
- Desire for vacant spaces to be used for community and cultural purposes.

Against / concerns: 0.5% of respondents provided comments against or with concerns about Approach 6H. These included:

- Recognition that some existing buildings are unattractive for conversion.

Suggestions: 1% of respondents provided suggestions about Approach 6H. These included:

- Avoiding demolition of the Galleries and promoting creative reuse.
- Promoting conversion of unused retail space into accommodation.

General comments against / concerns about Strategy 6 and all approaches 6A – 6H

- Call for clear resolution of conflicts between approaches.
- Questions about prioritisation, timeline, and consideration for existing residents.
- Scepticism about the use of council tax for vanity projects.
- Concerns about the decline of high streets outside the city centre.
- Lack of trust in the council's ability to manage development projects.
- Desire for Bristol's uniqueness to be reflected in the development plans.
- Call for better waste disposal and management to reduce litter.

General comments with suggestions for Strategy 6 and all approaches 6A – 6H

- Engage with interested parties in city transformation.
- Improve engagement with developers and utilise the Council's unique position.
- Inclusion of diverse perspectives in promotional materials.
- Define the term 'sustainable' in the document context.
- Clarification on the engagement process and resolution of conflicts between approaches.
- Inquiry about the status of the Galleries, questioning if it will be demolished.

5 Survey results: Broadmead Placemaking Plan

5.1 Summary of the seven street types and the evening economy proposals

The Broadmead Placemaking Plan aims to increase the extent of pedestrianisation of the city centre and create a hierarchy to its streets. The Placemaking Plan describes seven street types for specific areas. These are:

- Street Type 1: Linear Street Garden – proposed to connect Quay Street, Nelson Street, Broadmead and Cabot Circus
- Street Type 2: Lanes and Courts - for the Broadmead area
- Street Type 3: Civic Avenue – proposed for Merchant Street
- Street Type 4: Garden Street –proposed for The Horsefair and Penn Street
- Street Type 5: Active Corridor – proposed for Union Street
- Street Type 6: Park Edge – for High Street, Newgate, and Broadweir
- Street Type 7: Community Connector and Greener Gateway – for Bond Street.

The Plan also describes proposals to support a successful evening economy and after dark experience.

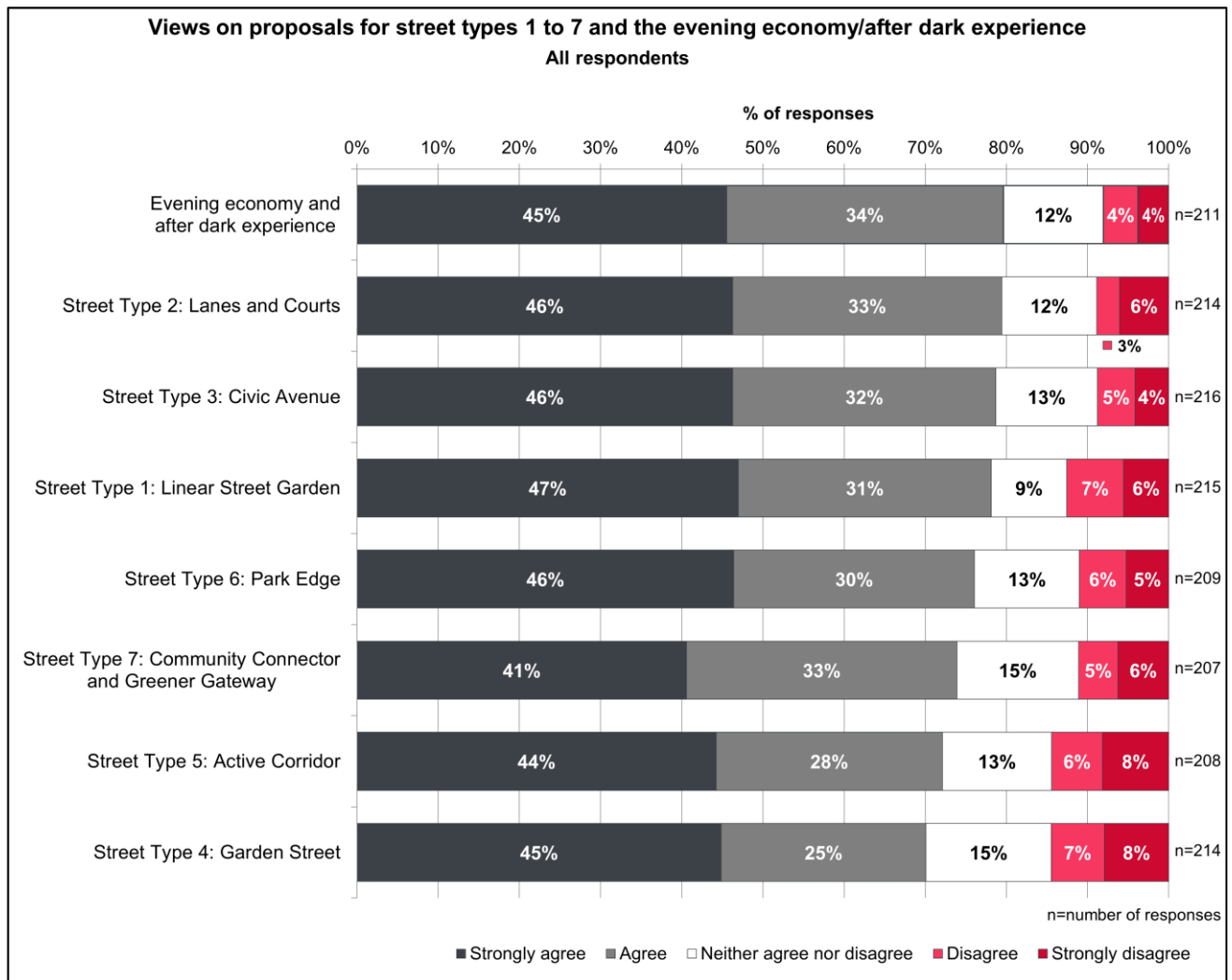
5.2 Overview of views on the seven street types and the evening economy proposals

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the proposals for each of the seven street types and the proposals to support the evening economy and after dark experience.

Figure 27 shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and strongly disagree with the proposals for each street type and the evening economy, and the number of people who gave views on each.

In Figure 27, the proposals nearest the top received the highest support (the highest percentage who agree and strongly agree); those at the bottom have the lowest percentage who agree and strongly agree.

Figure 27: Views on seven street types for Broadmead and proposals for evening economy



There is strong support for the objective over all 7 approaches.

All the approaches have more than 70% of respondents who agree or strongly agree.

The approach with highest support is Street Type 2: Lanes and Courts, which has 79% who agree or strongly agree and 9% who disagree or strongly disagree.

The approach with lowest support is Street Type 4: Garden Street, for which 70% of respondents agree or strongly agree and 15% disagree or strongly disagree.

The top two approaches were approved of by at least 78% of the respondents, with a further five approaches approved of by more than 70% of respondents.

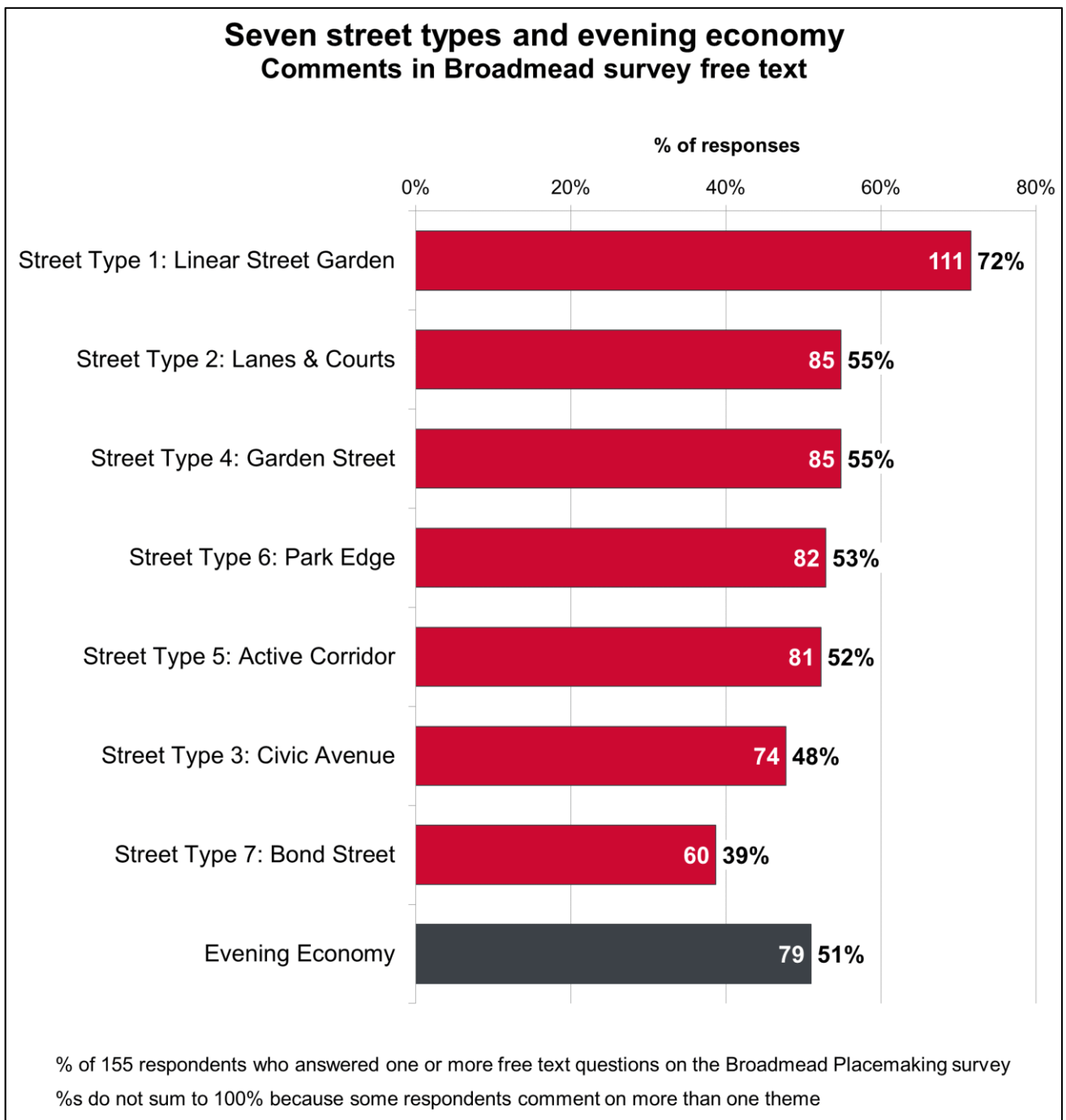
5.3 Free text comments on Broadmead Placemaking Plan

5.3.1 Overview of the free text comments

The Broadmead survey included eight free text questions on the seven street types and the evening economy strategy. 155 (71%) of the 217 respondents to the Broadmead survey provided free text comments to one or more of the eight free text questions.

Figure 28 shows the number of respondents who commented on each of the street types and the evening economy strategy. A breakdown of the themes for each strategy and key project is summarised in sections 5.3.2 to 5.3.9.

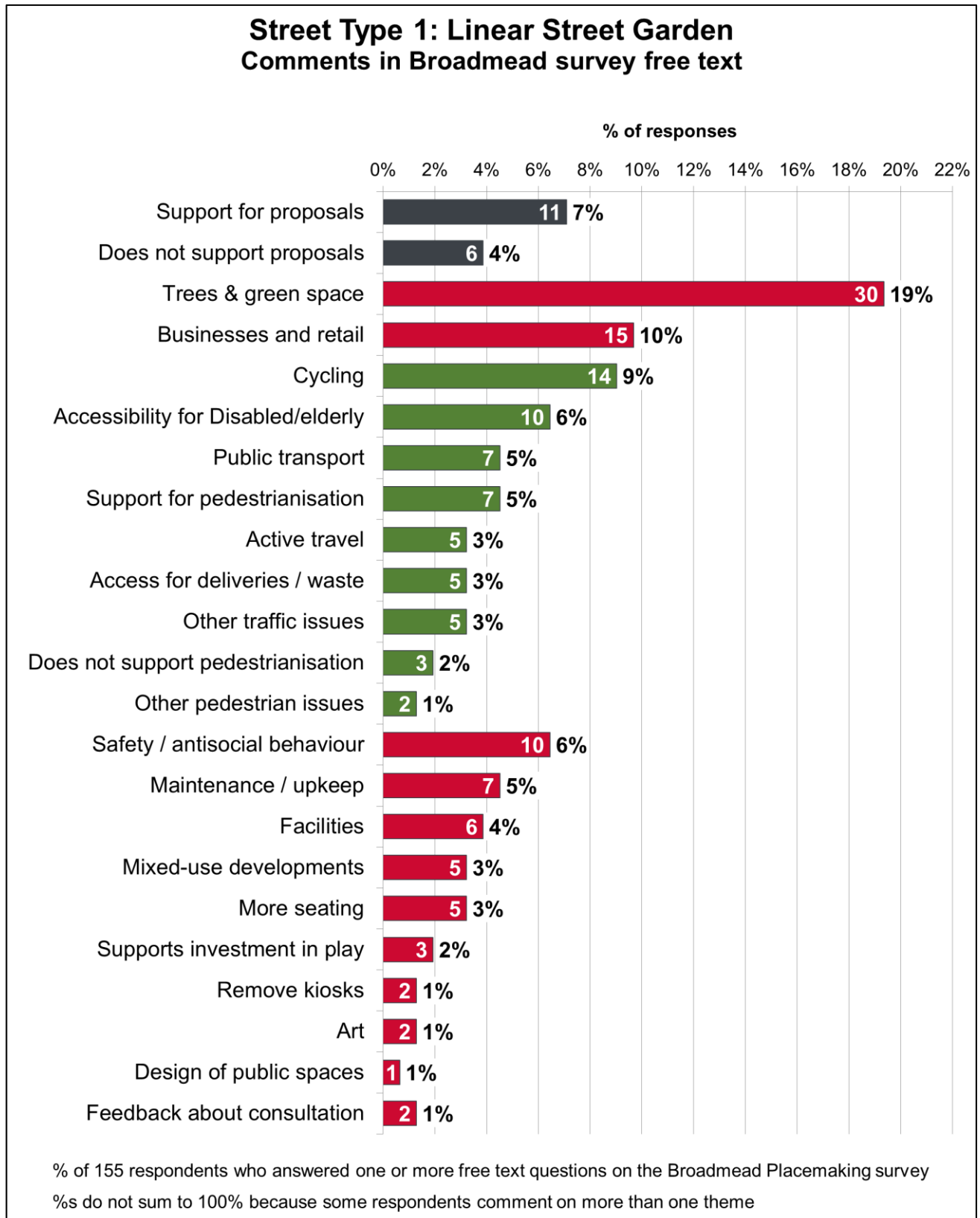
Figure 28: Overview of comments about the street types and evening economy



5.3.2 Free text comments and suggestions on Street Type 1

Figure 29 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Street Type 1, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 29 and the text below are the proportion of 155 respondents who answered one or more of the eight free text questions in the Broadmead survey.

Figure 29: Free text themes for Street Type 1: Linear Street Garden



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110 respondents (71% of 155) provided comments or suggestions about the proposals for Street Type 1: Linear Street Garden.

Comments expressing support or concerns about Street Type 1 overall

(Shown in grey in Figure 29.)

7% of respondents provided comments supporting the proposals. These included:

- Broadmead revitalisation will help address neglect since Cabot Circus development.
- Support for diverse street types in Bristol's city centre.
- Proposals will boost local economy and elevate Bristol's appeal.
- Apply concepts from Sheffield's Grey to Green scheme to Nelson Street's regeneration.
- Recognises positive concepts but concern about future cost and management.

4% of respondents provided comments not supporting the proposals. These included:

- Source of funding for the project is unclear.
- Concerns about altering the city's character negatively.
- Fear of diverting business to Cabot Circus and harming other areas.
- Questioning why people would want to visit the city centre.
- Personal reluctance to visit Bristol's city centre due to unreliable transportation and shopping preferences elsewhere.

Comments about transport issues

(Shown in green in Figure 29.)

9% of respondents provided comments about cycling. These included:

- More cycle parking needed.
- Design space for cycles and scooters.
- Cycle lanes must be segregated.
- Keep the area cycle-free.

6% of respondents provided comments about accessibility. These included:

- Concerns about access for disabled people or those with mobility issues.
- Taxi access for disabled people needed.
- Retain blue badge access.
- Public transport is important for accessibility for elderly & less mobile.

5% of respondents provided comments about retaining public transport access to the area.

5% of respondents provided comments in favour of pedestrianisation.

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3% of respondents provided comments about active travel. These included:

- Support for active travel infrastructure.
- Want to see more provision for skateboarders, bicycles, and scooters in the plan.
- Concerns about pedestrian safety in connection with scooters and cyclists.

3% commented on the importance of maintaining access for delivery vehicles and waste collection.

3% of respondents provided comments about other traffic issues. These included:

- Resident access is required.
- Parking is needed, including parking for the hospital.
- The need to reduce congestion.

2% of comments were opposed to pedestrianisation.

1% of respondents mentioned other issues for pedestrians. These included:

- Ensure walkways are unobstructed.
- Avoiding severance of established pedestrian routes.

Comments about other aspects of Street Type 1

(Shown in red in Figure 29.)

19% of respondents provided comments about trees and green space. These included:

- Concern about care and maintenance of trees.
- Maximise trees and plants in this space.
- Use a variety of plants.
- In favour of more green infrastructure.

10% of respondents provided comments about business and retail. These included:

- Subsidise independent businesses to make them more viable/sustainable.
- Keep the Christmas market where it is.
- Ensure a mix of retail and leisure.
- Have fewer venues that serve alcohol.
- Concern about empty retail units.

6% provided comments about personal safety and antisocial behaviour. These included:

- Concern about issues of drinking, drug dealing, and begging.
- Concern about not feeling safe in this area.
- More action is needed to tackle homelessness.
- Tackle graffiti in this area.

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5% provided comments about maintenance of the improvements. These included:

- Concern about maintenance of plants.
- Waste management must be considered.

4% of respondents provided comments about facilities. These included:

- Installing public toilets.
- Community facilities are needed.
- Shelter from bad weather is needed in the centre.

3% of respondents provided comments about mixed-use developments. These included:

- In favour of mixed-use developments.
- Concern about losing the feel of a shopping area with residential above shops.
- Include more residential buildings in plans.
- Would prefer less student accommodation.

3% of respondents provided comments about wanting more seating.

2% of respondents provided comments about support for investment in play infrastructure.

1% of respondents provided comments about removing kiosks.

1% of respondents provided comments about art. These included:

- Include more art installations.
- Tackle graffiti in the area.

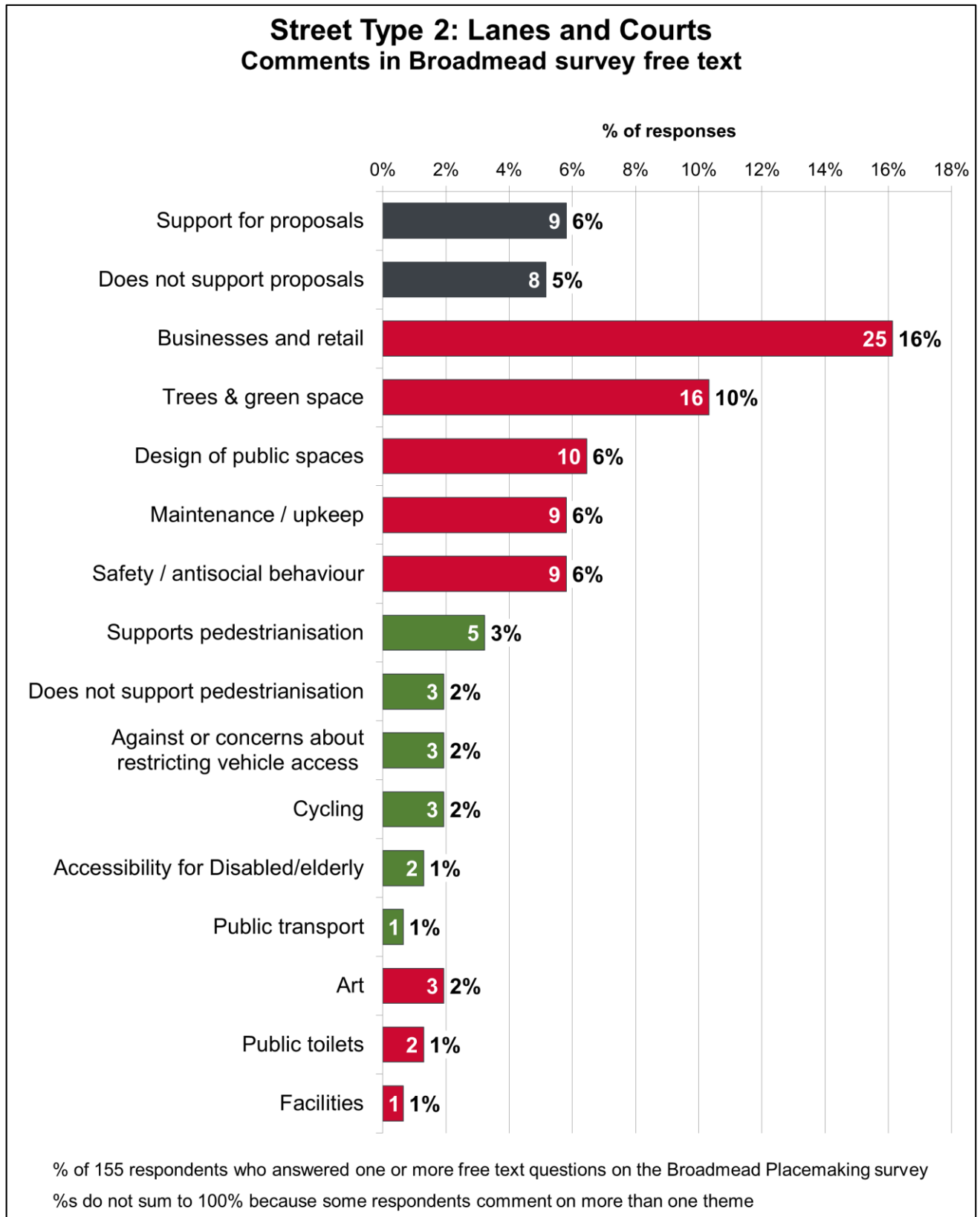
1% requested inspiring designs for public spaces, including use of fountains and green walls.

2% of respondents provided comments about the consultation process.

5.3.3 Free text comments and suggestions on Street Type 2

Figure 30 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Street Type 2, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 30 and the text below are the proportion of 155 respondents who answered one or more of the eight free text questions in the Broadmead survey.

Figure 30: Free text themes for Street Type 2: Lanes and Courts



81 (52%) respondents commented on the proposals for Street Type 2: Lanes and Courts.

Comments expressing support or concerns about Street Type 2 overall

(Shown in grey in Figure 30.)

6% of respondents provided comments supporting the proposals. These included:

- Proposals break monotony and create interest.
- Mention of successful similar projects in Newbury and Stratford upon Avon.
- Belief in Bristol's potential for benefiting from area redevelopment.
- Recognition of Bristol as an artistic city.
- Support for proposals involving network creation.

5% of respondents provided comments not supporting the proposals. These included:

- Concerned about prolonged construction.
- Critique of plans favouring expensive shops and neglecting essential services.
- Emphasis should be on creating meaningful spaces for shops, restaurants, and entertainment, accessible to everyone.
- Proposals are only superficial improvements.
- Fear that the redevelopment will harm the city's character and strain finances.
- Issues highlighted with transport accessibility and poorly designed infrastructure, affecting Broadmead's appeal.
- Fundamental issues like building aesthetics and layout have not been resolved.
- Sustainable practices must be promoted.
- Concern about further alterations to Quakers Friars, urging preservation of its historical aspects.

Comments about transport issues

(Shown in green in Figure 30.)

3% of respondents provided comments in favour of pedestrianisation.

2% of respondents provided comments not in favour of pedestrianisation.

2% of oppose or had concerns about restricting vehicle access. These included:

- Parking is needed.
- Access to hospital is needed.
- Access for Bristol Waste is needed.

2% of respondents provided comments about cycling. These included:

- Encourage cycling.
- Cycle parking needed.
- Keep the area cycle-free.

1% commented on the importance of accessibility for Disabled and older people.

1% commented on the need for public transport access.

Comments about other aspects of Street Type 2

(Shown in red in Figure 30.)

16% of respondents provided comments about business and retail. These included:

- Concern about impact on deliveries.
- Financial incentives/rate discounts needed to attract and support smaller businesses.
- Ensure a selection of shops remain affordable to customers.

10% of respondents provided comments about trees and green space. These included:

- The value of trees and plants to mitigate climate change.
- Positive about green walls.
- More trees and more greening wanted.
- Be realistic about planting in pots / under trees that may not survive.
- Use of Bristol / West Country native species

6% of respondents provided comments about the design of public spaces. These included:

- Focus on courtyards and open spaces.
- Provide quieter spaces.
- The need for seating.
- Ensure it is well connected.
- Install creative signage.
- Shelter needed in the centre for poor weather conditions.

6% of respondents provided comments about maintenance. These included:

- Proper maintenance of green infrastructure, including vertical green walls, will be required.
- Concern about who maintains plants and pays for their upkeep.
- Keeping streets clean will be important.

6% provided comments about safety and antisocial behaviour. These included:

- Concern about safety after dark.
- Security will be required.
- Concerns about gangs and drug dealing.
- More action needed to tackle homelessness.

2% of respondents provided comments about public art. These included:

- Include space for art.
- Control graffiti.

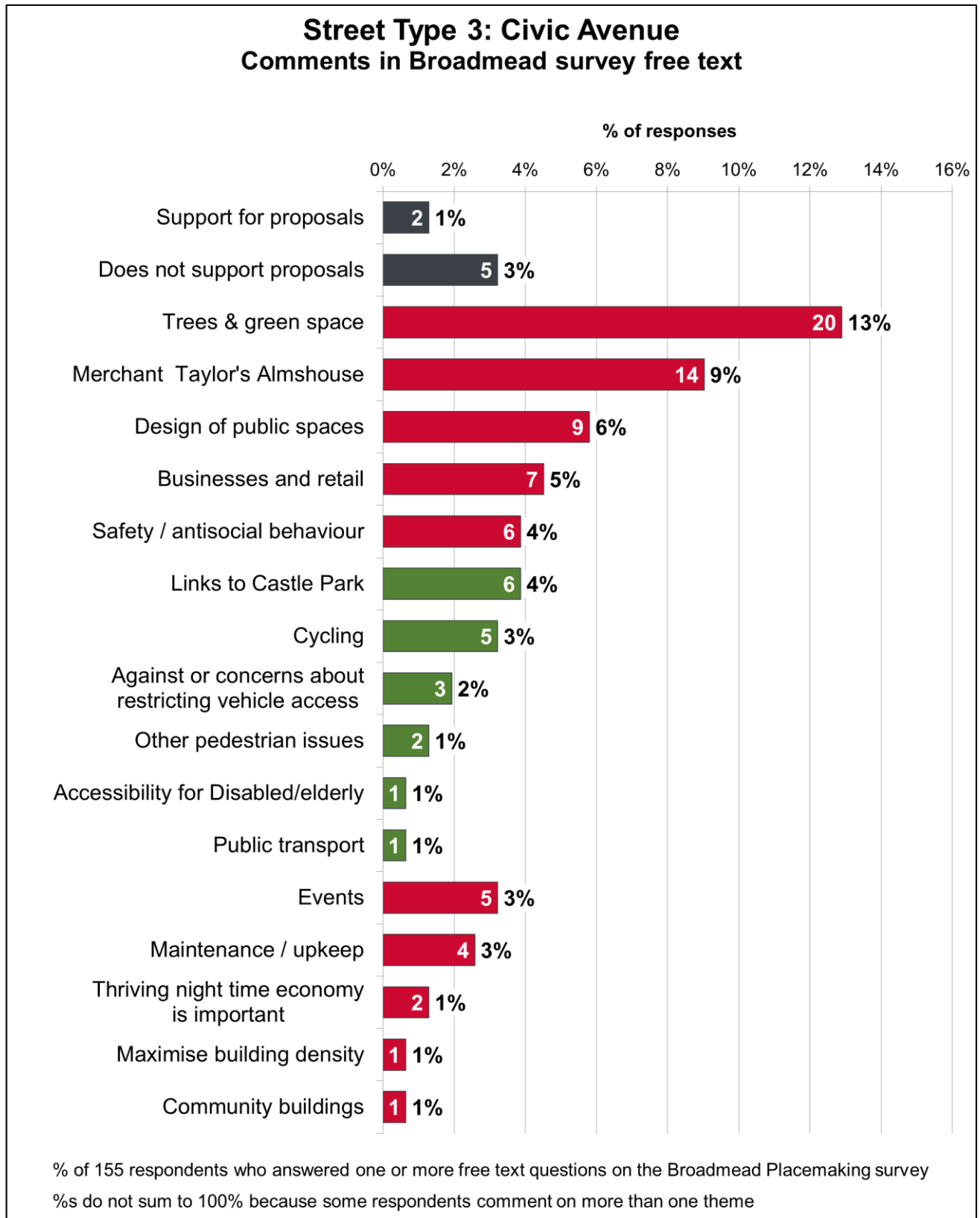
1% of respondents provided comments about public toilets being needed.

1% highlighted the need for community facilities in this area, such as a library and Citizens' Advice Centre

5.3.4 Free text comments and suggestions on Street Type 3

Figure 31 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Street Type 3, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 31 and the text below are the proportion of 155 respondents who answered one or more of the eight free text questions in the Broadmead survey.

Figure 31: Free text themes for Street Type 3: Civic Avenue



72 (46%) respondents commented on the proposals for Street Type 3: Civic Avenue.

Comments expressing support or concerns about Street Type 3 overall

(Shown in grey in Figure 31.)

1% of respondents provided comments with general support for the proposals.

3% did not support the proposals. Comments include:

- Concern that changes prioritise community and cultural spaces over retail.
- Not happy with emphasis on green spaces and walkways instead of addressing the need for retail shops in the city centre.
- Concern that proposals will have a negative impact on green spaces.
- Pedestrianisation will make commuting to work more difficult.
- Suspicion about favouritism towards developers.

Comments about transport issues

(Shown in green in Figure 31.)

4% of respondents provided comments about links to Castle Park. These included:

- Supports improved linkage to Castle Park.
- Link to Castle Park through old Debenhams site.
- Supports Merchant Street link.

3% of respondents provided comments about cycling. These included:

- Designated cycle route needed.
- Bike parking needed.
- Keep the area cycle free.

2% are against or have concerns about restricting vehicle access, including:

- Bristol Waste will require access.
- Impact on businesses.
- Preference to be able to drive.

1% identified other pedestrian issues. These included:

- Ensure walkways are clear of obstructions.
- In favour of pedestrianisation.

1% stated that Disabled access must be considered.

1% said that public transport access is required.

Comments about other aspects of Street Type 3

(Shown in red in Figure 31.)

13% of respondents provided comments about trees and green space. These included:

- Consider avenue tree planting.
- Support for greening the area.
- Ensure trees are planted with enough space and in permeable paving.
- More variety of plants needed.

9% provided comments about Merchant Taylor's Almshouse. These included:

- Highlight the Almshouse.
- Supportive of change of use of the Almshouse.
- Almshouse should be designated for community use.

6% of respondents provided comments about the design of public spaces. These included:

- Design more places to congregate and meet people.
- Concern this area is a wind tunnel.
- More seating is needed.
- Request for fewer advertisements.

5% of respondents provided comments about businesses and retail. These included:

- Repurpose empty units/buildings.
- Support independents and encourage craft and food markets.
- Keep the kiosks and remove the kiosks.
- A need for animal friendly spaces needed.

4% of provided comments about antisocial behaviour and safety. These included:

- Better lighting is needed for safety.
- Better policing needed.
- Concern about antisocial behaviour.
- Tackle homelessness issue in area.

3% of respondents provided comments about events. These included:

- Have outdoor pop-up performances.
- Improve the Christmas market.
- Have events for young people.

3% provided comments about maintenance and upkeep of the space. These included:

- Concern about where budget for maintenance will come from.
- Maintenance of trees is important.

1% commented on the importance of having a thriving night-time economy.

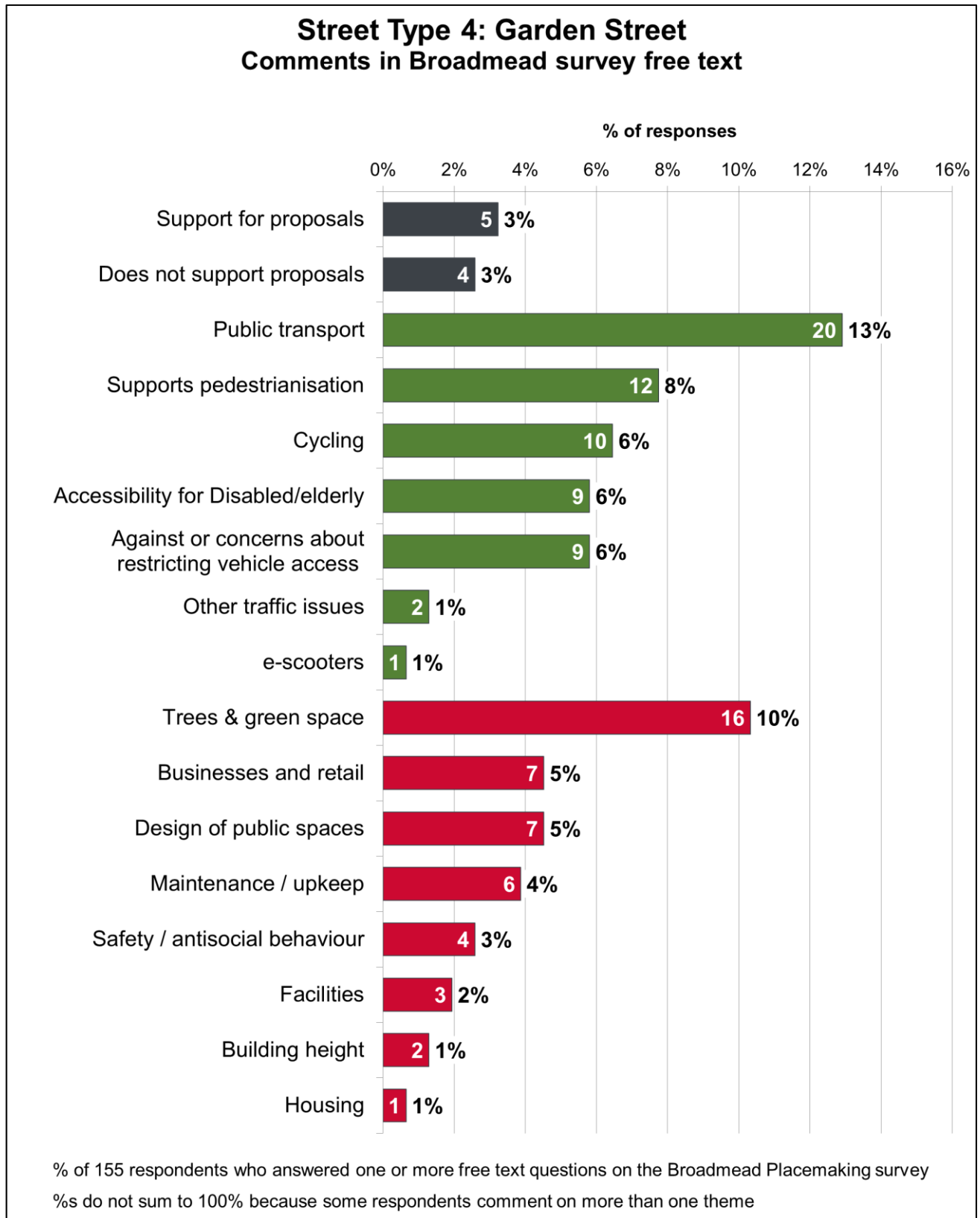
1% wanted to maximise building density.

1% said that community buildings are required.

5.3.5 Free text comments and suggestions on Street Type 4

Figure 32 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Street Type 4, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 32 and the text below are the proportion of 155 respondents who answered one or more of the eight free text questions in the Broadmead survey.

Figure 32: Free text themes for Street Type 4: Garden Street



81 (52%) respondents commented on the proposals for Street Type 4: Garden Street.

Comments expressing support or concerns about Street Type 4 overall

(Shown in grey in Figure 32.)

3% of respondents provided comments supporting the proposals. These included:

- Favourable impressions overall.
- Proposals will enhance trade and the local economy's growth.
- Support for introducing greenery and SUDS drainage.
- Events will improve the area.
- Appreciation for the inclusion of service vehicle provisions.

3% of respondents provided comments not supporting the proposals. These included:

- Carrying shopping to bus stops far away is impractical.
- Concern about being in the city centre in adverse weather and darkness.
- Criticism of perceived lack of community engagement.
- Dismissal of the proposals as idealistic and impractical.

Comments about transport issues

(Shown in green in Figure 32.)

13% of respondents provided comments about public transport access. These included:

- Bus access should be retained.
- If bus routes are moved, ensure they are nearby.
- Public transport access is important for Disabled and older people.
- More detail needed about where buses and taxis will go.

8% of respondents provided comments in favour of pedestrianisation and removing general traffic in The Horsefair and Penn Street.

6% of respondents provided comments about cycling. These included:

- More bike parking is needed.
- Design better connections with other cycle paths/routes.
- Clear markings for cycle lanes.
- Keep pedestrians and cyclists separated.
- Include pedestrian crossings across bike paths.

6% provided comments that access for Disabled people is important. These included:

- Concerns raised over limited access for Disabled people to parking or public transport in proposed pedestrianised areas.
- The need for taxis, parking, and public transport access catering to Disabled people.
- Concern about potential inaccessibility for non-wheelchair users with Disabilities.
- Demand for full consultation with the Disabled community.
- Accessibility for bus users and those using mobility aids if buses are removed.

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6% stated opposition or concerns about restricting traffic in The Horsefair and Penn Street:

- Access is needed for business deliveries and Bristol Waste vehicles.
- Private vehicle access is needed to take shopping home.

1% commented on other traffic issues. these included:

- Illegal parking is a problem in courtyards.
- Hospital access is needed.
- Will there be charging points for electric bikes/mobility scooters?

1% asked if there will there be prohibition on travelling through on stand-up scooters.

Comments about other aspects of Street Type 4

(Shown in red in Figure 32.)

10% of respondents provided comments about trees and green spaces. These included:

- In favour of greening the area.
- In favour of green roofs.
- More trees and more variety of trees is needed.
- Ensure best conditions for tree growth.

5% of respondents provided comments about business and retail. These included:

- Consultation with businesses is important.
- In favour of smaller outlets rather than larger supermarkets.
- More shops to encourage people to the city centre.

5% provided comments about design of public spaces. These included:

- Renovate the underpass.
- Include more residential accommodation.
- Design more places to stop and sit.

4% of respondents provided comments about maintenance and upkeep. These included:

- Concern about who will maintain the new spaces and the cost of upkeep.
- Green roofs require maintenance.
- Design out graffiti.

3% stated their concerns about personal safety and antisocial behaviour in this area.

2% of respondents provided comments about facilities. These included:

- Include water fountains.
- Include space for family activities.

1% made comments about building heights. These included:

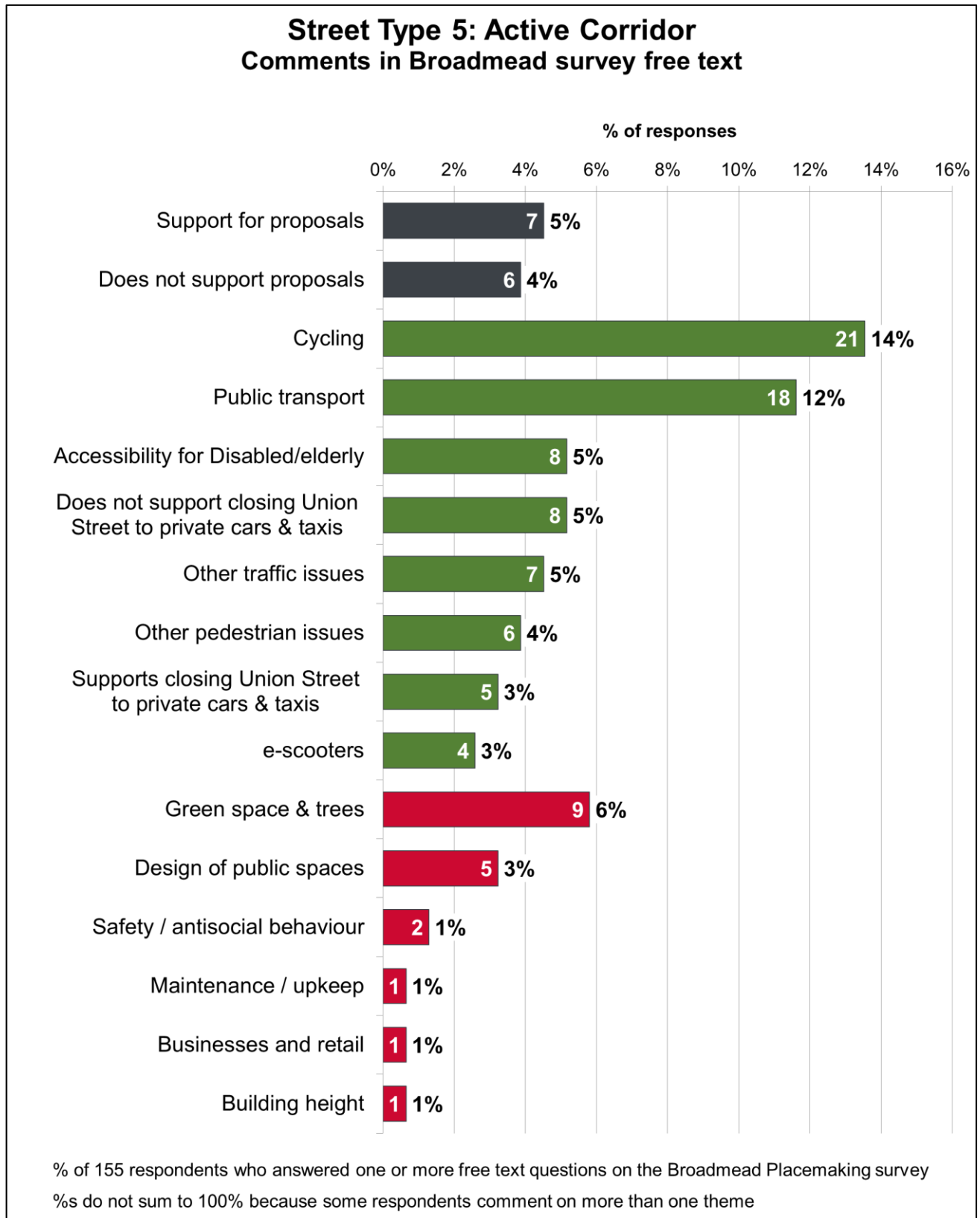
- More detail needed about height of buildings.
- Maximise the height of buildings.

1% stated that affordable housing is required.

5.3.6 Free text comments and suggestions on Street Type 5

Figure 33 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Street Type 5, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 33 and the text below are the proportion of 155 respondents who answered one or more of the eight free text questions in the Broadmead survey.

Figure 33: Free text themes for Street Type 5: Active Corridor



79 (51%) respondents commented on the proposals for Street Type 5: Active Corridor.

Comments expressing support or concerns about Street Type 5 overall

(Shown in grey in Figure 33.)

5% of respondents provided comments supporting the proposals overall. These included:

- Support for reducing car dependency and promoting active travel, especially cycling.
- Positive about Union Street improvements.
- Overall assessment of plans as logical.

4% provided comments not supporting the proposals overall. These included:

- Concern about closed roads increasing traffic in other areas.
- Concern about feasibility of the proposed changes.
- Criticism regarding unaffordable flats and expensive supermarkets.
- Fewer people will visit the city centre.
- Concern about commute into city centre being more difficult.

Comments about transport issues

(Shown in green in Figure 33.)

14% of respondents provided comments about cycling. These included:

- Include bi-directional cycle lanes.
- Include segregated cycle lanes.
- Include more cycle routes.
- Ensure cycle lanes are clearly marked.
- Cycle routes must be fully connected.
- Ensure cyclists are separated from buses.

12% of respondents provided comments about public transport. These included:

- Only allow buses to pass by this street.
- Allow taxis and buses to continue to use Union Street.
- Buses need to be low- or zero emission.
- Introduce a tram line.
- Design bus lay-bys.
- Public transport stops on a hill are challenging for the elderly.
- Include better signage for ferry points.

5% of respondents provided comments about Disabled access. These included:

- Allow access for disabled drivers.
- Include a blue badge route and parking.
- Buses & taxis are important for disabled access.
- Main bus stop on Union Street is not ideal for disabled people due to the slope.

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5% made comments not in favour of closing Union Street to private cars and taxis.

5% of respondents provided comments about other traffic issues. These included:

- Access for deliveries is important.
- Ease of access for waste management services is important.
- Allow taxis and buses.
- BS1 residents' access needs to be considered.
- Concern about access for workers in city centre.
- Have designated setting down areas for people getting lifts.
- Concern about access for The Galleries car park users.

4% of respondents provided comments about pedestrians and pavements. These included:

- Prioritise pedestrians in this area.
- Widen the pavements.
- Improve connection between Galleries, St Nicks Market and Castle Park.

3% provided comments in favour of closing Union Street to private cars and taxis.

3% of respondents provided comments about e-scooters. These included:

- Better policing of e-scooters is needed.
- Integrate charging points into designs.

Comments about other aspects of Street Type 5

(Shown in red in Figure 33.)

6% of respondents provided comments about green space and trees. These included:

- Retain mature trees.
- Maximise number of trees and plants.
- Carefully pick tree species to avoid potential allergic reactions.
- Trees need large water permeable surfaces around them.

3% of respondents provided comments about design of public spaces. These included:

- Fewer bars in this area.
- Design large open plazas.
- Include a canopy for when it rains.

2% provided comments about personal safety and antisocial behaviour. These included:

- Tackle antisocial behaviour and homeless issues in the area.
- More action is needed to tackle graffiti.

1% stated their concerns about maintenance.

1% of respondents provided comments about businesses and retail. These included:

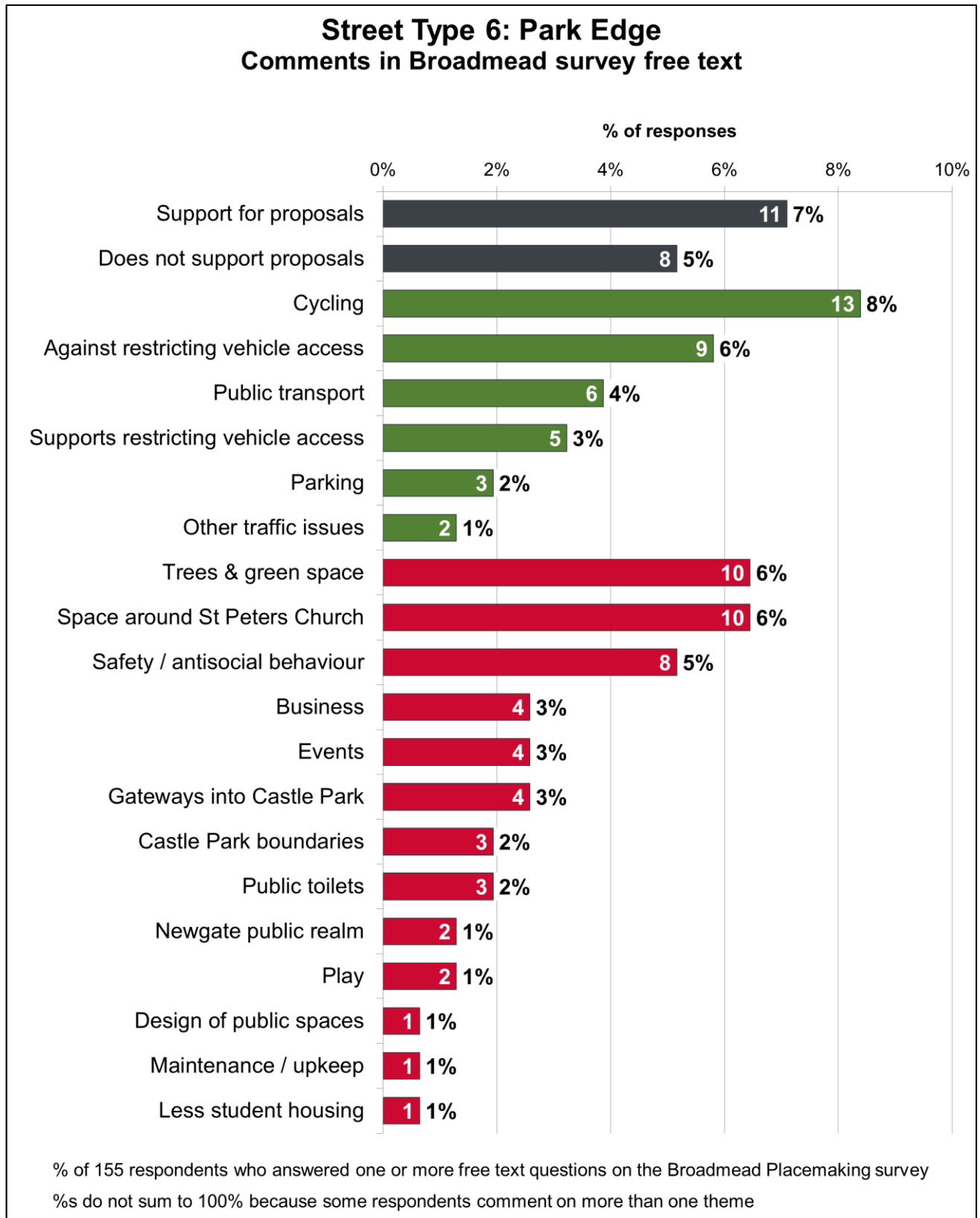
- Would like to see more supermarkets.

1% wanted to restrict building heights.

5.3.7 Free text comments and suggestions on Street Type 6

Figure 34 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Street Type 6, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 34 and the text below are the proportion of 155 respondents who answered one or more of the eight free text questions in the Broadmead survey.

Figure 34: Free text themes for Street Type 6: Park Edge



81 (52%) respondents provided comments or suggestions about the proposals for Street Type 6: Park Edge.

Comments expressing support or concerns about Street Type 6 overall

(Shown in grey in Figure 34.)

7% of respondents provided comments supporting the proposals. These include:

- Supports improvements as this area is in poor condition.
- Positive response, especially towards market/stall inclusion.
- Optimism for proposed enhancements in the park and Old City.
- Recognition of benefits from reducing traffic and buses, improving air and noise pollution.
- Desire for an expanded Castle Park to increase green space.
- Increased safety and attractiveness by opening up the area.

5% of respondents provided comments not supporting the proposals. These included:

- Opinion that reducing traffic access makes the area less accessible.
- Negative impact on drivers.
- Disagreement with the removal of public transport services, highlighting impacts on commuters and future transit systems.
- Impact of bus removal on those with mobility issues.
- Plan will deter disabled people from visiting Bristol.
- Doubts about cycle lanes
- Disagreement with removing shops for green spaces, emphasising retail need.
- Concerns over shrubbery maintenance.
- Personal concern about inconvenience due to city centre pedestrianisation.

Comments about transport issues

(Shown in green in Figure 34.)

8% of respondents provided comments about cycling. These included:

- Improved connections to East Bristol are needed.
- Family friendly cycling routes are needed.
- Include segregated cycle lanes.
- Ensure cycle lanes are clearly defined.
- Safe pedestrian crossings are needed.
- Concern about conflict between pedestrians and cyclists.
- Keep this area cycle free.

6% were opposed to the proposals to restrict vehicle access

4% of respondents provided comments about public transport. These included:

- Bus access should be retained.

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- Parking and public transport is important for Disabled people and people with mobility issues.
- Public transport is important for workers in city centre retail.
- Improve ferry landing signage.

3% of respondents provided comments supporting restrictions on vehicle access.

2% of respondents provided comments about parking. These included:

- Include disabled parking.
- Concern about where parking in the city centre will be.
- Consider a park and ride scheme.

1% identified other traffic issues, including:

- Ensuring that alternative provision for coaches, taxis and drop off for hotels and venues in Broad St exists from alternative routes
- Requests to mark bus lanes more clearly

Comments about other aspects of Street Type 6

(Shown in red in Figure 34.)

6% of respondents provided comments about trees and green space. These included:

- Remove the old bank buildings near Wine Street.
- Reduce the amount of concrete in designs.
- Would like to see more green space and trees.
- Plant more trees and gardens in St Peter's square.
- Include more shaded areas.
- Include edible planting.

6% of respondents provided comments about the new public space around St Peter's Church. These included:

- Incorporate the church as a usable space.
- Improve pathways within the park that connect to the church.
- Policing of the square is important.
- Supports the proposed water feature.
- Concern that other water features in Bristol, such as at the Harbourside, have been neglected.
- Plant more grass.

5% provided comments about personal safety and antisocial behaviour. These included:

- This area currently feels unsafe, particularly at night.
- This is a hotspot for criminal activity.
- Active policing is required.

3% of respondents provided comments about business and retail. These included:

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- Allow space for outdoor seating for cafes.
- Include space for market stalls.
- Consider uses for derelict and empty retail units.
- Retain more shops.

3% of respondents provided comments about events. These included:

- Consider impact on park and the ground when events are held.
- Consider a permanent stone seating setup in the park for performances.
- Events in the park must be inclusive.
- Consider how people safely get to and from events without public transport.

3% of respondents provided comments about gateways into Castle Park. These included:

- In favour of more links and crossings into Castle Park.
- Supports link back to Dolphin Street

2% of respondents provided comments about Castle Park boundaries. These included:

- Include seating at the edges of the park.
- Too much concrete in proposals.
- Retain castle wall remains.

2% of respondents provided comments about toilets. These included:

- The importance of toilets for enabling people to use the area for longer.
- The need for public toilets accessible to non-customers.

1% of respondents provided comments about the Newgate public realm. These included:

- More ground level shops and restaurants.
- Design more places to stop and spend time within the streets.

1% made comments about the proposals for Play including:

- A suggestion for a castle-themed outdoor play area.
- Requests for extended indoor play facilities.

1% commented on the design of public spaces, specifically:

- the need to recognise Bristol's cultural history and the many waves of peoples, trades, cultural groups who have travelled through/ settled in Bristol.

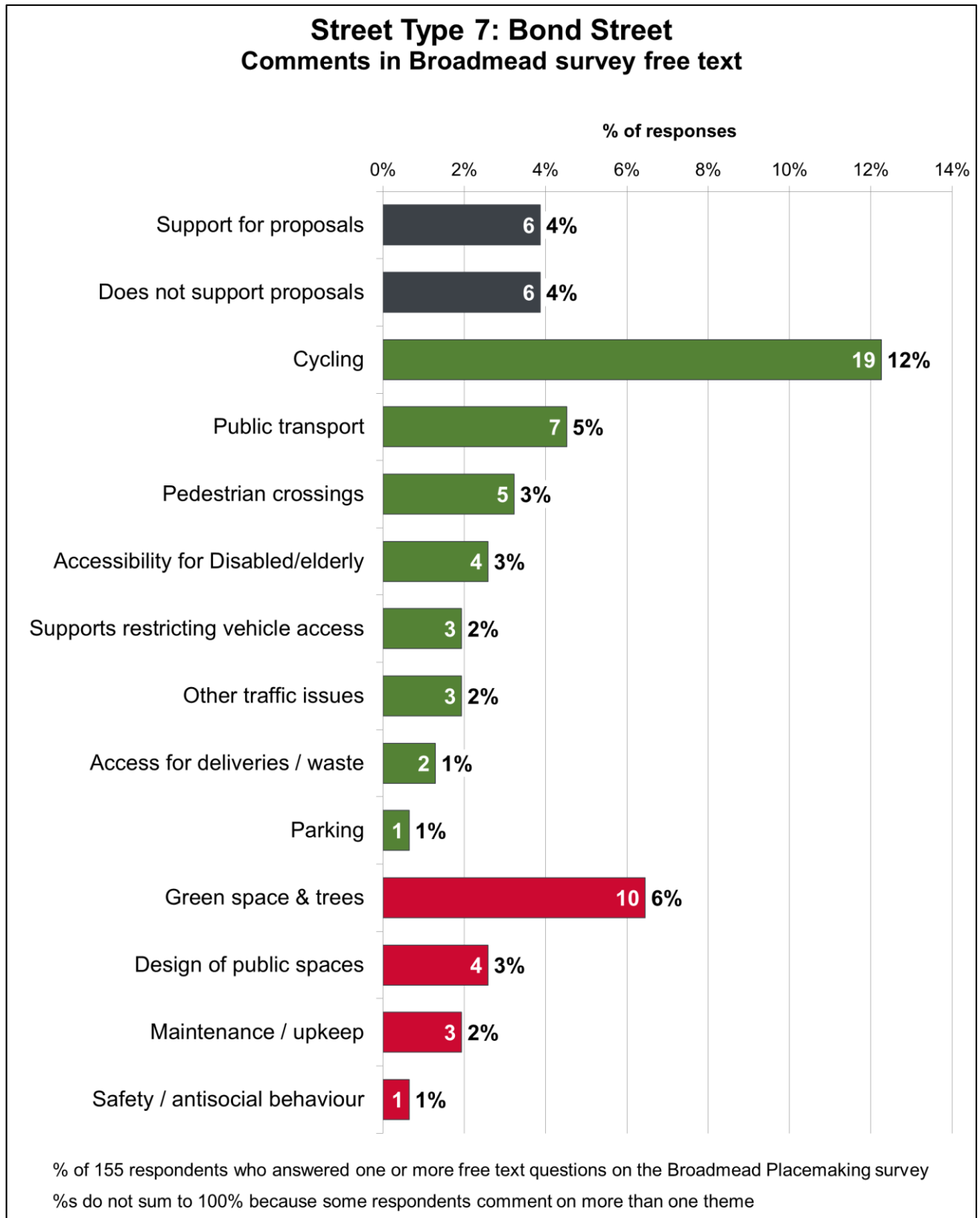
1% identified concern about the maintenance of new spaces.

1% wanted less student housing.

5.3.8 Free text comments and suggestions on Street Type 7

Figure 35 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Street Type 7, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 35 and the text below are the proportion of 155 respondents who answered one or more of the eight free text questions in the Broadmead survey.

Figure 35: Free text themes for Street Type 7: Community Connector and Greener Gateway



60 (39%) respondents provided comments or suggestions about the proposals for Street Type 7: Community Connector and Greener Gateway.

Comments expressing support or concerns about Street Type 7 overall

(Shown in grey in Figure 35.)

4% of respondents provided comments supporting the proposals. These included:

- Overall positivity about proposals.
- Support for making use of the extensive space available to redevelop in this area.

4% of respondents provided comments not in favour of the proposals. These included:

- Concerns about restrictions affecting businesses, deliveries, disabled individuals, and outsiders.
- Questioning the true motives behind proposed changes and their impact on transportation.
- Necessity of cars in the city.
- Concerns about inconvenience due to pedestrianisation, especially for commuting.
- Proposed changes are unnecessary.

Comments about transport issues

(Shown in green in Figure 35.)

12% of respondents provided comments about cycling. These included:

- Pedestrian and cycle priority over traffic.
- In favour of more cycle routes.
- Would prefer to see cycle paths on both sides of the road.
- A clearly marked cycle lane on Baldwin Street is required.
- Concerned about conflict between pedestrians and cyclists, and better policing of cycling and e-scooters.
- Cycle lanes must be properly segregated from pedestrians and traffic for safety.

5% of respondents provided comments about public transport. These included:

- Better public transport into city centre is essential.
- Consider a tram or underground system.
- Proposed public transport routes are too far away for passengers with reduced mobility.
- Bus lanes are required on both sides of all roads in this development.
- There is no need for proposed bus lanes.

3% of respondents provided comments about the pedestrian crossings. These included:

- Crossings at Bond Street currently take a long time and are not easy to use.
- Reduce traffic on Bond Street to make it easier to cross.
- Consider footbridges over Bond Street.

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3% of respondents provided comments about accessibility for disabled / older people.

These included:

- Concern that restrictions will affect disabled people's access.
- Allow disabled parking.
- Questioning if an equalities impact assessment has been made.

2% support restricting vehicle access, including:

- Too many lanes are provided for cars on Bond Street, and there is not enough space for cyclists and pedestrians.
- Requests to be more radical in restraining cars.

2% identified other traffic issues, including:

- Concern that additional pedestrian crossings will create congestion.
- Concern that all traffic include buses will be slowed down by proposals.

1% commented on the need for access for deliveries and refuse vehicles.

1% wanted to see more parking introduced.

Comments about other aspects of Street Type 7

(Shown in red in Figure 35.)

6% of respondents provided comments about green spaces and trees. These included:

- In favour of green roofs on bus stops.
- In favour of more trees.
- Concerned about tree pit systems and viability of grass underneath planted trees.
- Concerned about maintenance of new green areas and trees.
- In favour of planting in the Bearpit.
- Recommend conducting an ecological survey before planting schemes are decided.

3% of respondents provided comments about the design of public spaces. These included:

- Opposition to electronic billboards.
- Use of paving to recognise Bristol's cultural heritage.
- Tackle graffiti by design and materials.

2% of respondents provided comments about maintenance. These included:

- Concerned about maintenance of new spaces.
- Concerns about waste management.
- Request to improve the appearance of the gateway into the city centre from the M32.

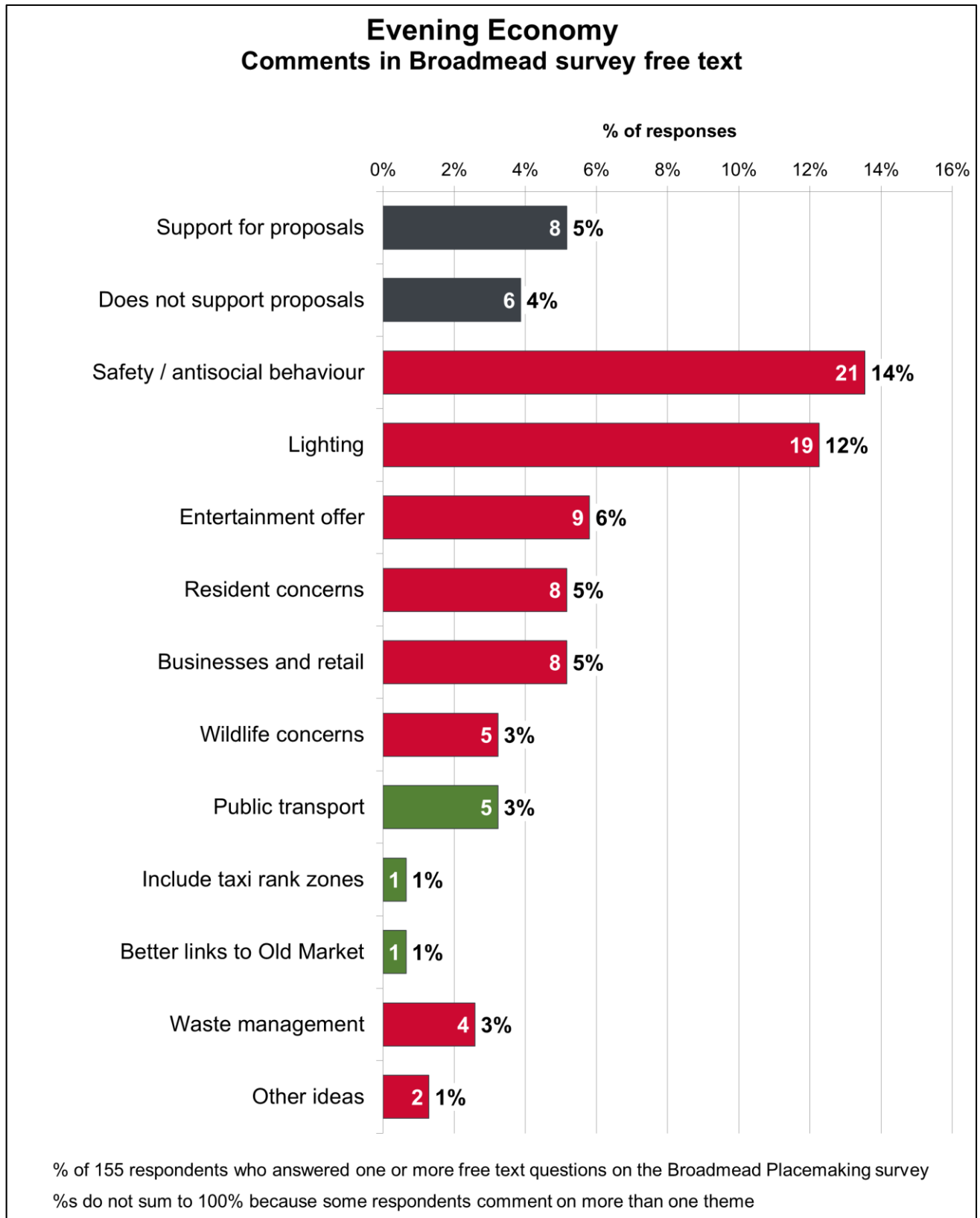
1% of respondents provided comments about safety and antisocial behaviour. These included:

- Better policing of e-scooters is needed in pedestrian-only areas.
- Does not feel safe at night in this area.

5.3.9 Free text comments and suggestions on the Evening Economy Strategy

Figure 36 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on the Evening Economy Strategy, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 36 and the text below are the proportion of 155 respondents who answered one or more of the eight free text questions in the Broadmead survey.

Figure 36: Free text themes for the Evening Economy Strategy



79 (51%) respondents provided comments or suggestions about the proposals for the evening economy and after dark experience.

Comments expressing support or concerns about the Evening Economy overall (Shown in grey in Figure 36.)

5% of respondents provided comments supporting the proposals. These included:

- Proposals will revitalise the area.
- More people using the area will help safety.

4% of respondents provided comments not supporting the proposals. These included:

- Request for more detail about maintenance responsibility.
- Bristol primarily caters to students.
- Doubt regarding the plan's realism.
- Criticism about potential negative impact of bright colours on neurodivergent individuals.
- More parking is needed.

Comments about transport issues

(Shown in green in Figure 36.)

3% of respondents provided comments about public transport. These included:

- The importance of good public transport on the evening economy.
- The importance of being able to get home, including to the outskirts of city.
- All Bristol public transport will need to improve.

1% suggest introducing taxi-rank zones.

1% requested improving links to Old Market.

Comments about other aspects of the Evening Economy proposals

Shown in red in Figure 36.)

14% commented on personal safety and antisocial behaviour. These included:

- Concern about late night drinking, rubbish, vandalism and other issues which deter people from the centre.
- Concern about increased anti-social behaviour and how it will be managed.
- Concern that criminal activity and a homeless population within the park deters people from using it after dark.
- Castle Park does not feel safe after dark.
- In favour of encouraging night-time economy but only if safety is improved.
- Encourage families and children to the area to make the area feel safer.
- Improved lighting and CCTV will improve safety.
- Consider more park wardens, police and first aid stations.

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12% of respondents provided comments about lighting. These included:

- Any lighting installed should be low energy or powered by clean energy.
- In favour of creative lighting installations.
- In favour of installations similar to Bristol Light Festival.
- Concern about light pollution and impact on wildlife.
- In favour of improved lighting at nighttime.
- Extra lighting would make people feel safer.
- Concerned about cost of powering additional lighting.
- Lighting must extend beyond Castle Park to connect routes.

6% of respondents provided comments about the entertainment offer. These included:

- Need for wide range entertainment options beyond eating and drinking.
- Concern over competing with other evening entertainment in other areas of the city.
- Need to keep temporary attractions to be managed.
- Benefit of evening to wider age groups.
- Need for evening entertainment to be accessible with toilet facilities.

5% of respondents provided comments on the concerns of residents. These included:

- Concern about impact of noise on local residents.
- Night-time events should end at a reasonable time to respect local residents.
- Ensure that local residents cannot complain and stop night-time experiences.
- Concern about conflict between residential accommodation planned and night-time events.

5% of respondents provided comments about businesses and retail. These included:

- Ensure there is a diverse range of cafes, bars, restaurants.
- Will businesses be able to extend their operating hours to support proposals?
- Important that businesses attract a wide range of demographic and cultures to support nighttime economy.
- Retain mix of restaurants, bars and shops in Broadmead.

3% of respondents provided comments about concerns for wildlife. These included:

- Consider the impact of lighting on nocturnal wildlife.

3% of respondents provided comments about waste management. These included:

- Waste management is needed.
- Evening economy can create litter.
- Vehicle access is needed for waste management.

1% of respondents provided other ideas. These included:

- Potential rickshaw parking.
- Shelter for non-customers.

6 Survey results: Castle Park

6.1 Summary of the eight strategies and three key projects for Castle Park

The objective of the Castle Park Masterplan is to retain and revitalise Castle Park, so it is a green, safe, welcoming and inclusive leisure destination for all.

The Castle Park Masterplan sets out eight strategies to guide strategic future use, organisation, and management of the park and to provide a framework for future projects and initiatives. The strategies are:

- Strategy 1. Park Gateways
- Strategy 2. Heritage Re use
- Strategy 3. Movement – Pedestrian
- Strategy 4. Movement – Cycle
- Strategy 5. Lighting and Safety
- Strategy 6. Green Infrastructure
- Strategy 7. Play
- Strategy 8. Facilities and Events

As part of the Castle Park Masterplan, three key projects have been identified that will bring about the most significant transformation. The projects are:

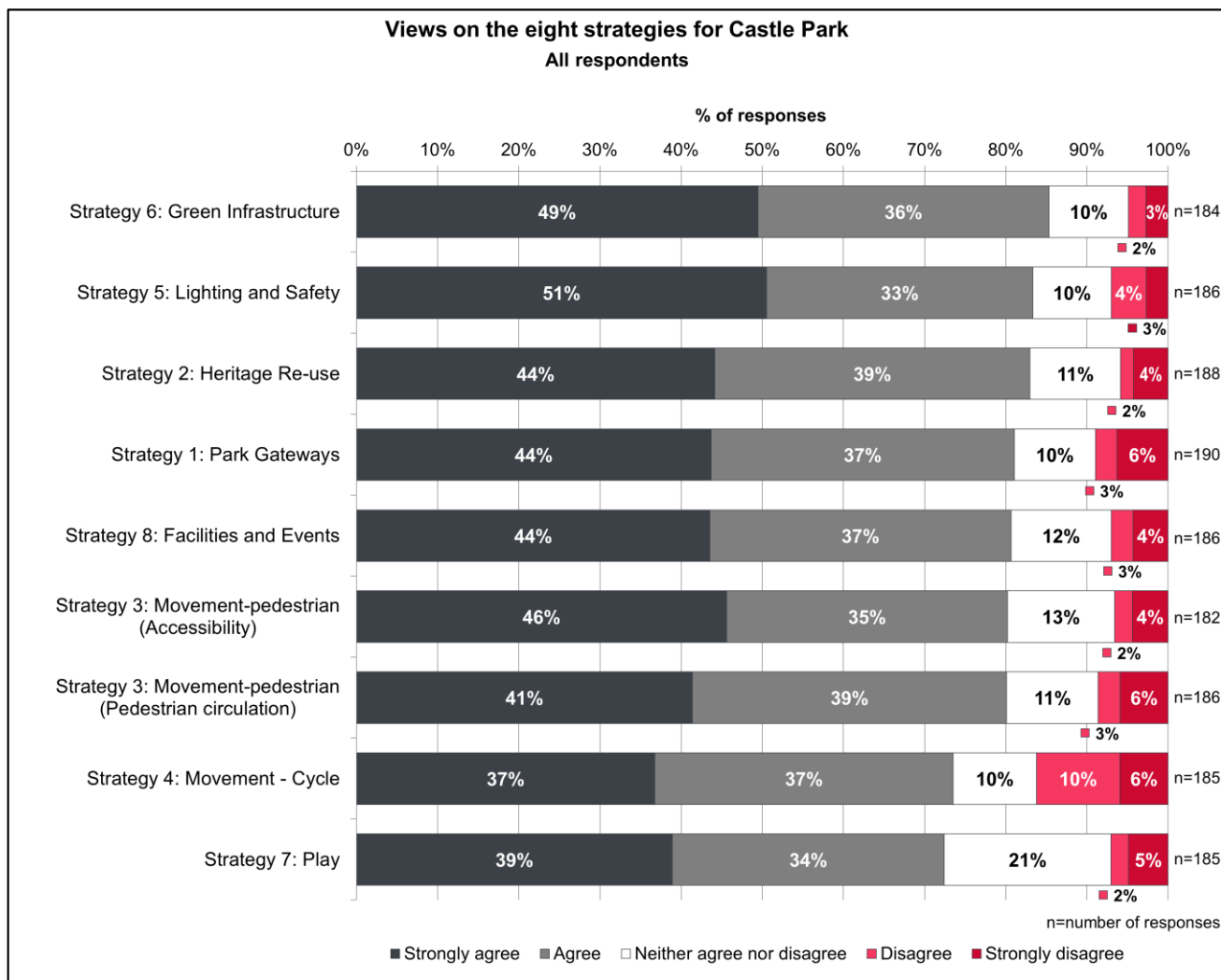
- Key project 1. A New Heart to Castle Park
- Key project 2. Eastern Gateways and Event Meadow
- Key project 3. The Floating Waterfront Edge

6.2 Overview of views on the eight strategies

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the proposals for each of the eight strategies. For strategy 3, respondents were asked to give their views separately on two aspects: pedestrian circulation, and accessibility.

Figure 37 shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and strongly disagree with each strategy, and the number of people who gave views on each.

Figure 37: Views on the eight strategies for Castle Park



There is strong support for the objective over all 8 strategies.

All of the 8 strategies have more than 73% of respondents who agree or strongly agree.

The strategy with highest support is Strategy 6: Green Infrastructure, which has 85% who agree or strongly agree and 5% who disagree or strongly disagree.

The strategy with lowest support is Strategy 7: Play, for which 73% of respondents agree or strongly agree and 7% disagree or strongly disagree.

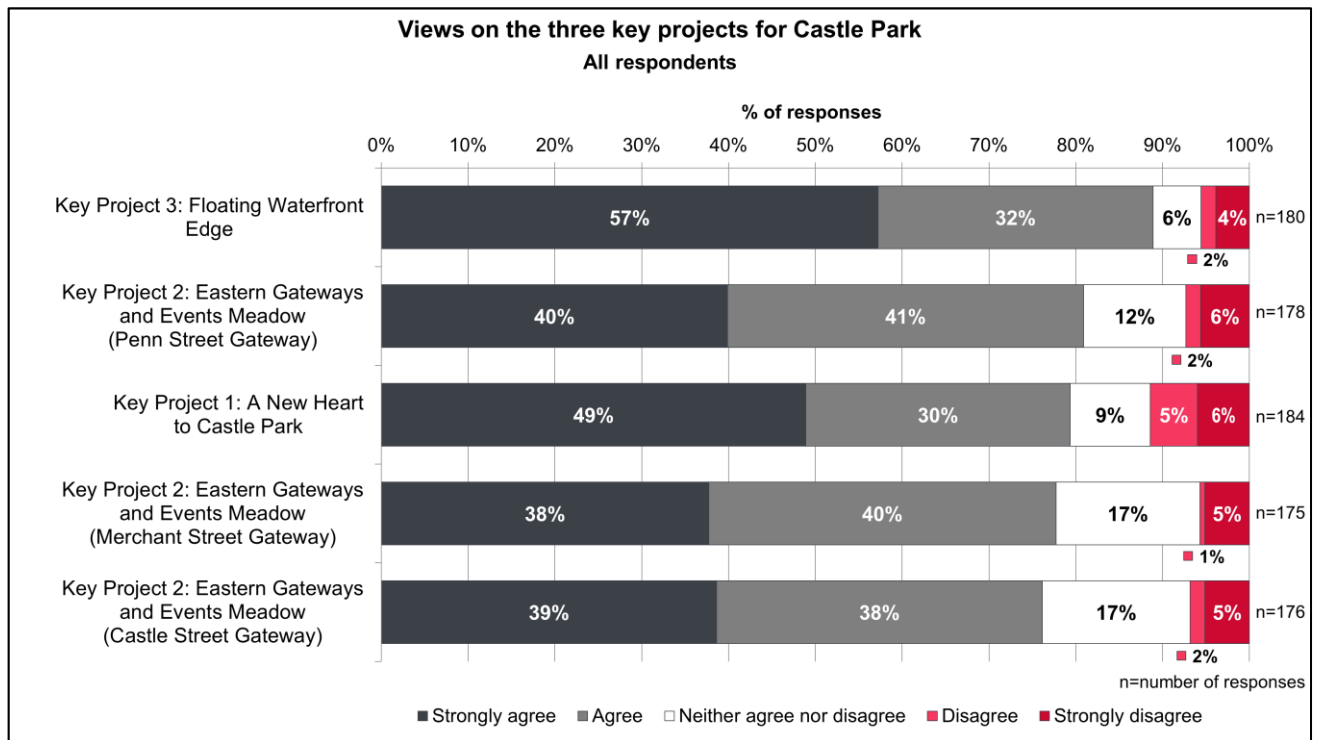
The top two strategies were approved of by at least 84% of the respondents, with a further five approved of by more than 73% of respondents.

6.3 Overview of views on the key projects for Castle Park

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the proposals for each of the three key projects. For Key project 2, respondents were asked to give their views separately on three aspects: Penn Steet Gateway, Merchant Street Gateway, and Castle Street Gateway.

Figure 38 shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and strongly disagree with each of the three key projects, and the number of people who gave views on each.

Figure 38: Views on the three key projects for Castle Park



There is strong support for all three of the key projects for Castle Park.

All of the key projects have more than 77% of respondents who agree or strongly agree.

The project with highest support is Key project 3. The Floating Waterfront Edge, which has 89% who agree or strongly agree and 6% who disagree or strongly disagree.

The project with lowest support is Key project 2: Eastern Gateways and Events Meadow Castle Street Gateway, for which 77% of respondents agree or strongly agree and 7% disagree or strongly disagree.

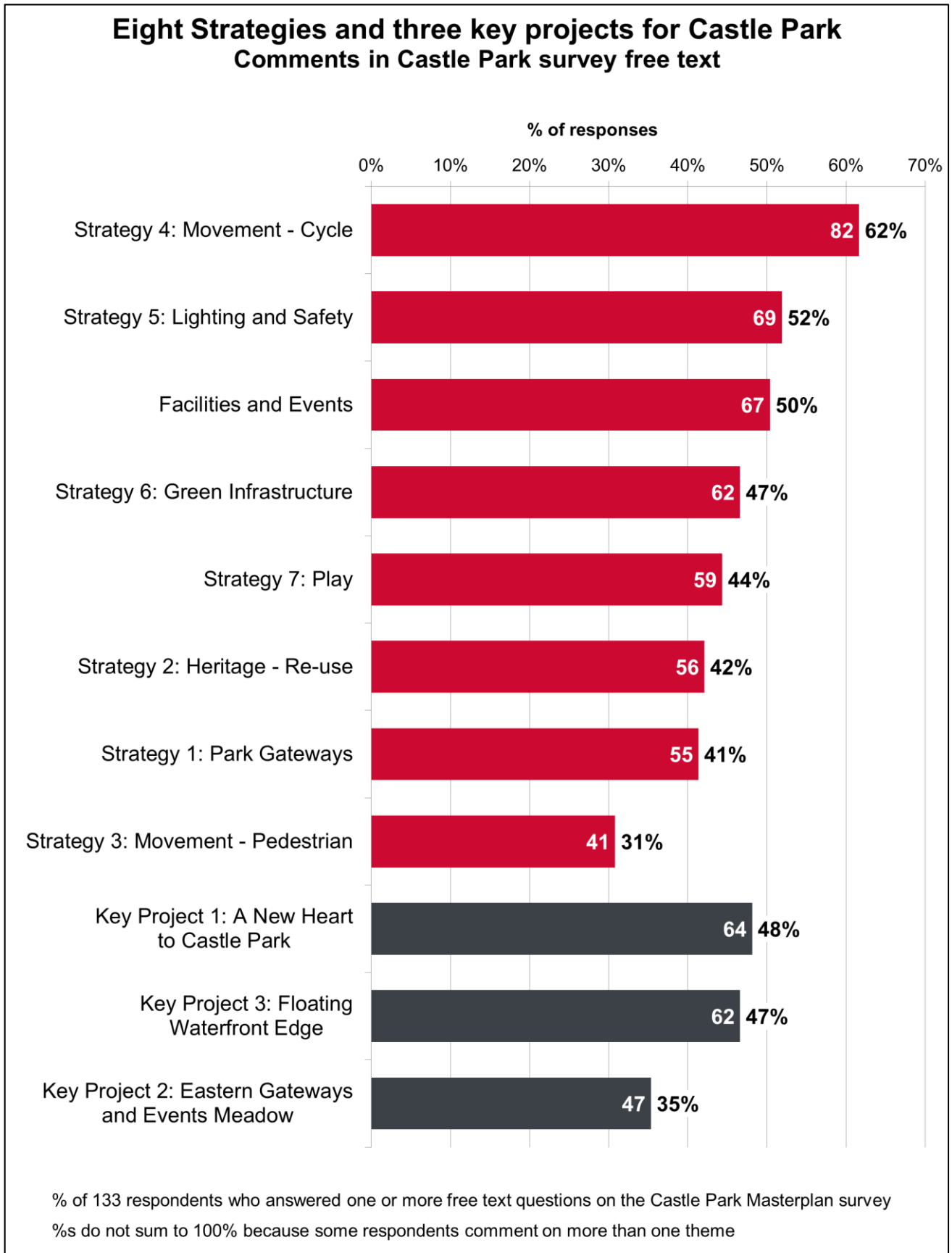
6.4 Free text comments on Castle Park Masterplan

6.4.1 Overview of the free text comments

The Castle Park survey included 11 free text questions on each of the eight strategies and the three key projects for Castle Park. 133 (69%) of the 193 respondents to the Castle Park survey provided free text comments to one or more of the 11 free text questions.

Figure 39 shows the number of respondents who commented on each of the strategies and key projects for Castle Park. A breakdown of the themes for each strategy and key project is summarised in sections 6.4.2 to 6.4.12.

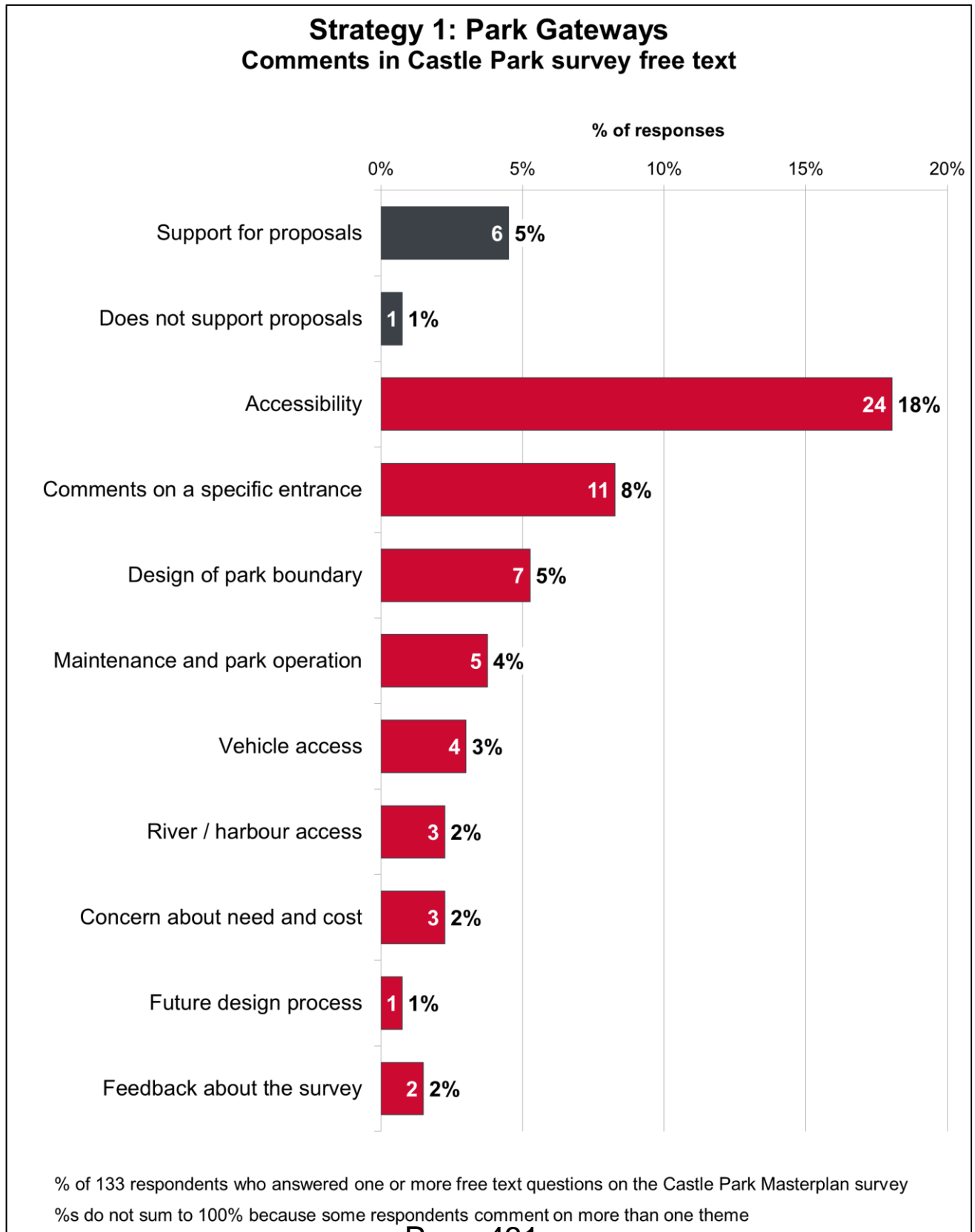
Figure 39: Overview of comments about the strategies and key projects for Castle Park



6.4.2 Free text comments and suggestions on Strategy 1: Park Gateways

Figure 40 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Castle Park Strategy 1, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 40 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 40: Free text themes for Strategy 1: Park Gateways



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A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

18% of respondents provided comments about accessibility. These included:

- Step-free / accessible access required at all gateways.
- In favour of stepped access designs.

8% of respondents provided comments on a specific entrance. These included:

- Remove the derelict buildings near Wine Street for a more inviting entrance.
- Improve the gateways from Cabot Circus.
- In favour of an entrance at Mary Le Port Street.
- Retain the entrance at Baldwin Street and Bristol Bridge.
- In favour of an entrance at Broadmead / Cabot Circus.
- In favour of a secondary entrance at St Nicholas market.
- Not in favour of removing the bridge to the Galleries.

5% of respondents provided comments about design of the park boundary. These included:

- In favour of an open plan style.
- Not in favour of an open plan style.
- Consider removing trees to create more space.
- Consider removing exterior walls of the park.

4% of respondents provided comments about maintenance and park operation. These included:

- Concern about maintenance.
- Waste disposal is important.

3% of respondents provided comments about vehicle access. These included:

- Allow private vehicle access.
- Emergency service access is important.

2% of respondents provided comments about river and harbour access. These included:

- Improve access to the floating harbour.
- Include River Frome in plans.
- Use waterfronts to recognise diversity.

2% of respondents provided comments concerned about need and cost. These included:

- Proposals are an unnecessary expense.

1% of respondents provided comments about the future design process. These included:

- More consultation needed on detailed designs.

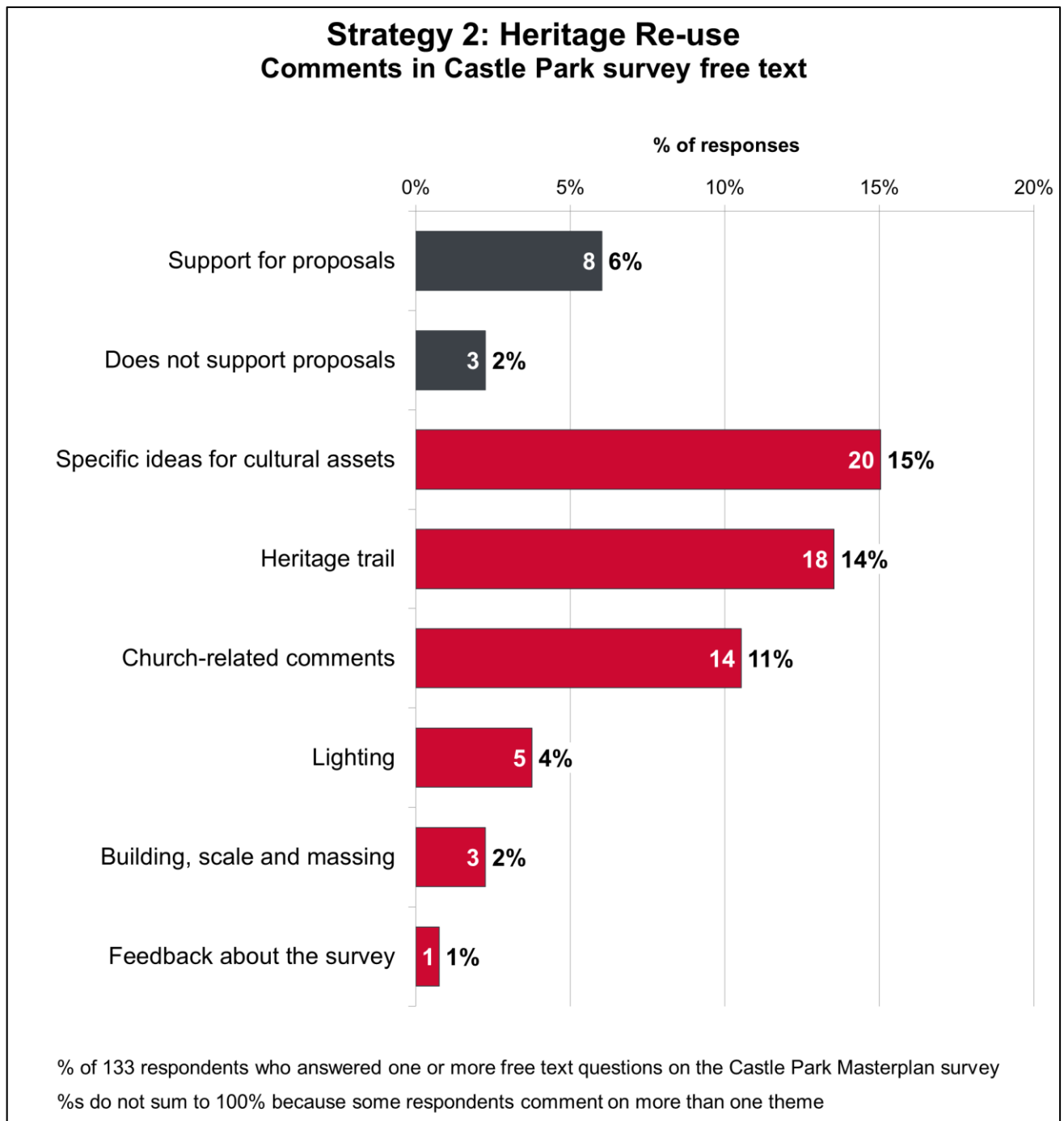
2% of respondents provided comments with feedback about the survey. These included:

- The plans are hard to understand.

6.4.3 Free text comments and suggestions on Strategy 2: Heritage Re-use

Figure 41 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Castle Park Strategy 2, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 41 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 41: Free text themes for Strategy 2: Heritage Re-use



A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

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15% of respondents provided comments about specific ideas for cultural assets. These included:

- Connect the heritage trail with the rest of the city.
- In favour of a heritage trail.
- Ensure the heritage trail is accessible to all.
- The heritage trail must flow easily.
- Use planting to signify the heritage trail.
- Look at opportunities to monetise the route.
- Maintain historic character in designs.
- Rename the path leading to the Sikh memorial.
- Consider street signs that show old city layout.

14% of respondents provided comments about the heritage trail. These included:

- Reuse and highlight the castle ruins.
- Restore historic streets and signs.
- Make cultural and historic information more accessible.
- Link heritage re-use with modern cultural values and religions.
- Use the Vaulted Chambers.
- Highlight St Edith's Well.
- Improve the war memorial.
- Riverfront should recognise the role of immigration.
- Replace the Dutch coffee house.

11% of respondents provided comments about churches. These included:

- Convert St Peter's Church into a usable space.
- St Mary Le Port church and nearby area needs revamping.
- Preserve the ruined churches as a memorial.
- Make the church a focal point.

4% of respondents provided comments about lighting. These included:

- In favour of lighting and projections.
- Not in favour of lighting and projections.

2% of respondents provided comments about building, scale, and massing. These included:

- New buildings must compliment historic ones and not obstruct them.
- Restrict height of new buildings.

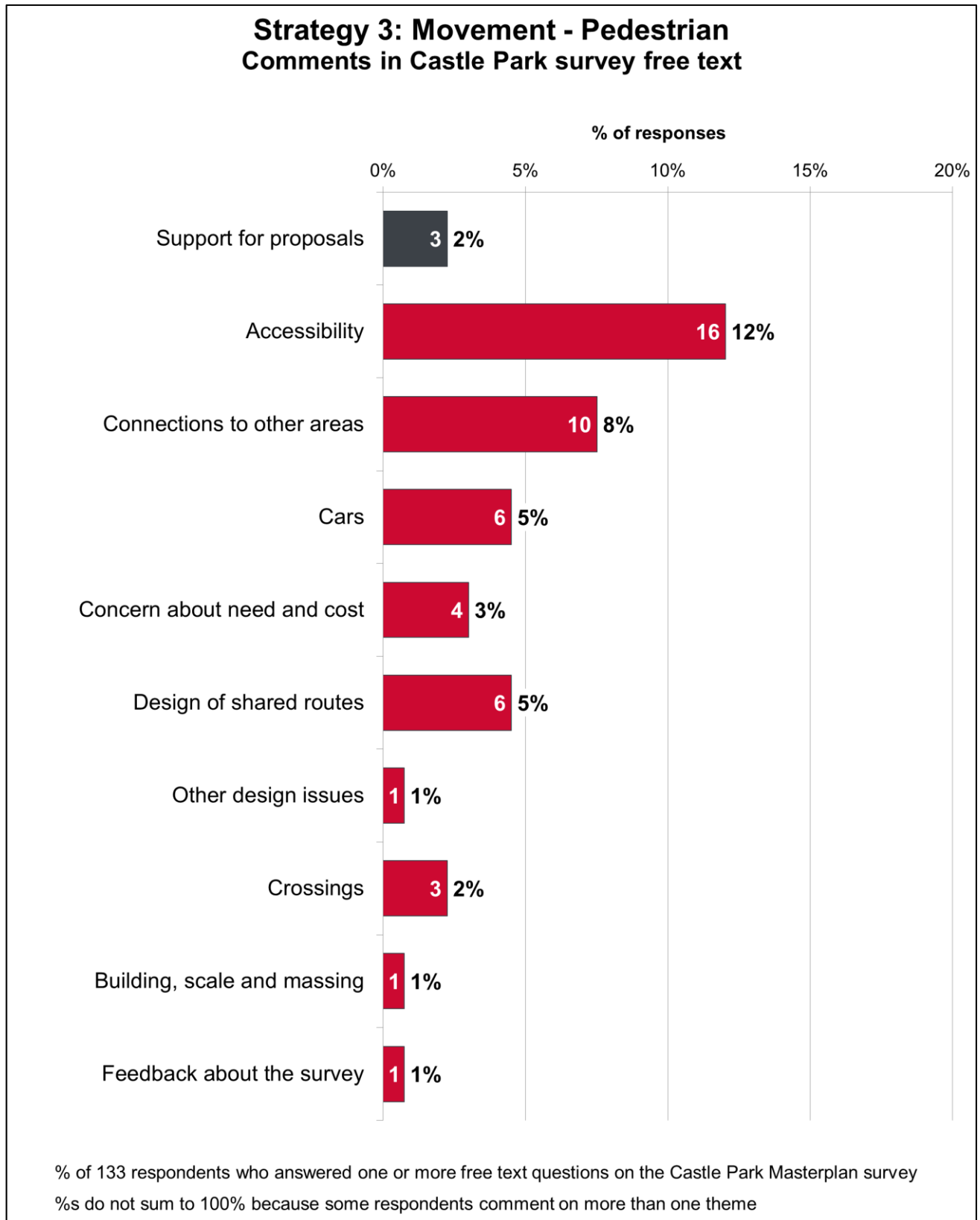
1% of respondents provided comments with feedback about the survey. These included:

- The survey map is confusing.

6.4.4 Free text comments and suggestions on Strategy 3: Movement – Pedestrian

Figure 42 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Castle Park Strategy 3, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 42 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 42: Free text themes for Strategy 3: Movement - Pedestrian



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A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

12% of respondents provided comments about accessibility. These included:

- A lift will cost too much to build, maintain, and protect from vandalism.
- More seating is needed.
- Include railings to assist with slopes.
- Brail maps/location assistance is needed.
- Disabled access is important.
- Flatter walkways are needed.
- Have quieter spaces and routes through the park.

8% of respondents provided comments about connections to other areas. These included:

- Better connections to liveable neighbourhood in East Bristol.
- In favour of route running east to west.
- Access to the Galleries car park is essential.
- Better access to Queen Street is needed.
- The mapped tertiary routes are unnecessary.
- Open St Mary Le Port to St Nicholas market.
- Improve pedestrianisation on Nelson Street.
- Cable cars could be used to connect to Temple Meads.
- Better bus connections and stops are needed.

5% of respondents provided comments about cars. These included:

- Retain vehicle access to Castle Park.
- Reduce traffic around Castle Park.

5% of respondents provided comments about design of shared routes. These included:

- Wider walkways and entrances are needed.
- Primary pedestrian route must enable all modes of transport to get to destinations.

3% of respondents stated their concern about need and cost. These included:

- The proposed changes are not required.

2% of respondents provided comments about crossings. These included:

- Safety measures are needed at crossings of cycles and pedestrians.
- Pedestrian priority is needed at super crossings.

1% of respondents provided comments about other design issues. These included:

- Ensure space is functional for a large number of users.

1% of respondents provided comments about building, scale, and massing. These included:

- Restrict height of new buildings.

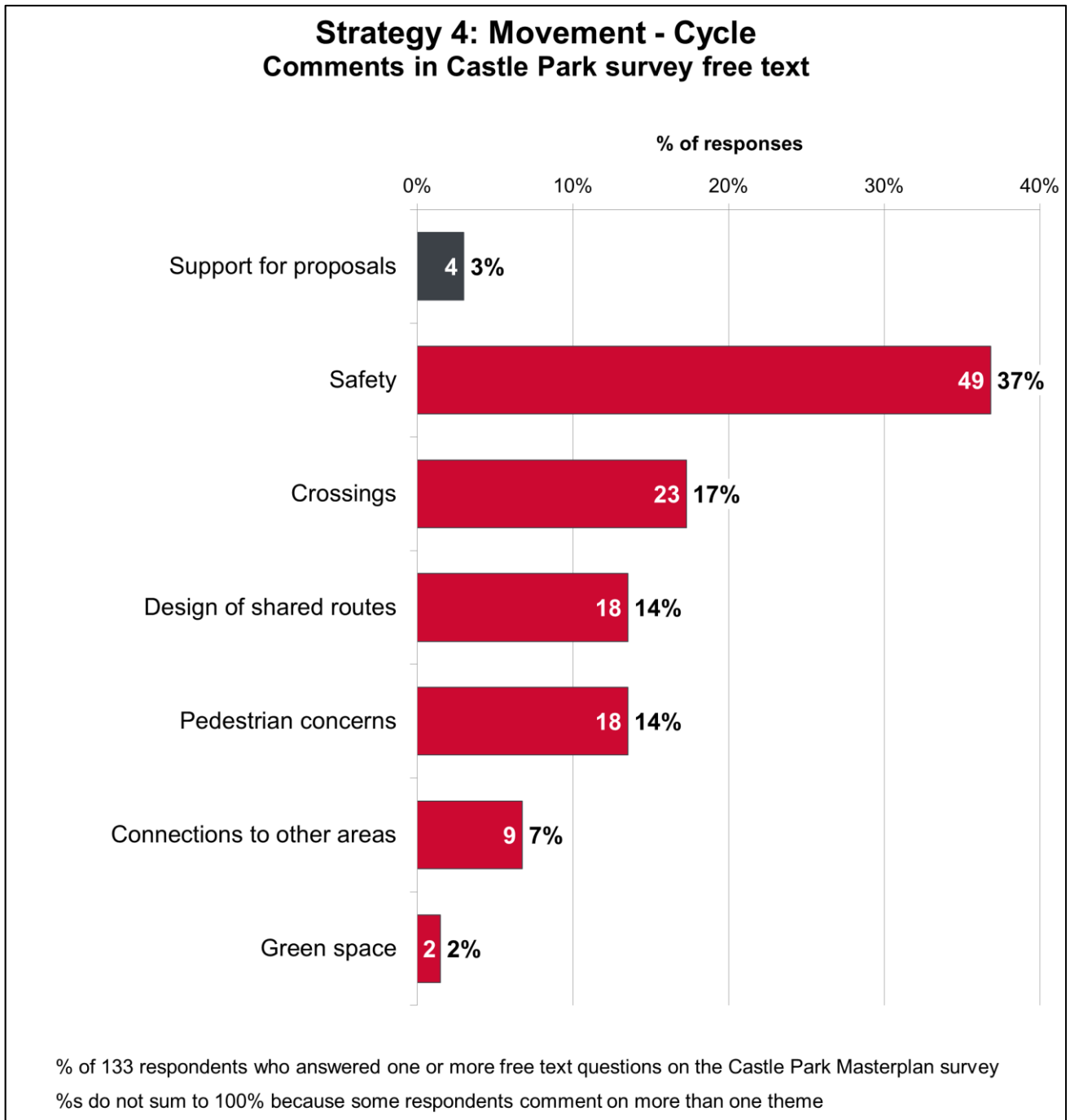
1% of respondents provided comments with feedback about the survey. These included:

- Current map of the park and routes would be useful for comparison.

6.4.5 Free text comments and suggestions on Strategy 4: Movement – Cycle

Figure 43 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Castle Park Strategy 4, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 43 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 43: Free text themes for Strategy 4: Movement - Cycle



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A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

37% of respondents provided comments about safety. These included:

- Better segregation of cycles and pedestrians is needed.
- Speed of bikes and scooters needs to be controlled and reduced.
- Secure cycle parking is required.
- Slip resistant paths are needed.
- Clarity needed over where mobility scooters can be used.

17% of respondents provided comments about crossing. These included:

- Proposed crossing points are not good enough.
- Crossing points are not needed.
- Pedestrian priority at crossings and junctions.
- Would like better signage at crossings and shared spaces.

14% of respondents provided comments about design of shared spaces. These included:

- Clearly and brightly marked cycle lane required.
- Different elevation of cyclist and pedestrian paths.
- Swap cycle path and pedestrian path alongside the riverfront.
- Install different texture paths to help visually impaired.
- Widen the cycle paths.
- Create a direct cycle route from Castle Park to Union Street.
- Provide an alternative cycle route around the park.
- Benches on bike lanes will cause conflicts.

14% of respondents provided comments about pedestrian concerns. These included:

- Castle Park should be cycle-free.
- The pedestrian path is frequently overcrowded.

7% of respondents provided comments about connections to other areas. These included:

- Castle Park should remain open to cyclists.
- Route to harbourside needs improving.
- Better connections to liveable neighbourhood in East Bristol are needed.
- Better connection to Queen Street is needed.
- Enhance Fairfax St cycle route.
- Segregated routes must continue across the city.

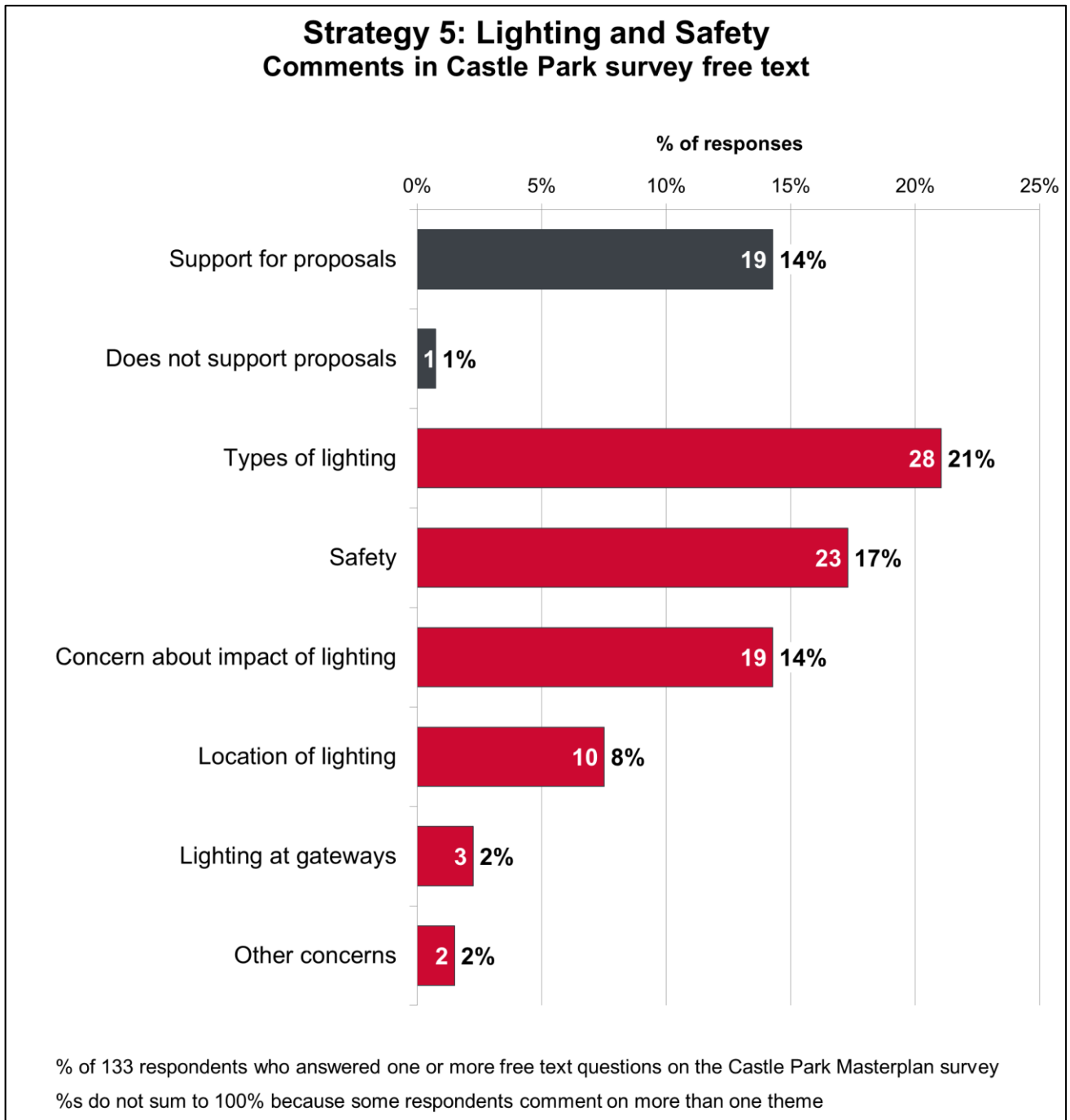
2% of respondents provided comments about green spaces. These included:

- Not in favour of widening paths at expense of green space.
- Reclaim the land near Wine Street.

6.4.6 Free text comments and suggestions on Strategy 5: Lighting and Safety

Figure 44 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Castle Park Strategy 5, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 44 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 44: Free text themes for Strategy 5: Lighting and Safety



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A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

21% of respondents provided comments about types of lighting. These included:

- Should be sensitive lighting (e.g. solar studs).
- Use creative lighting (e.g. like Bristol Light Festival).
- Consider using motion activated lighting.
- Lighting should be bright.
- Pathways should be lit from below.

17% of respondents provided comments about safety. These included:

- Park currently feels unsafe at night.
- Wardens are needed to maintain a safe environment.
- Concern about antisocial behaviour.
- Have points where people can access help or emergency services.
- Consider a curfew in the park.
- Remove some trees for safety.
- More CCTV is needed.
- Hold more events to help keep the park safe.

14% of respondents provided comments concerned about the impact of lighting. These included:

- Concern about impact on wildlife.
- Concern about energy usage.
- Concern about impact on local residents.

8% of respondents provided comments about the location of lighting. These included:

- Lighting should only be on the main footpaths.
- Light up heritage features.
- Still too many dark spots in proposals.
- Lighting needed on the hill in the east of the park.

2% of respondents provided comments about lighting at gateways. These included:

- Lighting at gateways is important.

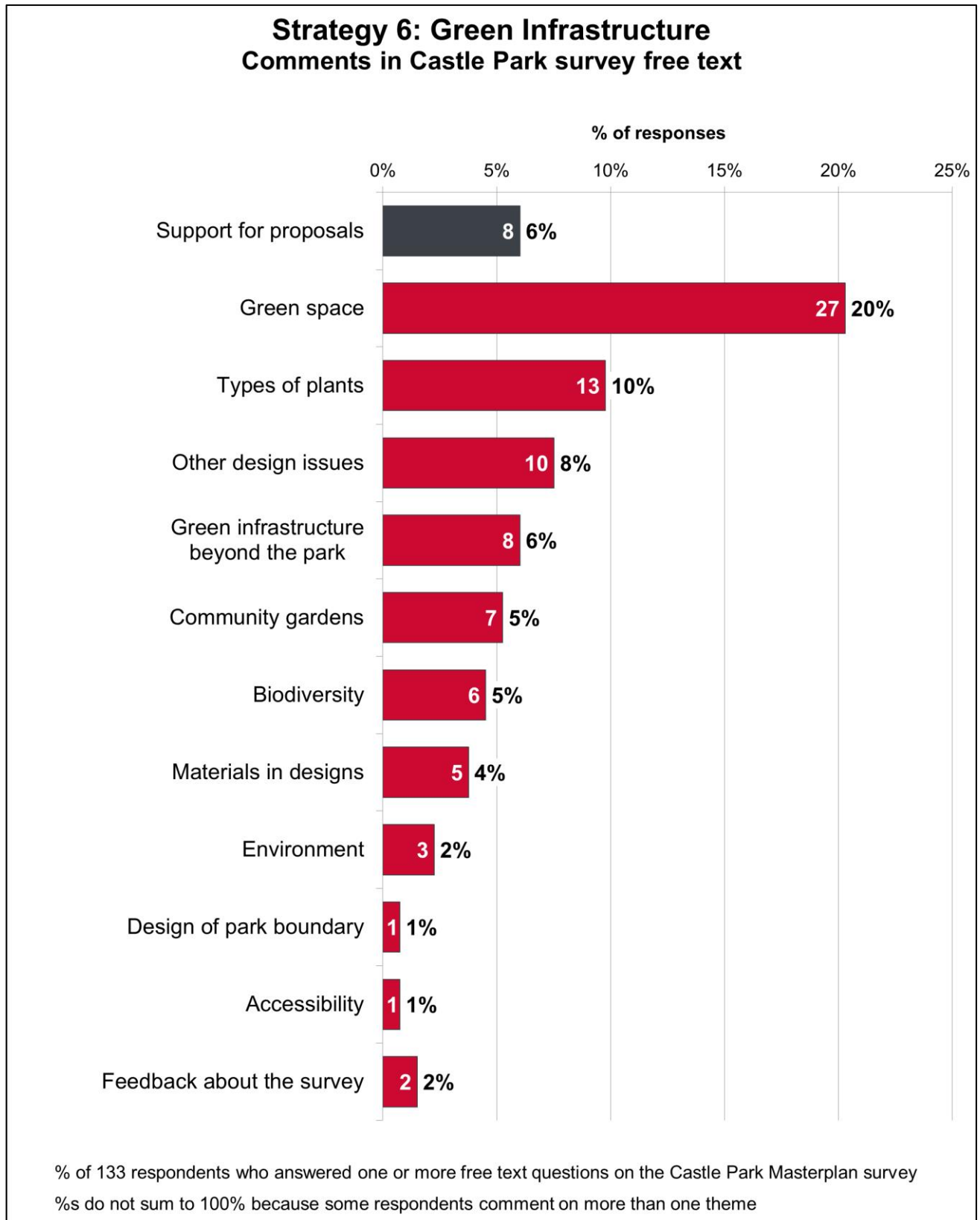
2% of respondents provided comments about other concerns. These included:

- Castle Park needs regeneration.
- Concern about noise.

6.4.7 Free text comments and suggestions on Strategy 6: Green Infrastructure

Figure 45 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Castle Park Strategy 6, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 45 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 45: Free text themes for Strategy 6: Green Infrastructure



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A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

20% of respondents provided comments about green space. These included:

- Concern about how green spaces will be maintained.
- Retain as much green space as possible.
- Turn derelict buildings near Wine Street into green space.
- Consider more natural approaches to maintenance.
- Pathways should not break green space.
- Green space preferred to more paths.

10% of respondents provided comments about types of plants. These included:

- Retain existing trees and add more.
- Leave areas of grass uncut for wildflowers.
- Add more aquatic plants in the floating harbour.
- Introduce native plants.
- Vertical greening will not work.

8% of respondents provided comments about other design issues. These included:

- Too much concrete in designs.
- Remove trees and walls to allow landscaping.
- Must include St Mary Le Port.
- Retain natural appearance.
- Consider more natural barriers around edge of park.
- A coal mining risk assessment is needed.
- Not in favour of landscaped terrace proposals.

6% of respondents provided comments about green infrastructure beyond the park. These included:

- Extend the boundaries of the park.
- Extend green infrastructure throughout Broadmead.
- Link greenery to Park Street.

5% of respondents provided comments about community gardens. These included:

- In favour of more community growing space.
- Concerned that community allotments are at risk of vandalism.

5% of respondents provided comments about biodiversity. These included:

- Wildlife corridors needed into the park.
- Consider aquatic wildlife.
- Biodiversity targets are not achievable.
- Encourage nature in the ruins.

4% of respondents provided comments about materials in the designs. These included:

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2% of respondents provided comments about the environment. These included:

- Strong commitments on air quality are needed.
- The park is important for climate mitigation.

1% of respondents provided comments about design of the park boundary. These included:

- Consider more natural barriers around the edge of park.

1% of respondents provided comments about accessibility. These included:

- Falling leaves could cause slip hazards.
- Include a sensory area for partially sighted and the blind.

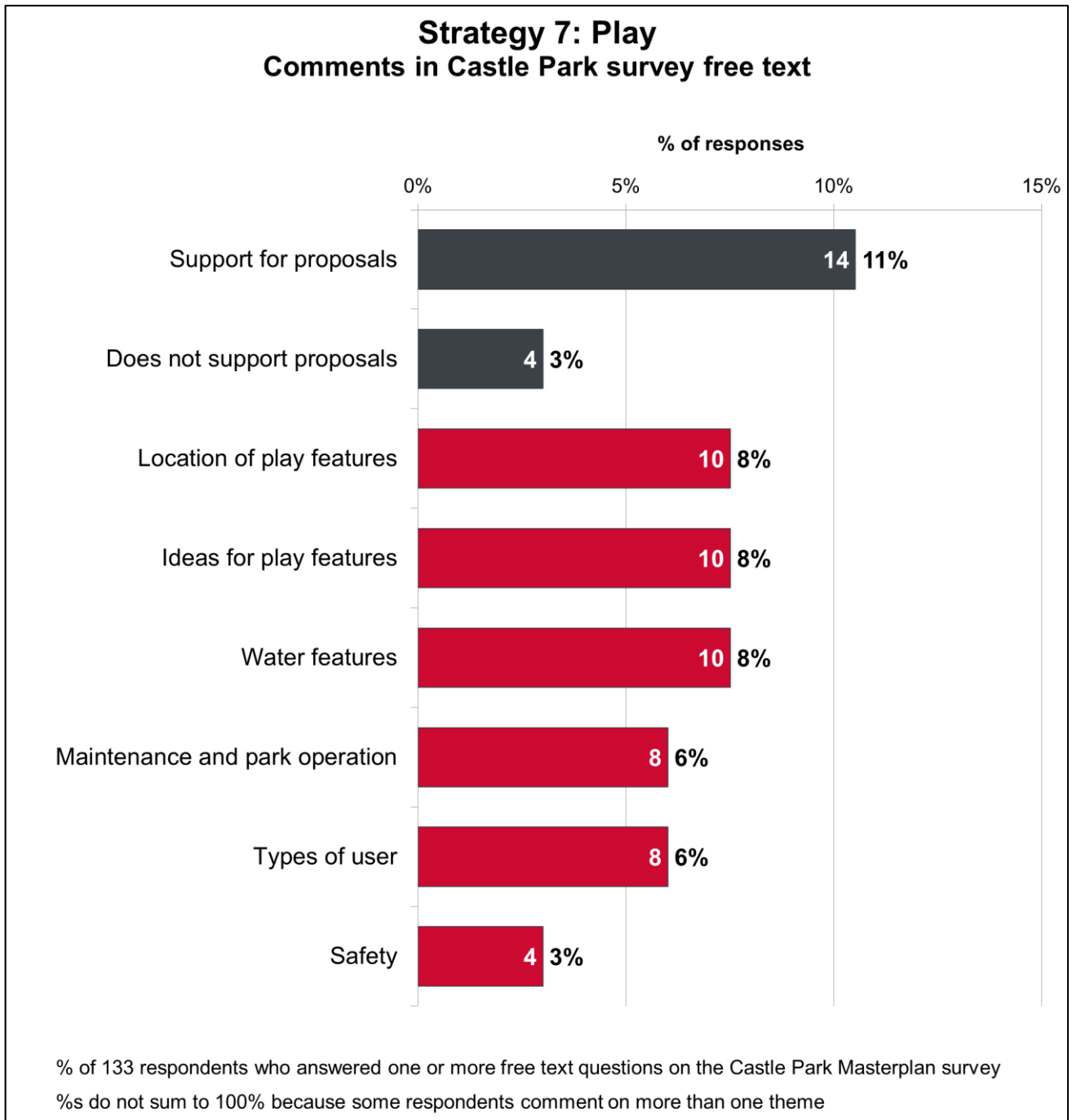
2% of respondents provided comments with feedback about the survey. These included:

- Did not understand meaning of a 'shade tolerant understory'.

6.4.8 Free text comments and suggestions on Strategy 7: Play

Figure 46 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Castle Park Strategy 7, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 46 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 46: Free text themes for Strategy 7: Play



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A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

8% of respondents provided comments about the location of play features. These included:

- Play area should be small / discrete.
- In favour of location.
- Install a 3rd play space at east end of the park.

8% of respondents provided comments about ideas for play features. These included:

- Consider adding more gym equipment.
- Not in favour of a sand area.
- Incorporate a splash pad.
- Include performance spaces.

8% of respondents provided comments about water features. These included:

- Concern about vandalism & maintenance.
- The fact that other play areas in city are neglected.
- In favour of water fountain proposals.

6% of respondents provided comments about maintenance and park operation. These included:

- Concern that they will be neglected like some other existing city centre locations.
- Ensuring that they are fully accessible to all.

6% of respondents provided comments about types of user. These included:

- In favour of play for adults.
- To be toddler friendly.
- To be disabled friendly.
- In favour of play for girls.

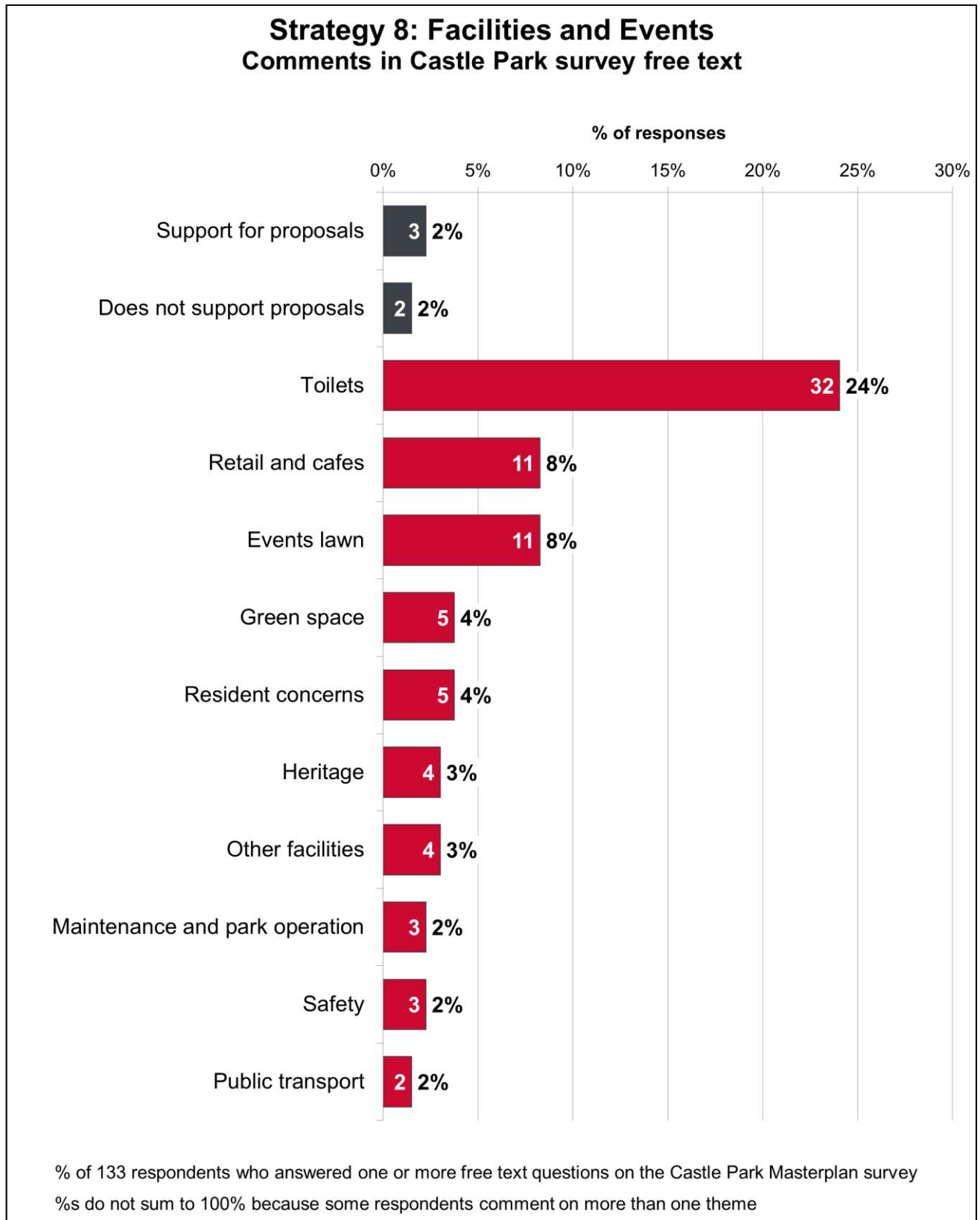
3% of respondents provided comments about safety. These included:

- The importance of safe space.
- Hire play rangers / youth workers.

6.4.9 Free text comments and suggestions on Strategy 8: Facilities and Events

Figure 47 shows the themes identified in the free text comments on Castle Park Strategy 8, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 47 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 47: Free text themes for Strategy 8: Facilities and Events



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A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

24% of respondents provided comments about toilets. These included:

- Support for more toilets being installed.
- Toilets will need adequate maintenance.
- Concern about vandalism.
- Concern about safety of toilets.
- Gender neutral toilets.
- Accessible toilets.

8% of respondents provided comments about retail and cafes. These included:

- More cafes not required.
- Not in favour of building on park space.
- Independent café and food offerings.

8% of respondents provided comments about the events lawn. These included:

- Not in favour of an increase of events in the park.
- Events should be accessible to all ages.
- In favour of free events.
- Retain green space.
- Affordable space hire.
- Ensure it is used.

4% of respondents provided comments about green space. These included:

- More community growing space.
- Remove bank reserve buildings.
- Retain more green space.

4% of respondents provided comments about resident concerns. These included:

- Noise concerns.
- Events cutting off local access to park.

3% of respondents provided comments about heritage. These included:

- In favour of more seating around Sikh memorial.
- Use heritage assets as event spaces.
- Recognise diverse cultures.

3% of respondents provided comments about other facilities. These included:

- Barbecue space.
- Water fountains.
- Circus spaces.
- Cover in wet weather is needed.

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2% of respondents provided comments about maintenance and park operation. These included:

- Budget & planning for maintenance of spaces and plants.
- Waste & recycling bins.

2% of respondents provided comments about safety. These included:

- Security measures.
- Concern about antisocial behaviour.

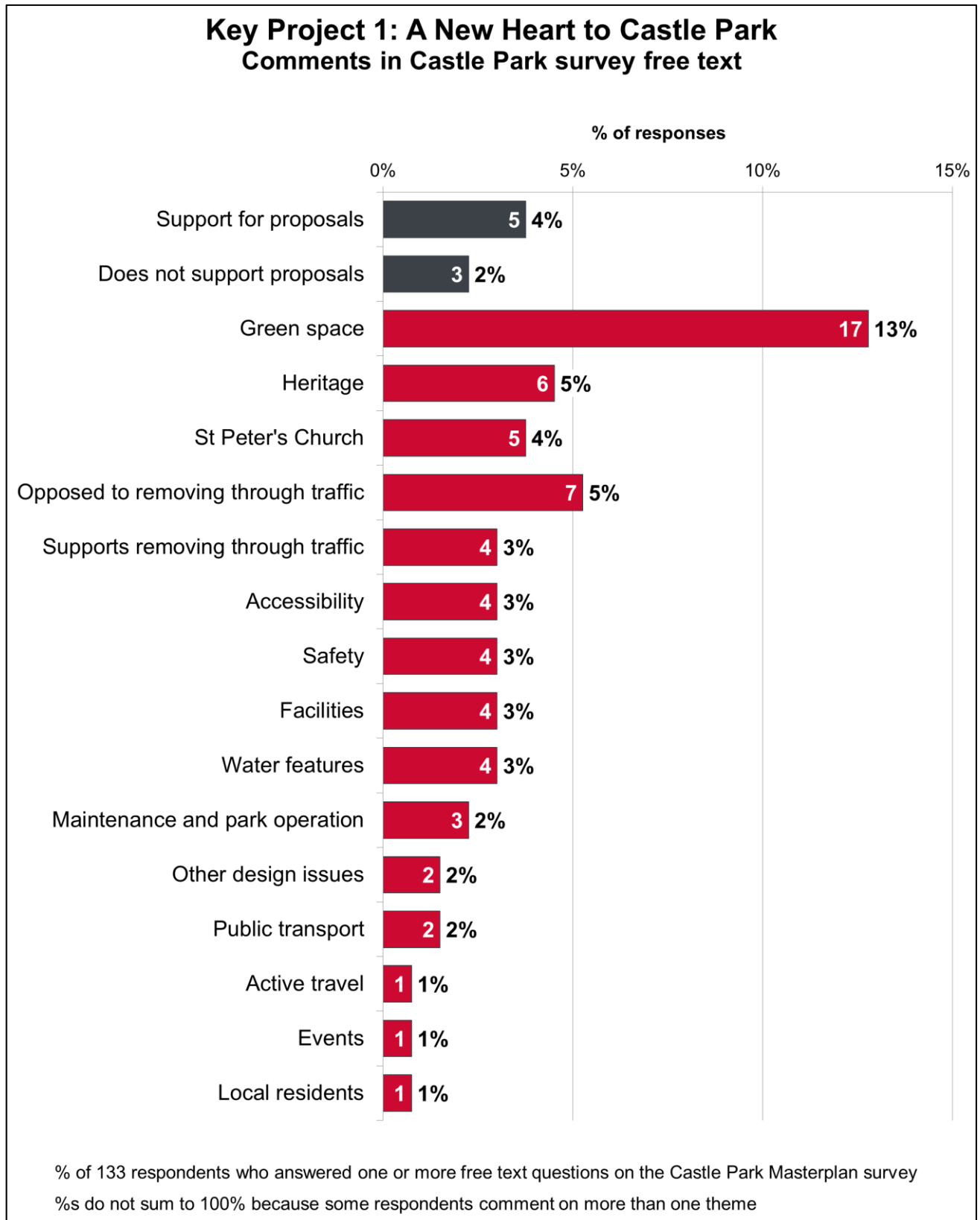
2% of respondents provided comments about public transport. These included:

- Bus access is important.
- More detail required about where will buses go.

6.4.10 Free text comments and suggestions on Key Project 1: A New Heart to Castle Park

Figure 48 shows the themes identified in free text comments on Castle Park Key Project 1, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 48 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 48: Free text themes for Key Project 1: A New Heart to Castle Park



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A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

13% of respondents provided comments about green space. These included:

- Retain as much green space as possible.
- Less concrete in designs.
- Feasibility and detail on vertical greening are needed.
- Retain existing trees.
- In favour of planting wildflowers.
- In favour of more greening near St Peter's and St Mary Le Port.
- Consider more greening of key links.
- Restore the bank reserve buildings near Wine Street.

5% of respondents provided comments about heritage. These included:

- Strategy is needed for St Mary Le Port.
- Preserve heritage, including the walls.
- Preserve the church.
- Highlight and preserve St Edith's well.

4% of respondents provided comments about St. Peter's Church. These included:

- Improve the space around St Peter's Church.
- More greening around St Peter's Church.
- Repair the church and bring it into public use.
- Add more seating nearby.

5% of respondents were opposed to removing through traffic.

3% of respondents supported removing through traffic.

3% of respondents provided comments about accessibility. These included:

- Disability access.
- Accessible to all age groups.

3% of respondents provided comments about safety. These included:

- Policing & security needed.
- Safe lighting needed.
- No steep drops for children.

3% of respondents provided comments about facilities. These included:

- Keep Edna's Kitchen.
- Add more cafes.
- Add more toilets.

3% of respondents provided comments about water features. These included:

- Support for water feature.
- Will require maintenance.

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2% of respondents provided comments about maintenance and park operation. These included:

- Ensure budget for maintenance.
- Waste management.

2% of respondents provided comments about design issues. These included:

- Keep it simple.
- Consider keeping Union Street and waterfront separate.

2% of respondents provided comments about public transport. These included:

- More detail required on where buses will go.

1% of respondents provided comments about active travel. These included:

- Keep the area cycle free.

1% of respondents provided comments about events. These included:

- In favour of more opportunities for events.

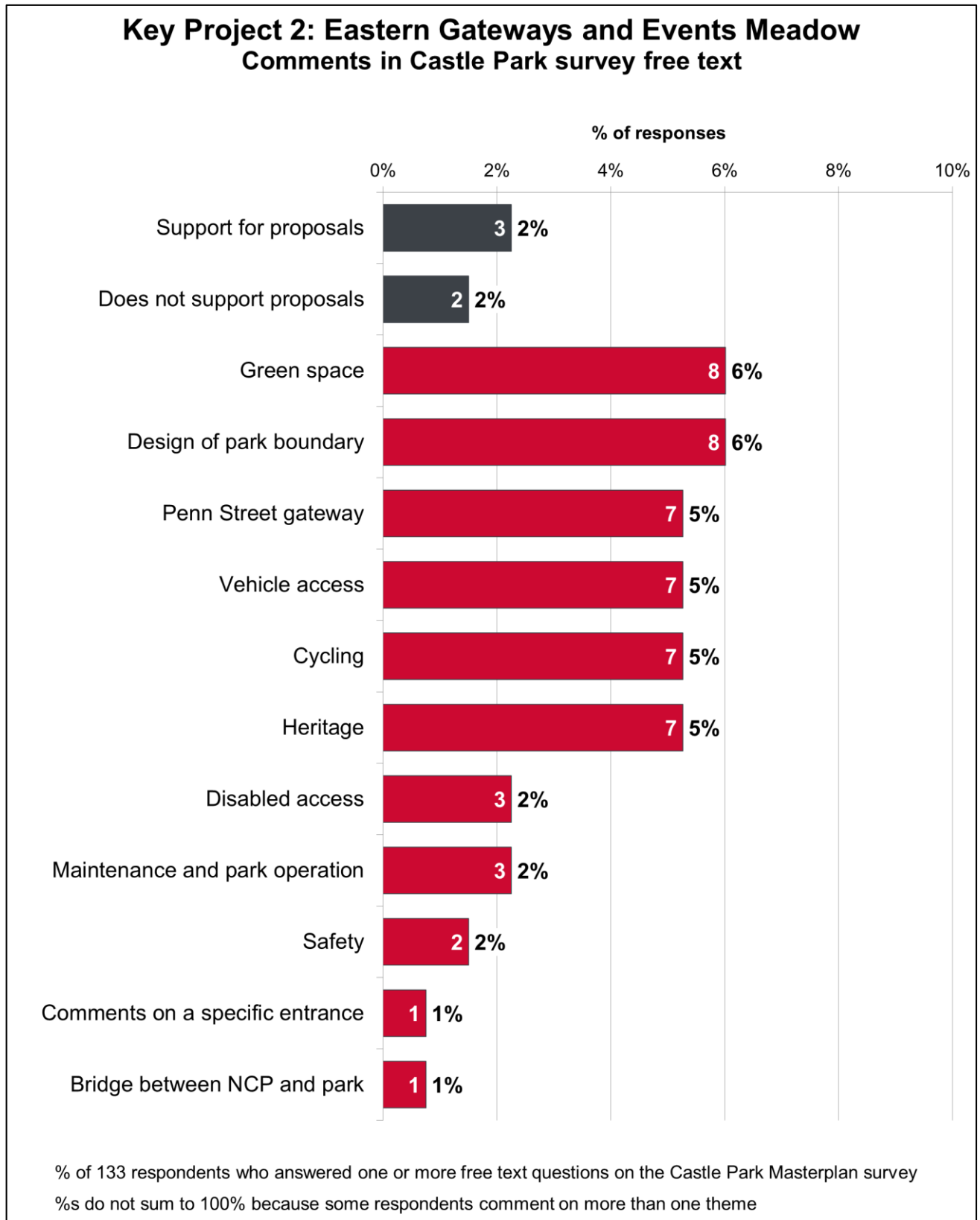
1% of respondents provided comments about residents. These included:

- Concern about impact on local residents.

6.4.11 Free text comments on Key Project 2: Eastern Gateways and Events Meadow

Figure 49 shows the themes identified in free text comments on Castle Park Key Project 2, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 49 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 49: Free text themes for Key Project 2: Eastern Gateways and Events Meadow



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A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

6% of respondents provided comments about green space. These included:

- Remove trees for safety.
- Restore the bank buildings near Wine Street.
- Do not remove trees.
- In favour of more greenery.
- Too much concrete in current designs.

6% of respondents provided comments about the design of the park boundary. These included:

- Remove the 1970s walls.
- Thin out the trees.
- Greater visibility to the river is needed.
- Consider height when designing park boundaries.

5% of respondents provided comments about Penn St. Gateway. These included:

- In favour of Penn Street park entrance.
- Consider accessibility at this entrance.
- Improve the area around Penn Street.

5% of respondents provided comments about vehicle access. These included:

- Public transport access is needed.
- Would prefer fewer cars in this area.
- Private vehicle access is needed.
- Would like this area to be pedestrian priority.

5% of respondents provided comments about cycling. These included:

- In favour of uninterrupted cycle lanes.
- Segregated lanes are essential.
- Would prefer Castle Park to be cycle free.
- Better cycle routes are needed.

5% of respondents provided comments about heritage. These included:

- Retain the castle walls.
- Consider re-establishing pre-Blitz routes.

2% of respondents provided comments that disabled access is important.

2% of respondents provided comments about maintenance and park operation. These included:

- In favour of more public toilets.
- Better lighting is needed.
- Concerned about maintenance of facilities.

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2% of respondents provided comments about safety. These included:

- Layout of the park makes it feel unsafe.
- The park is unsafe at night.

1% of respondents provided comments about other a specific entrance. These included:

- In favour of the Castle Street gateway.

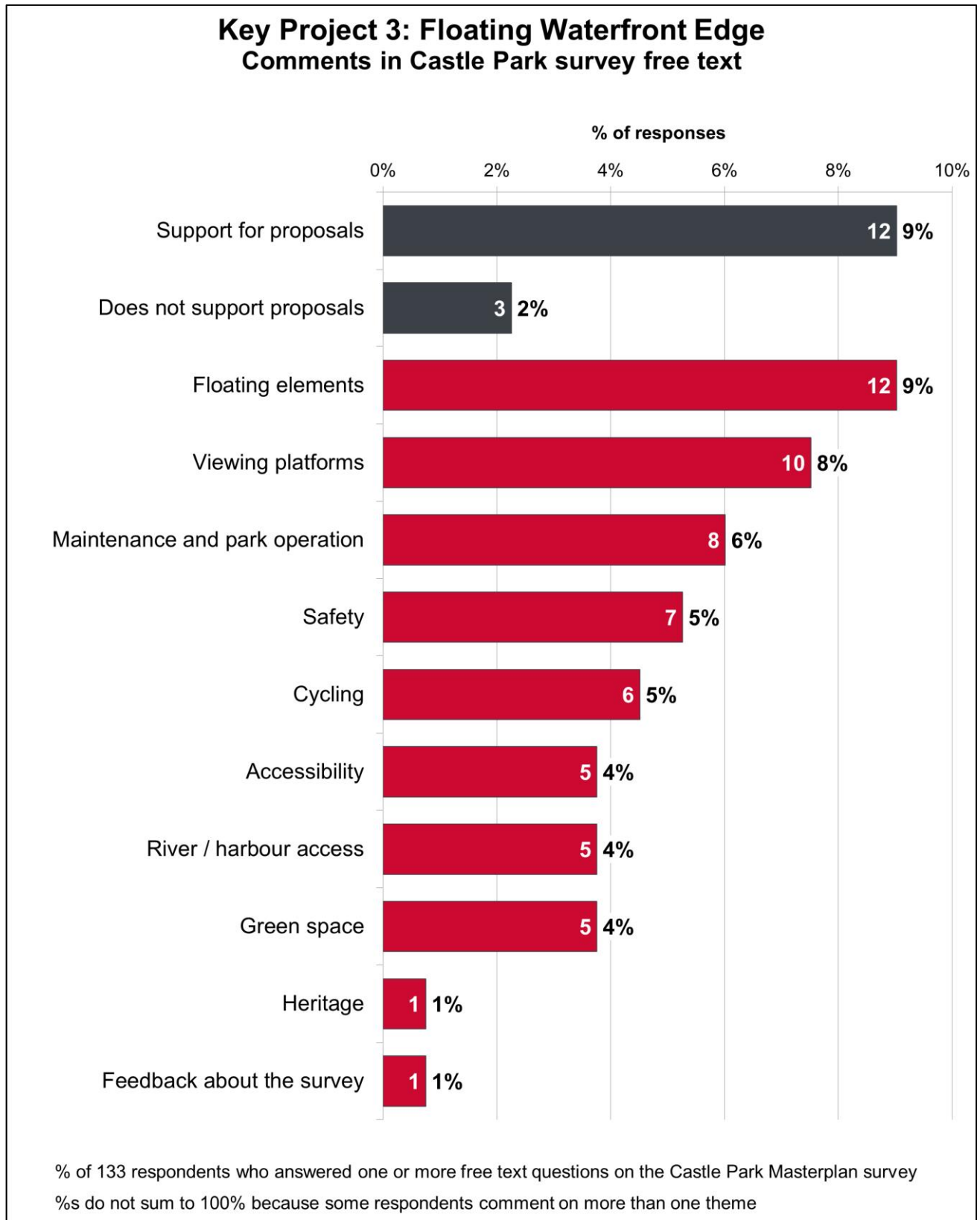
1% of respondents provided comments about the bridge between NCP and the park. These included:

- Improve the bridge between the NCP car park and park.

6.4.12 Free text comments and suggestions on Key Project 3: Floating Waterfront Edge

Figure 50 shows the themes identified in free text comments on Castle Park Key Project 3, and the number of respondents who made comments on each theme. Percentages in Figure 50 and the text below are the proportion of 133 respondents who answered one or more of the free text questions in the Castle Park survey.

Figure 50: Free text themes for Key Project 3: Floating Waterfront Edge



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A breakdown of the issues under each theme is provided below.

9% of respondents provided comments about floating elements. These included:

- Floating walkway is a great idea.
- Floating element is great, especially if it has a pontoon and reedbeds.
- Include a reedbed so it is far away from the walkway to encourage a swan habitat.
- Don't like the concept of the floating walkway; it is ugly and would soon deteriorate.

8% of respondents provided comments about viewing platforms. These included:

- Strongly agree with the viewing platforms and the walkway.

6% of respondents provided comments about maintenance and park operation. These included:

- Would need regular checks for litter and waste which would have a cost, especially over the Summer.
- The focus should be on park improvements, not new walkways nr an existing path.
- Lighting would be needed to make this a safe area.

5% of respondents provided comments about safety. These included:

- Boats could be a safety risk; facilities at Underfall Yard are a better option.
- Safety and security on the reedbeds would be an issue.
- Questions about whether the pontoon be lit when it is dark and safety.
- Keep a large expanse without railings to allow access for watersports/boating use.
- Questions about lifebuoys and ways to access emergency help.

5% of respondents provided comments about cycling. These included:

- Commuter cyclists need to be moving at a high pace so pedestrians would be a dangerous obstruction in the park; make a fast cycle route along Broad Weir and Wine St.
- Build a raised pavement either side of the cycle path and make it clear which zones are for pedestrians and which for cyclists.
- Cyclists need to be slowed down in areas where they may mix with pedestrians, especially along the waterfront.

4% of respondents provided comments about accessibility. These included:

- Ensure good access for wheelchairs and the disabled.
- More than one entry and exit.
- Care needed with better harbour access as castle bridge narrows.
- Against any changes that will reduce access for private vehicles.

4% of respondents provided comments about river/harbour access. These included:

- Ideas for the water areas are good; make sure NO part of the river is inaccessible to the public.
- Include more seating by the river.

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- Will this restrict space for boats to pass.
- It needs an accessible ferry terminal.

4% of respondents provided comments about green space. These included:

- Restore the Bank Reserve buildings.
- Importance of more space for nature at the waterfront.
- No fountains or paved over areas in the park.
- Sceptical on environmental benefits. Some of the proposals seem like overreach.

1% of respondents provided comments about heritage. These included:

- Recognise different cultures of Bristol.

1% of respondents provided feedback about the survey. These included:

- Not enough detail in description of proposals.

7 Feedback in emails and letters

7.1 Introduction

Emails were received from 32 respondents. These covered a wide range of aspects of Part A (Vision and Strategies) and Part B (Broadmead Placemaking Plan, and Castle Park Masterplan) of the City Centre DDP.

Comments are summarised below following the structure used in the three surveys. Comments are grouped in three categories: support, against / concerns, and suggestions for each proposal.

7.2 Vision and strategies

7.2.1 Overarching comments on the Vision and Strategies

Support: 18 respondents made overarching comments supporting the Vision and Strategies:

- General expressions of support and encouragement for the plan's ambition and aims.
- Acknowledgment of the importance of renewal and redevelopment for the city centre's sustainability.
- Broad support for the inclusive, sustainable, and reconnected vision.
- Endorsement for creating a successful, active, and safe public realm.
- Support for sustainable and active travel, emphasising an ambitious approach, including approval of the cycling infrastructure proposals.
- Positive response to the Green Infrastructure Strategy, emphasising the importance of a greener city.
- Support for appropriate residential development to foster communities and support infrastructure.
- Specific endorsements for certain development sites and alignment with organisational aims.
- Emphasis on the need for detailed information in the next consultation round.

Against or concerns: 9 respondents identified overarching aspects of the Vision and Strategies they were against or had concerns about. These were:

Concerns about St James's Barton roundabout:

- Disappointment over its withdrawal as an area of focus, viewed as a missed opportunity and a major challenge left unaddressed.
- Emphasis on its significance in shaping interactions with Broadmead and the Old City.

Accessibility for Disabled individuals:

- Request for clarification on proposals ensuring full access to the city centre for disabled people.

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- Concerns about potential retrofits.

Procedural concerns and lack of justification:

- Critique of the introduction of new requirements in the DDP without clear assessment criteria.
- Lack of evidence supporting the introduced targets and considerations.
- Concern regarding unnecessary conflict in decision-making processes.

Impact on bus network and sustainability:

- Specific concerns about proposals risking harm to the bus network.
- Potential negative impacts on journey times, congestion, and alternative routes.
- Harm to sustainability goals, especially regarding the climate crisis.

Objections to Tall Buildings and Student Accommodation Limits:

- Critique of the lack of evidence and justification for development targets.
- Opposition to limits on purpose-built student accommodation, particularly the suggested 750-bedroom cap.
- Opposition to limits to tall buildings without a clear evidence base.

Sequence of Plan Making and Lack of Transparency:

- Concerns about the DDP's reliance on the emerging Local Plan Review (LPR).
- Critique of premature consultation without the LPR being adopted.
- Lack of emphasis on supplementing adopted Development Plan policies.
- Calls for alignment of the DDP with the adopted plan and transparent evidence bases.

Timing and Status of Planning Policy Document:

- Concerns about the DDP relying on the LPR's evidence base.
- Difficulty for stakeholders in understanding the relationship between the DDP and the LPR.

Suggestions: 17 respondents offered suggestions for the Vision and Strategies overall:

Residential Development Opportunities in Broadmead:

- Emphasis on explicit information regarding location, scale, and form.
- Consideration of phasing and delivery for effective regeneration.

Clarity in Policy and Guidance:

- Call for clear, unambiguous policies complying with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 16.
- Recommendations for explicit guidance on acceptable land uses and locations.

Stakeholder Engagement and Prioritisation:

- Recommendation for the DDP to outline timescales and priorities.
- Advocacy for using healthy streets indicators and isochrones for planning.
- Call for a clear transport hierarchy to prioritise modes.

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Transport Planning and Future Technologies:

- Advocacy for a vision and validate approach in detailed planning.
- Concerns about the absence of e-scooters and hire e-bikes in the movement strategy.
- Call for a comprehensive transport plan from the West of England Combined Authority.

Green Spaces and Environmental Considerations:

- Recommendations for a positive approach to green spaces, wildlife corridors, and play areas.
- Emphasis on better design for women, girls, and support for wildlife species.
- Encouragement for collaboration to prioritise protection and maintenance of parks and green spaces.

Urban Design and Building Heights:

- Recommendation for a progressive design approach, limiting building heights.

Public Transportation and Bus Services:

- Advocacy for prioritising and providing more space for bus services.
- Recognition of the footfall benefits of a well-connected bus network.

Transformational Opportunities and High-Quality Development:

- Recommendation for new green/blue spaces in spatial design.
- Call for clear requirements on developers for high-quality design.

Housing Crisis and Student Accommodation:

- Call for exploiting the opportunity at Broadmead for high-density, high-quality development.
- Clear rationale into the derivation of the 750-student bedspace limit and suggestions for accommodating more.

Viability and Review of DDP Content:

- Inquiry into the viability of development in challenging market conditions.
- Suggestion to place the DDP process on hold and review its content after LPR adoption.

Sewer Protection and Infrastructure Considerations:

- Recognition of existing public sewers and restrictions on building near or over them.
- Caution about potential risks to sewers due to changes in ground level and ground instability.

7.2.2 Strategy 1: Destination and Identity

Approach 1A

Support: 5 respondents made comments supporting Approach 1A:

- Full support for the welcoming city approach with a focus on improving the movement of people using different transport modes to revitalise and attract residents, shoppers, and visitors.
- Support for refreshing the legible city project, prioritising clear on-street signage and maps for the entire city, encouraging prompt action irrespective of other project timelines.
- Agree with aim for transformational improvements in travel to, from, and within the city centre through walking, cycling, and public transport.
- Support for the strategy balancing the needs of those with reduced mobility and private vehicles, favouring sustainable travel initiatives.

Suggestions: 5 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 1A:

Building Access and Servicing:

- Careful consideration needed for proposed alterations' impact on building access and servicing.
- Prioritise deliveries, waste collection, and servicing to prevent business hindrance.
- Strengthen transport connections in and out of Broadmead for successful implementation.
- Embrace an open-minded approach to development for attracting investment.

Signage Installation:

- Encourage timely installation of new signage, including immediate efforts to improve signage.

Accessibility for Disabled Individuals:

- Concerns about proposals for disabled access, including bus services and shopping areas.
- Request clarity on access for blue badge holders and those with exempt road fund licenses.
- Emphasise public realm quality for full accessibility.
- Call for additional park and ride sites in specific locations.

Community Involvement:

- Advocate involving the local community through collaborative design and engagement.
- Promote community agency and a sense of ownership in decision-making.

Approach 1B

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 1B:

- Support for the strengthening transport connections in and out of Broadmead for attracting investment.
- Open-minded approach to development opportunities in Broadmead.
- Recognition of key gateways and arrival points, particularly the importance of the bus station.
- Acknowledgment of pedestrian/cycle arrival and gateways at the Bearpit and across The Haymarket.
- Support for emphasising the integration of walking, cycling, and public transport to reduce car usage.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered the following suggestion for Approach 1B:

- Advocacy for fully accessible walking and wheeling access to public transport, including stations and interchanges for disabled individuals.
- Recommendation for community involvement through collaborative co-design

Approach 1C

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 1C:

- Support for well-designed mobility hubs to facilitate cycling trips to the city centre, with emphasis on the importance of effective design.
- Advocacy for provisions catering to disabled car access and taxis in the shopping areas, specifically in Broadmead, Cabot Circus, and the new housing development.
- Support for the creation of a new mobility hub.

Against or concerns: 2 respondents identified aspects of Approach 1C they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Concerns about unclear segregation of different travel modes accessing the mobility hub via Fairfax Street.
- Caution regarding the potential influx of motor vehicles, including taxis, blue badge vehicles, pick-up/drop-off, and servicing vehicles for St Peter's Square, leading to congestion in Fairfax Street.
- Noted conflict between the exit from the mobility hub on Fairfax Street and pedestrian flow along Merchant Street to Castle Park.
- Emphasis on the inadequacy of a central hub alone, calling for improved public transport access throughout.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 1C:

- Highlighted the importance of easy access for various types of cycles, including standard bicycles, e-bikes, hand cycles, cargo bikes, and tricycles.
- Importance of secure bicycle parking and segregated entry/exit routes for user confidence.
- Integration with on-street cycle parking across the city centre.
- Raised concerns about the potential hostility of the proposed cycle route via Fairfax St.
- Called for accurate forecasting to ensure sufficient capacity.
- Inquired about the modelling of traffic to prevent negative impacts on amenity and active travel routes.
- Suggested using exemplary facilities from other countries as templates.
- Encouraged the allocation of sufficient space for Disabled people, e-scooters, e-bikes, cycles, and car club cars (with EV charging).
- Importance of easy pedestrian access, particularly for disabled individuals using mobility aids.
- Requested explicit integration plans for the mobility hub in future Galleries proposals.
- Potential need for additional disabled parking bays, consulting Disability groups for decisions.
- Uncertainty about The Galleries as the best location for the mobility hub.
- Recommended involving the local community in each step through collaborative co-design and community engagement to provide a sense of agency and ownership in the decision-making process.

Approach 1D

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Approach 1D:

- Concern about the insufficient number of well-maintained public toilets in Bristol City Centre, particularly emphasising the impact on women and vulnerable individuals.
- Issue of limited awareness regarding the city's community toilet scheme, with a suggestion for allocating funding to businesses participating in the scheme.
- The lack of public toilets was consistently raised as an equalities issue, particularly benefiting women, children, and those with disabilities.
- The challenge of managing human waste during summer events underscored the need for public toilet provision.
- Support for the goal of enhancing visitor information in the city.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 1D:

- Emphasised the importance of signposting and wayfinding for commercial viability and attracting passing trade.
- Advocated for the integration of signage within development and alignment with the Legible City approach.
- Recommended community involvement through collaborative design and engagement in various approaches to instil a sense of agency and ownership in the local community.

Approach 1E

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 1E:

- Support for locating community facilities, community spaces (indoors and outdoors), and convenience retail in the city centre to meet the day-to-day needs of local people, contributing to a desirable living environment.
- Endorsement of the desire to enhance the public realm to increase overall attractiveness and dwell time in the city centre.
- Recognition of the existing active and positive café culture in areas like Broadmead and the city centre, but a concern about the lack of accessible places for sitting, resting, and recreation without the obligation to make a purchase.
- Emphasising the need for a car-free environment where essentials are within a short walking distance, promoting inclusivity and accessibility.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered the following suggestion for Approach 1E:

- Advocated for local community participation.
- Highlighted the importance of collaborative (co-) design and community engagement.
- Emphasised granting the local community agency and a sense of ownership in decisions affecting their area.

Approach 1F

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 1F:

- Support for proposals to broaden the mix of land uses, including homes, employment, and leisure.
- Endorsement of a more diverse retail offer, emphasising affordable shopping options and promoting independent and local businesses.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 1F:

- Proposals to diversify use and support local independent businesses.
- Recommendation for clearer wording to emphasise where redevelopment would be supported in principle 'principle' Suggestion for community involvement in all approaches through collaborative (co-) design and community engagement to give the local community agency and a sense of ownership in the development process.

Approach 1G

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Approach 1G:

- Support for the proposed flexible approach to Broadmead's retail offering, considering the dynamic market conditions and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Recognition of the need for a flexible approach to adapt to evolving retail trends, emphasising the social and economic benefits.
- Advocacy for greater flexibility and diversity in land uses and retail offerings in Broadmead to enhance economic resilience and secure its future as a key destination in the city centre.
- Emphasis on the importance of creating a city centre where residents can thrive without relying on cars, with diverse and affordable retail options to enhance liveability for all.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 1G:

- Necessity for efficient and reliable public transport to complement constraints on car parking.
- Need for safe, convenient, and financially appealing alternative modes of transport for visitors.
- Suggestions for involving the local community in each step of the proposed approaches through collaborative design and community engagement to provide them with a sense of agency and ownership in the area.

Approach 1H

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 1H:

- Support for creating a cultural destination in Broadmead, integrating with Bristol's cultural offer, and celebrating local heritage through public art.
- Emphasis on revealing and preserving locally valued heritage assets and listed buildings during Broadmead's redevelopment.
- Recognition of the heritage value within Broadmead as an opportunity for development.
- Support for refreshing the city centre's place brand to compete with areas like Cribbs Causeway.
- Acknowledgment of the challenge in changing the public's perception of Broadmead as solely a shopping destination.
- Advocacy for the integration of Broadmead with the wider city for shopping, experiences, and visits for both local and international visitors.
- Emphasis on the need for provision for the tourism and night-time economy in central Bristol, highlighting their importance to the area.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 1H:

- Support for development proposals aligned with heritage and cultural enhancement objectives.
- Emphasis on incentivising and rewarding proposals contributing to the significance, special historic, or architectural value of Broadmead's historic environment.
- Advocacy for community involvement through collaborative design and engagement in all proposed approaches, aiming to provide the local community with agency and a sense of ownership in the decision-making process.

Approach 1I

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 1I:

- Commitment to delivering a diverse program of events, including support for the Bristol Light Festival.
- Emphasis on the provision for the tourism and night-time economy in central Bristol, recognising their importance.
- Importance of a liveable place with social connection, unique character celebration, and welcoming improvements such as enhanced lighting.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 1I:

- Encouraged additional and consistent signage in the city centre.
- Emphasised the use of the latest technology to communicate the history of Broadmead and highlighted the need for increased awareness of historical assets in Broadmead.
- Addressed concerns about cultural assets being overshadowed by visual clutter in the city centre.
- Advocacy for community involvement.

7.2.3 Strategy 2: Community and Culture

Approach 2A

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 2A:

- Desire for sociable spaces promoting easy interaction.
- Valuing and enhancing the heritage of public spaces.
- Advocacy for inclusive and safe cities and towns.
- Emphasis on benefits reaching everyone.
- Support for public infrastructure investment to reduce inequality.

Approach 2B

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 2B:

- A general statement of support was made.

Approach 2C

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 2C:

- A general statement of support was made.

Approach 2D

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Approach 2D:

- Endorsement for the objective of engaging with private sector partners and stakeholders.
- Emphasis on the essential nature of partnership working between the Bristol City Council and private sector partners and landowners in Broadmead.
- A general statement of support was made.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 2D:

- Developers' community engagement needs improvement, advocating for the establishment of basic standards.
- Concerns about low attendance in consultation events and sessions, with a preference for co-designing rather than presenting finished designs.
- Emphasis on involving the local community throughout the process, promoting collaborative (co-) design and community engagement for a sense of ownership.

Approach 2E

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Approach 2E:

- Support for the creation of a community land trust to safeguard heritage and cultural assets.
- Themes related to Approaches 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2G, 2I were endorsed.

Approach 2F

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 2F:

- Support for utilising vacant buildings and sites for meanwhile use, encompassing temporary art exhibitions, recreational spaces, and interim business activities.

Against or concerns: 2 respondents identified aspects of Approach 2F they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Absence of evidence regarding viability testing for the proposed mix of land uses in the DDP.
- Emphasis on the necessity for collaboration between BCC, existing occupiers, and landowners to ensure plan deliverability and address vacancy rates.

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- Continued unresolved concerns about the DDP's inability to provide an evidenced response to market considerations, impacting practical deliverability.
- Concerns raised about the plan designating currently vacant frontages as key active frontages, surpassing typical expectations for a heritage assets plan.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 2F:

- Careful consideration needed for activities supporting neighbourly environments.
- Mitigation and management of disturbance levels between different uses in Broadmead.
- Generally accepting of the 'Culture Creation Cluster' proposal with emphasis on supporting residential development.
- Recognition of residential (including student accommodation & hotel) as a viable option, especially above ground floor retail/leisure.
- Emphasis on the importance of vibrant and equitable neighbourhoods with people-friendly spaces, aligned with BCC urban living Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD).
- Call for guidance on active frontages to be strengthened to identify where improvements to existing weak frontages are required.
- Advocacy for a proactive approach to meanwhile use by landowners to prevent long periods of empty sites.
- Specific mention of Temple Quay's plot 3 as an example of a site left empty for years before development, emphasising the potential for earlier use and enjoyment.

Approach 2G

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 2G:

A general statement of support was made.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Approach 2G:

- Support for adaptive re-use for community and cultural spaces.
- Emphasis on a realistic approach to long-term land use mix.
- Recognition of the need for viable and self-sufficient uses to achieve place-making objectives.
- Caution against an overprovision of Class F community units at the expense of Class E commercial units.
- Concerns that such imbalance could negatively impact Broadmead's appeal as a retail or leisure destination.

Approach 2H

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 2H:

- Support for the proposal to designate Merchant Street as a cultural corridor/cluster.
- Emphasis on cultural participation, community, and broad-appeal cultural facilities on Merchant Street.
- Advocacy for direct engagement with existing occupiers and landowners to prevent negative impacts on current and future businesses and development.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 2H they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Concerns regarding the justification for the proposed cultural and community use in Broadmead.
- Suggested additional evidence is needed to assess the appropriateness of the current proposals and determine if amendments are necessary.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Approach 2H:

- Direct engagement with existing occupiers and landowners is crucial to avoid negative impacts on the viable operation of businesses and future development.
- Cultural use development scale and amount should be determined based on economic viability, market demands, and community requirements to ensure appropriate demand and prevent neglect and vacancy.

Approach 2I

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 2I:

A general statement of support was made.

Approach 2K

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 2K:

- Support for the development of Nelson and Merchant Streets as cultural corridors, including the transformation of Merchant Taylors' Almshouse into a cultural destination.

Approach 2L

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 2L:

- Support for celebrating and championing heritage assets.
- Endorsement of transforming Nelson and Merchant Streets into cultural corridors.
- Approval for converting Merchant Taylors' Almshouse into a cultural destination.

7.2.4 Strategy 3: Movement and Connections

Approach 3A

Support: 9 respondents made comments supporting Approach 3A:

- Support for Movement and Connectivity approaches, including improving accessibility, supporting sustainable travel, reducing the impact of vehicles on the public realm, providing more pedestrian priority spaces and streets, minimizing conflict on the riverside route through Castle Park, and consolidating bus stop groups.
- Support for creating pedestrian priority spaces, improving the pedestrian environment, and incorporating planting, public art, and high-quality public realm.
- Support for proposed pedestrian and cycle networks, including pedestrian priority streets, secondary pedestrian routes, super crossings for pedestrians/cyclists, segregated primary cycle routes, and a bike hub facility.
- Approval for the proposed closure of The Horsefair/Penn Street and recognition of benefits from closing Newgate/Wine Street.
- Positive response to the removal of traffic on Newgate, reducing separation between Castle Park and Broadmead.
- Support for improving pedestrian connectivity between Union Street and The Centre via Nelson Street.
- Emphasis on good integration of walking and cycling routes with buses.

Suggestions: 7 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3A:

- Access for deliveries and servicing in Broadmead needs careful consideration for effective business operation.
- Maintenance and management scheme required for planting, public art, and high-quality public realm to prevent neglect.
- Further details needed on the proposed super crossing and considerations for servicing and maintenance in vehicle-deprioritised streets.
- Caution regarding conflicts between cycle and pedestrian routes across the city.
- Safety concerns for cyclists and pedestrians on Merchant Street.
- Specific concerns about e-scooter use in busy retail destinations; suggests managing closures with an ANPR system.

Closures and Impact:

- Concerns about the impact of Newgate/Wine Street closure on access for servicing, hotel guests, and businesses.
- Consideration for managing closures with an ANPR system.
- Attention to challenges posed by closures for student accommodation.

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Cycling Provision and Infrastructure:

- Requests detailed information on cycling provision in pedestrian priority areas, emphasising connectivity.
- Absence of consideration for e-scooters and hire e-bikes.
- Advocating for fully resolved walking and wheeling infrastructure designs in a mandatory design code.

Concerns about Broad Quay/The Centre:

- Caution regarding stop overcrowding, illegal parking/loading, and bus-on-bus congestion.
- Concerns about alternative routings and capacity issues between Union Street and the centre.
- Concern about changes to stops and road layout to accommodate increased bus traffic, especially without detailed plans.

Specific Concerns about Broad Weir:

- Recommends reconsideration of keeping Broad Weir open to all traffic for connectivity.

Feedback on Vehicle Impact Statement:

- Suggests a stronger statement with a target to reduce the number of motor vehicles in the city centre.
- Emphasises reallocating road space away from private car use without negatively impacting existing pedestrian facilities.

Approach 3B

Support: 6 respondents made comments supporting Approach 3B:

- Support for changes to Bond Street, including more crossing points, to enhance access to Broadmead.
- Approval for improvements to the bus and coach station and better connection to the area.
- Need for integrated walking and cycling routes with buses, and regeneration around the bus and coach station.
- Desire for direct, convenient routes and support for specific proposed networks, crossings, and cycle routes.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 3B they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Desire for integration of crucial initiatives (St James' Barton roundabout improvements, car parking plan, and green logistics strategy) into the DDP, emphasising their pivotal role in shaping vehicle movements, street hierarchy, and city centre design.
- No mention regarding coach drop-off or pick-up at alternative city centre locations.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3B:

- Encouragement for the development of a vision and plan for St James Barton roundabout, including addressing barriers for pedestrians and cyclists at Temple Way, St James Barton roundabout/Bond Street, Rupert Street/Bridewell Street, and Nelson Street.
- Concerns about accommodating long-distance coach services on Bond Street and the need to enhance routes to and from the bus and coach station while preserving the historic St James's Church.
- Advocacy for fully resolved walking and wheeling infrastructure designs incorporated into a mandatory design code for planning applications, ensuring protection throughout the planning process.
- Recognition of the Bearpit as an example for separating pedestrian and vehicular traffic, with a suggestion that new underpasses should be designed as welcoming spaces with shops, community areas, and natural planting.
- Emphasis on reallocating road space from private car use to walking, wheeling, and cycling, ensuring a positive impact on existing pedestrian facilities.

Approach 3C

Support: 5 respondents made comments supporting Approach 3C:

- Endorsement of the proposed public transport priority corridor along Union Street, connecting to The Horsefair and Bond Street, improving the link between Broadmead and Cabot Circus.
- Approval of bike hub facilities.
- Request for good integration of walking and cycling routes with buses.
- Support for new active travel infrastructure for all ages and abilities, emphasising safety, comfort, accessibility, legibility, attractiveness, connectivity, and inclusivity.
- Support for proposed pedestrian and cycle networks, including a secondary pedestrian route within the Premier Inn site and super crossings on The Haymarket and Marlborough Street.
- Recognition of the scheme's efforts in creating pedestrian connections through the site.
- Agreement with creating new pedestrian priority streets, high-quality crossings, and establishing segregated cycle routes.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3C:

- Combining cycle and pedestrian routes requires careful consideration due to conflicts widely observed across the city.
- Need for more places to sit, shelter, and rest in the city centre.
- Importance of cycle infrastructure following the principles of LTN1/20 to accommodate commuting, leisure, deliveries, and various cycle types and abilities.

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- Uncertainty about the concept of a bike hub and its potential locations, with a request for clarification in future publications.
- Recommendation to create secure cycle parking within a locked unit to address high levels of bike theft and suppressed cycling levels in the city centre, including facilities for larger cargo bikes, trailers, adaptable bikes, tricycles, and electric bicycle charging.
- Call for the development of plans for parking hire scooters and bikes, removing them from pavements and integrating them into the transport network.
- Recommendations to consult stakeholders to enhance plans for active travel and ensure best practices for walking and cycling routes.
- Emphasis on direct, continuous, and best practice design of cycle infrastructure to encourage use by individuals who currently feel unsafe or unmotivated to ride in Bristol.
- Segregated cycle lanes should be protected from motor vehicle use and parking/unloading through hard infrastructure measures to prevent abuse and maintain safety.
- A simple test proposed for cycling infrastructure: whether children, parents, or friends would confidently use it, emphasising the need for confidence in safety.
- Advocacy for designing and building routes to the highest current standards, such as LTN 1/20 Cycle Infrastructure Design, ensuring accessibility for everyone from 8 to 80 and beyond, and reallocating road space from private car use to walking, wheeling, and cycling without negatively impacting existing pedestrian facilities.

Approach 3D

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 3D:

- Improve accessibility.
- Support sustainable patterns of travel.
- Reduce the impact of vehicles on the public realm.
- Provide more pedestrian priority spaces and streets.
- Reduce severance created by busy roads.
- Implement significantly improved high-quality new crossings.
- Minimise conflict on the riverside pedestrian and cycle route through Castle Park
- Consolidate bus stop groups to accessible locations within easy walking distance.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3D:

- Proposed cycle infrastructure should prioritise directness, continuity, and best practices for increased usage.
- Need for knowledge, expertise, and commitment from BCC for vision realisation, especially in areas requiring creative solutions.
- Proposed cycling infrastructure should be user-friendly for children, parents, or friends to promote modal shift.

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- Ensure space for future green corridor development on the riverside pedestrian and cycle route,
- Emphasis on addressing conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists, and wheelers.
- Caution against prohibiting cycling on the path through Castle Park, emphasising its importance as a key route.

Approach 3E

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 3E:

- Support for creating public transport priority corridors.
- Emphasis on good integration of walking, cycling routes, and buses.
- Commendation for topics under the Movement and Connectivity theme, including:
- Improved accessibility.
- Support for sustainable travel patterns.
- Reduction of vehicle impact on the public realm.
- Provision of more pedestrian priority spaces and streets.
- Reduction of severance caused by busy roads.
- Introduction of significantly improved high-quality new crossings.
- Minimisation of conflict on the riverside pedestrian and cycle route through Castle Park.
- Consolidation of bus stop groups to accessible locations within easy walking distance.
- Recognition of the accessibility of The Horsefair and Penn Street on foot.
- Acknowledgment that accessibility might be compromised if The Horsefair and Penn Street is closed to buses.
- Suggestion to improve service connectivity by enhancing the directness of services and providing alternative stops along Wine Street, Union Street, and Broad Weir.
- Understanding of the critical role of east-west access for many services bound for East Bristol.
- Recognition of the potential benefit of plans for The Horsefair and Penn Street to enhance the attractiveness and walkability of the city centre and urban realm, with comfort in the idea that an attractive bus network for Bristol can be constructed using alternative routes, balancing the needs of millions of journeys with the goal of developing and renewing the urban core of Bristol.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3E:

- Support for the objective of creating public transport priority corridors.
- Seeking clarity on whether the proposed corridors will include access for taxis, expressing concerns about potential access issues for people with disabilities and young children.
- Concerns about access for disabled individuals and the impact on bus services.

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- Inquiry about proposals to ensure full access to the City Centre for disabled people, including bus services having access to the new shopping area.
- Anticipation of inconvenience and reduced attractiveness of the city centre for current bus users if certain sections are closed to bus access.
- Suggestion for Broad Weir as an alternative location for eastbound bus services if The Horsefair and Penn Street are closed to traffic.
- Support for maintaining bus access at Newgate to avoid overcrowding, maintain proximity to bus stops for passengers, and provide options in times of disruption.
- Recognition of buses as part of the solution for a thriving city centre.
- Concerns regarding the proposed routing of Counterslip.
- Recognition of Counterslip as a potentially useful relief route but concerns about its poor connectivity to Broadmead and Cabot Circus.
- Worries about stopping space around Bristol Bridge for the high flow of buses and potential delays.
- Concerns about the exclusive metrobus-only bus stop along Victoria Street, impacting connectivity with Broadmead.
- Caution about the potential delay of services due to the high frequency of buses sharing and crossing the new BRT corridor.
- Disadvantages of using the stop at the Old Market roundabout slip road ramp, including walking distance/accessibility and waiting environment concerns.

Approach 3F

Support: 5 respondents made comments supporting Approach F:

- Support for an enhanced bus network and new mass transit routes.
- Positive response to the reorganization of bus facilities for an integrated network.
- Support for the construction of two-way access and urban realm improvements along Union Street.
- Encouragement to avoid rerouting via Temple Way, Bond Street, and St James Barton roundabout, addressing concerns about physical capacity.
- Support for the outlined approach to bus and mass transit, identifying The Haymarket and the Bearpit as a fully segregated bus and mass transit red route.
- Emphasis on the need to avoid compromising protected space for pedestrians, cyclists, and wheelers during bus and mass transit improvements.

Against or concerns: 2 respondents identified aspects of Approach 3F they were against or had concerns about. These were:

Concerns about Union Street designation:

- Denoting Union Street as a bus mass transit corridor accessible only to certain services is seen as problematic and may not maximise investment for bus-travelling residents.

Issues with Park & Ride Service prioritisation:

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- Questions about the fairness of giving the Long Ashton Park & Ride to M32 Park & Ride service the best priority and connectivity, especially considering its route connecting two park & ride sites with inherent car usage.

Doubts about benefit and patronage:

- Doubts about the benefit in terms of the number of bus passengers for the Long Ashton Park & Ride service.
- Concern about the patronage and number of buses per hour, particularly in comparison to other services being re-routed.

Call for more detailed information:

- Need for more detailed plans, counts, or modelling before making informed comments or suggestions.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3F:

- Clarity needed on street design adaptation if mass transit solution changes, impacting cyclists and pedestrians.
- Concerns raised about cyclists using the proposed bus lane on Union Street northbound and potential impact of a street tram system on cyclist travel.
- Urging for consideration of arrangements during road closures to ensure smooth flow for buses and general traffic, particularly on Union Street if designated as a 'bus mass transit corridor.'
- Emphasis on the importance of improvements fostering collaboration among bus users, drivers, pedestrians, cyclists, and diverse voice representatives.

Approach 3G

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 3G:

- Appreciation for the plans concerning Bond Street.
- Recognition of progress in the proposed changes.
- Acknowledgment of efforts to minimise road hostility towards pedestrians.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3G:

- Accessibility concerns for disabled individuals, particularly in relation to bus services and access to the new shopping area.
- Worries about proposed bus routes, potential delays, and increased journey times for users.
- Issues with the bus-only right turn at Bond Street South, highlighting capacity constraints and possible disruptions.
- Worries about lack of plans for bus priority on Bond Street South/Temple Way, leading to potential congestion.
- Estimates of additional buses per hour and potential traffic congestion if proposed bus re-routing is implemented.

- Concerns about the closure of Newgate and the re-routing of bus services, emphasising the need for maximum bus priority.

Approach 3H

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 3H:

- Support for sustainable opportunities for delivery and servicing vehicles in the city centre, particularly emphasising the importance of the M32 in the servicing and logistics strategy for the DDP.
- Recognition of the DDP's focus on reorganizing provision for servicing and logistics to enhance public realm and pedestrian movement on key streets.
- Agreement with the DDP's goal to reduce the number and size of vehicles entering the city centre while ensuring continued access for businesses and residents to service their premises.
- Approval of the DDP's proposal to establish an off-site freight consolidation centre, specifically mentioning the potential location at Frome Gateway, with accessible entry from the M32 and an enhanced cycleway for cargo bike or smaller electric vehicle use.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 3H they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Concerns about the proposal to set servicing and delivery windows, particularly in relation to last-mile logistics using cargo bikes and other sustainable forms.
- Potential adverse implications for businesses operating in the city centre, especially if delivery or servicing is constrained by set time windows incompatible with modern logistics practices, such as just-in-time delivery.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Approach 3H:

- Clarification required on the plan for delivery scooters, specifying permissible areas for access and waiting, considering the integral role in restaurant business models and the imperative of safety measures.

Approach 3I

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 3I:

- Support for last mile deliveries using smaller EVs and cargo bikes.
- Support for the proposed use of consolidation hubs to reduce the number and size of vehicles entering the city centre, particularly HGVs, with the potential to simplify street design and enhance the amenity.
- Support for sustainable opportunities for delivery and servicing vehicles within the city centre, emphasising the importance of the M32 for servicing and logistics.
- Strong agreement with Approach 3I, advocating for exploring alternatives and promoting last mile deliveries using smaller, zero-emission vehicles such as cargo cycles and trikes. Emphasis on creating micro distribution hubs around the city to minimize the entry of larger vehicles into the city centre.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 3I they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Apprehensions about proposed servicing and delivery windows impacting businesses, particularly those using modern logistics like just-in-time delivery.
- Scepticism towards last-mile consolidation methods, such as cargo bikes, due to their limitations in transporting specific items.
- Reservations about the introduction of an off-site freight consolidation centre at Frome Gateway, with concerns about time-restricted access on key roads through Broadmead.
- Emphasis on crucial engagement with businesses, logistics industry, occupiers, and landowners to ensure operational viability in the city centre.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3I:

- Request for additional evidence of Bristol City Council's engagement with the logistics and distribution industry regarding the feasibility and desirability of proposed changes.
- Proposal to replicate the Bike for Business initiative from London.

Approach 3J

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 3J:

- Support for the creation of a new mobility hub, but uncertainty about The Galleries as the optimal location.
- Emphasis on the need for well-designed spaces accommodating the hierarchy of road users, ensuring safe and healthy movement for pedestrians, cyclists, e-scooter riders, and taxi drivers, particularly for those with no alternative to driving.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3J:

- Proposal for Green Delivery Strategy post-document publication, exploring last-mile hubs in Cabot Circus and the new Galleries development.
- Emphasis on actively seeking alternatives to mitigate delivery impact, advocating for last-mile deliveries using smaller, zero-emission vehicles like cargo cycles and trikes.
- Suggestions to identify opportunities for micro distribution hubs across the city to minimize the entry of larger vehicles into the city centre.

Approach 3K

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 3K:

- Support for the identification of the red route on Union Road for a segregated bus route and new cycle path.
- Support for consolidating car parking on perimeter roads to enhance the city centre for pedestrians, cyclists, and public transport users.

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- Support and commendation for topics under several themes, including Movement and Connectivity:
- Improvement of accessibility and sustainable travel patterns.
- Reduction of the impact of vehicles on the public realm.
- Provision of more pedestrian priority spaces and streets, including significantly improved high-quality new crossings.
- Minimisation of conflict on the riverside pedestrian and cycle route through Castle Park.
- Consolidation of bus stop groups to accessible locations within easy walking distance.

Additional comments:

- Concerns about motor traffic negatively affecting neighbourhoods due to an organization prioritising cars over people.
- Emphasis on the need to radically reduce the volume of motor vehicles in the city centre, prioritising modes like walking, wheeling, and cycling at the top of the road user hierarchy.
- Call for improved and more accessible public transport.
- Advocacy for making all areas of the city centre accessible to everyone without relying on private motor vehicles.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3K:

- Importance of detailed parking strategy, including location, price, and quality influencing travel patterns.
- Addressing parking capacity reduction through improvements to public transport, emphasising Park and Ride on main approaches.
- Reference to Lambeth Council's kerbside strategy as a potential template for Bristol's review of public space use.
- Concerns about disabled access can remain as a distinct point, as it addresses a unique aspect of the survey.

Additional comments:

- Support for the removal of private vehicles while ensuring sufficient parking space for various needs.
- Emphasising the importance of on-road parking allocations to avoid blocking pavements.

Desired changes in traffic management policies:

- Supporting the management and restriction of access for private vehicles and taxis to prioritise pedestrian and bus areas, with a call for a clearer definition of 'appropriate access'.

Approach 3L

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 3L:

- Support for proposals to maintain and improve disabled parking, car club parking, and taxi ranks/access for the benefit of city centre residents and visitors.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 3L:

- Integration of disabled parking, car club parking, taxi ranks/access into the public realm with minimal impact on space, ensuring safety for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Concerns about on-road parking allocations, emphasising the need for sufficient space for disabled parking, e-scooters, e-bikes, cycles, and car club cars with EV charging. This includes addressing the potential inadequacy of the Fairfax Street mobility hub for future parking needs and the importance of avoiding pavement obstruction or the need for pavement travel for e-scooters, e-bikes, and cycles, suggesting on-road parking bays instead.

Timescales for Strategy 3

One respondent requested clarification on timescales for the Movement and Connections proposals will be provided in the finalised DDP. This would help stakeholders and businesses manage their expectations.

7.2.5 Strategy 4: Public Realm and Open Space

Approach 4A

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 4A:

- Support for the proposed street hierarchy, establishing Merchant Street as a primary pedestrianised route and Union Street as a secondary route, with super crossings on Bond Street to enhance connectivity through Broadmead.
- Endorsement of the proposed hierarchy of streets and spaces, including the creation of courtyards for seating, shade, and space away from crowds.
- Positive reception of public realm interventions, such as potential pedestrian priority streets, new civic/park spaces, proposed open space, and pocket parks.
- Agreement with the street hierarchy, supporting the establishment of a primary pedestrianised street from a super crossing on The Haymarket to the bus station, aligned with the proposed redevelopment of the Premier Inn site.

Approach 4B

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Approach 4B:

- Support for the objective to establish Merchant Street as a primary pedestrianised route and Union Street as a secondary route, both providing a pedestrianised north-south link, enhanced by super crossings on Bond Street.
- Agreement with the proposed hierarchy of streets and spaces, emphasising the creation of courtyards for seating, shade, and space away from crowds.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 4B:

- Passageways, mews, and alleyways are highly dependent on adjacent developments facing inward. Surrounding development, with a focus on lighting, natural surveillance, and activity, is crucial for the success and safety of these spaces.
- Many of the current courtyards in Broadmead serve service and waste functions, necessitating a reallocation of their roles.

Approach 4C

Support: 6 respondents made comments supporting Approach 4C:

- Support for tall buildings in the city centre, particularly in areas identified for amplified heights.
- Endorsement of a network of safe, accessible public spaces, prioritizing people over vehicles, and incorporating green streets and parks.
- Emphasis on the importance of the scale and form of new development complementing the character and street-level experience, with a focus on minimizing overshadowing and wind tunnelling.
- Call for activities for visitors and residents, play areas, and opportunities for recreation and relaxation in key public spaces.
- Enhancement of pedestrian priority green streets through increased vegetation, tree coverage, and sustainable drainage.
- Provision of new open space as an integral part of new development, with a 40% increase in open space through the creation of enhanced and new spaces.
- Proposals for two new play areas in Castle Park and incidental play spaces throughout the city centre.
- Positive response to the discussion of building heights in the document, with support for tall new buildings in the right locations and emphasis on high-quality design.
- Request for evidence and rationale to support the proposed height strategy, especially in areas designated for prevailing heights.
- Support for the encouragement of tall buildings within specific sites, backed by assessments and studies on microclimate implications.
- Agreement with Approach 4C and endorsement of the strategic planning policy consideration regarding the development of tall buildings in accessible localities.

Against or concerns: 8 respondents identified aspects of Approach 4C they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Varied heights in Broadmead due to historical development.
- Support for recent taller buildings enhancing city identity and providing sustainable locations.
- Opposition to prevailing heights on Merchant Street and Union Street.
- Critique of insufficient evidence justifying views identified for protection.

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- Doubts about the positive contribution of taller buildings to the built environment.
- Concerns about the impact of tall buildings on heritage and height lines, especially around High Street and Old City Conservation Area.
- Sustainability concerns regarding tall buildings and potential conflicts with carbon-neutral goals.
- Criticism of the lack of evidence supporting the proposed height strategy in the Development Plan.
- Opposition to limiting areas for tall buildings, conflicting with adopted policies and National Planning Policy Framework.
- Call for contextual analysis and evidence from developers in planning applications for tall buildings.

Suggestions: 7 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 4C:

- Approach to Broadmead: Emphasised the need for ambitious proposals, suggesting that the city's architectural ambition and approach to heights in the city centre should reflect Bristol's status.
- Coordinated height and massing: Advocated for coordinated and evidenced height and massing of future development to contribute to a high-quality environment supporting housing and commercial development.
- Requested removal of specific figures from the DDP due to concerns about the lack of evidence, rationale, or justification for proposed views, heights, and new routes.
- Protection of views and daylight levels: Reservations about the protection of views and the requirement to maintain or enhance current daylight levels, suggesting the removal of specific pages from the DDP due to insufficient evidence.
- Limiting building heights: Suggested limiting building heights to less than ten storeys for a balanced approach between development and maintaining a human-friendly urban space.
- Site-specific assessment of heights: Advocated for assessing building heights on a site-by-site basis, considering the context and specific characteristics of each location, and against blanket restrictions.
- Lack of clear evidence and 3D analysis: Concerns about the lack of clear evidence, including 3D analysis, to support proposed building heights in the DDP.
- Alignment with planning policies: Emphasised the need for alignment with adopted policy positions, such as the Urban Living Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) Draft Policy UL1, and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- Encouraging high-density development: Highlighted the importance of encouraging high-density, high-quality development in the DDP area, considering Bristol's limited stock of strategic brownfield sites.
- Request for clarity on tall building strategy: Concerns about the lack of clarity on how the tall building strategy and design code mentioned in the document will be evidenced and implemented.

Approach 4D

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Approach 4D:

- Support for the plan's inclusion of a network of safe, high-quality, linked, accessible public spaces, play areas, green streets, and parks.
- Emphasis on creating a climate-resilient city centre prioritizing people over vehicles, ensuring safety and welcome for all.
- Advocacy for new development to complement the character and street-level experience, with key public spaces designed to be sunny and comfortable.
- Suggestions for activities catering to both visitors and local residents, providing opportunities for play, recreation, and relaxation.
- Enhancement of pedestrian priority green streets through increased vegetation, tree coverage, and sustainable drainage.
- Integration of new open spaces as an integral part of development to meet the needs of new residents.
- Strong support for a 40% increase in open space, achieved by creating enhanced and new open spaces and transforming under-used areas.
- Specific recommendations for two new play areas in Castle Park and the incorporation of incidental play spaces throughout the city centre.

Against or concerns: 3 respondents identified aspects of Approach 4D they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Concerns about potential negative impacts of new developments with excessive heights, particularly in the Broadmead area, leading to dark and windy canyons.
- Observation about the plan's emphasis on maintaining or enhancing current daylight levels in key open spaces, with daylight and sunlight impacts being assessed case by case through the planning application process.
- Criticism of the plan's approach, suggesting that aiming for sunny streets without providing shade from extreme weather conditions is deemed irresponsible.

Suggestions: 5 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 4D:

- Concerns about tall buildings creating shade, wind tunnels, and blocking natural light, emphasising the need for mindful planning in redevelopments.
- Strong guidance required in the tall building strategy to prevent oppressive micro-climates and hindering green infrastructure at street level.
- Calls for explicit details in the DDP regarding building mass impact on overshadowing and wind tunnelling, setting strong guidelines for development.
- Questions about Figure 37 Microclimate, particularly the identification of key open spaces that do not currently exist, requiring justification in the accompanying text.

- Suggestions to amend the Legend for Figure 37, removing requirements for 'current daylight levels to be maintained or enhanced.'
- Comments on the plan's key stating 'current daylight levels to be maintained or enhanced' in key open spaces, with a recommendation to assess impacts on a case-by-case basis during the planning application process.
- Request for an explanation for the new routes identified within Figure 37.
- Suggestions to increase greenery to combat the urban heat island effect, providing shade in summer, rain, and green space for nature access, alongside the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) and rain gardens to enhance water retention.

Approach 4E

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 4E:

- Concerns about Castle Park overcrowding and a need for additional large green spaces in Central Bristol.
- Support for proposed improvements, emphasising the necessity for a network of safe, high-quality public spaces, green streets, and parks.
- Endorsement of a climate-resilient city centre prioritizing people over vehicles, complementing character and street-level experience.
- Emphasis on ensuring key public spaces and streets are sunny and comfortable, minimising overshadowing and wind tunnelling.
- Support for activities promoting play, recreation, and relaxation for both visitors and local residents.
- Advocacy for enhancing pedestrian priority 'green streets' through increased vegetation, tree coverage, and sustainable drainage.
- Recognition of the integral role of new open spaces in meeting the needs of residents, proposing a 40% increase through the creation of enhanced and new areas.
- Support for the addition of two new play areas in Castle Park and the incorporation of play spaces throughout the city centre.
- Agreement with Approaches 4E, 4F, 4G, and 4H.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 4E they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Concerns about ongoing development, including areas of the park, the Underground heat pump station, and redevelopment of old Lloyd's buildings.
- Worries about the potential reduction of open grass areas due to continuous development, including the addition of more footpaths/cycle paths.

Approach 4F

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 4F:

- Importance of natural light levels and orientation for usability and desirability of green spaces (sunlight & daylight).
- Emphasis on a robust care and maintenance regime for green spaces to maintain quality and character.
- Consideration of access for deliveries and servicing in less trafficked areas around courtyards and green spaces.

The objective of successful, active, and safe public realm:

- Support for improving the quality of the public realm in the Old City.
- Desire for high-quality public realm, including demarcation of business outdoor seating areas, outdoor seating, and green infrastructure like trees and shrubs.

Themes under public realm and open space with strong support:

- Creation of a network of safe, high-quality, linked, accessible public spaces, play spaces, green streets, and parks.
- Promotion of healthy communities and a climate-resilient city centre prioritizing people over vehicles.
- Consideration of scale and form of new development to complement the character and street-level experience.
- Ensuring key public spaces and streets are sunny and comfortable by minimising overshadowing and wind tunnelling.
- Providing activities for visitors and local residents with opportunities for play, recreation, and relaxation.
- Enhancement of pedestrian priority green streets with increased vegetation, tree coverage, and sustainable drainage.
- Integration of new open space as a part of new development to meet the needs of new residents.
- Targeting a 40% increase in open space by creating enhanced and new open spaces and transforming under-utilized space.
- Addition of two new play areas in Castle Park, along with incidental play spaces throughout the city centre.
- A general statement of support was made.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Approach 4F:

- Suggestions to emulate the tree planting example on Leavygreave Road in Sheffield for above-ground additions.
- Recognition of technological advancements which enable in-ground tree planting.
- Emphasis on the importance of identifying and safeguarding specific locations for future tree planting initiatives.

Approach 4G

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 4G:

- Support for the introduction of pocket parks, contributions to the Green Infrastructure network, and the need for public squares.
- Endorsement of the proposed Public Realm and Open Space plan, including:
- Establishing a network of safe, high-quality, linked, accessible public spaces, play areas, green streets, and parks.
- Creating a climate-resilient city centre prioritizing people over vehicles, ensuring safety and inclusivity for all.
- Ensuring new development complements the character and street-level experience, providing sunny and comfortable public spaces.
- Incorporating activities for visitors and residents, offering opportunities for play, recreation, and relaxation.
- Enhancing pedestrian priority green streets through increased vegetation, tree coverage, and sustainable drainage.
- Integrating new open spaces as an integral part of new development to meet the needs of residents.
- Increasing open space by 40%, including the creation of enhanced and new open spaces and transforming under-utilised areas.
- Supporting the establishment of two new play areas in Castle Park and incidental play spaces throughout the city centre.
- A general statement of support was made.

Against or concerns: 3 respondents identified aspects of Approach 4G they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Operational implications and safety concerns related to transforming a service area and yard behind Merchant Street's buildings into a civic park.
- Anticipates anti-social behaviour in the proposed civic space, conflicting with crime prevention principles and compromising the intended pedestrian priority route on Merchant Street.
- Criticism of the outdated Parks and Green Space Strategy (PGSS) from 2008, questioning the feasibility and appropriateness of achieving the specified green space area standards.
- Discrepancies between the DDP and the Urban Living Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) regarding open space requirements for developments.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 4G:

- Concerns about the proposed conversion of a service area and yard behind Merchant Street into a civic park, with potential adverse operational implications for current occupiers.
- Suggestions for relocating the public realm southeast to better connect with The New Room's courtyard and improve pedestrian connectivity.
- Emphasis on the DDP's role in promoting higher-quality green spaces over a significant quantity of moderate-quality spaces, with a focus on enhancing existing underused and neglected areas in Broadmead and the city centre.
- The importance of well-lit and strategically located green spaces, considering input from existing businesses, communities, and landscape architects.
- Request for the creation of a new large green space in central Bristol, potentially at St. Phillips.
- Recommendation to amend the requirement for private open space in developments, suggesting flexibility in providing private balconies, gardens, or communal gardens and roof terraces to align with the DDP and SPD.

Approach 4H

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Approach 4H:

- Recognition of reduced heritage value in Broadmead, suggesting opportunities for showcasing heritage assets in the transformative evolution.
- Support for objective related to Approaches 4E, 4F, 4G, 4H for redevelopment in Horsefair/Merchant Street.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Approach 4H:

- Advocacy for removal of legacy public art, specifically totem poles in the centre and the 'sail' feature near Primark.
- Concerns about the safety and ongoing expensive commitment related to maintaining the 'sail' feature, including the removal of glass panels.

Approach 4I

Support: 5 respondents made comments supporting Approach 4I:

- Support for a network of safe, accessible public spaces, green streets, and parks.
- Support for a climate-resilient city centre prioritising people.
- Advocacy for activities promoting play, recreation, and relaxation.
- Support for green streets with increased vegetation, tree coverage, and sustainable drainage.
- Support for provision of new open spaces as part of development, meeting the needs of new residents.

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- Request for 40% increase in open space, including two new play areas in Castle Park and incidental play spaces.
- Support for public realm interventions outlined on page 58.
- Support for the enhancement of existing green assets, suggesting reconsideration for other satellite parks.
- Identification of areas with existing enhanced open space for further enhancement.
- Neutral stance on Approach 4I, emphasising the need for increased open space with better access and clean air.

Against or concerns: 3 respondents identified aspects of Approach 4I they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Preference for higher quality green spaces over a significant quantum of moderate quality spaces, advocating for the enhancement of existing underused and neglected green areas in Broadmead and the city centre.
- Concerns about open space requirements exceeding adopted policy and established guidance, highlighting a misalignment between the DDP and the Urban Living SPD.
- Uncertainty about the integration of a 'new civic/park space' (new St James Park) as a key transport route for private vehicles, cycling, and public buses.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 4I:

- Concerns about proposed green open space, suggesting alignment with WHO's recommendation of 9 sqm per person.
- Recommendation to amend the requirement for private open space to allow flexibility in providing balconies, gardens, or communal spaces.
- Support for the redevelopment of St James' Park, emphasising its role as a key link to Bristol Bus & Coach Station and an overlooked green/public space.
- Call to enhance greenspace access for local communities, noting under-provision and proposing the identification of opportunities for larger green spaces.

Approach 4J

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 4J:

- Support for the integration of play in Castle Park and the wider city centre, including collaboration with Make Space for Girls.
- Support for various topics under the theme of Public Realm and Open Space, such as the creation of safe, linked, and accessible public spaces, green streets, and parks.
- Emphasis on prioritising people over vehicles, ensuring comfortable and sunny public spaces, and integrating activities for play, recreation, and relaxation.
- Agreement with Approach 4J and a suggestion to collaborate with young people and families in creating new play areas and incidental play spaces.

Against or concerns: 3 respondents identified aspects of Approach 4J they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Concerns about the proposed 20% allocation for 'playable public realm.'
- Opinion that this requirement exceeds the adopted Local Plan (LP) policy and lacks evidence for inclusion.
- Emphasis on the need for careful consideration of competing requirements within the public realm.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 4J:

- Proposal to remove the requirement for 20% of public realm to be 'playable.'
- Suggested alternative wording in the DDP expressing support for the introduction of play space or facilities in new or retrofitted public realm.

Other suggestions for Strategy 4

Suggestions: 4 respondents made the following other suggestions for Strategy 4:

- Safety
- Street experience
- Wider community impacts

7.2.6 Strategy 5: Green Infrastructure and Nature

Approach 5A

Support: 6 respondents made comments supporting Approach 5A:

- Support for the proposed Green Infrastructure interventions.
- Backing the four objectives of the Green Infrastructure Strategy, emphasising the desire for a greener and cleaner city.
- Endorsement of the Redcliffe & Temple Green Infrastructure Plan.
- Support for topics under several themes, including creating green corridors, reallocating vehicle space for pedestrians, cyclists, and sustainable drainage.
- Approval of green infrastructure interventions, with a focus on secondary green infrastructure corridors and proposed green space.
- Support for the increase in green corridors within the Broadmead area while encouraging further connections with existing and new green infrastructure.
- Agreement with Approaches 5A-5E, emphasising the need for more green and blue infrastructure with priority on accessibility for pedestrians, cyclists, and other wheeling individuals.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 5A they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Ambitious approach to creating wildlife and green corridors in the city centre.
- Concerns raised about the overlap between wildlife corridors and major transport corridors, specifically identified in the Movement section of the DDP.
- Uncertainty expressed about the compatibility of competing aims e.g. removing traffic lanes to accommodate tree planting and SUDs schemes.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 5A:

- Concerns about the quantity and placement of proposed developments, emphasising the need for thorough assessments and studies.
- Importance of designing new steps, walkways, and roads without compromising the structural integrity of the Bristol Frome culverts.
- Suggestions for grade separation to create traffic-free routes for accessing new greenspace.
- Encouragement to extend efforts in connecting existing and new green infrastructure, especially with neighbourhoods adjacent to Broadmead and Castle Park.
- Support for delivering a secondary green/blue infrastructure corridor connecting The Haymarket and St James Barton roundabout
- Call for clear support to development schemes aligned with the aspirations of the DDP.

Approach 5B

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 5B:

- Support for proposed green infrastructure interventions in principle.
- Positive reception of pocket parks and contributions to the green infrastructure network.
- Agreement with Approaches 5A-5E, emphasising the need for more green and blue infrastructure with a focus on accessibility for pedestrians, cyclists, and those with mobility aids.
- Support for additional tree planting in the city centre, acknowledging benefits such as heat resilience, shading canopies, flood mitigation, and visual appeal.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 5B they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Emphasis on green infrastructure in urban development.
- Minimum 50% living roofs for new or retrofitted rooftops.
- Buildings around Castle Park mandated to include vertical greening, planted balconies, terraces, and living roofs.
- Extension of requirements beyond policy, emphasising green infrastructure opportunities in new buildings.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 5B:

- Support for pocket parks and contributions to the green infrastructure network.
- Emphasis on balancing practical needs for businesses, including servicing, bins, deliveries, and storage, in the strategy for access and vehicle movement.
- The importance of aligning the delivery of public spaces with emerging development timescales and the role of surrounding development in shaping aspirations for enhanced green spaces within Broadmead.
- Regarding the introduction of living roofs and vertical greening, themes included:
- Recognition of potential additional weight loads on buildings, necessitating engineering considerations for support, with associated fire safety risks and impacts on thermal insulation performance.
- Recommendation to address these factors in the evidence base for requirements, suggesting consideration in the emerging new Local Plan instead of the DDP.
- Support for introducing green infrastructure in new development through the development plan process with a thorough scrutiny of the evidence base.
- Proposal to remove the UGF metric and the minimum requirement for 50% of roofs to be living roofs from the DDP.

Approach 5C

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 5C:

- Support for the proposed green infrastructure interventions, particularly the extension of Castle Park into Broadmead.
- Emphasis on the need for active frontages on Newgate to activate the area and enhance safety benefits.
- Agreement with Approaches 5A-5E and supportive of more green and blue infrastructure.
- Prioritisation of access for everyone, with a focus on making it easy for people walking, wheeling, and cycling.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 5C they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Concerns about the quantum and location of proposed changes, calling for appropriate assessments and studies.
- Noting encroachment of proposed green space into the site off Newgate.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 5C:

- Emphasis on the need for active frontages on Newgate to enhance the area and ensure safety benefits.
- Concerns about the encroachment of proposed green space into the site off Newgate.
- Recommendation to amend DDP to eliminate extension of the green space into the site.

Approach 5D

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 5D:

- Support for proposed green infrastructure interventions, including a floating walkway and floating reedbeds for ecological habitat and education.
- Support for the creation of green corridors and edge habitat, emphasising the importance of choosing adaptable native species along the floating harbour.
- Agreement with Approaches 5A-5E, expressing support for increased green and blue infrastructure with a focus on prioritising accessibility for pedestrians, cyclists, and individuals with mobility challenges.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 5D they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Concerns about the current state of the ferry point, including graffiti, public urination, loud music, and drug use.
- Suggestion to consult with the police and nearby residents for insights on potential issues.
- Recommendation for dredging the floating harbour instead of introducing reed beds, with concerns about the rapid spread of reed beds.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 5D:

- Proposal for habitat creation under Castle Bridge.
- Relaunch of the seed barge project, emphasising its visual and educational potential.
- Concern for careful selection of native species along the floating harbour for adaptable habitat creation.
- Attention to the need for an appropriate maintenance plan for linear habitat, specifically floating reed and sedge beds.

Approach 5E

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Approach 5E:

- Appreciation for consideration of flood risks in Flood Zone 1 and Flood Zone 2, with a positive note on increased connectivity to the Floating Harbour.
- Agreement and support for Approaches 5A-5E, emphasising the importance of prioritising green and blue infrastructure and ensuring easy access for pedestrians, cyclists, and those with mobility needs.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 5E:

- Concerns about the maintenance challenges of vertical greening on private balconies, emphasising the need for a thorough maintenance program.
- Suggestions to consider alternative approaches, such as climbing trellises, for achieving the impact of green walls.
- Recommendations to modify the key regarding opportunities for vertical greening, specifying that it should be pursued where safe, viable, practicable, and deliverable.

Approach 5F

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 5F:

- Support for comprehensive green infrastructure measures, encompassing minimum requirements for new developments, Bio-Diversity Net Gain, Urban Greening Factor, and ambitious targets. This includes additional tree planting, Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) schemes, and rainwater capture to prevent overflows.
- Emphasis on the economic, social, and environmental value of mature trees in urban settings, outweighing establishment and maintenance costs.
- Acknowledgment of the need to incorporate further solutions for managing increased surface water volumes, particularly in the context of flash flooding.

Suggestions: 5 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 5F:

- Emphasis on the importance of proactive infrastructure maintenance and funding commitments to avoid project failures.
- Preference for placing trees in carriageways instead of pavements, with a call for coordinated efforts among businesses and residents for tree watering.
- Request for clarification on the rationale behind the creation of new homes and student beds, seeking more detailed explanations.
- Advocacy for a more ambitious tree planting plan within the city centre to align with environmental goals, emphasising the need for careful planning to ensure tree health and benefits realisation.
- Concerns about water management and surface water flooding, suggesting additional solutions beyond those proposed in the plan.
- Feedback on the urban greening factors for new developments, highlighting disparities with London standards and calling for evidence to justify these targets.
- Opposition to the introduction of an Urban Greening Factor (UGF) requirement.
- Recognition of the importance of strategic tree planting locations to avoid interference with underground infrastructure.

Approach 5G

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 5G:

- Support for minimum green and blue infrastructure requirements for new developments, including Bio-Diversity Net Gain and Urban Greening Factor.
- Recognition of the significance of green roofs in achieving Urban Greening Factor (UGF) target scores, with flat roofs on buildings in the area considered suitable for green roofs.
- Support for the green infrastructure targets and emphasising the importance of maintaining ambitious goals above the suggested statutory minimum. This includes improving access to green space and preparing the city for increased climate resilience.

Against or concerns: 3 respondents identified aspects of Approach 5G they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- The requirement for private open space in developments should be flexible, allowing for communal gardens and roof terraces, aligning with the Strategic Planning Document.
- Concerns about the mandate for on-site food growing in new residential developments.
- Challenges highlighted in delivering opportunities for food growing within new developments, citing conflicts with landscaping schemes aimed at biodiversity net gain.
- Opposition towards the introduction of living roofs and vertical greening, with concerns about added weight loads, fire safety risks, and thermal insulation impact.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 5G:

- Challenges in providing opportunities for food growing within new developments, emphasising conflicts with landscaping schemes aimed at securing long-term biodiversity net gain.
- Align with adopted policy on food production.
- Removing the Urban Greening Factor (UGF) metric and the minimum requirement for living roofs from the DDP.

Approach 5H

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 5H:

- Support for minimum green and blue infrastructure requirements for new developments, aligned with Bio-Diversity Net Gain and Urban Greening Factor.
- Support for the intention to use elements of the framework, including the Urban Greening Factor, citing evidence of cost-effectiveness and multiple benefits for strategic planning of green infrastructure in fostering thriving, healthy, and attractive neighbourhoods.

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- Recognition of the importance of Natural England's GI standards, particularly the Urban Greening Factor, in guiding development due to the proposed high density and low biodiversity baseline.
- Agreement with the objective of the Green Infrastructure & Nature strategy, emphasising the need for an ambitious target for biodiversity net gain above the suggested statutory minimum, and support for ambitious green infrastructure targets exceeding the suggested statutory minimum to enhance access to green space and build climate resilience.
- Broad support for the DDP's overarching objectives surrounding sustainability, biodiversity, and green infrastructure.

Against or concerns: 4 respondents identified aspects of Approach 5H they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Concerns about the proposed Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) target of 25%, considering it is significantly higher than the typical 10% figure used by Local Authorities across England and Wales.
- Mention of the discrepancy between the proposed urban greening factors and the standards set out in the Urban Greening Factor (UGF) London Plan Guidance (LPG).
- Reference to the lack of evidence supporting the inclusion of requirements for Urban Greening in the DDP.
- Suggestions that the percentage requirement for accessible and adaptable dwellings should explicitly reference the relevant part of building regulations.
- Concerns about the extended requirements for living roofs, vertical greening, planted balconies, and terraces around Castle Park.

Suggestions: 7 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 5H:

- Detailed review of BNG to ensure it doesn't hinder social, economic, and environmental benefits.
- Align BNG with national requirement or detailed explanation of requirement.
- Concerns about the introduction of the UGF requirement through the DDP, urging consideration in the new Local Plan with appropriate evidence.
- Encouragement for clarity on how UGF should be applied, proposing options for developers to contribute to green spaces adjacent to development sites.
- Recommendations to apply accessible green space and tree canopy cover standards to enhance accessible greenspace networks in the area.
- Advocacy for the use of a local design code to articulate developer expectations in the plan area, aligning with expectations from the Local Urban Regeneration Bill (LURB).

Other suggestions for Strategy 5

Suggestions: 2 respondents made the following other suggestions for Strategy 5:

- Maintenance
- Access
- Flood risk

7.2.7 Strategy 6: Land Use and Development

Approach 6A

Support: 6 respondents made comments supporting Approach 6A:

- Respondents endorsed a mix of land uses for day and evening activities, including residential, office, employment, student accommodation, and hotels.
- Support for integrating new residential developments throughout the area to address footfall variations and contribute to the need for 2,500+ homes in the next 10-15 years.
- Backing for pedestrian-focused streets, limited vehicular traffic, and potential ground floor retail, leisure, and community uses.
- Desire to decrease segmentation of land use in different city centre areas, promoting a more even spread.
- Support for increasing residents in the city centre to enhance the economy and vibrancy during quieter times.
- Recognition and support for various themes, including increasing diversity and intensity of uses, healthy living environments, new community and cultural facilities, and diverse ground floor uses for vibrant public spaces.
- Acknowledgment and support for Bristol's strong development market, with specific demand for student accommodation.
- Support for 2,500 new homes, with opposition to a 750-student bedspace limit.

Against or concerns: 8 respondents identified aspects of Approach 6A they were against or had concerns about. These were:

Concerns about arbitrary student accommodation limits:

- The proposed cap of 750 student bedspaces is considered arbitrary and not justified by evidence.
- It is seen as conflicting with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requirement to meet the needs of all community members.
- There is a concern that this limit contradicts the placemaking principles of the CCDPD's vision.

Lack of evidence for bed space limit:

- The DDP's imposition of a 750-student bedspace limit lacks a clear evidence base, and no justification is provided for this figure.

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- Respondents question the origins of this limit and why exceeding it would create an unacceptable housing mix in the city centre.

Need for additional student bed spaces:

- Undersupply of student accommodation and there is a demonstrated need for additional bed spaces.
- The student-to-bed ratio is above the national average and there is a substantial shortfall of bed spaces.
- The growth in student numbers and the city's expansion necessitate more purpose-built student accommodation.

Impact on housing supply and city prosperity:

- Student accommodation contributes to overall housing supply, and limitations on them may hinder the city from meeting housing targets.
- Failing to address the housing crisis, including student housing, can lead to rising house prices, increased competition for market housing, and potential impacts on the city's economic and cultural prosperity.
- The lack of PBSA in the city centre may lead to increased pressure on residential suburbs and inflated rents, affecting established communities.

Concerns about planning process:

- The DDP is criticised for not consulting directly with key stakeholders like universities [the University was in fact consulted].
- The DDP is perceived as potentially hindering planning flexibility and the ability to adapt to market changes, suggesting an alternative approach with a more flexible quantum for guidance purposes.

Contradictions with existing policies:

- The DDP's proposed limits on student accommodation contradicts existing adopted and emerging policies supporting the growth of student numbers and purpose-built student accommodation.

Need for comprehensive student housing assessment:

- Respondents call for a robust assessment of student housing needs, incorporating evidence from the city's educational institutions and the market.

Impact on city centre development:

- Limiting student bed spaces may lead to underutilisation of development blocks suitable for student accommodation, potentially affecting overall housing delivery.

Call for evidence-based approach:

- Call for an evidence-based approach to justify any limits on student bed spaces, with an emphasis on accommodating the city's growing student population.

Suggestions: 9 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 6A:

Land use diversity and planning clarity:

- Support for a diverse mix of land uses in Broadmead throughout the day.
- Request for detailed plans and market guidance for clarity in regeneration.

Student accommodation and housing crisis:

- Concerns about student bed control for a balanced community.
- Opposition to the 750-bed cap and emphasis on addressing the housing crisis.

Parking and safety concerns:

- Questions about disabled parking and fire-protected lifts in new buildings.

Contradictions and lack of evidence in DDP:

- Discrepancies between council acceptance and DDP on PBSA bedspaces.
- Call for the removal of the 750-bed cap due to lack of evidence.

Importance of student accommodation:

- Support for PBSA as a crucial housing form contributing to overall supply.
- Opposition to proposed limits on student accommodation.

Need for evidence and rational decision-making:

- Urgency for evidence and justification for the 750-bedspace cap in Broadmead.
- Call for a capacity study and stress test for a reasonable quantum of student bedspaces.

Consequences of housing shortage:

- Recognition of consequences of failing to deliver sufficient housing.
- Concerns about increased pressure on residential suburbs without sufficient PBSA.
- Potential negative impacts on universities and economic prosperity with the 750-bedspace cap.

Approach 6B

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 6B:

- Housing for local residents should be prioritised over further development of a student area.
- Emphasis on building design and quality is crucial.
- Increase the diversity and intensity of land use in the city centre to ensure it remains active and busy throughout the day and evening.
- Promote development that supports a healthy living environment with a balanced community mix of homes.
- Provide new community, cultural, and leisure facilities, open spaces, and local retail, including affordable food options.
- Broaden the range of ground floor uses to ensure public spaces are active and vibrant.

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- Prioritise housing alongside commercial/retail space but not at the expense of creating space for healthier living and addressing climate and nature priorities.
- Stronger emphasis on putting people first, including a commitment to reducing motor traffic in the city centre, is desired.
- A general statement of support was made.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 6B:

- Design of flats and housing to meet disabled access standards, emphasising affordability.
- Stronger emphasis on prioritising people, with a commitment to reducing motor traffic in the city centre.
- Concerns about the wording used in relation to student accommodation in the Broadmead area.
- Preference for purpose-built student accommodation (PBSA) over HMOs or converted housing in Broadmead.
- Importance of professional management and onsite facilities such as cycle and refuse storage.

Approach 6C

Support: 6 respondents made comments supporting Approach 6C:

- Support for the aspiration to increase the number of accessible and adaptable homes within Bristol city centre.
- Endorsement of the ambition to have a diverse resident population, emphasising the importance of attracting a range of ages and backgrounds.
- Recognition of the need for amenities such as schools, nurseries, play areas, and recreational spaces to attract diverse demographics.
- Emphasis on the design and provision of residential units of different sizes and styles to accommodate varied preferences and needs.
- Encouragement for the provision of affordable housing as a crucial element for an inclusive city, with a commitment to delivering 40% affordable housing on land controlled by Bristol City Council within the city centre.
- A general statement of support was made.

Against or concerns: 4 respondents identified aspects of Approach 6C they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Comments regarding the absence of explicit guidance on viability assessments in the DDP.
- Concerns about the potential impact of accessible and adaptable housing on the overall number of units in schemes.

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- Respondents emphasised the lack of evidence assessing the viability and deliverability of new homes in the area with this approach.
- Noted the contrast with Policy BCS17, which sets a 40% provision target for inner Bristol developments exceeding 15 dwellings and includes a viability mechanism.
- Comments regarding the variation in affordable housing provisions within different zones, as recognised in Bristol's Affordable Housing Practice Note.

Suggestions: 7 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 6C:

- Additional text outlining the role of viability assessment in managing community expectations of affordable housing.
- Requests for DDP to align with the planning policy requirement of 2% accessible or adaptable homes/
- Calls for the inclusion of a viability clause in the DDP concerning affordable housing.
- Proposals to state that all Build to Rent (BtR) developments, regardless of land ownership, can provide a minimum of 20% affordable housing provision.
- Concerns about the lack of reference to the required provision of affordable housing for developments by commercial developers, with a suggestion to confirm these requirements within the Plan.
- Emphasis on the importance of a robust viability assessment to ensure the delivery of policy-compliant levels of affordable housing.
- Recommendations for the inclusion of specific targets and commitments related to affordable housing in the plan to ensure accountability and progress.
- Support various forms of housing, such as build to rent and co-living, to promote choice for Bristol's residential needs.

Approach 6D

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Approach 6D:

- Support for increasing the diversity and intensity of uses in the city centre to ensure activity throughout the day and evening.
- Commendation for promoting development that fosters a healthy living environment with a balanced community mix of homes.
- Approval for the provision of new community, cultural, and leisure facilities, along with open spaces and local retail, including affordable food, to support new residents.
- Agreement with broadening the range of ground floor uses to ensure public spaces are active and vibrant.
- A general statement of support was made.

Approach 6E

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Approach 6E:

- Support for a flexible design that allows for changes, emphasising retrofitting for active ground floor uses and increased sustainability measures.
- Endorsement of the ambition to create a vibrant neighbourhood in Broadmead through the accommodation of independent lanes and courtyard-style activities.
- Agreement with specific approaches (6E-6H) outlined in the plan, expressing support for increased diversity and intensity of uses in the city centre, the promotion of development for a healthy living environment, and the provision of community, cultural, and leisure facilities along with open spaces and local retail.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 6E they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Viability challenges in letting ground floor commercial floorspace, including affordable options.
- Lacks explicit mechanisms for securing affordable floorspace.
- Suggests leasing floorspace at market rates and subleasing at discounted rates.
- Concerns about the designation of vacant frontages as key active frontages in the Heritage Assets plan.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 6E:

- Proposal to amend the requirement for 10% of lettable ground floor space for affordable let.
- Recommendation to emphasise the need to 'rebalance and adapt the retail offer to strengthen future resilience'.
- Concerns about the approach to meanwhile use of vacant retail premises.
- Proposal to re-designate currently vacant frontages as 'existing weak frontages to be improved.'
- Recommendation to include a new plan addressing active and weak frontage.

Approach 6F

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Approach 6F:

- Support for the approach concerning active and ground floor uses, including the identification of specific areas for retail, community, and cultural purposes.
- Emphasis on the importance of the strategy to allow for flexibility in development to contribute to viability and diversity of the city centre.
- A general statement of support was made.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Approach 6F they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Suggested that letting ground floor commercial floorspace, including affordable options, in Bristol city centre is acknowledged as challenging.
- Lacks clarity on potential mechanisms to secure affordable floorspace.
- Competing interests for ground floor space in mixed-use developments.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 6F:

- Concerns about the practicality and viability of allocating entire streets for specific uses.
- Emphasis on the need for flexibility in development, given the challenges of reduced income in the face of rising rents and business rates.
- Suggested an amendment to the requirement of lettable floorspace at the ground floor be designated for affordable rent.

Approach 6G

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Approach 6G:

- Agreement with approach

Against or concerns: 3 respondents identified aspects of Approach 6G they were against or had concerns about. These were:

- Concerns about requirement for new developments to be 'net zero in operation,' exceeding existing policies.
- Questioning justification for proposed Urban Greening targets in the DDP.
- Discrepancies noted between DDP's rooftop requirements and adopted policy.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Approach 6G:

- Remove the net zero requirement for new development and support a policy of net zero.
- Emphasis on defining net zero within the DDP.
- Concerns raised about the appropriateness of introducing UGF and living roofs requirements through the DDP.

Approach 6H

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Approach 6H:

- Support for reuse of existing structures.
- Support for the approach of repurposing buildings rather than opting for demolition.
- A general statement of support was made.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Approach 6H:

- Support for the proposed new link through the site to enhance pedestrian and cyclist access.
- Recognition of the need for the demolition of the existing building to facilitate the new connections through urban blocks.
- Suggestion to emphasise the restoration of the historic grain of the public realm and the creation of new connections through existing urban blocks, including demolition, if necessary.

Other suggestions for Strategy 6

Suggestions: 8 respondents made the following other suggestions for Strategy 6:

- Land ownership
- Complex land ownership: a mapping exercise to determine the exact land ownership in the city centre is crucial for future plans.
- Development on BCC freehold land and projects directly by BCC should adhere to higher standards. The Council needs to assess the implications on viability and regeneration costs.
- Targets and expectations for private development on council-owned freehold sites, surpasses local plan policy requirements.
- Roles and scope of stakeholders:
- Support for the partnership working approach and BCC's leading role in bringing together stakeholders for development.
- Emphasis on a realistic approach for the private sector's contribution, considering rising build costs and reduced access to grant funding.
- Recognition of funding sources for strategic infrastructure improvements.
- Need for awareness and certainty regarding costs.
- Comments about the tall building strategy and design code and recognition of the preparation of a tall building strategy and design code to support the DDP. Expression of anticipation for contributing to the production of these documents.
- Input on the delivery strategy and concerns about targets and expectations for private development on council-owned freehold sites going beyond local plan policy requirements.
- Specific points mentioned include safeguarding ground-floor space for affordable letting, BNG, UGF, and affordable housing.
- The role of Bristol City Council as a landowner and the challenges associated with influencing development beyond planning policy.
- Importance of collaboration to ensure the protection, enhancement, and long-term maintenance of parks and green spaces.

- Feedback on operational access to the Floating Harbour and the Bristol Frome culvert and emphasis on the need for assessments, permits, modelling and planning permission.
- Need for clear requirements on developers to deliver high-quality design that meets Bristol's needs.
- Developers:
- Need for explicit support for redevelopment principles in identified city centre sites.
- Recognition of redevelopment as an opportunity to address older combined sewer systems and advocate for the implementation of separate drainage systems in proposed design briefs.

7.3 Broadmead Placemaking Plan

7.3.1 Views on Broadmead Placemaking Plan overall:

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Broadmead Placemaking Plan overall:

- Support for the designation of Broadmead as an area for growth and regeneration, focusing on diversifying land uses.
- Support for the principles of the Linear Street Garden and the proposed approach to lanes and courts.
- Support for ambitious plans for Broadmead, aiming to diversify experiences and enhance the public realm.
- Endorsement of transformation goals, including climate mitigation, ecological enhancement, equality of green space access, pedestrian and cycle connectivity, historic space conservation, and improved public realm quality.
- Acknowledgment of challenges faced by Broadmead, including retail vacancy rates, and outdated public realm.
- Recognition of the opportunity to create a thriving community by capitalizing on Bristol's unique characteristics.
- Emphasis on evolving Broadmead from its mid-20th century origins, rebalancing land use mix, and incorporating diverse offerings.
- Calls for interventions in the public realm, successful place-making, and collaborative partnerships among councils, stakeholders, and developers for effective urban regeneration.
- Appreciation for Bristol City Council's dedication to DDP and Broadmead's future regeneration.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Broadmead Placemaking Plan overall:

- Concerns about the lack of robust evidence justifying prescriptive minimum standards for the public realm and streetscape, suggesting that these standards should be considered as guidelines until viability is confirmed.

- The perceived discontinuity of direct south to north dedicated cycle infrastructure was highlighted, posing a potential challenge to the ambitious proposals and emphasising the need for addressing this at the design stage to avoid future retrofit difficulties.
- Suggestions for a comprehensive mobility hub central to Broadmead, accessed via Fairfax Street, providing disabled parking, taxi rank, pick-up/drop-off areas, and e-scooter and cycle parking. The respondents expressed the importance of explicit details in the Broadmead Placemaking Plan regarding the implementation of such a facility.

7.3.2 Street Type 1: Linear Street Garden (Quay Street to Cabot Circus)

Destination and Identity

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Destination and Identity aspects of Street Type 1. These were:

- Support for the principles of the Linear Street Garden.
- Agreement with elements of the proposals for Street Type 1: Linear Street Garden, connecting Quay Street, Nelson Street, Broadmead, and Cabot Circus.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified Destination and Identity aspects of Street Type 1 they were against or had concerns about:

- The principles of the Linear Street Garden does not currently acknowledge the benefits of locating residential development adjacent to the proposed Quay Street - Nelson Street - Broadmead - Cabot Circus route

Green Infrastructure and Nature

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Green Infrastructure and Nature aspects of Street Type 1. These were:

- Support for the proposed raingarden on Nelson Street to Cabot Circus.
- Positive reception of enhanced street spaces, including play facilities, additional seating, and new lighting.
- Appreciation for the inclusion of generous areas of new planting and existing trees, with rain gardens contributing to texture, seasonal interest, and biodiversity in the streetscape.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified Green Infrastructure and Nature aspects of Street Type 1 they were against or had concerns about:

- Concern about the integration of various travel modes along Nelson Street, questioning the feasibility of achieving successful integration while also enhancing green infrastructure within the limited space available.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Green Infrastructure and Nature aspects of Street Type 1:

- Support for the raingarden's concept, with a suggestion to explore possibilities for expanding its width to facilitate the full maturation of large trees, thereby maximizing ecosystem service benefits.
- Emphasis on the potential for the raingarden to play a more significant role in water management, including slowing, storing, and cleaning water.
- Advocacy for increased biodiversity enhancement and the inclusion of 'natural' play areas within the raingarden.
- Suggestion to remove the central path through the raingarden to create more space for planting and biodiversity improvements.
- Recommendation for the implementation of crossing points at intervals across the raingarden instead of a continuous path through its centre.

Movement and Connections

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 1. These were:

- Support for the segregated cycle lane on Nelson St, especially within the existing highway design.
- Favourable reception of passageways, mews, and alleyways, with the condition that their locations align with built development design and public realm considerations.
- Appreciation for pedestrian priority along the east-west route, coupled with suggestions that the cycle routes appear similar to the current layout.
- Support for the restriction on motor vehicles in Broadmead, emphasising the need for developments to significantly reduce motor traffic volume and enhance the overall experience for pedestrians, cyclists, and public transport users.

Against or concerns: 2 respondent identified Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 1 they were against or had concerns about:

- Concerns about the integration of various travel modes along Nelson Street and questioned the feasibility of enhancing green infrastructure in the limited space available.
- Challenges related to cycling along Nelson Street, particularly in the east-west direction, were highlighted. These challenges included a closed cycle path and confusing signs and markings.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 1:

- Servicing access:
 - Importance of adequate servicing access for current and future occupiers.
 - Concerns about potential loss of servicing access due to public realm interventions.
 - Need for alternative servicing and access arrangements to meet operational requirements.
- Linear Street Garden concept:
 - Support for public realm interventions, including pedestrianisation and landscaping.
 - Emphasis on compensating for loss of servicing access through alternatives.
 - Specific mention of the segregated cycle lane with expectations for delivery.
- Nelson Street inclusion:
 - Support for Nelson Street's inclusion for connectivity.
 - Recommendations for widened pavements, pedestrian priority crossings, and segregated cycle routes.
 - Proposals for making Nelson Street pedestrian priority and concerns about integrating travel modes.
- Permeability and route legibility:
 - Calls for improved permeability and route legibility, especially to the west.
 - Attention to areas like Fairfax Street and All Saints Street for inclusion in the Placemaking Plan.
- Cycle infrastructure and security:
 - Concerns about unclear cycling areas in Broadmead.
 - Requests for a clear design language to enhance cycling visibility.
 - Emphasis on improving secure cycle parking and maintaining/increasing permeability.

Public Realm and Open Space

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 1. These were:

- Support for the enhancements, particularly the inclusion of Urban Greening through soft landscaping and additional planting.
- Support for improvements to the public realm, aiming to increase the attractiveness of the city centre and encourage longer dwell times.
- Recognition of the active and positive café culture in areas like Broadmead and the City Centre but a desire for more places to sit, rest, and play without the obligation to purchase from associated cafes.
- Support for the planned enhancements to street spaces, including play facilities, additional seating, and new lighting.

- Appreciation for the incorporation of generous areas of new planting, alongside existing trees and rain gardens, to bring texture, seasonal interest, and biodiversity to the streetscape.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 1:

- Enhancement of public realm experiences through residential development along the Linear Street Garden to introduce natural surveillance, thereby improving perceptions of security and creating a welcoming environment for visitors and vulnerable community members.
- Support for the removal of visual clutter in the location, with a note that the kiosks contribute to Visit West's annual rental income, necessitating consideration in discussions about their removal.

Land Use and Development

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Land Use and Development aspects of Street Type 1. These were:

- Support and agreement regarding the council's emphasis on diversifying the Shopping Quarter to create a vibrant and experiential space.
- Encouragement for a broader range of ground-floor uses.
- The role of The Podium as a prominent visual landmark and a central point for visitor, retail, and leisure activity within the Broadmead shopping area was highlighted. There is a consensus on the importance of fostering a diverse mix of commercial ground-floor activities at The Podium.
- Endorsement for enhancement of cultural experiences and activities at The Podium, with a particular focus on outdoor public spaces.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified Land Use and Development aspects of Street Type 1 they were against or had concerns about:

- Acknowledged the positive aspect of encouraging a broader range of ground-floor uses in the city centre.
- Expressed concern that the Linear Street Garden concept did not address the beneficial effects of residential development in town-centre locations, particularly in fostering healthy, mixed, and balanced communities.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Land Use and Development aspects of Street Type 1:

- Advocated for the DDP to promote effective use of airspace above ground-floor development, focusing on delivering new homes along major routes like the Linear Street Garden.

- Support for high-density residential development in the Linear Street Garden to address footfall imbalances and contribute to the evolution from consumption to experience, particularly through supporting the night-time economy.
- While endorsing The Podium, respondents advise considering the viability of existing retail, commercial, or financial occupiers in adjoining premises, recognising their social and economic roles.
- Feedback on the proposed character for the Linear Street Garden suggests a preference not to restrict development to specific uses but to encourage varied uses alongside suggested ones, acknowledging potential differences between ground floor and upper level uses.

Community and Culture

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Community and Culture aspects of Street Type 1. These were:

- Support for the proposal to create spaces for smaller outdoor events within courtyards. However, this support is contingent upon well-considered management and effective engagement with current occupiers in the city centre to prevent any compromise to their operations.

7.3.3 Street Type 2: Lanes and Courts (Broadmead)

Destination and Identity

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Destination and Identity aspects of Street Type 2. These were:

- Support for revitalisation of Broadmead in the city centre, emphasising the need for an ambitious approach.
- Acknowledged the area's mixed ownership and control, highlighting the focus on streets, public realm, ground floor uses, and specific community uses for cohesion.
- Recognition of Broadmead's potential to attract investment.
- Support for the proposed approach to lanes and courts.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Destination and Identity aspects of Street Type 2:

- Concerns about the proposed transformation of lanes and courts into destinations for independent makers and businesses, emphasising the need for more detailed plans, especially in marketing and management aspects.
- Recognition of ongoing issues in Old King Street Court, including complaints related to bin storage, rough sleeping, and drug use.
- DDP should not overly restrict development to retail uses only, encouraging a broader range of appropriate uses.
- Support for diversity in the retail offer but a caution against developing an 'artisan character' that excludes individuals financially, stressing the importance of inclusivity.

Green Infrastructure and Nature

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Green Infrastructure and Nature aspects of Street Type 2. These were:

- Emphasis on the growing significance of shady courtyards, especially in anticipation of warmer summers in the future.
- Support for the improvement and preservation of existing urban courtyards, with an emphasis on showcasing the historical significance of the area.
- Support for the idea of increased biodiversity through planting.
- Caution regarding the selection of plant species, with an emphasis on choosing those well-suited to the local environment to ensure their thriving.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Green Infrastructure and Nature aspects of Street Type 2:

- Questioned and sought clarification on the entity or organisation that would be responsible for the maintenance and management of the proposed planting features, including vertical planting, trees, and other plants.
- Concerns about fire safety risks associated with vertical planting. It was noted that there is an understanding that this approach has not received support from the local government in the past.
- Need for careful consideration of the impact of tree planting and landscape features on streets, particularly concerning people with disabilities, especially those who are visually impaired. The emphasis was on ensuring accessibility and safety for this demographic group.

Movement and Connections

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 2. These were:

- Support for the commitment to enhancing permeability for pedestrians and improving north-south routes for walking, wheeling, and cycling in the city centre.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 2:

- Support for the proposal to enhance pedestrian permeability through lanes and courtyards, with a caution about potential reduced legibility.
- Emphasis on the need for effective signage and considerations for safety and crime prevention, with a call for collaboration with stakeholders, including the police.
- Support for the approach to lanes and courts, recognising the essential servicing functions of existing courtyards. Specific reference to the Merchant Street rear service yard, highlighting its role in refuse storage and delivery access without impacting the pedestrianised street.

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- Request for thoughtful access planning for deliveries and building servicing around courtyards and green spaces, particularly in less trafficked areas.
- Recommendation for planning access to smaller streets for deliveries by zero-emission vehicles like cargo cycles and trikes, along with a call for improved cycle parking to support shopping by cargo bike.

Public Realm and Open Space

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 2. These were:

- Support for the proposal to create quieter spaces alongside the busier retail boulevard.
- Support for the proposal to have spaces for smaller scale outdoor events within courtyards.
- Endorsement of the proposal to create ambience and character through interesting lighting schemes.
- Emphasis on the importance of creating a safer environment in Broadmead and discouraging anti-social behaviour.
- Caution regarding potential light pollution impact on existing and future occupiers, particularly if more residential uses are envisioned for Broadmead.

7.3.4 Street Type 3: Civic Avenue (Merchant Street)

Destination and Identity

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Destination and Identity aspects of Street Type 3. These were:

- Concerns about potential light pollution affecting both existing and future occupants, especially with the envisioned increase in residential uses for Broadmead.
- Old King Street Court: Respondents identified this area as a secondary public space, currently serving as a service yard for retail buildings in Broadmead and Merchant Street. It was noted that the space, in its current configuration and use, lacks public value.

Green Infrastructure and Nature

Support: 5 respondents made comments supporting Green Infrastructure and Nature aspects of Street Type 3. These were:

Large specimen tree planting:

- Introduce large specimen tree planting to create a double avenue of trees for microclimate and green infrastructure benefits.
- Support for the idea, emphasising the need for careful thought on management and maintenance.

Vibrant civic green avenue:

- Welcoming the concept of Merchant Street as a vibrant civic-scale green avenue.
- Support for the addition of trees to this location.

Urban greenery and wildlife support:

- Positive response to proposals integrating generous urban greenery to support wildlife.
- Emphasis on the use of large-scale trees for maximizing benefits and the importance of selecting tree species resilient to climate change.

Civic Avenue and connectivity:

- Positive feedback on the proposed Civic Avenue along Merchant Street and its continuation towards St James Barton roundabout.
- Recognition of the opportunity to enhance north-south connections, add green infrastructure, and provide attractive civic spaces for residents and events.

Improved green infrastructure and pedestrian crossing:

- Welcome for improved green infrastructure benefits in the area.
- Agreement with the proposal for a new pedestrian super crossing and a new gateway into the park.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Green Infrastructure and Nature aspects of Street Type 3:

- Support for the introduction of large specimen tree planting to create a double avenue of trees for microclimate and green infrastructure benefits.
- Emphasis on careful consideration for the management and maintenance of the proposed tree planting.
- Caution regarding the prescriptive minimum sizes, suggesting these should be treated as guidelines until further testing and study confirm their feasibility.
- Recognition of the importance of selecting tree species with climate change resilience and situating them according to specified aspects, conditions, and space restrictions.

Movement and Connections

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 3. These were:

- Support for the enhanced node and orientation at the junction with the pedestrianisation of The Horsefair, contingent on proper consideration for servicing, engagement with existing occupiers, and understanding potential impacts on businesses and operations.
- Endorsement of opening up the public pedestrian route through the former Debenhams site, creating a visual and accessible connection between St James Barton and Castle Park. This is viewed as an opportunity to enhance legibility in Broadmead by addressing safety concerns with the current pedestrian link, characterized by unsafe and poorly lit steps that need alteration.

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- Approval for connecting the street physically and visually to Castle Park across the Broadweir with a new pedestrian super crossing and a generous new gateway into Castle Park. However, respondents reiterate the need for further detail on the super crossing.
- Positive reception of the proposed Civic Avenue along Merchant Street and its continuation towards St James Barton roundabout. Emphasising its potential to improve north-south connections across Broadmead, introduce green infrastructure, and provide attractive civic spaces for new residents and cultural/community events.
- Overall support for the planned improved green infrastructure benefits in the area, including strong agreement with the proposal for a new pedestrian super crossing and a new gateway into the park.

Against or concerns: 2 respondents identified Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 3 they were against or had concerns about:

- Concerns regarding the discontinuity of the proposed south-to-north dedicated cycle infrastructure, viewing it as a potential obstacle to the overall success of the ambitious proposals. The perceived lack of connectivity to Castle Park and St James Barton roundabout raised specific apprehensions about the effectiveness of the plan.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 3:

- Support for the pedestrian priority super crossing at the junction, pending detailed information on its suitability.
- Advocacy for the active involvement of local businesses in decision-making, recommending workshops to address practical concerns.
- Concerns about the potential challenges of mixing pedestrian and cyclist movement on Merchant Street.
- Critique of the perceived discontinuity in dedicated cycle infrastructure, emphasising the risk of undermining the ambitious proposals and the difficulty of future retrofit.

Public Realm and Open Space

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 3. These were:

- Support for the new lighting scheme to enhance ambience and encourage evening use.
- Agreement on exploring options to relocate existing kiosk businesses to reduce visual clutter, with concerns raised about potential impacts on daylight, sunlight, visibility, and outdoor seating for ground floor uses. Emphasis on proactive collaboration with businesses to address economic and employment impacts from relocation.

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- Support for proposals for a flexible public realm to accommodate events like the Christmas market, with a call for comprehensive engagement and consultation with local businesses and occupiers to minimize operational impact.
- Endorsement of minimum space standards for the central avenue, aligning with the proposed strategy and indicating that the suggested sizes would accommodate the specified use.
- Approval of aspirations for Merchant Street to become an urban sanctuary with wellness, ecology, and community at its core, emphasising the need for a direct pedestrian link between surrounding streets, open spaces, seating areas, and connections to retail units.
- Welcoming the creation of a tree-led Civic Avenue along Merchant Street linking Castle Park to St James Barton, accompanied by a suggestion for more green space to enhance the proposed greenery.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 3:

- Careful planning needed for the proposed civic route with legacy trees to prevent visual clutter.
- Concerns raised about tree and landscaping management.
- Broad support for relocating kiosks to reduce visual clutter.
- Caution about impacts on daylight, visibility, and successful businesses.
- Encouragement for proactive collaboration to address economic impacts.
- Emphasis on full engagement with local businesses for events to limit operational impact.
- Acknowledgment of support for standards with a call for flexibility until viability testing is conducted.
- Support for a proposal with a call for a thorough examination of service access needs, including width, accessibility, clearance height, safety, and turning space.
- Support for connecting public spaces, suggesting relocating green space for better urban planning.
- Benefits highlighted, including improved connectivity and a pedestrianised passageway.

Land Use and Development

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Land Use and Development aspects of Street Type 3. These were:

- Support for the designation of Broadmead for growth and regeneration.
- Exploration of opportunities to diversify land uses to achieve optimal efficiency.
- Positive engagement with Bristol City Council's regeneration team regarding a revised mix of uses at the sites.

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- The overarching objective is to improve the residential offering in Broadmead and enhance the area's future vitality.
- Specific discussions with the council focused on the potential for active commercial uses on the ground floor and residential uses on the upper floors.
- The proposal aims to repurpose largely redundant upper floors of retail units to contribute to addressing Bristol's significant unmet local housing need.

Community and Culture

Support: 5 respondents made comments supporting Community and Culture aspects of Street Type 3. These were:

- Support for the proposed Civic Avenue to enhance north-south connections, providing green infrastructure and civic spaces.
- Endorsement of using the Almshouse as a cultural asset, emphasising the addition of trees to the location.
- Support for the proposal to transform the Almshouse into an 'alternative activity anchor' with community/cultural uses, while expressing concerns about deliverability and landowner engagement.
- Support for the initiative to provide green space around the Almshouses on Merchant Street.
- Conditional support for the change of use of the Merchant Taylor's Almshouse, contingent on securing a suitable tenant for its proposed community/culture use.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Community and Culture aspects of Street Type 3:

- Conditional support for the proposal, contingent upon feasibility and confirmation of landowner support.
- Advocacy for a diverse mix of ground floor uses, especially community and cultural activities, with a focus on practicality and viability.
- Concerns about the suitability of the proposed location for community and cultural uses.
- Recognition of the need for a higher local residential population to enhance the success of such activities.
- Suggestion to achieve a larger local population through high-density urban redevelopment at Broadmead.

7.3.5 Street Type 4: Garden Street (The Horsefair and Penn Street)

Destination and Identity

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Destiny and Identity aspects of Street Type 4. These were:

- Support for establishing The Horsefair as a destination for local communities, emphasising the need to reduce severance along Bond Street and Temple Way to achieve this goal.

Green Infrastructure and Nature

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Green Infrastructure and Nature aspects of Street Type 4. These were:

- Endorsement for removing motor vehicles from The Horsefair.
- Support for transforming The Horsefair into a pedestrian-friendly space with a focus on green infrastructure.

Movement and Connections

Support: 2 respondent made comments supporting Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 4. These were:

- Support for the removal of motor vehicles from The Horsefair and Penn Street, advocating for the creation of a pedestrian-friendly environment with a focus on green infrastructure.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 4:

- Concerns about the safety of a shared surface without segregated cycle and pedestrian lanes, suggesting the need for appropriate signage and penalties to ensure a secure environment for all users.
- Recommendation to exclude general traffic and buses from the designated area, emphasising the prioritisation of pedestrian and active travel movement. The potential impact on business servicing should be carefully considered in the planning process.
- Critique of the outlined cycle access plans, highlighting existing conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists, and wheeled users in the specified area. Advocacy for a clearer design language, consistency, and potential use of colour coding to delineate spaces for different users.

Public Realm and Open Space

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 4. These were:

- Support for the transformation of the public realm into an attractive, green, and inviting street conducive to sitting, meeting, and shopping.
- Agreement with a carriageway width of 5 metres, deeming it sufficient for the safe passage of two vehicles traveling in opposite directions, accommodating standard car and lorry dimensions with ample clearance.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 4 they were against or had concerns about:

- Lack of robust evidence and analysis:
- Respondents expressed reservations about the DDP's insufficient evidence or analysis supporting the proposed sizes.
- Concerns were raised regarding the unclear process used to determine specific measurements.

Call for viability testing:

- Respondents emphasised the importance of conducting thorough viability tests before implementing standards.
- A consensus was observed in suggesting that standards should be regarded as guidelines until proven viable.

Need for practical investigation:

- Respondents highlighted the necessity of fully investigating the practicality of proposed standards.
- Sentiment that practical considerations should precede the enforcement of any set measurements.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 4:

- Support for the proposed dimensions, contingent on thorough investigations and testing for feasibility and practicality.
- The necessity for a comprehensive assessment of how the dimensions impact traffic flow, encompassing both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, along with considerations for traffic calming measures.
- Emphasis on accessibility standards to accommodate all users, including those with mobility challenges.
- Safety considerations for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists, with a focus on identifying and mitigating potential hazards.

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- Ensuring emergency access for vehicles without delays and assessing the functionality of parking and loading zones within the proposed dimensions, including the ability to manoeuvre in service areas for loading and unloading.
- Evaluation of potential environmental impacts, such as noise levels or pollution, and the need for effective management and mitigation strategies.

Land Use and Development

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Land Use and Development aspects of Street Type 4. These were:

- Support for enhancing the community high street in Broadmead to boost footfall. However, they emphasised the importance of not compromising the provision of sufficient commercial floor space, aligning with Broadmead's role as a prominent shopping destination.

Community and Culture

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Community and Culture aspects of Street Type 4. These were:

- Support for celebrating historical buildings through more sensitive and creative reuse of the city centre.

7.3.6 Street Type 5: Active Corridor (Union Street)

Movement and Connections

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 5. These were:

- Support for the establishment of a segregated cycle lane for uphill cycle movement, while downhill cyclists share the route with buses.
- Endorsement for the closure of Union Street to general traffic, favouring its transformation into a primary route for pedestrians, cyclists, and buses.
- Approval of the proposed uphill cycle lane and designated resting areas.
- Overall agreement with the concept of Union Street being designated as a fully segregated bus and mass transit red route, with a proposed bus gate at the Union Street and Newgate/Wine Street junction.
- Conditional support for the mass transit route, contingent on the preservation and repurposing of The Galleries' below ground structure, emphasising the importance of aligning the design with the existing building line along Union Street.

Against or concerns: 3 respondents identified Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 5 they were against or had concerns about:

- Concerns about the perceived prescriptiveness of the standard requiring seating every 20 metres, suggesting that it should be applied as guidance rather than a strict requirement.
- Observations on Union Street highlighted the absence of a northbound segregated cycle lane, emphasising the importance of maintaining a continuous segregated cycle route connecting Temple Meads, Bristol Bridge, and Victoria Street. The potential interruption at Union Street was seen as inconsistent with the overall ambition of the Plan.
- A suggestion for a segregated southbound (uphill) cycle lane on Union Street, accompanied by strong opposition to the placement of bus stops alongside cycle lanes. Safety concerns were expressed regarding potential conflicts between cycle/scooter users and pedestrians accessing bus stops, particularly in the context of the busy area.

Suggestions: 6 respondents offered suggestions for Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 5:

- Advocacy for a bus mass transit corridor and the removal of cars and taxis.
- Concerns about restricting taxis due to accessibility for people with disabilities or young children.
- Concerns raised about the proposed cycle lane width, referencing Manual for Streets guidelines.
- Factors considered included traffic volume, vehicle speed, cyclist comfort, parking, intersections, future growth, environmental context, and user needs.
- Specific concerns about disabled parking and intersections at Nelson Street were highlighted.
- Recommendation for clearer communication in future documents regarding buses' right turns at Union Street's top.
- Concerns about the absence of a northbound segregated cycle lane, disrupting the planned direct route.
- Opposition to placing bus stops alongside cycle lanes, emphasising safety concerns.
- Request for a detailed plan for bus stop provision ensuring pedestrian accessibility without cycle bypasses.
- Highlights of Union Street as the central public transport route, making it two-way with bus routes via Rupert Street and Wine Street.
- Concerns about potential conflicts between cyclists, pedestrians, and bus stops.
- Feedback on the proposal for a segregated uphill cycle lane on Union Street.
- Concerns about safety and comfort when cycling downhill with buses.
- Call to revisit the space for inclusivity and improved usability for diverse age groups.

Public Realm and Open Space

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 5. These were:

- Support for the creation of a new public space at the corner of the redeveloped Galleries site, emphasising its connection with Castle Park. Overall, there is broad support for this initiative.
- Respondents favour the proposed dimensions for the street scene, acknowledging the constraints posed by the existing road width.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 5 they were against or had concerns about:

- Concerns about prescriptive minimum standards for the public realm and streetscape in Broadmead. Key points include:
- Lack of robust evidence justifying the proposed standards.
- Suggestions to treat the standards as guidelines until they undergo viability testing to confirm achievability in the context of Broadmead.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 5:

- Concerns about the suggested width of cycle lanes.
- Factors such as traffic volume, vehicle speed, cyclist comfort, parking presence, intersection design, future growth, environmental context, and user needs highlighted as crucial considerations in determining the appropriate width.
- Specific attention drawn to the need for wider lanes near disabled parking on Union Street and at intersections, particularly at Nelson Street.
- Opposition expressed to the proposed extension of a new public space into the southern part of the redeveloped Galleries site.
- Recommendation to remove reference to encroachment into the site, as it is deemed inconsistent with adopted policy aiming to maximise development on previously developed sites.

7.3.7 Street Type 6: Park Edge (High Street, Newgate, Broadweir)

Destination and Identity

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Destiny and Identity aspects of Street Type 6. These were:

- Support for connecting Broadmead to Castle Park and creating pedestrian priority space along Wine Street/Newgate. They highlighted the importance of lighting and active frontages to animate the space during the night-time.

Green Infrastructure and Nature

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Green Infrastructure and Nature aspects of Street Type 6:

- Concerns about the proposed vertical greening on the southern face of the site, emphasising that it poses challenges for development. They recommend clearly specifying this as a suggestion rather than a requirement.

Movement and Connections

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 6. These were:

- Endorsement for pedestrian-friendly measures and the implementation of a segregated cycle route.
- Emphasis on the need for a new cycle route to alleviate congestion on the existing Castle Park route, contingent upon a super-crossing at Temple Way via Castlemead.
- Positive reception towards the Park Edge concept, especially the partial merging of Newgate with the square north of St Peter's Church in Castle Park, to enhance connectivity with Broadmead.
- Consistent approval for reducing vehicular traffic, emphasising pedestrian and active travel spaces.
- Approval for a new segregated cycle route along Wine Street, Newgate, and Broadweir, while recognising continued interest in the Castle Park waterfront cycle route.
- Support for the introduction of new crossings and gateways in the city centre.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 6:

- Importance of attention to details, specifically highlighting the need for precision in elements such as priority at crossings, accessible gradients, and directional signage.
- Positive reception towards the introduction of new crossings and gateways, with a desire for additional information on their integration with the primary commuter cycle link. Emphasis on the preference for direct and uninterrupted cycling routes was noted.

Public Realm and Open Space

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Public Realm and Open Space aspects of Street Type 6:

- Reference to the public square extending into the Galleries site should be removed.

7.3.8 Street Type 7: Community Connector and Greener Gateway (Bond Street)

Destination and Identity

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Destination and Identity aspects of Street Type 7. These were:

- Support for changes to Bond Street with the aim of reducing severance and improving access to Broadmead.

Movement and Connections

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 7. These were:

- Favourable opinion towards the addition of pedestrian and cycle crossings, particularly on Bond Street.
- Emphasis on the importance of a separate cycle track from the carriageway and pedestrian areas.
- Call for design and construction adherence to high current standards.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 7 they were against or had concerns about:

- Lack of sufficient detail in the Plan regarding the Bearpit proposals.
- The Plan indicates improvements for cyclists, including a segregated cycle lane around the north side, but lacks clarity on the connection to the proposed Bond St cycle lane and mobility hub.
- The Bearpit is considered hostile for active travel, creating a barrier between the city centre and Stokes Croft (and routes North).
- Emphasis on addressing the Bearpit's challenges now, especially with upcoming planning applications for the Premier Inn and Debenhams sites, to avoid missed opportunities before the existing configuration becomes entrenched in new developments.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for Movement and Connections aspects of Street Type 7:

- Concerns about the Bearpit proposals, specifically the lack of detail, disconnected cycling routes, and the perceived hostility as a barrier between the city centre and Stokes Croft.
- Bond Street identified as needing provisions for coach services, including Megabus, Falcon coaches, Flixbus, and wheelchair-accessible areas for tourists.
- The effectiveness of the route east from Broad Weir hinges on a supercrossing across Temple Way and segregation of cycling and walking routes along the Castlemead cut-through.
- Emphasis on designing and building infrastructure to the highest standards.

Evening Economy and Lighting Strategy

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting the Evening Economy Strategy.

These were:

- Support for proposals related to the evening economy, specifically endorsing improved street lighting and enhanced bus and taxi services and connections.
- Willingness to collaborate with the council and stakeholders to develop a night-time economy strategy for Broadmead.
- Recognition of the changing trend towards experiences, such as dining, drinking, and leisure in town centres, and the potential to capitalize on this shift.
- Acknowledgment of the significant transformation from a predominantly retail-focused area to a night-time economy venue, with considerations for the physical, logistical, and public perception aspects.
- Emphasis on the careful consideration of any impact on residential amenity resulting from the proposed changes.

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting the Lighting Strategy. These were:

- Support for the creation of ambience and character through interesting lighting schemes.
- Emphasis on the importance of enhancing safety in Broadmead and discouraging anti-social behaviour.
- Caution raised about potential light pollution impact on existing and future occupiers, especially if more residential uses are anticipated for Broadmead.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for the Lighting Strategy:

- Concerns about the potential impact on residential amenity.
- Offer to share experiences from events like Bristol Light Festival for the development of a comprehensive lighting strategy.
- Recognition of the plan's ambition to improve functional, sustainable, and aesthetic illumination, particularly in the After Dark experience outlined in Part B.
- Emphasis on the need for an adaptable lighting strategy considering wildlife, such as bats and otters, using the watercourse.
- Recommendation to maintain a dark corridor at night when feasible to support local wildlife.

Other comments on themes for Broadmead

Suggestions: 7 respondents offered suggestions on the following themes:

Access/Servicing:

- Linear Street Garden:
 - Broad support but emphasises the critical need for servicing access to ensure long-term viability.
 - Support for public realm interventions but highlights the importance of compensating for lost servicing access.
- Lanes and courts:
 - Broad overall support, acknowledging existing courtyards' essential servicing functions.
 - Opposes relocating service areas to the frontage, proposes a combined approach in specific areas.
- Servicing considerations:
 - Emphasises the need to carefully consider access for deliveries and servicing around green spaces.
 - Stresses the importance of balancing practical needs with the functioning of businesses.
- Evaluation criteria:
 - Supports the proposal but calls for a thorough examination of existing service access needs.
 - Criteria for evaluation include width, accessibility, clearance height, safety, and turning space.
 - Comprehensive assessment considerations: traffic flow, accessibility standards, safety, emergency access, parking, loading zones, and environmental impact.

Location of residential development:

- Support for the principles of the Linear Street Garden. Concern however that the current approach does not recognise the advantages of placing residential development along the proposed Quay Street - Nelson Street - Broadmead - Cabot Circus route.

Maintenance:

- Large specimen tree planting:
 - Support for a double avenue of trees for microclimate and green infrastructure benefits.
 - Emphasis on careful management and maintenance considerations.
- Care and maintenance of green spaces:
 - Concerns about the need for a robust care regime to preserve quality and character.
- Incorporation of public amenities:

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- Suggestions for recycling/waste bins in the public realm.
- Emphasis on separating commercial bins, and recognition of the importance of public toilets and improved waste management for vibrant night-time activities.

Financial considerations for parks and green spaces:

- Request for sufficient funding in the Plan for maintenance.
- Emphasised the need for Bristol City Council to ensure long-term financial sustainability for public realm enhancements in the Linear Street Garden.
- Advised the council to maintain a realistic view of funding across short, medium, and long terms, aligning improvements with available resources.
- Cautioned against pursuing developments or interventions beyond the Council's capacity, particularly in resource-intensive landscaping and public realm improvements.

Safety:

- Concerns about the proposed creation of lanes and courtyards in Broadmead, fearing reduced legibility and potential spaces for anti-social behaviour.
- Need for effective signage, working proactively with stakeholders, and careful consideration of safety and crime prevention in narrow alleyways and courtyards.
- Safety considerations for public courtyards were highlighted, including the risk of anti-social behaviour and the importance of surveillance, lighting, and security measures.
- Concerns about the shared surface concept without segregated cycle and pedestrian lanes raised. Calls for appropriate signage and penalties to ensure user safety.
- Public safety and security with a focus on natural surveillance, artificial lighting, and external monitoring in open spaces, particularly during quiet periods and darker hours.
- Design approaches for Broadmead should incorporate safety considerations for residents, workers, and passers-by, addressing potential risks for pedestrians and cyclists during low activity periods or in dimly lit conditions.
- Safety of Merchant Street, emphasising the need to address conflicts between cyclists and pedestrians.
- Concerns about its suitability as a mobility hub, especially if accessed via Fairfax St, described as a potentially hostile cycle route due to darkness, noise, pollution, and lack of soft margins.

Accessibility:

- Concerns about the creation of finer grain lanes and potential reduction in area legibility.
- Emphasis on the need for effective and carefully considered signage.
- Regarding the proposed mobility hub:
 - Support for the concept of a central mobility hub in Broadmead.
 - Critique of the Broadmead Placemaking Plan for lacking specific details about the hub.

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- Request for explicit information on pedestrian access, especially for individuals with disabilities.
- Call for public consultation on mobility hub details before planning application embedding.
- Concerns about potential congestion in Fairfax Street due to the mobility hub's location.
- Issue of conflict between mobility hub exit and pedestrian flow.
- Consideration for additional disabled parking bays, with a suggestion for consultation with disability groups.

Toilets:

- Support for additional well-maintained public toilets, addressing the needs of women and vulnerable individuals.
- Limited awareness of the existing Community Toilet Scheme, with a request for increased funding for participating businesses.
- Recognition of the lack of public toilets as an equalities issue, affecting women, children, and those with disabilities, leading to challenges for cleansing services.
- Need for public toilets in response to increased summer activities, with a reference to Bath's successful public toilet scheme.
- Calls for Bristol City Council and new developments to provide public toilets.
- Emphasis on the critical need for 24-hour accessible public toilets, expressing concerns about relying solely on businesses.
- Encouragement for the provision of free, inclusive toilets in both Castle Park and the Broadmead area, including locations near the mobility hub and central community spaces.

St James Barton roundabout:

- Concerns about the Bearpit proposals' lack of detail, particularly regarding cycling improvements. Respondents noted a segregated cycle lane on the north side but emphasised its disconnection from the proposed Bond St cycle lane and mobility hub.
- The Bearpit was identified as a hostile area for active travel, creating a barrier between the city centre and Stokes Croft (and routes North). Respondents urged addressing this issue before finalising planning applications for the Premier Inn and Debenhams sites to avoid being locked into the existing configuration.
- A regeneration scheme around the bus and coach station, involving the removal of James Barton roundabout, was suggested. Respondents emphasised the need for new buildings and redevelopment, focusing on housing and shopping.
- Exclusion of the Bearpit from the Broadmead Placemaking Plan. Importance of considering connectivity along the new Civic Avenue in Broadmead and extending it across the St James Barton roundabout. The geographical challenge of the roundabout, with its higher road level, was seen as a complicating factor for connectivity.

7.4 Castle Park Masterplan

7.4.1 Views on Castle Park Masterplan overall

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Castle Park Masterplan overall:

- Endorsement of the proposed vision and objectives for Castle Park.
- Recognition of the park's potential to serve as an attraction for individuals of diverse ages and backgrounds.
- Acknowledgment of the historical significance highlighted by the proposed enhancements.
- Willingness to actively engage in ongoing discussions about the plans for Castle Park.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of Castle Park Masterplan they were against or had concerns about:

- Overdevelopment of park areas, the underground heat pump station, and the old Lloyds buildings.
- Increased infrastructure leading to reduced open grass spaces.
- Opposition to proposed concrete seating areas invading residents' privacy.
- Highlighted existing issues with the park being a haven for drug-related activities.
- Emphasis on the need for a curfew or full-time wardens to address antisocial behaviour.
- Criticism of the perceived focus on aesthetics and developer interests over addressing air quality concerns.
- Suggested alternative use of Clean Air Zone funds for planting trees and improving air quality.
- Advocated for the demolition of the old Lloyds building to restore parkland and address modernisation needs elsewhere.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for Castle Park Masterplan overall:

- Advocated for an explicit acknowledgment of Castle Park as a premier destination for children and young people within the proposed aims.
- This inclusion is perceived as essential to highlight the aspiration for the park's development, emphasising its appeal to the younger demographic and their parents or guardians.
- This distinction is viewed as a departure from the park's current predominant purposes.

7.4.2 Strategy 1: Park Gateways

Enhanced and proposed gateways

Support: 5 respondents made comments supporting the proposals for enhanced and proposed gateways. These were:

- Support for a new entrance at Penn Street to enhance connectivity with Broadmead.
- Agreement with the proposed Castle Park gateway space and extension plans, including biodiverse rain gardens along the culverted River Frome.
- Concerns about uninviting entry points and poor access, particularly in the northeast, leading to a consensus for improved connections between Castle Park and Broadmead.
- Advocacy for new and improved entry points, enhanced visibility of primary and secondary gateways, resolution of level changes for accessible routes, and consistent park-wide wayfinding across the city centre.
- Concerns about conflicts at the primary gateway on the west side, with a plea for improved cycling path connections along Baldwin Street.
- Call for better linkage at the eastern gateway, emphasising improved walking and cycling facilities connecting to Old Market and the Bristol and Bath Railway Path.

Suggestions: 6 respondents offered suggestions for enhanced and proposed gateways:

- Concerns about the lift proposal, with a request for further development or clarification.
- Desire for a unique landmark attraction in Castle Park, potentially a photogenic feature.
- Reservations regarding the proposed extensive terracing in the north-east corner, citing potential barriers and impact on mature trees.
- Criticism for the proposed step-free routes with lifts, expressing concerns about introducing buildings and further development in the green corner of the park.
- Opposition against the extension of green space into the southern part of the site, citing inconsistency with the proposed redevelopment design and adopted policies.
- Support for the ambition to improve Castle Ditch culvert, with a request for detailed information on required investments.
- Support for the extension of the park and the creation of biodiverse rain gardens along the culverted River Frome.
- Recognition for the need to improve visual connections, with an expectation of an overall increase in canopy cover within the park.
- Emphasis on the necessity for stepped areas and terraces to be accessible for everyone.

7.4.3 Strategy 2: Heritage Re use

St Peter's Church

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for St Peter's Church:

- Encroachment of the public realm area in front of St Peter's Church into the site is highlighted.
- Request to remove reference to the public square extending into the site.

St Mary Le Port

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting the heritage proposals for St Mary Le Port. These were:

- Anticipation of further enhancements with approved plans for St Mary Le Port.
- Expectation for improved connectivity with Castle Park.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for St Mary Le Port:

- Emphasis on the need for additional information on changes to the public realm along High Street and Wine Street.
- Request for detailed plans regarding pedestrian crossings on gateway routes.

Heritage Trail

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting the heritage trail proposals. These were:

- Support for enhancing heritage in the park and establishing a heritage trail in the city centre.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for the proposed heritage trail:

- Support for utilising modern technology to recreate historical buildings and scenes, fostering a connection with the area's history.

Heritage Interpretation

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting the heritage interpretation proposals. These were:

- Emphasis on valuing and enhancing the heritage of places.
- Support for the retention, celebration, and improvement of access to heritage assets in Castle Park.

7.4.4 Strategy 3: Movement – Pedestrian

Pedestrian circulation

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting Strategy 3 proposals for pedestrian circulation. These were:

- Need for:
 - Improved network of pathways
 - Connectivity with entry points
 - Continuous walking and wheeling routes beyond park boundaries
 - Concerns about walkways leading to cul-de-sacs or hidden areas, perceived as safety risks.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of the proposals for pedestrian circulation they were against or had concerns about:

- The proposed super-crossings due to lack of details. Lack of information on proposed super-crossings raised concerns among respondents.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for pedestrian circulation:

- Concerns about proposed super-crossings lacking details, particularly highlighting hazards for cyclists at junctions.
- Emphasised need for design adherence to established best practices for active travel, prioritizing the protection of vulnerable users, considering the disproportionate number of fatalities and life-changing injuries associated with cycling.

Accessibility

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for accessibility:

- Concerns about extensive new terracing in the north-east corner of the park towards Penn Street, particularly its north-facing orientation limiting attractiveness outside mid-summer.
- Potential barriers posed by the terracing for individuals unable to manage steps or steep ramps.
- Uncertainty about the introduction of terracing without significant loss of mature trees.
- Opposition to the proposed step-free routes, expressing concerns about the need for lifts and potential building development in the north-east corner of the park.
- Emphasis on the importance of minimising the use of steps in pathways, considering the topography, and advocating for the incorporation of resting places.

7.4.5 Strategy 4: Movement – Cycle

Cycling and Active Travel Strategy

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting Strategy 4 proposals for cycling and active travel. These were:

- Support for the improvement of visual separation on the harbourside cycle path, recognising the challenge in finding a better alignment.
- Positive reception for the introduction of a segregated cycle path around the north, east, and west perimeters, seen as a favourable development.
- Support for super-crossings at key gateways into Castle Park, emphasising the importance of improvements at both western and eastern entrances.
- Approval of additional infrastructure, such as a cycle hub pavilion and increased facilities/cycle parking at entry points to Castle Park.
- Recognition of the need to address conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists, with an acknowledgment that the riverside path through Castle Park is part of National Cycle Network route 4.
- Encouragement for better demarcation of path sections for different users and highlighting junctions, with a suggestion for collaborative design and community engagement with diverse user groups to find optimal solutions.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of the proposals for cycling and active travel they were against or had concerns about:

- Concerns about proposed super-crossings due to lack of details. Lack of information on proposed super-crossings raised uncertainties and unease among respondents.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for cycling and active travel:

- Request for a consistent colour scheme for cycle paths throughout the city, highlighting the need for clarity in distinguishing between cycle and walking paths.
- Scepticism about the likelihood of cyclists shifting from established routes, specifically the route through Castle Park, to new cycle lanes on Newgate.
- Support for reducing conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists in Castle Park.
- Request for detailed plans on encouraging cyclists to use the designated cycle route around Castle Park instead of paths along the waterfront or footways.
- Observations about the perceived ineffectiveness of defined crossing points, drawing attention to instances of non-compliance and the need for a more practical approach.
- Feedback on the misalignment of segregated routes with the natural desire lines for cycling, particularly noting routes from Bristol Bridge, Castle Bridge, and Castle St.
- Suggestion to anticipate potential conflicts on proposed footpaths that could be cycled, emphasising the need for secondary or tertiary cycling routes.

- Requests for detailed plans regarding super-crossings, especially emphasising the importance of designing junctions in accordance with established best practices for active travel.
- Acknowledgment of the Riverside path through Castle Park as part of National Cycle Network route 4, highlighting its significance for local commuting and long-distance cycling.
- Support for additional cycling improvements around Castle Park, with an emphasis on preserving the most direct and level route for cycling.
- Cautionary remarks about the density of junction points along the proposed path, stressing the need for a solution that minimises conflict for all users.

7.4.6 Strategy 5: Lighting and Safety

After Dark Strategy

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting the After Dark Strategy. These were:

- Support for lighting and safety enhancements in Castle Park, emphasising the need for appropriate sensitivity settings. Recommendation for engaging with diverse groups to ensure inclusive solutions, making the park more welcoming and improving access to green space for all.

Safety

Support: 3 respondents made comments supporting Strategy 5 proposals for safety. These were:

- Support for engagement with Make Space for Girls and efforts to create a safer space for women and girls.
- Recognition and welcome for the proposal to improve personal safety in the park, particularly after dark.
- Acknowledgment of the desire for lighting in the urban park location to enhance the sense of safety, especially along key access routes.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified concerns about safety in Castle Park:

- Antisocial behaviour/drug-taking in the park would undermine the plans.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions for safety:

- A curfew or full-time wardens to control the constant antisocial behaviour.
- Lighting (colour and direction) within the park and close to the river should be wildlife friendly and should leave some areas as dark refuges for wildlife.

7.4.7 Strategy 6: Green Infrastructure

Support: 1 respondent made comments supporting the Strategy 6 proposals for extending the influence of Castle Park and increasing biodiversity:

- Desire for enhanced connectivity of individuals to green and public spaces, emphasising inclusivity.
- Expectations include the establishment of ambitious biodiversity net gain targets, surpassing the proposed statutory minimum.
- Improving accessibility to green spaces is emphasised, with a parallel focus on enhancing the city's climate resilience for the future.

Suggestions: 3 respondents offered suggestions for Strategy 6:

- Concerns about the challenge of cultivating food in the city centre environment.
- Uncertainty and reservations about the proposed extensive terracing towards the north-east corner of the park, with concerns about potential loss of mature trees.
- Recognition of the need to improve visual connections between the park and surrounding areas, supporting the proposed thinning of the woodland, but emphasising the expectation for enhancements within the park to result in an overall increase in canopy cover and a net gain in biodiversity.

7.4.8 Strategy 7: Play

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting the Strategy 7 proposals for play spaces. These were:

- Emphasised importance of well-distributed play features, both formal and informal, across the park, including the provision of a formal playground.
- Desire for spaces in Castle Park that offer clean air and green surroundings for the community.
- Stakeholders, including families, children, and young people, should actively participate in the collaborative design process to ensure engagement and inclusivity in the development of detailed solutions.

Suggestions: 1 respondent offered suggestions for play spaces:

- Advocacy for an explicit mention of Castle Park as a first-class place for children and young people in the main aims.
- Desire for Castle Park to evolve and become an attraction for young people and their parents/guardians.
- Suggestion to use Pound's Park, Sheffield, as a reference for a city centre playground.
- Recommendation to consider Dyffryn Gardens National Trust as a reference point for natural play in the city centre.

7.4.9 Strategy 8: Facilities and Events

Support: 2 respondents made comments supporting the Strategy 8 proposals for park facilities and events:

- Importance of public toilets and suggest the consideration of a nominal fee, similar to practices in Europe.
- Desire for inviting and inclusive spaces is prevalent, with a focus on improved facilities and events for community engagement.
- Specific mentions include support for physical and mental health through enhanced toilet and washing facilities, including baby changing facilities.
- Positive reception towards the idea of a cycle hub as a central focus to encourage active travel in and out of the city centre.

7.4.10 Key Project 3: The Floating Waterfront Edge

Support: 4 respondents made comments supporting the proposals for the Floating Waterfront Edge. These were:

- Support for the addition of reed beds, floating platforms, and viewing platforms to enhance Bristol's waterfront as a key visitor attraction.
- Endorsement for the addition of reed beds on the South side of the harbour, outside Finzels Reach.
- Recognition of the positive idea of a water-level walkway along the floating harbour, especially if it offers an additional pedestrian route under Bristol Bridge to Welsh Back.
- Appreciation for considering current and future flood risks in the proposed locations, emphasising the importance of connectivity to the Floating Harbour and recognising the significance of the Bristol Frome culverts.
- Support for the ambition to enhance accessibility to the Floating Harbour, making it a crucial ecological corridor for wildlife.
- Positive response to the intention of creating floating reed beds along the entire river stretch in the plan area, suggesting boardwalks for active travel routes and nature connections.
- Zoning for reed bed areas: Request for zoning of the reed bed areas, aiming to create both easily accessible areas for people and less accessible areas as refuges for wildlife.

Against or concerns: 1 respondent identified aspects of the Floating Waterfront Edge proposals they were against or had concerns about:

- Concerns about anti-social behaviour at the ferry point, including graffiti, public urination, loud music, and drug-related issues.
- Suggestion to consider the impact on local residents and engage with the police for input on addressing anti-social behaviour.

- Opposition to the introduction of reed beds in the floating harbour, with a preference for dredging.

Suggestions: 4 respondents offered suggestions for the Floating Waterfront Edge:

- Advocate for repurposing the seed barge in the harbour as a visual and educational attraction.
- Concerns about cul-de-sac walkways due to safety and potential antisocial behaviour.
- Highlight the unique opportunity to daylight the River Frome, suggesting a phased approach and emphasising the river corridor's potential as a focal point for drawing people in and enhancing the area's value.
- Suggest exploring biodiversity enhancements on riverbanks near proposed reedbeds.
- Caution against potential impacts on surface water/combined sewer outfalls when creating floating walkways along the riverbank.

7.5 Other comments about the DDP

Suggestions: 5 respondents offered suggestions for improving legibility or formatting in the Plan:

- Feedback on colour legibility in Figure 44 and the key, indicating a need for improved document clarity.
- Consistent recommendations to enhance Figure 9, suggesting a clarification of the key by stating 'Potential development sites where the principle of redevelopment is supported' and a re-titling for better explanation of the plan.
- Critique of statistics presentation, specifically on pages 29 and 41, highlighting concerns about missing sources and insufficient contextual information for certain statistics, such as the percentage of retail space in the study area.
- Call for amendments to the DDP, emphasising the inclusion of sources for all statistics and the expansion of contextual information where necessary.
- Recommendation for future images, urging clarity regarding buses turning right at the top of Union Street, with an emphasis on the exclusion of this junction from the park edge/public square.
- Statistics on weak frontages, suggesting a re-titling of Figure 30 or the inclusion of a new plan to address active and weak frontages.

Against or concerns: 2 respondents identified challenges they had experienced in reviewing the DDP:

- Challenges faced by respondents due to the inability to read the new Local Plan as a whole.
- Concerns about the absence of a published review of consultation responses, hindering informed comments on the future city revitalisation strategy.
- Difficulty in understanding and commenting on the relationship between the DDP and the Regulation 19 Local Plan Review (LPR) due to the closure of the DDP consultation period before the publication of the Regulation 19 LPR.

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- Issues with the accessibility of the City Centre Framework, adopted in July 2020, as the link on the Council's planning guidance webpage is not functional.

Suggestions: 2 respondents offered suggestions about the status of the DDP and its relationship to the Local Plan:

- Lack of clarity regarding how applications will be assessed against new requirements, termed targets and considerations, within the DDP.
- Absence of evidence supporting the introduced requirements, raising questions about potential negative impacts on the delivery of strategic aims, including new home delivery in the city centre.
- Difficulty for stakeholders to understand and comment on the relationship between the DDP and the LPR, as the consultation period for the former closes before the publication of the Regulation 19 LPR.
- Confirmation in Chapter 9 of Part A that the DDP will be a material consideration in planning applications, not part of Bristol's adopted Development Plan, raising concerns about its weight and similarity to a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).
- Emphasis on draft policies and targets in the emerging LPR rather than supplementing adopted Development Plan policies, creating a perception that the DDP supports the emerging plan rather than the adopted one.
- Lack of clarity and transparency in the policy content and evidence base of the draft DDP, particularly concerning housing targets derived from an LPR yet to be adopted or published at Regulation 19 stage.
- Suggestions for a more logical consultation process, with the DDP scheduled for review and adoption after the LPR has undergone examination and been adopted.
- Difficulty for stakeholders to provide meaningful consultation feedback due to the absence of a published evidence base justifying housing targets and reliance on key policy drivers from an as-yet-unadopted LPR.

8 Feedback received in meetings, briefings and public sessions

The following table provides a summary of comments from meetings, briefings and public sessions held during, the consultation period. Many of these comments were echoed in the survey responses.

Summary of comments from meetings, briefings and public sessions

Document/section	Topic	Comment
Overarching	Funding	Overall proposals need to be practical and capable of funding.
	Maintenance	Long term maintenance of improvements is really important.
	Wider social issues	DDP needs to consider social problems including rough sleeping and ensure problems aren't just moved on to other areas.
	Engagement	Important that local community (including young people) are involved in further development of projects and proposals.
Destination and Identity	Visitors	Mobility hub could also act as a luggage store for visitors. City centre needs a landmark centre piece attraction or building that is a focal point for visitors
	Hotels	Some concern around pedestrian priority proposals and implications for accessing local hotels. Need to engage hoteliers further at next stage.
	Retail	Need to encourage large retailers to come back to the city centre.
	Public toilets	Important that public toilets are provided (mentioned several times).
Community and Culture	Public art	The numerous sculptures around the city are not really highlighted – more could be made of these.
	Events and activities	Support for more cultural activities/spaces.
		Use food events as a way to bring people together.
Community spaces	Provide space for faith purposes, women only spaces and spaces for young people.	
Movement and Connectivity	Connectivity	Connectivity between Broadmead and Old Market is important.
	Vehicle routes	Fairfax Street should be addressed – at present fast traffic and uninviting.
		Access to hotels, venues and local businesses needs to be maintained and clearly signed. Engagement with businesses and hoteliers will be important at the next stage.
	Create space and safe routes for the ever growing moped/scoter riders that deliver food Uber Deliveroo etc.	

Document/section	Topic	Comment
	Servicing and access	Some concern around maintaining access and servicing for small businesses. Previous restrictions have been difficult for some.
	Coaches	Provision needs to be made for tour buses, coach drop offs, including parking for conferences (mentioned several times).
	Accessibility	Accessibility should be at the forefront of design (mentioned several times).
	Walking/cycling	Routes for shared use should have clear signage and be clearly delineated (mentioned several times).
	Mobility hub	Support for overall mobility hub concept, but some concern that this should be part of a wider strategy for accessibility. Comment that intention needs further explanation (mentioned several times).
	Bus/train station	Interconnectivity between bus and train station really important.
	St James Barton	This is a really important area, which needs big thinking to transform this space/overcome challenges.
	Parking	Provision of sufficient parking important for businesses.
Public Realm and Open Space	Tall buildings	Concern that tall buildings are not sustainable and not compatible with the principles around street structure, design and biodiversity (mentioned several times).
		General concern that discussion around taller buildings will give developers too much leeway.
		Concern about quality of previous tall buildings in city centre.
	Growing	Incorporate community growing/edible landscapes.
	Public space	Some concern about how the triangle near Primark and St James Park could become a new civic space as shown on p58 of the draft document given the volume of buses using this route.
Play	Provision of play really important.	
Green Infrastructure and Nature	Trees/green space	Retain trees wherever possible, protect roots etc. (mentioned several times).
		Retain as much green space as possible (eg in Castle Park).
	Biodiversity Net Gain	Concern that Biodiversity Net Gain target of 25% is not deliverable as exceeds Local Plan/national target.
Land Use and Development	Sustainability	New development should set highest standards for sustainability – e.g. with recycling facilities and green roofs (mentioned several times).
	Mix of uses	Keen to ensure new development includes family homes, local shopping facilities, doctors and sports facilities.

Document/ section	Topic	Comment
	Local facilities	Ensure a doctors surgery is provided to support new mixed use neighbourhood.
	Housing	City centre homes should be affordable for local people (mentioned several times).
		Concern that new homes in the city centre will affect congestion and air quality.
		Concern city will become a housing estate and no one will shop there anymore.
		All housing should have private outdoor space.
Affordability	Concern that high rents and high business rates may undermine intention to create mixed use areas (mentioned several times).	
Broadmead	Mix of uses	Provision of space for small shops, workspaces and boutiques supported but must be affordable.
Castle Park	Gateways	Eastern gateway lower priority.
	Waterfront	Floating walkway may have limited value as a route (but may be interesting feature).
	Heritage	Heritage proposals should include a memorial to those who died in the war and the park should be a space for remembrance.
	St Peter's	Proposed square near St Peters is a key linking space.
		Keen to see the hard landscaped events space near St Peters be broken up/better designed for when not in use for events.
	Events	Important to define what events spaces would be like/how this would work/what kind of events it would hosted..
Trees	Retain trees wherever possible, protect roots etc. (mentioned several times).	

9 How will this report be used?

The consultation feedback in this report is taken into account by officers in developing final proposals for the City Centre DDP. The final proposals are included in a separate report (Appendix B (iii) Consultation Response Report) which, together with this consultation report, will be considered by Cabinet on 5 December 2023 when making its decisions about the Plan.

How can I keep track?

You can find the latest consultation and engagement surveys online on the council's Consultation and Engagement Hub (www.ask.bristol.gov.uk). You can also sign up to receive automated email notifications about consultations and engagement at www.bristol.gov.uk/askbristolnewsletter

Decisions related to the proposals in this consultation will be made publicly at the Cabinet meeting on 5 December 2023.

You can find forthcoming meetings and their agendas at democracy.bristol.gov.uk.

Any decisions made by Full Council and Cabinet will also be shared at democracy.bristol.gov.uk

Appendix A: Equalities data charts

A1 Age

Figure A1: Age of respondents to Vision and Strategies survey

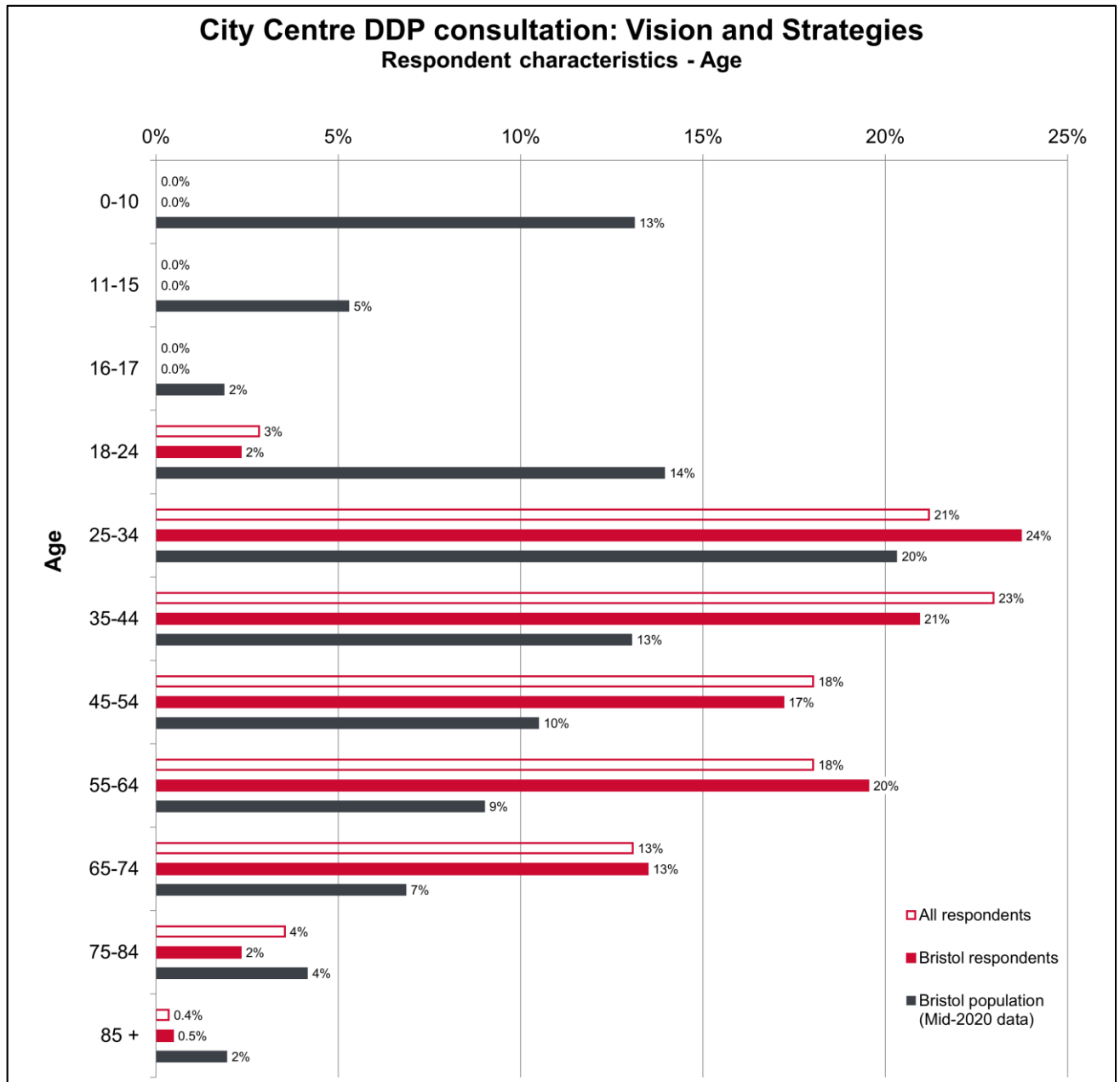


Figure A2: Age of respondents to Broadmead Placemaking Plan survey

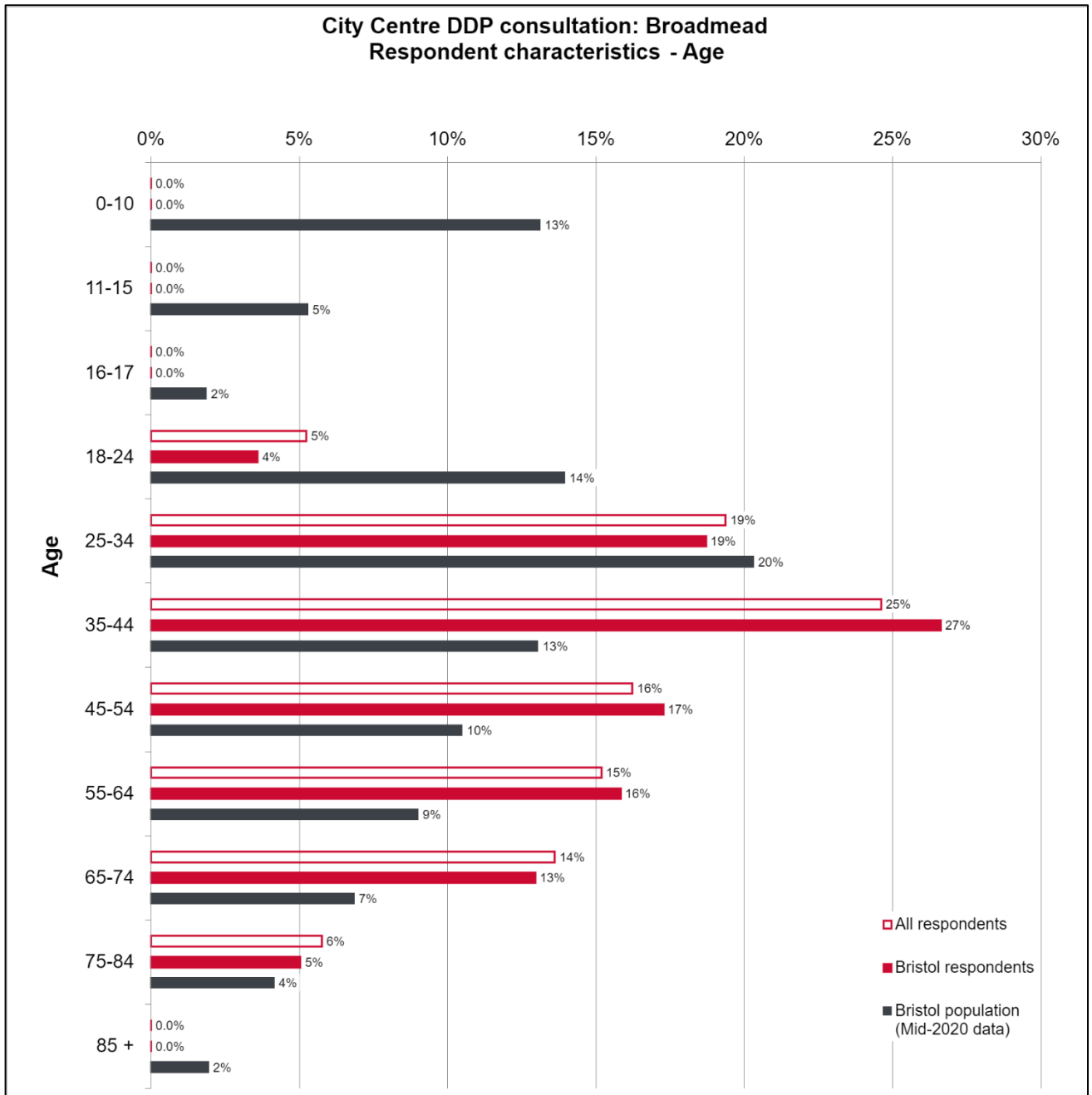
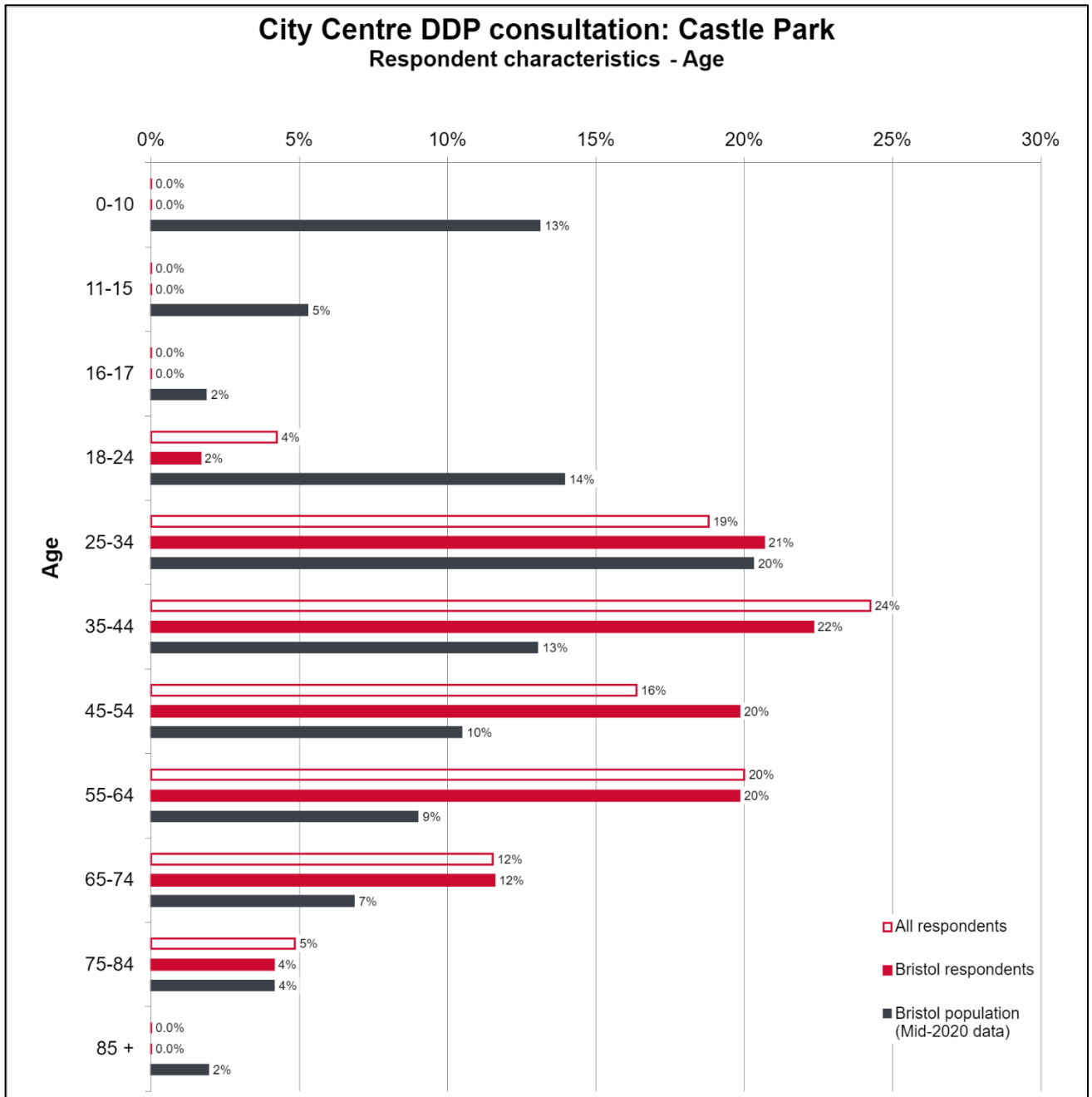


Figure A3: Age of respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey



A2 Sex

Figure A4: Sex of respondents to Vision and Strategies survey

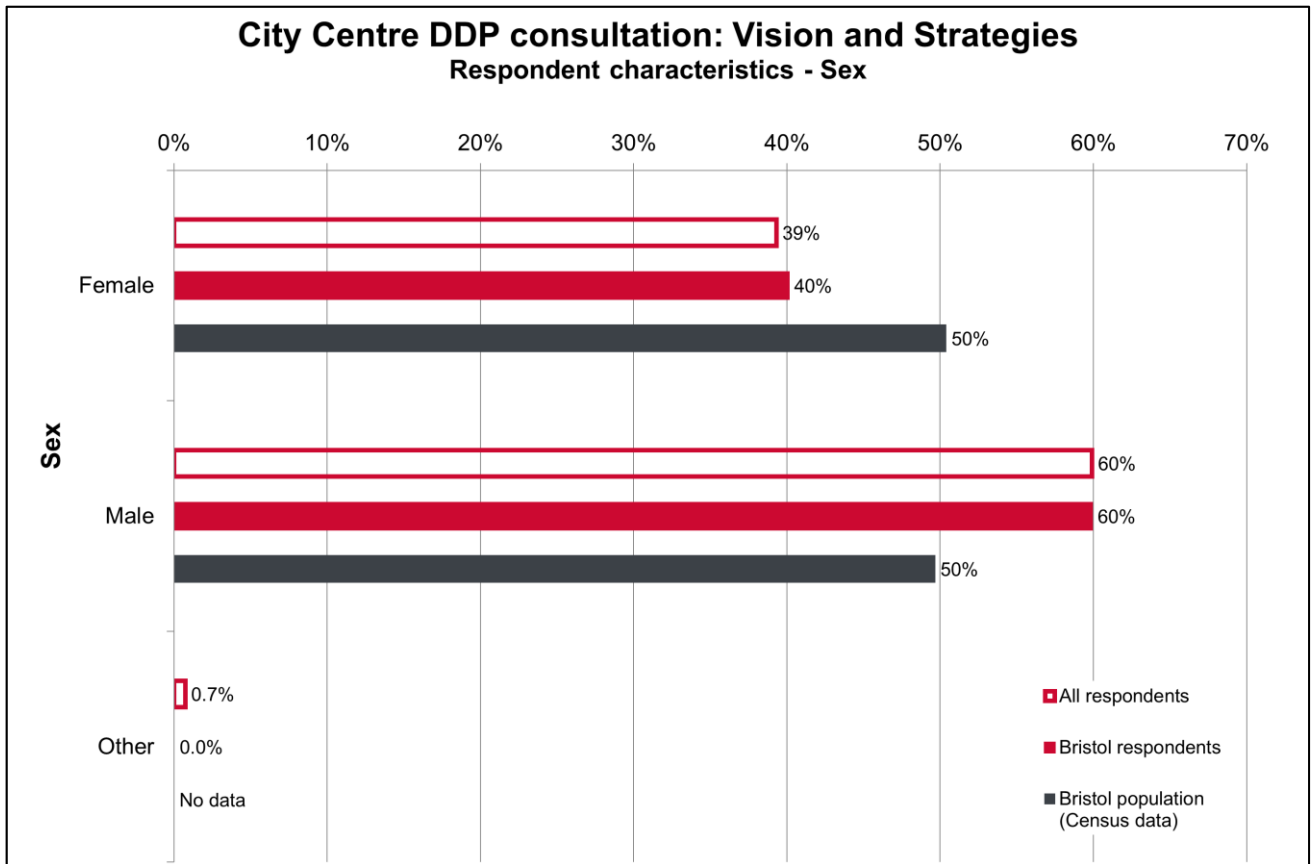


Figure A5: Sex of respondents to Broadmead Placemaking Plan survey

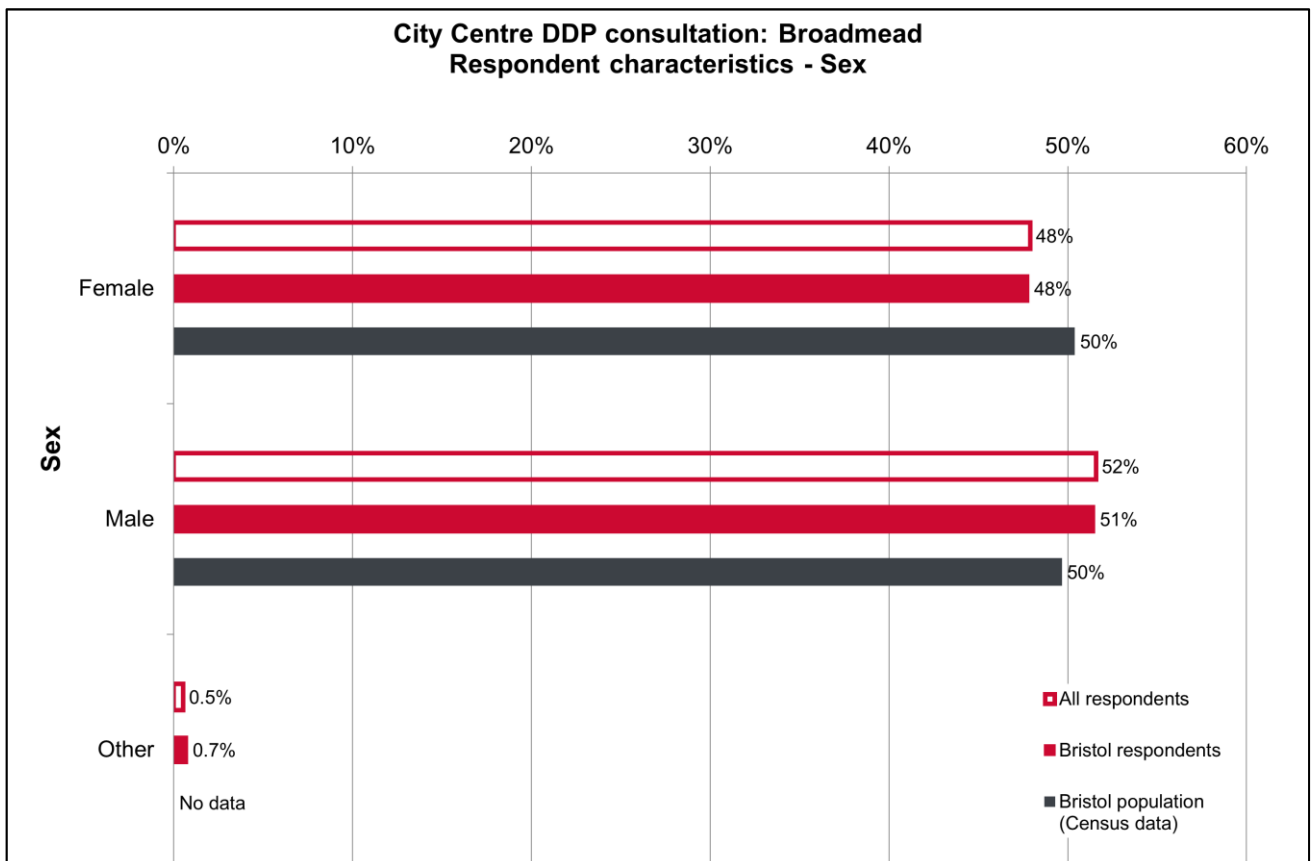
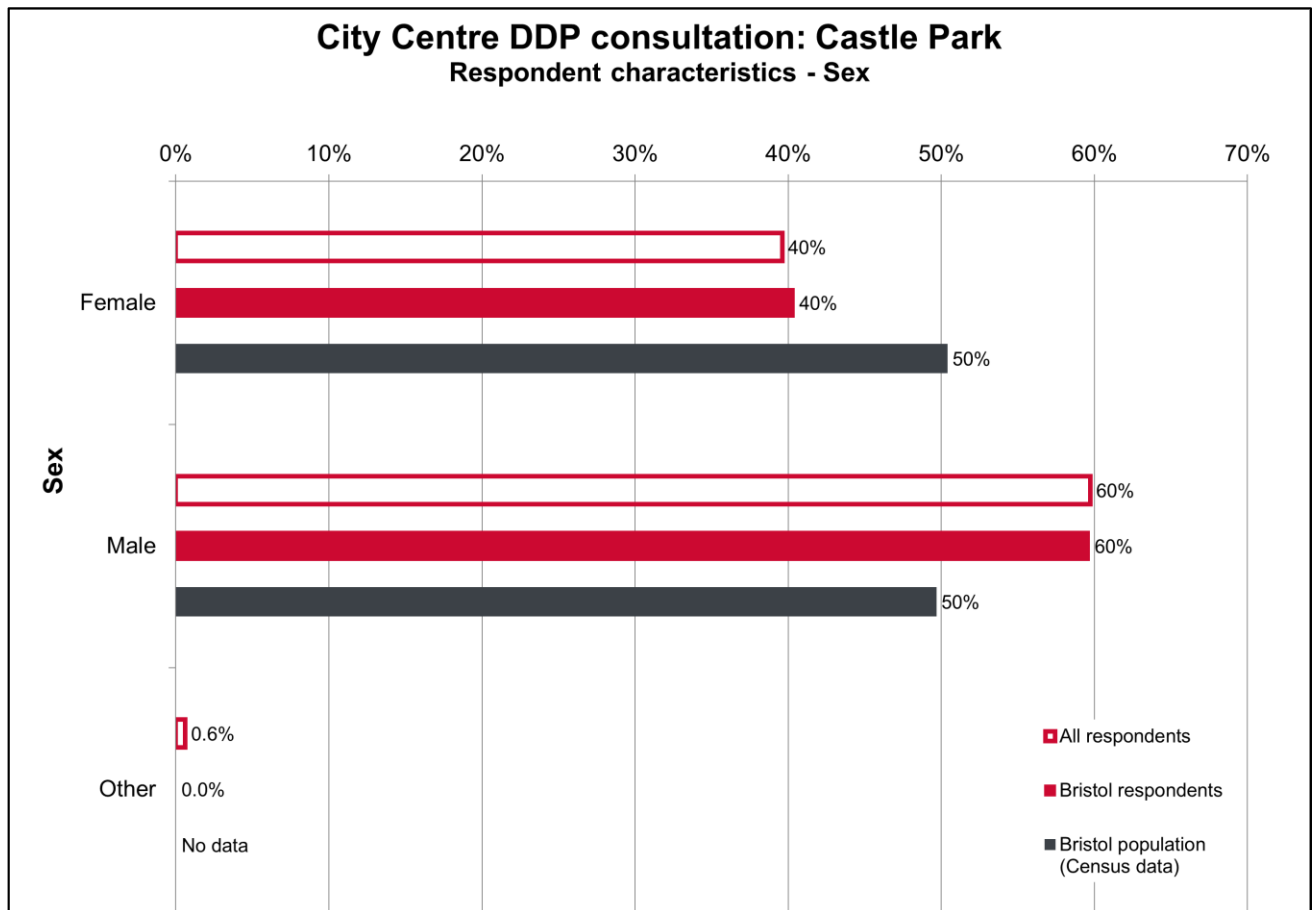


Figure A6: Sex of respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey



A3 Disability

Figure A7: Disability of respondents to Vision and Strategies survey

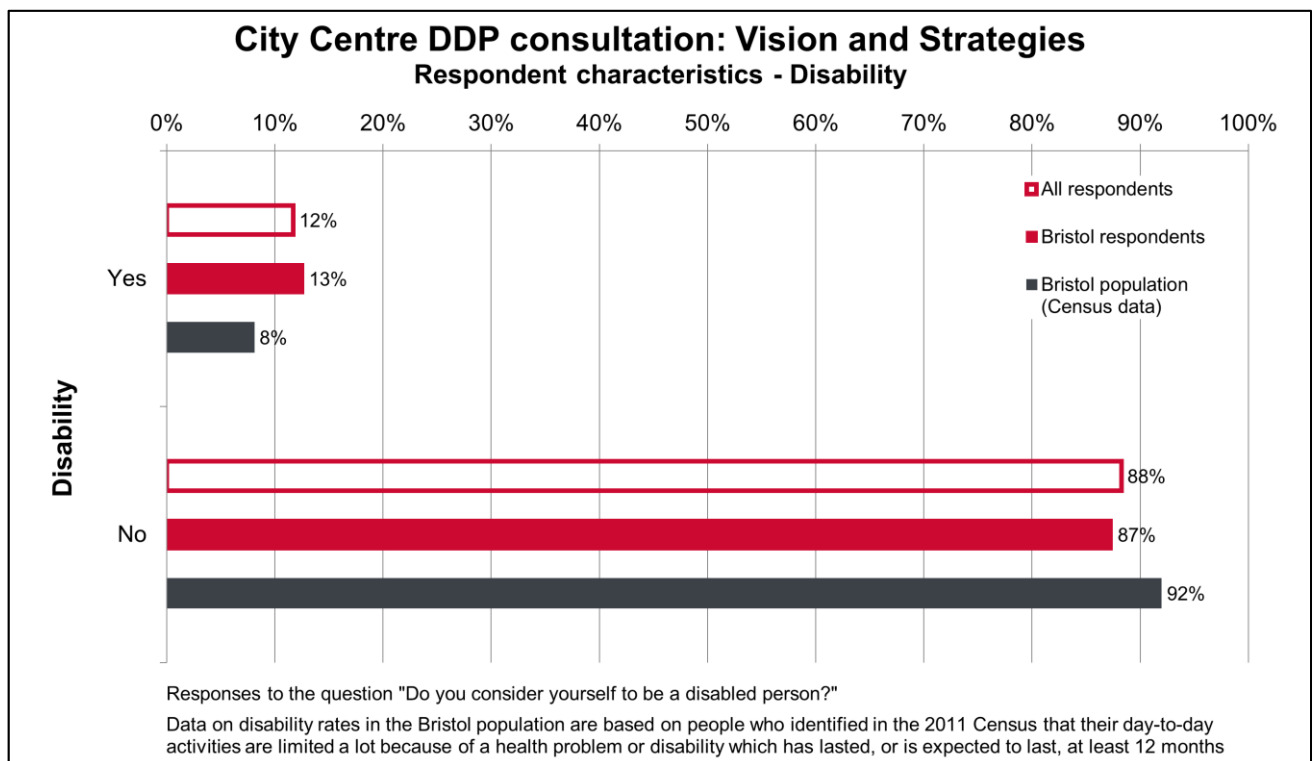


Figure A8: Disability of respondents to Broadmead Placemaking Plan survey

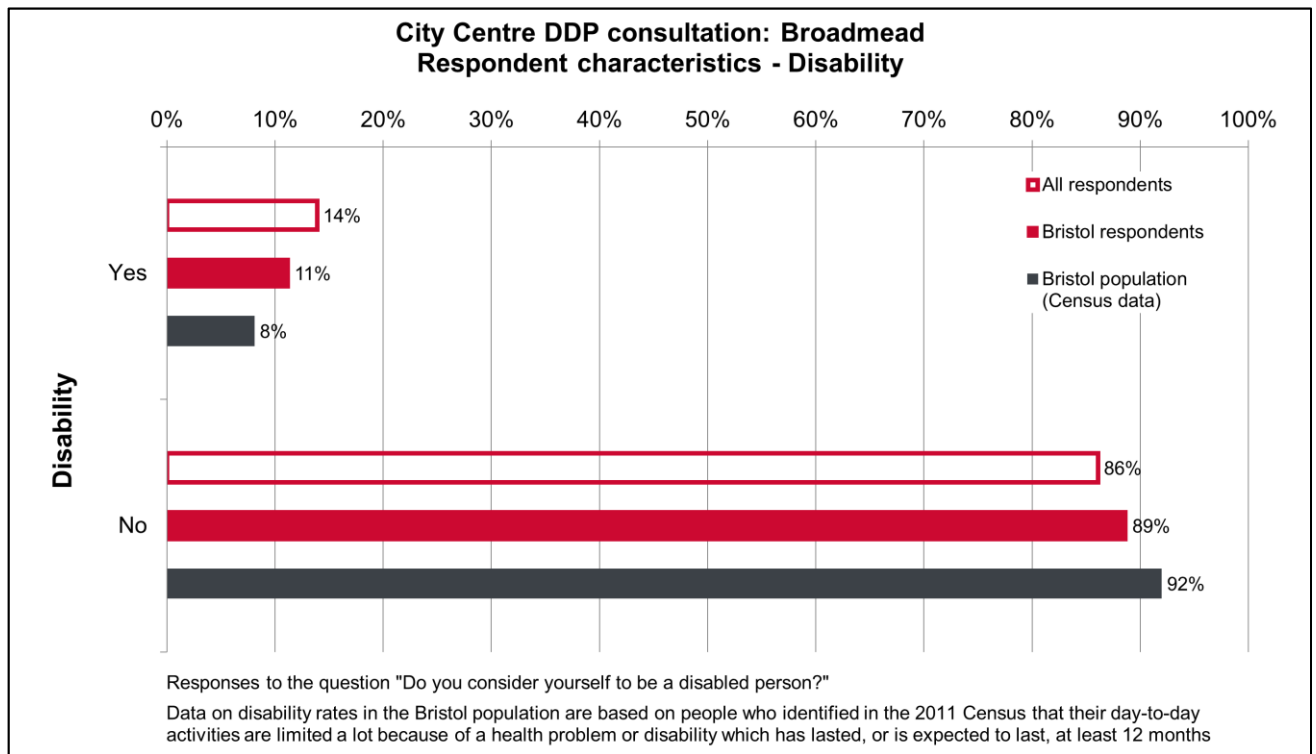
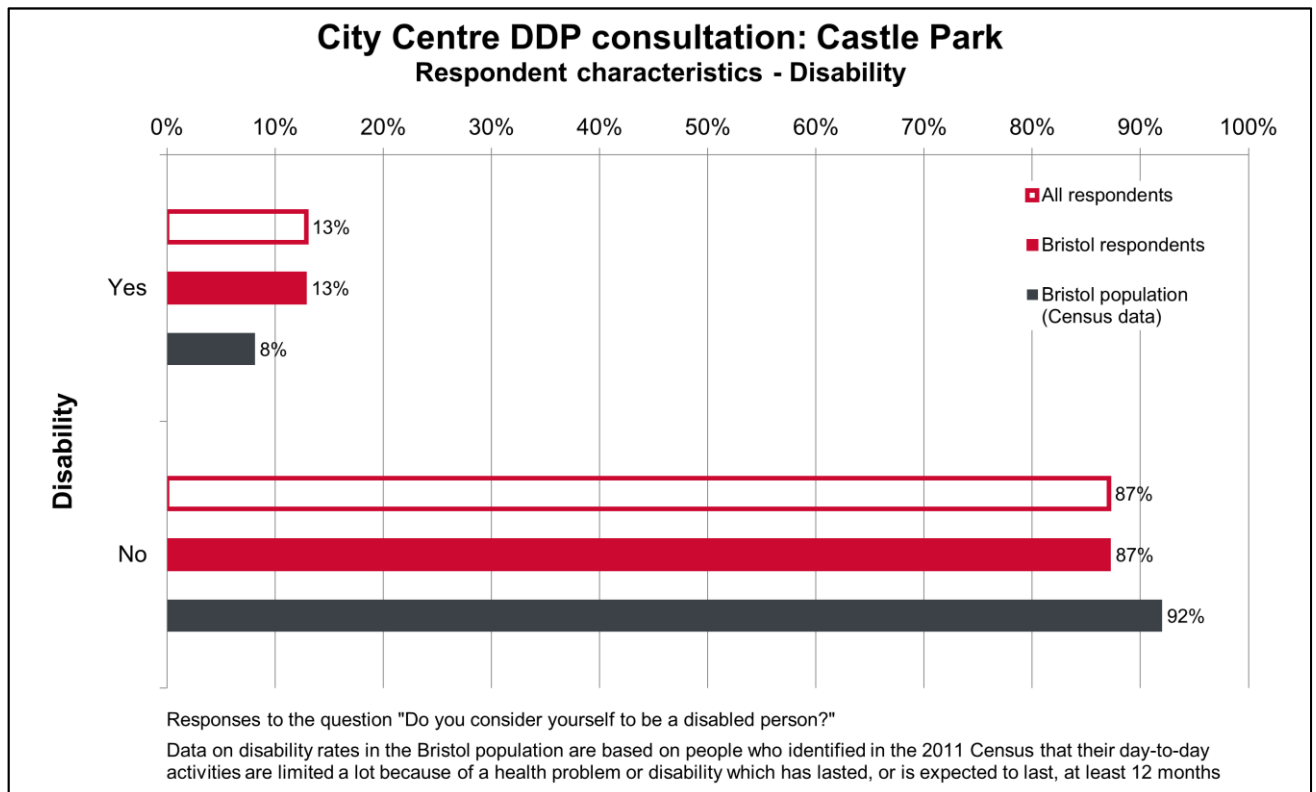


Figure A9: Disability of respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey



A4 Ethnicity

Figure A10: Ethnicity of respondents to Vision and Strategies survey

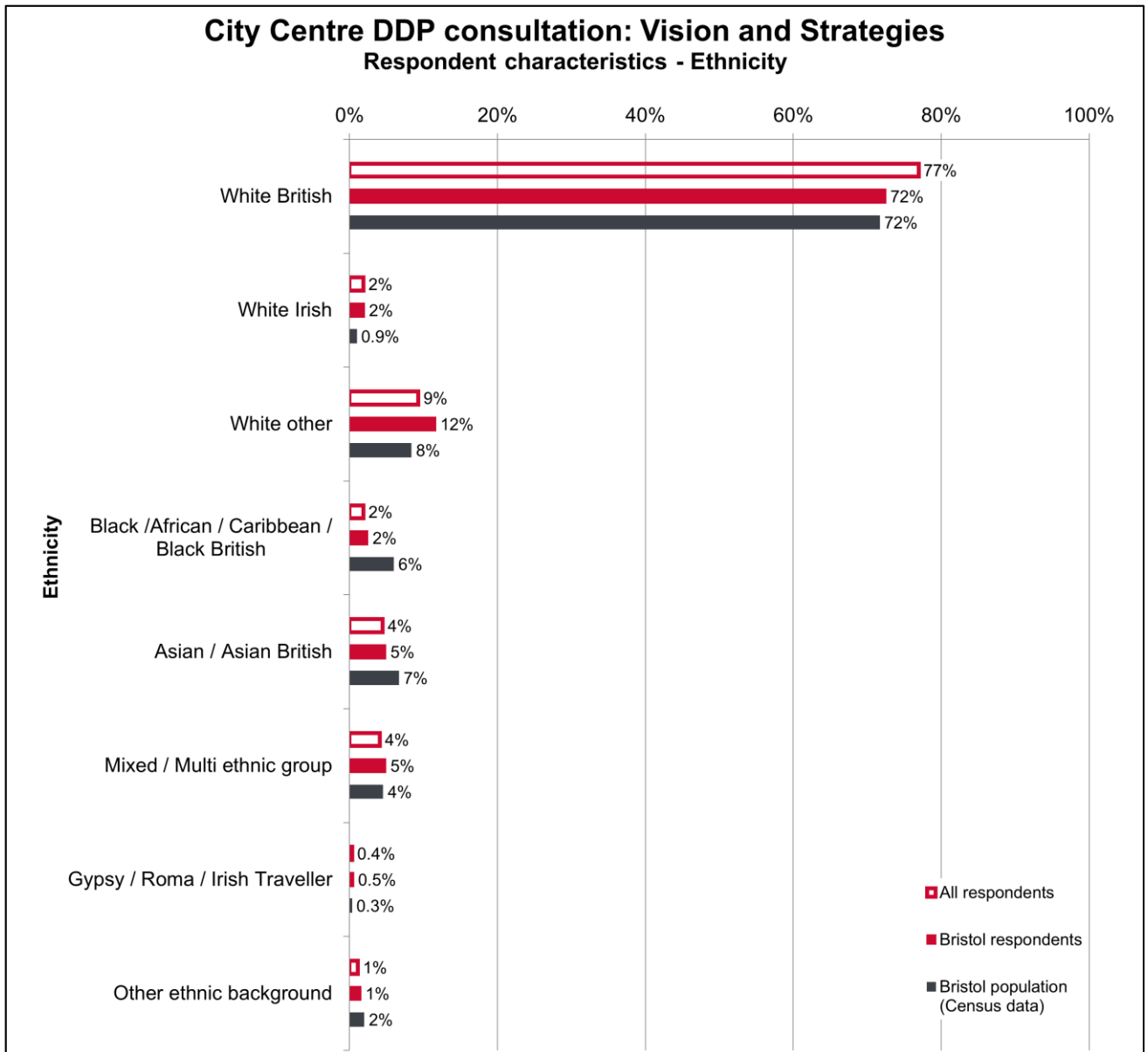


Figure A11: Ethnicity of respondents to Broadmead Placemaking Plan survey

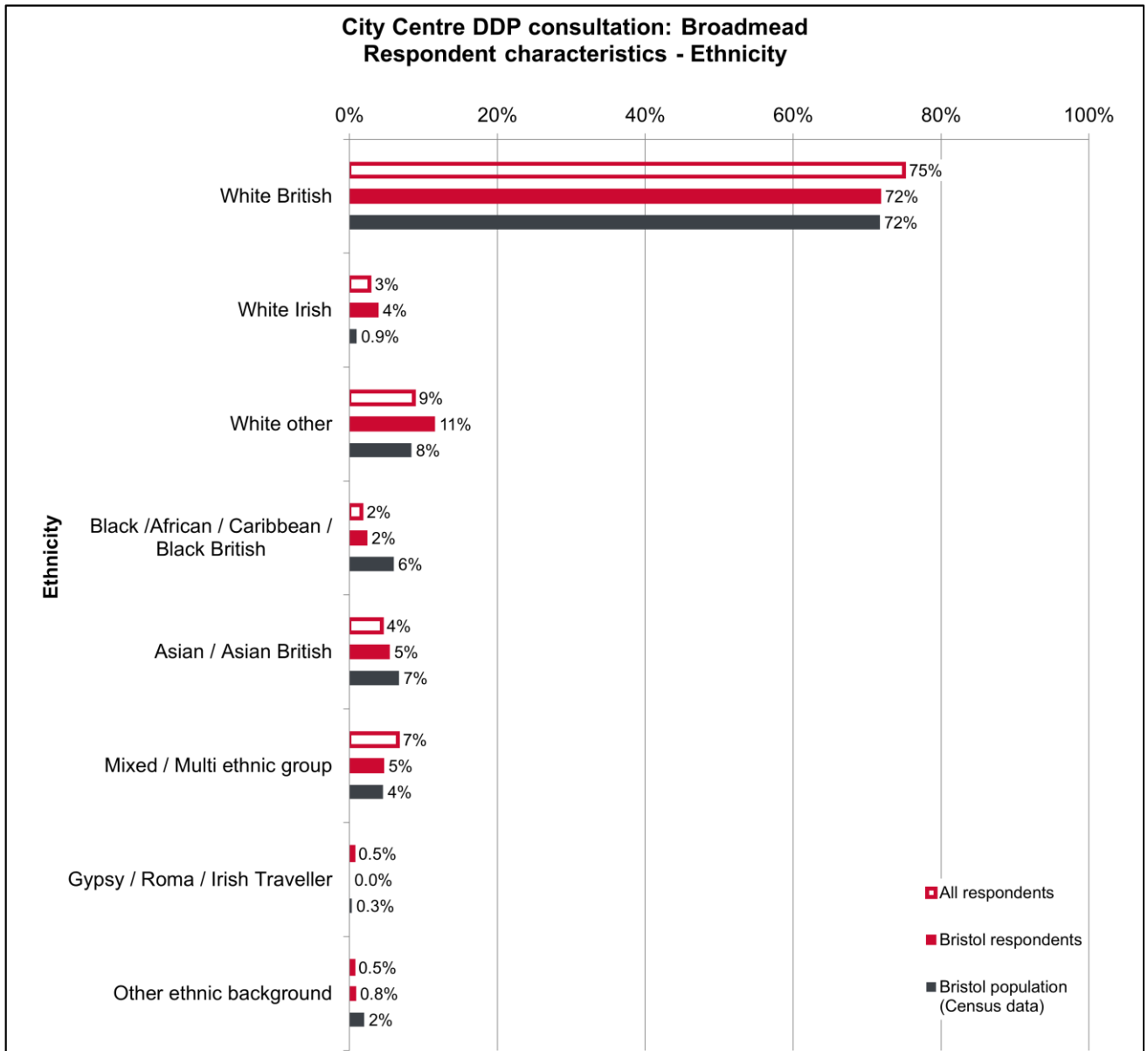
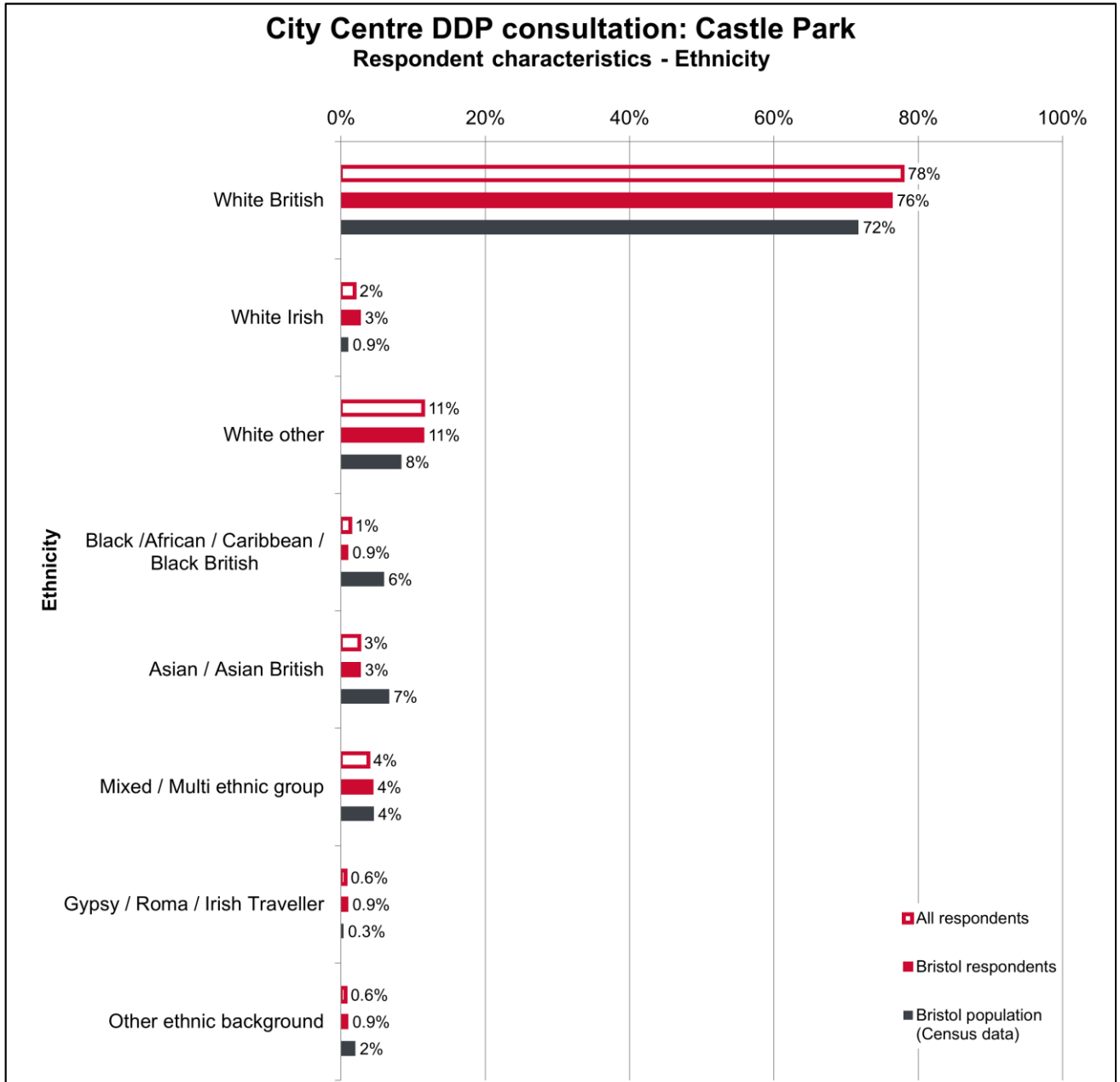


Figure A12: Ethnicity of respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey



A5 Religion / faith

Figure A13: Religion/ faith respondents to Vision and Strategies survey

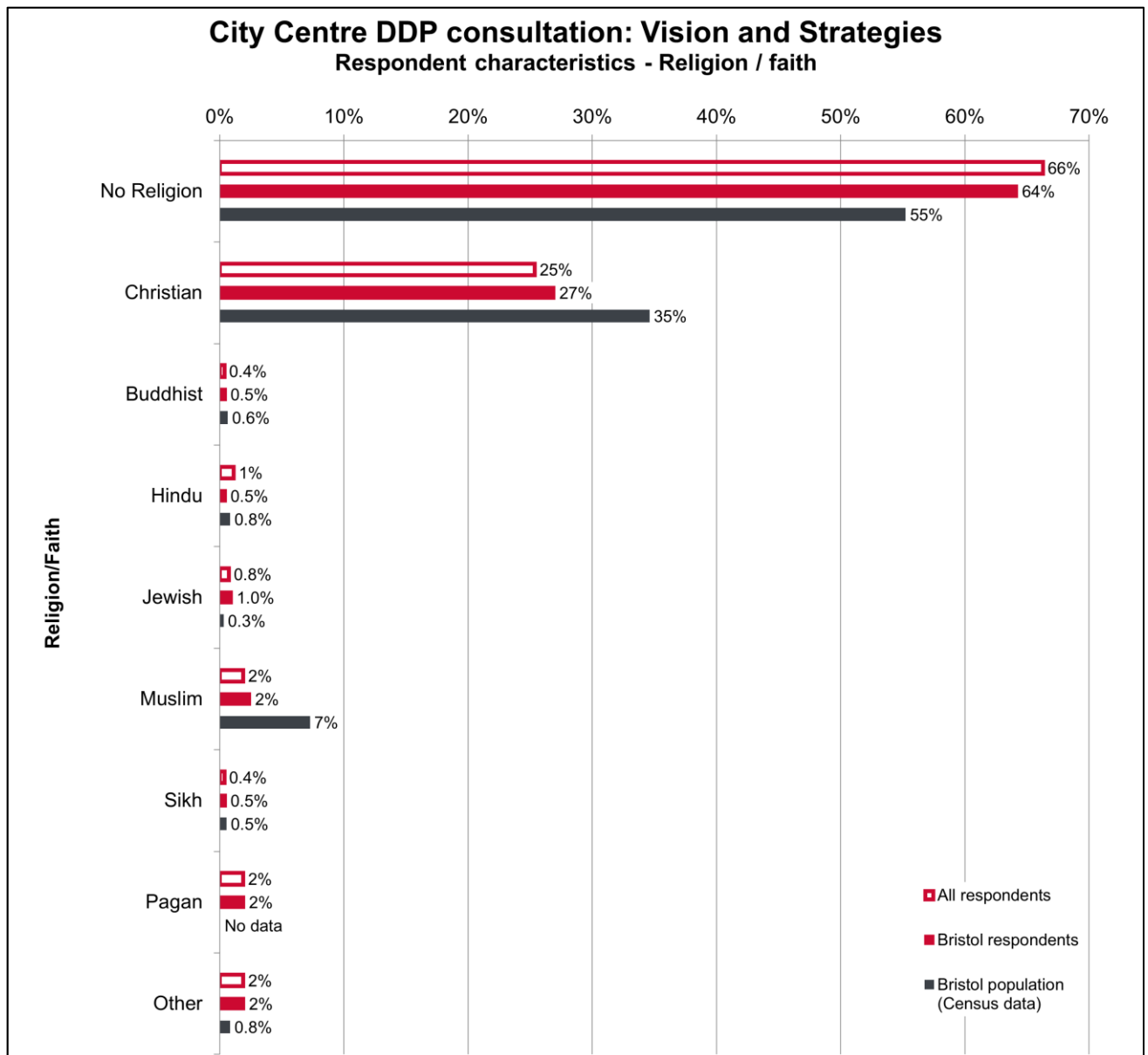


Figure A14: Religion/ faith respondents to Broadmead Placemaking Plan survey

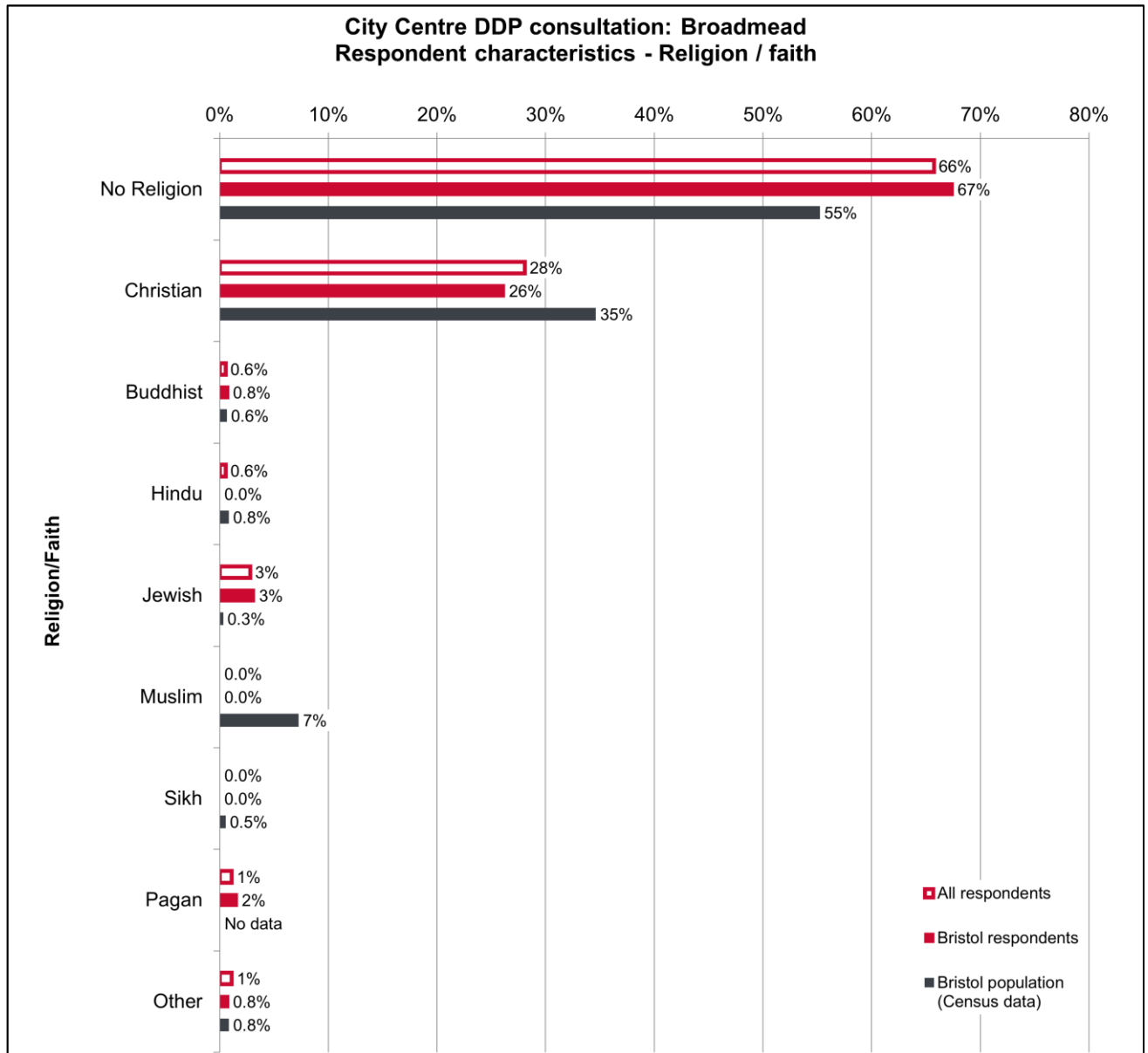
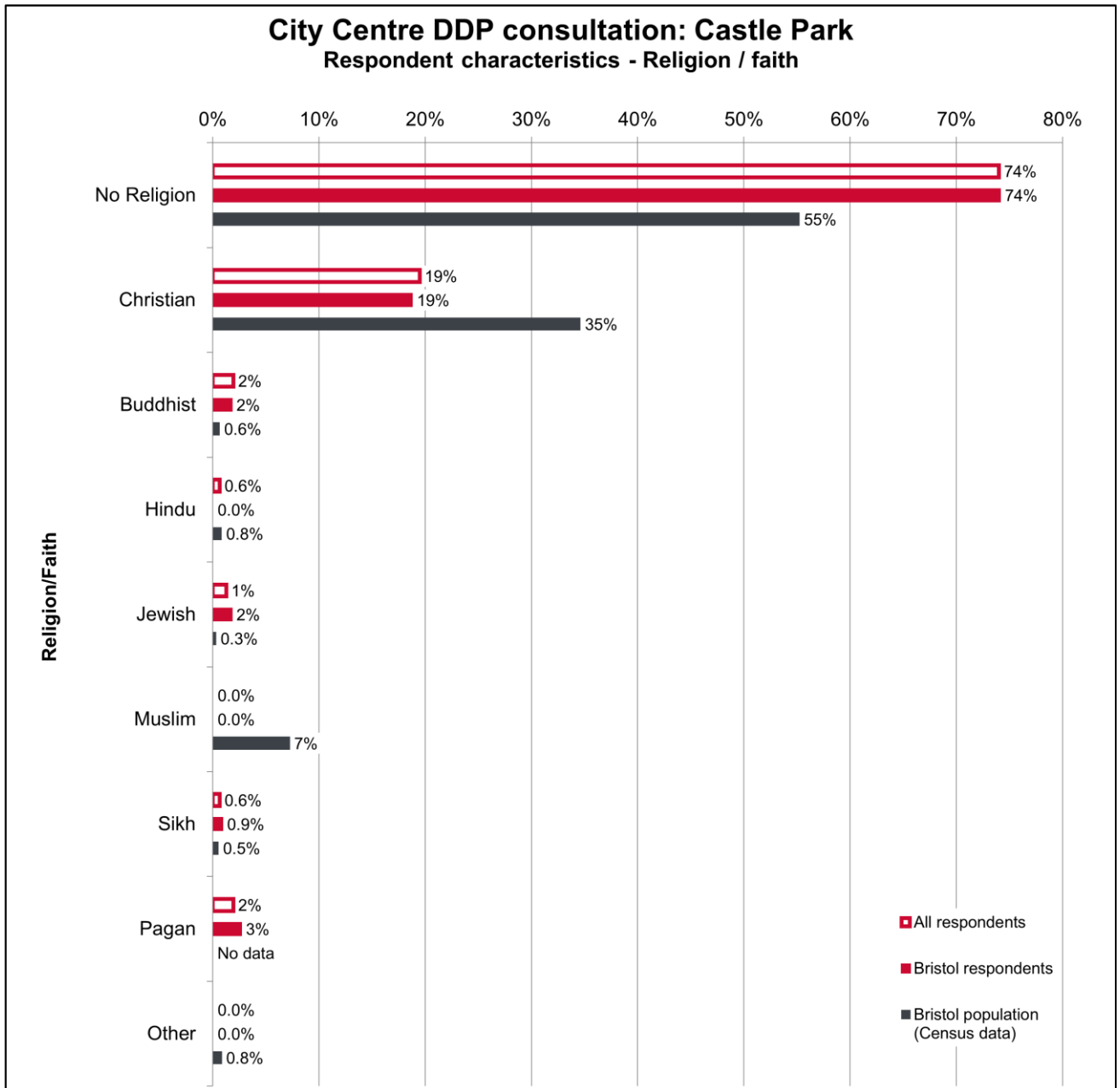


Figure A15: Religion/ faith respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey



A6 Sexual orientation

Figure A16: Sexual orientation respondents to Vision and Strategies survey

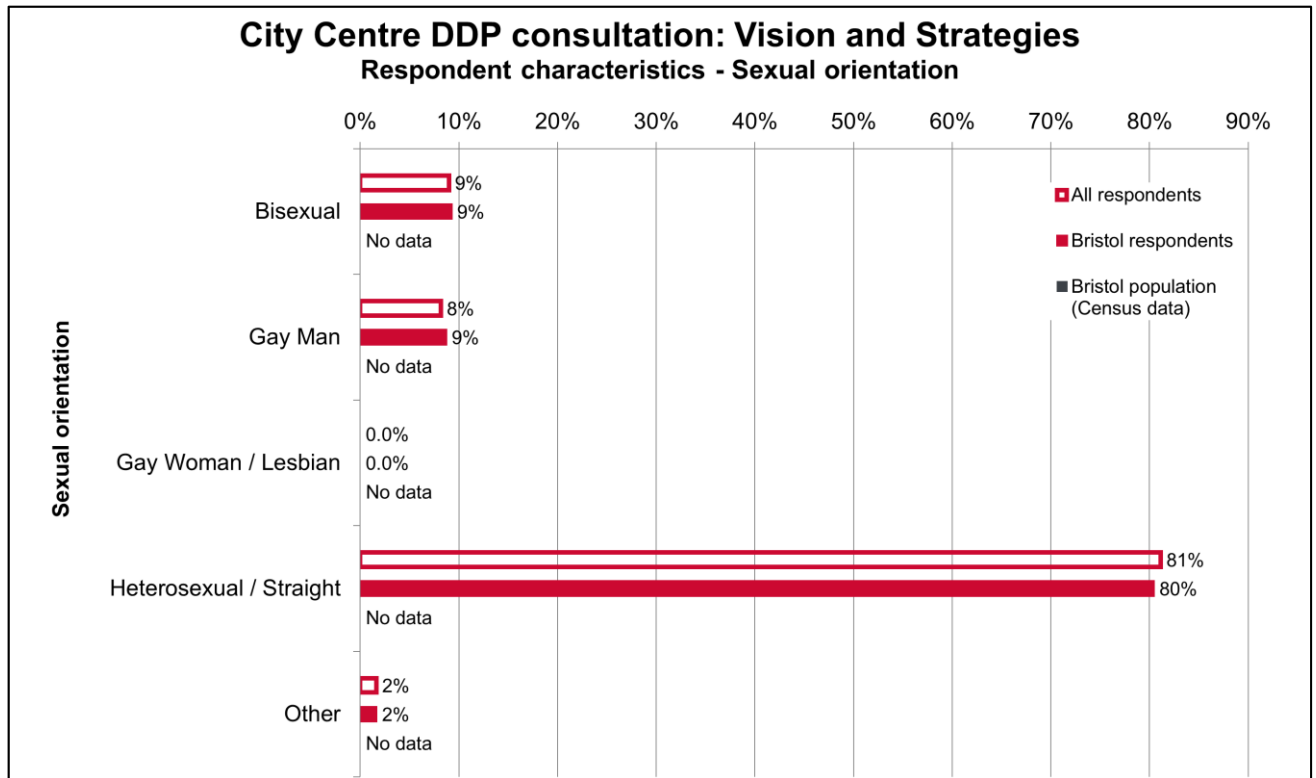


Figure A17: Sexual orientation respondents to Broadmead Placemaking Plan survey

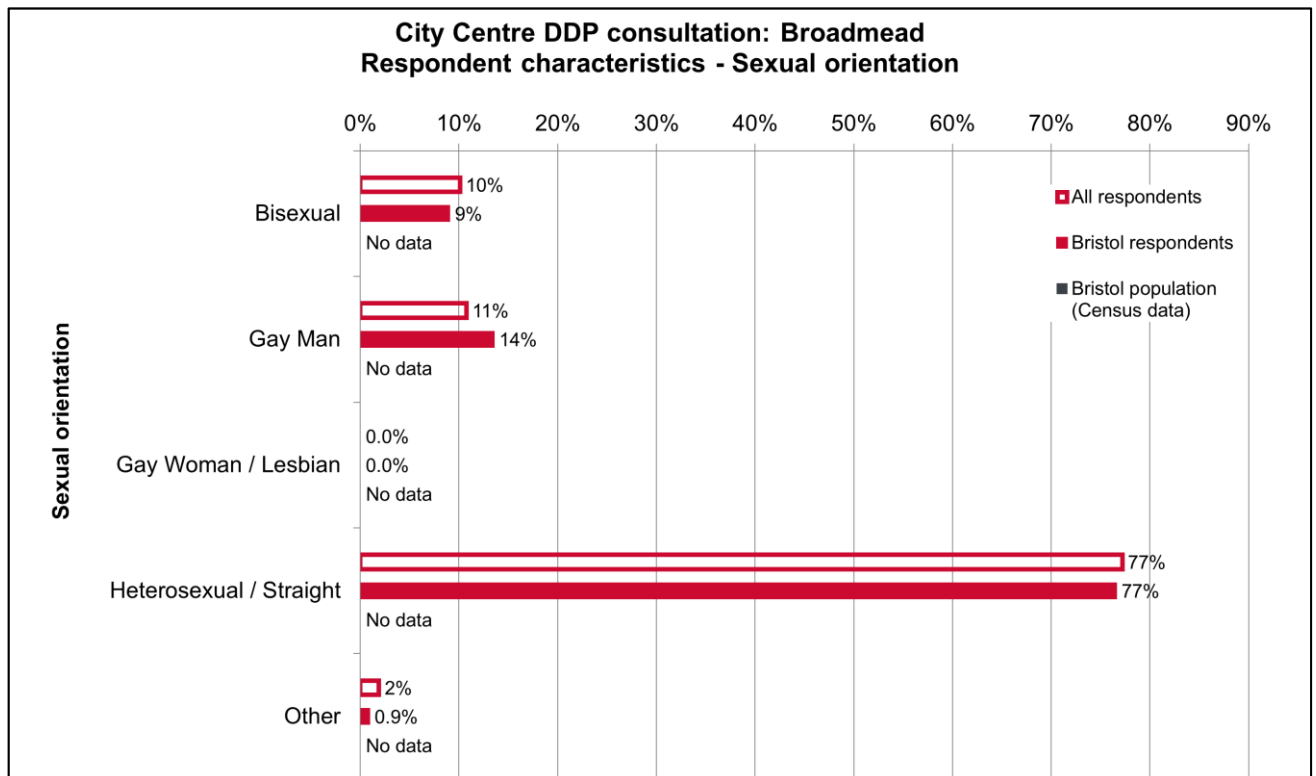
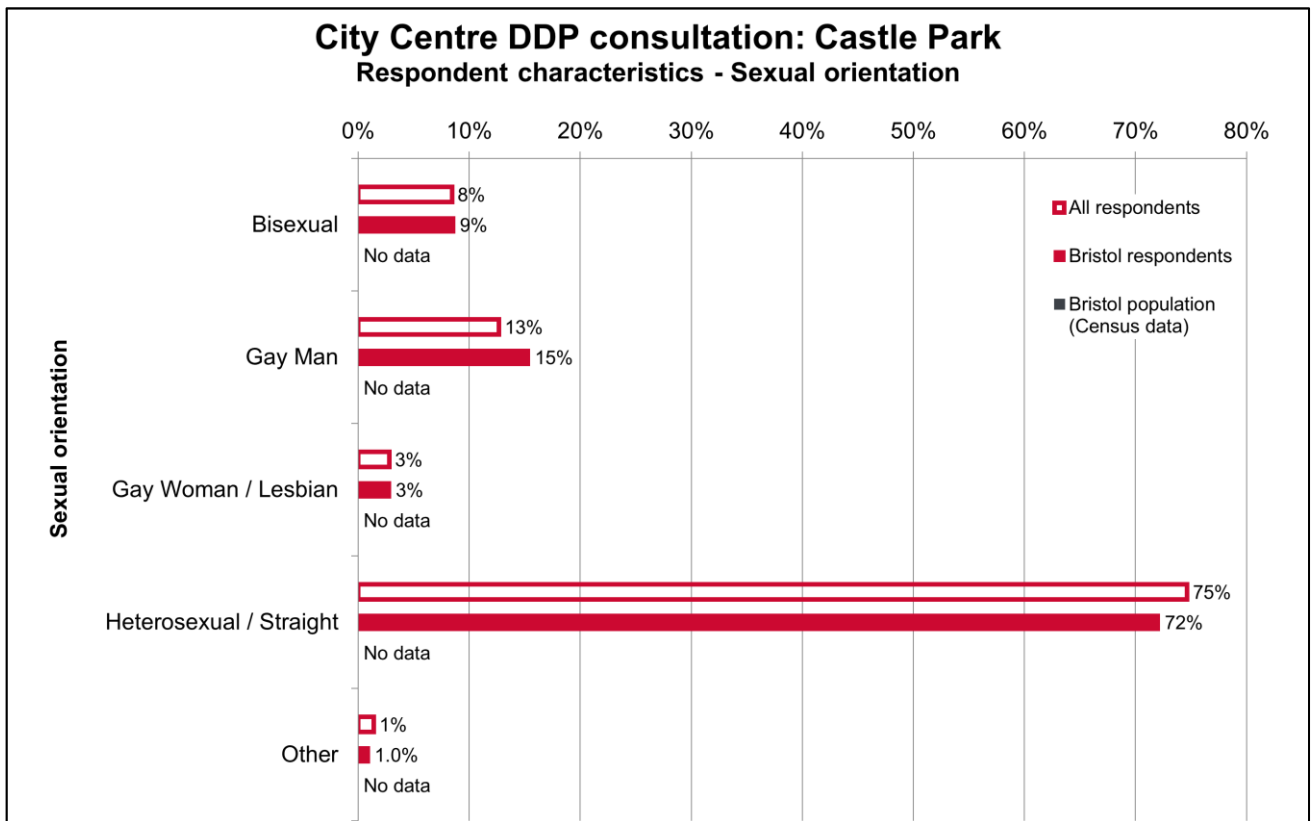


Figure A18: Sexual orientation respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey



A7 Gender reassignment

Figure A19: Gender reassignment respondents to Vision and Strategies survey

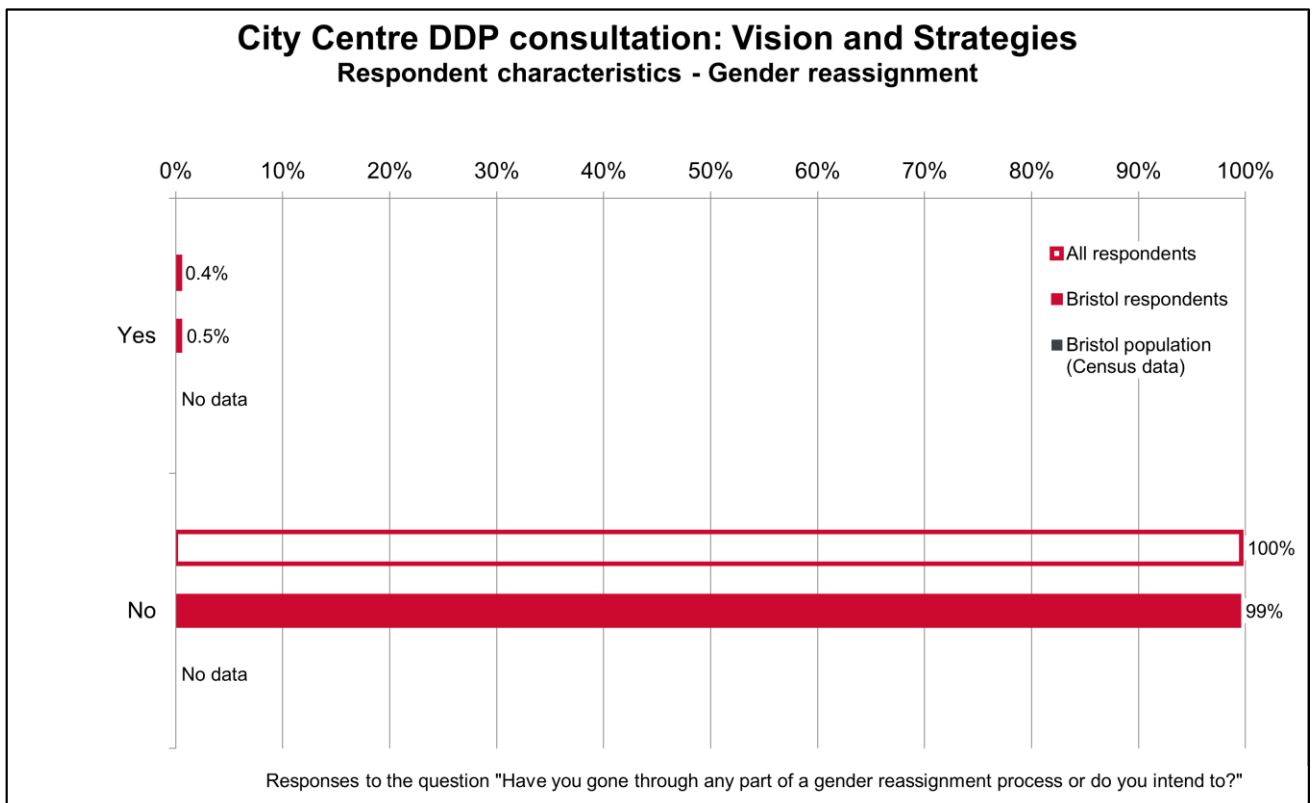


Figure A20: Gender reassignment respondents to Broadmead Placemaking Plan survey

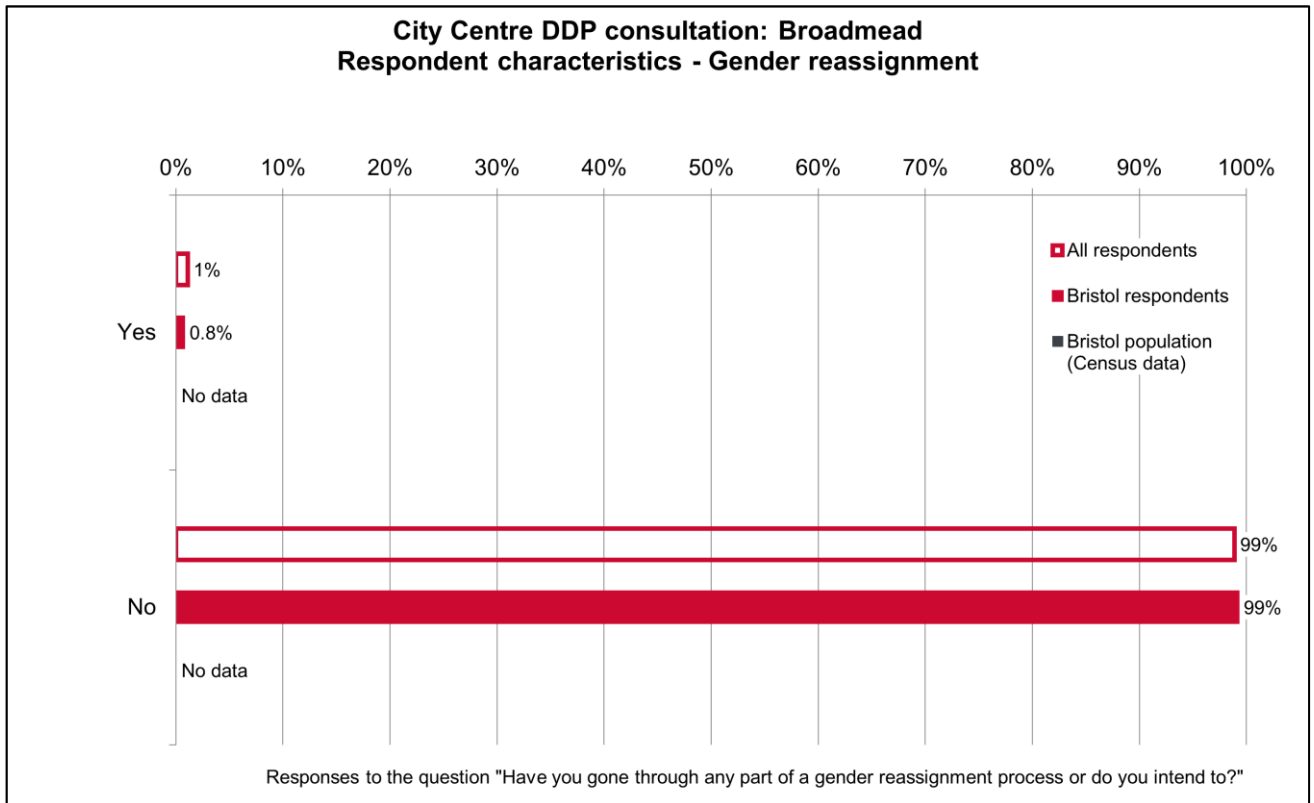
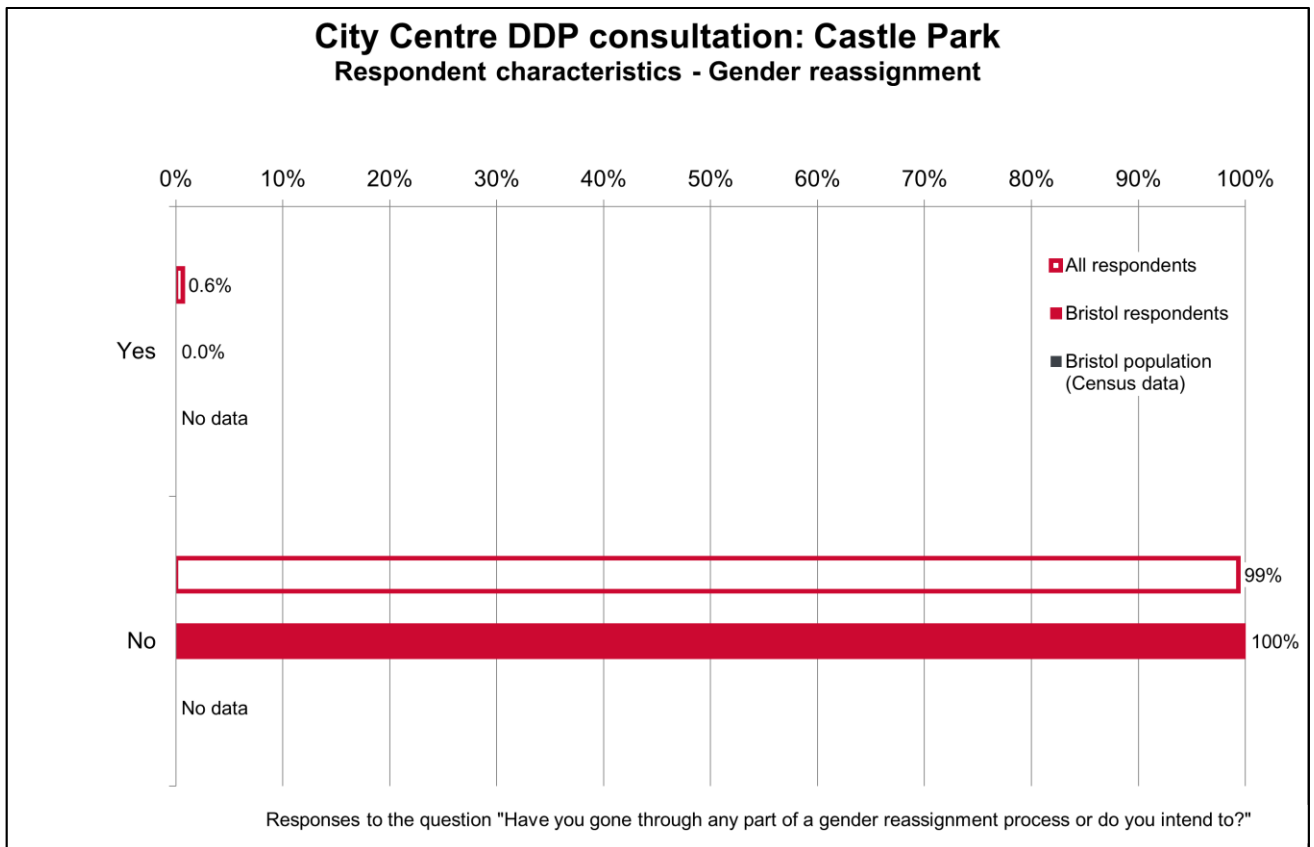


Figure A21: Gender reassignment respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey



A8 Pregnancy / maternity

Figure A22: Pregnancy/ maternity respondents to Vision and Strategies survey

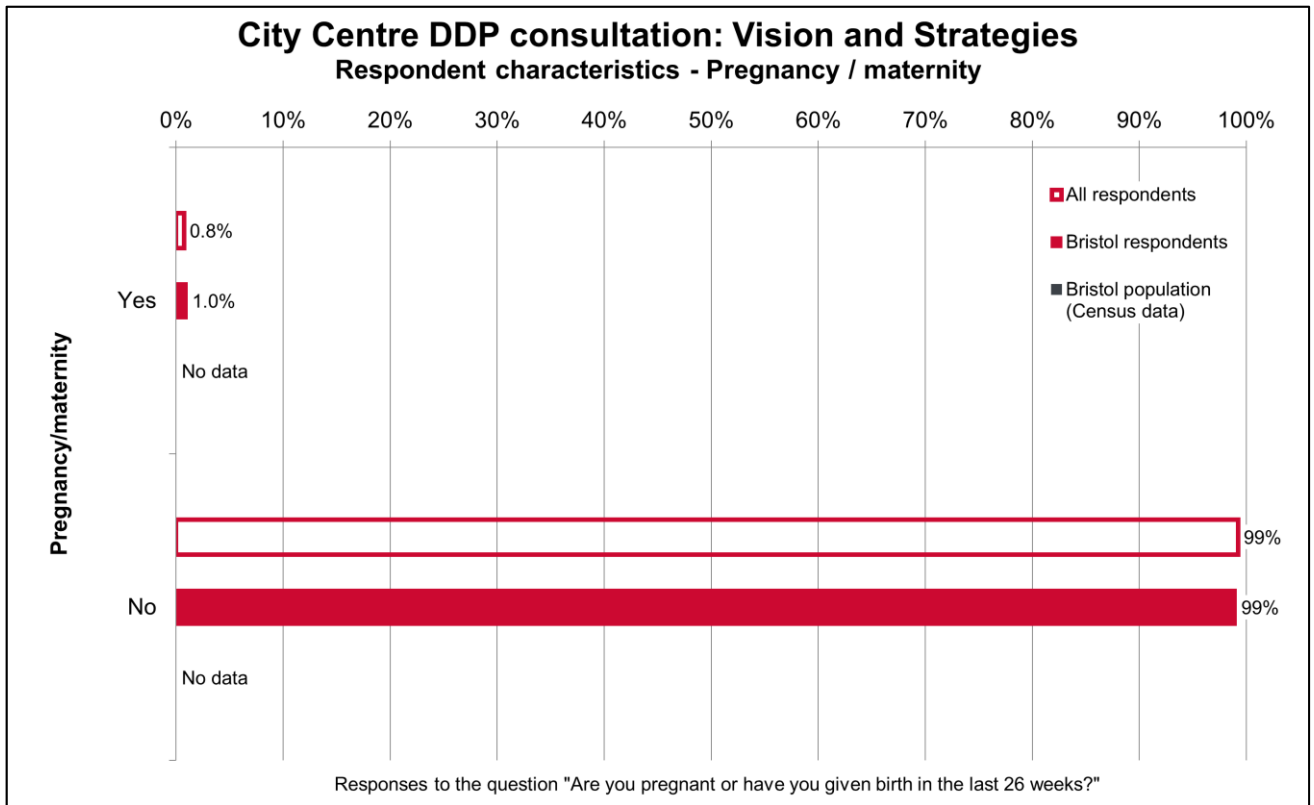


Figure A23: Pregnancy/ maternity respondents to Broadmead Placemaking Plan survey

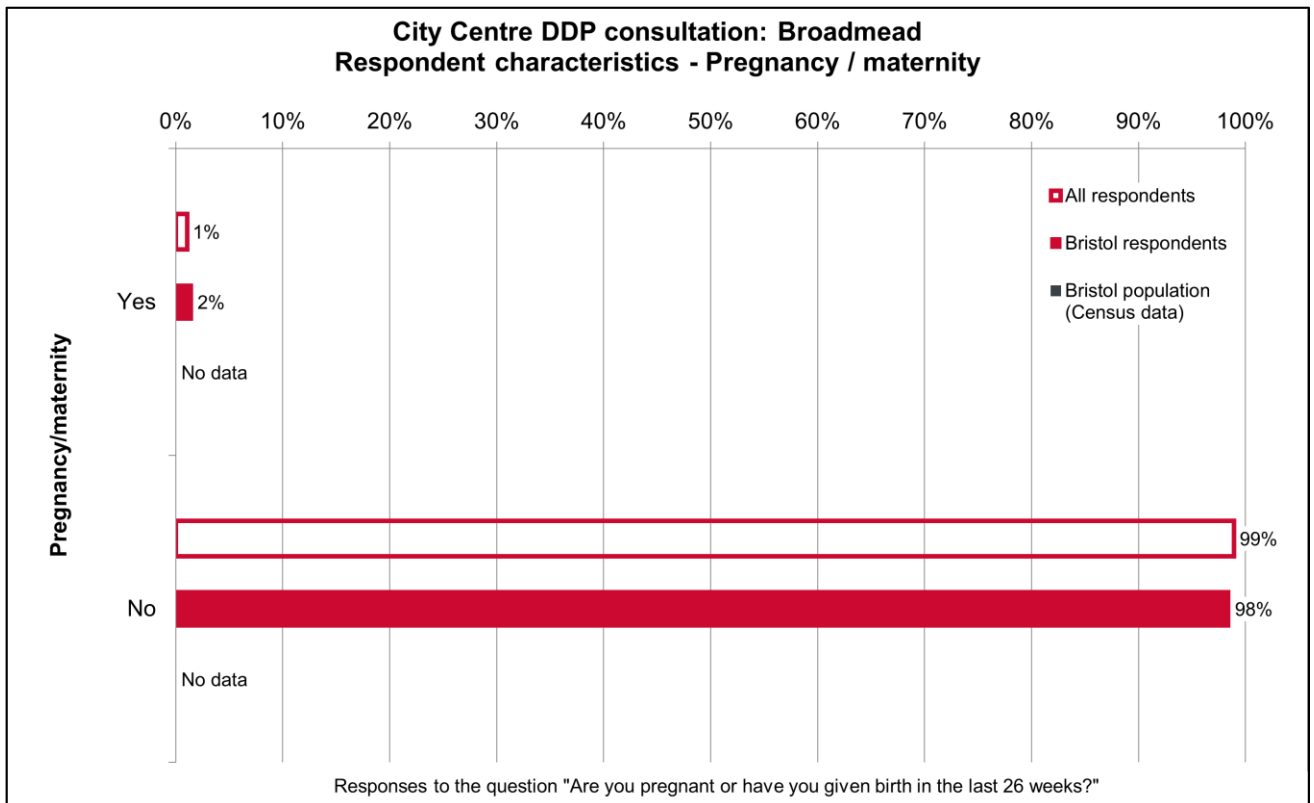
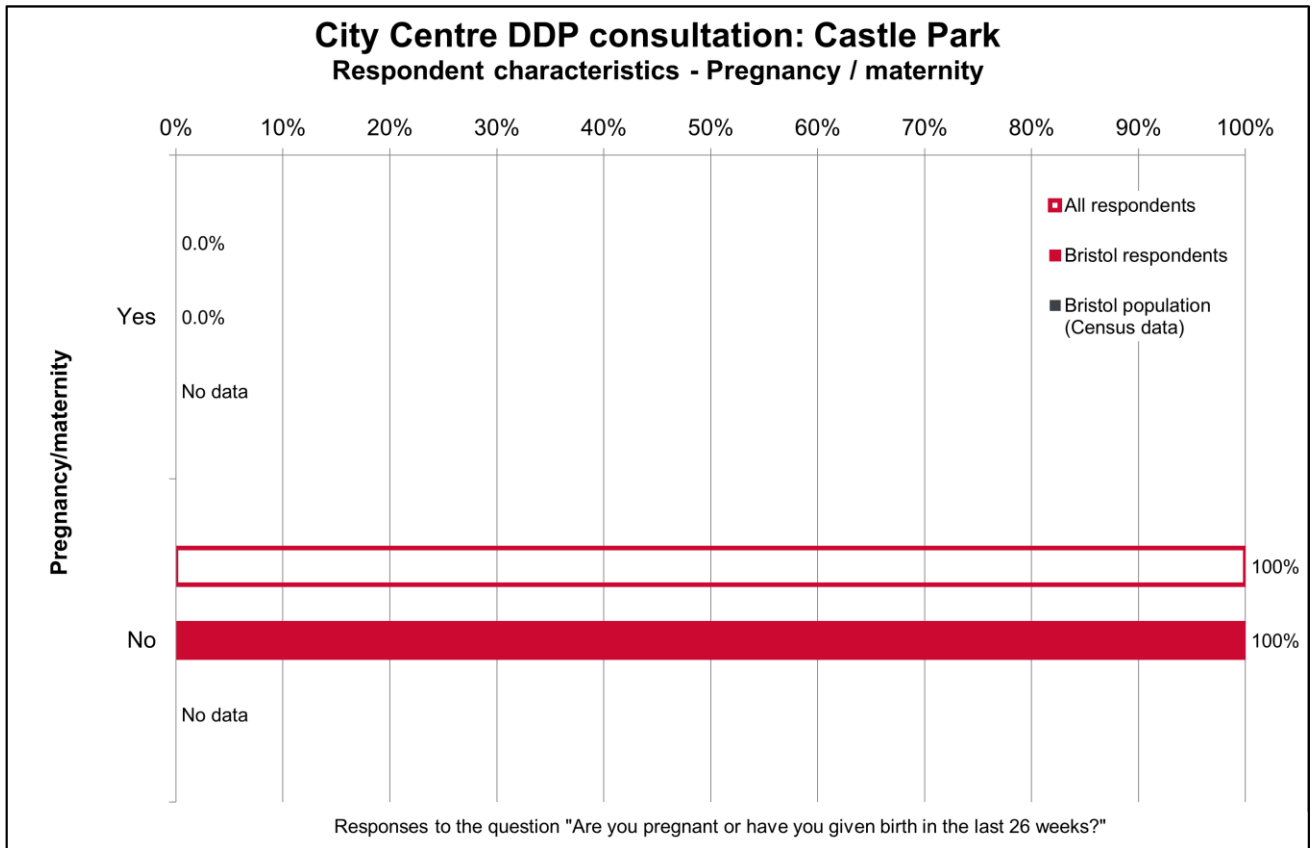


Figure A24: Pregnancy/ maternity respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey



A9 Refugee / asylum seeker status

Figure A25: Refugee/ asylum seeker status respondents to Vision and Strategies survey

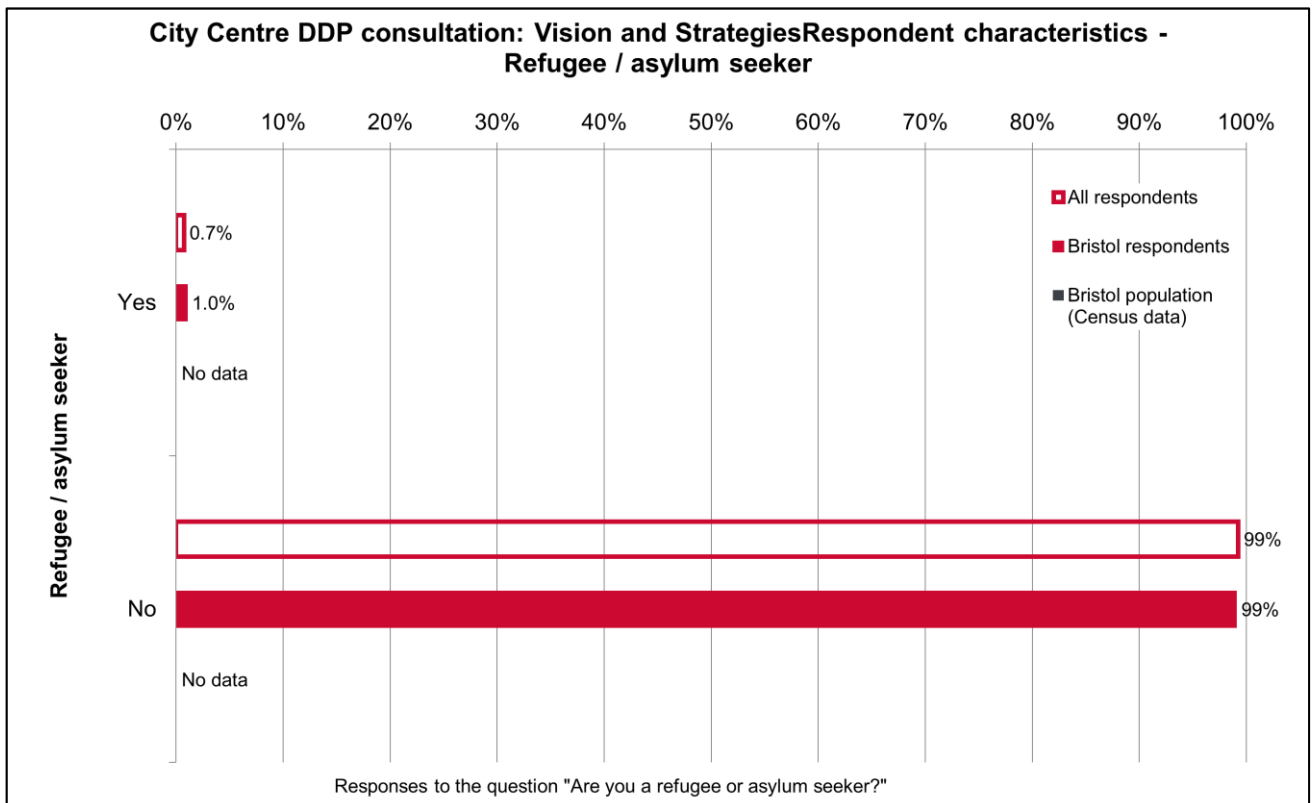


Figure A26: Refugee/ asylum seeker status respondents to Broadmead Placemaking survey

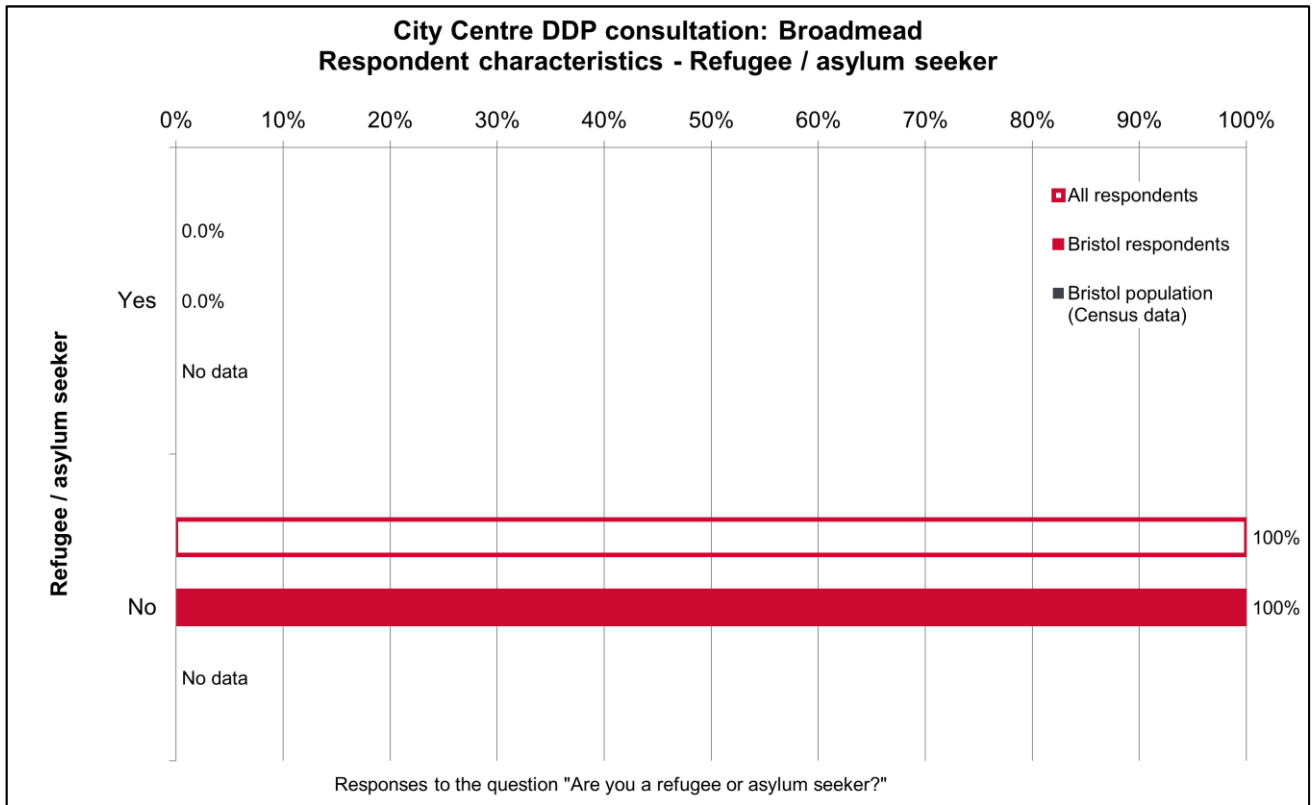
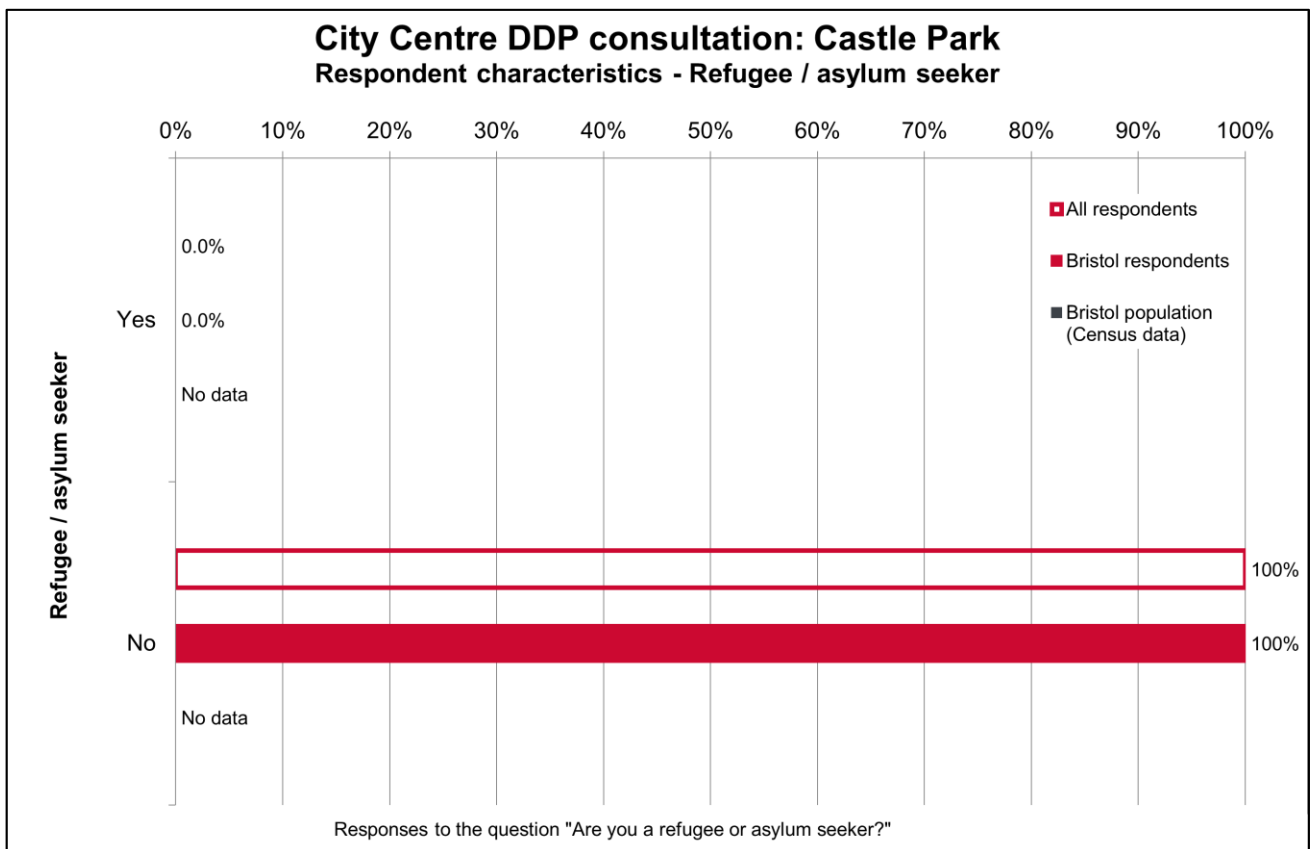
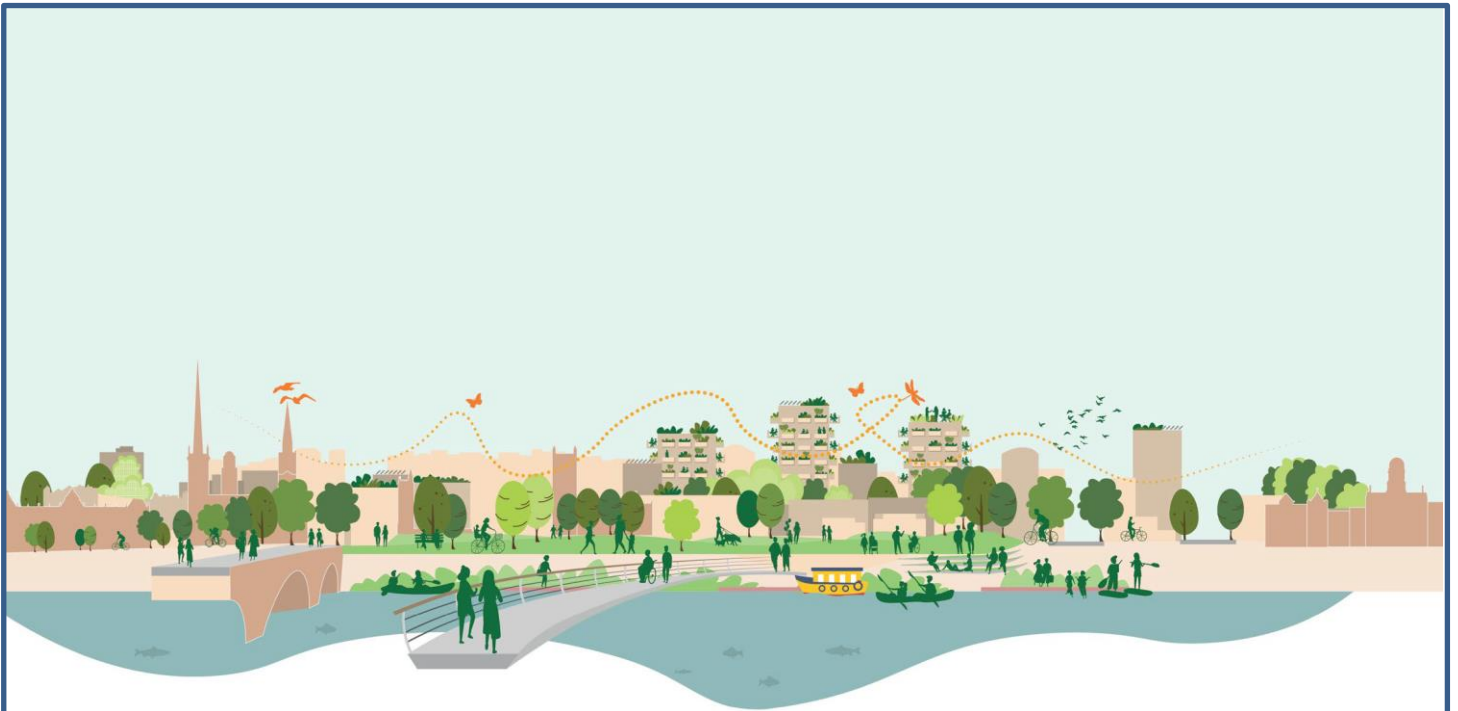


Figure A27: Refugee/ asylum seeker status respondents to Castle Park Masterplan survey



Appendix B (iii)
Consultation Response Report



City Centre DDP
Consultation Response Report

November 2023

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1. Introduction

1.1 The City Centre Development and Delivery Plan (DDP)

The City Centre Development and Delivery Plan (the DDP or Plan for short) sets the vision and principles for the regeneration of Bristol city centre. It has a particular focus on the Broadmead and Castle Park areas as parts of the city centre where there is significant opportunity for improvement and enhancement. Its purpose is to guide regeneration and provide a framework around which future investment, development and activity undertaken by Bristol City Council and other partners can be planned and co-ordinated.

1.2 Engagement/consultation methodology and reporting

The DDP has been developed over the period 2021 to 2023 and has been informed by various stages of engagement and consultation activity, as well as by detailed technical analysis. These stages of engagement and consultation are reported separately, as follows:

- Proactive, informal engagement with stakeholders and the local community took place from project inception in 2021 through to publication of the draft DDP for formal consultation in summer 2023. Feedback from this early engagement was used to help shape the vision, strategies and the interventions which were included in the draft Plan and on which comments were invited as part of the formal consultation process. This process is documented in a separate **Statement of Engagement**.
- A ten-week formal consultation period ran from 24 July to 1 October 2023 to take structured feedback on the draft version of the DDP. The consultation was hosted on the Council's website and was supported by a series of events. Feedback was provided via three separate consultation surveys on:
 - 1) The six strategies presented in Part A
 - 2) The Broadmead Placemaking plan presented in Part B
 - 3) The Castle Park masterplan presented in Part B.

In addition, detailed responses were provided by letter and email and a wide range of comments were noted at the various meetings, briefings drop-in sessions and walkabouts which were held in support of the consultation. The feedback received at this formal consultation stage is documented separately in the **Consultation Report**.

- Following the formal consultation the project team undertook a review and analysis of all of the feedback from all sources and this resulted in a series of changes and

enhancements being made to the final version of the DDP. The changes made following consultation are reported in this **Consultation Response Report**.

1.3 Scope and purpose of this report

Within the formal consultation there was wide-spread support for the DDP, with between 75 – 87% of survey respondents agreeing with the Vision and the overall strategy objectives and further support expressed via letters/emails, in meetings and in conversations. There were also many valuable comments and suggestions given that helped to guide important and useful updates to the DDP. A significant number of updates were made to the draft DDP post-consultation. The more significant changes included:

- The inclusion of an additional bus route along Nelson Street – Fairfax Street – Broadweir to support priorities and pressures on the bus network and to reduce changes in walking times to new bus stops.
- Further information on health, leisure community and cultural facilities and proposals.
- Updates to align the DDP with the emerging Local Plan (which was being drafted at the time of the DDP consultation) - including on student numbers, open space, percentage of accessible homes, Biodiversity Net Gain and Urban Greening Factor.
- Further information on accessibility and how this needs to be prioritised in future projects.

This Response Report describes the way in which the feedback from the formal consultation (covering feedback in all formats) was considered and documents the changes that have been made within the final document as a result. In doing so it provides an audit trail which explains how the DDP has evolved from the draft to final versions. It provides evidence that the consultation feedback has been addressed and, in cases where it has not been possible or appropriate to address feedback, provides a rationale/explanation. Given the large and diverse nature of the feedback received it is not possible to respond to every individual comment here but instead this report aims to deal with the main topics and themes. It should be noted that all feedback will be used further by the team as the interventions described in the DDP are taken forward for more detailed consideration.

Chapters 2 to 9 summarise how the key feedback has been addressed for each section of the document and mirrors the structure of the draft DDP and the consultation surveys:

- Chapter 2 - 7 provide an overview of how the feedback received on each of the six strategies contained within Part A of the DDP has been addressed and covers Destination and Identity, People Community and Culture, Movement and Connectivity, Public Realm and Open Space, Green Infrastructure and Nature and Land Use and Development.

- Chapter 8 summarises how the feedback on the Broadmead Placemaking Plan, contained within Part B of the DDP, has been addressed.
- Chapter 9 describes how the comments on the Castle Park Masterplan contained within Part B of the DDPP have been used to help evolve the final Masterplan proposals.

Chapter 10 reports on other comments which are over-arching and apply across all sections of the document. Please note that where feedback related to issues that were outside the study area of the DDP or outside of the influence of this project these are not noted here.

It should be noted that this report also does not detail the positive feedback or supportive comments received – of which there were many. Instead, it focusses on the main groups or topics feedback that implied a need to consider an amendment or change. Overall, the response to the DDP consultation was extremely positive and showed huge support and enthusiasm for improving the city centre. For full details of all the feedback and in particular an overview of the positive comments please see the **Consultation Report** for full details.

In addition to the changes discussed here it should also be noted that a range of other more minor changes were made to the final document to reflect feedback and evolved thinking.

The revised final DDP, updated following consideration of consultation feedback, will be considered by Cabinet of 5 December 2023. If endorsed, the final DDP will become a material consideration that the Council must take into account when deciding on planning applications and commenting on regeneration proposals.

2. Responding to feedback on the Destination and Identity Strategy

Table 2.1 summarises the key themes raised in the feedback on the Destination and Identity strategy and shows how these have been addressed through alterations or additions to the final DDP document. In order to present an overview, the comments have been summarised and grouped – please refer to the Consultation Report for details of all the feedback received.

Table 2.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Destination and Identity

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Visitors	Feedback emphasised the importance of day visitors to Bristol and the need to cater for them in terms of basic visitor amenities including luggage storage, signage and public toilets.	A number of additions were made to the final DDP to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Note that the proposed mobility hub could offer a left luggage facility. - Reference the BCC community toilet scheme as providing benefits to city centre users (in addition to the statements already in the draft DDP about the importance of public toilet provision). <p>The draft document already noted the importance of public toilet and wayfinding.</p>
Focal point	The feedback suggested that the city centre needs an identifiable focal point or landmark destination to help draw people in.	Specific reference to the need for a new landmark destination was added within the 'Reaching a Wider Audience' section.
Mobility Hub	Comments suggested some concern that a central hub alone is not sufficient to address accessibility issues. There was also some confusion around what the mobility hub is/how this would work. Respondents requested more detail on this concept.	The mobility hub is one element of a wider overall strategy for accessibility. A new page has been added to the final DDP (within the movement section) to explain how accessibility has been considered as a whole and to provide further explanation around the mobility hub. <p>Taxi ranks, blue badge parking spaces, bus stops, toilets, cycle parking etc will be distributed around the city centre. However, the proposed mobility hub is an opportunity to bring together these facilities into one central area.</p>
Arrival and key nodes	Comments emphasised the importance of the bus and rail stations and connections between these and Broadmead.	The draft DDP recognised the importance of these connections and reference has been strengthened in the final document .

Table 2.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Destination and Identity

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Parking	Responses suggested some concern around parking provision – some felt more parking is required and others were concerned about loss of parking.	As noted above the DDP reflects wider city-wide targets to reduce car dependency and the parking approach is intended to reduce the need for private cars to access city centre internal streets. However, a key aspect is to maintain a mix of well located on-street and off-street blue badge spaces and the final DDP emphasises this message. Analysis shows that the multi storey car parks near the ring road around Broadmead have the capacity to provide for current parking requirements.
Other	A range of other comments were made which cross over between Destination and Movement. For example, around the importance of high quality routes for walking and cycling, coach provision and the need for cycle parking. Other feedback overlaps with comments on Community and Culture and Land Use	These are addressed within the relevant sections

3. Responding to feedback on the Community and Culture Strategy

Table 3.1 summarises the key themes raised in the feedback on the Community and Culture strategy (renamed People, Community and Culture in the final version) and shows how these have been addressed through alterations or additions to the final DDP document. In order to present an overview, the comments have been summarised and grouped – please refer to the Consultation Report for details of all the feedback received.

Table 3.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Community and Culture

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Overall approach	Feedback from the survey suggested that people found some of the language and concepts in this strategy difficult to understand.	This strategy has been edited to simplify language and to re-focus this section on people and communities.
	Feedback from the survey showed concern that investment in community and cultural initiatives is not a high priority, given other financial pressures.	These concerns are noted however the DDP recognises that the city centre needs to serve residents (existing and future) and visitors better, by providing a wider range of community focussed activities and facilities. In re-drafting this section re-wording has sought to emphasise supporting people and communities.
	Respondents also expressed concern that the approaches detailed in the DDP might be to the detriment of the city’s heritage.	Respecting and enhancing heritage is a key objective and this message has been strengthened in the final version.
Identity and provision	Comments emphasised that Bristol has its own unique identity and that this this needs to be retained/encouraged and that ideas about community and culture should not be imposed.	Text has been added to recognise Bristol’s unique identity and to ensure that future regeneration embraces and builds upon this.
	Comments emphasised the need to retain, support and enhance existing cultural assets/provision. Feedback also emphasised the importance of provision being organic and developing from the bottom up driven by communities themselves to address their own needs and	The variety of existing facilities and opportunities in the local area and the need to support and evolve these opportunities as well as establish new, has been emphasised.

Table 3.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Community and Culture

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	<p>that this shouldn't become exclusive or be driven by the private sector</p> <p>Comments were supportive of providing space for community groups, art and craft, incorporating street art and hosting more events and activities.</p>	<p>The draft DDP referenced the importance of all of these community initiatives, and this is strengthened in the final document</p>
Sports and leisure	<p>Respondents called for inclusion of sports and leisure facilities with particular mention of a swimming pool, football pitch, etc.</p>	<p>The draft DDP recognised, in general terms, the importance of providing a wider mix of activities in the city centre, including sports and leisure, but did not make specific reference to large scale facilities of this nature as no appropriate land holding or funding is currently available.</p> <p>However, the final DDP emphasises the importance of general health and well-being and includes proposals for informal, free and accessible leisure opportunities, such as creation of a 5km running route.</p>
Evening uses	<p>Feedback provided some examples of positive new uses that could potentially be encouraged in the city centre, for example independent cinema.</p>	<p>Text has been added to reference these as positive uses to support development of the evening economy.</p>
Viability	<p>Developers expressed concerns that requirements for community and cultural facilities, as well as wider requirements through the planning process, could impact viability of development.</p>	<p>The DDP sets out the aims and objectives for new development in the city centre and community provision is an important part of this. Viability is an important consideration. However, it will be considered through the planning process and on a site-by-site basis.</p>
Other	<p>A range of other comments were made which cross over with other strategies.</p>	<p>These are addressed within the relevant sections</p>

4. Responding to feedback on the Movement and Connectivity Strategy

Table 4.1 summarises the key themes raised in the feedback on the Movement and Connectivity strategy and shows how these have been addressed through alterations or additions to the final DDP document. In order to present an overview, the comments have been summarised and grouped – please refer to the Consultation Report for details of all the feedback received.

Table 4.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Movement and Connectivity

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
General public transport provision	Many respondents called for a step change in public transport provision – many called for bolder solutions including a tram or underground system.	Within the context of the Council’s wider strategy for public transport the draft DDP already set out a clear objective to support the delivery of an enhanced bus network and new mass transit routes including public transport priority corridors, new stop locations, and reorganisation of other bus facilities to create an integrated network. No further change required.
Bus movements	First Bus provided a detailed response to the consultation. They were supportive of proposals to improve the attractiveness and walkability of the city centre. However, they emphasised the need to ensure that alterations maintain proximity of bus stops to bus passengers and avoid overcrowding. They noted that closure of The Horsefair and Penn Street to buses could likely be accommodated through improvements to other streets. However, they emphasised the importance of east-west connections and expressed a desire for buses, ideally, to continue to use Newgate. They expressed a number of concerns about the overall proposals in the draft Plan and the implications for how buses would have to use Bond Steet to loop back.	Removing traffic from Newgate is a critical to achieving the overall aim of the DDP and to help better connect Castle Park to Broadmead. However, the importance of east -west bus routes in this part of the city are acknowledged therefore in response to this feedback the final DDP proposes Nelson Street – Fairfax Street – Broadweir to become an alternative bus route . This would retain bus stops within appropriate walking distance of the city centre, allow buses to serve the proposed mobility hub and avoid the need for buses to loop back via Bond Street. The final DDP also recognises the importance of continuing to work in partnership with the bus companies as the transport proposals are worked up in more detail.

Table 4.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Movement and Connectivity

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	<p>First Bus expressed concerns about Union Street being a bus mass transit corridor only, as shown on page 46 of the draft DDP and called for this to be available to other high-profile services. They also expressed concern that the draft DDP proposals would require use of Counterslip as the main east-west route.</p>	<p>The final DDP removes this restriction and proposes Union Street to be a route for mass transit <u>and</u> high-quality electric buses. The final proposals remove the need for routing via Counterslip.</p>
	<p>Survey respondents expressed concern about removing buses from some city centre streets and were keen to ensure that buses continue to serve the city centre and that walk distances to bus stops are considered.</p>	<p>As noted above the final DDP proposes Nelson Street – Fairfax Street – Broadweir to become an alternative bus route. This would retain bus stops within appropriate walking distance of the city centre and allow buses to serve the proposed mobility hub and help to address the concerns raised.</p>
	<p>Many survey respondents emphasised the need for a step-change in public transport provision and called for trams or an underground.</p>	<p>The DDP supports the Council’s wider vision for improvements in public transport, including mass-transit. The strategy for mass transit was already integrated into the draft DDP proposals therefore no further changes were made.</p>
Coaches	<p>A number of comments emphasised the importance of ensuring the DDP recognises the importance of coaches and provides adequately for coach stops/drop offs on Bond Street particularly, but also for hotels, venues and events within Broadmead and the Old City.</p>	<p>Additional text has been added to the final DDP to recognise the importance of providing for coaches and to confirm that coach stops on Bond Street will be retained.</p>
Taxis	<p>Feedback from the taxi trade requested that Pithay be two-way for taxis.</p>	<p>The diagrams within the final document have been amended to show Pithay as two-way for taxis.</p>
	<p>Feedback from the taxi trade emphasised the need for careful consideration of</p>	<p>The final DDP emphasises the need for careful and ongoing engagement with the taxi trade as the detail of the transport</p>

Table 4.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Movement and Connectivity

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	taxi rank locations and walk distances.	proposals, in particular the location of taxi ranks, are worked up in more detail. A new page on accessibility has been added which emphasises the importance of ensuring easy and inclusive walking access to taxi ranks.
Ferries	Respondents noted that there needs to be further consideration of ferry services as an important part of the overall public transport provision and that improved signage to the ferry landings is important.	Additional detail was added to the final document on ferries, including to recognise the need to consider service frequency and improve access to the landings .
Servicing and logistics	A number of comments expressed concern that proposed traffic restrictions and creation of pedestrian priority areas may impact the operation of city centre businesses (including hotels, venues/services such as the courts and registry office and small businesses and student accommodation which requires drop offs at the start/end of term). Comments also emphasised the importance of ensure that proposals make practical consideration of waste collection and servicing.	Text was added to the final DDP to recognise that transport network changes must ensure that provision is made for access, servicing, waste collection and deliveries . The need to continue to engage with businesses and the logistics / servicing trade through the future stages of this project is noted.
	Feedback suggested that servicing windows/time restricted deliveries or last mile deliveries might not suit some businesses.	As noted above, the need to engage further with individual businesses as part of the next step to ensure their specific requirements are recognised and can be accommodated is noted.
Accessibility	Consultees generally emphasised the importance of ensuring that any changes to the city centre are accessible to all. Comments noted:	Accessibility is recognised as a key issue and was a key thread running through the draft DDP. However, in response to feedback accessibility has been given greater priority/visibility within the final DDP. A page has been added to the

Table 4.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Movement and Connectivity

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	<p>Concern that rerouting of buses and restricted access to some streets for taxis and general traffic may increase walk times to bus stops, taxi ranks and blue badge parking.</p> <p>The importance of considering those people who may not qualify for a blue badge but may have limited mobility.</p> <p>Perception that proposals for a mobility hub in the draft DDP implied that provision would be centralised (further increasing walk distances).</p>	<p>document to show in more detail the range of accessibility considerations.</p> <p>The addition of a bus route via Nelson Street – Fairfax Street – Broadweir into the final version helps to ensure reasonable walk distances to bus stops are maintained.</p> <p>Further detail is also provided around the importance of making provision of carefully located blue badge parking.</p> <p>The final document also clarifies that taxi ranks, blue badge parking spaces, bus stops, toilets, cycle parking etc will be distributed around the city centre.</p> <p>However, the proposed mobility hub is an opportunity to bring together these facilities into one central area.</p> <p>The need to continue to work with accessibility and equality groups is noted.</p>
Old City	<p>Comments emphasised the need to ensure that there are high quality connections between Broadmead and the Old City.</p>	<p>The draft DDP included a number of references to improving access to the Old City but additional wording was added to the final DDP to recognise this as an important overall objective of the Movement and Connectivity strategy.</p>
Walking and cycling	<p>Feedback emphasised the importance of providing high quality and ideally segregated routes for cyclists where possible, in line with best practice, LTN 1-20 etc.</p>	<p>Additional text has been added to the final DDP to emphasise the expectation for first class design. However, the DDP does not need to repeat other guidance.</p>
	<p>Feedback emphasised the need to better manage conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists, in particular on the route through Castle Park.</p>	<p>The Castle Park masterplan, contained within Part B, already provides specific design details to help better delineate this route. A cross reference has been added to the Movement strategy section.</p>
	<p>Some comments called for cycling to be banned within Castle Park.</p>	<p>The route through Castle Park is an important part of the National Cycle Network and an important connection within the wider network. It is a route which Sustrans are keen to see retained. Whilst issues around conflicts between</p>

Table 4.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Movement and Connectivity

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
		<p>pedestrians and cyclists are acknowledged it is not possible to remove cycling from the park. Instead, the DDP seeks to redesign and better delineate the route and also create a second alternative route around the edge of the park which will be attractive to some users/for some journeys. The re-design of the route through Castle Park should help encourage slower cycle speeds to improve safety for pedestrians.</p>
	<p>A number of comments emphasised the need for safe and secure cycle parking throughout the city.</p>	<p>The final DDP makes bolder statements around the need for/importance of cycle parking, including reference to secure cycle parking in Castle Park.</p>
	<p>Detailed comments about the design of specific routes or connections between routes was made, including by Bristol Cycling Campaign, Bristol Walking Alliance and Sustrans.</p>	<p>These detailed comments will be considered at the next stage as the design of these routes is progressed.</p>
<p>E-scooters</p>	<p>Respondents noted that e-scooters were not considered in the draft DDP and encouraged consideration of these particularly in terms of conflict with pedestrians.</p>	<p>Additional detail has been added to Movement section to reflect the Council's position on e-scooters.</p>
<p>New development</p>	<p>The feedback suggested some concern that new residential development in the city centre would add to congestion.</p>	<p>The final DDP clarifies that new residential development within the city centre area would be car free (i.e. without allocated parking).</p>

Table 4.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Movement and Connectivity

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Traffic restrictions	<p>Stakeholders and members of the public queried the potential knock-on effects of pedestrian priority areas and changes to traffic routeing (for example in terms of congestion and travel time) and were keen to see this assessed in detail.</p> <p>Some respondents expressed concern that the proposals for creating pedestrian priority areas and re-routeing traffic would penalise drivers and make it harder for people to access the city centre or key services like the hospital.</p>	<p>The DDP reflects wider city-wide targets to reduce car dependency. Furthermore, creating pedestrian priority areas is a key objective of the DDP and reflects wider Council and national policy.</p> <p>The proposals set out in the DDP have been assessed at a high level to consider network impacts however further assessments will be undertaken at the next stages as the transport plans are worked up in more detail.</p> <p>The routes which are proposed to become pedestrian priority are typically currently low-flow, largely used for access and drop off. Priority will now be for walking, cycling, buses and taxi use. Access will be retained for servicing were required.</p>
	<p>Respondents were keen to understand how traffic restrictions would work – including whether taxis and blue badge holders would be permitted to use restricted streets and how servicing and deliveries would be permitted.</p>	<p>The strategy for this is already set out in the DDP. Details of these elements will be worked up further at the next stage. Overall, a system similar to the existing Broadmead streets is envisaged for most routes.</p> <p>A new definition of pedestrian priority streets added to the pedestrian page makes clear that these spaces might allow access for cyclists and service vehicles.</p>
General	<p>A number of respondents queried some of the terminology and definitions used in the draft document.</p>	<p>Further explanation has been added to the final document to explain how a pedestrian priority street would work, for example to note that servicing for businesses would continue. Also, further detail has been provided to explain the concept of a supercrossing.</p>

5. Responding to feedback on the Public Realm and Open Space Strategy

Table 5.1 summarises the key themes raised in the feedback on the Public Realm and Open Space strategy and shows how these have been addressed through alterations or additions to the final DDP document. In order to present an overview, the comments have been summarised and grouped – please refer to the Consultation Report for full details of all the feedback received.

Table 5.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Public Realm and Open Space

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Maintenance	One of the most frequently mentioned comments raised by stakeholders (including the Bristol Parks Forum) and via the survey was around the need to ensure that improvements to the city centre (spaces, planting, amenities) are well maintained in the long-term. Respondents cited various examples of city centre spaces which they perceive to be poorly maintained currently and emphasised the need for designs which stand the test of time and for ongoing investment in up-keep.	New text has been added to the final DDP to emphasise the importance of establishing a stewardship and maintenance strategy for newly created public open spaces. This is also added as a key 'next step' project.
Heritage	Historic England and others commented on the critical need for improvements to the city centre to respect and enhance historic assets.	This message was included in the draft DDP but has been strengthened in the final version with inclusion of an additional specific objective .
Building heights	A range of consultees, including developers, Historic England, the Civic Society and members of the public expressed concern about the inclusion of information on building heights within the 'height and micro-climate' page of the draft DDP. Comments suggested the detail in the DDP was premature ahead of the	Text has been added to the final DDP to emphasise and clarify that information around building heights is included only in relation to how height impacts the public realm . Consideration of the specific appropriate height of new buildings and detailed effects of building height on heritage, streetscape, urban design, views and other details would still need to be considered through the planning process on a site by site basis.

Table 5.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Public Realm and Open Space

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	<p>Council’s tall building strategy.</p> <p>Other comments noted concern about the height of buildings previously consented within the city centre and questioned how tall buildings could be sustainable.</p> <p>Some respondents did not wish to see taller buildings in the city centre and were concerned about effects such as overshadowing and wind tunnelling. However, others were more supportive of reasonable increases in height.</p>	<p>Preparation of a tall building strategy has been added as a key ‘next step’ project.</p>
Views	<p>Consultees made a number of comments about other additional views which are important to consider/maintain – including to additional historic assets.</p> <p>Developers were concerned the information on views was too prescriptive.</p>	<p>The final DDP now incorporates this information with a new ‘quality of the streetscape’ section.</p> <p>The information is not intended to be prescriptive, but instead provide an indication of the important views that should be considered as proposals are developed.</p>
Open space areas/ targets	<p>Several stakeholders queried Figure 38 on page 58 of the draft DDP which shows the area at the junction of Union Street and The Horsefair/Haymarket as new civic space. They noted that this junction would be very busy for buses.</p> <p>A range of feedback was provided (largely by developers) in relation to the proposed open space targets within the draft DDP and the per person metrics used within this justification.</p>	<p>This diagram has been amended to recognise that this space will continue to be a busy junction but with opportunity to improve public realm.</p> <p>The per person metrics have been removed from the final document to reflect an emerging city position on open space.</p>

Table 5.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Public Realm and Open Space

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Play	Feedback queried the 20% target for new public realm to be playable.	The 20% target has been removed , but the final DDP emphasises the importance of all new public realm to be playable.
	There were various comments about the type and location of play facilities required in Castle Park. Comments emphasised the need for safe spaces which are well maintained. There was some concern that the introduction of play areas would take away green space.	This detail will be considered at the next stage . Provision of play has been a recurring theme in engagement feedback but the need to accommodate this sensitively and ensure it is designed for safety and inclusivity is noted.
Green space	A key theme running through the consultation feedback was about the need to ensure that existing green spaces are protected and retained and that more open space is provided.	An additional bullet point has been added to the final DDP to emphasise the need to enhance and retain existing public open spaces , as well as encourage new spaces. However, the introduction of new features such as play features and other amenities will be integrated as part of these green and open spaces.
Street clutter	Consultees cited a number of examples of street clutter that could be removed. The need to ensure streets are clutter free for visually impaired users was also noted.	Referencing individual examples of street clutter is too detailed for the DDP. However, the final DDP includes a statement which emphasises the need for streets which are free of clutter and easy to navigate .

6. Responding to feedback on the Green Infrastructure and Nature Strategy

Table 6.1 summarises the key themes raised in the feedback on the Green Infrastructure and Nature strategy and shows how these have been addressed through alterations or additions to the final DDP document. In order to present an overview, the comments have been summarised and grouped – please refer to the Consultation Report for full details of all the feedback received.

Table 6.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Green Infrastructure and Nature

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Maintenance	As per the open space strategy, one of the most frequently mentioned comments was around the need to ensure that improvements to the city centre, including trees and planting, are maintained in the long-term. Respondents cited various examples of city centre spaces which they perceive to be poorly maintained currently and emphasised the need for designs which stand the test of time and for ongoing investment in up-keep.	New text has been added to the final DDP to emphasise the importance of establishing a stewardship and maintenance scheme for newly created public open spaces. This is also added as a key 'next step' project.
Biodiversity net gain	Respondents queried the 25% target for biodiversity net gain included in the draft DDP and felt this was too high given that the national position will be 10%.	The 25% target has been removed to ensure alignment with wider policy. However, given the deficit of biodiversity with the city centre area the DDP emphasises an expectation that all developments will far exceed the minimum statutory requirements.
Green walls/vertical greening	Consultation feedback, in particular from developers, expressed some concern around vertical greening, noting that this is expensive and difficult to maintain.	Vertical greening offers considerable potential to create new habitats and the council's position is that vertical greening should be encouraged. However, the need for appropriate design (for example considering aspect and location) and maintenance is acknowledged. The final DDP makes reference to the need for carefully designed proposals and accompanying maintenance plans .

Table 6.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Green Infrastructure and Nature

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Green roofs	Some comments suggested that green roofs were not an appropriate focus because they often cannot be seen and are difficult to maintain.	In city centre areas, green roofs offer considerable potential to create new habitats and the council’s position is that all new roofs should be green unless they are used for alternative uses (such as renewable energy or community use). The wording in the final DDP reflects this position.
Urban Greening Factor	Some consultees suggested that use of the Urban Greening Factor and the targets set in relation to this were not appropriate for Bristol, noting that this work is based on evidence from more urban areas.	The final DDP aligns the Urban Greening Factor and associated targets with the emerging Local Plan.
Targets	Various comments queried the targets set out in the draft DDP, including those for 150 trees and 350m of rain gardens. Some felt these to be too high (for example expressing concern that focus on targets could lead to inappropriate or poorly considered tree planting) whilst others felt there was a need for bolder and more ambitious thinking.	Overall, the targets set out in the draft document are considered to be proportionate and appropriate and are therefore retained. Additional wording has been added to emphasise the need for well thought out proposals for tree planting in appropriate locations, with appropriate species and with suitable rooting volume and access to water.
Community growing	Feedback, in particular from Edible Bristol, emphasised the importance of community growing and the important wider benefits/social function this can provide. However, others noted concerns around maintenance and upkeep.	Additional text has been added to encourage community growing within public open spaces. The importance of maintenance is noted.

7. Responding to feedback on the Land Use and Development Strategy

Table 7.1 summarises the key themes raised in the feedback on the Land Use and Development strategy and shows how these have been addressed through alterations or additions to the final DDP document. In order to present an overview, the comments have been summarised and grouped – please refer to the Consultation Report for full details of all the feedback received.

Table 7.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Land Use and Development

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Student housing	A range of feedback was received. Members of the public generally expressed concerns about increases in student housing. However, the University and developers expressed serious concern that the 750 bed cap on student housing included in the draft DDP was too low/does not cater for demand and not in line with the adopted Local Plan and was not backed by specific evidence. They also called for additional information explaining the rationale for this cap.	The final DDP includes revised detail which aligns the provision for student housing with the emerging Local Plan (which itself is based on an evidence base around student need in the city). On this basis a cap of 750 student beds will be applied to the Broadmead area (rather than to the whole DDP study area).
Affordable housing	Survey respondents emphasised the critical need for affordable housing and family homes for local people.	The draft DDP noted the need for 40% affordable homes on BCC on freehold land. This requirement remains in the final version.
	Developers called for additional wording to align the DDP with other existing policy. For example to recognise the importance of viability assessments for affordable housing in line with NPPF or to reflect detailed policies on affordable housing in different contexts (e.g. build to rent).	Viability is recognised as an important factor. However, the DDP does not need to repeat existing policy therefore no change has been made .
Accessible homes	Developers expressed concern that the draft DDP	Final DDP has been updated to reflect emerging Local Plan requirement of 10%

Table 7.1 - Changes made in response to comments on Land Use and Development

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	<p>targets for accessible homes (5%) were not in line with the adopted Local Plan (2%).</p> <p>Other consultees emphasised the importance of ensuring new development is accessible and adaptable.</p>	<p>accessible homes on all sites, recognising that this is an important requirement for the future and that requirements have evolved since the adopted Local Plan.</p>
Community facilities	<p>Feedback generally emphasised the need for new development to be supported by appropriate facilities including doctors.</p>	<p>The draft DDP recognised the need for a GP surgery in the Land Use strategy. Reference to the need for a GP has been strengthened through inclusion within the objectives of the People, Community and Culture section and with inclusion of a new page detailing key health and wellbeing requirements. This recognises that health care is part of the critical infrastructure needed to support existing and new communities.</p>
Amenity	<p>The feedback suggested some concern that new residential development in the city centre would add to congestion or pressure for parking.</p>	<p>The final DDP clarifies that new residential development within the city centre area would be car free (i.e. without allocated parking).</p>
	<p>Similarly, there was some concern that mixed use development in the city centre would increase noise or be incompatible with the proposed residential element.</p>	<p>The draft DDP already noted the importance of finding the most appropriate locations for residential uses based on amenity of future residents. It also noted the need for a balance of evening uses. No further changes to the document have been made but these are noted as important issues to be considered as plans for individual sites are further considered.</p>
Site specific comments	<p>Developers made a number of requests for amended wording in relation to individual sites or development proposals.</p>	<p>No changes have been made in response to these specific comments as the DDP focusses on overall principles rather than site specific details.</p>

8. Responding to feedback on the Broadmead Placemaking Plan

Table 8.1 summarises the key themes raised in the feedback on the Broadmead Placemaking Plan contained within Part B of the DDP and shows how these have been addressed through alterations or additions to the final DDP document. In order to present an overview, the comments have been summarised and grouped – please refer to the Consultation Report for full details of all the feedback received.

Please note that much of the feedback on Broadmead overlaps with the comments on the strategies in Part A. Many of the comments on the individual street type proposals were similar for all typologies therefore these are considered as overarching comments.

Table 8.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Broadmead Placemaking Plan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Overarching	Some respondents expressed concern that new traffic restrictions on some streets in the Broadmead area would to general traffic would make it harder for people to access this part of the city by bus or taxi. Specifically, there was concern around access for bus users, blue badge holders or people with limited mobility. These issues were raised in particular in relation to proposals for Union Street, The Horsefair and Newgate.	This issue is noted and the DDP aims to ensure a mix of well-located blue badge parking options and easy access to taxi ranks – specific locations will be considered at the next stage. The Mobility Hub, located on Fairfax Street will include both blue badge parking and taxi parking, and a series of new taxi ranks are also proposed. This detail was included in the draft document but has been made clearer with a new section on accessibility .
	Some respondents raised concerns that restrictions for traffic on the Broadmead streets may discourage people from visiting the city centre, or adversely affect businesses.	As noted above the DDP is in line with wider Council policy around transport. A range of measures are proposed to ensure continued accessibility and further engagement with businesses will be undertaken at the next stage.
	Feedback emphasised the need for design to take account of the specific needs of businesses and other occupiers, for example in relation to servicing, deliveries, waste etc.	Additional text has been added to emphasise the requirement for further engagement with businesses and occupiers to discuss specific requirements as the plans are progressed. New text also recognises that consideration of these practical requirements is a key principle.
	Feedback generally called for designs for all streets to incorporate more greenery and	The draft DDP already included principles around greening of streets. Wording around provision of seating

Table 8.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Broadmead Placemaking Plan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	seating (although some site specific concerns were raised).	has been strengthened in the final document.
	Various consultees emphasised the importance of any improvements to the Broadmead streets needing to be accessible to all.	Additional detail has been added to emphasise the need to create a public realm that is accessible to all people. The need for continued engagement with equalities and accessibility groups is noted.
	Feedback noted the need for cycle parking to be integrated into street design. There was also a general view that high quality cycling facilities (ideally segregated) should be provided.	Additional annotations and references have been included in Part B, as appropriate, to encourage improvements in cycling parking and high-quality cycle design. Specifics will be considered further at the next stage
	Comments noted that public art should be an important component of the Broadmead streets and that existing art/sculpture is hidden or goes unnoticed.	Additional text has been added to emphasise the importance of public art as part of an overall public realm approach to the Broadmead streets. A public art strategy is already noted as an important next step.
	Consultees emphasised the need for proposals for the Broadmead street to be considered in terms of long-term maintenance requirements. Practical consideration of how planting, trees and grassed areas will be maintained are a key consideration.	Additional text has been added, building on the new principles outlined in Part A, to emphasise the need for early consideration of maintenance .
	Consultees expressed some concern that the DDP should not seek to restrict uses in specific areas and should not seek to zone entire streets. Some respondents also expressed concern that the guidance given in Part B was too specific/prescriptive (e.g. around widths and dimensions).	The DDP aims to encourage particular uses rather than restrict alternatives. The wording of the draft is considered appropriate – it references that the DDP is not intended to be a rigid zoning plan . Similarly, details and dimensions given are as principles and will be considered further as detailed design stages are progressed. No changes have been made.
	Respondents commented that affordable rents would be important to encourage a range	The draft DDP already included a target of 10% of all ground floor space within BCC freehold sites to be for

Table 8.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Broadmead Placemaking Plan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	of businesses and community uses within the Broadmead area and in particular to encourage small or independent businesses.	affordable letting. Further detail is not required for a document of this nature but this will be looked at as part of the next stage of work looking at creating community and cultural spaces at affordable rents. No further change required.
	Comments suggested that provision of public toilets in the Broadmead area generally is an important priority.	The final DDP recognises the value of the Community Toilet Scheme and encourages development of additional locations.
Linear Street Garden (Quay Steet/Nelson Street/Broad mead)	Feedback noted that different parts of this route would have different character and queried this (given that the illustration shown represents only part of the route).	Additional text has been added to emphasise that Nelson Street (busy corridor) will have a very different character to Broadmead (linear garden).
	Consultees highlighted The Podium as an important feature of Broadmead with potential to host events and where it will be important to maintain active frontages.	Additional text has been added to emphasise important role/feature of The Podium.
Lanes and Courts	Consultees were supportive of proposals to enhance lanes and courts but noted the need to carefully consider personal security issues. This issue was raised in general terms across Broadmead, but was of particular concern in the smaller lanes.	Additional text has been added to reference the importance of designing for safety.
	Various feedback noted the need for practical consideration of business needs including servicing, deliveries and waste collection requirements as rear areas are often used for these purposes.	The need to consider waste collection etc is noted with additional text in the final document.
	Respondents felt there was a need for further consideration of detailed issues such as design, how to ensure shops in this area are affordable and how to best	The draft DDP already recognised these issues and included a target of 10% of all ground floor space within BCC freehold sites to be for affordable letting.

Table 8.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Broadmead Placemaking Plan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	retain and reflect character and heritage.	
Civic Avenue (Merchant St)	Consultees felt that there was a need for more consideration of the interaction with Fairfax Street as this is uninviting and traffic is too fast.	The final DDP proposes a bus/active travel route via Fairfax Street . In addition, BCC is working closely with the developers of The Galleries site to address this route. Fairfax Street will be transformed into a safe, active, well designed, high-quality covered street with several mobility services and building frontages facing into the area bringing activity and surveillance.
	Consultees noted that the existing kiosks on Merchant Street are thriving businesses. Generally, respondents wanted to see businesses supported in this area as the main priority.	Noted and recognised in the draft DDP. There will be further engagement with all businesses at the next stage and the DDP commits to supporting existing businesses.
	Various suggestions were made about appropriate events to host in this area.	These will be considered further at the next stage.
Garden Street (The Horsefair)	Specific comments noted that existing businesses, including Tesco, take deliveries from large vehicles and queried how these would be accommodated.	As noted above there will be further engagement with individual businesses at the next stage .
Active Corridor (Union Street)	Various consultees commented on the proposed arrangement of cycle lanes on Union Street. Some commented that segregated cycle lanes are needed in both directions.	This was considered as part of the DDP and ruled out due to space constraints. However, these comments will be further considered at the next stage as the designs are progressed.
	Various suggestions were made around further improvements for pedestrians, with calls for wider pavements and more public space.	The specific details of how the street will be laid out will be considered further at the next stage .

Table 8.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Broadmead Placemaking Plan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	Bristol Walking Alliance expressed concern that arrangement of bus stops would require cycle bypasses/introduce conflict with cyclists.	This detail will be considered and there will be further engagement at the next stage.
Park Edge (Wine Street, Newgate, Broadweir)	Several consultees commented that the text and plans in the draft DDP seemed to suggest creation of a public space at the corner of Newgate and Union Street but noted that this would remain an important junction for buses.	Bullet points and diagrams amended to emphasise that the proposed public space is the area north of St Peter’s Church. Buses would continue to use the Wine Street/Union Street junction.
	In the survey responses some respondents expressed concern that the proposals would make it difficult to access this part of the city and Castle Park by bus.	The final DDP (in Part A) makes provision for a bus route via Nelson Street – Fairfax Street – Broadweir, which would maintain bus access to this area.
Community Connector (Bond Street)	Comments noted the need to cater for coach stops.	Additional detail on coaches included in final document.
	Respondents noted the need for high quality provision for pedestrians and cyclists on this busy route.	The draft DDP already recognised the importance of improved pedestrian crossings and cycle lanes on Bond Street in both Parts A and Parts B.
Evening economy	Comments were supportive of proposals to enhance lighting but noted for this to be sensitive to ecology and energy efficient.	Additional text has been added to reflect that lighting should be sensitive to ecology and energy efficient. Further detail on lighting strategies will be looked at in the next stage of work.
	Concern that plans to develop the evening economy may be conflict with residential amenity, with specific comments around noise and opening hours.	The DDP notes the need for a balance of evening uses This is noted as an important issue and will be considered further at the next stage.
Detailed feedback	A number of detailed comments were made about specific streets/interactions for example where pavements should be wider or cycle routes designed in a specific way.	These will be considered at the next stage as more detailed proposals are developed.
	Consultees, including the Civic Society made a number of	A topographical survey will be commissioned as a key next step for

Table 8.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Broadmead Placemaking Plan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	comments about detailed design, in particular around how designs would deal with topography.	detail design of key projects and topography will be considered further at the next stage.

9. Responding to feedback on the Castle Park Masterplan

Table 9.1 summarises the key themes raised in the feedback on the Castle Park Masterplan contained within Part B of the DDP and shows how these have been addressed through alterations or additions to the final DDP document. In order to present an overview, the comments have been summarised and grouped – please refer to the Consultation Report for full details of all the feedback received.

Please note that some of the feedback on Castle Park overlaps with the comments on the strategies in Part A. Many of the comments on the individual strategies and suggestions for Castle Park raised similar issues therefore these are considered as overarching comments.

Table 9.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Castle Park Masterplan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Overarching	Consultees emphasised the need for proposals for Castle Park to be considered in terms of long-term maintenance requirements. Practical consideration of how public realm, heritage features, fountains, planting and grassed areas etc. will be maintained were raised as key considerations.	Additional text has been added, building on the new principles outlined in Part A, to emphasise the need for a comprehensive management and maintenance plan for the park, including consideration for how park management would be funded.
	Survey respondents commented that personal security issues, vandalism and anti-social behaviour including rough sleeping needs to be properly addressed.	Bristol City Council will continue to work with partners on these issues through wider work. However, the DDP recognises the importance of designing in safety .
	Comments noted the desire for derelict and vacant buildings surrounding the park to be addressed/brought back into use.	These sites are coming forward through the planning process and will be considered on a site-by-site basis. The masterplan considers the relationship of the park to these land uses.
Heritage	Historic England noted that maps and plans needed to be updated to reflect the recent change to the extent of the scheduled ancient monument.	Maps and plans have been updated to reflect the new extent of the scheduled ancient monument.
	Feedback noted that Castle Park is important as an area	The important remembrance role of the park is noted and a section has been

Table 9.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Castle Park Masterplan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	of remembrance. In particular Historic England noted the need for St Peter’s to function as a place of contemplation and remembrance.	added to the final document to emphasise this and to ensure that detailed design takes account of this function.
	Feedback noted that the Sikh memorial is an important monument that should be explained/interpreted. Views of this monument should be protected.	This detail has been added to the final document
	More should be done to use the underground/vaulted spaces under the park.	Use of underground spaces will be reviewed as part of detailed design the final document includes wording to highlight this issue.
Gateways	Some concern about how traffic restrictions may impact access to the park by bus or taxi.	Additional detail has been provided in the final document to show bus stop and taxi rank locations in the vicinity of the park.
	General support for improving gateways and entrances to the park but some concern that the images shown in the draft document included steps/terraces which may not be accessible and large areas of paving.	Accessibility is an important principle. Images used in the final plan have been updated to better illustrate that gateways will be designed for accessibility and include green space.
Walking and cycling	The need to ensure the park is accessible and inclusive for all was frequently mentioned.	As noted above accessibility is an important principle for the park design. This has been emphasised in the final document. Next steps will include working with access and equalities organisations to progress appropriate detailed designs.
	Some comments called for cycling to be banned within Castle Park. Others emphasised the need to better separate pedestrian and cyclists and to control cycle speeds.	The route through Castle Park is an important part of the National Cycle Network and an important connection within the wider network. It is a route which Sustrans are keen to see retained. Whilst issues around conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists are acknowledged it is not possible to remove cycling. Instead, the DDP seeks to redesign and

Table 9.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Castle Park Masterplan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
		better delineate the route and also create a second alternative route around the edge of the park which will be attractive to some users/for some journeys. The re-design of the route through Castle Park should help encourage slower cycle speeds to improve safety for pedestrians
	Some concern was expressed/more detail was requested on how conflict between pedestrians and cyclists would be managed and how pedestrians would safely cross the cycle route through the park.	Part B already provided detail on how the cycle route could be better delineated to help manage conflict between pedestrians and cyclists, including treatment of crossing points. Clearer cross referencing has been added.
	Cycle parking is important within the park	Additional information added to show cycle parking locations.
	Feedback highlighted the importance of considering routes and connections between the park to surrounding areas.	The walking and cycling strategies provide this context in Part A and these have been refined in the final Plan. Further consideration of detailed connections and designs will be a key focus for the next stage.
Lighting and safety	Several stakeholders and members of the public emphasised the need for improved lighting in the park to be sensitive to ecology and energy efficient.	Additional text has been added to reflect that lighting should be sensitive to ecology and energy efficient. Further detail on lighting strategies will be looked at in the next stage of work.
Play	Comments noted the need to provide play and park facilities which are full inclusive, suitable for all ages and accessible	Text added to emphasise the importance of designing spaces which are inclusive to all.
	Various requests for outdoor fitness equipment.	The draft DDP already included reference to outdoor gym equipment but in the final document this is strengthened to reference the importance of providing play trails, and fitness throughout the park.
	Some concern that incorporating play may reduce the amount of green space in the park/detract from the open character.	Play areas have been mentioned frequently as a key requirement from an enhanced park and are an important aspect of the vision. At the next stage detailed consideration will be given to how

Table 9.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Castle Park Masterplan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
		these can be designed in harmony with the wider park.
Facilities and events	The need for toilets in the park was mentioned frequently. These should be accessible, inclusive and safe for all.	The draft DDP already emphasised provision of public toilets as an important priority in the park.
	Some concern was expressed around the type and scale of events that might be promoted in Castle Park. Comments noted that these need to not curtail the wider enjoyment of the park or disturb residents.	Text added to clarify that the improved square near St Peter's will become a community destination with St Peter's as a focal point. The events meadow will remain a grassed area, for smaller and seated activities.
	Respondents noted the need for the evening economy proposals and events to consider the amenity of residents (for example in terms of noise).	The DDP notes the need for a balance of uses. This is noted as an important issue and will be considered further at the next stage.
Green infrastructure	A number of stakeholders and respondents noted the importance of retaining lawn space. Some commented that the paths shown on the drawings seemed wide or fragmented the spaces too much. Others commented that lawn space is already crowded on sunny days and should not be reduced in size.	The overall masterplan intends to retain and enhance the green and lawn spaces with the park. Some changes to consolidate paths and improve connections are included, but these should not significantly impact green space. The final plan adds detail (in Part A) about the need to protect and enhance green and open spaces.
	Feedback highlighted the need to protect existing trees, including their root systems.	Additional text added to emphasise the need to protect and retain existing trees and root systems where possible. The draft DDP already referenced the need for a detailed tree survey at the next stage.
A new heart to the park	Several consultees commented that the text and plans in the draft DDP seemed to suggest creation of a public space at the corner of Newgate and	Bullet points and diagrams have been amended to emphasise that the proposed public space is the area north of St Peter's Church. Buses would continue to use the Wine Street/Union Street junction. This space will need to be carefully

Table 9.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Castle Park Masterplan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	Union Street but noted that this would remain an important junction for buses.	designed as an interface with the public space.
	Various detailed comments on design features including ratio of green space to hard landscaping.	To be considered in detail at the next stage . However, additional statements have been added to the final DDP to emphasise the importance of retaining existing green space.
Eastern gateway and events meadow	Several respondents suggested that the eastern gateway area would benefit from less traffic and it was suggested that traffic should be removed from Castle Street.	The final DDP Part B suggests that consideration could be given at the next stage to make Castle Street access only – this will help to minimise vehicles and provide additional priority for pedestrians and cyclists using the eastern gateway to the park.
	Several consultees expressed concern that the lift proposed for the Penn Street gateway might be expensive, difficult to maintain and become a focus for anti-social behaviour.	These concerns are acknowledged the inclusion of a lift is one possible solution to the topographical challenges in this part of the park and other solutions may be considered at the next stage. Wording of the final DDP has been adjusted accordingly.
Floating waterfront edge	Several comments noted opportunities to promote access to the floating harbour for kayaking, paddleboarding etc.	Additional text added to encourage water activities including kayaking, paddleboarding etc.
	Respondents noted the need for careful design around safety at the waterfront.	The final DDP notes that the safety of the waterfront proposals should be a primary consideration for the next stage.
Detailed comments	Feedback, in particular from Incredible Edible, emphasised the importance of community growing within the park and of the wider societal benefits of growing.	Additional text has been added to encourage community growing within the park.
	The developer of The Galleries site noted that the maps and drawings look to show the proposed public space north of St Peter’s extending into their site.	The public space would not extend into private land. Maps and plans have been updated , as appropriate.

Table 9.1 - Changes made in response to comments on the Castle Park Masterplan

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	<p>Various detailed comments about design or delivery details, for example the detail of how the St Peter’s public space should be laid out, how interpretation and the heritage trail could be delivered, how features like St. Edith’s well could be enhanced, the type of play facilities that should be provided, the design of the new cycle route around the northern edge of the park, the types of plants and trees, whether there should be park wardens or which improvements should be delivered first or are highest priority.</p>	<p>These will be considered in detail at the next stage.</p>

10. Other feedback

Table 10.1 summarises other feedback received on wider/overarching issues.

Table 9.1 - Changes made in response to other comments

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
Relationship to Local Plan	Several consultees queried the relationship of the DDP to the Local Plan noting that the draft DDP pivots from targets and policies in the emerging Local Plan. They expressed the view that the DDP is premature ahead of the Local Plan being examined and adopted or should instead align with the adopted Local Plan.	These comments were noted and discussed. The DDP final reflects the emerging policy position in the Local Plan , where relevant, and recognises that this Local Plan represents a more up to date and relevant point of reference than the adopted Local Plan. It is important that the DDP comes forward now, in advance of the emerging Local Plan being fully adopted, to help co-ordinate development activity.
Engagement	A range of responses emphasised the importance of further engagement with city centre stakeholders, businesses and residents.	The draft DDP noted the need for ongoing engagement and this message has been further strengthened in the final document.
East-west divide	Some comments suggested that respondents were confused about references within the draft DDP to an east-west divide. Some queried why there was not a similar focus on north-south.	The east-west divide is a key finding from census data and other statistics, which shows that the city centre sits between very different socio-demographic areas to the east and west. The final document includes a section at the front to explain how the deprivation mapping has driven a real focus on unlocking opportunities to the east and improving connections, accessibility and gateways.
St James Barton	Several consultees felt that the absence of detail on how St James Barton roundabout could be improved was a missed opportunity.	St James Barton will be considered in a detailed study as part of the next steps. The DDP establishes the principle of St James Barton as an important public space where significant improvements are needed to focus on safety, accessibility, and connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists.
Quality of development	Consultees noted that there should be greater commitment to high quality design and materials.	A new section has been added on quality of the streetscape and this emphasises the importance of excellent design.
Social issues	Feedback noted the need for wider consideration of social problems, including rough	Bristol City Council will continue to work with partners on these issues through wider work.

Table 9.1 - Changes made in response to other comments

Topic	Summary of comment raised	Action taken in response
	sleeping and anti-social behaviour.	However, the DDP recognises the importance of designing in safety .
More detail	<p>Various comments were made seeking more detail on location and type of development. Some consultees thought that stronger guidance is required.</p> <p>Developers made a number of representations for sites to be added to Figure 9 as potential development sites.</p>	<p>The DDP intends to set overall principles. Details of individual development will be determined on site by site basis through the planning application process.</p> <p>A number of additions were made to Figure 9 to reflect development sites, where appropriate.</p>
Funding	<p>Some respondents expressed concern about the level of investment required to achieve the vision set out in the DDP and queried how this would be funded/whether this is a top priority for Bristol, given other pressures on public funding.</p>	<p>The draft DDP included a section on 'making it happen' which set out that funding will need to come from a variety of sources. By setting out a vision and strategies the DDP will help to ensure that investment is co-ordinated and effective.</p>

City Centre Development and Delivery Plan (DDP) Risk Register																
Negative Risks that offer a threat to the City Centre DDP and its Aims (Aim - Reduce Level of Risk)																
Ref	Risk Description	Key Causes	Key Consequence	Status Open / Closed	Strategic Theme	Risk Category	Risk Owner	Key Mitigations	Direction of travel	Current Risk Level			Monetary Impact of Risk £k	Risk Tolerance		
										Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating		Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating
1	There is a risk developments in the City Centre do not support or align with our vision/requirements for the City Centre.	Developer's may not comply with the DDP	The key consequence is development that does not support the identified objectives around use, quality, community, culture and open space needed to make a successful city centre. Five schemes are already in the planning design stage, so co-ordination of these is critical to ensure they are aligned in meeting local and city objectives for the area.	Open		Project management / reputation	Abigail Stratford / Sarah Jenkinson	We have been working closely with developers over the last two years, through monthly developer meetings and 1-1s to communicate the emerging proposals in the DDP. The aim has been to communicate clearly, share information and build positive relationships as best as possible in order to ensure individual scheme designs are aligned with the strategies in the DDP as best as possible prior to the DDP being endorsed at Cabinet. It is now anticipated that the DDP should be endorsed by Cabinet before any applications are approved, meaning that it will be a material consideration for all schemes. We have also been working carefully to ensure the project stays to programme to ensure it isn't delayed in being endorsed in order to define clear requirements for new development coming forward.	Improving	2	3	6	2	3	6	Nov-23
2	Funding for the delivery of proposed public realm, open space, park and community space projects that are set out in the DDP is not secured.	Lack of funding available. Developer contribution may be a challenge to secure with viability being very tight in the current market.	If funding isn't found, the proposals will not come to fruition and many of the objectives identified in the DDP may not be delivered.	Open		Project management / reputation	Abigail Stratford / Sarah Jenkinson	Alongside the DDP a delivery plan has been developed, identifying potential means of securing funding for different elements of the DDP. Once the DDP is endorsed Officers will focus on securing known funding sources for the DDP projects, with a particular focus on Castle Park, Broadmead streets and a mechanism for securing and managing community spaces. Regional funding sources, as well as developer contribution will be the key focus. CRSTS funding has already been allocated to deliver some of the Broadmead streets	Improving	3	5	15	3	5	15	Nov-23
3	Proposals for change not aligned with updated Local Plan	Planning policy in the process of being updated	Proposals for change not in alignment with Local Plan and thus carry limited weight in planning decision making	Closed		Reputation	Abigail Stratford / Sarah Jenkinson	We liaised closely with Strategic planning team at BCC during preparation of the DDP so it is aligned with the emerging Local Plan.	Static	1	3	3	1	3	3	Nov-23

Title: City Centre Development and Delivery Plan	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Growth and Regeneration	Lead Officer name: Sarah Jenkinson
Service Area: Regeneration	Lead Officer role: Regeneration Manager

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

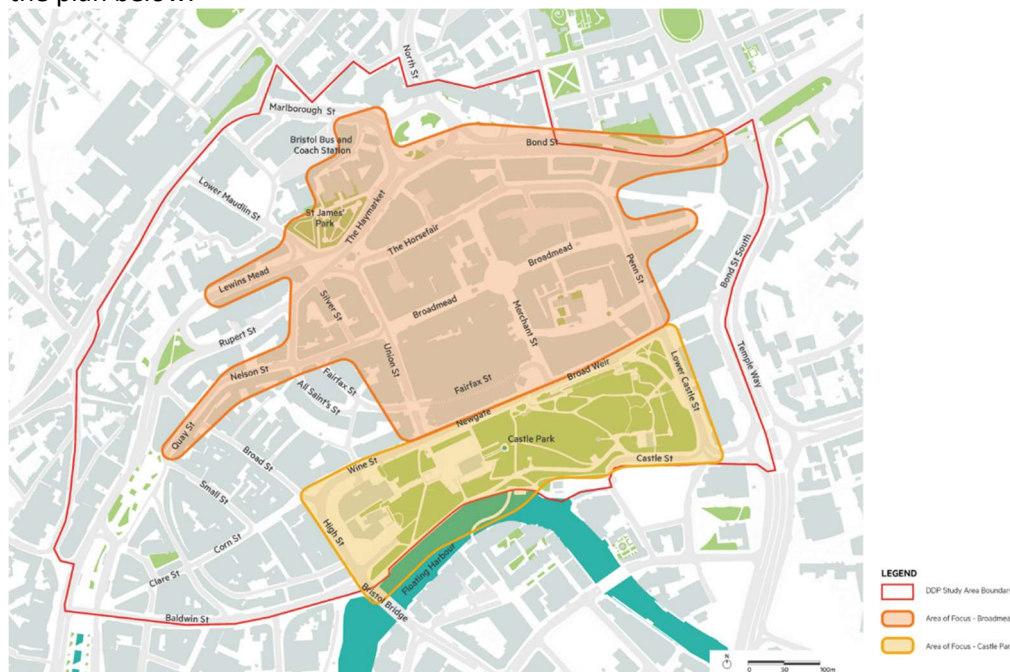
This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

The Broadmead, Castle Park and the Old City area of the city centre has been identified as an area of Growth and Regeneration in Bristol’s emerging Local Plan.

Building on the City Centre Framework (adopted in 2020), a City Centre Development and Delivery Plan (DDP) has been created, led by the BCC Regeneration Team, focusing on the Broadmead and Castle Park areas, as set out in the plan below.



The document sets out a guiding vision, strategies, objectives and approaches for new development, infrastructure, transport, open space and public realm projects in the area. The six headline strategies are:

- Destination and Identity
- People, Community and Culture
- Movement and Connections
- Public Realm and Open Space
- Green Infrastructure and Nature
- Land use and Development

The purpose of the DDP is to guide and influence future development and infrastructure projects that come forward within the City Centre (Broadmead) area and, subject to Cabinet endorsement on 5th December 2023, the document will immediately become a material planning consideration in the determination of planning applications.

The DDP has been prepared in response to:

- A sense of city-centre decline, with vacant shops and anti-social behaviour, in the Broadmead area.
- Feedback that the area feels unsafe in the evenings and after dark due to the lack of activity and people using this part of the city.
- A number of major developments coming forward in and around the Broadmead
- Lack of high-quality public realm, parks and open space in the area to support existing and new development.

This DDP enables a clear vision and strategy to ensure new buildings and public realm come forward that are aligned, coherent and well-integrated. It will also ensure that high-quality, people-focused placemaking is at the centre of redevelopment, with community benefit well-defined from the outset. With the input of a multi-disciplinary team of consultants (procured by BCC) bringing together specialist input on transport, landscape, public realm, urban design, flood mitigation and planning, this Plan has been created to set out a vision and strategies for how the city centre will be in the future.

As set out in the Engagement Report and Consultation Report (Appendices B (i) and (ii) of the DDP Cabinet Report), multiple stakeholders (internal and external to BCC) have been engaged throughout the project to ensure the DDP is fit for purpose. Informal engagement events took place between Winter 2021 and Spring 2023. This was then followed by a 10-week formal consultation in Summer and Autumn 2023. All the feedback received from the engagement and consultation has been used to establish, develop and refine the proposals set out in the DDP.

In summary, the DDP seeks to deliver:

- at least 2,500 new high-quality homes;
- a diversified and consolidated retail offer supported by extended leisure, community and cultural spaces;
- the redesign of key central streets to make them pedestrian priority, enhanced with biodiverse planting and green infrastructure;
- approximately 150 new trees, 350 linear metres of rain garden and 50% green roofs;
- significant improvements to Castle Park and other public spaces to make them safe, inclusive, characterful and climate resilient;
- improvements to cycle and pedestrian routes, bus routes and stops and a future-proof approach to servicing and deliveries through a last-mile logistics hub and servicing windows;
- provision of improved and consolidated taxi and blue badge parking around the area and also within a mobility hub in the redeveloped Galleries scheme;
- 750 student bedrooms and new office spaces;
- carefully integrated new development that is highly sustainable, high-quality, complements the street-level experience and safeguards and celebrates heritage assets including listed buildings and scheduled monuments.

The DDP project has been led and managed by the BCC Regeneration Team, who will manage and oversee future projects coming forward in the area. It is assumed that the DDP will be applicable for the next 10-15 years, when projects will come forward that will contribute to and support the objectives set out in the Plan.

The project does not include the physical delivery of infrastructure or development of the development plots. Instead, these all will be subject to their respective individual project management processes, planning applications (where relevant) and associated EQIAs and other due diligence. It is intended that this City Centre DDP project and associated project documentation, will form the basis of a detailed understanding of the project area, which will in turn inform an approach to programme management of the delivery of the DDP.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/measuring-equalities-success>.

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](#). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](#); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#); [Ward Statistical Profiles](#).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](#) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically


active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](#) and Stress Risk Assessment Form

Data (Evidence Source)	Summary of what this tells us
AGE	
Age of population: (Census 2021, Office for National Statistics) (Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, Bristol has a relatively young age profile with more children aged 0-15 than people aged 65 and over. Central Ward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Ward has a significantly larger proportion of those aged 16-24 (49.4%) than the Bristol average (15.4%). There are relatively few people aged 0 – 15 (6.3%) compared to the Bristol average (18.5%). There are also relatively few people 65+ (3.4%) compared to the Bristol average (12.8%).
Age (engagement): (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43.6% of people aged 16-24 across Bristol feel they lack the information to get involved in their community. This is higher than the city average across all age groups (30.8%). Young people are less likely to feel like they belong to their neighbourhoods (53.2% reported feeling like they belong compared to 63.1% in city overall).
Age (public transport): (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25.9% of people aged 16-24 in Bristol reported being limited by inaccessible public transport. City average for all ages (11.8%).
Age (Housing) (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64.5% of 16-24 year olds are less satisfied with their current accommodation than the average Bristol citizen (82.2%)
<p>What does the age data tell us?:</p> <p>Bristol is a young city, with the Central Ward being home to many more young adults than the city average. This group are significantly less likely to feel engaged with their local community and are less likely to feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood. They feel more limited by inaccessible transport and feel less satisfied with their housing than the Bristol average.</p> <p>The DDP aims to address transport issues by introducing new active travel infrastructure, supporting the delivery of an enhanced bus network and new mass transit routes, improving access and connectivity in the city. The DDP aims to create a neighbourhood for living to help to meet the city’s housing needs, supporting the provision of good quality, affordable and accessible housing in the area. The changes the DDP will address some of the most significant issues affecting this group, as well as leading to improvement for all users of the city centre.</p>	
HEALTH	
Life expectancy and mortality: (Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023- Public Health 2018-2020)	Central Ward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy across the ward is not significantly different than the Bristol average. However, Central ward has significantly worse rates of mortality caused by respiratory disease (571.6 per 100,000) compared to the Bristol Average (377.5 per 100,000).

Data (Evidence Source)	Summary of what this tells us
Healthy Lifestyles (Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023- Quality of Life Survey 22/23)	Central Ward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.6% of Central Ward’s population report above average mental wellbeing, compared 6.7% Bristol average. 28% of the population report to be overweight or obese – significantly better than the Bristol average (47.5%). 73.7% of the population report to be in good health – not significantly different from the Bristol average (83.1%)
<p>What does the health data tell us?:</p> <p>Overall Central ward’s population does not face significantly more health issues than the Bristol average. The most significant difference between Central Ward and the wider Bristol area is much higher rates of mortality from respiratory disease.</p> <p>Studies have linked particle pollution exposure to a variety of respiratory health effects. The DDP aims to lower traffic congestion by reimagining and reallocating city centre streets away from vehicles to create more space for pedestrians and supports city-wide targets to reduce car dependency and reduce the overall number of vehicle miles. The changes introduced by the DDP should lead to a reduction of health impacts for those facing respiratory issues, as well as the other users of the city centre.</p>	
<p>DISABILITY</p>	
Disability: (Census 2021, Office for National Statistics) (Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023 - Census 2021, Office for National Statistics)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80.6% of the population is not Disabled under the Equalities Act. 11.1% of the population is Disabled under the Equalities Act whose day-to-day activities are limited a little. 8.3% of the population is Disabled under the Equalities Act whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot. Central Ward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14.6% of people living in Central Ward have a long-term physical or mental health condition or illness where day-to-day activities is affected, slightly lower than the Bristol average (17.2%). 25.1% of households have at least one person with health issues or disabilities that affects day-to-day activities, lower than the Bristol average (32.2%).
Disability (Learning Disabilities and Autism): (JSNA Data Profiles, 2022/23)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from GP patient registers in 2021/22 indicates there are around 2,825 people (all ages, including children) recorded as having a Learning Disability in Bristol. This represents 0.5% of the patient population, which is slightly lower than the South West (0.58%) and the England average (0.55%).
Disability (public transport): (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled people are less likely to be satisfied with their local bus service (42.3%) and less likely to be satisfied with information on their local bus service (32.7%) compared to the Bristol averages (49.4% and 45.5% respectively) Disabled people are more likely to be prevented from leaving their home due to inaccessible public transport (24.7%) compared with the Bristol average (11.8%).
Disability (community and local area): (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62.3% of Disabled people in Bristol reported feeling satisfied with their local area (city average 74.2%) 16.3% of Disabled people reported not getting involved in their community because accessibility issues stopped them from doing so (city average 1.9%). However, only 30.6% of Disabled people identified a lack of time to get involved in their community (city average 61.7%).

Data (Evidence Source)	Summary of what this tells us
Digital and Disability: (Office for National Statistics, 2019)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across all age groups, Disabled adults make up a large proportion of adult internet non-users. In 2017, 56% of adult internet non-users were Disabled, much higher than the proportion of Disabled adults in the UK (22%) • For internet non-users aged between 16 and 24 years, 60% were Disabled in 2017, a proportion that is the same as for those aged 75 years and older.
<p>What does the Disability data tell us?</p> <p>Although Central Ward is home to slightly fewer Disabled citizens than the Bristol average, with fewer people facing health issues than the Bristol average, the impact on Disability on using the city centre is significant. Disabled people are less likely to be satisfied with their local bus service and much more likely to be prevented from leaving their homes due to inaccessible public transport. They are less likely to feel satisfied with their local area, feel less able to get involved with their local community because of accessibility issues, and are much more likely to be a non-internet user. This makes Disabled people at risk of physical and social exclusion.</p> <p>The DDP will implement targets for numbers of accessible homes, increasing available housing stock for Disabled people, likely leading to an increase of Disabled people living in Central Ward. It is vital the Disabled people community are considered at each stage of the DDP development and implementation. The DDP should lead to an improvement in the every-day experience for Disabled people by improving the public realm to be more accessible and providing clear recommendations on street design for Disabled users. It will improve access and connectivity through transport improvements, including improved bus service accessibility (working with WECA and bus providers), well-located blue badge parking provisions, and a mobility hub. It aims to create more accessible ground floor community and culture spaces in Broadmead. It also recommends developers carry out accessibility audits as part of their scheme designs.</p>	
<p>RACE AND ETHNICITY</p>	
Ethnicity (Census 2021, Office for National Statistics)	Central Ward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ethnicity profile in Central Ward is significantly different to the Bristol average. • 34.3% of people in Central Ward are from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups compared to the Bristol average (18.9%), • There is a lower proportion of White British people in Central Ward (51.2%) compared to the Bristol Average (71.6%) • There are higher proportions of: Other White (13.1%); Chinese (7.6%); Indian (3.9%); Other Asian (2.7%); Arab people (2.2%); and people of other ethnicities (2.5%)
Race (language): (Census 2021, Office for National Statistics) (Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023)	Central Ward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly higher proportions of the population in Central Ward were born outside of the UK (37.6%) compared to the Bristol average (18.8%) • Central Ward has a relatively high proportion of residents whose main language is not English compared to the Bristol average (20.8% compared to 10.1%). • 89% of those where English is not the main language can speak English well or very well.
Race (public transport): (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13.9% of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people in Bristol reported being limited by inaccessible public transport (city average 11.8%) and 16.0% took the bus to work (10.7 % city average). • Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people living in Bristol are more likely to be prevented from leaving their home when they want to due to lack of transport options than the Bristol average (33.8% and 25.1% respectively).

Data (Evidence Source)	Summary of what this tells us
Gypsy, Roma and Travellers (Census 2021, Office for National Statistics) (JSNA Data Profiles 2021/22)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gypsy or Irish travellers accounted for 0.1% of the total population of Bristol in the 2021 Census, this is the same proportion as in the whole of England and Wales. 25% of the GRT population in the southwest reside in Bristol city area with only 5% residing in caravans; Bristol is part of a large and historical Traveller trade route; Most of Bristol's GRT communities are housed (due to lack of site provision). Nomadism is an essential characteristic of GRT culture; however, this aspect of their culture complicates access to services.
<p>What does the race and ethnicity data tell us?: Central Ward is ethnically diverse, with a higher proportion of residents born outside of the UK, many of whom do not speak English as a first language. This group can be at risk of exclusion from engagement and participation if language and cultural needs are not considered. People from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds are more likely to feel limited by inaccessible public transport and are more likely to use the bus to commute to work. They are also more likely to be prevented from leaving their homes due to lack of transport issues. These communities are particularly impacted by public transport issues.</p> <p>The DDP aims to address transport issues by introducing new active travel infrastructure, supporting the delivery of an enhanced bus network and new mass transit routes, improving access and connectivity in the city – this group will be positively affected by the changes. The needs of different communities have been considered throughout the development of the DDP and the importance of facilitating spaces for different cultural needs is a key aspect of the cultural plan – different ethnic groups will be positively affected by the changes.</p>	
RELIGION	
Religion or belief (Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023) (Census 2021 – Office for National Statistics)	Central Ward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a significantly higher proportion of Hindus (2.2%), Buddhists (1.2%) and Jewish people (0.5%) in Central Ward compared to the Bristol average, and a lower proportion of Christians (20.8). Bristol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportions of different religions in the 2021 Census were as follows: No religion (51.4%); Christian (32.8%); Religion not stated (6.9%); Other religions (0.7%); Muslim (6.7%); Buddhist (0.6%); Hindu (0.8%); Sikh (0.5%); Jewish (0.3%).
<p>What does the religion data tell us? The residents of Central Ward are religiously diverse and, by virtue of living in the area, are likely to be affected by the DDP proposals. As a result, consideration of preserving and providing accessible and affordable religious and prayer spaces is a key objective of the DDP. This will not only positively affect those living within the Ward currently but will also positively affect new residents moving to the area, other religious Bristolians who use the city centre, as well as visitors from outside of the City.</p>	
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender people (LGBT) (Census 2021, Office for National Statistics) (JSNA health profiles, 2022/23)	Bristol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 6.1% of the Bristol population (aged 16+) identify as Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual (LGB+), proportionally higher than England and Wales population (3.2%) 0.8% of the Bristol population (aged 16+) identify as Trans, higher than England and Wales average (0.5%).
Sexual orientation (public transport): (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19.6% of lesbian, gay and bisexual people in Bristol reported being limited by inaccessible public transport (city average 11.8%) and 11.6% reported taking the bus to work (city average 10.7%). LGBT+ are more likely to feel unsafe from sexual harassment using public transport in Bristol (16.4%) than the Bristol average (8.5%).

Data (Evidence Source)	Summary of what this tells us
<p>What does the sexual orientation tell us?</p> <p>There is a large LGBT+ community in Bristol. This group are disproportionately impacted by inaccessible public transport and are more likely to use the bus. This group will be affected by the proposal through the proposed improvements to the transport infrastructure and improved bus network.</p> <p>The DDP outlines a culture strategy for the city centre, highlighting the importance of collaborating with existing and new community and cultural organisations, including the LGBT+ community, to enable a culturally vibrant and distinctive city centre which builds its cultural and social values with Bristol’s communities. It is hoped that the group will be positively affected by the DDP proposals.</p>	
<p>DEPRIVATION</p>	
<p>Deprivation</p> <p>(Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023 – Bristol Statistics) (Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2019) (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)</p>	<p>Bristol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city centre is located in the middle of two very different neighbourhoods in terms of deprivation. To the east there are communities experiencing deprivation within the worst 10% nationally. To the west there are communities with the best 20%. These areas experience particular problems associated with employment, barriers to housing, health and Disability, crime, income, and education skills and training. • Income after housing costs are much lower in the east. • The stark difference between the east and west of the city centre study boundary has been a key influence in the project, with an aim to push benefit to the east and improve quality of life for these communities.  <p>Central Ward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over half of Central Ward’s areas are somewhat deprived (1 – 40% Indices of Deprivation). • Redcliffe South & Stokes Croft West, located in the Central Ward, are in the top decile of most deprived areas in Bristol. • The South/East areas of Central Ward, bordering Lawrence Hill and Southville, are the most deprived 1%-40% range • The North/West areas of Central Ward, bordering Clifton Down and Cotham, are the least deprived in the 70 – 90% range.
<p>Child Poverty</p> <p>(Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023 – Bristol Statistics)</p>	<p>Central Ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Ward has a significantly worse rate of children living in low-income families than the Bristol average (21.8%). • Central Ward ranks second for the highest level of children living in relative low-income households (39.8%), behind Lawrence Hill (46.6%) which neighbours the Central Ward on the East.

Data (Evidence Source)	Summary of what this tells us
Digital and deprivation: (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	<p>Central Ward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Ward has a higher percentage of residents who feel comfortable using digital services (89.9%) than the Bristol average (80.5%). <p>Bristol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the most Deprived 10% of Bristolians, 70.6% feel comfortable using digital services (80.5% Bristol average)
<p>What does the deprivation data tell us?</p> <p>The socio-economic divide within Central Ward means that many living in the area have very different day-to-day lived experiences from each other. Many areas to the east are facing higher levels of child poverty and lower levels of income after housing costs. The residents living in the most deprived areas of the Central Ward and neighbouring communities to the east are key groups of which the DDP hopes to lead to improved outcomes for.</p> <p>DDP provides a strategy to support economic, social and psychological connections to residents across the city, and particularly those directly to the east. The DDP looks at the future function of the city centre and provides a framework to ensure: 1) the service and retail offer meets the needs and aspirations of the wider population of the city; 2) The city centre proactively supports the ability of residents across the city (and particularly those to the east) to access economic opportunity (enterprise and employment) and to participate in the cultural life of the city in an inclusive way. The DDP objective to increasing connectivity to the city centre from the east will positively affect individuals within this group. The DDP aligns with the Bristol Local Plan Review 2022 vision for the city: “The vision for Bristol is of a diverse and inclusive city where inequality and deprivation have been substantially narrowed.”. The future plans for the city centre must respond to this vision, supporting the success of the wider city and region, which the DDP aims to do.</p>	
<p>QUALITY OF LIFE</p>	
<p>Quality of Life – Priority indicators (Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023 – Quality of Life Survey 22/23)</p>	<p>Central Ward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following quality of life indicators for Central Ward are significantly different from the wider Bristol areas: 43.2% of the population of Central Ward feel they belong to their neighbourhood, significantly lower than the Bristol Average (65.1%). 85.7% think traffic congestion is a problem locally, significantly higher compared to the Bristol average (74.4%). 62.8% are satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces, significantly lower compared to the Bristol average (73.1%). 26.1% who have created space for nature (significantly lower compared to the Bristol average 52.7%). 37.9% satisfied with children’s playground and play areas, significantly lower compared to the Bristol average (57.4%).
<p>What does the quality of life data tell us?:</p> <p>The life experience and the quality of life of those living in Central Ward varies from the Bristol average in several significant ways. The priority indicators indicate residents generally have a lower sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, less satisfaction with quality of parks, green space and play spaces and feel traffic congestion is a problem in the area.</p> <p>The DDP aims to create a neighbourhood for living, with the aspiration increase a sense of belonging in the area. Another key objective is to provide outdoor spaces which serve local communities and the wider city, including places for children’s play. The DDP also aspires to rejuvenate Bristol’s historic Castle Park as a more accessible, inclusive space for all. Those living in Central Ward experiencing a lower quality of life will be positively affected by the changes proposed and the DDP should lessen the gap between the quality of life experienced by Central Ward residents and the wider Bristol population.</p>	
<p>SAFETY AND CRIME</p>	

Data (Evidence Source)	Summary of what this tells us
Crime (Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023 – Bristol Statistics)	Central Ward: Crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Ward has the highest levels of crime in Bristol, with a rate of 476.6 crimes per 1,000 people. • This is significantly worse than the Bristol average (113.8 per 1,000). • The ward experiences higher rates of violent and sexual offenses and burglary. Anti-social behaviour: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Ward also faces significantly worse levels of anti-social incidents (88.6 per 1,000) than the Bristol average (19.3 per 1,000). • A high percentage (48.8%) of people in Central Ward feel anti-social behaviour is a problem locally, compared to the Bristol average (35.6%)
Hate Crimes (JSNA Data Profiles, 23/24)	Central Ward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Ward has the higher proportion of racial harassment and discrimination. • 14% of Central Ward residents have been victims of racial harassment or discrimination in the last year, compared to the Bristol average of 7%. Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 2,244 recorded hate crimes in 2022/23 a decrease of 9.8% when compared to the previous year. • Over 71% of hate crime in 2022/23 was recorded on the basis of racial prejudice, followed by sexual orientation (13.5%) and Disability (7.4%) • Police data for 2022/23 shows an almost equal split between male (49%) and female (51%) victims.
Fear of crime (JSNA Data Profiles, 23/24) (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2022/23, 17.4% of residents across Bristol said fear of crime affects their day-to-day life, a decrease on the previous year (19.4%). • Levels of concern are significantly higher for people living in the 10% most deprived areas (32.4%), a deprivation gap of 15% compared with the Bristol average. • Fear of crime is highest in the Inner City, followed by South Bristol. Fear of crime is significantly worse than average in some equalities groups including single parents (34.2%) and disabled people (30.4%). • Only 57.5% of Bristolians feel safe outdoors after dark. • Disabled people (42.8%), females (48.8%), those 10% most deprived (36.9%), and Trans people (40.3%) are less likely to feel safe outdoors after dark across Bristol. • 71.4% of Bristolians feel safe from sexual harassment using public transport, with 8.5% feeling particularly unsafe.

What does the safety and crime data tell us?:

Central Ward experiences some of the highest levels of crime and antisocial behaviour within the city, experiencing higher rates of violence, sexual offences and burglary. High levels of crime affect all residents and users of the city centre, however some equalities groups are more likely to experience violence and crime, as well as have a greater fear of crime. People from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds are the most likely to be victims of hate crimes, with LGBT+ and Disabled people also at high risk of being targeted. This makes this the city centre less safe, and feel less safe, for individuals within these protected groups. Fear of crime is experienced more acutely in deprived areas, and by parents and Disabled people. Feelings of safety outdoors after dark is much lower for Disabled people, women, trans people, and those living in deprived areas. Crime and fear of crime is a cross-cutting factor that affects many equalities groups, as well as those perceived to be in those protected groups. Fear of crime

Data (Evidence Source)	Summary of what this tells us
	<p>results in people leaving the house less, affecting general health, increasing isolation, and is associated with loss of cognitive function in older adults.</p> <p>The built environment can have a key influence on crime and safety. Lack of overlooking and lighting can reduce safety and perceptions of safety. People are less likely to go out if the pedestrian environment is intimidating, limiting social interaction, and increasing the potential for crime.</p> <p>Reducing crime levels and increasing feelings of safety is important to the health and wellbeing of our communities and is a key objective of the DDP. Where safety can be ‘designed in’ to physical spaces, it has been embedded in the DDP’s approach to the public realm and other strategies in the Plan. The DDP has also required all new developments: 1) ensure all ground floor development is active, vibrant and adds to street activity; 2) design out opportunities for antisocial behaviour, such as providing a consistent and continuous building line; 3) liaise with the police to get advice as required; 4) engage with diverse community groups to ensure needs are met.</p>
OTHER	
Feelings of being able to influence decisions (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 20.6% of Bristolians agree they can influence decisions that affect their local area.
Walking and cycling (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Across the city, 17.6% of Bristol residents walk to work and 14.4% of Bristol residents cycle to work. Individuals in the 10% most deprived are less likely to walk or cycle to work. Although Walking and cycling to work does not vary greatly between different ethnic groups, fewer Black residents are likely to walk or cycle. Disabled people are significantly less likely to walk or cycle. Young people (16-24 years) are much more likely to cycle or walk. Men are much more likely to cycle than women. Central Ward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More people who live in Central Ward either walk or cycle to work (49.9%) work compared to the Bristol average (32%) Fewer people who live in Central Ward drive to work (20.7%) compared to the Bristol average (38.8%).
Housing (Central Ward, Ward Profile Report, 2023)	Central Ward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is relatively little privately owned housing in Central Ward (21.0%) compared to the Bristol average (54.8%). Coupled with the relatively high proportion of homes that are privately rented in Central Ward (58.3% compared to 26.4%) and the relatively high level of overcrowding, this could have implications for security of tenure, which would affect those in lower income households disproportionately.
Gentrification (Quality of Life Survey, 2022)	Bristol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31% of Bristolians think their local area has changed due to gentrification Of the people how have noticed “gentrification” taking place, 32.% of people think it has had a negative impact (up by 8.2% from the year before). Conversely, 27.2% think it’s had a positive impact (down 3.8% from the year before).
What does the other data tell us?: <p>The feeling of being able to influence decisions is low amongst Bristolians, and increasing engagement throughout the process has been a vital part of the work to ensure the DDP is reflective of the voices of communities across the Central Ward and wider city.</p>	

Data (Evidence Source)	Summary of what this tells us
	<p>Walking and cycling amongst residents of Bristol varies greatly by equalities groups. As well as improving the public transport network, the DDP aims to introduce high-quality active travel infrastructure to create a first-class walking, wheeling, and cycling network. This should positively affect individuals across the equalities groups, as well as other residents and users of the city centre.</p> <p>Central Ward has high levels of private rented sector housing and overcrowding. The need for new housing provision in the area is clear and outlined in wider local plans. The DDP sets out an approach to have a provision of affordable and accessible housing. With more housing built in the area, people should be positively affected by the increase in good-quality housing options. However, there is a risk that the regeneration activity leads to an overall increase in house prices in the area and/or new homes become unaffordable for the existing local community, causing people to move to other (more affordable) areas. It is essential local communities are supported and included.</p> <p>The overall changes to the city centre will change the feel and use of the area, and with the influx of new residents, the regeneration of the area is a risk of people feeling as though the area has been gentrified. There is an increasing feeling that areas of Bristol have been negatively impacted gentrification. A key objective of the DDP is to support existing and new communities to thrive, seeking to create a neighbourhood that meets the needs of all residents and users of the city centre.</p>
<p>Additional comments:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regeneration of the City Centre hopes to lead to improvements beyond the DDP area, connecting communities living to the East, as well as people from all over Bristol and beyond, who use the City Centre for work and leisure. 2. It is important to remember that individuals who are living with protected characteristics can face a very different daily experiences than those who do not, this being particularly true for Disabled people, and this need to be considered through every stage of development and implementation of the proposals. 3. Engagement needs to focus on including young people, ethnic minorities, and Disabled people to ensure the regeneration is led by community voices, is representative of those who live in the area, and to ensure those most affected by the proposals are heard. 4. Accessibility, both in terms of the quality of the built environment and public transport, is a key factor affecting equalities groups, particularly Disabled people, older people, young people, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people and the LGBT+ community. 5. The regeneration of the DDP area will lead to an increase of people living in the area, creating a vibrant new community in the Broadmead area. Whilst it is vital we look at the current population living in Central Ward to ensure their needs are reflected fully, we must also consider the wider Bristol population data as it is likely to be representative of the new residents. 6. Individuals can be part of multiple minority and protected groups and have combined characteristics. This can result in certain individuals experiencing several impacts across the themes explored above, to varying degrees of acuteness.

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

The Quality of Life survey data does not provide specific information about marriage or civil partnership status, or pregnancy and maternity. It is not anticipated that filling these data gaps would provide any benefit over the assumptions on impact/mitigation made in Section 3.

There are gaps in the diversity data for some protected characteristics at Ward level e.g. Learning Disabilities and Autism, Gypsy and Roma people, and LGBT+. Where Ward level data has not been available, local level data of the whole City of Bristol has been used.

There are gaps in overall diversity data at a local and national level for some characteristics e.g. gender reassignment – especially where this has not historically been included in statutory reporting e.g. for sexual orientation. As council we rarely monitor marriage and civil partnership. There is a corporate approach to diversity monitoring for service users and our workforce, however the quality of available evidence across various council service areas is variable. No robust data on gender identity exists. Gaps in data will exist as it becomes out of date or is limited through self-reporting.

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities. See <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/equalities-groups>.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing change or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

The Engagement Strategy

Engagement has been ongoing throughout the development of the DDP and will continue as the projects and proposals outlined in the DDP are taken forward for further consideration.

The engagement strategy has involved:

- Internal stakeholders (BCC)
- External stakeholders including:
 - Statutory consultees including Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency;
 - Business and business representatives including the Business West, Visit West, Business Improvement District (BID) managers and shopping centre managers, as well as individual businesses.
 - Developers with an active interest in the city centre.
 - Transport groups, including First Bus, Sustrans, Bristol Walking Campaign and Bristol Cycling Alliance and representatives from the taxi trade.
 - Community and civic groups including Friends of Castle Park and Bristol Civic Society.
 - Cultural, arts and faith groups and organisations.
 - Groups representing people with protected characteristics including WECIL, Bristol Disability Equality Forum, Bristol Older Persons Forum and Bristol Women's Voice (For WECIL, The Deaf and Hard of Hearing Group and Bristol Disability Equality Forum, we engaged with members of the groups in workshops. For Bristol Older Persons Forum and Bristol Women's Voice we engaged with a representative from the group).
 - Bristol City Council Community Champions (representing specific, diverse communities across the city)
 - Bristol NHS Trust/Hospitals and University
- Wider public

The engagement approach was informed by:

- Learnings from previous engagements regarding the city centre, in particular those undertaken on Whitehouse Street and early stages of the Frome Gateway w

- An analysis of audiences and socio demographics to ensure the make up of the community is understood.
- The knowledge and understanding of the BCC Community Development team and Community Champions.
- Initial early activities which helped to further understanding of demographics and community issues (for example community champions undertook on-street interviews in the Broadmead area to further understand which groups of citizens were not actively using the city centre, then approached these groups through targeted engagement via BCC Community Champions).

Phases of Engagement

The engagement and consultation undertaken during the development of the DDP broadly fall into four phases:

Phase 1 – early engagement was undertaken with stakeholders and community representatives during late 2021 and throughout 2022 to explore problems, issues, aspirations and opportunities as well as gather information and draw on local knowledge. Through a mixture of informal discussions and structured, targeted engagement with a diverse range of groups including via the BCC Community Champions who engaged a diverse range of communities, feedback was encouraged around key topics and themes. This early engagement helped to shape the direction of the Plan, ensuring that it was framed by an understanding of local concerns and priorities.

Phase 2 – a wider city-wide engagement exercise allowed everyone who lives in, works in, visits or travels through the city centre to share their views. This was facilitated via an online engagement hosted on www.citycentrebristol.co.uk. An online survey and interactive map collected feedback from Monday 25 April to Friday 27 May 2022. 470 surveys were submitted and over 300 ideas were submitted via an online interactive map.

Phase 3 – during late 2022 and up to publication of the draft DDP for formal consultation in July 2023, engagement continued, undertaken in parallel with the development of the DDP, provided an opportunity to share the emerging vision, principles and approaches, seek feedback on these and refine them in response to comments from stakeholders and community groups.

Phase 4 - A formal consultation on a draft version of the DDP was undertaken between July and early October 2023.

Engagement with specific groups

In terms of specific engagement with communities or groups representing protected characteristics the following are particularly relevant. Please note that this is only a snapshot of some of the engagement activities undertaken. For full details please see the Statement of Engagement document prepared in support of the final DDP and appended to the December 2023 Cabinet Report (Appendix B (i)). A link to the Statement of Engagement cannot be embedded as it will be publicly available at the same time as this EqlA, not prior.

Young People

In winter 2021 and Autumn 2022 the project team engaged with young people via the Knowle West Media Centre (KWMC) City Maker Programme. Various activities facilitated by KWMC to help understand what kind of city centre young people would like to see. A group of teenagers were taken on a site visit of Broadmead and then discussed their thoughts about the city centre. They then designed improvements to the Broadmead area using 3D models. The young people's feedback – in particular around wanting to see a wider range of activities and improved spaces for pedestrians was reflected as key objectives in the DDP.

Key Stakeholders - including Accessibility and Disabled people Groups

The stakeholder workshop held in January 2022 included representatives from a wide range of stakeholder and community groups including West of England Centre for Inclusive Living and Bristol Disability Equality Forum. The need to ensure that the city centre is accessible to all was noted as a key aspiration and reflected in the development of the DDP. A lack of public toilets was also noted as a key concern. These key aspirations were used to help shape the overall vision.

Community Champions and Diverse Communities

During Spring 2022 BCC's community champions interviewed nearly 100 people on-street to understand a range of different experiences of using the city centre and to build a picture of who is currently using the city centre and why and, importantly who is not. They spoke to a wide cross section of the community and noted key feedback around how the city centre should offer more than just shopping, should provide a wide range of social and community activities, provide everyday amenities, improve green space and focus on improving public transport. It also highlighted key concerns around anti-social behaviour. These themes, reflected also by other stakeholders, guided the overall vision and strategies within the draft DDP.

In a second stage of engagement the Community Champions facilitated further conversations with groups that had been noted as absent from the city centre based on their earlier observations. In Summer 2022 focussed conversations were held with South Asian, Eastern European, and Somali communities as well as Disabled people and people based in South Bristol. Similar themes were noted – these communities typically described the city centre as currently seeming irrelevant to them and commented that more cultural and community facilities, a wider shopping offer and improved basic amenities such as public toilets would encourage them to visit more. Community Champions were briefed on two further occasions (April 2023 and September 2023) on the progress of the DDP and their feedback on a draft document was particularly insightful leading to the Community and Culture strategy being further developed and prioritised within the structure of the document.

Online Survey

An online survey hosted on the project website in Spring 2022 generated 470 comments and 300 map based suggestions. This was widely publicised via emails to community groups and on social media. Equalities questions were asked at the end of the survey.

The survey participants were representative of the Central Ward and/or Bristol in the following areas:

- Gender: 50.4% of the Bristol population identify as female and 50% of the survey respondents identified as female.
- Ethnicity: 34.3% of the Bristol population are from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds and 31% of the survey respondents identified as being from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds.
- Disability: 80.6% of the Bristol population is not Disabled under the Equalities Act and 80% of the survey respondents did not identify as a Disabled person.
- Religion: The representations from different religions were almost completely representative of the proportions of different religions across Bristol. However, there were no representations from the Muslim community.

The survey participants were not representative of the Central Wards and Bristol average in the following equalities groups:

- Age: There was an underrepresentation of young adults with 5% of the survey respondents between 18-24 compared with 15.4% of the Bristol average and 49.4% of the Central Ward population being aged between 16-24. There was an over representation of the over 65's: 24% of the survey respondents compared with the Bristol average (12.8%) and Central ward (3.4%) populations.
- Sexual orientation: There were more survey respondents who identified as LGB+ (19%) compared with the Bristol average (6.1%).

Key stakeholders with an interest in Castle Park – Bristol Older Persons Forum, Bristol Women's Voice, Bristol Parent Carers, WECIL, Bristol Disability Equality Forum,

Two workshops were held with a specific focus on Castle Park in May and December 2022. These gave a voice to umbrella groups representing groups with Protected Characteristics. A wide range of needs and requirements specific to the park were noted including the need for accessible, inclusive and gender appropriate public toilets/changing areas, a need for play equipment to suit all ages, the need for quiet spaces and the importance of ensuring the park is physically accessible. As direct result of the feedback at this workshop, WECIL were subsequently commissioned to undertake an accessibility audit of the park – the audit findings were used to inform the high level design principles for Castle Park and will be used to further inform design at the next stage. The specific requirements of groups were reflected in the draft DDP.

Walkabout of Broadmead

In January 2023 Community Champions and community representatives participated in a walking tour of Broadmead. This including representatives from Bristol Black South West Network (BSWN), Pakistani Welfare Organisation, Polish Women's Group, Chinese Community Wellbeing Society, Cognitive Paths, One Green Kitchen, Kitchen Cosmetics. This highlighted the need for child friendly spaces, quiet spaces, measures to support culturally diverse businesses/shops and improved facilities for health and wellbeing as issues particularly relevant to these groups.

Meeting with Make Space for Girls

In January 2023 an initial meeting was held to discuss specific needs of girls in parks and open spaces, with particular reference to the Castle Park masterplan. The broad principles highlighted as important to girls, such as the need for social seating and a wider range of activities were incorporated broadly into the Castle Plan

masterplan. Further engagement will take place with Parks for Girls as detailed proposals for Castle Park are worked up and it is proposed that they are included in stakeholder workshop and co-design sessions.

Formal consultation on the draft DDP

There were three City Centre DDP consultation surveys. In total, 724 responses were received via online, paper and Easy Read formats. Of these, there were:

- 314 responses to the Vision and Strategies survey
- 217 responses to the Broadmead Placemaking survey
- 193 responses to the Castle Park Master-planning survey

Respondents were invited to complete one or more of the three surveys, so the total number of citizens and organisations that responded to the surveys is between 314 and 724.

32 additional responses were received by email, which provided feedback on aspects across the Vision and Strategies, Broadmead and Castle Park.

Characteristics of the survey respondents

Overall, the consultation respondents across the three surveys were broadly representative across the equalities groups. Where there has been under-representation for certain groups, engagement with these groups will be prioritised in future engagement activities.

The age of respondents broadly representative of the Bristol population, although there was an under-representation of under 18's and young adults between 18-24 and 85+, and an overrepresentation of people aged 35-44 and 55-64.

Age	Vision and Strategy Respondents	Broadmead Respondents	Castle Park Respondents	Bristol Average
Under 18s	0%	0%	0%	20%
18-24	3%	5%	4%	14%
25-34	21%	19%	19%	20%
35-44	23%	25%	24%	13%
45-54	18%	16%	16%	10%
55-64	18%	15%	20%	9%
65-74	13%	14%	12%	7%
75-84	4%	6%	5%	4%
85+	0.4%	0%	0%	2%

The religions of the respondents broadly followed the Bristol census data, although there was an underrepresentation of Muslim people, particularly for the Broadmead and Castle Park surveys.

Religion	Vision and Strategy Respondents	Broadmead Respondents	Castle Park Respondents	Bristol Average
No Religion	66%	66%	74%	55%
Christian	25%	28%	19%	35%
Buddhist	0.4%	0.6%	2%	0.6%
Hindu	1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Jewish	0.8%	3%	1%	0.3%
Muslim	2%	0%	0%	7%
Sikh	0.4%	0%	0.6%	0.5%
Pagan	2%	1%	2%	No data
Other	2%	1%	0%	0.8%

The ethnicity of the respondent was representative of Bristol's population, although there were slightly fewer Black and Asian respondents.

Ethnicity	Vision and Strategy Respondents	Broadmead Respondents	Castle Park Respondents	Bristol Average
White British / White Irish / White other	88%	87%	91%	80.9%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	2%	2%	1%	6%
Asian / Asian British	4%	4%	3%	7%
Mixed /Multi ethnic group	4%	7%	4%	4%
Gypsy / Roma / Irish Traveller	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
Other Ethnic Group	1%	0.5%	0.6%	2%

The other protected characteristics were broadly representative of Bristol's population, with a slight underrepresentation of women across the surveys. The number of responses from Disabled and LGBT+ people were better represented than the Bristol data.

Other protected characteristics	Vision and Strategy Respondents	Broadmead Respondents	Castle Park Respondents	Bristol Average
Disabled	12% Yes 88% No	14% Yes 86% No	13% Yes 87% No	8% Yes 92% No
Sex	39% Female 60% Male 0.7% Other	48% F 52% M 0.5% Other	40% F 60% M 0.6% Other	50% F 52% M No data - Other
Gender Reassignment	0.4% Yes 99.6% No	1% Yes 99% No	0.6% Yes 99.4% No	No data
LGBT+	19% Yes 81% No	23% Yes 77% No	25% Yes 75% No	6.1% Yes 93.9% No
Pregnancy/Maternity	0.8% Yes 99.2% No	1% Yes 99% No	0% Yes 100% No	No data
Refugee / Asylum Seeker	0.7% Yes 99.3% No	0% Yes 100% No	0% Yes 100% No	No data

Note that the public consultation was supported by:

- An accessible summary document suitable for screen readers
- An easy read version of the consultation surveys, made available on request
- A British Sign Language interpreted presentation on the draft DDP
- Events at a range of different times to suit different needs
- A physical exhibition in an accessible, ground floor shop space the city centre, with 10 different drop-in times. It was next to bus stops, taxi drop off, blue badge parking and at a range of times and days to suit different needs. The exhibition was in a large shop area where there was space for children.
- Information provided on a website and online so everyone could receive the information about the consultation at home

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

If approved by Cabinet on 5 December 2023, the DDP will become a material consideration for future planning applications in the area. Delivery of the projects and initiatives outlined in the DDP will require a wide range of further work and further engagement.

The aim is for the first phase of delivery to focus on the Castle Park area, with an aim to rejuvenate this important city park to ensure it is high quality, accessible and provides an appropriate open space to support new development coming forward in the area. This project will include key links between the park, Broadmead and the Old City. The DDP Cabinet Report requests the use of Strategic CIL to bring forward this next stage of work.

Delivery of the masterplan for Castle Park will require surveys and technical analysis, detailed engineering design and works to secure appropriate consent, including planning consent. It is envisaged that the engagement-led approach which has underpinned the development of the DDP will continue into the next stage of the Castle Park work and is likely to include:

- Continued engagement with the BCC community champions and use of them to draw in wider communities and provide feedback on behalf of diverse communities.
- Continued engagement with key stakeholders including groups who represent diverse communities and those with protected characteristics, including the groups listed above.
- Opening dialogue with a range of groups who have not yet had a significant voice – including St Mungo's, to represent those at risk of experiencing homelessness or rough sleeping.
- Further targeted work with young people, recognising that they are a key group who will potentially benefit from the Castle Park enhancements but where involvement in planning stage projects is typically low. We will explore opportunities to work again with KWMC or organisations such as Babbasa.
- Involving a wide range of individuals and groups in co-design workshops.
- Continued working with WECIL to review and audit proposals from an accessibility perspective.

It is also envisaged that engagement will broaden to include others who may be impacted by changes to the Castle Park area to include:

- Taxi operators and customers who may be impacted by proposals to restrict traffic on roads around the park.
- Blue badge holders and those for who accessibility may be challenge who may be impacted by changes to parking arrangements or bus stop locations.

As wider proposals for the DDP are developed, for example working up details of pedestrian priority areas and the changes to traffic patterns, these will also be undertaken with close engagement with a range of groups.

Other next stages of work include:

- Re-design of The Horsefair and Penn Street to become pedestrian priority streets. Re-design of Union Street as part of the mass-transit proposals. Led by BCC. Here engagement with blue badge holders, taxi operators, accessibility stakeholders and walking and cycling groups will be important.

Individual development sites area coming forward by private developers e.g. The Galleries and Debenhams. Engagement for individual sites will be led by the developers bringing the schemes forward.

If there are changes made to the plans outlined here, this EqIA will be updated if appropriate or a new EqIA will be drafted.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or

mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories (different kinds of disability, ethnic background etc.) and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)	
<p>Deprivation and Gentrification</p> <p>There is a high level of deprivation directly to the east and north of the study area. Regeneration therefore presents an opportunity to enhance socio-economic opportunity, reduce inequality when compared to the city average, and enhance the overall quality of built environment including homes and connections to neighbouring areas so that access to services, public spaces and workplaces is maximised.</p> <p>However, this opportunity will only be realised if regeneration proposals are developed with the needs and aspirations of the local community in mind, and if local communities are able to shape, take part in and reap the rewards of regeneration and local investment. An unintended negative consequence, for example, could be that regeneration provides new homes which are unaffordable for the local community, or existing places of employment are displaced, causing the local community and businesses to move to another part of the city, resulting in gentrification of the area. New and improved greenspaces also risk increasing problems of gentrification. Engaging local communities in the co-design of public green spaces will be important to support inclusion and feelings of local ownership.</p> <p>Social infrastructure – health care</p> <p>The DDP should facilitate positive outcomes for all existing and new local communities, particularly in terms of ensuring provision of access to education, healthcare and outdoor space for healthy lives. A review of social infrastructure has been carried out as part of the project. There is sufficient existing education capacity in the local area, however a new GP surgery will be required to provide an adequate primary health service to new and local communities. A requirement for a new GP surgery has been included in the DDP and conversations are underway with the NHS to look at next steps to bring this forward.</p> <p>Designing in safety</p> <p>The safety of all people is of paramount importance in the design of the open space and public realm in the city centre and this has been a key priority in the creation of the DDP, with a particular focus on creating active streets and open spaces, that are well-lit and with passive surveillance designed in. The improvements to the public realm set out in the DDP, particularly around creating a vibrant and inclusive night time economy, aim to make the city centre feel safer. The DDP aims to increase the number of people who live in Broadmead, providing more of a sense of community and activity. The DDP will also encourage design improvements to new development including additional overlooking for passive surveillance. An improved street scene (walking routes, lighting, legitimacy of space) will assist with this. This should limit any potential opportunities for anti-social behaviour brought by the increase in the evening economy.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement</p> <p>The engagement strategy for creating the DDP has focused on ensuring that under-represented groups have been carefully and meaningfully included in the engagement process. This has been done through by reaching out to representatives and champions of these groups to listen, ask questions and bring them in to the conversation. It has also been done by ensuring that events and the consultation were accessible and inclusive. More information is set out in 2.4 of this document. As the DDP is an overarching framework for projects and development in the city centre area, engagement with affected and under-represented groups, as set out in this document, must continue as part of these site-specific or objective-specific projects, with a thorough EQIA and engagement strategy created from inception.</p>	
PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Potential impacts:	This project is not anticipated to have any disproportionate adverse impact on this group.
Mitigations:	None
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<p>Older people may experience some changes and adverse impacts from proposals where there is a relocation of bus stops, taxi ranks, on-street blue badge parking or private car access from the identified streets in the study area.</p> <p>Particular age groups could be marginalised from future engagement and consultation events if a range of methods are not used or made accessible in various ways e.g. if delivered all online.</p>
Mitigations:	<p>The proposals included in the DDP are based on careful consideration of walking distances to bus stops, taxi ranks, blue badge parking and standard parking and recognise that not everyone can access the city centre by active modes. The DDP includes a set of principles which emphasise the importance of accessibility and includes a commitment to carefully located bus stops, taxi ranks and blue badge parking to minimise any increase in walking distance. Furthermore, improved public realm, more rest/seating points, drop off points, more public toilets, and the investigation of shop mobility services and 'hail a ride' are all set out in the Plan.</p> <p>Events were organised at a variety of times to suit those using public transport, including in person and online. A website was also used to give information on the emerging scheme and for the consultation.</p> <p>We will continue to engage older people's groups to ensure the requirements of older people are reflected, particularly for the transport/movement and mobility projects. We will use conventional, as well as digital engagement methods.</p>
Disability and Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<p>Blue Badge owners will experience some change due to a reorganisation of parking provision and changes to access arrangements to some city centre streets.</p> <p>Changes to bus, taxi and private car routes and stop locations may also mean people will use different walking or wheelchair routes in the future. As part of the DDP three streets are being proposed to become pedestrian priority, removing general access private vehicles and buses. The bus routes and stops that are proposed to replace these may have a potential marginal increase in walking or travelling distances. Earlier in the project, there was going to be a slightly larger increase (1-2mins walking), but a new bus route added in recently means that this increased walking time is either completely removed or significantly reduced. Note: It is difficult to map exactly because Broadmead is a large area and visitors will be going to different places when they arrive by bus, and also be arriving at different bus stops. However, the change is considered to be marginal.</p> <p>Disabled people led groups could be marginalised from the engagement and consultation process if accessibility is not considered in future consultation events. Consultations should make provision for those who are visually impaired or Deaf people.</p>
Mitigations:	<p>Various measures are incorporated in the DDP proposals to meet the needs of Disabled people, including specific consideration of and planning for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibly and well-located Blue Badge parking, • The creation of a high-quality, covered mobility hub, bringing together different mode options in one place. • Concept designs of streets that are high quality, clutter free, flush surfaces with clear and direct routes for getting around • Commitment to investigate shop mobility services and 'hail a ride' in connection with the mobility hub. • More rest/seating points • Drop off points • More public toilets

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quiet, green pockets of public realm/open space to have a break from busy streets <p>The future detailed design of improvements to Castle Park and the streets in Broadmead will be informed by the accessibility audit undertaken by WECIL in Spring 2023, details of the key findings of this audit are set out on page 136 of the DDP . Further engagement with this stakeholder group will be essential.</p> <p>The Movement and Connections strategy has worked hard to ensure that overall increased walking distances from bus, taxi and blue badge parking are minimal, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing a new east-west bus route through the centre to reduce walking times to key bus routes • Carrying out initial, more detailed transport and mobility studies to identify optimum locations for on-street taxi ranks and blue badge parking, to ensure the area is well covered (in terms of access and proximity). These have been proposed in the DDP, with more detailed work identified to finalise the locations (including engagement with key stakeholders). <p>The formal consultation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An accessible summary document suitable for screen readers • An easy read version of the consultation surveys, made available on request • A British Sign Language interpreted presentation on the draft DDP <p>Similar provision will be made in future consultations.</p>
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Women are disproportionately affected in feelings of safety at night - the DDP is looking to increase feelings of safety and limit current adverse impacts.
Mitigations:	We will continue to engage women’s groups to ensure the issues and barriers women face around safety are addressed and reflected in aims of the DDP. .
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	LGBT+ individuals are disproportionately affected in feelings of safety at night - the DDP is looking to increase feelings of safety and limit current adverse impacts.
Mitigations:	We will continue to engage LGBT+ people groups to ensure the issues and barriers LGBT+ people face around safety are addressed and reflected in aims of the DDP. .
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	As part of the DDP three streets are being proposed to become pedestrian priority, removing general access private vehicles and buses. The bus routes and stops that are proposed to replace these may have a potential marginal increase in walking or travelling distances. This might affect pregnant women or people disproportionately as well as parents or guardians of children due to the potential for longer distances to travel on foot.
Mitigations:	The proposals included in the DDP are based on careful consideration of walking distances to bus stops, taxi ranks, blue badge parking and standard parking and recognise that not everyone can access the city centre by active modes. The DDP includes a set of principles which emphasise the importance of accessibility and includes a commitment to carefully located bus stops, taxi ranks and blue badge parking to minimise any increase in walking distance. Furthermore, improved public realm, more rest/seating points, drop off points, more public toilets, and the investigation of shop mobility services and ‘hail a ride’ are all set out in the Plan.
	Events were organised at a variety of times to suit those using public transport, including in person and online. A website was also used to give information on the emerging scheme and for the consultation.
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Trans individuals are disproportionately affected in feelings of safety at night - the DDP is looking to increase feelings of safety and limit current adverse impacts.
Mitigations:	We will continue to engage LGBT+ people groups to ensure the issues and barriers LGBT+ people face around safety are addressed and reflected in aims of the DDP.
Race/Ethnicity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Potential impacts:	This project is not anticipated to have any disproportionate adverse impact on this group. Whilst there is not an established impact on the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community currently, this can be reviewed if impact is identified.
Mitigations:	None.
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	There is currently one active church within the focus area of Broadmead (Broadmead Baptist Church) where no changes are proposed. Accessibility will improve as this church is located on the proposed main corridor for bus network enhancements.
Mitigations:	None
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	No impacts currently know, but this will be kept under review.
Mitigations:	None
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Central Bristol has a high proportion of private rented sector accommodation with higher rents and less security of tenure. There is also a higher proportion of residents who are on low incomes in the DDP area. Additional housing development provided as a result of the DDP could further impact this group. Inaccessibility of public transport is more likely to affect Black Asian and Minority Ethnic groups as well as young people, older people, Disabled people, those looking after children and those who experience deprivation. This is exacerbated by these groups also being less likely to hold a driving license. The DDP proposals seek to improve active travel (particularly walking) and public transport opportunities and quality.
Mitigations:	The DDP sets out proposals in the Use Strategy to ensure that affordable housing is brought forward in the area, with a requirement for 40% affordable housing on schemes that are on BCC freehold land (which covers most of the Broadmead area). New homes must have a range of sizes, types (accessible and adaptable), and be designed to high quality standards to ensure that mixed, balanced and healthy communities are created.
Homelessness and rough sleeping	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	The DDP seeks to encourage re-use of current vacant retail units and to redesign key streets in the Broadmead area. Shop entrance areas and the area around Broadmead street are currently spaces that are often occupied by a significant number of people experiencing homelessness and rough sleeping. There is a risk that the proposals set out in the DDP displace this group, with no alternative spaces to go to. There is also a risk that the benefit and opportunities proposed in the DDP do not go directly to this community.
Mitigations:	Issues around homelessness and rough sleeping are complex and therefore engagement and close working with the relevant BCC departments specialising in homelessness, rough sleeping, temporary accommodation, night shelters and social support will be important as part of future work in the area. Engagement with other organisations, such as St Mungo's will also be prioritised. Engagement will focus on how changes in the area can best support and bring benefit to this group.
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. Asylums and Refugees; Looked after Children / Care Leavers; Homelessness]	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our Public Sector Equality Duty to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

The regeneration of the DDP area will improve both the built and natural environment (including housing, infrastructure, and the public realm), as well as improvement to services for local people. This plan hopes to secure socio-economic and environmental benefits for all, including those with protected characteristics.

Good urban design and place-making

Good urban design and place-making is essential to support and encourage overall quality of life including active and sustainable lifestyles, mental health, wellbeing and community cohesion, public safety, public enjoyment and satisfaction, and access to services and employment. These are cross-cutting outcomes which would benefit all residents and users of the area, but perhaps particularly those with protected characteristics who are more likely to rely on public transport systems and feel limited by accessibility in the built environment.

A key focus of the urban design strategy for the DDP was to, where possible, improve connections, crossings and gateways to the east in order to open up the Broadmead area to the existing communities in the east who have significant deprivation (see Section 2.1, Deprivation of this document). The aim is to provide better opportunities and more direct benefit more from the jobs, open space, public realm and community spaces that are proposed in the Plan. An enhanced cycle and walking route from the east is also proposed, crossing Temple Way, to improve the direct routes into the city centre.

Accessibility

Particular attention has been paid to accessibility throughout the DDP, including:

- Specific guidance on the public realm to consider accessibility needs, including increased seating, de-cluttering of streets, direct views down streets and improved signage.
- Provision of a mobility hub to consolidate transport options in a central, high-quality space that is covered, well-lit, close to toilets and gives a range of travel options. Other taxi ranks, blue badge parking and toilets will still be well distributed around the city centre.
- A specific section on accessibility highlighting key design proposals to support all users, including recommendations on street design for disabled users and a recommendation for developers to carry out accessibility audits as part of their scheme designs.
- Provision of cycle parking throughout the DDP area.
- Increase the number of pedestrian priority streets, to improve accessibility of people by foot and cycle. Gateways and crossings over the ring road to access the city centre will also be improved
- In line with the emerging local plan, 10% of new dwellings in the area to be accessible or adaptable homes.
- An accessibility audit was carried out for Castle Park, which was designed to a more detailed level. The recommendations from the audit have been integrated into the scheme design, with specific points set out in the document.

Social integration and community cohesion

Regeneration of the area is intended to achieve a balance of meeting the needs of existing local communities, while also making a strategic contribution to the city's housing needs. The City Centre DDP area will also be home to a new, growing community and will see an influx of new residents and businesses from elsewhere across the city.

The DDP sets out a requirement for 10% of all new ground floor development to be provided for community and cultural uses, let at an affordable rent. The intention for these spaces is to create a portfolio of community-focused 'bottom-up' spaces for the benefit of local communities and the new community in the Broadmead area.

This will ensure that there are spaces for community and cultural groups to meet, participate and develop skills. Furthermore, the requirement for a new, accessible GP surgery has also been identified, which will be a priority for the area. The potential for improved social integration and community cohesion will also be a benefit for the whole city.

Heritage

- The area has a significant number of heritage assets, particularly in and around Castle Park. Improvements to public space, parks and green spaces with a focus and celebration of these heritage features will allow groups to reflect on heritage in a shared space. These include the Sikh War Memorial Garden and St Peter's remains, which is a World War II memorial.

Health

- There will be widespread health benefits by delivering the proposals in the DDP. These are covered in a specific section in Part A of the document. The main health benefit will be from improved public transport and fewer private cars in the DDP area, which will lead to better air quality, which is of particular note as respiratory illness is currently a leading cause of premature mortality in Central Ward. The increase in the amount and quality of green open space will also provide significant benefits, supported by an increase in housing standards for new homes in the area.

Other benefits to specific groups are as follows:

Young people

The DDP includes specific provision to benefit young people, including the incorporation of play facilities, a more playable public realm, improved public spaces and a wider range of community and cultural spaces, activities and events. It also seeks to safeguard existing youth-related groups such as the Creative Youth Network.

Older people

The DDP should facilitate positive outcomes for all age groups and includes a number of proposals of particular benefit to older people, including provision of city centre housing in close reach of core amenities, accessible homes and overall improvements to the physical accessibility of streets and spaces. Proposals for public toilets and increased seating also respond directly to requests from older people/groups.

Disability

The DDP will facilitate regeneration of the area which will provide a general uplift in terms of physical accessibility (buildings and public realm design; services). Disabled people will benefit from improved streetscape which reduces street clutter, improves legibility and improves the quality of routes and crossings. In Castle Park, step free accesses and improved gateways will help to make the park overall more accessible to everyone.

Sex

Different genders may need different things from development and particularly from the design of open space, for e.g. research suggests that girls use 'dwell space' to a higher degree and have different requirements in parks and open spaces (see [Make Space for Girls](#)). Girls and women therefore have different requirements from Castle Park and other areas of public realm.

As part of this project we have engaged with women-led groups including Bristol Women's Voice and Bristol Parent carers. We have also taken advice from Make Space for Girls in relation to the Castle Park masterplan. We will continue this engagement into the next stage and as part of our engagement with younger people, we will seek girls' views on how public spaces should be used in order to reflect their needs, in particular for the Castle Park project.

Pregnancy / Maternity

The DDP will lead to improvements to the public realm that will result in a better experience for pregnant women and those with young children. These include:

- New public toilets and better signage to existing toilets are proposed
- New play facilities and seating are proposed as part of improvements to the park and public realm
- More seating to allow for more opportunities for rest and breast-feeding in streets and open spaces

Further engagement with pregnant women and mothers will be particularly important in progressing the masterplan for Castle Park.

Race/ Ethnicity

Inaccessibility of public transport is more likely to affect Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups (as well as young people, older people, Disabled people, those looking after children and those who experience deprivation). This is exacerbated by these groups also being less likely to hold a driving license.

The DDP proposals seek to improve active travel (particularly walking) and public transport opportunities and quality. The DDP sets out proposed improvements to public transport and active travel to aim to mitigate inaccessibility for this group. In particular this is done by:

- Improvements to pedestrian crossings and gateways into the city centre to improve access for neighbouring communities to the north and east (where there are a higher proportion of Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups)
- Enhanced cycle route from the east creating a more direct, safe and high-quality route into the city centre
- Proposals to enhance and improve the bus routes and stops in the city centre

The detail design of these projects should include engagement with this group.

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:

- The DDP area has more young people, those living in deprivation, and Black, Asian and minority ethnic people living in the area. If the requirements of these equalities' groups were not represented effectively, this could lead to negative impacts. This will be mitigated by continued effective engagement with these groups.
- Changes to the street scene could potentially negatively impact disabled people, older people and pregnant women/those with young children disproportionately due to poor physical accessibility. The strategies and guidelines in the DDP aim to mitigate this with clear guidance and reference to accessible design standards. Additionally, effective engagement with these groups must continue into the detail design stage for specific projects.

Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

- The regeneration of the area should result in a general improvement in the built and natural environment which will have a knock-on impact on overall quality of life, accessibility and public health outcomes.
- A balanced housing plan, including the provision of affordable housing, will benefit younger people and those living in deprivation;
- Public transport improvements will benefit groups for whom car ownership is lower than average Black, Asian and minority ethnic people, deprived people, and additional jobs may benefit deprived people.
- Regeneration and investment in public spaces, community spaces and services has the potential to foster greater social integration and community cohesion.
- Heritage and green space improvements may provide benefits in terms of bringing people together to enjoy activities with other groups they may not routinely have contact with.

Note that the City Centre DDP will be a high-level document. Delivering the detail which is highlighted in this EQIA will largely come through the individual planning applications and detailed design of capital works and investment programmes following its endorsement.

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Maintain and strengthen links developed through this project with community organisations including equalities groups. In particular, as part of our engagement with younger people, we will seek girls' views on how public spaces should be designed in order to reflect their needs, and also continue to work with accessibility groups for detail design of schemes.	Sarah Jenkinson/Emily Peka	Ongoing
Collaborate with neighbouring regeneration areas to identify and maximise opportunities to improve socio-economic outcomes	Sarah Jenkinson/Emily Peka	Ongoing
Review feedback from the formal consultation survey regarding how best to continue to engage the community and write plan to take recommendations forward	Sarah Jenkinson/Emily Peka	By end March 2023
Use BCC role through planning (Development Management) and as freeholder of many sites in the Broadmead area to ensure that planning applications and detail design of public realm and park space is brought forward using the recommendations set out in the DDP to deliver the best quality environment, taking into account the needs of all users.	Sarah Jenkinson / Emily Peka	Ongoing
As set out in the DDP, BCC to identify funding to develop a strategy for the affordable community and culture spaces required as part of new development. BCC team to look at mechanisms to procure, manage and finance these spaces for the benefit of local groups.	Sarah Jenkinson / Emily Peka	March 2024
Prioritise conversations with NHS/ICB to secure a new GP surgery / primary health care facility within the Broadmead area	Abigail Stratford / Sarah Jenkinson	2025


4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Further iterations of the IMD and Bristol Quality of Life Survey can be used to assess the impact of regeneration. This includes a number of social integration indicators including '% who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together in their neighbourhood'.

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the Equality and Inclusion Team before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off: 
Date: 22/11/2023	Date: 22.11.2023

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.



Environmental Impact Assessment [version 1.0]

Proposal title: City Centre Development and Delivery Plan		
Project stage and type: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Idea Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Outline Business Case <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Business Case		
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service	<input type="checkbox"/> New	<input type="checkbox"/> Changing
<input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review	
Directorate: Economy of Place	Lead Officer name: Sarah Jenkinson	
Service Area: Regeneration	Lead Officer role: Regeneration Manager	

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Assessment is to help you develop your proposal in a way that is compliant with the council’s policies and supports the council’s strategic objectives under the [One City Climate Strategy](#), the [One City Ecological Emergency Strategy](#) and the latest [Corporate Strategy](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the project proposal process by someone with a good knowledge of the project, the service area that will deliver it, and sufficient influence over the proposal to make changes as needed.

It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the Environmental Impact Assessment. See further [guidance](#) on completing this document. Please email environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms.

The purpose of the City Centre Development and Delivery Plan is to guide and influence future development and infrastructure projects that come forward within the City Centre (Broadmead) area and, subject to Cabinet endorsement, the document will become a material planning consideration in the determination of planning applications.

The DDP seeks to deliver:

- at least 2,500 new high-quality homes;
- a diversified and consolidated retail offer supported by extended leisure, community and cultural spaces;
- 750 student bedrooms and new office spaces;
- the redesign of key central streets to make them pedestrian priority, enhanced with biodiverse planting and green infrastructure;
- approximately 150 new trees, 350 linear metres of rain garden and 50% green roofs;
- significant improvements to Castle Park and other public spaces to make them safe, inclusive, characterful and climate resilient;
- improvements to cycle and pedestrian routes, bus routes and stops and a future-proof approach to servicing and deliveries through a last-mile logistics hub and servicing windows;
- provision of improved and consolidated taxi and blue badge parking around the area and also within a mobility hub in the redeveloped Galleries scheme;
- carefully integrated new development that is highly sustainable, high-quality, complements the street-level experience and safeguards and celebrates heritage assets including listed buildings and scheduled monuments.

1.2 Will the proposal have an environmental impact?

Could the proposal have either a positive or negative effects for the environment now or in the future? If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no environmental impact, then skip steps 2-3 and request review by sending this form to environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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1.3 If the proposal is part of an options appraisal, has the environmental impact of each option been assessed and included in the recommendation-making process?

If 'Yes' please ensure that the details of the environmental impacts of each option are made clear in the pros and cons section of the [project management options appraisal document](#).

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	[please select]
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If 'No' explain why environmental impacts have not been considered as part of the options appraisal process.

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Step 2: What kinds of environmental impacts might the project have?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered. See detailed [guidance documents](#) for advice on identifying potential impacts.

Does the proposal create any benefits for the environment, or have any adverse impacts?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our corporate environmental objectives and the wider [One City Climate and Ecological Emergency strategies](#).

Consider how the proposal creates environmental impacts in the following categories, both now and in the future.
Reasonable efforts should be made to quantify stated benefit or adverse impacts wherever possible.

Where the proposal is likely to have a beneficial impact, consider what actions would enhance those impacts. Where the proposal is likely to have a harmful impact, consider whether actions would mitigate these impacts.

Enhancements or mitigation actions are only required when there is a likely impact identified. Remember that where enhancements or mitigation actions are listed, they should be assigned to staff and appropriately resourced.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many categories)
The DDP proposes large-scale improvements to green infrastructure, public realm and active and public transport. It proposes the creation of an urban sustainable neighbourhood, bringing much needed homes to a central location, that is well-served by amenities, employment, transport options and open space.
While short term impacts are foreseen in the construction phase, long term benefits of climate resilience, reduced reliance on private vehicles and enhanced biodiversity and greening are all identified.
Bristol City Council has a significant amount of freehold within the DDP focus area, meaning that it can use both planning policy (including the DDP should it be endorsed by Cabinet and become a material consideration) and land ownership as its tools for delivering the benefits set out below.

<p>EV1 Carbon neutral: Emissions of climate changing gases</p> <p>BCC has committed to achieving net zero emissions for its direct activities by 2025, and to support the city in achieving net zero by 2030.</p> <p>Will the proposal involve transport, or the use of energy in buildings? Will the proposal involve the purchase of goods or services? If the answer is yes to either of these questions, there will be a carbon impact.</p> <p>Consider the scale and timeframe of the impact, particularly if the proposal will lead to ongoing emissions beyond the 2025 and 2030 target dates.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p> <p>The City Centre Development and Delivery Plan regeneration area is part of the business case for the District Heat Network, enabling the broader decarbonisation of heat in the long term for new and existing buildings in the area.</p> <p>Reduction in emissions from climate changing gases due to improvements to active and public travel infrastructure, as well as proposals to create a low-carbon last-mile logistics hub in Frome Gateway (within 1km) to provide low carbon deliveries and servicing to the city centre via e-carbo bikes, electric delivery vehicles and service and delivery windows.</p>
	<p>Enhancing actions</p> <p>In the short term and/or on a temporary basis natural gas may be used for the generation of heat. The medium-term plan is for the district heat network to be low carbon as renewable sources are brought online. In the longer term, it is hoped that the elimination of all non-renewable heat generation will be possible.</p> <p>BCC will use its role as freeholder (for most of the city centre development sites) to require that developments connect with the district heat network.</p> <p>Measures to improve walking and cycling infrastructure, as well as bus networks, will make these modes of transport more attractive than private car transport, which will help to reduce CO2 emissions for both existing residents, and those moving into the area. Three streets are proposed to be pedestrianised, removing private vehicles from using these central streets.</p> <p>A higher population density nearer the city centre helps reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>The last-mile logistics hub will reduce the number of delivery vans in the area, replaced by e-cargo bikes and smaller electric vehicles, using identified service and delivery time slots.</p>
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
	<p>Adverse impacts</p> <p>All developments will increase CO2 emissions through construction and operation.</p> <p>Short-term emissions will increase through the use of energy, transport fuel and materials during construction works.</p> <p>There will be embodied emissions from the materials used.</p>
<p>Mitigating actions</p> <p>Bristol City Council plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capture sustainability requirements as part of an internal guide for development on its freehold sites to explore developing a green lease strategy to increase business resilience and to create a stronger green economy within the city seek to use its influence as a planning authority, land-owner and project enabler to ensure development within the city centre meets the highest sustainability standards. 	

		<p>All individual development and infrastructure projects are required to submit a sustainability statement as part of their planning applications, setting out how the developments will comply with applicable policies relating to energy hierarchy, efficiency and the use of decentralised, renewable and low-carbon energy supply systems.</p>
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>ENV2 Ecological recovery: Wildlife and habitats</p> <p>BCC has committed to 30% of its land being managed for nature and to halve its use of pesticides by 2030.</p> <p>Consider how your proposal can support increased space for nature, reduced use of pesticides, reduce pollution to waterways, and reduce consumption of products that undermine ecosystems around the world.</p> <p>If your proposal will directly lead to a reduction in habitat within Bristol, then consider how your proposed mitigation can lead to a biodiversity net gain. Be sure to refer to quantifiable changes wherever possible.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p> <p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>The area currently has low levels of ecology and biodiversity.</p> <p>The following elements are incorporated into the public realm improvement proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting (150 new trees) • Sustainable Urban Drainage (350 linear metres) • Increase of quality open space by 40% • Space to be created for community food growing • Reed beds proposed in Floating Harbour alongside a floating walkway <p>The following elements are incorporated into the requirements for new development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain but expectations to significantly exceed this • Residential schemes to achieve Urban Greening Factor of 0.4, and office to achieve 0.3 • Assume all roofs to be green unless justified evidence given for an alternative use <p>The DDP sets out a requirement for the delivery of the wildlife and habitat improvements set out above.</p> <p>It encourages the retention of existing trees and enhancement of existing green and blue spaces including Castle Park, Floating Harbour, St James Park.</p> <p>New development must create new public open green space, as well as communal and private outdoor space for all residents.</p> <p>A Green Infrastructure Strategy and Typologies are provided that set out a mix of different green spaces, corridors and typologies to effectively improve biodiversity and the character of green open space in the area.</p> <p>Bristol City Council plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capture sustainability requirements as part of an internal guide for development on its freehold sites • to explore developing a green lease strategy to increase business resilience and to create a stronger green economy within the city • seek to use its influence as a planning authority, land-owner and project enabler to ensure development within the city centre meets the highest sustainability standards.
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		

	Adverse impacts	It is possible that some developments or public realm and infrastructure projects may require the removal of a minimal amount of green infrastructure where safety and access are the priority.
	Mitigating actions	As part of planning applications, individual projects that propose to remove any green infrastructure, habitats or wildlife, must set out the mitigation for this as part of the application. They should follow national and local policy and standards.
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
ENV3 A cleaner, low-waste city: Consumption of resources and generation of waste	Benefits	
<p>Consider what resources will be used as a result of the proposal, how they can be minimised or swapped for less impactful ones, where they will be sourced from, and what will happen to any waste generated</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	Enhancing actions	
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
	Adverse impacts	<p>Construction waste</p> <p>Waste generation through occupation of new homes and commercial spaces</p>
	Mitigating actions	<p>Construction contractors will be required to prepare a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP), setting out how waste will be minimised, monitored and recycled where possible. Waste will need to be disposed of according to the waste hierarchy as set out in waste legislation.</p> <p>Recycling and food waste bins will be provided in new developments to minimise waste going to landfill.</p> <p>A strategy for recycling and waste removal for this part of the city centre will be developed to support new residential development.</p>
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
ENV4 Climate resilience: Bristol's resilience to the effects of climate change	Benefits	<p>The development will significantly increase the amount of green infrastructure in the area compared to existing.</p> <p>More tree cover (min 150 new trees) and shade above hard paved areas, as well as new low-level planting will help to reduce the urban heat-island effect. New development will be expected to contribute to this target tree number.</p> <p>The flood strategy for the area (which is in Flood Zone 1 and 2) focuses on minimising surface water runoff by adding 350 linear metres of rain gardens (Sustainable Drainage) in the public realm. New development will also be required to have a sustainable drainage strategy.</p>
<p>Bristol's climate is already changing, and increasingly frequent instances of extreme weather will become more likely over time.</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will perform during periods of extreme weather</p>		

<p>(particularly heat and flooding).</p> <p>Consider if the proposal will reduce or increase risk to people and assets during extreme weather events.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>Development will need to demonstrate how they comply with the targets set out in the DDP, as well as with the emerging updated local plan policy, which includes a requirement for it to be resilient to climate change.</p> <p>Development will be expected to contribute towards tree and vegetation planting.</p> <p>Bristol City Council will use its role as project enabler to identify funding for tree planting and rain gardens within the public realm (for example, funding has already been identified for trees to The Horsefair and green infrastructure to The Horsefair and Penn Street). It will also use its role as landowner and planning authority to ensure developers contribute to planting and flood strategy.</p>
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>	
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	<p>More buildings (including homes) have the potential to enhance the urban heat-island effect.</p>
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	<p>The DDP sets out a need for future development to demonstrate its climate resilience and ability to minimise the urban heat-island effect through appropriate design.</p> <p>Bristol City Council plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capture sustainability requirements as part of an internal guide for development on its freehold sites to explore developing a green lease strategy to increase business resilience and to create a stronger green economy within the city seek to use its influence as a planning authority, land-owner and project enabler to ensure development within the city centre meets the highest sustainability standards.
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>Statutory duty: Prevention of Pollution to air, water, or land</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will change the likelihood of pollution occurring to air, water, or land and what steps will be taken to prevent pollution occurring.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	<p>Nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter air pollutants to be reduced due to reduction in private vehicle trips and encouragement of a modal shift to less-polluting travel modes for existing and future residents in this area of the city.</p> <p>Active modes of transport are more attractive by delivering supporting infrastructure to accommodate and improve these modal trips.</p> <p>Creation of a linear floating habitat of reed beds and sedge beds, and a walkway along the water's edge.</p>
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>Proposed pedestrianisation of 3 key roads reduce the access for private vehicles in the area.</p> <p>Developments to be car free and in a central location that is close to amenities, services and employment, minimising the need for private vehicles.</p> <p>Proposed improvement of public and active transport.</p> <p>Green infrastructure included throughout these proposals will help</p>

		<p>reduce exposure to NO2 pollution. It will also help reduce pollutant runoff into watercourses.</p> <p>Enhancement to the floating harbour provided through floating reedbeds will improve the water quality and biodiversity, as well as promote access to the water's edge and create a wetland ecological corridor that is contributing to the wider ecological connections as promoted in the Harbour Place Shaping Vision.</p>
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
	Adverse impacts	Construction activity will generate dust and noise.
	Mitigating actions	Any planning permission will include a condition requiring a Construction Management Plan setting out how this will be monitored and mitigated and contractors will be encouraged to join the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	

Step 3: Action Plan

Use this section summarise and assign responsibility for any actions you have identified to improve data, enhance beneficial, or mitigate negative impacts. Actions identified in section two can be grouped together if named responsibility is under the same person.

This action plan should be updated at each stage of the project. Please be aware that the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service may use this action plan as an audit checklist during the project's implementation or operation.

Enhancing / mitigating action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Development of a city centre residential design code, to include a focus on sustainable design features and requirements	Sarah Jenkinson / Ben Smallwood	2024
Ensure sustainability requirements are included in project briefs for BCC led work	Sarah Jenkinson / Ben Smallwood	Ongoing
Development of a green lease strategy	Abigail Stratford / Sarah Jenkinson / Ben Smallwood	2024 - 2025
Development of a last mile logistics strategy	Sarah Jenkinson / Ben Smallwood	Approx. 5 years
BCC using role as planning authority to apply DDP as material consideration in planning determination	Simone Wilding / Ben Smallwood	Ongoing
BCC using role as freeholder to ensure highest sustainability targets are achieved – including capturing sustainability requirements as part of an internal guide for development on its freehold sites	Abigail Stratford / Sarah Jenkinson / Ben Smallwood	Ongoing

Step 4: Review

The Sustainable City and Climate Change Service need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your impact assessment. Assessments should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the environmental impact of the proposal.

Please seek feedback and review by emailing environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk before final submission of your decision pathway documentation¹.

Where impacts identified in this assessment are deemed significant, they will be summarised here by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service and must be included in the 'evidence base' section of the decision pathway cover sheet.

Summary of significant beneficial impacts and opportunities to support the Climate, Ecological and Corporate Strategies (ENV1,2,3,4):

The environmental impact assessment has identified the following significant beneficial impacts: The proposal is likely to deliver long term benefits of climate resilience, reduced reliance on private vehicles and enhanced biodiversity and greening in the delivery area. Bristol City Council has a significant amount of freehold within the DDP focus area, meaning that it can use both planning policy (including the DDP should it be endorsed by Cabinet and become a material consideration) and land ownership as its tools for delivering the benefits.

Summary of significant adverse impacts and how they can be mitigated:

The environmental impact assessment has identified the following significant adverse impacts: Short term impacts through carbon and waste through construction will be mitigated through requirement of a Construction Management Plan and Site Waste Management Plan and Development of a city centre residential design code, to include a focus on sustainable design features and requirements.

Environmental Performance Team Reviewer: Nicola Hares	Submitting author: Sarah Jenkinson
Date: 25/10/2023	Date: 23/10/2023

¹ Review by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely environmental impacts at this stage and for an endorsement or approval of the proposal.

Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: Key decision

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	Short Breaks Innovation Fund Grant Year 2		
Ward(s)	All		
Author: Gail Rogers	Job title: Head of Service Children’s Commissioning		
Cabinet lead: Cllr Asher Craig - Cabinet Member for Children, Education & Equalities	Executive Director lead: Stephen Peacock, Chief Executive		
Proposal origin: BCC Staff			
Decision maker: Cabinet Member			
Decision forum: Cabinet			
Purpose of Report:			
Approval to accept and spend £1.1m grant funding from the DfE Short Breaks Innovation Fund, to extend our existing Pathways to Short Breaks programme for a further year.			
Evidence Base:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through data analysis and parent/carer engagement work, we identified that there is a cohort of children and young people with Social Communication Interaction Need or Autism who are experiencing Emotionally Based Schools Avoidance and withdrawing from social situations and environments that cause anxiety. Their parent/carers tell us that they are unable to register these young people for Short Breaks services, as they struggle to leave their home due to high levels of anxiety. 2. In 2022 the DfE awarded us £740k from the Short Breaks Innovation fund to deliver the Pathways to Short Breaks Project running 1st April 2023-31st March 2024. Cabinet accepted this funding in January 2023, and we have now been successful in having our project extended for a further 12 months to 31st March 2025, this will be the final year of available funding. The bid submitted in 2022 was coproduced with parents and carers through four workshops. 3. The project delivers a “bridging” service that supports young people in engaging outside of the home via 1-1 support and commissioned groups, accessing a much needed Short Break for themselves and their families. In-house engagement workers build positive trusting relationships with CYP through identifying an area of special interest or an activity that is going to positively expand the CYP’s experiences, whilst building resilience in managing and experiencing anxiety. Specialist neurodiverse youth groups are also delivered by commissioned partners focusing on wellbeing support, which enables the young people to engage with the wider community, their peers, and Short Breaks. 4. In the second year of the project, with the additional funding, we will expand this offer by increasing capacity and scope of the commissioned services. Psychoeducation workshops will be offered to a cohort of 60 neurodiverse children that we have identified from the first round of referrals, who attend school but struggle socially to engage with their peers and could become non-attenders due to high levels of anxiety. This is an early intervention measure to reduce the likelihood of these young people missing education. 5. In addition, the project will develop therapeutic parenting programmes and run parent workshops that will explore anxiety, identify triggers & teach anxiety management strategies. These will focus on managing emotionally based school avoidance and enable them to build support networks. Termly ‘meet ups’ for this 			

cohort of CYP will be delivered to foster a social community that will increase social connection.

- As the funding will only run until 31st March 2025 we have built in dedicated time for our Engagement Workers to undertake transition planning with young people. The intention is that the project will create a pathway into existing services; quarter 4 will focus on ensuring the young people are supported into another ongoing youth group or short breaks activity to ensure continuity of support. Some of our external partners on the project run other youth groups, which would provide some familiarity of staff and venues. All internal staff are employed on fixed term basis and contracts will be extended in line with the funding window.

Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations

That Cabinet:

- Approve the acceptance of £1.1m of grant funding from the DfE Short Breaks Innovation Fund.
- Authorise the Executive Director Children and Education, in consultation with Cabinet Member for Children, Education & Equalities to take all steps required to accept and spend the funding including entering grant agreements and procuring and awarding contracts for the delivery of the project.
- Authorise the Executive Director Children & Education in consultation with Cabinet Member for Children, Education & Equalities to submit further funding bids to extend the project in future funding rounds, noting that any successful bids will be brought back to Cabinet for approval to accept and spend.

Corporate Strategy alignment:

- CYP2 – Supported to thrive – Children and young people will be supported to thrive, by engaging them to access 1-1 support and specialist provision to help reduce isolation and anxiety and provide both them and their parent/carers with a short break.

City Benefits:

- The service will benefit the city by working to reduce demand on other, higher cost, service such as Alternative Learning Provision, Hospital Education Service, residential education placements, CAMHs and stop escalation to Tier 4 bed and hospital admissions.

Consultation Details:

- In putting the bid together, we ran four parent/carer focus groups codesign sessions.
- The bid was written in consultation with the Bristol Autism Team and Disabled Children’s Service.
- Providers were engaged and submitted proposals for the group activities which formed part of the bid.

Background Documents: [SB Innovation Fund Feb 2023.pdf \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#)

Revenue Cost	£1.1m	Source of Revenue Funding	DfE Short Breaks Innovation Fund
Capital Cost	£N/A	Source of Capital Funding	N/A
One off cost <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:

1. Finance Advice: The programme of activities outlined within the paper are supported by Department for Education Short breaks Innovation funding of £1.1m. These activities are grant funded and as such will have no impact on the Councils General fund.

Finance Business Partner: Stephen Hampson – Finance Manager 7th November 2023

2. Legal Advice: The submission of bids for grant funding does not raise any specific legal implications. Legal Services will advise and assist in relation to the grant agreements. The procurement process must be conducted in line with the 2015 Procurement Regulations and the Councils own procurement rules. Legal services will advise and assist officers with regard to the conduct of the procurement process and the resulting contractual arrangements.

Legal Team Leader: Husinara Jones, Team Manager/Solicitor 7 November 2023		
3. Implications on IT: I can see no implications on IT in regard to this activity.		
IT Team Leader: Alex Simpson, Lead Enterprise Architect 7 November 2023		
4. HR Advice: The report is seeking approval to accept and spend £1.1m grant funding from the DfE Short Breaks Innovation Fund, there are no significant HR implications arising from this request.		
HR Partner: Lorna Laing, HR Business Partner 15 November 2023		
EDM Sign-off	Reena Bhogal-Welsh	1 November 2023
Cabinet Member sign-off	Cllr Asher Craig	13 November 2023
For Key Decisions - Mayor's Office sign-off	Mayor's Office	6 November 2023

Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal	NO
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	NO
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment (NO
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix F – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal	NO
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO
Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	NO
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO

Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.12]



Title: Short Breaks Innovation Fund	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Children and Education	Lead Officer name: Hannah Gillett
Service Area: Children’s Commissioning	Lead Officer role: Senior Commissioning Manager

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](https://sharepoint.com).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the Equality and Inclusion Team early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

We have been successful in a bid to the Department for Education’s Short Breaks Innovation Fund and have been awarded £1.1m to extend and expand our pathways to short breaks service for an additional year to March 2025.

The project delivers a “bridging” service that supports young people with Social Communication Interaction Need or Autism in engaging outside of the home via 1-1 support and commissioned groups, accessing a much needed Short Break for themselves and their families. In-house engagement workers build positive trusting relationships with CYP through identifying an area of special interest or an activity that is going to positively expand the CYP’s experiences, whilst building resilience in managing and experiencing anxiety. Specialist neurodiverse youth groups are also delivered by commissioned partners focusing on wellbeing support, which enables the young people to engage with the wider community, their peers, and Short Breaks.

In the second year of the project, with the additional funding, we will expand this offer by increasing capacity and scope of the commissioned services. Psychoeducation workshops will be offered to a cohort of 60 neurodiverse children that we have identified from the first round of referrals, who attend school but struggle socially to engage with their peers and could become non-attenders due to high levels of anxiety. This is an early intervention measure to reduce the likelihood of these young people missing education.

In addition, the project will develop therapeutic parenting programmes and run parent workshops that will explore anxiety, identify triggers & teach anxiety management strategies. These will focus on managing emotionally based school avoidance and enable them to build support networks. Termly ‘meet ups’ for this cohort of CYP will be delivered to foster a social community that will increase social connection. The intention is that the project will create a pathway into existing services; quarter 4 will focus on ensuring the young people are supported into another ongoing youth group or short breaks activity to ensure continuity of support.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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This will not negatively impact on any equality groups; the programme will create a pathway to enable young people to access our existing services where they are not able to do so currently improving accessibility. As part of the commissioning process, providers will be required to demonstrate a good understanding of Equality Act 2010 requirements and the public sector equality duty; including that equality of opportunity is central to internal processes / workforce; and services will be regularly tailored and reviewed to meet the diverse needs of Bristol citizens.

Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: [How we measure equality and diversity \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://bristol.gov.uk/how-we-measure-equality-and-diversity)

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](#). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](#); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#); [Ward Statistical Profiles](#).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](#) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](#) and [Stress Risk Assessment](#)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us

Additional comments:	

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input type="checkbox"/> Race
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing a change process or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

Through monitoring the project, we will engage with children, young people and their parent / carers
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Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)	
PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for any other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. asylum seekers and refugees; care experienced; homelessness; armed forces personnel and veterans]	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:
Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale

4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off:
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¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.

Frank Tudge.

Date: 16/11/2023

Date: 27.11.23



Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: Key decision

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	Flax Bourton Mortuary Byelaw	
Ward(s)	The Avon Coroner area covers Bristol City, North Somerset, Bath and North-East Somerset and South Gloucestershire councils.	
Author: Yvonne Dawes	Job title: Head of Statutory Registration	
Cabinet lead: Cllr Craig Cheney - Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Finance, Governance and Performance	Executive Director lead: Tim O’Gara	
Proposal origin: BCC Staff		
Decision maker: Full Council Decision forum: Full Council		
Purpose of Report To recommend that Full Council pass a byelaw to enable the council to commence charging for storing of deceased people at Flax Bourton Mortuary where the funeral director delays collection.		
Evidence Base: Flax Bourton Public and Forensic Mortuary provides mortuary and autopsy services for the Senior Coroner for Avon. The mortuary is used to investigate unexplained or unnatural deaths that occur in the Bristol, South Gloucestershire, North Somerset, and Bath and North-East Somerset council areas. When the coroner has finished investigating the cause and other details of a death, she releases the deceased person for collection by a funeral director. The funeral director, who is usually appointed by the deceased’s family, is responsible for storing the deceased until they are buried or cremated. There is increasing pressure on storage capacity at Flax Bourton Mortuary due to funeral directors delaying collection of the deceased until shortly before the funeral. The proposals will therefore affect funeral businesses and may indirectly affect people who use them in any of the four authority areas. Bereaved people can expect the payment they make to funeral directors and direct cremation companies to include the cost of storing their deceased relatives/friends until the funeral or cremation/burial. There are increasing numbers of ‘direct cremations’. These are ‘no frills’ funerals where the provider often does not have a mortuary and relies on storing the deceased person in public sector mortuaries such as Flax Bourton Mortuary and NHS mortuaries. There is also a lack of capacity in some funeral directors’ own mortuaries, which leads them to leave deceased people they are responsible for in Flax Bourton and NHS mortuaries. In response to these pressures on mortuary space, local NHS hospital mortuaries and the two largest funeral directors in the former Avon area have significantly increased their mortuary storage capacity in recent years. However, funeral directors still do not have enough mortuary capacity and are keeping deceased people at Flax Bourton Public and Forensic Mortuary for long periods after the coroner has released the bodies for collection. Consultation summary outcome: There were 78 responses to the public consultation were received from 45% public, 31% funeral directors (none of which are direct cremation businesses) 10% NHS mortuaries, 6% bereavement		

organisations, as well as national funeral director associations. 69% agree or strongly agree with the proposal for a daily charge and 27% strongly disagree or disagree. 48% think that charges should start sooner than April 2025; 35% think it's about the right time and 17% think charges should start later. Please see appendix B for the full report.

Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations:

That Cabinet:

1. Recommends to Full Council that a byelaw be passed permitting the council to commence charging for storing of a deceased person at Flax Bourton Mortuary where the funeral director delays collection.
2. Notes the outcome of the consultation as set out in this report and appendix B.

Corporate Strategy alignment:

Good Governance - Make sure that we are financially competent and resilient, offering good value for money.

City Benefits:

The proposed byelaw would permit charging of funeral directors and is intended to manage this pressure at Flax Bourton Mortuary and to allocate the costs more fairly from the local authorities – funded by taxpayers - to private funeral directors.

Consultation Details:

Public consultation undertaken from 19th September 2023 to 31st October 2023 – see consultation outcomes document appendix B.

Background Documents:

Proposed byelaw.

Revenue Cost	£0	Source of Revenue Funding	N/A
Capital Cost	£0	Source of Capital Funding	N/A
One off cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:

1.Finance Advice: The consultation period has now ended, and the feedback supports the introduction of a daily charge for storing of a deceased person at Flax Bourton Mortuary, where the funeral director delays collection, in line with the proposed byelaw.

As BCC is the first local authority to introduce this type of charge, estimating the likely number of cases where charges will apply is extremely difficult, as it hinges upon the extent to which funeral directors accept the need for behaviour change to avoid charges. However, it is expected that a charge will need to be levied in some cases.

Details of the charge and the associated implemented costs are still being finalised. The charge is estimated to be between £120 and £150 per day and based on assumed numbers, implementation costs (staff and IT costs) are likely to be minimal as additional resources are unlikely to be required. However, if once the charge is introduced the volume of cases is significant, there may be a requirement for additional resources, but in such a scenario, it is expected that the income generated would be sufficient to cover any additional costs.

Given that the charges have not been levied previously, any income raised will be additional to current income levels relating to recharges to neighbouring authorities for provision of the mortuary service, which are forecast to exceed budgeted income in 23/24.

Finance Business Partner: Alison Bennett, Interim Finance Business Partner 21st November 2023

2.Legal Advice: Section 198 of the Public Health Act 1936 gives local authorities the power to provide mortuaries and post-mortem rooms and to make byelaws in relation to the management and charging. Legal services is providing continuing support in relation to the process of making and bringing into force the proposed byelaw. The consultation responses must be conscientiously taken into account in finalising the decision. The leading cases on consultation provide that consultation should occur when proposals are at a formative stage, should give

sufficient reasons for any proposal to permit intelligent consideration and should allow adequate time for consideration and response. There must be clear evidence that the decision maker has considered the consultation responses, or a summary of them, before taking its decision.

Legal Team Leader: Husinara Jones, Team Manager/Solicitor, 27th November 2023

3. Implications on IT: There are no IT implications in the proposals in this report.

IT Team Leader: Paul Day, Interim Head of IT Operations, 11th Sept 2023.

4. HR Advice: No HR implications evident

HR Partner: Bryn Williams, HR Business Partner, 4th September 2023

EDM Sign-off	Stephen Peacock	8 th November 2023
Cabinet Member sign-off	Cllr. Craig Cheney	6 th November 2023
For Key Decisions - Mayor's Office sign-off	Mayor's Office	15 November 2023

Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal	YES
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	YES
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment	NO
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix F – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO
Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	NO
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO

Mortuaries provided by Bristol City Council - byelaws

Byelaws made by Bristol City Council pursuant to section 198 of the Public Health Act 1936 for the purposes of ensuring the efficient running of the mortuary at Flax Bourton and any other mortuaries that Bristol City Council may provide in future.

Commencement

1. These byelaws shall come into operation at the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the date of their confirmation by the Secretary of State.

Application

2. These byelaws shall apply to all mortuaries provided by Bristol City Council.

Management of the mortuary/mortuaries

3. The council shall publicise on its website the opening hours of the Flax Bourton mortuary (and any other mortuary) and the requirements in terms of notification for the collection of a dead body.

Storage of deceased after discharge note issued

4. For the purposes of ensuring the efficient running of any mortuary provided by Bristol City Council, any dead body for which a release note has been issued shall be removed as soon as reasonably possible and in any event no later than three working days after the issue of the discharge note.
5. Should a body not be collected within three working days of the issue of the discharge note, then the person or organisation collecting the body shall be liable for a daily charge for each day after that third working day, the amount of such charge which shall be publicised on the council's website.

Consultation on Flax Bourton Mortuary Charging Byelaw Proposal

19 September to 31 October 2023

Consultation summary outcome:

- There were 78 responses to the public consultation were received from 45% public, 31% funeral directors (none of which are direct cremation businesses) 10% NHS mortuaries, 6% bereavement organisations, as well as national funeral director associations.
- 69% agree or strongly agree with the proposal for a daily charge and 27% strongly disagree or disagree.
- 48% think that charges should start sooner than April 2025; 35% think its about the right time and 17% think charges should start later.

Key objections/concern (across all groups):

- The charge will get passed onto families.

Other key comments:

- There should be flexibility and discretion built in.
- Mortuary processes are a barrier to prompt collection.
- More support is required for DIY funerals.

Key misunderstandings:

- That the charge will apply before the deceased is formally released.

Key actions:

- Clarify release process
- Clarify comms to public

Results:

1. Do you agree or disagree with the proposal for a daily charge for keeping deceased people for more than three days after the coroner's release date at Flax Bourton Mortuary?			
Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Strongly agree	47.44%	37
2	Agree	21.79%	17
3	Neither agree nor disagree	3.85%	3
4	Disagree	6.41%	5
5	Strongly disagree	20.51%	16

1. Do you agree or disagree with the proposal for a daily charge for keeping deceased people for more than three days after the coroner's release date at Flax Bourton Mortuary?

answered	78
skipped	0

2. We propose that the charges would start on 1 April 2025, to give time for funeral businesses to source alternative mortuary space. Please tell us what you think of this of this proposed timescale:

Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Charges should start sooner	48.00%	36
2	1 April 2025 is about the right timescale	34.67%	26
3	Charges should start later	17.33%	13
		answered	75
		skipped	3

3. If you are responding on behalf of a funeral business, how do you think the proposed byelaw would affect your business? (Please select all that apply)

Answer Choices		Response Percent	Response Total
1	I would remove deceased people from Flax Bourton more quickly.	10.53%	4
2	I would obtain more storage instead of using Flax Bourton Mortuary	0.00%	0
3	I would pass on the daily charge for using Flax Bourton to my customers.	15.79%	6
4	I would pay the daily charge and not pass extra costs on to my customers	0.00%	0
5	I would reduce my number of customers	0.00%	0
6	I would need more funeral crews and vehicles	10.53%	4
7	Other (please specify):	63.16%	24
		answered	38
		skipped	40

Already comply

It would make no difference to us, or the average funeral director. We collect within 48 hours. The problem is being caused by national online companies that don't have local storage facilities and use the mortuary for temporally storage.

3. If you are responding on behalf of a funeral business, how do you think the proposed byelaw would affect your business? (Please select all that apply)

<p>It would not change our behaviour, but it would mean that companies who do not have their own facilities (many national direct cremation companies for e.g.) would be affected. They should either invest in their own facilities like everyone else does or cease trading as Funeral Services.</p>
<p>We always endeavour to bring the deceased into our care as soon as we have received the release paperwork from the coroner's office. So as long as the 3 days start from the time of the paperwork being issued to ourselves, it will not affect our business in any way.</p>
<p>Where possible we collect within 3 days.</p>
<p>We already provide a 24-hr service, the removal of a deceased into our care is responded within the hour of the first call</p>
<p>We have always collected from Flax Bourton promptly.</p>
<p>None of the above applies to us as we always collect within 3 days. We are normally chasing for release notes.</p>
<p>We always endeavour to collect deceased within this timeframe so this should not affect us a company.</p>
<p>It would make no difference to us, or the average funeral director. We collect within 48 hours. The problem is being caused by national online companies that don't have local storage facilities and use the mortuary for temporally storage.</p>
<p>Where humanly possible we always collect our deceased withing 3 working days, we are fortunate that we have the mortuary facilities at our premises. We are a small funeral directors based in North Somerset with no permanent bearers, ours are all casual staff. It's a shame the larger and direct funeral companies are now ruining it for everyone by using the facilities as their own private mortuary.</p>
<p>Replying on behalf of the National Society of Allied & Independent Funeral Directors - SAIF. In good funeral practice, once instructions are received from a client, the funeral director should collect the deceased as soon as possible after the release notice is given.</p>
<p>Already comply, but would appreciate some flexibility</p>
<p>We always try and collect as quickly as possible and will communicate if unable some flexibility would be appreciated especially towards the smaller independent companies.</p>
<p>In the main, the proposed bylaw wouldn't affect my business very much. I am a prompt collector and 3 days is a reasonable timescale for me. However, I do feel that the direct cremation business model and the larger companies who take on more work have had a greater impact on the length of time some people are "left" with the coroner, and as a result this feels very much a penalisation of the whole industry including the smaller independent businesses who are the ones least likely to incur these fees. There may well be occasions - where we may find ourselves in this predicament of needing more time. Now we will have a fee added because of the consistent actions of others which hardly feels fair.</p>
<p>Need more of...</p>
<p>I would need to add 3 of the above elements. 1. Move people more quickly. 2. Obtain more storage if I can afford to. 3. Need more staff</p>
<p>It would be a combination of increased mortuary capacity and more staff and vehicles would need to be obtained.</p>
<p>Would like flexibility, would like time to obtain storage, would like lower fee</p>
<p>I am not local to Bristol but came across this survey and felt I needed to respond. Firstly, I would hope that any Funeral Director coming from a distance would be allowed a period of grace to arrange the necessary transport back to their own premises. Secondly, obtaining more storage can run into hundreds of thousands of pounds, as you will be aware as we naturally use the same suppliers. Not all Funeral Director companies will be in the immediate position to do this, nor would any, I believe, reduce their number of 'customers' by turning away families due to capacity. Following the delays that arose from the Shipman case, families are now choosing to book funerals several weeks away, and I believe this is the major cause of delays, which is affecting all of us, both mortuaries and funeral directors alike. We are all at capacity, in buildings that were built to cope with a much shorter death to funeral date period. I would think that a lower charge per day is acceptable, to stop the national companies using local mortuaries as storage, and I suspect that if the charges remain high, these fees will be passed onto the bereaved in a lot of cases.</p>

3. If you are responding on behalf of a funeral business, how do you think the proposed byelaw would affect your business? (Please select all that apply)

Mortuary procedures are a barrier

Extending mortuary opening times would assist in the collection. If my bearers come in they start at 9am, not 7am and work to 5pm. I appreciate that larger companies have more staff that start earlier, but even if extended up to 4pm or 4.30pm it would give everyone a little more chance.

When you say PPE, do you mean full on gloves, aprons, booties, masks, visors etc or the standard gloves etc that usually use.

With the requirement to send 2 members of staff, this would cause more costs to the families as we would need to bring people in on overtime to facilitate the 3-day limit. If we were able to come alone then this target is more achievable. We do a 90-mile round trip to Flax and try and tie this in with funerals, when we have the staff available.

The only people this will affect are the grieving families. Bring in the 3-day limit, however let FDs come alone, unless the deceased is large.

The removal time at the mortuary at present is limited. If we are only allowed to remove up until early pm then there would be delays until the following morning. Times need to be extended.

I would suggest keeping the mortuary open later than 14:30pm. I feel this would give funeral directors more opportunity to collect within the proposed timescale. For example, if a funeral director had a service at 12:00 noon they would not be able to collect that day due to the mortuary closing at 14:30pm.

Insisting on 2 persons attending is totally unworkable for some FD's, us included, as this would mean closing our office for approximately 2.5/3 hours, because there are only 2 persons working in the office. We regularly have to collect larger deceased persons, and as owners of the business, this has to be our choice and not yours. There is NO H&S issues for the mortuary staff as they do not have to move the body, we do. If you insist on both of us attending Flax Bourton, this will have a massive impact upon the service we offer to our families. Please reconsider this copycat suggestion.

Supportive, but...

I agree that a financial penalty is a great motivator and will stop direct cremation companies taking advantage of public mortuaries and using this to undercut funeral directors - who have more than adequate provisions. Our concern would be the charge being effective from the date the release note is issued, we do not like to remove bodies until we have met with a family and entered into a contract. There is a chance that when we meet with the family either ourselves (The FD) or the family may wish to not proceed with the contract/arrangement. Our local hospital makes a charge 3 days after a contract has been entered into with a family. I appreciated that this is open to being taken advantage of, but funeral directors can't put themselves in the vulnerable position of removing deceased from public mortuaries without having a signed agreement and terms of business with the family/person making arrangements.

Just opposed

This is completely unreasonable for funeral directors in Wiltshire especially when the efficiency of Flax is so poor and give us no idea of timescales.

If Flax worked to a timescale relatable to other Coroner provisions, Funeral Directors could plan more efficiently as to when they could pick up deceased, there are more issues with the bureaucracy at Flax that need attention before you focus on punishing funeral directors and their clients. Also, the proposed fines are completely unjustified, Wiltshire coroners implement a late charge of £30 per day, £100 to £200 is completely unreasonable. Provision of PPE is fine, all funeral directors carry on their ambulances anyway. The need for two staff to attend seems unreasonable as well, especially for those that have over an hour's journey each way from Wiltshire. For Funeral directors that use Flax as their storage facility when they don't have their own, that we can see would be a valid reason for charging for storage. I very much hope this doesn't become a standard charge and that the proposal is reconsidered.

Other considerations

The only issue I can see is the fact sometimes, we get families ringing us saying the deceased is clear for us to remove however the paperwork hasn't been issued for another 2/3 days.

I believe the 3-day ruling is reasonable for collection of deceased & the decision to charge the next of kin or relatives in order to gain instruction sooner is fair also. The issue may arise for instance where an instructor informs a funeral director 2 days into this period. In this instance and as long as the next of kin have been well informed beforehand by Flax Bourton, we may have to pass this fee on to them if it's

3. If you are responding on behalf of a funeral business, how do you think the proposed byelaw would affect your business? (Please select all that apply)

unrealistic for us to collect within 24 hours. We have (on occasion) had instructors refrain from informing us as funeral directors as they feel they have to wait for investigations to be complete before moving forward. I Believe encouragement to instruct while still refraining from booking a funeral date until the investigation is complete would alleviate this matter.

As a repatriation company based in Scotland, we are required to transfer deceased home to Scotland and Ireland for a local funeral. Before we can remove a deceased from the mortuary the death has to be registered and we need to obtain permission from the coroner to remove the deceased out of England. The Act states The body of a deceased person must not be removed out of England or Wales until

- notice has been given to the coroner within whose jurisdiction the body is lying
- four clear days have elapsed after the giving of the notice.

In a case where a Coroner has decided not to hold an inquest they may issue a release notice however before we can make an application to remove from England the relative has to register the death and a copy then sent along with the application. As registration must take place at the Registrar's office following an appointment being made, it may require a relative to travel to the area which in turn may cause delays. Additionally, the coroner can take four days after the notice is given which in itself would cause a charge to be made under this byelaw. To have the death Registered and give notice to the coroner with the appropriate documents can take anything up to a week especially if the coroner clears for collection on Friday and will not deal with our request until the Monday. We cannot dispatch a driver until we receive the coroner's permission which also adds a further day. Although we agree with the principle of the byelaw as we understand the pressure being placed on mortuaries since the growth of direct companies, three days is not long enough when a deceased is being transferred out of England. Our only other option is to instruct a local funeral director to remove and store the deceased until permission has been given which could incur an additional cost to the bereaved anywhere between £500 and £1000. We would ask that the byelaw allows for discretion in the case of a deceased being transferred out of England and the three days applies after the coroner's permission is issued.

4. If you are responding as a member of public, bereavement organisation, or other stakeholder, how do you think the proposed byelaw would affect you?

No effect

Not at all.

It would not affect me at all, as far as I know.

Very little - I am next in line to die in my family and have ensured funds are available for disposal of my bodily remains

As a member of the public I would not expect this to affect me. If I was using a funeral director their lack of management of their company should not result in charges being passed onto me. Companies unable to manage their dead would be less appealing to me in my choice of company

As a member of public, I don't think the proposed bylaw would affect me.

No effect, unless charges passed on

Not at all unless the charge is passed on to my estate.

Families will pay more + other considerations

It's inevitable that funeral directors will pass this cost on to bereaved relatives as a way of avoiding the requirement to source their own body storage facilities. This additional cost, which could potentially run into thousands of pounds, would place unacceptable financial burden on bereaved families and this is unacceptable. Funeral directors should be forced to source their own body storage facilities in order that families do not have this additional financial burden.

I would be concerned if funeral directors increased their charges as a consequence. Is there need for more crematorium capacity so that deceased people don't need to be stored for so long, and families would wait shorter time for funeral to take place?

It wouldn't directly but it would provide precedent for other such establishments to also commence charging for the same outlined reasons.

3. If you are responding on behalf of a funeral business, how do you think the proposed byelaw would affect your business? (Please select all that apply)

Add more cost to the us as public
These proposed costs will simply be passed to the bereaved family. the funeral directors will not foot the bill for the families delay in process and will increase funeral charges. this in turn will drive the bereaved to use the cheaper, much slower direct to crematorium services. whom I have on good authority, will flatly refuse to pay any charges as the contract is not with the mortuary holding the deceased.
In times of bereavement related distress, and as a person with very limited income, these charges would be disastrous, and would vastly increase the aforementioned issues.
I think that this would put added pressure on the bereaved families. People are struggling to pay for funerals as it is and I feel that this cost would be transferred onto the families from the Funeral Directors.
Funeral Directors, being unregulated would covertly pass on that charge. This is part of the larger issue within the Funeral industry - profiteering of private businesses in death.
Charges will increase for customers
I worry that it will increase funeral costs as these charges will be passed on to the bereaved family. I also worry about the pressure to act to appoint a funeral director once the body is released will increase distress on a family and interfere with the natural grieving process.
This may increase the cost of funerals, or I may be pressured into arranging funerals more quickly.
1. There will be exceptional circumstances where the funeral director cannot pick up the deceased or the family are delayed in appointing a funeral director. 2. The costs will be passed onto the family and increase price of funerals/cremations.
Ultimately it will drive up the cost of the overall funeral to the bereaved families. Dispensation should be considered for a non-direct cremation company who is travelling a distance to collect a deceased. Clear and timely information should be given to the families about council storage fees and the need to instruct a funeral director quickly so as to avoid them. Similarly, funeral directors need timely and accurate details of when the body is released. Ideally, information should be unsolicited, the coroner would provide the funeral director with an email informing them the body is released.
Positive response
Nothing significant (and hopefully no direct involvement for a long time!) but less taxpayer money spent on this will be good
Personally, I don't think it would affect me particularly and it would result in a better use of public resources, to which I contribute paying my taxes.
Improved responsiveness from FD's
I believe the biggest issue here are the direct cremation companies who have no staff in local areas and often rely on the support of local funeral directors. If charging ensures proper care of the deceased, then I am in favour of its introduction.
I feel this is a long overdue, and necessary step towards reducing Mortuary capacity and demands put upon public services by private funeral companies.
It should speed up the funeral process
Carry out a survey of all listed FD's and charge those without their own mortuary facilities after 7 days. Sometimes it can take a few days to receive the necessary instructions and initial payments to formally act, but once gained they should be moving deceased immediately. Therefore, hit them financially with large daily rates and ENFORCE the fines.
There is a possibility it could speed up the process of date of death to date of funeral.
I think that the entire process is too long, and it results in public costs that should be avoided. I believe that funerals in general should be kept quicker and, I'm sorry, but it's relatives' responsibility. If they delay the process, they should be charged. I'm even less considerate for businesses taking advantage of public mortuaries. My final goodbye to a loved one it's up to me. I come from Italy and usually funerals are a matter of very few days, generally 2 or 3 days. Can be a week if investigation is needed.
Brilliant idea

3. If you are responding on behalf of a funeral business, how do you think the proposed byelaw would affect your business? (Please select all that apply)

<p>It's about time the NHS grows a pair and starts charging</p>
<p>It is essential staff have the right PPE and the deceased body is physically protected and treated with dignity and respect at all times.</p>
<p>Health & Safety provision is a vital part of infection prevention and control; funeral director employers (and employees) must take more responsibility for their actions and omissions. Formal Regulation of funeral directors services is many years overdue; this would boost public and professional confidence in them and weed out some of the less scrupulous firms.</p>
<p>I think it is a great idea for the byelaw to include health and safety provision for funeral director staff. I have worked at jobs where employers did not want to provide proper safety equipment because it was expensive. This law would protect the workers against miserly employers.</p>
<p>I have no objection to charges being made for people not collecting in a timely manner or if 'low cost' national cremation companies are using hospital mortuaries as storage facilities</p>
<p>As an NHS Mortuary manager, I feel that these are essential provisions that should already be common practice.</p>
<p>I don't think the tax payer should have to fund the cost of storing the deceased any longer than necessary.</p>
<p>I don't think this will affect me personally, but it will, hopefully, encourage funeral directors to remove their deceased in a timely manner. This issue has been going on for years in mortuaries (public and hospital). It has even been known that some funeral directors indicate to families that they have collected their loved on when actually they still remain in a mortuary. Others encourage families to attend the mortuary for a visit/viewing to save them having to do it. Costs for such 'services' are often hidden within the blanket cost of a funeral charged by some unscrupulous directors.</p>
<p>Funerals take far too long in this country, the culture of leaving your loved one in a fridge for weeks is disrespectful. The whole process needs to be much faster and easier with deceased being cremated or buried in days, not weeks. I'm outraged that my taxes are paying to store the deceased on behalf of private businesses. This law is long overdue and should be the rule across everywhere in the UK, not just Bristol.</p>
<p>I strongly agree with the application as this will free up space within the mortuary especially during busy months</p>
<p>I don't think it would affect us (bereavement services) but as a tax payer I don't think direct cremation companies should be using either Flax or hospital mortuaries as a storage facility for free.</p>
<p>The byelaw would have a positive effect on the procedures and capability arrangements for Mass Fatality arrangements and Additional/Excess Deaths arrangements, not just in Bristol but Avon and Somerset and the South West as well.</p> <p>Flax Bourton Public Mortuary is our Dedicated Disaster Mortuary for Avon and Somerset, and one of two for the South West.</p> <p>The volume of deceased overstaying, especially during winter pressures, reduces the capacity and emergency contingencies for Dedicated Disaster Mortuaries, which then becomes a Major Incident and a need for National assistance, with emergency spend for additional storage falling back onto the Local Authority - which could be avoided/reduced risk, if collections were made on time.</p> <p>With the climate emergency and increase in heatwaves and high temperatures, the seasonal pressures will not just be in the Winter months, but the Summer months too.</p> <p>If the deceased are moved in a more appropriate timeframe, to the Funerals Services who are contracted with their care by the bereaved, it keeps the capacity available within the public mortuary for these arrangements.</p>
<p>Supportive, but...</p>
<p>I would be concerned that the cost would be passed on - indirectly and subtly - to families and those paying the invoices. This isn't fair but also no feasible way of ensuring it didn't become the case.</p> <p>I would also be concerned that local funeral directors may compromise on standards - albeit outside of BCC's control - and the urgency will be to collect and avoid fees, rather than ensuring a standard of service and provision that families would expect.</p>

3. If you are responding on behalf of a funeral business, how do you think the proposed byelaw would affect your business? (Please select all that apply)

One way or another, I think this is right and just market disruption. I would be interested in financial modelling and expectation for income vs. cost recovery.

DIY funerals

I am interested in DIY care after death, and DIY funerals.
It MUST be possible for members of the public to collect their own deceased from the mortuary themselves, without having to involve a funeral director, or to source complicated training and PPE at a difficult time. Very few people will want to do this each year, so it would be reasonable for the Council to provide PPE and any necessary supervision free of charge.
Is it actually possible to arrange a burial or cremation locally within the three days, at Council facilities, without incurring any additional cost, and without having to involve a funeral director? If not, then this should be in place before the new charges are bought in.

DIY funerals are low cost, environmentally friendly, may be more meaningful to loved ones, and interest is growing. It saves the Council a lot of money if people go for DIY options instead of Public Health funerals. As such, it is important to make people aware of the option, and to have as few barriers in the way as possible.

It is really important that all stages of the process can be done without using a funeral director at all, because as soon as funeral directors get involved they try to take over, and the costs mount up extremely fast.

It is very helpful for DIY funerals to give free storage for a week, because that way volunteers can provide support and guidance at weekends.

I worry that putting requirements about PPE etc front and centre may discourage loved ones from collecting their own deceased. Dead bodies are not usually dangerous, even if they died of an infectious disease they are no more (and usually less) of a risk than when they were alive. It would instead be more helpful for people collecting their own loved ones if mortuary staff could provide PPE and guidance tailored to any risks specific to this particular deceased person, and perhaps reassurance that while mortuary protocols may require more PPE, this isn't usually necessary once the deceased is resting at home.

Is it possible to get a deceased person buried or cremated in Council facilities in the time frame for avoiding extra charges? There may be specific issues with loved ones not being aware of the process to eg book a burial lair or cremation slot, so it takes them longer than for funeral directors. Mortuary staff should have information about this to hand, and proactively make it available.

In general, mortuary staff should proactively inform people that DIY options are safe, legal, and something loved ones can do without a funeral director. Many people don't believe this is possible. It is, it's cheaper, eco-friendly, meaningful, and often a good choice.

Not everyone uses a funeral director. I have previously buried a relative at home, storing the body in the hospital mortuary for a week while we dug a grave on private property and family arrived from abroad, and then collecting the body ourselves.

This was a dignified and beautiful laying of my grandfather to rest and we would have been resentful of pressure to rush into things. To face a charge of up to £800 or have family members miss the burial would have been a horrible goodbye.

We intend to do the same with my grandmother and parents.

I agree with some charges, but they should be after a working week, with a lower charge for low incomes and discretion to waive.

Just opposed

With current 3 week wait for autopsy how is this going to work realistically? I've been through this when my dad died 2017, was told by Southmead hospital if body was not collected in 48hrs be charged £100 a day whilst in their mortuary. My dad died on weekend and was not possible to be collected until following Tuesday. We pay £4000+ for a funeral, how can you be so heartless to charge us mortuary costs on top!!!

Three days is too little notice for a bereaved family to make arrangements. Especially if there has been some trauma around the death.

I am a member of the public and I have read your reasons why the need is there and the increase in public funerals, this charge would fall upon those people who pay council tax and taxes, those people who are constantly being squeezed so others who do not pay reap these benefits.

Why should funeral directors have to increase their storage facilities and put extra pressure on staff who already do a remarkable job.

Will the council promote embalming and purchase deep freeze facilities to keep the public health deceased

3. If you are responding on behalf of a funeral business, how do you think the proposed byelaw would affect your business? (Please select all that apply)

<p>longer? If not, why not? This consultation needs to be transparent and put out to the wider public for a better understanding.</p>
<p>Another tax on the dead at a difficult time coping with the loss of a loved one and in a cost-of-living crisis this should even be being considered</p>
<p>Just another Bristol council stealth tax to burden us with</p>
<p>I believe another option must be explored, such as government funding to increase storage for the deceased. I know this seems fairly unlikely for obvious political reasons (lack of funding from a callous government) but is better than charging so extortionately.</p>
<p>Disgraceful suggestion, please have some respect for dead and their families at what is a heart-breaking time in anyone's lives!</p>
<p>This is an excessive charge. £100 to £200 suggests that this is not being used as a 'deterrent' but rather a less than subtle way of getting the public to pay for this service. Funeral Directors quite rightly will not absorb these charges and instead will quite rightly pass such charges onto their clients. It would be far better to have a blanket £82 (the same as the Crem4 charge) on all Coroner related funerals. This can be justified on the basis that everyone who does not use the coroner's service is required to pay this fee anyway for Cremation.</p>
<p>Other considerations</p>
<p>Could this increase the time deceased are left in NHS hospital mortuaries if funeral directors prioritise removal and storage of those at Flax as we cannot introduce a charge.</p>
<p>There are so many factors as to why a deceased person may not be collected right away once receiving the paperwork</p>
<p>SAIF as the largest funeral director association with over 1,000 members is aware of other statutory mortuary storage facilities that have commenced charging. Experience of other health authorities charge between £50-100 per day as a sensible level and avoid negative publicity for the local authority in this matter.</p>
<p>I would suggest "3 days" be changed to "3 working days". That would be Monday to Friday and exclude Public and Bank Holidays. I would also suggest that the bye law includes a "force majeure" clause that would allow the charges to be suspended if/when we have another pandemic or lockdown which makes it impossible for people to cope with the number of cremations/burials required.</p>
<p>The issue is not timely collection by the funeral directors, it is a lack of regulation or standardisation of funeral services. Their awareness or compliance of Health & Safety is lax, standards are occasionally poor, and equipment is neither new nor maintained effectively. the wearing of PPE shouldn't have to be an independent byelaw, it should be best practice followed by all staff, or service should be refused until compliance is satisfactory. Regulation, however, should not prevent families from making their own decisions or arrangements in terms of DIY style funerals; patient choice and informed consent should still be at the foundation of decisions made.</p>
<p>Some families may not have even appointed a Funeral Director by the Coroners release date. i.e., they may be waiting for a grant from the Council (which takes some time) before appointing a Funeral Director.</p>
<p>I think PPE should be advised but be at the discretion of the family if collecting privately</p>
<p>It would be useful to notify not just the appointed Funeral Director of the release date but also the family instructing the FD so that they are aware of when the FD should be responding and look out for 'extra' costs associated with the process / push the FD to expediate the arrangements.</p>
<p>It would be useful and beneficial to both parties if confirmation that the body is ready to collect is conveyed by email this means there can be no disagreements on when FD's etc were informed</p>
<p>I'd be keen to explore where charging discretion lay and where mitigating circumstances could be in play. At some point, some of the smaller providers could face undue pressure and whilst it shouldn't be a negotiation there will be a balance between those who 'chance it' and those who simply can't fulfil but are otherwise good and honest providers.</p>
<p>Some exceptional circumstances may need consideration too. Another pandemic, for example, or an LRF recognised excess death situation.</p>

3. If you are responding on behalf of a funeral business, how do you think the proposed byelaw would affect your business? (Please select all that apply)

Keen for the view of the Chief Coroner here, indeed the NHS too, as this could set a precedent for others to follow.

Note: As a fellow LA with our own storage abilities, we too have a charging schedule but not a byelaw. Our costs are also significantly lower and more in line with NHS costs. This may strike a balance of easing the service pressure of local directors, without being disproportionately high and a fine.

Suggestion: The Council to offer Funeral Services/packages (have an inhouse Funeral Director Service) to aid bereaved families and friends, particularly those impacted by the cost of living and unable to afford current market funeral expenses, not applicable for Gov funds and benefits. A reduced/basic overhead cost funeral comes with the caveat of utilising our less popular Cems and Crems times in Bristol - to again aid the reduction of time spent in storage.

SAIF recommends there are clear guidelines as to what is

1. Three working days.
2. The mode of the release notice: a phone call will not suffice as a trackable method is required, therefore, would an email or active webpage?
3. Staff are at the mortuary, the electric gate is repaired and consider booking process with bandwidth of arrival - departure time.
4. Extend the opening hours of the mortuary Monday to Friday.
5. What happens when there is a shortage of mortuary staff due to illness, how will the charge be re-worked if access is limited?
6. External factors that create funeral director storage problems, eg, a crematorium's cremators are refurbished and cause delays in booking due to limited bookings available.

We will often receive the coroners release note before we have been notified by the families that we are doing the funeral. Therefore, the Funeral Director should only be charged 3 days after the date of release or 3 days after receiving notification from the families. The £100 to £200 charge is excessive and would need to be considerably lower.

Title: Proposed Flax Bourton Mortuary Charging Byelaw	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Byelaw)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Resources	Lead Officer name: John Pitchers
Service Area: Statutory Registration	Lead Officer role: Mortuary and Coroner Support Manager

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](https://sharepoint.com).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

Under the powers granted under s.198 of the Public Health Act 1936, Bristol City Council proposes to pass a byelaw in 2023 that would permit the council to start charging for storing a deceased person at Flax Bourton Public and Forensic Mortuary if they are not collected within three working days of the coroner's release paperwork being issued. This formalises the existing informal requirement to collect within three working days; a time period that has been selected as sufficient to allow funeral services to make the necessary arrangements, whilst avoiding a longer stay than is necessary.

Flax Bourton Public and Forensic Mortuary provides mortuary and autopsy services for the Senior Coroner for Avon. The mortuary is used to investigate unexplained or unnatural deaths that occur in the Bristol, South Gloucestershire, North Somerset, and Bath and North-East Somerset council areas; therefore, this proposal covers deceased and citizens from all wards of the four authorities.

After three working days, a charge would be applied for each day the deceased person remains at Flax Bourton mortuary. The amount of the daily charge would be set with the aim of encouraging prompt collection, not for the purpose of making a profit and would be publicised on the council's website. We expect the charge to be in the range of £100 to £200 per day. This may be varied from time to time in line with changes in costs or as needed to encourage prompt collection. Any charges paid will be used to maintain and operate the mortuary. At the moment, funeral businesses make no payment to help to cover the costs of keeping the deceased at Flax Bourton Mortuary. This means the cost is borne by taxpayers. The byelaw is intended to manage pressure at Flax Bourton Mortuary and to allocate the costs more fairly from the local authorities to private funeral directors.

The charges would be paid by the appointed funeral director or direct cremation company. If a funeral director is not appointed (e.g. in the case of a 'DIY funeral'), the family or friends would be responsible for paying the charges, but at a reduced rate of £30 per day*.

We propose that charges would start on 1 January 2025 to allow time for funeral companies to source alternative mortuary space. These charges would also apply to any future mortuary provided by Bristol City Council.

This EqIA has been updated following public consultation. As a result, this document is the final version being presented to Full Council for their decision.

*A funeral arranged by the family and friends of the deceased, without any involvement from a funeral company. The timescales for collection are, therefore, longer than 'traditional funerals'.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	

Flax Bourton Public and Forensic Mortuary provides mortuary and autopsy services for the Senior Coroner for Avon across Bristol, South Gloucestershire, North Somerset, and Bath and North-East Somerset council areas. The four councils responsible for funding Flax Bourton Mortuary cannot afford to continue to subsidise the operations of commercial companies.

When the coroner has finished investigating the cause of a death, she releases the deceased person for collection by a funeral director. The funeral director, who is usually appointed by the deceased's family, is responsible for storing the deceased until they are buried or cremated. There is increasing pressure on storage capacity at Flax Bourton Mortuary due to funeral directors delaying collection of the deceased until shortly before the funeral. The proposals will therefore affect funeral businesses and may indirectly affect people who use them in any of the four authority areas.

Bereaved people can expect the payment they make to funeral directors and direct cremation companies to include the cost of storing their deceased relatives/friends until the funeral or cremation/burial. However, funeral directors still do not have enough mortuary capacity and are keeping deceased people at Flax Bourton Public and Forensic Mortuary for long periods after the coroner has released the deceased people for collection.

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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There are two potential impacts:

1. That funeral companies who are charged under the new byelaw may pass the charges onto their customers (i.e. bereaved people)
2. That individuals who do not engage a funeral director ('DIY funerals') may have to pay if they do not pick up their relatives in a timely manner from Flax Bourton mortuary after discharge

Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: [How we measure equality and diversity \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://bristol.gov.uk)

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](http://bristol.gov.uk); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](http://bristol.gov.uk); [Ward Statistical Profiles](http://bristol.gov.uk).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](http://bristol.gov.uk) and [Stress Risk Assessment](http://bristol.gov.uk)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us
Public consultation is taking place between 19 th September and 1 st November. This is not yet concluded. The consultation asks about the impact the change will have and the equalities groups (i.e. the protected characteristics of the people responding), so this information can be cross referenced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 78 responses to the public consultation were received from 45% public, 31% funeral directors (none of which are direct cremation businesses) 10% NHS mortuaries, 6% bereavement organisations, as well as national funeral director associations. • 69% agree or strongly agree with the proposal for a daily charge and 27% strongly disagree or disagree. • 48% think that charges should start sooner than April 2025; 35% think its about the right time and 17% think charges should start later. <p>There was a common anxiety expressed that families would be charged in turn by funeral companies. This can be managed by the way the byelaw is implemented, so we need to be very clear on this in the communication plan post-approval.</p>
Muslim communities	It will not impact on these communities, as it is typical to bury someone of the Islamic faith within three days although most strive for 24 hours. This means speedy funerals and deceased people stay minimum time in storage after Coroner discharge.
Orthodox Jewish communities	It will not impact on these communities as a Jewish funeral would ideally occur within 24 hours after the death; however there is allowance and acceptance to delay the burial for appropriate arrangements. This still means speedy funerals and deceased people stay minimum time in storage after Coroner discharge.

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age | <input type="checkbox"/> Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership | <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity | <input type="checkbox"/> Race |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief | <input type="checkbox"/> Sex | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation |

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

As this is the first such scheme to be introduced anywhere in the UK, there is a lack of available data on the potential impacts, intended or unintended, of this proposal, however, we feel there is sufficient information to proceed.

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing a change process or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

An After Death Working Group meets every couple of months and funeral directors are part of that meeting. This includes Ummah Funerals, who are one of the two Bristol Muslim funeral director companies. The consultation about the potential introduction of the byelaw has been circulated to all funeral director companies and publicised to the general public as far as possible through BCC social media channels and local media pick-up.

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

Public consultation took place between 19th September and 1st November.. The consultation asked about the impact the change will have and the equalities groups (i.e. the protected characteristics of the people responding), and many funeral companies responded to say that they undertake funerals for religious groups .

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)	
This proposal is aimed at commercial companies, not individual citizens. There is a chance that a small number of individual citizens may be affected.	
PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That funeral companies who are charged under the new byelaw may pass the charges onto their customers (i.e. bereaved people) 2. That individuals who do not engage a funeral director ('DIY funerals') may have to pay if they do not pick up their relatives in a timely manner from Flax Bourton mortuary after discharge
Mitigations:	The charging is discretionary and is aimed at deterring funeral directors from delaying pick up. It is anticipated that citizens who incur a fee that is not relevant to the original aims of the byelaw will have the charge reviewed and potentially waived or reduced. (this will be at the discretion of the Service Manager and will be subject to evidence being provided that the delay was due to circumstances outside of the control of the funeral director or citizen) In addition, it is anticipated that the adverse publicity associated with funeral companies charging their customers for their own operational shortcomings would deter this from happening. Citizens facing financial difficulties are signposted to the relevant support by the Registration Service.
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for any other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. asylum seekers and refugees; care experienced; homelessness; armed forces personnel and veterans]	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:
See above information re: Socio-Economic (deprivation)
Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:
N/A

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Specific standard operating procedures will be created to underpin the operationalisation of the byelaw. This will include measures to carefully review any charges levied on individual citizens.	John Pitchers	Before commencement of new byelaw

4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

One the byelaw is in force, feedback will be actively sought from service users and will be analysed to identify and resolve any negative effects on individual citizens.

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off: Tim O’Gara
Date: 15/11/2023	Date: 24/11/23

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.



Environmental Impact Assessment [version 1.0]

Proposal title: Flax Bourton Mortuary bylaw to commence charging for storing of deceased overstayers		
Project stage and type: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Idea Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Outline Business Case <input type="checkbox"/> Full Business Case		
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service	<input type="checkbox"/> New	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Changing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other [please state] Bylaw	<input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review	
Directorate: Resources	Lead Officer name: John Pitchers	
Service Area: Mortuary	Lead Officer role: Coroner Support and Mortuary Manager	

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Assessment is to help you develop your proposal in a way that is compliant with the council’s policies and supports the council’s strategic objectives under the [One City Climate Strategy](#), the [One City Ecological Emergency Strategy](#) and the latest [Corporate Strategy](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the project proposal process by someone with a good knowledge of the project, the service area that will deliver it, and sufficient influence over the proposal to make changes as needed.

It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the Environmental Impact Assessment. See further [guidance](#) on completing this document. Please contact the [Sustainable City and Climate Change Service](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms.

To recommend that Full Council pass a bylaw to enable the council to commence charging for storing of bodies at Flax Bourton Mortuary where the funeral director delays collection.

1.2 Will the proposal have an environmental impact?

Could the proposal have either a positive or negative effects for the environment now or in the future? If ‘No’ explain why you are sure there will be no environmental impact, then skip steps 2-3 and request review by the [Sustainable City and Climate Change Service](#).

If ‘Yes’ complete the rest of this assessment.

Yes No [please select]

This is a financial charging bylaw but it may prompt funeral directors to create more of their own fridge storage. This would have a negative carbon impact but a positive public health environment impact. There are no known proposals leading from this bylaw, so it is not possible to assess the impact.

1.3 If the proposal is part of an options appraisal, has the environmental impact of each option been assessed and included in the recommendation-making process?

If ‘Yes’ please ensure that the details of the environmental impacts of each option are made clear in the pros and cons section of the [project management options appraisal document](#).

Yes No Not applicable [please select]

If ‘No’ explain why environmental impacts have not been considered as part of the options appraisal process.

Step 2: What kinds of environmental impacts might the project have?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered. See detailed [guidance documents](#) for advice on identifying potential impacts.

2.1 Does the proposal create any benefits for the environment, or have any adverse impacts?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support [our corporate environmental objectives](#) and the wider [One City Climate and Ecological Emergency strategies](#).

Consider how the proposal creates environmental impacts in the following categories, both now and in the future.

Reasonable efforts should be made to quantify stated benefit or adverse impacts wherever possible.

Where the proposal is likely to have a beneficial impact, consider what actions would enhance those impacts. Where the proposal is likely to have a harmful impact, consider whether actions would mitigate these impacts.

Enhancements or mitigation actions are only required when there is a likely impact identified. Remember that where enhancements or mitigation actions are listed, they should be assigned to staff and appropriately resourced.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many categories)		
<p>ENV1 Carbon neutral: Emissions of climate changing gases</p> <p>BCC has committed to achieving net zero emissions for its direct activities by 2025, and to support the city in achieving net zero by 2030.</p> <p>Will the proposal involve transport, or the use of energy in buildings? Will the proposal involve the purchase of goods or services? If the answer is yes to either of these questions, there will be a carbon impact.</p> <p>Consider the scale and timeframe of the impact,</p>	Benefits	
	Enhancing actions	
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
	Adverse impacts	

<p>particularly if the proposal will lead to ongoing emissions beyond the 2025 and 2030 target dates.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
<p>ENV2 Ecological recovery: Wildlife and habitats BCC has committed to 30% of its land being managed for nature and to halve its use of pesticides by 2030.</p> <p>Consider how your proposal can support increased space for nature, reduced use of pesticides, reduce pollution to waterways, and reduce consumption of products that undermine ecosystems around the world.</p> <p>If your proposal will directly lead to a reduction in habitat within Bristol, then consider how your proposed mitigation can lead to a biodiversity net gain. Be sure to refer to quantifiable changes wherever possible.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
<p>Consider how your proposal can support increased space for nature, reduced use of pesticides, reduce pollution to waterways, and reduce consumption of products that undermine ecosystems around the world.</p>	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
<p>If your proposal will directly lead to a reduction in habitat within Bristol, then consider how your proposed mitigation can lead to a biodiversity net gain. Be sure to refer to quantifiable changes wherever possible.</p>	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	
<p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
<p>ENV3 A cleaner, low-waste city: Consumption of resources and generation of waste</p> <p>Consider what resources will be used as a result of the proposal, how they can be minimised or swapped for less impactful ones, where they will be sourced from, and what will happen to any waste generated</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
<p>Consider what resources will be used as a result of the proposal, how they can be minimised or swapped for less impactful ones, where they will be sourced from, and what will happen to any waste generated</p>	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	

<p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>ENV4 Climate resilience: Bristol’s resilience to the effects of climate change</p> <p>Bristol’s climate is already changing, and increasingly frequent instances of extreme weather will become more likely over time.</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will perform during periods of extreme weather (particularly heat and flooding).</p> <p>Consider if the proposal will reduce or increase risk to people and assets during extreme weather events.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>Statutory duty: Prevention of Pollution to air, water, or land</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will change the likelihood of pollution occurring to air, water, or land and what steps will be taken to prevent pollution occurring.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		

Step 3: Actions

3.1 Action Plan

Use this section to summarise and assign responsibility for any actions you have identified to improve data, enhance beneficial, or mitigate negative impacts. Actions identified in section two can be grouped together if named responsibility is under the same person.

This action plan should be updated at each stage of the project. Please be aware that the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service may use this action plan as an audit checklist during the project's implementation or operation.

Enhancing / mitigating action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale

Step 4: Review

The Sustainable City and Climate Change Service need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your impact assessment. Assessments should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the environmental impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Sustainable City and Climate Change Service](#) before final submission of your decision pathway documentation¹.

Where impacts identified in this assessment are deemed significant, they will be summarised here and included on the cover sheet of the decision pathway documentation.

Summary of significant beneficial impacts and opportunities to support the Climate, Ecological and Corporate Strategies (ENV1,2,3,4):
Summary of significant adverse impacts and how they can be mitigated:

Environmental Performance Team Reviewer: Daniel Shelton	Submitting author: John Pitchers
Date: 16/10/2023	Date: 16 October 2023

¹ Review by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely environmental impacts at this stage. This does not constitute an endorsement or approval of the proposal.



Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: Key decision

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	Collection Fund Surplus/Deficit 2023/24		
Ward(s)	City Wide.		
Author: Denise Murray	Job title: Director of Finance		
Cabinet lead: Cllr Craig Cheney - Cabinet member for Finance, Governance, Property and Culture	Executive Director lead: Stephen Peacock – Chief Executive		
Proposal origin: BCC Staff			
Decision maker: Cabinet Member Decision forum: Cabinet			
Purpose of Report:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To set the estimated Collection Fund surplus / deficit as at 31st March 2024 as required by legislation for determination by Full Council. 			
Evidence Base:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended) requires the Council to determine the estimated surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund in respect of Council Tax by 15 January. This will enable the precepting authorities (the Police and Crime Commissioner for Avon and Somerset and Avon Fire and Rescue) to take into account their share of any surplus before finalising their precepts for 2024/25. Similarly, following the introduction of the Business Rates Retention Scheme from April 2013, in accordance with the Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013, the Council must determine the estimated surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund in respect of Business Rates prior to 31 January 2024. Budgeted income from Council Tax and Business Rates are fixed at the start of each financial year. Any variations from this are realised through the Collection Fund and are distributed over the following two financial years (based on estimated in the following year and actuals in the subsequent year.) The Council is required by statute to maintain a Collection Fund separate from the General Fund. The Collection Fund accounts independently for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income into the Fund: the Fund is credited with the amount of receipts of Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates (NDR) it collects. Payments out of the Fund: in relation to Council Tax payments that are made to the Council and the two major precepting authorities (Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Commissioner and Avon Fire and Rescue). In relation to NDR payments that are made to the Council, Avon Fire and Rescue Service and WECA. 2023/24 shows an overall estimated deficit on the collection fund at the end of the year of £4.750m, Bristol's share of which is £4.528m. This is after taking account of any surpluses or deficits brought forward. Council tax is showing a small overall surplus of £835k, (Bristol share £712k) largely due to a reduction in arrears, offset with increased discounts and exemptions. Business rates is showing a total net deficit of £4.545m (Bristol share £5.420m which includes a pending payment of £1.030m to central government). The Bristol share can be met from additional, unbudgeted, business rates income carried forward from 2023/24 into 2024/25. 			
Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations:			

1. That Cabinet approve the report and calculations as set out in this report and refer to Full Council for approval.
Corporate Strategy alignment: 1. Managing our local tax income well is aligned to the being an effective development organisation. By having good governance and sound financial management of our tax income ensures we deliver good value for money and maximises resources available to deliver all other corporate strategy objectives.
City Benefits: 1. Setting the Collection Fund Estimate is a legislative requirement. Council Tax and Business Rates provides the largest proportion of income to the Council to provide all services. There are various exemptions, discounts, and reductions available to ensure those who aren't able to pay receive the help they need.
Consultation Details: N/A
Background Documents: N/A

Revenue Cost	£ NIL	Source of Revenue Funding	General Fund
Capital Cost	£ NIL	Source of Capital Funding	N/A
One off cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:		
1. Finance Advice: The total deficit on the Collection Fund for 2023/24, including any brought forward balances is £3.710m. The Bristol share of this deficit, including a pending payment to central government is £5.420m. However, this can be offset against additional, unbudgeted, business rates receipts carried forward into 2024/25. Therefore, the overall financial impact is an improved position of £0.514m on the assumptions made in the MTFP.		
Finance Business Partner: Tony Whitlock 8/11/2023		
2. Legal Advice: This report enables the Council to comply with the requirements of the Local Government Finance Act 1992(as amended), to determine the estimated surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund in respect of Council Tax prior to 15 January. This is so that the precepting authorities (the Police and Crime Commissioner for Avon and Somerset and Avon Fire and Rescue) can take into account their share of any surplus before finalising their precepts for 2023/24. The report also enables the Council to comply with the requirements of the Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013, to determine the estimated surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund in respect of Business Rates prior to 31 January.		
Legal Team Leader: Husinara Jones – Solicitor/Team Manager 8/11/23		
3. Implications on IT: No IT implications		
IT Team Leader Alex Simpson – Lead Enterprise Architect		
4. HR Advice: No HR Implications		
HR Partner: James Brereton – Head of HR 8/11/23		
EDM Sign-off	Denise Murray – Director of Finance	15 November 2023
Cabinet Member sign-off	Cllr Craig Cheney	15 November 2023
For Key Decisions - Mayor's Office sign-off	Mayor's Office	15 November 2023

Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal	YES
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	NO
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment	NO
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	NO
Appendix F – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal	NO
Appendix G – Financial Advice	YES
Appendix H – Legal Advice	YES
Appendix I – Exempt Information	No
Appendix J – HR advice	YES
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO

1. The Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended) requires the Council to determine the estimated surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund in respect of Council Tax by 15 January. This will enable the precepting authorities (the Police and Crime Commissioner for Avon and Somerset and Avon Fire and Rescue) to factor in their share of any surplus or deficit before finalising their precepts for 2024/25.
2. Similarly, following the introduction of the Business Rates Retention Scheme from April 2013, in accordance with the Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013, the Council must determine the estimated surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund in respect of Business Rates prior to 31 January.
3. Income from Council Tax and Business Rates are fixed at the start of each financial year. Any variations from this are realised through the Collection Fund and will now be distributed in the following two financial years. The Council is required by statute to maintain a Collection Fund separate from the General Fund. The Collection Fund accounts independently for:
 - Income into the Fund: The Fund is credited with the amount of receipts of Council Tax and (Non-Domestic Rates) NDR it collects.
 - Payments out of the Fund: in relation to Council Tax payments that are made to the Council and the two major precepting authorities (Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Commissioner and Avon Fire and Rescue). In relation to NDR payments that are made to the Council, Avon Fire and Rescue Service and WECA.

2023/24 estimated surplus for Council Tax

4. For the year ending 31 March 2024 we are forecasting a surplus of £746k for the council tax element of the Collection Fund. After taking account of balances brought forward in the collection fund, this is increased to a surplus of £835k. This surplus will be distributed in 2024/25.

Composition of Council Tax surplus 2023/24

5. The table below details the major elements making up the in-year element of the council tax surplus in 2023/24.

	£m
Increase in the number of exemptions	2.4
Increase in the number of discounts	1.6
Reduction in CTRS claims	(1.4)
Reduction in the allowance for the impairment of debts (net of the budgeted allowance of £16m)	(3.1)
Changes in Liability	(0.2)
Total in-year surplus	(0.7)

Details are set out below.

Council Tax Reduction Scheme

6. Bristol is one of the few local authorities that implements a fully funded Local Council Tax Reduction scheme (CTRS). Over the last couple of years, the number of working age claimants have continued to drop on a month-by-month basis. Pensioner claimants have also continued to fall but at a much lower rate, almost plateauing in 2023/24.

Table 1 below shows the number of pensioner and working age claimants as at the beginning of October for each of the last five years. This on-going reduction in claimants results in an estimated saving of £1.4m in 2023/24.

Table 1

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Working Age	23,506	25,144	25,211	23,399	22,430
Pensioners	11,239	10,755	10,436	10,166	10,003
Total	34,745	35,899	35,647	33,565	32,433
Percentage increase (reduction)		3.3	(0.7)	(5.8)	(3.4)

7. The Council has also made additional awards for cost-of-living support, fully funded by the Government. As at the beginning of October 11,279 households had received additional support totalling £767k. A total of £885k is available for distribution.

Exemptions

8. There has been a significant increase in the provision for student accommodation during 2023/24, resulting in an increase in student exemptions over that budgeted of £2.4m. Part of this increase is in the way the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) have

valued ‘cluster flats’. This is where there are several units within one property that share a kitchen – these would previously have been valued as one higher band dwelling, but each unit is now being individually assessed in a lower band. Examples include accommodation at Upper Byron Place and Print Hall 2. Table 2 below shows the number of students registered for an exemption as at 1 April each year with a projection to the end of March 2024. Class M are halls of residence. Class N are student households.

Table 2

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Est
Class M Exemptions	1,152	1,242	1,825	1,895	2,518	3,000
Class N exemptions	7,059	7,657	7,199	7,024	7,523	7,550
Total	8,211	8,899	9,024	8,919	10,041	10,550
Percentage increase/(reduction)		8.4	1.4	(1.2)	12.6	5.0

Discounts

- There is a net increase of around £1.6m in discounts forecast for year-end, predominantly from an increase in Single Person Discount (SPD). In the past, the Council has undertaken a review of SPD every two years; however, the last review was undertaken before the pandemic. Regular National Fraud Initiative data matches identify potential multiple occupants in properties claiming single person discount, which the council tax team follow up on, helping to ensure that the Council Tax Base properly reflects entitlements to this discount. The annual National Fraud Office review is now being carried out for 2023/24 and is expected to identify further reductions but trends suggest these are likely to be balanced by a further general increase in legitimate applications for single person discount.

Losses on Collection and contribution to the provision for the impairment of debts

- Current in-year collection rate for council tax is estimated to be 94%, in line with the budget. However, as recovery action continues there has been a significant improvement in arrears collection, resulting in a reduction of £3.1m against the budgeted contribution towards the bad debt provision of £16m. The annual allowance for the provision of debt under three years old, has also been revised downwards to pre pandemic levels.
- Only after full investigations have been completed will debt be recommended for write-off if deemed uncollectable in the longer term. Debt written off during

2023/24 is largely due to citizens who have moved away from Bristol, and despite extensive investigation, we are unable to trace them.

12. Calculation of the council tax debt impairment provision

Year	Arrears	Percentage Provided	Provision
	£'000		£'000
To 14/15	208	100%	208
2015/16	255	100%	255
2016/17	547	100%	547
2017/18	957	100%	957
2018/19	1,510	100%	1,510
2019/20	3,072	100%	3,072
2020/21	5,703	100%	5,703
2021/22	9,995	80%	7,996
2022/23	14,572	65%	9,472
2023/24	10,284	45%	4,628
Write off	(2,013)	100%	(2,013)
Total	45,091		32,335
Provision opening balance 1.4.23			24,473
Written off in year			(5,000)
Total remaining in provision			19,473
Required as above			32,335
Additional required to top up provision			12,862
Budgeted Provision for 2023/24			(16,004)
Reduction in budgeted requirement 31.3.24			(3,142)

Distribution of the Council Tax Surplus

13. The estimated surplus is distributed to the major precepting authorities in proportion to the current year's demands and precepts on the Collection Fund. A detailed determination of the estimated Council Tax Collection Fund surplus for 2023/24 is shown in Appendix A. The allocation of the estimated surplus to each of the major precepting authorities, is summarised below:

Council Tax	2023/24 £'000
23/24 (Surplus)/Deficit	(746)
(Surplus)/Deficit brought forward	(89)
Total (Surplus)/Deficit C/fwd	(835)
Apportionment of Surplus	
Bristol City Council	(712)
Police and Crime Commissioner for Avon & Somerset	(94)
Avon Fire Authority	(29)
	(835)

2023/24 Estimated Surplus for Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

14. Since 2017/18 Bristol has been piloting 100% retention of business rates. Only authorities with signed devolution deals were eligible to participate in a pilot: the pilot for the West of England (WoE) therefore includes Bath & North East Somerset Council (B&NES), Bristol City Council (BCC), South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) and the West of England Combined Authority (WECA). The 100% pilot gives the WoE the opportunity to retain 100% of any business rates growth.

Composition of the Business Rates in-year deficit for 2023/24

15. The table below details the major elements making up the business rates in-year deficit for 2023/24.

	£m
Adjustments to the net liability	3.4
Increased income into business rates pool	4.5
Reduction in the allowance for the impairment of debts (net of the budgeted allowance of £5m)	(5.6)
Total in -year (Surplus)/Deficit	2.3

16. The net reduction in in-year liability is the result of the very late revaluation of industrial units by the VOA, between completion of NNDR1 and billing. The increase in business rates attributable to the pool of £4.5m is as the result of the in-year valuation of a large recycling centre. The recycling centre has been in existence for a number of years, but only recently rated by the VOA. Of the sum, £3.75m is a

backdated payment, the balance in-year. Of the £4.5m BCC will receive a 49% share.

17. Any estimated surplus/deficit is distributed in accordance with the 100% Business Rates Retention Pilot Agreement between the West of England authorities, so 94% Bristol City Council, 5% WECA and 1% Avon Fire and Rescue. Provision has also been made within the collection fund for an outstanding historic payment due to the Government. This provision does not impact on our preceptors.
18. The detailed determination of the estimated NDR Collection Fund Deficit for 2023/24 is shown in Appendix B and the allocation of the estimated deficit to the relevant precepting authorities is summarised in the table below.

Business Rates	2023/24
	£'000
2023/24 (Surplus)/Deficit	2,295
(Surplus)/Deficit brought forward	2,250
Total (Surplus)/Deficit C/fwd	4,545
Apportionment of Deficit	
Bristol City Council	5,240
West of England Combined Authority	279
Avon Fire Authority	56
Central Government	(1,030)
	4,545

19. The business rates income which each billing authority collects is determined by reference to local rating lists maintained by the Valuation Office Agency. These lists are subject to variation between revaluations because of physical changes (either to the property or the locality) and appeals. The amount of business rates income collected by billing authorities therefore varies year on year. The main factors affecting this year's business rates income are outlined below.

Losses on Collection and contribution to the provision for the impairment of debts

20. The current in-year collection rate for business rates is broadly on target at 96.5% by year-end. However, as businesses recover from the impact of the pandemic and recovery action continues there has been a significant improvement in arrears collection, resulting in a reduction of £5.6m against the budgeted contribution towards the bad debt provision of £5m, effectively enabling the provision to be

significantly reduced. The annual allowance for the provision of debt under three years old, has also been revised downwards to pre pandemic levels.

Year	Arrears	Percentage Provided	Provision
	£'000		£'000
To 14/15	49	100%	49
2015/16	41	100%	41
2016/17	85	100%	85
2017/18	454	100%	454
2018/19	752	100%	752
2019/20	1,216	100%	1,216
2020/21	1,777	85%	1,510
2021/22	3,682	60%	2,209
2022/23	1,671	55%	919
2023/24	8,800	40%	3,520
Write off debt	(2,500)	100%	(2,500)
Total	16,026		8,255
Provision opening balance 1.4.23			13,313
Written off in year			(4,481)
Total remaining in provision			8,832
Required as above			8,255
Additional required to top up provision			(577)
Budgeted Provision for 2023/24			(5,003)
Reduction in budgeted requirement 31.3.24			(5,580)

Business Rates Appeals

- 21.** The Council is required to provide for potential appeals from its business rates income. Calculations for the provision are based upon the Valuation Office Agency ‘Settled and Outstanding’ proposals at end March reports. These reports show all appeals that have been lodged for each authority against the 2010, 2017 and 2023 lists. This includes those which were agreed, dismissed, withdrawn or are still outstanding. The 2010 and 2017 lists are closed, so new appeals can be lodged against these. This list is analysed into “types” of appeal. The average success rate and the percentage reduction in rateable value for those appeals which were successful is considered

along with the potential for the backdating of any appeals decisions and the estimated annual cost was then adjusted by the ratings multiplier for the relevant year. Local intelligence is used alongside statistical modelling to inform decision making.

22. As at the end of 2022/23 the appeals provision stood at £26.0m, including the preceptors share. As this is a significant amount this provision is reviewed against valuation lists on a quarterly basis and is compared to that of both our nearest neighbours and similar sized authorities nationally. The Government recommends that 3.7% of net rates should be set aside in the provision to cover potential, and yet unknown, appeals relating to the 2023 list. This amounts to an annual sum of £8.2m.
23. Activity for the first six months of 2023/24 seems have slowed to a degree with successful appeals amounting to £2.8m by the end of September. This is expected to reach £6.6m by the end of the year. This will be further reviewed at year-end, when the provision will be adjusted as required. The impact on the provision is shown in the table below.

Appeals Provision	£m
Opening balance 1 April 2023	26.0
Budgeted increase to the provision	8.2
Appeals to 1 October 2023	(2.8)
Additional to 31 March 2024	(3.8)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	27.6

Bristol's share of the total surplus on the collection Fund for 2023/24

24. Bristol City Council's share of the total deficit on the collection fund, debited in 2024/25 is as follows. This can be met from additional, unbudgeted, business rates income carried forward into 2024/25.

	2023/24 £m
Council Tax	(712)
Business Rates	5,240
Total	4,528

Risk Assessment

There are risks associated with estimating the amount of Council Tax and Business Rates collected during the year. These include,

- The volatility of business rates appeals. Once settled the Council may have to settle several years business rates from a single year's income. This is a significant financial risk as the Council is now required to fund 94% of any award. Furthermore, the Government have yet to set out clear proposals as to how the appeals process will be dealt with going forward.
- Changes to the rateable values of very large business properties such as power stations, hospitals and large office blocks can have a material effect on business rate collection.
- Business Properties switching between rating lists. This can include large cross boundary properties switching from one list to another or joining the central list.
- Difficulty in estimating Council Tax discounts and exemptions, including the take-up of the Council Tax Support Scheme.
- Cost of Living crisis on employment and businesses on collection rates and Council Tax Reduction Scheme.

Appendices:

Appendix I – Estimated Council Tax Collection Fund Account 2023/24

Appendix II – Estimated Non-Domestic Rates Collection Fund Account 2023/24

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985

Background Papers: Working papers held in Corporate Finance

APPENDIX 1

		ESTIMATED COUNCIL TAX COLLECTION FUND ACCOUNT				
2019/20	2021/22		2022/23	2022/23	2023/24	
Actual	Actual		Estimate as per Surplus/Deficit Report	Actual	Estimated Outturn	
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	
		Income				
(255,560)	(283,272)	Council Tax Income (in year liability)	(298,290)	(295,969)	(317,678)	
		Expenditure				
		Precepts				
214,730	236,197	Bristol City Council	243,198	243,198	258,801	
27,662	30,862	Police	32,133	32,133	34,514	
9,510	9,779	Fire	9,971	9,971	10,755	
		Bad and Doubtful Debts				
5,347	12,942	Losses on Collection	11,950	9,540	12,862	
257,249	289,780	Total Expenditure	297,252	294,842	316,932	
1,689	6,508	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	(1,038)	(1,127)	(746)	
(2,192)	5,321	Accumulated surplus/deficit Bfwd (Actual)	8,841	8,841	(2,049)	
2,198	(2,988)	Distribution of prior years estimated surplus/deficit	(9,763)	(9,763)	1,960	
1,689	6,508	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	(1,038)	(1,127)	(746)	
1,695	8,841		(1,960)	(2,049)	(835)	
			BCC	Police	Avon Fire	Total
		In year(surplus)/deficit	(636)	(84)	(26)	(746)
		Residual prior-year (surplus)/deficit	(76)	(10)	(3)	(89)
		Total Estimated (Surplus)/Deficit at the end of 23/24 for distribution in 24/25	(712)	(94)	(29)	(835)

APPENDIX 11

NDR COLLECTION FUND ACCOUNT							
2020/21	2021/22		2022/23	2022/23	2023/24		
Actual	Actual		Estimated Outturn as per surplus/deficit report	Actual	Estimated Outturn		
£'000			£'000	£'000	£'000		
		Income					
(137,951)	(181,924)	Business rates income	(204,951)	(209,903)	(220,245)		
3,254	3,743	Transitional Surcharge	0	872	(20,482)		
		Payments to Preceptors					
197,854	197,436	Bristol City Council	182,167	182,167	206,185		
2,105	2,100	Avon Fire	1,938	1,938	2,193		
10,524	10,502	WECA	9,690	9,690	10,967		
4,716	5,657	Disregarded amounts & Renewable Energy	6,979	8,124	15,368		
702	698	Cost of collection allowance	718	695	695		
		Bad and Doubtful debts					
7,200	8,698	Losses on in-year collection	3,018	(2,087)	(577)		
		Appeals losses and provision					
(2,056)	(341)	Increase/(decrease) in appeals provision	12,178	10,178	8,191		
221,045	224,750	Total Expenditure	216,688	210,705	243,022		
86,348	46,569	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	11,737	1,674	2,295		
		Accumulated (surplus)/deficit					
(314)	84,253	Accumulated (surplus)/deficit BFwd (Actual)	40,454	40,454	(1,108)		
(1,780)	(90,368)	Distribution of prior year estimated surplus/deficit	(46,197)	(43,236)	3,358		
86,348	46,569	(Surplus)/deficit for the year	11,737	1,674	2,295		
84,254	40,454		5,994	(1,108)	4,545		
			2023/24	2023/24	2023/24		
			BCC	WECA	Avon Fire	DLUHC	Total
		Distribution to DLUHC				(1,030)	(1,030)
		Accumulated (surplus)/deficit BFwd (Estimated)	(73)	(4)	(1)		(78)
		Distribution of prior year Actual s(surplus)/deficit	3,157	168	34		3,358
			3,083	164	33	(1,030)	2,250
		Current year (surplus)/deficit	2,157	115	23		2,295
		Total Estimated (Surplus)/Deficit for distribution in 24/25	5,241	279	56	(1,030)	4,545



Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: Key decision

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	Finance Strategic Partner Contract		
Ward(s)	All Wards in Bristol		
Author: Sarah Chodkiewicz	Job title: Head of Financial Management / Deputy s151 Officer		
Cabinet lead: Cllr Craig Cheney - Cabinet member for Finance, Governance, Property and Culture	Executive Director lead: Stephen Peacock – Chief Executive		
Proposal origin: BCC Staff			
Decision maker: Cabinet Member			
Decision forum: Cabinet			
Purpose of Report:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To seek approval for variation to the contract value for the finance strategic partner contract, reflecting additional reach back capacity and expert resource requirements. 2. To seek approval to procure and award of a new contract for financial strategic partnership reflecting the wider breadth of advisory and reach back requirements. 			
Evidence Base:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Finance Strategic Partner Contract was established in November 2022, for a period of 3 + 1 years, at a value of £400k plus potential extension of £50k. 2. The contract is in place to bring on board a strategic partner for finance to provide additional financial advisory services and reach back resources to compliment the in-house Accountancy, Risk and Insurance team in delivering its mandate. 3. The contract was established to put in place a seamless relationship where the partner proactively supports and on occasions represents the Council at external programme meetings, with the following required from the partnership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services including assurance and related services, reviews of financial resilience and medium-term financial strategies, • Supporting projects of strategic importance, including transformation programmes and delivery and programme management advice, • Financial planning, • Group company advice and support, • Technical accounting, • Taxation advice, • Commercial assurance, • Reach back support such as secondments, 			

- Training,
 - Workshops,
 - Knowledge sharing,
 - Access to new technology and technology advice,
 - Representing the Council and on occasions the Director of Finance (S151 Officer) in meetings.
4. Over the last 12 months the strategic partner has been integral in supporting delivery across the council in a number of key areas, examples including:
- Policy development and implementation
 - Value for Money review and business case support
 - Transformation programme support on key projects
 - Savings delivery review, support and implementation on specific projects
 - Operational delivery review, advice and implementation in key areas
 - Knowledge sharing and training within the Accountancy, Risk and Insurance team
5. The partnership is working well in terms of integration with the provision of services through the Accountancy, Risk and Insurance team, in many cases working alongside and with Officers within the council to enable delivery, as well as supporting with knowledge and skills transfer within the team. This is reflected in the feedback from particular projects and extensions of works into secondary phases.
6. At the time of initial award alternative options considered and rejected included:
- Building greater in-house resource and a pool of interim and flexible resource – this was not considered to be a viable option given the time needed to develop this capacity and the challenges in the market around recruiting qualified and suitably expert finance professionals, with the additional consideration that a strategic partner reach back option would be able to draw on much broader professional expertise to ensure we have the right skills to meet business needs.
 - Do nothing – this was not considered appropriate given the challenges and complex financial nature of the Council’s on-going business activities and extensive funds being spent on ad-hoc consultancy, combined with the challenging market for financial professionals.
7. Since the initial decision the challenges around both the recruitment of suitably experienced finance professionals and the context of the complexity of the Council’s financial requirements continue.
8. The partnership has enabled us to move quickly over the last 12 months in providing expert service provision in a number of cases, often where we would have required other external consultancy support outside of the contract to support programmes of work.
9. Due to the success in implementing and embedding the strategic partner, as well as the pace and complexity of the Council requiring greater than anticipated support, particularly in areas linked to transformation and operational delivery, the volume of work required over the last 12 months has far exceeded the initial expectations and this is expected to continue.
10. Based on the level of spend in the first 12 months reaching the totality of the contract value and the pipeline of works, a revised contract value is required to accommodate the existing pipeline of works and this paper seeks approval to uplift the contract from the original £400,000, as the currently approved value of the contract without the additional year, to £800,000. This is an uplift of 50%, or £200,000, to £600,000 reflecting extra work where it makes sense for the existing supplier to provide the service under the compliant exceptions, plus a further 50%, or £200,000 contract modification where the additional scope on one of the projects (the fees and charges work, which is linked to the budget setting, and Finance Improvement Work) is necessary for achieving the aims of the original contract, bringing the total modified contract value to £800,000.

11. This increase would provide the ability to see through the live and progressing work areas over the coming months, however, would not enable headroom over the remainder of the three year contract period for any further advise and support.
12. Based on the level of advice, support and reach back that we have seen over the last 12 months and the forward look, which includes areas of expert advice that we already anticipate will be needed around key capital and transformational programmes, it is expected that a contract with headroom of £1 million per year is more realistic going forward.
13. This report therefore also seeks approval to procure and award a further 3 +1 +1 year contract, with an £1 million p.a. ceiling cost, and therefore the total ceiling cost for the potential 5 year contract being £5 million.
14. The principle of meeting the cost of the contract, both in terms of the value extension and the procurement, is expected to be on the basis of existing budgets across the council, with each project within the contract tied to a service area and either an approved capital programme project or a savings programme item that retains or has an approved budget for procuring expert professional advice and consultancy.

Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations:

That Cabinet:

1. Notes the successful implementation of the strategic finance partnership arrangements.
2. Authorises the Head of Financial Management / Deputy s151 Officer in consultation with the Director of Finance and Cabinet Member City Economy, Finance and Performance to vary and award the contract amendment necessary for the implementation of the ongoing existing strategic finance partnership, in-line with the procurement routes and maximum budget envelopes outlined in this report.
3. Approves the procurement of a new 3 +1 +1 year contract for a financial strategic partnership, using an appropriate route to market as advised by Strategic Procurement, at a cost not exceeding £1 million p.a., total maximum cost of £5 million over 5 years.
4. Authorises the Head of Financial Management / Deputy s151 Officer in consultation with the Cabinet Member City Economy, Finance and Performance to take all steps required to procure and award the contract and to enact extensions as required, within the maximum budget envelope outlined in this report.
5. Authorises the Head of Procurement & Contract Management to approve appropriate procurement routes to market where these are not yet fully defined, or if changes to procurement routes are subsequently required.

Corporate Strategy alignment: Financial expertise and advice supports delivery against the breadth of the corporate strategy. This most closely aligns to the theme of effective development organisation enabling the advice and support required to take effective and informed decisions.

City Benefits: Council wide impacts of provision of effective and timely financial advice supporting the breadth of the Council’s business.

Consultation Details: N/a

Background Documents:

OED for initial contract: [ModernGov - bristol.gov.uk](https://modern.gov/bristol.gov.uk)

Revenue Cost	£800,000 + £5m	Source of Revenue Funding	Varied – will depend on the required work under the contract, this may flex to capital if
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			programme and project support is aligned to a capital priority.
Capital Cost	As above	Source of Capital Funding	As above
One off cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:

1. Finance Advice: The report recommends an increase of the strategic finance partnership contract, which would raise the existing arrangement from a total potential contract value of £450,000 to £800,000.

Additionally the report recommends re-tendering for a new 3 +1 +1 year contract for strategic financial partnership to the council in light of the higher volume and complexity of work seen in the last 12 months. This would be for a ceiling of £1 million p.a. over a maximum of 5 years, giving a total maximum cost of £5 million over the five years.

The cost of services delivered under the contract is expected to be on the basis of existing budgets across the council, with each project within the contract tied to a service area and either an approved capital programme project or a savings programme item that retains or has an approved budget for procuring expert professional advice and consultancy.

Finance Business Partner: Sarah Chodkiewicz, Head of Financial Management / Deputy s151 Officer. 15/11/23

2. Legal Advice: The procurement process must be conducted in line with the 2015 Procurement Regulations and the Councils own procurement rules. Legal services will advise and assist officers with regard to the conduct of the procurement process and the resulting contractual arrangements.

Legal Team Leader: Husinara Jones, Team Manager/Solicitor 23 November 2023

3. Implications on IT: There are no IT implications resulting from this proposal

IT Team Leader: Polly Thompson, Head of Digital Strategy and Transformation, 24/11/23

4. HR Advice: This contract concerns the provision of specialist financial advice to complex programmes/projects, where we would not expect to have the required skills in-house. It has been clarified that this contract does not relate to 'business as usual' finance functions, which are delivered by the in-house team.

HR Partner: James Brereton (Head of Human Resources), 27 November 2023

EDM Sign-off	Denise Murray – Director of Finance	27/11/23
Cabinet Member sign-off	Cllr Craig Cheney – Deputy Mayor and Portfolio Holder for City Economy, Finance and Performance	22/11/23
For Key Decisions - Mayor's Office sign-off	Mayor's Office	22/11/23

Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal	NO
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	NO
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment	NO
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix F – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO

Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	NO
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO

Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.12]



Title: Finance Strategic Partner Contract	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Resources	Lead Officer name: Sarah Chodkiewicz
Service Area: ARI	Lead Officer role: Head of Financial Management / Deputy s.151 Officer

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the Equality and Inclusion Team early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

Extend the current strategic partnership contract to accommodate live and urgent remaining activities. Re-procure strategic partnership for finance moving forward reflecting the greater volume and complexity of support that is required by the council.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

Yes No [please select]

This is about provision of financial advice and support on a project by project basis, with the partner working alongside our own teams to deliver on complex and time challenged areas.

Where the partnership arrangement supports individual projects that have decisions taken / business cases etc, those decisions will require the appropriate consideration of equalities impacts.

As part of the commissioning process, providers will be required to demonstrate a good understanding of Equality Act 2010 requirements and the public sector equality duty; including that equality of opportunity is central to internal processes / workforce; and services will be regularly tailored and reviewed to meet the diverse needs of Bristol citizens.

Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: [How we measure equality and diversity \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://bristol.gov.uk)

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](http://bristol.gov.uk); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](http://bristol.gov.uk); [Ward Statistical Profiles](http://bristol.gov.uk).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](http://bristol.gov.uk) and [Stress Risk Assessment](http://bristol.gov.uk)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us
Additional comments:	

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input type="checkbox"/> Race
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol’s diverse communities.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing a change process or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the ‘Action Plan’ Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)	
PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for any other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. asylum seekers and refugees; care experienced; homelessness; armed forces personnel and veterans]	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:
Page 686

Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale

4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off: Denise Murray
Date: 17/11/2023	Date: 27/11/2023

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.



Environmental Impact Assessment [version 1.0]

Proposal title: Finance Strategic Partner Contract		
Project stage and type: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Idea Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Outline Business Case <input type="checkbox"/> Full Business Case		
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service	<input type="checkbox"/> New	<input type="checkbox"/> Changing
<input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review	
Directorate: Resources	Lead Officer name: Sarah Chodkiewicz	
Service Area: ARI	Lead Officer role: Head of Financial Management / Deputy s.151 Officer	

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Assessment is to help you develop your proposal in a way that is compliant with the council’s policies and supports the council’s strategic objectives under the [One City Climate Strategy](#), the [One City Ecological Emergency Strategy](#) and the latest [Corporate Strategy](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the project proposal process by someone with a good knowledge of the project, the service area that will deliver it, and sufficient influence over the proposal to make changes as needed.

It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the Environmental Impact Assessment. See further [guidance](#) on completing this document. Please email environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms.

Extend the current strategic partnership contract to accommodate live and urgent remaining activities. Re-procure strategic partnership for finance moving forward reflecting the greater volume and complexity of support that is required by the council.

1.2 Will the proposal have an environmental impact?

Could the proposal have either a positive or negative effects for the environment now or in the future? If ‘No’ explain why you are sure there will be no environmental impact, then skip steps 2-3 and request review by sending this form to environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk

If ‘Yes’ complete the rest of this assessment.

Yes No [please select]

This is a contract for strategic finance partnership, there is no direct environmental impact.

1.3 If the proposal is part of an options appraisal, has the environmental impact of each option been assessed and included in the recommendation-making process?

If ‘Yes’ please ensure that the details of the environmental impacts of each option are made clear in the pros and cons section of the [project management options appraisal document](#).

Yes
 No
 Not applicable
 [please select]

If 'No' explain why environmental impacts have not been considered as part of the options appraisal process.

This proposal is not part of an options appraisal.

Step 2: What kinds of environmental impacts might the project have?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered. See detailed [guidance documents](#) for advice on identifying potential impacts.

Does the proposal create any benefits for the environment, or have any adverse impacts?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our corporate environmental objectives and the wider [One City Climate and Ecological Emergency strategies](#).

Consider how the proposal creates environmental impacts in the following categories, both now and in the future.

Reasonable efforts should be made to quantify stated benefit or adverse impacts wherever possible.

Where the proposal is likely to have a beneficial impact, consider what actions would enhance those impacts. Where the proposal is likely to have a harmful impact, consider whether actions would mitigate these impacts.

Enhancements or mitigation actions are only required when there is a likely impact identified. Remember that where enhancements or mitigation actions are listed, they should be assigned to staff and appropriately resourced.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many categories)		
<p>ENV1 Carbon neutral: Emissions of climate changing gases</p> <p>BCC has committed to achieving net zero emissions for its direct activities by 2025, and to support the city in achieving net zero by 2030.</p> <p>Will the proposal involve transport, or the use of energy in buildings? Will the proposal involve the purchase of goods or services? If the answer is yes</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
<p>Will the proposal involve transport, or the use of energy in buildings? Will the proposal involve the purchase of goods or services? If the answer is yes</p>	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		

<p>to either of these questions, there will be a carbon impact.</p> <p>Consider the scale and timeframe of the impact, particularly if the proposal will lead to ongoing emissions beyond the 2025 and 2030 target dates.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		

<p>ENV2 Ecological recovery: Wildlife and habitats</p> <p>BCC has committed to 30% of its land being managed for nature and to halve its use of pesticides by 2030.</p> <p>Consider how your proposal can support increased space for nature, reduced use of pesticides, reduce pollution to waterways, and reduce consumption of products that undermine ecosystems around the world.</p> <p>If your proposal will directly lead to a reduction in habitat within Bristol, then consider how your proposed mitigation can lead to a biodiversity net gain. Be sure to refer to quantifiable changes wherever possible.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		

<p>ENV3 A cleaner, low-waste city: Consumption of resources and generation of waste</p> <p>Consider what resources will be used as a result of the proposal, how they can be minimised or swapped for</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		

<p>less impactful ones, where they will be sourced from, and what will happen to any waste generated</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>ENV4 Climate resilience: Bristol’s resilience to the effects of climate change</p> <p>Bristol’s climate is already changing, and increasingly frequent instances of extreme weather will become more likely over time.</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will perform during periods of extreme weather (particularly heat and flooding).</p> <p>Consider if the proposal will reduce or increase risk to people and assets during extreme weather events.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>	
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>Statutory duty: Prevention of Pollution to air, water, or land</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will change the likelihood of pollution occurring to air,</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		

water, or land and what steps will be taken to prevent pollution occurring. Further guidance <input type="checkbox"/> No impact	Adverse impacts	
	Mitigating actions	
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	

Step 3: Action Plan

Use this section summarise and assign responsibility for any actions you have identified to improve data, enhance beneficial, or mitigate negative impacts. Actions identified in section two can be grouped together if named responsibility is under the same person.

This action plan should be updated at each stage of the project. Please be aware that the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service may use this action plan as an audit checklist during the project’s implementation or operation.

Enhancing / mitigating action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale

Step 4: Review

The Sustainable City and Climate Change Service need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your impact assessment. Assessments should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the environmental impact of the proposal.

Please seek feedback and review by emailing environmental.performance@bristol.gov.uk before final submission of your decision pathway documentation¹.

Where impacts identified in this assessment are deemed significant, they will be summarised here by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service and must be included on the cover sheet of the decision pathway documentation.

Summary of significant beneficial impacts and opportunities to support the Climate, Ecological and Corporate Strategies (ENV1,2,3,4):
Summary of significant adverse impacts and how they can be mitigated:

¹ Review by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely environmental impacts at this stage as an endorsement or approval of the proposal.

Environmental Performance Team Reviewer: Daniel Shelton	Submitting author: Sarah Chodkiewicz
Date: 16.11.2023	Date: 15.11.2023



Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: Key decision

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	Fees and Charges		
Ward(s)	All		
Author: Sarah Chodkiewicz	Job title: Head of Financial Management / Deputy s151 Officer		
Cabinet lead: Cllr Craig Cheney – Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for City Economy, Finance and Performance	Executive Director lead: Denise Murray – Director of Finance		
Proposal origin: Other			
Decision maker: Cabinet Member			
Decision forum: Cabinet			
Purpose of Report: The Council budget for 2023/24 as agreed by Full Council on 21 February 2023 included a savings target to be met through review of fees and charges of £500,000. This report is to seek approval of proposals for specific charge increases that contribute toward achieving this target.			
Evidence Base:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The budget for Bristol City Council as agreed in February 2023, included a cross-cutting saving item to deliver £500,000 through a review of fees and charges increases above the base level of inflationary approval within the budget. 2. During 2022/23 an initial opportunity review was undertaken by consultants to establish the potential scope to the council of assessing fees and charges in context of the budget gap presented in the Medium Term Financial Strategy at that time. 3. The review undertaken was a high-level benchmarking exercise based on comparison to publicly available national data relating to fees and charges in order to identify where there was potential for income generation and focused on three themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying where charges are not currently made. • Identifying where cost recovery is not currently achieved. • Review of existing charges against comparator charges. 4. A total of eight areas were shortlisted as opportunities for further due diligence and validation. 5. The council has subsequently worked with its Strategic Finance Partner, Ernst and Young, to develop these areas into deliverable fee and charge changes, which has resulted in the recommended fee and charge increases in this report. 6. The full details of the report can be seen in the Appendix A. In total the recommendations would generate £117-217k in 2023-24 and £420-719k in 2024-25. 7. The full recovery of the costs incurred in providing such services is permitted under the Localism Act 2011 and will reduce any risk of non-compliance with the Subsidy Control Act 2022. The recommendation covers five areas where fees and charges are increased or introduced during the current financial year, as follows: 			
Recommended Opportunity		Revenue Potential	
		2023/24	2024/25
		£	£

<p>Cemeteries and Crematoria <i>A 4% uplift in January is viable and in line with the original service proposal [i.e., 9% for the year]. However, the range is extended to 13% to reflect that based on external research, the in-year uplift could be higher (with the appropriate delegated authority), which would avoid January and April uplifts.</i></p>	<p>4-13% uplift in fees from January 2024.</p>	<p>44,210 – 143,683</p>	<p>132,630 – 431,050</p>
<p>Bristol Operations Centre <i>A charge of £58.84 per IT account is proposed for network provision across all internal Council services. A 10% increase in all internal and external fees is proposed to match inflation and support the service in cost recovery.</i></p>	<p>Implement internal charging for BNet at the earliest possible date. Increase all internal and external fees by 10% in 2024/25.</p>	<p>To be concluded upon finalisation of the recharge policy.</p>	<p>191,400</p>
<p>Markets <i>The Markets service plans to implement a 5% inflationary increase to all licenses and other fees from April 2024. This is in line with the approach taken in 2023/24 and does not require consultation.</i></p> <p><i>Engagement and consultation on a wider Markets Review is being planned for early 2024 considering relevant Markets law, which we are being advised on by markets specialists at the National Association of British Market Authorities. This will further review fees and consider other income opportunities, including how the council uses its Market Charter Rights to approve and support markets across the city. Implementation is unlikely to take place until quarter 2 or 3 of 2024.</i></p>	<p>Increase income targets by 5% in FY23/24 from January 2024. Increase income targets in FY24/25.</p>	<p>7,170</p>	<p>51,179</p>
<p>Venues and Events <i>In line with inflation, it was determined that there were very few opportunities to host additional events. The recommended outcome to increase average prices by 10% across cafés and kiosks was decided, at the earliest possible date.</i></p>	<p>Increase <i>average</i> prices across cafés and kiosks by 10% from January 2023.</p>	<p>51,000</p>	<p>No impact assumed, noting intent for concession model in 2024/25.</p>
<p>Register Office <i>A review of the current and historical fees charged for sub-services provided by the Council determined fees were not raised in the last financial year. It was determined price rises in two of the three sub-services was appropriate.</i></p>	<p>From January 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increase event booking fee from £30 to £50. ▶ Increase premise licence from £1,500 to £2,500. 	<p>15,000</p>	<p>45,000</p>

8. The report outlines the robust review of legislative, contractual, demand and service consideration undertaken to reach these proposals, including the financial performance, existing fee and product volumes, supporting analysis / benchmarking, opportunity range, implementation steps and risks and observations in each area.

Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations:

1. Approves the fees and charges changes outlined within the report, Appendix A.
2. Authorises the Director of Finance and the Executive Director of Growth and Regeneration in consultation with the Cabinet Member City Economy, Finance and Performance to take all steps required to implement these changes.

Corporate Strategy alignment: The report outlines progress against an area of our budget, with recommendations based against comparator / benchmarking information to ensure continued focus on achieving cost recovery, value for money, financial competence and resilience, aligning with our organisation theme of Effective Development Organisation.

City Benefits: Ensures that council provided services are fairly and reasonably priced in comparison to competitors. Moving to an improved cost recovery basis for these service areas minimises the pressure on council budgets and therefore other service provision to the city.

Consultation Details: N/A

Background Documents: Budget Council: [ModernGov - bristol.gov.uk](https://www.moderngov.com/d/4280467/page/1)

Revenue Cost	N/A	Source of Revenue Funding	N/A
Capital Cost	N/A	Source of Capital Funding	N/A
One off cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:

1. Finance Advice: The report completed by Ernst and Young details a route to delivering a significant contribution toward the £500k revenue savings through increases in fees and charges in the latter half of 2023-24 following discussions with Service Leads and Directors. Delivering this level of savings is a key prong to helping the Council manage its finances sustainably and in contributing to delivering a balanced budget and the Medium Term Financial Plan.

The report identifies five areas where savings can be secured. In so doing, it usefully flags up cross-cutting issues including services believing income increases had to be capped at 5%, potential overlap with existing savings targets and a need for formal process to manage invest to save opportunities (which has been included in the current Medium Term Financial Plan).

The first saving assumes an uplift in fees for Cemeteries and Crematoria. The range of uplift modelled recognises the need to set charges aligned to market competitors who normally revise their fees in January. Raising charges then will require the service to be fleet of foot in benchmarking its prices to maximise the financial benefit in 2023-24.

The second saving is an internal charge for Bnet in 2023-24 and a 10% increase in fees charged for all users of the Bristol Operations Centre in 2024-25. The service previously considered any increases capped at 5% and believe increases can be delivered in 2024-25. The in-year rise created by an internal charge will need to be carefully implemented given the limited timeframe and current challenges in achieving existing savings targets.

The third saving is from a 5% uplift in market stalls in 2023-24 and a 10% uplift in 2024-25. This appears deliverable but will need to be well managed to ensure the changes are implemented in accord with expected policy and practice.

The fourth saving is from a 10% increase in prices at cafes and kiosks. As noted by the report, the most significant challenge in delivering this saving will be the challenges in achieving the existing savings target caused by a higher than expected staff turnover as a result of the announcement of potential outsourcing.

The fifth and final saving area is an increase in fees at the register office for bookings and premise licences.

The report also identifies further opportunities in Licensing and Trading Standards, Events and Docks and Harbours which could represent potential fallback options subject to effectively managing associated risks.

Finance Business Partner: Ben Hegarty, Finance Business Partner (Growth and Regeneration), 24/10/23

Legal Advice: Under the Localism Act 2011, the Council has a general power of competence to take any action that an individual can take, subject to certain restrictions. This includes the power to charge.

The charges levied set must also comply with the Subsidy Control Act 2022. Increasing fees as proposed under this report will reduce any risk of non-compliance.

Where consultation is required and takes place, the consultation responses must be conscientiously taken into account in finalising the decision. The leading cases on consultation provide that consultation should occur when proposals are at a formative stage, should give sufficient reasons for any proposal to permit intelligent consideration and should allow adequate time for consideration and response. There must be clear evidence that the decision maker has considered the consultation responses, or a summary of them, before taking its decision.

The Public Sector Equality duty requires the decision maker to consider the need to promote equality for persons with “protected characteristics” and to have due regard to the need to i) eliminate discrimination, harassment, and victimisation; ii) advance equality of opportunity; and iii) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it.

The Equalities Impact Check/Assessment is designed to assess whether there are any barriers in place that may prevent people with a protected characteristic using a service or benefiting from a policy. The decision maker must take into consideration the information in the check/assessment before taking the decision.

Legal Team Leader: Sinead Willis, Team Manager Commercial and Governance Team, 21/11/23

Implications on IT: There are likely to be IT and digital implications of this activity ranging from updating online advertising of fees and charges through to changes in payment or other back-office systems, particularly if fees and charges are being freshly introduced for any services. There may also be requirements for service and process design activities, and other chargeable support costs. Engagement with IT services will help define and quantify these.

In regards the internal recharging proposal for BNET, IT services support the continued use of BNET as offering better value than alternative private sector provision. However, internal charging is likely to disperse a budget pressure rather than resolving it, and the methodology for any recharge should be carefully considered. The cost of BNET is not directly linked to user numbers and usage, and a fixed proportionate split across the council may be easier to enact than any proposal to track and charge per IT account, where fluctuation is constant. As the council seeks to lease and/or dispose of property assets, there may be opportunities to externally charge for BNET connections to sites which are currently council occupied but may have mixed-occupation or sole external occupation in future. This may offer commercial benefit which reduces internal recharging costs.

IT Team Leader: Alex Simpson, Lead Enterprise Architect, 23/10/23

HR Advice: No HR implications evident in the proposals.

HR Partner: Chris Hather, HRBP Growth and Regeneration, 25/10/23

EDM Sign-off	Ben Hegarty, Finance Business Partner Growth and Regeneration	13/09/23
Cabinet Member sign-off	Councillor Cheney, Designated Deputy Mayor with responsibility for City Economy Finance &	18/09/23

	Performance.	
For Key Decisions - Mayor's Office sign-off	Mayor's Office	27/11/23

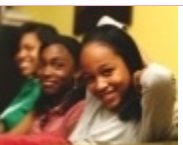
Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal	YES
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	NO
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment	NO
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal (Please contact equalities.team@bristol.gov.uk for support. See also equality impact assessments)	YES
Appendix F – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal (template available here) Lead officer for support Giles Liddell..	YES
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO
Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	No
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO



Bristol City Council - Fees and Charges Review

Page 69
October 2023

Final



Bristol City Council – Fees and Charges

Introduction

- ▶ In EY's capacity as Strategic Finance Partner to Bristol City Council (BCC), we have undertaken a review of targeted areas within the Council's fees and charges landscape with the objective of achieving a revenue increases to contribute to the Council's 23/24 financial position. Following discussions with business partners, directors and service leads, and a review of all relevant data sources, a short list of services in scope was determined.
- ▶ In our initial report, a number of recommended opportunities were provided to target the £500k income generation. Following a secondary round of engagement, these opportunities have been revised. These revisions, and the key discussion points arising from the meetings are noted in the following slides.
- ▶ These proposals seek to ensure a more effective mechanism of cost recovery for the Council, in line with the considerations set out in the Localism Act 2011 with respect to commercial activity. None of these services are perceived to be offering a subsidy in line with the definition provided in the Subsidy Control Act 2022.
- ▶ Throughout the discussions with Service Leads and Directors, a number of common themes were observed, summarised below:
 1. **Throughout engagement with Services, there was a consistent sentiment to deliver increases in income where possible:** Despite challenges faced by the Services, there was a distinct agreement that, where possible, fees and charges should be raised to help generate revenue.
 2. **The 5% threshold on price uplifts in year:** The threshold applied to price rises and the need to go through Cabinet approval is limiting Services from operating in a more dynamic commercial way. The impact of this threshold has been significant in the current year, where CPI has consistently been higher than 5%, and therefore Services have faced greater budgetary pressures. It is recommended that these thresholds are amended so that they are derived in line with inflation and thereby granting more power to services to uplift where appropriate.
 3. **Many of these services are facing challenges in meeting existing income targets:** There were a number of concerns raised by Services about the existing challenges in meeting current income targets, as well as other financial challenges that the services are exposed to. There was a service-wide concern around how any additional income may be treated, citing that increases in income may lead to increased targets, therefore, not helping with in year forecasted deficits. A decision is required about how additional income should be treated in services with deficit pressures. It should be noted that in many cases, services felt that the increases in fees was part of the annual service income plan already but due to point to above, had become undeliverable in year creating a pressure.
 4. **There is a requirement for a more formal means of submitting and appraising investment opportunities:** Service Leads noted that the process of requesting capital funding for investment in the Service should be a formal process, where Services can prove the investment will support in generating more income and importantly return for the Council. This would need to be combined with a more rigours framework to monitor and ensure benefits realisation.

Bristol City Council – Fees and Charges

Introduction

▶ Following engagement with Services and Directors, the following income opportunities were determined across FY23/24 and FY24/25.

	Recommended Opportunities	Revenue Potential (£)	
		FY23/24	FY24/25
Cemeteries and Crematoria	▶ 4-13% uplift in fees from January 2024.	Lower limit (4%): 44,210 Upper limit (13%): 143,683	Lower limit (4%): 132,630 Upper limit (13%): 431,050
Bristol Operations Centre	▶ Implement internal charging for BNet at the earliest possible date. ▶ Increase all internal and external fees by 10% in FY24/25.	To be concluded upon finalisation of recharge policy	191,400
Markets	▶ Increase income targets by 5% in FY23/24 from January 2024. Income is expected to be generated through price increases or other forms of commercial incentives over the Christmas period. ▶ Increase income targets by 10% in FY24/25.	7,170	51,179
Venues and Events	▶ Increase <i>average</i> prices across cafés and kiosks by 10% from January 2023.	51,000	No impact assumed, noting intent for concession model in FY24/25
Register Office	From January 2024: ▶ Increase event booking fee from £30 to £50. ▶ Increase premise licence from £1,500 to £2,500.	15,000	45,000
	Total	117,380 (Lower Limit) 216,853 (Upper Limit)	420,209 (Lower Limit) 718,629 (Upper Limit)

Bristol City Council – Fees and Charges

Income Opportunity Analysis – Cemeteries and Crematoria

	Recommended Opportunities	Revenue Potential (£)	
		FY23/24	FY24/25
Cemeteries and Crematoria	▶ 4-13% uplift in fees from January 2024.	Lower limit (4%): 44,210 Upper limit (13%): 143,683	Lower limit (4%): 132,630 Upper limit (13%): 431,050

Existing Financial Performance					Existing Fees and Product Volumes																																																
Page 702	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">£'000s</th> <th colspan="2">Income</th> <th rowspan="2">Costs</th> <th rowspan="2">Surplus (Deficit)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Fees and Charges</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FY22/23</td> <td>4,210</td> <td>-</td> <td>2,054</td> <td>2,156</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY21/22</td> <td>4,013</td> <td>28</td> <td>2,140</td> <td>1,901</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				£'000s	Income		Costs	Surplus (Deficit)	Fees and Charges	Other	FY22/23	4,210	-	2,054	2,156	FY21/22	4,013	28	2,140	1,901	<p>There are a number of sub-services within Cemeteries and Crematoria, we have performed price elasticity analysis on the top three highest volume sub-services.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Exclusive rights of burial (Bristol resident)</th> <th>Cremated remains plot</th> <th>Cremation of a person 18+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Current prices</td> <td>1,750</td> <td>1,180</td> <td>1,080</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Historical price</td> <td>FY22/23</td> <td>1,650</td> <td>1,125</td> <td>1,030</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY21/22</td> <td>1,550</td> <td>1,080</td> <td>965</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Historical volume</td> <td>FY22/23</td> <td>118</td> <td>566</td> <td>3,150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY21/22</td> <td>141</td> <td>659</td> <td>3,044</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Exclusive rights of burial (Bristol resident)	Cremated remains plot	Cremation of a person 18+	Current prices		1,750	1,180	1,080	Historical price	FY22/23	1,650	1,125	1,030	FY21/22	1,550	1,080	965	Historical volume	FY22/23	118	566	3,150	FY21/22	141	659	3,044
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<p>▶ The Council generated £4m in fees and charges revenue from the service in the last financial year, whilst costs were around £2m. With other income, the service generated a surplus of £2m.</p> <p>▶ Primary cost drivers relate to salaries, making up over £1m of the total costs, and grounds maintenance. BCC are obliged to maintain burial sites that are no longer in use.</p>					<p>▶ Charges were raised by 5% on 1st April 2023.</p> <p>▶ Historical pricing and volume analysis shows across burials, prices increased by an average of 5%, and volume dropped by 17%, however this is attributed to a constraints in burial space. In contrast, cremation fees increased by 6% but volume increased by 3%.</p>																																																

Benchmarking Sub-service Fees																				
<p>Cremation fee</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Provider</th> <th>Cremation Fee</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bristol City Council</td> <td>1000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bath and NE Somerset</td> <td>1591</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birmingham City Council</td> <td>1257</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manchester City Council</td> <td>994</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Liverpool City Council</td> <td>855</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private Provider</td> <td>1010</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Provider	Cremation Fee	Bristol City Council	1000	Bath and NE Somerset	1591	Birmingham City Council	1257	Manchester City Council	994	Liverpool City Council	855	Private Provider	1010
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Private Provider	1010																			
<p>▶ The cremation fee in Bristol is slightly more than in Manchester and Liverpool but lower than in Bath and Birmingham. The current cremation fee is consistent with the service offered by a private sector provider (Westerleigh).</p>																				

* It is noted that various services are provided by the councils. The fee of £1,080 for Bristol CC includes 45 minute slots and 30 minute service. The fee of £1,591 for Bath and NE Somerset includes £1,041 (30 minute service) and £424 (Attended direct cremation), £1,257 for Birmingham CC included £833 (Cremation fee for 19+) and £424 (Use of Crematorium Chapel).

Bristol City Council – Fees and Charges

Income Opportunity Analysis – Bristol Operations Centre

	Recommended Opportunities	Revenue Potential (£)	
		FY23/24	FY24/25
Bristol Operations Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implement internal charging for BNet at the earliest possible date. ▶ Increase all internal and external fees by 10% in FY24/25. 	[Pending conclusion of recharge policy]	191,400

Existing Financial Performance

£'000s	Income			Costs	Surplus (Deficit)
	Fees and Charges (External Income)	Fees and Charges (charged to the HRA)	Other (charged to the GF)		
FY23/24 forecast	825	1,165	1,405	3,706	(312)
FY22/23	780	1,043	994	3,304	(488)

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- ▶ In FY22/23, the service had a deficit of £488k. The largest costs faced by the service are salary based, with £2.6m of the total £3.3m (81%) relating to salaries.
- ▶ Other significant costs relate to the maintenance, repair and management of corporate assets for public space CCTV, BNet duct and fibre and other IT.
- ▶ The budgetary position for FY23/24 shows a reduction in the service deficit, likely to be due to the increased fees in the year but no significant increases in costs.

b-service Financial Performance

Emergency Control					Civil Protection Team					Other		
£'000s	Income			Costs	£'000s	Income			Costs	£'000s	Other Income	Other Costs
	External income	Internal income	Other			External income	Internal income	Other				
FY23/24 forecast	807	1,165	1,204	2,843	FY23/24 forecast	18	-	-	279	FY23/24 forecast	201	584
FY22/23	769	1,043	994	2,724	FY22/23	11	-	-	394	FY22/23	-	187

- ▶ There are two subservices within the Operations Centre; **Emergency Control and Civil Protection Team** (consisting of the provision of telecare and CCTV management). The remaining income and costs (denoted above as “other”) relate to BNet and the Director of Management and Place salary and other associated costs.
- ▶ Of the £2.8m in total income in FY22/23, £780k relates to fees and charges received for services to external customers, and £1m relates to recharges for the provision of internal support for emergency control services provided internally within Council properties. In general, external customers pay a higher fee for the service.

Bristol City Council – Fees and Charges

Income Opportunity Analysis – Markets

	Recommended Opportunities	Revenue Potential (£)	
		FY23/24	FY24/25
Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increase income targets by 5% in FY23/24 from January 2024. ▶ Increase income targets in FY24/25. 	7,170	51,179

Existing Financial Performance

£'000s	Income		Costs	Surplus (Deficit)
	Fees and Charges	Other		
FY22/23	529	7	491	45

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- ▶ The total income received by the markets relates to licencing fees for St Nicholas Market and Markets charter operators. Business rates are paid for by traders separately to the council's Revenue's team. Wi-Fi, water, security and waste services are currently included within all license fees. The market holders in the covered market and Glass Arcade pay for their energy directly with providers. The energy costs in The Exchange Hall are met centrally as they cannot be separated from wider council uses.
- ▶ Around £422k of the total £529k received in fees and charges in the prior year relates to the indoor market stalls. The remaining £106k relates to other fees received, including for the outdoor market space, where there is greater scope for increased fees.
- ▶ Total costs for the service were £491k in FY22/23, therefore the service ended the last financial year with a small net surplus due to staffing vacancies, which impacted team capacity and therefore income.
- ▶ In assessing price and volume data provided by Service leads, in the current financial year there are six vacant stalls. These are vacant due to renovations which will not be completed until FY24/25, the lost revenue from these stalls totals £38k in 2023/24. The vacancy rate in FY23/24 is lower compared to FY21/22 with a few tenancies starting in July 2023.

Bristol City Council – Fees and Charges

Income Opportunity Analysis – Markets

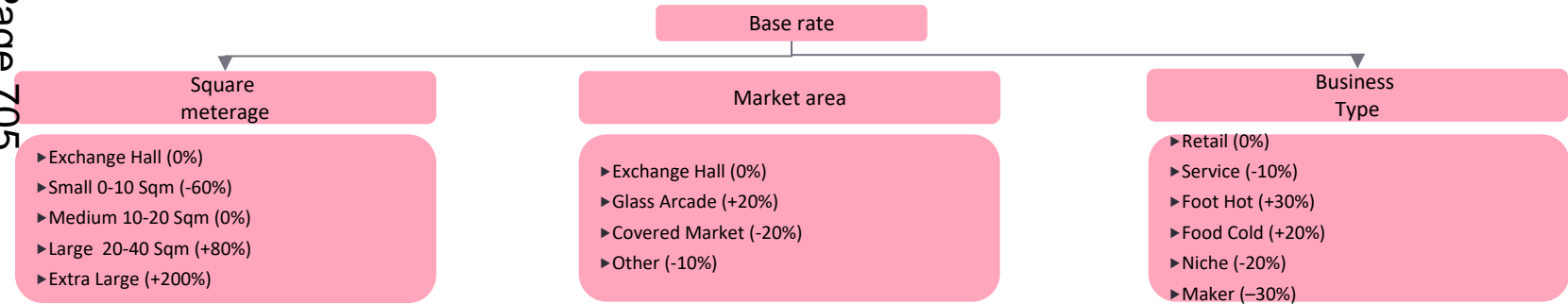
Existing Fees and Product Volumes

		Base rate per sq./m per annum	Average Storage fee
Price	FY23/24	£349	£937
	FY22/23	£333	£893
Volume (% of stalls occupied)	FY23/24	90%	100%
	FY22/23	89%	100%

► Historically, charges have not been increased since pre-Covid (given a freeze applied during the pandemic). However, in the latest financial year, charges were raised by 5% to reflect wider Cabinet inflation policies.

► The current market fee for incoming indoor stalls are calculated by using the base rate shown in the above table and adjusted by three other factors: Square meterage, Market area and Business Type with various % shown as below flowchart. Other fees are historic in line with previous agreements.

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► There are a number of empty stalls in the current year (that cannot be filled due to demolition in advance of renovations) which will impact total revenue generated.

► Around £25k of revenue per year was attributable to the car park at St Mary le Port adjacent to St Nicholas' market. The loss of this car park (due to redevelopment) will impact total revenue targets going forward.

Bristol City Council – Fees and Charges

Income Opportunity Analysis – Venues and Events

	Recommended Opportunities	Revenue Potential (£)	
		FY23/24	FY24/25
Venues and Events	► Increase <i>average</i> prices across cafés and kiosks by 10% from January 2023.	51,000	[Assumed no impact given concession]

Existing Financial Performance

Historical financial performance at service level

£'000s	Income		Costs	Surplus (Deficit)
	Fees and Charges	Other		
FY22/23	2,915	803	2,871	847
FY21/22	2,434	815	2,418	831

FY22/23 financial performance at sub-service level

	FY22/23	Income from fees and charges
Café & Kiosks		1,701,378
Ashton Court Estate		534,319
Engagement Programming		454,141
City Hall Venue Hire		140,527
Pavilion Venue Hire		80,300
Old Council House Venue Hire		3,881
Golf		339
Total		2,914,885

- The total income received by the service relates to provision of venues and event spaces, as well as cafes and kiosks across Bristol.
- The table shows the significant majority of income in the last financial year was derived from cafes and kiosks (£1.7m), which is due to the increase in footfall after Covid, and a further £534k was driven by income associated with Ashton Court Estate, which is driven by the car park (£235k), Golf admission fee (£128k) and Rental income (£155k).
- Café & Kiosks are currently either run by the Council directly or via concession stands. The fees for the Council run café are linked to certain KPIs, for example the gross profit to be around 17%. For concession stands, a 3-year fixed fee contracts are signed and will be renewed by 1st April 2024. There are empty pitches available.
- Engagement Programming relates to the fees charged for events and the fees are split between the Event team (15%) and the Parks or Harbour team (85%).

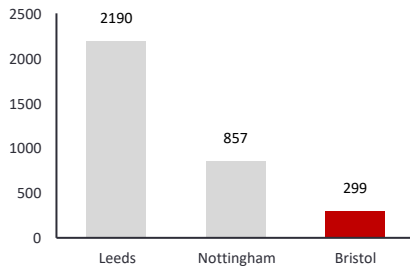
Bristol City Council – Fees and Charges

Income Opportunity Analysis – Venues and Events

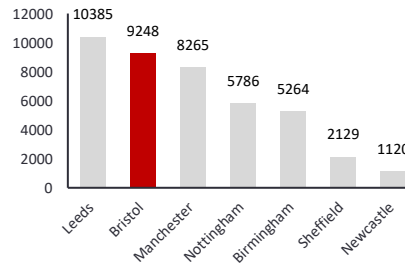
Core Cities Benchmarking (Revenue Outturn data £'000s)

- ▶ Benchmarking analysis was performed for the wider “Cultural and Related Services” service using revenue outturn data. The data shows service income per capita in Bristol is around average when compared to other English Core Cities.
- ▶ At a sub-service level, Bristol achieved more income from fees and charges than most core cities from museums and galleries, but less than average in theatres, community centres and parks.

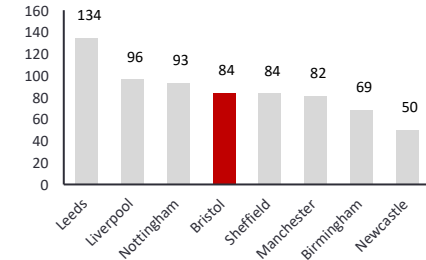
Community Centres and Public Halls



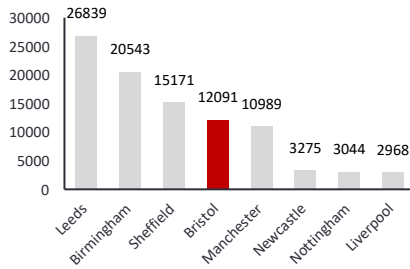
Museums and Galleries



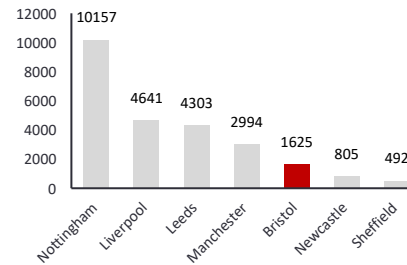
Service Income per Capita



Theatres and Public Entertainment



Parks and Open Spaces



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Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.12]



Title: Fees & Charges – Cemeteries & Crematoria	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Management of Place	Lead Officer name: Jonathan James
Service Area: Parks & Green Spaces	Lead Officer role: Head of Natural & Marine Environment

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](https://sharepoint.com).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the Equality and Inclusion Team early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

The budget for Bristol City Council as agreed in February 2023, which included a cross-cutting saving item to deliver £500,000 through a review of fees and charges increases above the base level of inflationary approval within the budget.

During 2022/23 an initial opportunity review was undertaken by consultants to establish the potential scope to the council of assessing fees and charges in context of the budget gap presented in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy at that time.

The review undertaken was a high-level benchmarking exercise based on comparison to publicly available national data relating to fees and charges to identify where there was potential for income generation and focused on a number of themes:

- Identifying where charges are not currently made.
- Identifying where cost recovery is not currently achieved.
- Review of existing charges against comparator charges

A total of eight areas were shortlisted as opportunities for further due diligence and validation. Cemeteries and Crematoria are one of the eight areas selected.

The council has subsequently worked with its Strategic Finance Partner to develop these into deliverable fee and charge changes, which has resulted in the recommended fee and charge increases for cemeteries and crematoria from April 2024 which will allow us to increase prices to and above inflation and in line with competitors, which includes neighbouring local authorities and private sector Cremation and Burial providers in North & East Bristol, in the market.

The increase in core fees (for Cremation and Burial) could potential be above the rate of inflation – in January 2023 the rate was 10.1%, however the service only increased its fees by 5%. This below inflation fee increase in

early 2023 has impacted on cost recovery. The increase above inflation for 2024 may be undertaken to mitigate and not compound the impact on cost recovery due to the considerably below inflation increase taken in early 2023. Any increase of fee will need to be benchmarked with the neighbouring private and local authority providers as well as the Core Cities providers.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
------------------------------	--	-----------------

Bristol is one of the fastest growing cities in the UK with an increasing population, and as the population grows so does the death rate for the city. Whilst cremation is the preferred choice for most people, around 20% of deaths still opt for burial for personal and religious reasons. As a Council responsible for a growing, diverse community it is essential that it provides the necessary service to accommodate all citizens who will encounter bereavement at some point.

At present, the Council operates two Crematories (South Bristol & Canford) and eight burial sites of which only South Bristol Cemetery providing new graves.

The provision for new burials is not viable at Canford, Avonview, Greenbank, Brislington, Ridgeway, Henbury and Shirehampton due to both no further suitable space and/or the cemetery is full.

Population:

Taking population figures from mid-2006 to mid-2016 the population has increased by 45,800, which is an increase of 11.2%. For England and Wales there was an increase of 8.2% from mid-2005 to mid-2015.

Whilst there have been increases in population across most wards in Bristol between 2005 and 2015, there have been exceptional increases in the central area of Bristol. The greatest increases have been in Central ward (49%), Lawrence Hill ward (46%) and Hotwells and Harbourside ward (38%). Over the decade, a quarter (25%) of the total increase in population in Bristol took place in Central and Lawrence Hill wards alone.

Other wards which have experienced an increase in population of 20% or more since 2005 are Bedminster (25%), St George West (23%) and Southville (22%). At the same time there has been a small decrease in the population of Stoke Bishop (-3%) and very little change in the population of Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze, Clifton and Hengrove and Whitchurch Park.

The increase in the population, notably in the central areas of Bristol, appears to be due to large increases in net-migration caused to a great extent by the large number of students that attend the two large universities.

Population projections:

If recent trends continue, the total population of Bristol is projected to increase by 103,100 people over the 25-year period (2014-2039) to reach a total population of 545,600 by 2039. This is a projected increase of 23.3% which is higher than the projection for England of 16.5%.

Data shows the change from 2008 to 2018 with the following wards having seen the largest increase in population (by percentage): Central (89.3%), Howells & Harbourside (51.9%), Lawrence Hill (37.5%), Bedminster (19.9%).

Population by age:

Bristol has a relatively young age profile. The median age of people living in Bristol in 2016 was 32.9 years old, this compares to the England and Wales median of 39.9 years. However, the Bristol population continues to age gradually, this refers to both the increase in the average (median) age of the population and the increase in the number and proportion of older people in the population.

By 2039 there is projected to be 84,300 people aged 65 and over living in Bristol. In total there is projected to be an additional 25,600 older people between 2014 and 2039, an increase of 44%. Older people as a proportion of the total population is likely to increase from 13% to 15% of all people living in the city.

The age profile within each ward also varies significantly. The highest proportions of older people (aged 65 and over) are in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (23%), Stockwood (22%) and Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (21%). More than a fifth of the total population in these wards is aged 65 and over.

Deaths:

The number of deaths is expected to remain steady between 3,100 and 3,500 per annum up to 2039. From statistics of registered deaths and the number of cremations and burials, the numbers are roughly the same. This most likely points to the fact that those that are registered dead in Bristol are buried or cremated in Bristol.

Financial Impact:

The fees in relation to cremation/burial may affect older residents more, however the impact would be low.

The fee increase would impact on those already under financial pressure, especially those on benefits, to fund funeral arrangements, however the council has a statutory duty under the Public Health Act 1984 to provide a funeral for those where there is no one able or willing to make the necessary arrangements.

An additional impact may be that people are not able to afford the service and likely to look for alternative/less costly providers – Such as Direct Cremation providers – which would have a financial impact upon the Council. It is unlikely that those people requiring/wanting a burial would seek an alternative provider – however we have seen a move - both locally and nationally - by families towards Direct Cremations, with remembrance events being marked as families wish, rather than in the traditional Crematoria Chapels. As a service provider we are looking at how we can increase our provision in our existing less costly cremation options available i.e., early morning cremations or unattended cremations.

Increasing fees and charges to the higher end of what is being recommended within this report would affect lower income groups, however the service would need to benchmark the fees and charges with neighbouring local authorities and private bereavement services, to ensure the rates which we increase our charges by are fair and reasonable. The Department of Works and Pensions does provide financial assistance to clients who are eligible for support (Funeral Expenses Payment), plus the provision of up to £1,000 towards fees and charged by funeral directors, however it is likely that only a small percentage of people in Bristol would be eligible for this grant.

Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: [How we measure equality and diversity \(bristol.gov.uk\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/equality-diversity)

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](#). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](#); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#); [Ward Statistical Profiles](#).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](#) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](#) and [Stress Risk Assessment](#)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us
Additional comments:	

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input type="checkbox"/> Race
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing a change process or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include

any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc.

[Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)	
PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for any other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. asylum seekers and refugees; care experienced; homelessness; armed forces personnel and veterans]	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:
Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.


Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale

4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off: 
Date: 13/11/2023	Date: 13 Nov 2023

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.

Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.12]



Title: Markets Service Income Generation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Economy of Place	Lead Officer name: Jason Thorne
Service Area: Economic Development – City Centre & High Streets	Lead Officer role: Service Manager – City Centre & High Streets

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](https://sharepoint.com).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the Equality and Inclusion Team early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

It is proposed that Market fees will increase by 5% from April 2024 as per 2023/24, so in line with normal practice. This doesn't require engagement and consultation.

The delivery of additional Markets income beyond the 5% in 2024/25 is subject to a more detailed review of market fees and licenses, including at St Nicholas Market (indoor and outdoor), charges made to market operators under the Markets Charter, use of outdoor space for further markets/events and promotional opportunities.

The review will consider the financial sustainability of St Nicholas Market, ensuring that operational costs are covered and plan for future investment in improvements, which may include better accessibility and ensure the offer serves our more deprived areas. We need to ensure that the markets offer reflects and serves Bristol's diverse communities.

The review will need to recognise the economic benefit of markets and the wider social/community benefits they bring to the city centre and high streets. In terms of St Nicholas Market the benefits are:

- It provides a home to 60 permanent small independent businesses, directly employing over 130 people and supporting businesses and jobs amongst the supply chain.
- It provides a source of trade for up to 50 outdoor traders each week.
- High value as a visitor/tourism destination - the total number of visitors to St Nicholas for the last 52 weeks was 3,600,308, 19.6% up on the previous year. The total number of visitors for the year to date was 2,933,268, 16.7% up on 2022.
- Business rates income from the small businesses.

Engagement and consultation are planned to begin in January 2024 on Market Licences and Markets Charter with market traders, operators and other stakeholders. It will be carried out in line with Markets law and consider

guidance from the National Association of British Market Authorities. A separate EqIA will be carried out for any other issues arising from the review.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: [How we measure equality and diversity \(bristol.gov.uk\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/equality)

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/data-statistics). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](#); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#); [Ward Statistical Profiles](#).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/hr-analytics) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](#) and [Stress Risk Assessment](#)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us
Survey of St Nicholas Market indoor traders compared to Bristol CC Equalities Statistics (Population by Ethnic group – ONS Census 2021)	A survey of indoor market traders was carried out between Sept and Nov 2022 received 48 responses, showed the below in terms of equalities. It should be noted that traders could select all those that apply, so some will fall into more than one category. 28 traders (58.3%) responded that they didn't belong to any of the equality groups.

	Group	Number	St Nicks Percentage	Bristol Percentage
	Black & minority ethnic-led (led or controlled by a majority of people who are from a black or minority ethnic background)	10	20.8%	18.9%
	Female-led (led or controlled by a majority of people who are female)	8	16.7%	41.6% (excl. ages 0-15)
	Young people-led (led or controlled by a majority of people who are aged 30 or under)	3	6.2%	15.1%
	LGBT-led (led or controlled by a majority of people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender)	1	2.1%	6.07%
	Disabled people-led (led or controlled by a majority of people who are disabled)	1	2.1%	8.4%
Population change: Census 2021	The population of Bristol at the 2021 census was 472,434, an increase of more than 44,000 since 2011 (10.3% against an increase in England and Wales of 6.3%) Bristol was the fastest growing of all the Core Cities in England and Wales over the last decade.			
Ethnic Disparity: 1. Census 2021	1. Bristol's population is increasingly diverse. In 1991 the Black, Asian & Minority ethnic			

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Bristol: a city divided? (Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity, 2017) 3. Impact of the Cost-of-Living Crisis on Black & Minoritised Communities in Bristol (Black South West Network, 2023) 	<p>population accounted for 5.1% of the total population; in 2001 this increased to 8.2%, in 2011 to 16% and in 2021 to 18.9%. The largest minority ethnic groups in 2021 were Somali (1.9%), Pakistani (1.9%) and Indian (1.8%)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Bristol ranked 7th out of the 348 districts of England & Wales (1=worst) on the Index of Multiple Inequality. 3. 75% of respondents to Black South West Network’s survey believe they are struggling to afford basic items (defined as groceries, foodstuffs, cleaning supplies, and basic hygiene products); 79% of respondents stated they are currently struggling with paying their bills; 55% of respondents made explicit reference to the unaffordability of food and a further 43% of respondents struggling to pay for three or more of their utility bills.
<p>Ward Profile Data (Data for Central ward listed in relation to the city centre)</p>	<p>Central (City Centre): 2nd ranked ward by child poverty (39.8% against Bristol average of 21.8%); 4th ranked by children known to social care (31.9 per 1,000 against Bristol average of 22.0 per 1,000); 2nd ranked by country of birth (37.6% against Bristol average of 18.8%); 1st ranked by crime: burglary (16 per 1,000 against Bristol average of 5.3 per 1,000).</p>
<p>Quality of Life Indicators (Data for Central ward listed in relation to the city centre)</p>	<p>Central: 25 Quality of Life indicators ranked significantly worse against the respective Bristol average, including in the Community/Living, Crime/Safety, Culture/Leisure, Sustainability/Environment, Transport, Health/Wellbeing and Housing categories.</p>
<p>Bristol Key Facts (2022)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In the year April 2021 to March 2022 there were 7.6 small business start-ups per 10,000 working age population in Bristol. 183 small businesses started in March 2022, 22.1% lower than the pre-pandemic level of 235 in March 2020 -The population of Bristol has become increasingly diverse and some local communities have changed significantly. There are at least 45 religions, 187 countries of birth and 91 main languages spoken. -In Bristol 15% of residents live in the 10% most deprived areas in England, including 19,000 children and 7,800 older people. -Life expectancy for women is 82.7 years and for men 78.5 years (2018-2020) both are lower than the national average. The inequalities gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas in Bristol is 9.9 years for men and 6.9 years for women. Bristol’s healthy life expectancy (years living in good health) is 61.5 years for women and 59.8 years for men (2018-20; significantly lower than the national average of 63.9 and 63.1 years respectively). -In March 22 4% of the city’s working age population were claiming out of work benefits; 15% of these were

	<p>young people aged 16-24 years, while 19% were aged 50 years and over.</p> <p>including 3 of the 5 lowest performing neighbourhoods in England.</p> <p>-Only 52% of residents are satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in the city (from 74% pre-pandemic).</p>
Additional comments:	

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics? No, not collected

<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input type="checkbox"/> Race
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

We have some equalities data on current market traders within indoor spaces at St Nicholas, but not for outdoor traders. We don't have any information for operators and those who visit/don't visit St Nicholas Market and other markets across the city.

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities. Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing a change process or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

Full engagement and consultation are planned to begin in January 2024 through online and paper surveys with traders at St Nicholas Market and with those currently holding a Market Charter license. We will also consult with organisations who support current and prospective market traders, operators and residents e.g. National Market Traders' Federation, Federation of Small Businesses, Visit West, Bristol Food Network, Business West, Black South West Network, YTKO, Business Improvement Districts, Traders' Associations, Shopping Centre Managers, Ashley Community Housing (known as ACH), Babbasa, West of England Centre for Inclusive Living (WECIL), community and faith groups.

We have regular meetings with the Bristol branch of the National Market Traders' Federation. We will be supported with the review by the National Association of British Market Authorities.

Consultation will be accessible to all as it will be via multiple channels i.e. both online and physical paper copies. For example, those with English as a second/additional language, translated paper copies will be available upon request (for those who request these formats, consultation times will take into account of the production

and circulation of these formats). Large print and braille surveys can also be prepared and circulated if and when required.

If any gaps or groups are identified during the consultation and engagement who are under-represented, targeted engagement will be made with those groups, however at this stage none have been identified and groups are considered to be sufficiently covered by the main consultation.

The equalities characteristics of those consulted with will be monitored during the engagement and consultation.

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

Following consultation, respondents will be continued to be kept informed via email and face-to-face interactions. Targeted work of under-represented groups will not be undertaken due to the nature of this consultations insofar as it relates specifically to the Markets Licence and Markets Charter and will be covered sufficiently by the main consultation.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)

Engagement and consultation to review the current Markets Licence and Markets Charter are planned to begin January 2024.

Any increase in market trader and operator fees has the potential to impact all groups. Impacts include viability on and closure of small businesses, which could in turn lead to less income (license fees and business rates) if the increase in fees leads there to being less occupancy at St Nicholas Market and within the wider Old City and City Centre economy.

The financial sustainability of St Nicholas Market and the service is crucial to current and future traders, and other market operators. The existence of St Nicholas Market allows diverse businesses owned by people from a range protected characteristic groups to operate / make an income - changes to fees those businesses are charged could therefore affect those businesses.

PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Potential impacts:	
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Mitigations:	
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Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Communications need to be provided in alternative formats where required.
Mitigations:	
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	May disproportionately impact those from lower socio-economic households/groups
Mitigations:	Consideration of needs throughout the engagement and consultation. These groups are potentially eligible for other in work benefits and tax benefits. We will connect these people to Bristol Business & Enterprise Support.
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for any other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. asylum seekers and refugees; care experienced; homelessness; armed forces personnel and veterans]	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:

The raising of fees does have the potential to negatively impact. The potential raising of fees is justified by the fact that apart from inflationary increases (which were paused between 2021 and 2022), there has not been a fee review or increase in over 10 years. The EqIA has informed this proposal by considering the needs of all, including Disabled people and those to which English is a second/additional language and how this impacts a consultation.

Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

Positive impacts include the fact that all market traders will have the opportunity to comment on the planned consultation in order to feedback on proposals. Key organisations will also be consulted with who support current and prospective market traders, operators and residents which represent the broad spectrum of Markets users including those of under-represented groups.

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Consultation surveys available both online and on paper to include section highlighting to those to which English is a second/additional language that translated copies can be provided if required.	Jason Thorne/Jamie Burman	January 2024
Consultation surveys available both in large print and braille copies can be provided if required.	Jason Thorne/Jamie Burman	January 2024
Collect equalities data those responding to consultation	Jason Thorne/Jamie Burman	January 2024

4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?


How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Increased Markets service income by at least 10% during 2024/25
 Increase in occupancy and jobs at St Nicholas Market – indoor and outdoors
 Increase in licensed markets across the city

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities

impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off: 
Date: 24/11/2023	Date: 27.11.2023

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.

Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.12]



Title: Fees and Charges – Finance EY papers to cabinet (City Management & Response – BOC / BNET)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Management of Place	Lead Officer name: Patsy Mellor
Service Area: City Management & Response	Lead Officer role: Emma Howarth

Step 1: What do we want to do?

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1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

This is part of the wider finance cabinet papers to increase fees and charges after a detailed review and assessment from Ernst and Young with BCC corporate finance.

The change in inflation levels has been decided by EY and corporate finance to support the financial position of the authority, this is to support costs and savings across the authority. Which impacts City Management and response services positively in terms of allowing 10% annual inflationary increase for income charges and creating a budget for BNET fibre connectivity charging internally.

Corporate finance has decided this increase and thus the service cannot decide to increase or not increase and given the financial position of the service and financial pressures this level of increase is positive in terms of income.

Corporate finance will review impact of increases on services and the wider financial position.

Impacted will be internal services who pay for services from City Management and Response Service – calls, CCTV monitoring, alarm monitoring etc. As well as externally with private sector companies who pay for our services under contract but have been paying under national inflation levels and thus these increases will allow the service to recover costs of providing the service.

*Note BNET is the BCC corporate asset of duct and fibre which connects BCC buildings, CCTV, traffic signals and wider.

This change will not impact individual citizens.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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This is requirement is after a detailed consultancy review by EY where they have baselined the BOC (Bristol Operations Centre) charges and assessed that an annual 10% increase is not only in line with wider national service providers but will provide critical income for the service. BNET charging is critical as this corporate asset connects the council and it must have a maintenance & management budget. All income must be retained in the service to mitigate pressures given an existing income target and no general fund is taken for the service.

Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: [How we measure equality and diversity \(bristol.gov.uk\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/how-we-measure-equality-and-diversity)

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](#). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](#); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#); [Ward Statistical Profiles](#).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](#) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically

active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](#) and [Stress Risk Assessment](#)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us
Bristol statistics and data	
Additional comments:	

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input type="checkbox"/> Race
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

N/A - value variation to existing contracts and internal charging.
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2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing a change process or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

N/A as this is an income variation only

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

N/A as this is an income variation only

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc.

[Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](https://sharepoint.com)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)	
N/A as this is an income variation only.	
PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for any other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. asylum seekers and refugees; care experienced; homelessness; armed forces personnel and veterans]	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

Support BOC being on a more solid footing, inline with baselined competition in this market and support not only costs of BOC but critical tech upgrade and maintenance/management budget for a corporate asset.

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:

N/A

Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

N/A

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
N/A		


4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Agreement for the 10% increase for contract services, charges for BNET thus actual income to BOC from April 2024
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Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off:  Patsy Mellor Director Management of Place
Date: 9/11/2023	Date: 03/11/23

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.

Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.12]



Title: Register Office Fees Increase 2023, 2024	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Resources	Lead Officer name: Caroline George
Service Area: Statutory Registration	Lead Officer role: Register Office Manager

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

During the covid pandemic there was great disruption to ceremonies with suspension of the service followed by restricted numbers. The council increased prices at the rate of inflation.

As a result of having a number of years during covid when prices were increased at the rate of inflation, a recent cost recovery analysis has demonstrated that pricing does not reflect the actual costs to the council of providing these services. If the fees are not raised above inflation levels, taxpayers will be subsidising these services provided by the Register Office.

An analysis of costs has been undertaken and this proposal is to increase the following fees to ensure full cost recovery, above the rate of inflation:

- Fee for licensing approved premises to hold ceremonies for three years. Venues must be licensed by the Register Office in order to conduct ceremonies in their premises. The Bristol Register Office inspects the premises to ensure it is suitable. There are 47 approved license venues around Bristol, varying in price and location.
- Fee for couples to reserve a ceremony date up to two years in advance, prior to giving legal notice. Couples can only hold a date for their ceremony if they pay a fee to hold the date. This is an optional service and not required.
-

	Current Fees 2023/2024	Proposed Fee Increase 2024/2025	Percentage Increase (After Costing Exercise)
Ceremony and Event Booking Fee (Non- refundable)	£30.00	£50.00	66.67%

Approved premise licence (3 years)	£1,500.00	£2,500.00	66.67%
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The proposal is for the new fees to come into force on 1 January 2024.

The charge will apply to any couples reserving a date after 1 January 2024, and not to those who have already reserved a date.

The new fees will be put on the website. Couples will be informed on the booking fee when they book to give notice of their ceremony and request to reserve a date. The Register Office will inform all venues of the license fee increase.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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The affect will be on citizens booking civil ceremonies who take part in either an opposite sex or same sex ceremony. There is no difference in price between opposite sex and same sex ceremonies.

If the couples wish to marry in a Church of England they have banns called. So booking fees apply to everyone not having a Church of England Wedding. The Register Office deal with all Civil Partnerships.

It will be ensured that these changes are communicated accessibly.

Booking a date prior to giving notice is an optional service.

Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: [How we measure equality and diversity \(bristol.gov.uk\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/equality)

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](#). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\); Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\); Ward Statistical Profiles.](#)

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](#) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](#) and [Stress Risk Assessment](#)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us
Additional comments:	

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input type="checkbox"/> Race
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing a change process or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](http://sharepoint.com)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)	
PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for any other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. asylum seekers and refugees; care experienced; homelessness; armed forces personnel and veterans]	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:
Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale

4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities

impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off: Tim O’Gara
Date: 16/11/2023	Date: 24/11/23

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.



Environmental Impact Assessment [version 1.0]

Proposal title: Fees and Charges		
Project stage and type: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Idea Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Outline Business Case <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Business Case		
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service	<input type="checkbox"/> New	<input type="checkbox"/> Changing
<input type="checkbox"/> Other [please state]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review	
Directorate: Resources	Lead Officer name: Sarah Chodkiewicz	
Service Area: Finance	Lead Officer role: Head of Financial Management / Deputy s151 Officer	

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Assessment is to help you develop your proposal in a way that is compliant with the council’s policies and supports the council’s strategic objectives under the [One City Climate Strategy](#), the [One City Ecological Emergency Strategy](#) and the latest [Corporate Strategy](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the project proposal process by someone with a good knowledge of the project, the service area that will deliver it, and sufficient influence over the proposal to make changes as needed.

It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the Environmental Impact Assessment. See further [guidance](#) on completing this document. Please contact the [Sustainable City and Climate Change Service](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms.

The Council budget for 2023/24 as agreed by Full Council 21 February 2023 included a savings target to be met through review of fees and charges of £500,000. This report is to seek approval of proposals for specific charge increases to achieve this during the current financial year.

1.2 Will the proposal have an environmental impact?

Could the proposal have either a positive or negative effects for the environment now or in the future? If ‘No’ explain why you are sure there will be no environmental impact, then skip steps 2-3 and request review by the [Sustainable City and Climate Change Service](#).

If ‘Yes’ complete the rest of this assessment.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
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The proposals are to increase the fees or charges for cemeteries and crematoria, the Bristol Operations Centre, markets, venues and events and advertising. There is no direct environmental impact for increasing fees for services. However it is possible that there may be indirect impacts for any sustainability-promoting council teams that either use internal services, or generate income through events that have been affected by fee increases.

1.3 If the proposal is part of an options appraisal, has the environmental impact of each option been assessed and included in the recommendation-making process?

If ‘Yes’ please ensure that the details of the environmental impacts of each option are made clear in the pros and cons section of the [project management options appraisal document](#).

Yes
 No
 Not applicable
 [please select]

If 'No' explain why environmental impacts have not been considered as part of the options appraisal process.

Step 2: What kinds of environmental impacts might the project have?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered. See detailed [guidance documents](#) for advice on identifying potential impacts.

2.1 Does the proposal create any benefits for the environment, or have any adverse impacts?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support [our corporate environmental objectives](#) and the wider [One City Climate and Ecological Emergency strategies](#).

Consider how the proposal creates environmental impacts in the following categories, both now and in the future.

Reasonable efforts should be made to quantify stated benefit or adverse impacts wherever possible.

Where the proposal is likely to have a beneficial impact, consider what actions would enhance those impacts. Where the proposal is likely to have a harmful impact, consider whether actions would mitigate these impacts.

Enhancements or mitigation actions are only required when there is a likely impact identified. Remember that where enhancements or mitigation actions are listed, they should be assigned to staff and appropriately resourced.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many categories)		
<p>ENV1 Carbon neutral: Emissions of climate changing gases</p> <p>BCC has committed to achieving net zero emissions for its direct activities by 2025, and to support the city in achieving net zero by 2030.</p> <p>Will the proposal involve transport, or the use of energy in buildings? Will the proposal involve the purchase of goods or services? If the answer is yes to either of these questions, there will be a carbon impact.</p> <p>Consider the scale and timeframe of the impact,</p>	Benefits	
	Enhancing actions	
	Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
	Adverse impacts	

<p>particularly if the proposal will lead to ongoing emissions beyond the 2025 and 2030 target dates.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
<p>ENV2 Ecological recovery: Wildlife and habitats BCC has committed to 30% of its land being managed for nature and to halve its use of pesticides by 2030.</p> <p>Consider how your proposal can support increased space for nature, reduced use of pesticides, reduce pollution to waterways, and reduce consumption of products that undermine ecosystems around the world.</p> <p>If your proposal will directly lead to a reduction in habitat within Bristol, then consider how your proposed mitigation can lead to a biodiversity net gain. Be sure to refer to quantifiable changes wherever possible.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
<p>Consider how your proposal can support increased space for nature, reduced use of pesticides, reduce pollution to waterways, and reduce consumption of products that undermine ecosystems around the world.</p>	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
<p>If your proposal will directly lead to a reduction in habitat within Bristol, then consider how your proposed mitigation can lead to a biodiversity net gain. Be sure to refer to quantifiable changes wherever possible.</p>	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	
<p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
<p>ENV3 A cleaner, low-waste city: Consumption of resources and generation of waste</p> <p>Consider what resources will be used as a result of the proposal, how they can be minimised or swapped for less impactful ones, where they will be sourced from, and what will happen to any waste generated</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
<p>Consider what resources will be used as a result of the proposal, how they can be minimised or swapped for less impactful ones, where they will be sourced from, and what will happen to any waste generated</p>	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	

<p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>ENV4 Climate resilience: Bristol’s resilience to the effects of climate change</p> <p>Bristol’s climate is already changing, and increasingly frequent instances of extreme weather will become more likely over time.</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will perform during periods of extreme weather (particularly heat and flooding).</p> <p>Consider if the proposal will reduce or increase risk to people and assets during extreme weather events.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
<p>Statutory duty: Prevention of Pollution to air, water, or land</p> <p>Consider how the proposal will change the likelihood of pollution occurring to air, water, or land and what steps will be taken to prevent pollution occurring.</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No impact</p>	<p>Benefits</p>	
	<p>Enhancing actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		
	<p>Adverse impacts</p>	
	<p>Mitigating actions</p>	
<p>Persistence of effects: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year or less <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p>		

Step 3: Actions

3.1 Action Plan

Use this section to summarise and assign responsibility for any actions you have identified to improve data, enhance beneficial, or mitigate negative impacts. Actions identified in section two can be grouped together if named responsibility is under the same person.

This action plan should be updated at each stage of the project. Please be aware that the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service may use this action plan as an audit checklist during the project's implementation or operation.

Enhancing / mitigating action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale

Step 4: Review

The Sustainable City and Climate Change Service need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your impact assessment. Assessments should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the environmental impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Sustainable City and Climate Change Service](#) before final submission of your decision pathway documentation¹.

Where impacts identified in this assessment are deemed significant, they will be summarised here and included on the cover sheet of the decision pathway documentation.

Summary of significant beneficial impacts and opportunities to support the Climate, Ecological and Corporate Strategies (ENV1,2,3,4):

Summary of significant adverse impacts and how they can be mitigated:

Environmental Performance Team Reviewer:
Giles Liddell, Environmental Performance Co-ordinator

Submitting author:
Ben Hegarty, Finance Business Partner for Growth and Regeneration

Date: 26/10/2023

Date: 26/10/2023

¹ Review by the Sustainable City and Climate Change Service confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely environmental impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.

Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: Key decision

MEETING: Cabinet

MEETING DATE: 5 December 2023

TITLE	2023/24 P7 Finance Exception Report		
Ward(s)	N/a		
Author: Jemma Prince		Job title: Finance Business Partner – Financial Planning, Reporting and Strategy	
Cabinet Lead: Cllr Craig Cheney – Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Finance, Governance and Performance		Director Lead: Denise Murray – Director of Finance	
Proposal origin: Other			
Decision maker: Cabinet Member			
Decision forum: Cabinet			
Purpose of Report:			
<p>The Council budget for 2023/24 was agreed by Full Council 21 February 2023. This report provides information and analysis at Period 7 (October 2023 extrapolated) on the Council’s financial performance against the approved budget and forecast use of resources for the financial year.</p> <p>In addition, this report also serves as a mechanism for any finance approvals or adjustments that are required on the Council’s approved budget.</p>			
Evidence Base:			
<p>The 5 year budget was approved by Council in February 2023.</p> <p>The Council operates Directorate cash limited budgets and Executive Directors are responsible for ensuring that appropriate action is taken to contain both revenue and capital spending in line with the directorate’s overall budget limit. Budget holders forecasting a risk of overspend which can potentially be brought back in line with their budget should, in the first instance, set out in-service options for mitigation. Where these options are considered undeliverable or pressures cannot be contained across the directorate the budget scrutiny process will be triggered and a request may be made for the Executive to consider granting a supplementary estimate redirecting funds from an alternative source.</p> <p>The Council’s overall annual revenue spend is managed and monitored across a number of areas and at Period 7, the forecast financial outturn for 2023/24 is as follows:</p> <p>The General Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The General Fund is currently forecasting a risk adjusted overspend of £19.3m, 4.0%, on the approved budget of £483.5m. This represents a £7.6m deterioration in forecast since P6 reflecting the growing pressure in Children and Education which has increased by £5.7m to £17.3m (details are provided in Appendix A3), and the newly emerging pressure in Adult and Communities of £1.9m (details are provided in Appendix A2). The Q3/P8 report will include detailed plans as to how these pressures will be mitigated in-year. ◦ The General Fund savings programme for 2023/24 agreed by Council and included in the General fund budget above is £26.2m (23/24 savings £16.2m and £10.0m carried forward from prior years still requiring delivery). In addition to this £26.2m, there are an additional net £9.3m of savings undelivered at 2022/23’s full year outturn and £1.6m of additional savings activity approved since the start of 2023/24 so that a total £37.0m savings are being tracked in the current financial year. Currently £7.0m (19%) of these £37.0m savings are reported as being at risk. <p>A number of these savings delivery risks are captured in the forecast outturn above or in the directorate risk and opportunities logs; however, it should be noted that not all risks are formally acknowledged in the outturn</p>			

and as such these represent an underlying additional risk.

The Ring-fenced Accounts

- Housing Revenue Account (HRA) continues this month to forecast an underspend of £0.8m (-0.6%) on the £137.4m approved gross expenditure budget.
- The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) revised budget, including amounts recouped by the Education and Skills Funding Agency for Academies, is £452.3m against which it continues this month to forecast a £16.4m (3.6%) mitigated in-year deficit. This in-year forecast overspend, when combined with the prior year's carried forward deficit of £39.7m, brings the forecast total accumulated carried forward in to 2024/25 deficit £56.1m.
- The Public Health Grant allocation for 2023/24 is £35.7m and no variation is forecast.

Capital Programme

- The Cabinet recommended Capital programme budget was £298.1m comprising £149.5m for General Fund, £15.3m for projects pending and £133.3m for the HRA. The latest revised total budget for 2023/24 is £300.6m reflecting an increase since P7 of £2.5m in total (representing an increase of £13.6m for HRA and General Fund and a reduction of £11.1m for Corporate Pending/Contingency budget). This increase in budget is primarily due to recent Cabinet approvals and delegated decisions to the capital programme. Against the HRA and General Fund revised total budget of £296.4m, the General Fund is forecasting a £17.5m (5.9%) underspend and the HRA is forecasting a £12.9m (4.3%) underspend.

Further Risks & Opportunities

- Further risks and opportunities to the Council have been identified which could materialise during the financial year. These are a combination of costs, savings delivery, income generation and funding opportunities. These risks and opportunities arise within the Resources Directorate and Growth and Regeneration Directorate and currently present a net £0.7m. Work continues to identify ways in which to mitigate these in full.

Decisions to approve

- The reprofiling of the Capital programme budget to reflect the forecast £30.4m underspend at P7.
- The acceptance of the LAHF capital grant allocation and reprofiling of the Capital programme budget to reflect incorporation of the Local Authority Housing Fund's (LAHF) £1.52m capital grant funding allocation
- The decision to fund £242k unplanned capital expenditure on temporary accommodation for homeless families through commuted funds and to reprofile Capital programme budget accordingly
- The contract award for the procurement of external audit services provided by Grant Thornton.
- The urgent key decision (no.33) for extended expenditure of up to £510,000 of the council's payments system funded from the combined budgets within the Resources and G&R Directorates and the re-procurement of the council's internet payment service.
- The urgent key decision (no.32) for excess layer insurance for Bristol Beacon venue to a value not exceeding £90,000 noting that this will take the total premium value up to a potential £250,000

Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations:

That Cabinet notes:

- The General Fund forecast £19.3m adverse outturn variance against the approved budget for 2023/24.
- The performance on delivery of savings (as summarised in Section 3).
- The General Fund additional net risk of £0.7m against which Executive Directors plan to mitigate in full (as summarised in Section 4).
- A forecast underspend of £0.8m within the HRA and that over- or under-spends that materialise on the HRA will be funded by a transfer from or to the HRA general reserve at the end of the financial year.
- A forecast in-year deficit of £16.4m accumulating to a total £56.1m carried forward deficit in the DSG for 2023/24.
- A breakeven position on Public Health services.
- A forecast £30.4m underspend against the revised Capital Programme's Budget (Section 6).
- That reprioritisation of HRA budgets will be required to accommodate the spend linked to emergency response at Barton House
- The urgent officer executive decisions in respect of council financial systems; these being, a) a contract

variation in the council's ledger system b) the re-procurement of financial ledger 3rd party hosting arrangement for the Council's ledger.

Cabinet approves:

- The reprofiling of the Capital programme budget to reflect the forecast £30.4m underspend at P7.
- The acceptance of the LAHF capital grant allocation and reprofiling of the Capital programme budget to reflect incorporation of the Local Authority Housing Fund's (LAHF) £1.52m capital grant funding allocation
- The decision to fund £242k unplanned capital expenditure on temporary accommodation for homeless families through commuted funds and reprofile Capital programme budget accordingly
- The contract award for the procurement of external audit services provided by Grant Thornton.
- The urgent key decision (no.33) for extended expenditure of up to £510,000 of the council's payments system funded from the combined budgets within the Resources and G&R Directorates and the re-procurement of the council's internet payment service.
- The urgent key decision (no.32) for excess layer insurance for Bristol Beacon venue to a value not exceeding £90,000 noting that this will take the total premium value up to a potential £250,000

Corporate Strategy alignment:

This report sets out progress against our budget, part acting in line with our organisational Theme of Effective Development Organisation, making sure that we are financially competent and resilient, offering good value for money (page 58).

City Benefits:

Cross priority report that covers whole of Council's business

Consultation Details: N/a

Background Documents: N/a

Revenue Cost	See above	Source of Revenue Funding	N/A
Capital Cost	See above	Source of Capital Funding	N/A
One off cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:

1. Finance Advice: The resource and financial implications are set out in the report.

Finance Business Partner: Jemma Prince, FBP – Financial Planning, Reporting & Strategy, 27 November 2023

2. Legal Advice: The report, including the detail set out in the Appendices, will assist Cabinet to monitor the budget position with a view to meeting the Council's legal obligation to deliver a balanced budget. Legal advice will be provided separately in relation to the decisions set out in the report and appendices as relevant.

Legal Team Leader: Nancy Rollason, Head of Legal Service, 23 November 2023

3. Implications on IT: Whilst the process of financial monitoring has no IT implications itself, the council continues to carry business continuity and cyber-security risks and the council's overall financial position (and its capacity for change management) makes it likely that this will continue in-year.

IT Team Leader: Tim Borrett, Director: Policy, Strategy and Digital, 23 November 2023

4. HR Advice: No direct HR implications of the recommendations for Cabinet approval, though there will be employee-related costs arising from the Barton House situation for which provision will need to be made.

HR Partner: James Brereton, Head of Human Resources, 27 November 2023

EDM Sign-off	Denise Murray	27/11/23
Cabinet Member sign-off	Councillor Cheney	27/11/23
For Key Decisions - Mayor's Office sign-off	Mayor's Office	27/11/23

Appendix A – Further essential background (A1,2,3,4,6,8,9)	YES
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	NO
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO

Appendix D – Risk assessment	NO
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	NO
Appendix F – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal	NO
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO
Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	NO
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO

Bristol City Council

Period 7 2023/24 - Finance Exception Report

1. REVENUE SUMMARY POSITION

- 1.1. This report relates to the Period 7 full year forecast for 2023/24 (October 2023 extrapolated). It is an exception report and as such is intended to focus on key financial issues for the Council including movements since Period 6 as reported to November's Cabinet. It is not a full financial forecast for each division and no significant variances have been identified or accelerated by budget holders beyond those issues highlighted in this report.
- 1.2. The Council operates Directorate cash limited budgets and Executive Directors are responsible for ensuring that appropriate action is taken to contain both revenue and capital spending in line with each directorate's overall budget limit. Budget holders forecasting a risk of overspend which can potentially be brought back in line with their budget should, in the first instance, set out in-service risks and opportunities for mitigation. Where these are considered undeliverable, or pressures cannot be contained across the directorate, the budget scrutiny process will be triggered so that a deep dive can be performed and, where appropriate, request may be made for the Executive to consider granting a supplementary estimate redirecting funds from an alternative source.
- 1.3. Following the forecast of a £12.1m emerging pressure within Children and Education Directorate, a supplementary estimate has been approved by Full Council on 31 October 2023. This will be transacted at that point when it is necessary in order to keep the directorate within its budget spend authority.

2. GENERAL FUND REVENUE POSITION

- 2.1. The assessment at Period 7 shows the Council's scheduled General Fund currently forecasting a risk adjusted overspend of £19.3m. This is a 4.0% adverse variance on the approved gross budget of £483.5m. The Q3/P8 report will include detailed plans as to how these pressures will be mitigated in-year.
- 2.2. This forecast overspend is driven both by the material service pressures arising within the Children and Education Directorate which now represent £17.3m (15.7% of its revised budget of £110.0m) and by the latest pressure emerging with the Adult and Communities Directorate which represents £1.9m (1.0% of its revised budget of £191.6m).

Table 1: P7 2023/24 Summary Full Year General Fund Revenue Forecast

Period 7 - Forecast Revenue Outturn Summary	Approved Budget	Revised Budget	P7 Forecast	Total Variance	Total Variance %
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
8 - Adult & Communities					
14 - Adult Social Care	155,990	171,388	173,414	2,026	1.2%
36 - Communities and Public Health - General Fund	5,853	5,944	5,804	(140)	-2.4%
3B - Communities and Public Health - Other Grants	0	0	0	0	0.0%
57 - Commissioning, Contracts Quality and Performance (Adults)	10,519	14,293	14,293	(0)	0.0%
Total 8 - Adult & Communities	172,362	191,625	193,511	1,886	1.0%
9 - Children & Education					
15 - Children and Families Services	89,051	88,241	100,313	12,072	13.7%
16 - Educational Improvement	21,644	21,762	26,999	5,236	24.1%
1B - Transformation - Our Families Programme	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total 9 - Children & Education	110,695	110,003	127,312	17,308	15.7%
2 - Resources					
21 - Policy, Strategy and Digital	21,008	20,422	20,422	0	0.0%
22 - Legal and Democratic Services	14,575	14,660	14,666	6	0.0%
24 - Finance	6,142	6,281	6,276	(5)	-0.1%
25 - HR, Workplace & Organisational Design	3,155	2,790	2,790	(1)	0.0%
26 - Management - Resources	181	110	110	0	0.0%
Total 2 - Resources	45,061	44,263	44,264	1	0.0%
4 - Growth & Regeneration					
37 - Housing & Landlord Services	20,559	21,015	21,015	(0)	0.0%
46 - Economy of Place	3,328	2,581	2,582	2	0.1%
47 - Management of Place	(2,334)	(2,807)	(2,808)	(1)	0.0%
4A - Management - G&R	(170)	(338)	(338)	0	0.0%
4B - Property, Assets and Infrastructure	40,011	38,748	38,891	143	0.4%
Total 4 - Growth & Regeneration	61,395	59,199	59,343	144	0.2%
SERVICE NET EXPENDITURE	389,512	405,090	424,429	19,339	4.8%
X2 - Levies	11,071	6,071	6,071	0	0.0%
X3 - Corporate Expenditure	49,634	26,522	26,663	141	0.5%
X4 - Capital Financing	23,866	21,933	21,933	(0)	0.0%
X6 - Year-end Transactions	0	12,320	12,320	0	0.0%
X9 - Corporate Allowances	9,440	11,587	11,587	(0)	0.0%
Total Corporate	94,011	78,433	78,573	(0)	0.0%
TOTAL REVENUE NET EXPENDITURE	483,523	483,523	503,003	19,339	4.0%

2.3. Adults, Communities and Public Health Directorate

Adult Social Care

- 2.3.1. The Adult Social Care position at Period 7 forecasts an overspend of £2.0m compared to the Period 6 forecast nil variance. This adverse movement is due mainly to an increased forecast in the Adult purchasing budgets.
- 2.3.2. The Adult purchasing budgets are under significant pressure in relation to both the increasing number of people being supported and the cost of these supporting care packages. A resulting pressure of £13.2m is partially offset by increases in contributions from those clients drawing on care and support services, plus forecast underspends on both employee costs, grants and other non-adult purchasing costs (net). These combine to total £7.8m.
- 2.3.3. Forecast savings and planned mitigations including those from the transformational work progressing with Peopletoo are expected to deliver £3.4m towards the offset of the £5.4m balance. However, there currently remains a £2.0m net pressure which the directorate continues to work towards mitigating.

Public Health (General Fund)

- 2.3.4. The Public Health (General Fund) at Period 7 forecasts an underspend of £0.1m compared to the nil position reported at P6. This improvement is due to staff vacancies throughout the services and reduced communities' development projects.

Further details are available at Appendix A2.

2.4. Children and Education Directorate

- 2.4.1. There are a wide range of national and local challenges being experienced within the Children and Education directorate and the emerging risks have deepened since Q2/P5 and have been recognised into the forecast at P7. Following the deep dive, review work is ongoing in the directorate to establish opportunities to manage and mitigate this pressure and the associated risk of further deterioration. Recognising the tension between service improvements and financial pressures, designing effective services with, and for, children and families; and efficiency of delivery and best value will improve as a result.

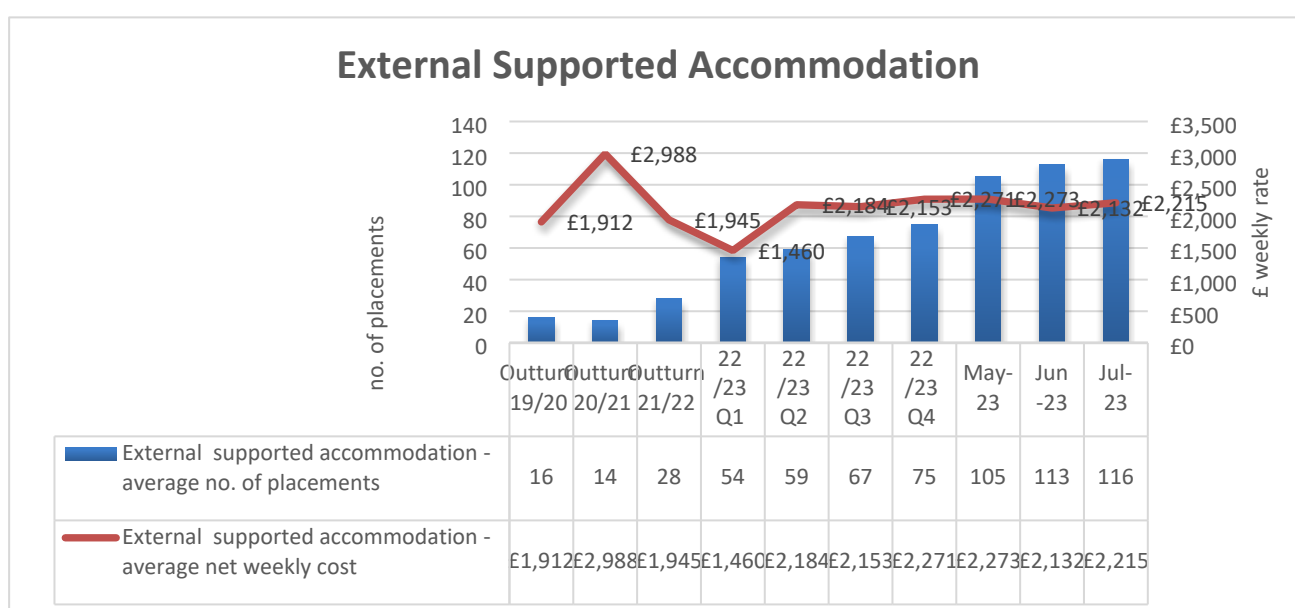
2.4.2. Children and Families

The Children and Families Service is forecasting a pressure of £12.1m (13.7%) on a revised budget of £88.2m. This pressure is predominantly due to the changing complexity and mix of social care placements. The tables below provide further detail on the forecast pressure and latest placement numbers and associated costs.

[Table 2: P7 2023/24 Children and Families Revenue Expenditure Forecast](#)

	Revised Budget 2023/24 £000s	P07 Forecast £000s	Variance £000s
Placements			
External Supported Accommodation	5,448	14,456	9,008
In House Fostering	6,606	6,078	(528)
Independent Fostering Agencies	6,775	7,396	621
Inhouse Supported Accommodation	99	24	(75)
RO & SGO	5,683	5,870	187
Out Of Authority - Placements	15,770	23,647	7,877
Parent & Baby Unit - Citywide	571	805	235
Secure	148	162	15
Children's Homes	4,092	3,534	(559)
Post Adoption	381	248	(133)
Total placements	45,573	62,220	16,648
Other non-placement related budgets	42,668	38,093	(4,576)
Total Children & Families	88,241	100,313	12,072

Table 3: External Supported Accommodation – Placement and Costs



2.4.3. Educational Improvement

The Educational Improvement Service is forecasting an adverse variance of £5.2m (24.1%) on a revised budget of £21.8m. This pressure continues to be as a result of the increasing number of children with Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) requiring transport to school and the growing number reliant on having to travel longer distances from home.

Further details are available at Appendix A3.

2.5. Resources Directorate

2.5.1. The Resources Directorate is currently reporting no material movement to the revised budget position of £44.3m. Emerging risks and opportunities to this budget position are captured on the risk and opportunities register. At present they are assessed to present no additional net risk.

2.6. Growth and Regeneration Directorate

2.6.1. The Growth and Regeneration Directorate is currently reporting negligible variance to the revised budget position of £59.2m. Emerging risks and opportunities to this budget position are captured on the risk and opportunities register. These currently present £0.1m net risk.

3. SAVINGS PROGRAMME – SUMMARY

Table 4: Summary of Savings Delivery

Directorate	Total Savings due in 23/24 £m	Other approved changes £m	Savings with net cost in 23/24 £m	Account for savings that were one-off only in 22/23 £m	Rollover of undelivered savings from previous year £m	Net - savings as per Budget 23/24 £m	2023/24 Savings reported as safe		2023/24 Savings reported as at risk	
							£m	£m	£m	%
Children & Education	3.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	2.6	2.7	0.8	22%	
Adults	10.2	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-2.4	7.1	7.1	3.0	30%	
Resources (incl. Resources led cross-cutting savings)	9.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-3.1	6.0	9.4	0.1	1%	
Growth and Regeneration (incl. G&R led cross cutting savings)	13.8	-0.9	0.0	-0.2	-2.2	10.5	10.7	3.0	22%	
Total	37.0	-1.6	-1.1	-0.4	-7.8	26.2	30.0	7.0	19%	

- 3.1. The General Fund savings programme for 2023/24 agreed by Council and included in the budget was £26.2m (comprising 23/24 savings £16.2m; and £10.0m carried forward from prior years still requiring delivery). In addition to this £26.2m, there was an additional net £9.3m of savings undelivered declared in the 2022/23's provisional outturn report which went to Cabinet in May. A further net £1.6m approved savings activity since the start of 23/24 brings the total savings tracked for delivery in the current financial year to £37.0m.
- 3.2. As at Period 7, £30.0m (81%) of savings are considered safe and £7.0m (19%) are reported at risk and are being monitored and reviewed for delivery or in-year mitigation where possible. These saving delivery risks are captured in either the forecast outturn above, or directorates' risk and opportunities logs where mitigation is still expected.
- 3.3. Whilst there are £7.0m of savings reported as at risk these are being reviewed for mitigation and management, with the expectation of reducing the potential under delivery. Furthermore, the council does retain an optimism bias, set against the delivery of savings, which is held corporately at £6.0m.

4. RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- 4.1. There are other financial risks and opportunities to the Council which have been identified and could materialise during the financial year. These are not reflected in the forecast overspend outlined in section 2.1. They are a combination of costs, savings delivery, income generation and funding opportunities. Cost of living pressures (such as inflation and pay awards) are being captured and monitored against the allowance made within the budget.
- 4.2. The table below summarises these risk and opportunities. These represent the weighted additional net potential risk of £0.7m.

Table 5: Risks and Opportunities Summary

Directorate	Net Risk/(Opportunity) £'000
Adult	0
Children & Education	0
Resources	636
G&R	100
Corporate	0
Total	736

4.3. The net position on risk and opportunities does not yet present a forecast financial pressure as these are either not considered likely to materialise or mitigations are in development and anticipated to be implemented. However, if mitigations are not identified then the likelihood of these risks will inevitably increase and could transition into an actual financial pressure which would add to the current overspend position being reported.

5. RING-FENCED BUDGETS

5.1. There are several funds held by the Council where the Council must ensure that the income or grant is ringfenced and only spent in specific service areas. The forecast outturns for these ringfenced budgets are summarised in the table below.

Table 6: P7 2023/24 Summary Full Year Ring-Fenced Fund Forecast

Period 7 - Summary	Approved Budget	Revised Budget	P7 Forecast	Total Variance	Total Variance %
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Total Housing Revenue Account	137,365	137,365	136,546	(819)	-0.6%
Total Dedicated Schools Grant	453,226	452,326	468,722	16,396	3.6%
Total Public Health Grant	(0)	(0)	0	0	0.0%
Total Ring fenced budgets	590,591	589,691	605,268	15,577	2.6%

5.2. Housing Revenue Account

5.2.1. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is currently forecasting a favourable outturn of £0.8m when compared to budget. There is no overall movement from P6, however a £0.9m increase in impairment provision forecast was offset by a £0.9m reduction in forecast repair costs.

5.2.2. The main drivers of this forecast position are adverse variances of £0.9m for Income (due mainly to project delays preventing scheme handovers as planned and in turn having an adverse impact on dwelling rent income forecast), £1.4m overspend on Supervision and Management (mostly due to planned programme overheads), £0.9m increase in impairment provision forecast and £3.3m on Repairs & Maintenance expenditure (with significant overspends forecasted for adaptation works, relet repairs and fire safety works), and £0.3m in respect of Council Tax payable on void properties. These are expected to be partially offset by favourable variances of £0.6m against energy costs in communal areas and £7.0m additional investment income receivable as a result of increased interest rates. Any overspend reported at the year end March 2024 will be contained within the HRA general reserves.

5.2.3. The evacuation of Barton House on the 14th of November 2023 is likely to lead to a pressure during the remainder of the financial year. An urgent key decision will be required and a separate report will be brought to Cabinet to note. Where possible this additional spend will be met from underspends in other areas. Any amounts that cannot be met from underspends will need to be drawn from reserves.

5.3. Dedicated Schools Grant

5.3.1. The DSG is reporting a £16.4m mitigated deficit against the revised gross budget of £452.3m.

5.3.2. Full Council in February 2023 approved a DSG budget of £453.2m (or net amount £197.6m after deduction for academies recoupment, NNDR and direct funding of high needs places by ESFA). Revised allocations in July 2023 re-set the budget to £452.3m (£196.6m net).

5.3.3. This in-year forecast overspend, when combined with the prior year's carried forward deficit of £39.7m, brings the forecast total accumulated carried forward in to 2024/25 deficit to £56.1m.

Table 7: P7 2023/24 Summary DSG Fund Full Year Forecast

Bristol Dedicated Schools Grant 2023/24	B/f Balance	Gross DSG Funding (Budget) *	Gross DSG Forecast at P7	In-year Variance at P7	Cumulative C/f
	£000				
Schools Block	(787)	323,851	323,851		(787)
De-delegation	(527)		(1)	(1)	(528)
Central School Services Block	8	2,717	2,709	(8)	
Early Years Block	(605)	37,432	38,344	912	307
High Needs Block	42,520	86,675	103,300	16,625	59,145
High Needs Transformation	(928)	1,627	2,607	980	52
Funding		(452,302)	(452,302)		
Total (Unmitigated Position)	39,680		18,508	18,508	58,188
Mitigations (Budget vs forecast in 2023-24)		(3,180)	(2,112)		(2,112)
Total - Mitigated Position	39,680		16,396	18,508	56,076

* Bristol gross DSG allocations before recoupment and deductions for NNDR and direct funding of High Needs places by ESFA. Allocations as at 20-July-2023

5.4. The Public Health Grant

5.4.1. Public Health (PH) Grant of £35.7m was awarded for 2023/24 by Public Health England (PHE). At the end of Period 7 Public Health reports no forecast variance to this budget.

Cabinet is asked to note a forecast underspend of £0.8m within the HRA and the DSG's forecast in-year deficit of £16.4m accumulating to a total forecast £56.1m deficit to be carried forward at the close of 2023/24 in to 2024/25.

6. CAPITAL SUMMARY

6.1. The Capital programme budget at Period 7, excluding capital contingencies and other technical adjustments, has increased by £7.9m from £288.5m to £296.4m. This increase is as a result of recent Cabinet approvals and delegated decisions. These are summarised below:

- £5.7m of the £19.8m WECA grant for Hengrove Park redevelopment allocated across Housing and Transport programmes (Cabinet 3rd October 2023).
- £1.3m of the £1.6m WECA grant allocated for Ashley Down Rail Access infrastructure (Cabinet 6th June 2023)
- Low value grants and adjustments totalling £0.9m to support Transport (£0.3m) and Housing (£0.6m).

6.2. The budget comprises £174.9m for General Fund (excluding the corporate and other technical adjustments) and £121.5m for the HRA. The forecast variation against budget at Period 7 is a £30.4m underspend, £17.5m underspend on General Fund and £12.9m underspend on HRA.

Table 8: P7 2023/24 Capital Programme Forecast Summary By Directorate

Approved Budget (Feb 23)	Budget Changes upto P7	Directorate	Revised Budget	Actual Spend to date	Budget Spend to date	P7 Forecast Outturn	Variance
£m	£m		£m	£m	%	£m	£m
2.6	3.7	Adults & Communities	6.3	0.3	5%	5.2	(1.1)
24.7	(3.4)	Childrens & Education	21.3	7.1	34%	17.7	(3.6)
7.7	(0.6)	Resources	7.1	2.2	31%	5.7	(1.4)
114.5	25.7	Growth and Regeneration	140.2	51.1	36%	128.8	(11.4)
149.5	25.4	GF service Total	174.9	60.7	35%	157.4	(17.5)
133.3	(11.8)	Housing Revenue Account	121.5	33.6	28%	108.6	(12.9)
133.3	(11.8)	HRA service Total	121.5	33.6	28%	108.6	(12.9)
282.8	13.6	HRA & GF Service Total	296.4	94.3	32%	266.0	(30.4)
15.3	(11.1)	Corporate Contingencies & Funds	4.2	0.0	0%	4.2	0.0
298.1	2.5	Capital Programme Grand Total	300.6	94.3	31%	270.2	(30.4)

Last Year 2022/23 Comparison at end of Period 7

300.5	(47.3)	Capital Programme Grand Total	253.2	84.3	33%	245.9	(7.3)
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Actual Expenditure achieved - 2022/23 Outturn Report £199m

- 6.3. The spend for the first seven months of the year (£94.3m) is low compared to the annual budget (32%) which suggests that a large number of schemes in the programme will need to be re-profiled into future years. Should this trajectory follow the same path over the remaining months of the year this predicts a spend deficit of £104.3m (39%) compared to the latest forecast. However, this does not take account of the council's pattern of higher expenditure towards the end of the financial year that would indicate an outturn in the region of £210m (21% slippage).
- 6.4. The £30.4m forecast variation reflects re-profiling and alignments with the latest expected programme delivery schedule. Delays are generally linked to planning and procurement processes that are taking longer than anticipated along with continuing shortage of skilled labour and capacity to deliver. The programmes to which these primarily relate are summarised within Table 9 amounting to circa £30.7m.

Table 9: Capital Programme re-profiling by value (Top 10)

2023/24 Capital Programme re-profiling schedule		Current Year 2023/24 - Period 7				Performance to budget	
Ref	Scheme	Budget	Expenditure to Date	Forecast	Variance	Expenditure to date	Forecast
						%	%
CRF2	South Bristol Youth Zone	5,786	225	1,600	(4,186)	4%	28%
Total Children & Education		5,786	225	1,600	(4,186)	4%	28%
Growth & Regeneration							
GR01	Strategic Property – Temple Meads Development	6,053	2,554	8,151	2,097	42%	135%
PL04	Strategic Transport	14,405	2,629	10,042	(4,362)	18%	70%
PL05	Sustainable Transport	3,079	728	2,063	(1,017)	24%	67%
PL18	Energy services - Renewable energy investment scheme	3,545	1,386	892	(2,653)	39%	25%
PL24	Bristol Beacon	26,469	13,174	22,469	(4,000)	50%	85%
PL30	Housing Delivery Programme	20,026	4,793	17,579	(2,447)	24%	88%
Total Growth & Regeneration		73,577	25,264	61,196	(12,381)	34%	83%
Resources							
RE01	ICT Refresh Programme	1,795	0	500	(1,295)	0%	28%
Total Resources		1,795	0	500	(1,295)	0%	28%
Total General Fund Service Total		81,158	25,489	63,296	(17,862)	31%	78%
Housing Revenue Account							
HRA1	Planned Programme - Major Projects	56,571	16,977	50,369	(6,203)	30%	89%
HRA2	New Build and Land Enabling	63,093	16,625	56,465	(6,628)	26%	89%
Total Housing Revenue Account Service Total		119,664	33,602	106,834	(12,831)	28%	89%
HRA & GF Service Combined Total		200,822	59,091	170,130	(30,692)	29%	85%

6.5. The alignment of budgets to the latest forecast will ensure the budgets that form the basis for Medium Term Financial Plan continue to reflect the latest delivery timeframe of the Capital Programme.

6.6. The Capital Programme will continually be reviewed and updated. Further details will be provided at Q3/P8, with approval sought for any further budget re-profiling adjustments to reflect any revised expectations should these have a material impact on the base budget for the medium-term financial plan.

Cabinet is recommended to approve the reprofiling of the underspend forecast at Period 7 of £30.4m from 2023/24 into future periods. Approval is being sought within this P7 report in order to enable a more accurate baseline to support the rebuilding of the capital programme budget. Further details of the programme by scheme will be provided in Appendix A2 of the Q3/P8 detailed report.

6.7. At Period 10 2022/23, Cabinet approved the council's acceptance and spend of the Local Authority Housing Fund (LAHF) Round 1 allocation of £4.18m capital grant funding. This funding is being utilised to provide homes for resettled families on the Homes for Ukraine Scheme and for resettled Afghan families living in bridging hotels. After 5 years the properties can then be used for nominees from the Bristol Housing

register. A Round 2 allocation of £1.52m capital grant funding was applied for in June 2023 and accepted in October 2023. Approval is sought for acceptance of this funding. An MOU has been signed (see Appendix A6). Following receipt of this funding it will be necessary to revise the capital programme budget accordingly.

Cabinet is recommended to approve acceptance of this funding and revision of the Capital Programme budget to incorporate the LAHF's allocation of £1.52m capital grant funding.

6.8. On 1 November 2022, as part of the report brought to Cabinet regarding the temporary accommodation partnership with UHBW Hospital trust, Cabinet approved expenditure of up to £600k to bring empty residential properties back in to use as temporary accommodation for homeless families. However, due to unplanned electrical requirements for the flats there is now an anticipated overspend of £242k. It is proposed that this £242k is funded from commuted funds. At the same time, following the rollover of the operational start date from 2022/23 in to 2023/24, repayments of borrowing require reprofiling so that they commence in 2024/25. Further details are available at Appendix A4.

Cabinet is recommended to approve the decision to cover the pressure on this project by adding new commuted funds of £242k and updating the capital programme budget accordingly. Cabinet is also recommended to note the re-profiling of repayments.

7. OTHER DECISIONS

7.1. Appointment of Grant Thornton as BCC's external auditor for five years from 2023/24 2027/28

On 11 January 2022, Full Council, approved the signing up to a statutory contracting arrangement with Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) for the appointment of the Council's external auditor. On 16 December 2022 the PSAA appointed Grant Thornton as the Council's external auditor for five years from 2023/24.

In October 2023, the PSAA consulted on the 2023/24 scale of audit fees. The results are to be published at the end of November 2023. The revised fee will be based on the scale fee for the previous year (2022/23) as the starting point, incorporating additional fees for any changes in the audit work now required. This will then be adjusted to reflect market rates flowing directly from the PSAA recruitment process. This is likely to lead to an across the board increase of 151%. Total fees for 2022/23 are currently not finalised. However, based on past fees, the revised annual cost is likely to be circa £0.5m, with a total contract cost over 5 years of £2.5m.

Cabinet is recommended to approve contract award for the procurement of external audit services provided by Grant Thornton. The recommended route is via direct award following extension of the existing contract. The probable upper limit to the cost is likely to be £2.5m.

7.2. Re-procurement of financial ledger 3rd party hosting arrangement (officer executive decision) and council's payment system (urgent key decision)

In mid-October, the Council's 'Business World' financial ledger system contractor, Unit 4, issued a notice advising that all customers must move to an alternative method for hosting their product. Data security remains exactly as before. The impact of this unforeseen situation is that the re-procurement of a 3rd party hosting arrangement cannot meet usual procurement timelines by 31st December but, once decided, further planning can take place to ensure the right long term technical solution is implemented after the move. Following internal technical review, the Council is recommended to sign up for this arrangement by 31st December. In addition, the contract for the Council's system for receiving payments via several different channels ends in March 2024, the transaction charges and transaction volumes are increasingly expensive, the council will seek to secure best value in a future contract.

The next step will be for the Executive Director for Resources to bring a report to the meeting of Cabinet in January outlining the evidence base, options and recommended decision for the future of the Council's 'Business World' and payments systems. Further details are included in Appendix A8.

Cabinet is asked to note the urgent officer executive decisions in respect of council financial systems; these being, a) a contract variation in the council's ledger system b) the re-procurement of financial ledger 3rd party hosting arrangement for the Council's ledger.

Cabinet is also asked to authorise the finance key decision to c) extend expenditure of up to £510k of the council's payments system funded from the combined budgets within the Resources and G&R Directorates and to d) re-procure the council's internet payment service.

7.3. Excess layer insurance for Bristol Beacon

The Bristol Beacon capital construction project is on course for completion on 30 November 2023. The council's insurers, Zurich, maintain cover for the building insurance based on an asset under construction. The council's broker, Gallaghers, has advised that following the completion of the construction phase the difference in value will need to be addressed via an excess layer of cover for the remaining contract period to ensure appropriate building cover is in place from completion. Further details are included in Appendix A9.

Cabinet is asked to approve that the council, via its broker, procure and direct award a contract for the 'excess layer' insurance covering the Bristol Beacon venue to a value not exceeding £90,000 to be funded from the council's corporate insurance account.

Cabinet is asked to note that this will take the total premium value for the Bristol Beacon venue up to a potential £250,000.

Section A: Revenue Budget Monitor

	Revised Budget	Forecast Outturn	Outturn Variance
P07	£191.6m	£193.5m	£1.9m overspend
P05	£191.7m	£191.7m	£0.0m

May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9				
▲↑					▼↓				

Position by Division

Period 7 - Forecast Revenue Outturn Summary	Approved Budget	Revised Budget	P7 Forecast	Total Variance	Total Variance %
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
8 - Adult & Communities					
14 - Adult Social Care	155,990	171,388	173,414	2,026	1.2%
36 - Communities and Public Health - General Fund	5,853	5,944	5,804	(140)	-2.4%
38 - Communities and Public Health - Other Grants	0	0	0	0	0.0%
57 - Commissioning, Contracts Quality and Performance (Adults)	10,519	14,293	14,293	(0)	0.0%
Total 8 - Adult & Communities	172,362	191,625	193,511	1,886	1.0%

Key Messages:

Adult Social Care is currently forecasting an overspend of £2.0m at Period 7 on a combined divisional budget of £185.7m compared to the nil variance position reported at P6. The adverse position is due mainly to an increased forecast in the Adult purchasing budgets. The main variances are as follows:

Table 1 – Summary of Adult Social Care Revenue Monitor for Period 7 - 2023/24

Adult Social Care P07 Forecast				
Financial Year 2023/24	Revised Budget 2023/24 £000s	2023/24 Projection @ P07 £000s	Budget Variance @ P07 £000s	Change from P06 £000s
Adult Purchasing				
Older Adults 65+	79,154	84,784	5,629	639
Working Age Adults 18 - 64	95,978	104,098	8,120	59
Preparing for Adulthood	11,559	12,673	1,114	49
Income - Service User Contribution Only	(27,305)	(28,966)	(1,661)	(139)
Per Current ABW	159,386	172,588	13,202	608
Grant	0	(3,085)	(3,085)	0
AP Savings & Mitigations 23/24 still to be achieved	0	(3,389)	(3,389)	2,850
Adult Purchasing Projected Outturn	159,386	166,114	6,728	3,458
Non Adult Purchasing				
Employees	33,683	32,150	(1,532)	(79)
Other - Net	(7,388)	(10,558)	(3,170)	(1,312)
	26,294	21,592	(4,702)	(1,392)
Totals per budget report	185,681	187,707	2,026	2,066

Adult Social Care continues to experience significant service pressures and associated financial risks in relation to its Adult Purchasing Budgets, with a £13.2m risk of overspend. This risk is currently partially offset by forecast underspends on employee costs of £1.5m, and other net costs of £3.2m, grant income £3.0m and other non-adult purchasing costs. These combine to a total £7.7m. The balance is to be offset by forecast planned mitigations and savings delivery through the work aligned to the Adult Social Care Transformation Programme, including those from the transformational work progressing with Peopletoo, which are expected to deliver £3.4m towards these savings. However, there currently remains a £2.0m net pressure which the directorate continues to work towards mitigating.

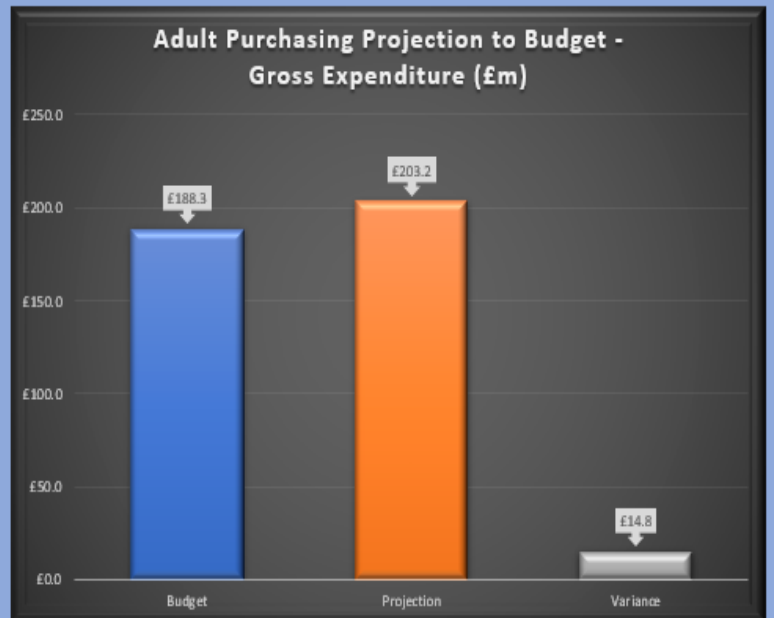
The following tables show the forecast and associated variances looking at expenditure through different lenses.

Table 2 sets out the overall adult purchasing forecast in comparison to budget.

Table 2 – Adult Purchasing Forecast Compared to Budget

<u>Projection to Budget</u>	<u>Gross Expenditure</u>		<u>DP Clawback</u>	
	<u>£m</u>	<u>SUC £m</u>	<u>£m</u>	<u>Net £m</u>
Budget	£188.3	-£27.3	-£1.6	£159.4
Projection	£203.2	-£29.0	-£1.6	£172.6
Variance	£14.8	-£1.7	£0.0	£13.2

<u>Change v Savings Target for this Period</u>	
Savings Target	-£2.35
Actual Change	£0.7



As set out in Table 3, all age groups are currently showing a forecast risk of overspend, with the largest pressure being in Working Age Adults with a circa £8.1m pressure and Older Adults 65+ with a circa £5.6m overspend.

Table 3 – Adult Purchasing Forecast showing the forecast overspend by Age Group

Gross Expenditure Adult Purchasing	Variance	Change
by Age Group	£m	£m
Older Adults 65+	£5.6	£0.6
Working Age Adults 18 - 64	£8.1	£0.1
PFA	£1.1	£0.0
Total	£14.9	£0.7

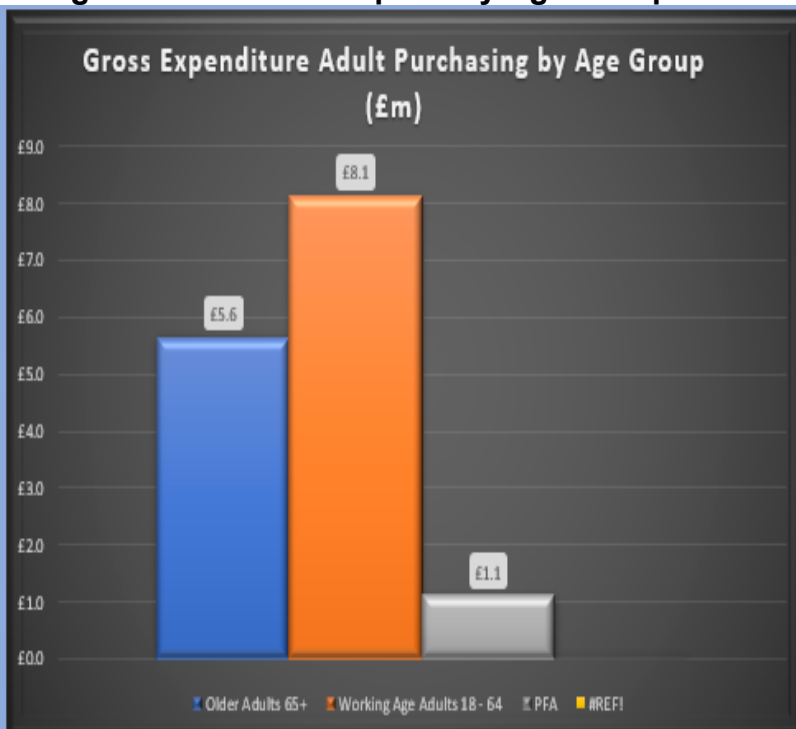


Table 4 analyses the forecast overspend by primary support reason. The largest variances are against physical support with £5.8m risk of overspend, learning disability support with a £4.0m risk and mental health support reporting a £3.3m risk.

Table 4 - Adult Purchasing Forecast, showing the forecast variance in comparison to budget by primary support reason.

Gross Expenditure Variance by PSR	Variance	Change
	£m	£m
Learning Disability Support	£4.0	-£0.0
Mental Health Support	£3.3	£0.2
Physical Support	£5.8	£0.5
Sensory Support	£0.0	£0.0
Support with Memory & Cognition	£1.4	-£0.0
Social : Substance Misuse	-£0.3	-£0.0
Social : Isolation/Other	-£0.5	-£0.0
PFA	£1.1	£0.0
Total	£14.9	£0.7

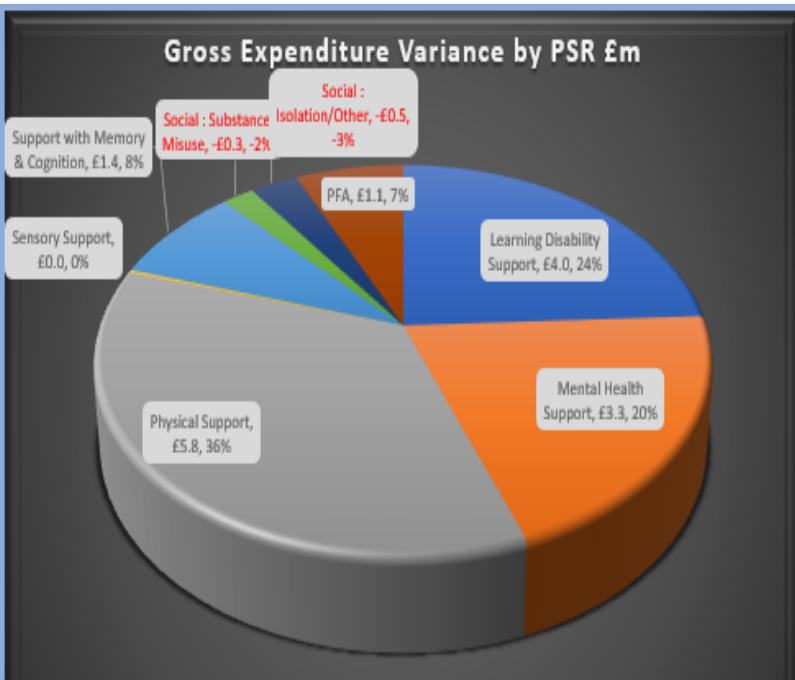


Table 5 analyses the adult purchasing forecast by locality team areas. North and West has the largest forecast overspend with a £6.2m overspend in comparison to budget, Inner City and East

forecast a £3.1m overspend, South a £4.4m overspend and Preparing for Adulthood a £1.1m overspend.

Table 5 – Adult Purchasing Forecast Showing the Locality Overspend by Area

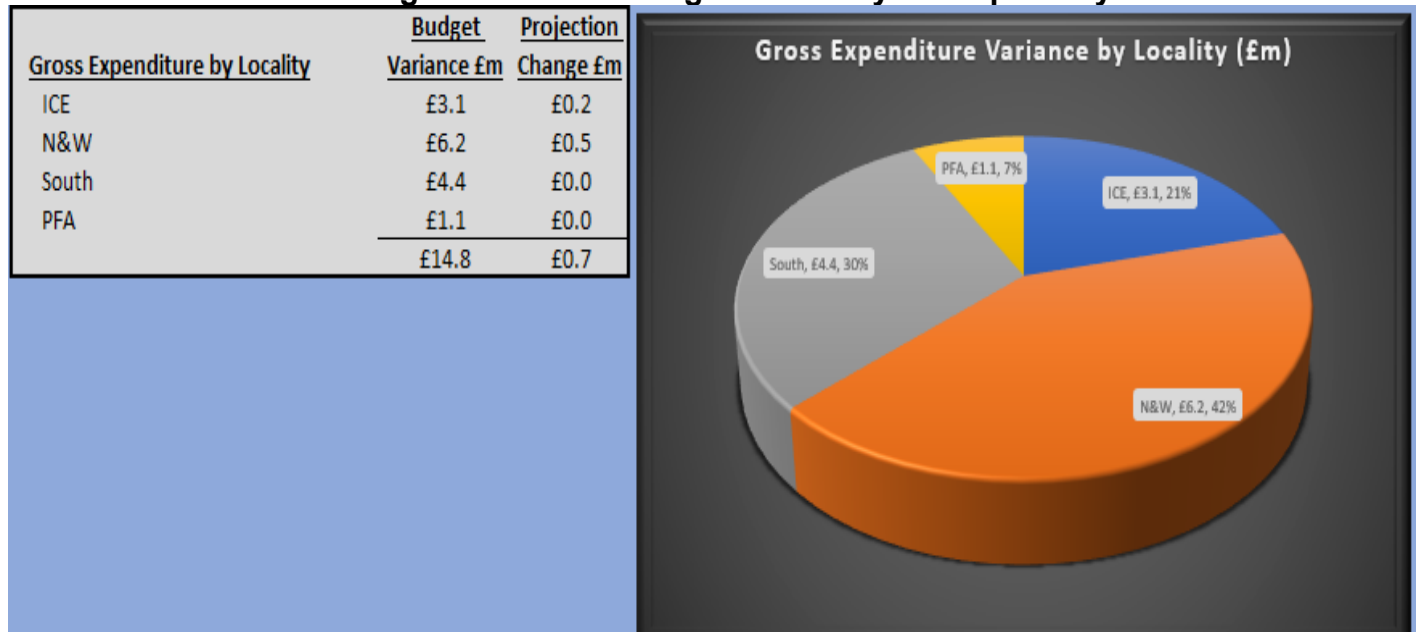
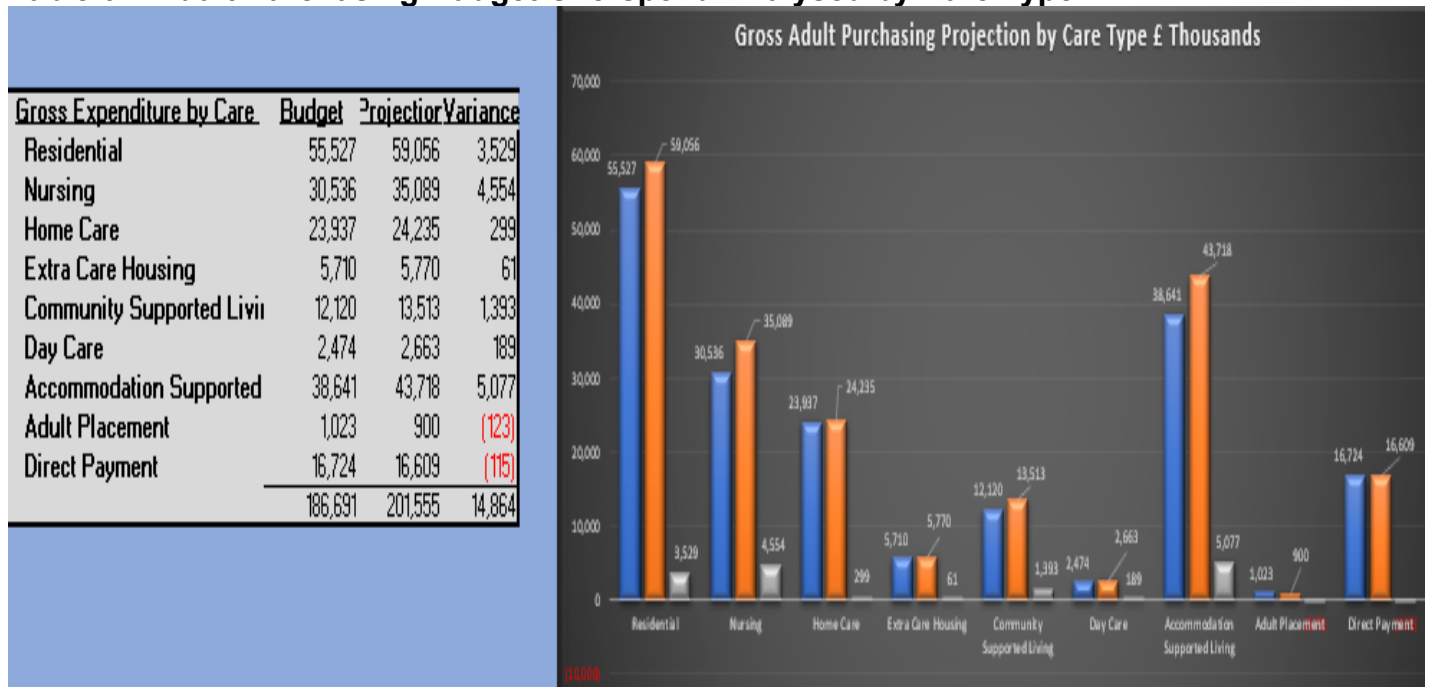


Table 6 analyses the adult purchasing budget forecast by care type and indicates that the largest overspends relate to supported accommodation of £5.1m, residential care £3.5m and nursing care with a forecast overspend of £4.5m and supported living £1.4m.

Table 6 – Adult Purchasing Budget Overspend Analysed by Care Type



Tables 7, 8 and 9 show the long-term trend analysis in activity and cost

Table 7 – Adult Purchasing All Service Users - Trend Analysis From 01/01/2023 To 14/11/2023



Trend Analysis

Long-term trends in activity and cost 01/01/2023 to 14/11/2023

Status: Live
Version Number: 23

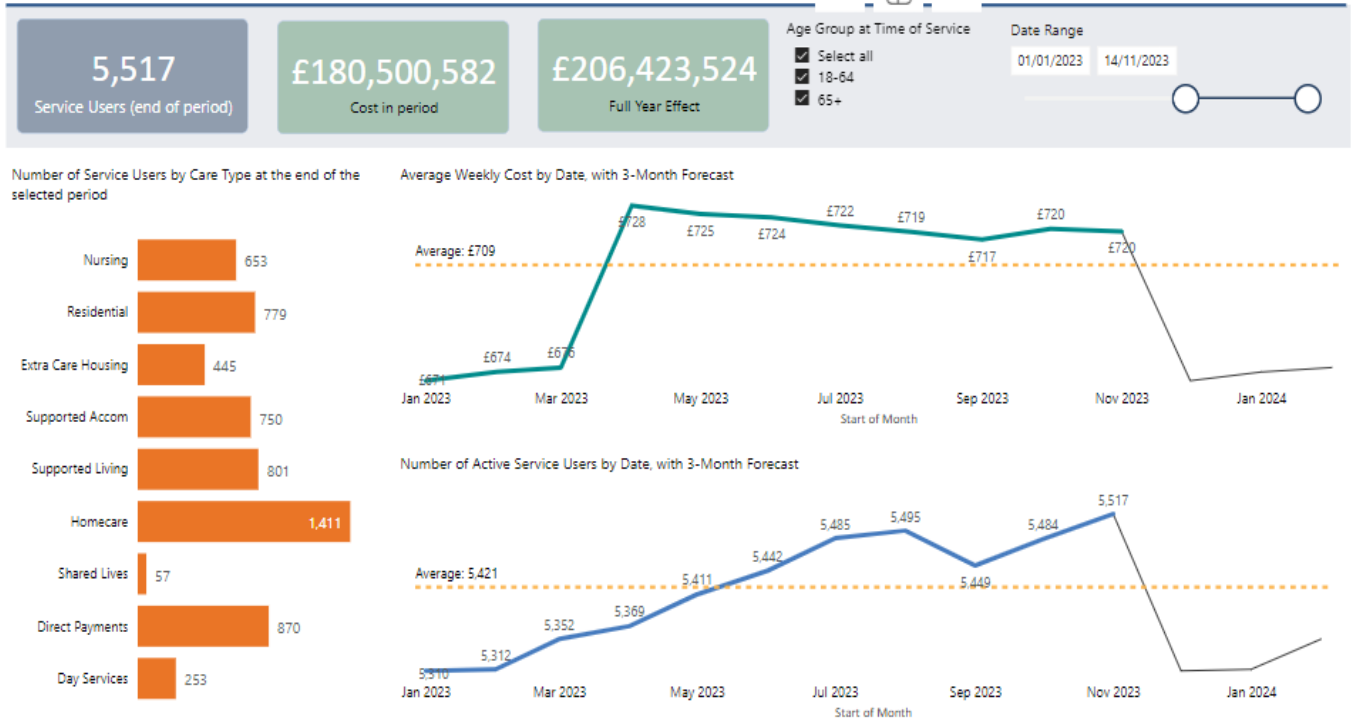


Table 8 – Adult Purchasing Trend Analysis - For Service Users Under 65 Years Old (18 – 64) From 01/01/2023 To 14/11/2023



Trend Analysis

Long-term trends in activity and cost 01/01/2023 to 14/11/2023

Status: Live
Version Number: 23

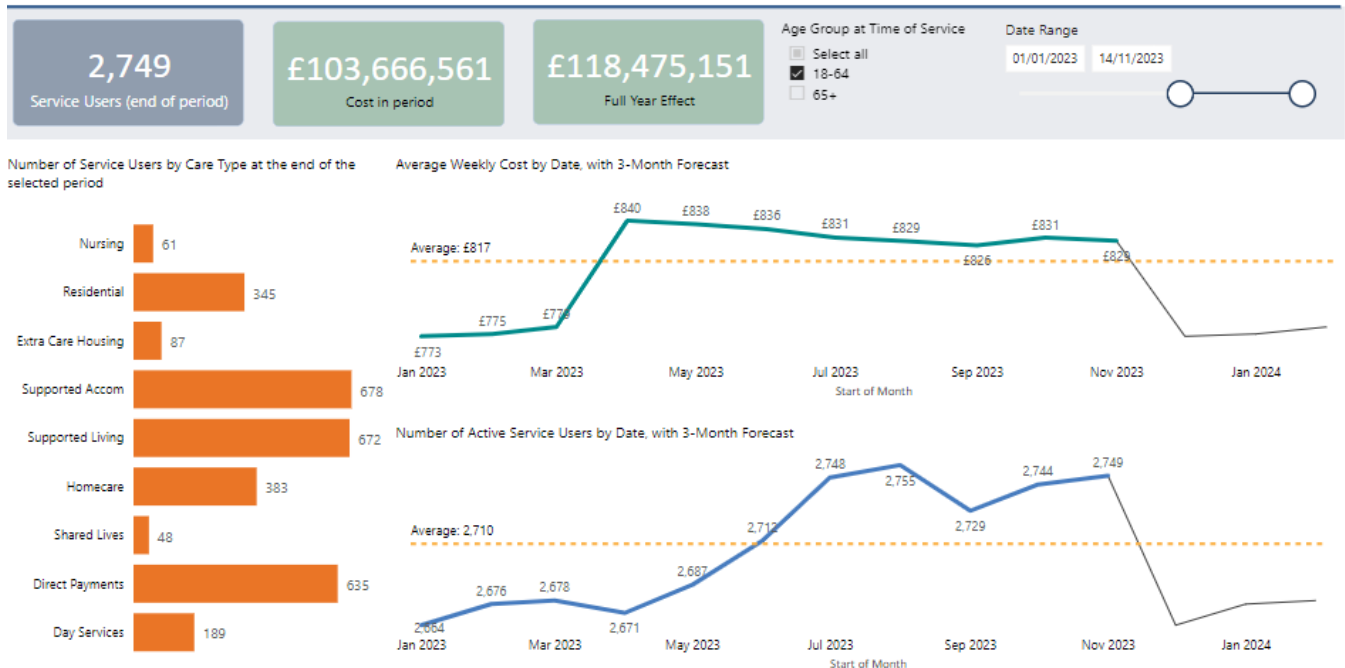


Table 9 – Adult Purchasing Trend Analysis - For Service Users Over 65 Years Old From 01/01/2023 To 14/11/2023



Trend Analysis

Long-term trends in activity and cost 01/01/2023 to 14/11/2023

Status: Live
Version Number: 23

2,768

Service Users (end of period)

£76,834,020

Cost in period

£87,948,373

Full Year Effect

Age Group at Time of Service

Select all

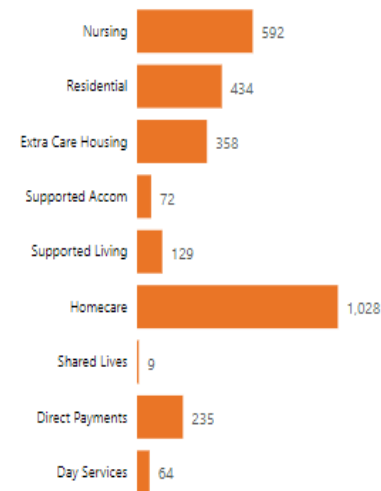
18-64

65+

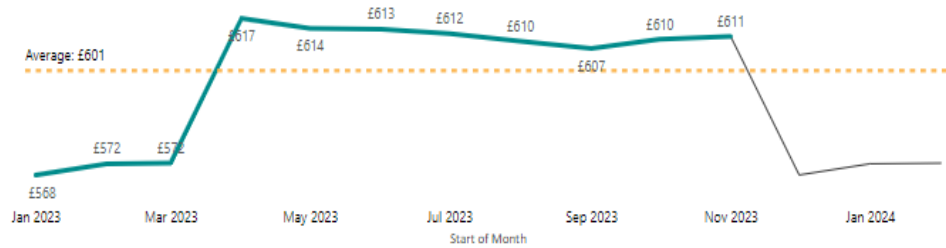
Date Range

01/01/2023 14/11/2023

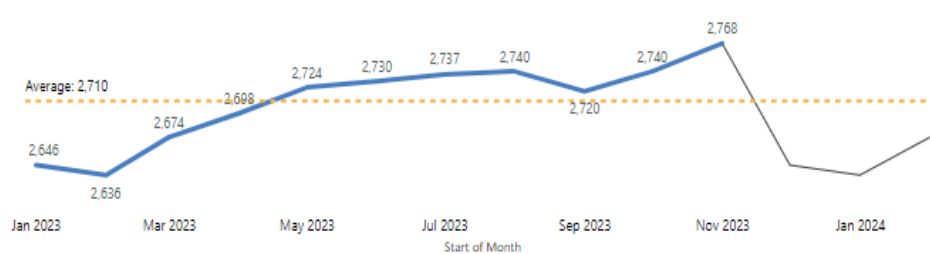
Number of Service Users by Care Type at the end of the selected period



Average Weekly Cost by Date, with 3-Month Forecast



Number of Active Service Users by Date, with 3-Month Forecast



Communities and Public Health

At the end of Period 7 the Public Health and Communities (General Fund) forecasts an underspend of £0.1m compared to a nil variance position reported at P6. This improvement is due to staff vacancies throughout the services and reduced communities' development projects.

Section B: Risks and Opportunities

Identified risks and opportunities are now recognised within the forecast position at Section A.

Section C: Capital

Approved Budget	Revised Budget	Expenditure to Date	Forecast Outturn	Outturn Variance
£6.3m	£6.3m	£0.0m	£6.3m	£0.0m
		0.0% of Budget	100% of Budget	

Gross Expenditure by Programme		Current Year (FY2023) - Period 5				Performance to budget	
		Budget	Expenditure to Date	Forecast	Variance	Expenditure to date	Forecast
Ref	Scheme	£000s				%	
Adult & Communities							
CRF1	Covid Recovery Fund – Community Improvements	1,000	0	1,000	0	0%	100%
PE06B	Adult Social Care – Better Lives at Home Programme	1,116	(24)	1,116	0	-2%	100%
PE06C	Local Authority Housing Fund - Refugee Resettlement	4,181	0	4,181	0	0%	100%
Total Adult & Communities		6,297	(24)	6,297	0	0%	100%

Key Messages:

- There are no forecast variances to report on the Adults and Communities capital programme and expenditure is expected to commence in October.
- There are project delays on the Better Lives at Home Programme due to resourcing which have affected timescales on the New Fosseyway site. There are project development costs which currently account for £1.1m of committed spend. ASC have had to fund resource (0.5 FTE) within planning to facilitate this and as such the funding will be required in Quarter 1 of the 24/25 financial year to ensure delivery of the project within the current allocation. There is also a commitment to Woodland Way of £0.2m that will be spent in year. There are a number of commitments in 2024 allocations of £0.9m that do need to be reprofiled and further update will be provided at P8/Quarter 3.

Appendix A3 – Children & Education

2023/24 – P7 Budget Monitor Report

Section A: Revenue Budget Monitor

	Revised Budget	Forecast Outturn	Outturn Variance
P07	£110.0m	£127.3m	£17.3m overspend
<i>P06</i>	<i>£110.0m</i>	<i>£121.5m</i>	<i>£11.5m overspend</i>

May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
0.0	12.2	12.1	11.5	11.5	17.3				
▲↑	▼↓	▲↑	▲↑		▼↓				

Position by Division

Period 7 - Forecast Revenue Outturn Summary	Approved Budget	Revised Budget	P7 Forecast	Total Variance	Total Variance %
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
9 - Children & Education					
15 - Children and Families Services	89,051	88,241	100,313	12,072	13.7%
16 - Educational Improvement	21,644	21,762	26,999	5,236	24.1%
1B - Transformation – Our Families Programme	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total 9 - Children & Education	110,695	110,003	127,312	17,308	15.7%

Key Messages:

Children and Education directorate is forecasting £17.3m adverse variance at Period 7 on a budget of £110.0m.

Children & Families: £12.1m pressure

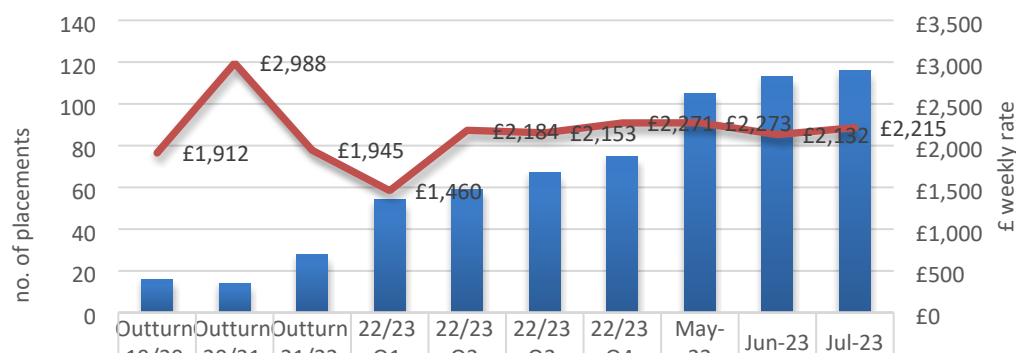
The forecast pressure is primarily in the placements budget which has seen an increasing number of very high-cost placements and continued reliance on External Supported accommodation (ESA).

The table below provides further detail on the forecast pressure.

	Revised Budget 2023/24 £000s	P07 Forecast £000s	Variance £000s	Change from last month £000s
Placements				
External Supported Accommodation	5,448	14,456	9,008	2,078
In House Fostering	6,606	6,078	(528)	(46)
Independent Fostering Agencies	6,775	7,396	621	103
Inhouse Supported Accommodation	99	24	(75)	(0)
RO & SGO	5,683	5,870	187	54
Out Of Authority - Placements	15,770	23,647	7,877	4,374
Parent & Baby Unit - Citywide	571	805	235	86
Secure	148	162	15	0
Children's Homes	4,093	3,534	(559)	17
Post Adoption	381	248	(133)	(0)
Total placements	45,573	62,220	16,648	6,665
Other non-placement related budgets	42,668	38,093	(4,576)	(2,125)
Total Children & Families	88,241	100,313	12,072	4,540

There has been a significant increase in the number of ESA placements this year as represented in the chart below. This cost of ESA provision is estimated to be £14.5m this year, a 45% increase on last year.

External Supported Accommodation



External supported accommodation - average no. of placements	16	14	28	54	59	67	75	105	113	116
External supported accommodation - average net weekly cost	£1,912	£2,988	£1,945	£1,460	£2,184	£2,153	£2,271	£2,273	£2,132	£2,215

Education Improvement: £5.2m pressure

The Educational Improvement Service is forecasting an adverse variance of £5.2m (24.1%) on a revised budget of £21.8m. This pressure is because of the increasing number of children with Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) requiring transport to school and the growing number reliant on having to travel longer distances from home.

	Revised Budget 2023/24 £000s	P07 Forecast £000s	Variance £000s	Change from last month £000s
Education Improvement				
Learning City for All	813	834	21	148
Education Management	5,075	4,863	(212)	45
Additional Learning Needs	10,753	15,975	5,221	1,208
Employment, Skills & Learning	679	685	5	19
Trading with Schools	(406)	(112)	294	0
Schools PFI	0	0	0	0
Inclusive City	426	426	0	(186)
Accessible City	4,422	4,328	(93)	(13)
Total Education Improvement	21,762	26,999	5,236	1,221

The service saw a 50% increase in the number of routes to schools outside the local area in April 2023, compared to the same period last year.

The number of children and young people with EHC plans increased to 517,000, as at census day in January 2023, up by 9% from 2022. In the 2022 calendar year, 66,400 new EHC plans were made,

up by 7% from the previous year. The number of new EHC plans has increased each year since their introduction.

School sufficiency has been a major driver in decreased capacity within the service to handle EHCPs. With lower capacity in schools, and mainstream schools driving for Children and Young people (CYP) to attend special schools, the pressure of funding places for CYP falls on the Local Authority service.

The demand for Home to School Travel is growing as a direct link between the number of CYP with an EHCP and travel support. Lack of capacity within the local area results in increasing number of routes the authority thereby increasing Home to School Travel costs

Table : Number of Routes to Schools Outside the Local Area

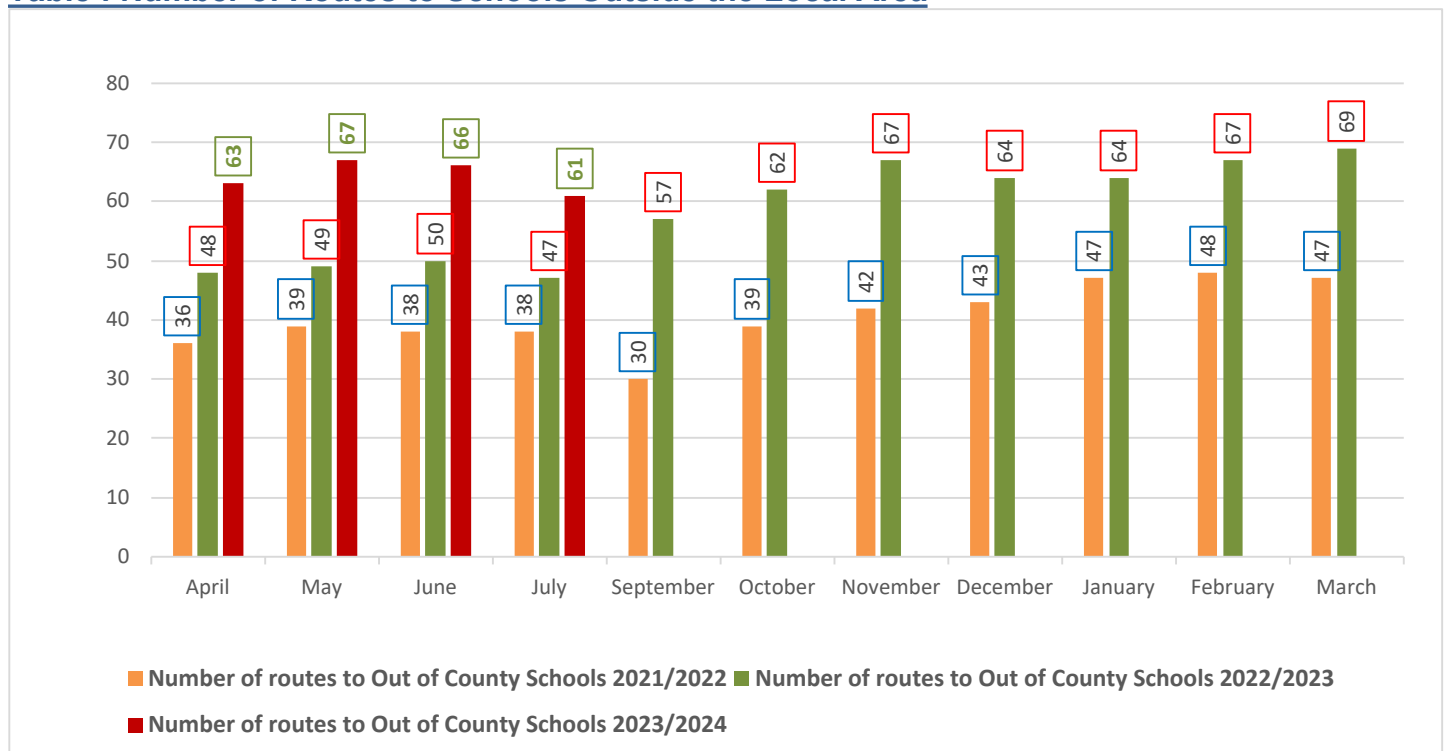
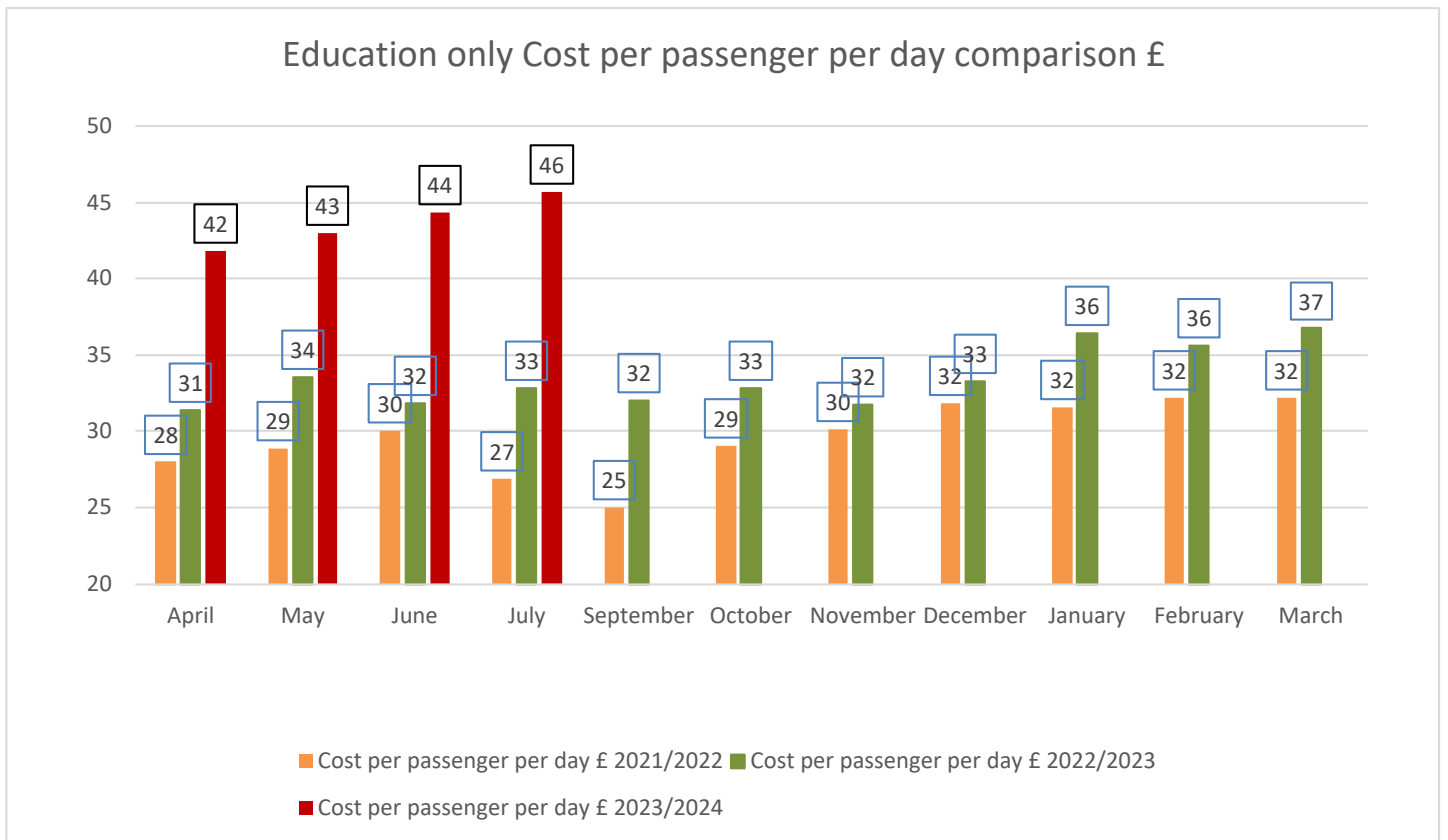


Table: Per Passenger Per Day Education Cost



Savings Delivery

23/24 Children & Families Directorate Savings Target (£'000s):							3,160		
	This month			Last month			Top 5 largest savings at risk in year (ordered by size of saving at risk)		
	Total value of savings (£'000s)	Value at risk (£'000s)	Proportion at risk	Total value of savings (£'000s)	Value at risk (£'000s)	Proportion at risk	ID	Name of Proposal	Value at Risk in 24/25 (£'000)
No - savings are at risk	635	656	103%	650	671	103%	NEW2223_CF6b	Review special guardianship order arrangements	£ 584
Yes - savings are safe	2,525	0	0%	2,510	0	0%	2324-P13	Keeping Families Together/Family Network	£ 60
SAVING CLOSED - CONFIRMED AS 'SECURED & DELIVERED'	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	NEW2223_E2	Introduce nominal charge for first referrals for attendance penalty notices	£ 12
NO RAG PROVIDED	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a			
Grand Total	3,160	656	21%	3,160	671	21%			
Represents increased cost rather than saving	-432	0	0%	-432	0	0	Mitigated savings from previous years' that remain 'due' for delivery this year (£m)		
n/a - represents last year's saving was due one off only	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	Amount due from previous year(s):		£ 0.14
Grand Total	2,728	656	24%	2,728	671	25%	Amount reported at risk:		£ 0.11
n/a - represents a saving was mitigated last year	-144			-144					
WRITTEN OFF	0			0					
Grand Total	2,584	656	25%	2,584	671	26%			
Key Changes since last month									
1. 2324 P-17 Early Years: Family Information Website - full £15k in-year saving has been marked as safe in P5.									

Section B: Risks and Opportunities

Children & Families

Identified risks and opportunities are now recognised within the forecast position at Section A.

Section C: Capital

Approved Budget	Revised Budget	Expenditure to Date	Forecast Outturn	Outturn Variance
£21.2m	£21.2m	£7.1m 34% of Budget	£17.1m 81% of Budget	(£4.1m)

Gross Expenditure by Programme		Current Year (FY2023)					
Ref	Scheme	Budget	Expenditure to date	Forecast	Variance	Expenditure to date	Forecast
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	%	%
Children & Education							
PE01	School Organisation/ Children's Services Capital Programme	346	327	346	0	95%	100%
PE03	Schools Devolved Capital Programme	923	832	923	0	90%	100%
PE01	School Organisation/ Children's Services Capital Programme	5,623	1,229	5,740	118	22%	102%
PE02	Schools Organisation/SEN Investment Programme	6,227	4,290	6,154	(73)	69%	99%
CRF2	South Bristol Youth Zone	5,786	225	1,600	(4,186)	4%	28%
PE05	Children & Families - Aids and Adaptations	127	60	127	0	47%	100%
PE06	Children Social Care Services	2,232	164	2,232	0	7%	100%
Total Children & Education		21,264	7,127	17,123	(4,141)	34%	81%

Key Messages:

PE01 – Schools Organisation / Childrens Services (variance £5.9m)

This programme budget has been reprofiled. The re-profiling of projects within this programme primarily relates to main-stream schools that are managed by the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) provider / operator with any works to these schools being carried out by the PFI provider as per the PFI agreement. Works have begun later than first anticipated with project forecasts being significantly impacted.

PE02 – Schools Organisation / SEN Investment Programme (variance £4.0m)

This programme budget has also been reprofiled. The programme has numerous projects that have encountered technical, planning and procurement challenges reported by the project team.

Appendix A4

Directorate – Growth & Regeneration

Subject – Hospital Trust Repayments Reprofiling (Temporary Accommodation partnership with UHBW Hospital trust)

Background

1. Context & Decisions to date

1.1. In November 2022 a paper was taken to Cabinet:

- a. To update Cabinet on the proposals to bring into use empty residential accommodation to use as Temporary Accommodation for homeless families.
- b. To seek approval for the Council to enter into a short-term lease agreement with University Hospitals Bristol and Weston NHS Foundation Trust “UHBW” for 24 flats at Eugene Street
- c. Approve up to £600k to bring the properties back into use

Cabinet Paper: <https://democracy.bristol.gov.uk/documents/b31078/Item%209%20-%20Temporary%20Accommodation%20Partnership%2001st-Nov-2022%2016.00%20Cabinet.pdf?T=9>

1.2 The refurbishment cost was due to be paid from Housing Delivery Capital Programme (General Fund). As outlined in the cabinet paper, the budget was to be temporarily transferred from the Housing Delivery Salary Capital project which was to be replenished to the hospital trust refurb project as part of the budget setting process.

1.3 The proposal is estimated to provide gross savings of £973k in subsidy loss over the lease period by transferring clients from Temporary Accommodation into these units. The cost of the debt is charged to revenue over the life of the asset, in this case 2 years, as a result the net savings is £484k.

Details

2. Overspend

- 2.1. The work was carried out and due to unforeseen electrical requirements for the flats, there is an anticipated overspend of c.£242k
- 2.2. This means that the project will now provide a gross saving of £681k in subsidy loss per year

- 2.3. With the debt recharge factored in over 2 years, the net position shows a small pressure of £50k
- 2.4. This overspend is to be funded from Commuted Sums and approved by Donald Graham (subject to EDM and CIB approval)
- 2.5. Decision was taken in light of an anticipated year extension of the lease which would generate further cost avoidance. With an additional year the net saving will be £720k.

3. Reprofile of capital repayment

- 3.1. As set out in the Cabinet report 01/11/22 the capital cost of £600k for the refurbishment will be financed by prudential borrowing with MRP repayments beginning in 23/24 at £300k pa for two years reflecting the life of the lease (though it is expected that the lease will be extended).
- 3.2. Finance have advised that due to the delays these units were not operational until 23/24 meaning that MRP can be deferred to 24/25.

Financial Implications

1. Reprofiled position inc. overspend (without lease extension)

		22/23 (3 Months)	23/24	24/25 (finish on Oct 24 – 7months)	25/26	Total
	Capital Outlay					
1)	Refurb cost	£480,000				£480,000
	Furniture	£30,000				£30,000
	Contingency	£90,000				£90,000
	Overspend		£242,060			£242,060
	Total Capital Expenditure	£600,000				£842,060
	Commuted Sums Funding		-£242,060			-£242,060
	Net Capital Expenditure	£600,000	-£242,060			£600,000
	Revenue Cost					
2)	Repair & Maintenance	£12,500	£25,000	£14,583		£52,083
3)	Void Repairs	£18,000	£36,000	£21,000		£75,000
4)	Staffing x1	£8,833	£36,037	£21,442		£66,312
	Total Revenue Expenditure	£39,333	£97,037	£57,025		£193,395
	Income					
5)	Rent	-£35,900	-£147,909	-£88,869		-£272,678
6)	Service Charges	-£10,800	-£44,494	-£26,733		-£82,027
	Void @ 5%	£2,335	£9,620	£5,780		£17,735
	Total Income	-£44,365	-£182,783	-£109,822		-£336,970
	Borrowing Cost @ 3%	£5,884	£18,000	£9,000		£32,884
	Revenue Pressure/(surplus)	£852	-£67,746	-£43,797		-£110,691

7)	Savings on Subsidy Loss	£0	-£338,346	-£342,889	£0	-£681,235
8a	Commuted Sums Repayment			£242,060		£242,060
8)	MRP (debt)		£0	£300,000	£300,000	£600,000
	Net Pressure/(Surplus)	£852	-£406,092	£155,374	£300,000	£50,134

2. Reprofiled position inc. overspend (with lease extension)

		22/23 (3 Months)	23/24	24/25	25/26 (finish on Oct 24 – 7months)	Total
	Capital Outlay					
1)	Refurb cost	£480,000				£480,000
	Furniture	£30,000				£30,000
	Contingency	£90,000				£90,000
	Overspend		£242,060			£242,060
	Total Capital Expenditure	£600,000				£842,060
	Commuted Sums Funding		-£242,060			-£242,060
						£600,000
	Revenue Cost					
2)	Repair & Maintenance	£12,500	£25,000	£25,000	£14,583	£77,083
3)	Void Repairs	£18,000	£36,000	£36,000	£21,000	£111,000
4)	Staffing x1	£8,833	£36,037	£36,037	£21,442	£102,349
	Total Revenue Expenditure	£39,333	£97,037	£97,037	£57,025	£193,395
	Income					
5)	Rent	-£35,900	-£147,909	-£147,909	-£88,869	-£420,587
6)	Service Charges	-£10,800	-£44,494	-£44,494	-£26,733	-£126,521
	Void @ 5%	£2,335	£9,620	£9,620	£5,780	£27,355
	Total Income	-£44,365	-£182,783	-£182,783	-£109,822	-£519,753
	Borrowing Cost @ 3%	£5,884	£18,000	£9,000		£32,884
	Revenue Pressure/(surplus)	£852	-£67,746	-£76,746	-£52,797	-£293,474
7)	Savings on Subsidy Loss	£0	-£338,346	-£587,809	-£342,889	-£1,269,044

	Commutated Sums Repayment			£242,060		£242,060
8)	MRP (debt)			£300,000	£300,000	£600,000
	<i>Net Pressure/(Surplus)</i>	<i>£852</i>	<i>-£406,092</i>	<i>-£122,495</i>	<i>-£95,686</i>	<i>-£720,458</i>

Summary

Cabinet is asked:

To approve the decision to cover the pressure on this project by adding new commuted funds of £242k.

To note the re-profiling of repayments to commence in 2024/25 rather than 2023/24, due to the units becoming operational in 23/24, making 2023/24 year 0 and 2024/25 year 1.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

-and-

Bristol City Council

1. Purpose

- 1.1. This Memorandum of Understanding ('MOU') sets out the agreed working relationship between the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities ('DLUHC') and Bristol City Council ('the Council') regarding the administration and delivery of the Local Authority Housing Fund - second funding round ('LAHF R2').
- 1.2. This MOU will be for the period Q1-Q4 2023/24. It will be reviewed and updated only where either of the signatories deem it necessary, in which case it will require joint agreement. Further detail on changing the MOU is set out in Paragraph 5.4.
- 1.3. This MOU is not intended to create legal or binding obligations. It describes the understanding between both parties for the use of funding specified in Section 3 of this agreement.

2. Background

- 2.1. LAHF R2 was launched on 07 June 2023. The details of the fund were shared on that date with the Council in the document 'Local Authority Housing Fund - second funding round Prospectus and Guidance' ('the Prospectus').
- 2.2. LAHF R2 is a £250m capital grant fund to:
 - provide sustainable housing for those on Afghan resettlement schemes (ARAP/ACRS) who currently reside or formerly resided in bridging accommodation
 - ease wider homelessness pressures.
- 2.3. The objectives of LAHF R2 are to:
 - Provide sustainable housing to those on Afghan resettlement schemes at risk of homelessness so that they can build new lives in the UK, find employment and integrate into communities.

- Reduce local housing pressures beyond those on Afghan resettlement schemes by providing better quality temporary accommodation to families owed homelessness duties by LAs.
 - Reduce emergency, temporary and bridging accommodation costs.
 - Reduce impacts on the existing housing and homelessness systems and those waiting for social housing.
- 2.4. DLUHC has accepted the Council’s plan to provide 10 homes (‘the delivery target’) under LAHF R2, and DLUHC will provide a grant of £1,520,000 (‘the total allocation’). The Council agrees the following targets to deliver at least:
- 4 properties for households that meet the resettlement scheme element eligibility criteria outlined in section 3.2 of the Prospectus;
 - 6 properties to be allocated to households that meet the TA element eligibility criteria outlined in section 3.2 of the Prospectus.
- 2.5. This MOU covers the funding commitments from DLUHC and the delivery, financial expenditure, agreed milestones, reporting and evaluation, and communications between the Parties. It also sets out the steps DLUHC could take in the event of underperformance if required.

3. Purpose of the Funding

- 3.1. LAHF R2 funding has been provided specifically for spending on LAHF R2 priorities and the Council agrees to spend LAHF R2 funding on activity set out in this MOU as agreed by DLUHC or subsequently agreed by DLUHC as per Paragraph 4.4.
- 3.2. DLUHC will part fund the cost of the Council obtaining properties for use by households that meet the eligibility criteria. The Council will use its best endeavours to meet the delivery target and to achieve value for money. DLUHC’s contributory share of funding (‘the average grant rate per unit’) should not exceed the maximum described below but the grant per unit for individual properties can be higher.
- 3.3. The maximum average grant rate per unit (for the portfolio of all properties, not individual purchases) is calculated as 40% of the costs of acquisition or refurbishment that the council charges to its capital budget plus £20,000 per property. Eligible costs funded by the 40% and the £20,000 per property could include the purchase price, stamp duty, surveying, legal and other fees, refurbishments, energy efficiency measures, decoration, furnishings, or otherwise preparing the property for rent and potentially irrecoverable VAT incurred on these items. The Council should ensure it complies with the Code of Practice for Local Authority Accounting.

- 3.4. The Council can determine how it uses the £20,000 per property and can choose how much of the grant is to be spent on each individual property.
- 3.5. The Council or its delivery partner(s) will fund the outstanding share for each property.
- 3.6. The funding will be provided by DLUHC in two tranches. The 'Tranche 1 allocation' is 30% of the total allocation. The 'Tranche 2 allocation' is 70% of the total allocation. Both are set out in Table 1.

Table 1 – Funding allocation

	Tranche 1 allocation	Tranche 2 allocation	Total allocation
Total funding	£456,000	£1,064,000	£1,520,000

4. Delivery Profile

- 4.1. Delivery of the fund will be measured on the basis of exchange of contracts, or equivalent milestone where exchange of contract will not occur, and the number of resettlement scheme households housed. Any variations to this, and necessary changes to the MOU, will need to be agreed by the parties and an amendment to this MOU made.
- 4.2. Funding outlined in Table 1 above is provided to deliver the delivery target. The Council agrees to make best endeavours to meet the delivery target by 29 March 2024.
- 4.3. This MOU is for the full term of the total allocation unless signatories agree to change as per Paragraph 4.4. A further Grant Determination Letter (GDL) will be provided following confirmation of each tranche payment.
- 4.4. DLUHC and the Council both have the right to request a change to the MOU. With regards to changing the target number of units, the Council may ask for either a higher or lower target. Any proposed change will impact the amount of funding received (as set out in the Prospectus) unless the Council is seeking to deliver more units for the same amount of money. Requests will be considered based on the progress of the reallocations process as outlined in Section 5.1 of the Prospectus and confirmed in writing.

5. Financial Arrangements

- 5.1. The agreed funds will be issued to the Council as grant payments under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003. The Council may pass on the funding to a third party (e.g. Registered Providers) as appropriate to deliver the delivery target, complying with the Subsidy Control Act 2022.
- 5.2. Table 2 sets out the timetable for payments to be made to the Council. Payment for Tranche 1 allocation will be made in July 2023 or August 2023. The Tranche 2 allocation will be paid once the Council has demonstrated that at least 60% of the Tranche 1 allocation has been committed ('the spend requirement') via a Section 151 officer Statement of Grant Usage. This will be paid in line with timings outlined in Table 2.
- 5.3. Should the Council not meet the spend requirement for Tranche 2 payments by the dates set out in Table 2 below, DLUHC will consider putting in place further payment dates.
- 5.4. The Council may wish to return unspent monies to the Department.

Table 2 – Payments timetable

Payment milestone	Requirements for payment milestone	Payment by
Tranche 1 payment (30% of total allocation)	EITHER Signing of this MOU by 14 July 2023	Last working day of July 2023
	OR Signing of this MOU by 14 August 2023	Last working day of August 2023
Tranche 2 payment (70% of total allocation)	EITHER Submission of Statement of Grant Usage (demonstrating 60% of the first tranche has been committed) by 9 October 2023 Relevant monitoring information as outlined in section 8 submitted by 9 October 2023	Last working day of October 2023
	OR Submission of Statement of Grant Usage (demonstrating 60% of the first tranche has been committed) by 24 November 2023 Relevant monitoring information as outlined in section 8 submitted by 24 November 2023	Mid-December 2023

6. Charging Affordable Rents for LAHF funded homes

- 6.1. The LAHF Prospectus specified “It is up to local authorities to determine the precise rent level and tenure of homes in line with the fund objectives. This could include...Affordable Rent.”
- 6.2. The Rent Standard <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rent-standard/rent-standard-april-2023-accessible-version> provides that Affordable Rents may be charged only in limited circumstances.
- 6.3. This MOU records the agreement between the Secretary of State and the Council that relevant accommodation, provided by the Council or a partner Registered Provider pursuant to LAHF grant funding, is permitted to be let at an Affordable Rent, and that accordingly that an Affordable Rent may be charged for such accommodation in accordance with paragraph 3.8b of the Rent Standard - April 2023.
- 6.4. In Paragraph 6.3, “relevant accommodation” means accommodation:
 - in the Council area;
 - which is being used to further the LAHF objectives set out at paragraph 2.3 of the MOU;
 - which has never been let at a social rent; and
 - where the accommodation is provided by a partner Registered Provider, for which the Council has agreed that the partner Registered Provider may charge affordable rent.

7. Roles and Responsibilities

DLUHC Responsibilities

- 7.1. DLUHC is responsible for setting national housing policy, providing grant(s) to the Council and monitoring the delivery of homes.

Council Responsibilities (fund delivery)

- 7.2. The Council will make housing investment decisions, review existing housing policies and products, maximise leverage of this public sector investment and ensure that funds provide value for money and are deliverable within the timescale of the fund. The Council may work in partnership with private Registered Providers, local authority housing companies or other bodies to deliver homes. The Council will also report on the fund by providing Management Information (MI) as set out in **Annex A** of this MOU and will work with DLUHC to ensure they have the capability to deliver the fund and provide MI within the set timescales.

- 7.3. The Council is expected to have the necessary governance and assurance arrangements in place and that all legal and other statutory obligations and consents will be adhered to, which may include, but not solely:
- **subsidy control**, at all levels e.g. the funding the Council allocates to project deliverers and subsidies that project deliverers provide to third parties.
 - **equalities duties**, the Council must ensure that all LAHF funded activity is delivered in accordance with its obligations under the public sector equality duty (PSED)
 - **procurement**, the Council must ensure that the allocation of funding to project deliverers that constitutes a procurement is managed in compliance with the public contract regulations
 - **fraud**, the Council must ensure that robust arrangements are in place to manage fraud risk, including ensuring that project deliverers have robust fraud risk management process and paying particular attention to projects that involve the payment of grants to beneficiaries e.g. businesses.
- 7.4. The Council's Section 151 Officer is expected to ensure that these legal duties and all other relevant duties are considered and that delivery of LAHF investment is carried out with propriety, regularity and value for money.

Council Responsibilities (Affordable Rents – where required by LAs)

- 7.5. The Council should note (and remind partner Registered Providers) that conversion of social rent properties to affordable rent is not permitted pursuant to paragraph 3.15 of the Rent Standard other than in the circumstances set out in chapter 2 of the Rent Policy Statement.
- 7.6. Where the Council has agreed that a partner Registered Provider may charge affordable rent, the Council will confirm to the Registered Provider that the Registered Provider may charge affordable rent in accordance with Paragraph 6.3 of this MOU.
- 7.7. The Council will require partner Registered Providers to provide details to the Council of any accommodation provided pursuant to LAHF grant funding for which Affordable Rent is charged.
- 7.8. The Council will maintain a register of any accommodation provided pursuant to LAHF grant funding for which it or a partner Registered Provider is charging Affordable Rent. This register should be available for inspection upon request by either DLUHC or the Regulator for Social

Housing. The fields of information required in register are specified in **Annex C**.

8. Monitoring Arrangements and Accountability

- 8.1. The Council will put in place appropriate governance and oversight arrangements to ensure that delivery of housing is on track and that plans remain ambitious and provide value for money.

Reporting Arrangements

- 8.2. The Council has agreed to provide reporting information to DLUHC on fund allocations and delivery. The Council will be asked to provide a mix of quantitative and qualitative summary updates to DLUHC; a full list of MI can be found in **Annex A**.
- 8.3. The first report will be due in October 2023 and then every two months thereafter, until the Council's programme has completed. The schedule for monitoring reports is outlined in **Annex B**.
- 8.4. Spend outturn and forecast should be signed off by the Section 151 officer or deputy Section 151 officer.
- 8.5. A Statement of Grant Usage Section 151 officer or deputy Section 151 officer should be submitted when at least 60% of the Tranche 1 allocation has been committed
- 8.6. The Council also agrees to work with the department to provide any reasonable additional MI as and when requested by the DLUHC Senior Reporting Officer (SRO). DLUHC will provide an appropriate amount of time to return any additional MI requests.
- 8.7. The Council agrees to work collaboratively with any requests from DLUHC to support any retrospective assessment or evaluation as to the impact or value for money of LAHF. As a minimum, the Council is expected to monitor spend, outputs and outcomes against agreed indicators and keep this information for at least 5 years.

9. Governance & Assurance

- 9.1. The Council is expected to ensure that all legal and other statutory obligations and consents will be adhered to, which may include, but not solely, state aid / subsidy control, equalities duties, procurement, health and safety, and fraud prevention. The Council has prerogative to establish internal governance and assurance arrangements as they see fit to achieve this.

9.2. The Council will ensure data can be shared for the prevention and detection of fraud by including the following clause in all agreements with companies or external entities in relation to LAHF – including, but not limited to, property contracts, professional services contracts, construction contracts and lease agreements:

“Data may be shared with other enforcement agencies for the prevention and detection of crime.”

Signed for and on behalf of DLUHC

Signature:

Name:

Position:

Date:

Signed for and on behalf of Bristol City Council



Signature:

Name: Richard Young

Position: Head of Strategic Finance

Date: 06/10/2023

Annex A – Reporting and Monitoring Arrangements

Scope and Purpose

1. This annex sets out the agreed reporting and monitoring arrangements for LAHF, including the expected frequency and content of the regular reports that the Council will provide to DLUHC.

DLUHC Role

2. DLUHC will support the running of the fund and maintain a national picture of delivery by putting in place a proportionate monitoring and governance framework. This will include a fund governance board(s) attended by the DLUHC Senior Reporting Officer (SRO) and other relevant stakeholders. Wherever possible DLUHC will avoid duplication of requests towards the Council.

Council Role

3. Day-to-day project monitoring and delivery responsibilities will be delegated to the Council. The Council will submit reports to DLUHC in accordance with the agreed timescales and frequency set out in the MoU. The Council will also work with DLUHC to provide any reasonable additional MI required as and when requested by the DLUHC Senior Reporting Officer. DLUHC will provide an appropriate amount of time to return any additional MI requests.

Management Information (MI)

4. The list of MI is split between operational data – required for monitoring the ongoing fund delivery (Table 3) and evaluation data (Table 4) required to assess the strategy-level success of the fund and inform future policy development. Tables 4 and 5 present the required routine MI and is subject to change, with agreement by DLUHC and the Council. For MI purposes, “committed spend” is considered funding which has been allocated to a property where there has been an exchange of contracts or equivalent milestone where exchange of contract will not occur.

Table 3 – Monitoring Data

Item	Frequency
Number of properties where contracts exchanged, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bedroom size • whether located in another borough area • who will own the dwellings • how properties obtained 	Every 2 months
Number of properties occupied/ ready to let, including bedroom size	Every 2 months
Number of resettlement scheme households housed	Every 2 months
Number of pending resettlement scheme properties pre-matched to current/ former bridging hotel households	Every 2 months
Total expenditure (incl grant and other funding)	Every 2 months
Total committed spend (incl grant and other funding)	Every 2 months
DLUHC grant used	Every 2 months
Overall assessment (RAG rated) of whether delivery is on track as determined by the responsible Council officer	Every 2 months

Table 4 – Evaluation Data

Item	Frequency
How properties have been sourced (e.g. through stock acquisition or another delivery route)	In April 2024 and thereafter upon request to aid with evaluation of the fund
How the Council has funded its contributory share	
Breakdown of resettlement scheme households housed by previous housing situation, e.g. in bridging hotel, in LA emergency accommodation/temporary accommodation	
Tenancy duration	
Rent levels	
Number of properties obtained outside the local authority's area, if applicable, and where these are located.	

- In addition, to enable the assessment of relative value for money and to assist with future spending reviews, we may occasionally ask for additional information including details of how the fund is delivered and housing market conditions. This will provide important data to support future policy developments and will also support engagement with HM Treasury. This information will be provided to agreed timeframes when requested by DLUHC.
- Should the Council wish to amend and/or not collect any of these proposed data points, they should submit a proposal to DLUHC for agreement.

Frequency of Reporting

- The Council will be asked to provide reports every two months. The schedule for monitoring reports is outlined in Annex B.

Data Consistency

8. DLUHC and the Council have a shared commitment to ensure that, for clarity and transparency purposes, consistent methods of recording outputs are maintained. It is expected that the provided reporting will be robust, accurate and quality assured to a high standard. As such minimal revisions would be expected – although, where these are required, DLUHC should be advised as soon as practical.

Use of Material Provided

9. DLUHC will use the provided material to monitor delivery nationally.

Annex B – Monitoring Milestones

1. The Council is requested to submit the monitoring information summarised in **Annex A** via a Microsoft Form every two months by 5pm on the dates outlined below. DLUHC will provide the link to the form directly to the Council well in advance of each touchpoint date.
2. In order to demonstrate that the spend requirement has been met to enable a Year 2 payment, the Council will also need to submit a Section 151 Officer Statement of Grant Usage to LAHF@levellingup.gov.uk in addition to submitting the form by 5pm on the dates outlined below.
3. The Section 151 Officer Statement of Grant Usage only needs to be submitted when the Council wishes to demonstrate the spend requirement has been met, and also at the end of the programme. It does not need to be submitted at every monitoring touchpoint.
4. The Microsoft Form needs to be submitted at every monitoring touchpoint. DLUHC will provide full guidance for submitting the form directly well in advance of each touchpoint date.

Table 5 – Monitoring Touchpoint Dates

Monitoring touchpoint	Microsoft Form to be submitted by 5pm on the following dates	Section 151 Officer Statement of Grant Usage required?
Touchpoint 1	9 October 2023	Yes, if LA wishes to enable Tranche 2 payment in October 2023
Touchpoint 2*	24 November 2023	Yes, if LA wishes to enable Tranche 2 payment in December 2023
Touchpoint 3	8 February 2023	N/A
Touchpoint 4	8 April 2023	N/A
Evaluation	April 2024 onwards	N/A

*this touchpoint has been brought forward slightly earlier than the 2-month mark to account for the holiday period in December

Annex C – Register of LAHF accommodation for which an Affordable Rent is charged

This annex sets out the agreed information which will be contained in the Council’s Register of LAHF accommodation for which an Affordable Rent is charged.

This register should be available for inspection upon request by either DLUHC or the Regulator for Social Housing.

Property address			
Completion date			
Name of Registered Provider			
Registration Code			

(Note: The Council is not required to submit this information as part of regular delivery monitoring submissions.)

FINANCE URGENT KEY DECISION



DECISION OF: SECTION 151 OFFICER

WITH ADVICE FROM: RICHARD YOUNG

DIRECTORATE: RESOURCES

DECISION NO: 033

SUBJECT: PAY 360: ONLINE PAYMENT GATEWAY SOFTWARE

KEY DECISION: YES

REASON THE CONTRACT FOR THE COUNCIL'S SYSTEM FOR RECEIVING PAYMENTS VIA SEVERAL DIFFERENT CHANNELS ENDS IN MARCH 2024, THE TRANSACTION CHARGES AND TRANSACTION VOLUMES ARE INCREASING, THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO SECURE BEST VALUE IN A FUTURE CONTRACT

BACKGROUND

Routine contract management identified the significantly increased number of transactions being processed through the Pay360 software. This alerted officers as to the extent of the cost escalation associated with processing these transactions and the need to manage this situation given the spend parameters within the contract.

DECISION

To authorise the extended expenditure of up to £510k of the council's payments system funded from the combined budgets within the Resources and G&R Directorates and note the re-procurement of the council's internet payment service. The contract expires in March 2024

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Pay360 software has been in use in the Council since 2003. The software provides an online payment gateway to allow citizens, businesses and other stakeholders to make a digitally secure payment for works, services, and other activities provided to them by the council.

The current contractual relationship with the Access Group for this software is due to end 31/3/24 and was on the basis of a one-year extension.

The payment mechanism for using the system is broadly driven by the volume of transactions being processed. In applying a one-year contract extension for the 23/24 financial year, the Council had not fully anticipated the additional volume of transactions resulting from the introduction of the Bristol Clean Air Zone (CAZ) resulting in a significant increase in the transactional cost for processing these transactions. This has resulted in the cost of the annual spend being increased to a level not previously expected when the contract was agreed.

It should be noted that the cost of processing CAZ transactions will be reimbursed to the Council's General Revenue Fund in accordance with the Regulations and Guidance governing the administration of CAZ monies.

From 1/4/24, the Council will need to ascertain its future online payment system requirements and in so doing re-establish a baseline and forecast for expected transaction volumes. Finance, IT/business application and procurement officers are currently progressing this work to ensure a compliant and value for money contract is put in place that can meet the future payment needs of the council and allows its citizens, businesses and other stakeholders to make efficient and secure online payment transactions.

The Council's internet payment service contract is budgeted from two sources, IT services has the maintenance budget and Financial Services has the budget for transactional services. The transaction costs in 22/23 were £578k. The total budget for the activity was £420k. The budget for 23/24 is £441k with up to £880k forecast for the year and a maximum of £510k expected between Dec-March 2024. forecast total cost of £880k. The contract is included in the Council's contract register. Additional activity related funding is to be covered by the Growth and Regeneration Directorate

LEGAL POWERS AND IMPLICATIONS

Legal services will advise and assist officers regarding the procurement process and the resulting contractual arrangements.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

N/A

CONSULTATION

Consulted with procurement, legal, directors, cabinet member, monitoring officer

RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management unit will advise and assist officers regarding necessary risk improvement initiatives and processes to keep the council's exposures low. This decision, taken under urgency, reduces the council's exposure to risk.

EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS

Have you undertaken an Equality Impact Assessment? Yes/No

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS

Contract for internet payment systems renewals are periodically required, this decision is considered urgent due to the timing of the contract being renewed by March 2024.

SIGNATORIES

DECISION MAKER

Title:

Signed:

Note: If electronic signature used email from Director confirming decision and allowing use of electronic signature must be attached

S151 Officer

Title: **Director of Finance/s151 Officer**

Signed:

Date:

Consultees

Title:

Signed:

Date:

Note: If electronic signature used email from the relevant certifier confirming consultation and allowing use of electronic signature must be attached. If consultation undertaken verbally Director must record date and time of the conversation and any agreement/concerns raised by consultee.

FINANCE URGENT KEY DECISION



DECISION OF: SECTION 151 OFFICER

WITH ADVICE FROM: MUNIR YOOZOOPH

DIRECTORATE: RESOURCES

DECISION NO: 032

SUBJECT: DECISION TO AWARD CONTRACT SUM INSURANCE FOR EXCESS VALUE UPON BRISTOL BEACON PRACTICAL COMPLETION (DUE ON 30TH NOVEMBER 2023)

KEY DECISION: YES

REASON INCREASED BRISTOL BEACON INSURANCE COVER REQUIRED ON COMPLETION OF THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE

BACKGROUND

The Bristol Beacon capital construction project is on course for completion on 30 November 2023. The council's insurers, Zurich, maintain cover for the building insurance based on an asset under construction. The council's broker, Gallaghers, has advised that following the completion of the construction phase the difference in value will need to be addressed via an excess layer of cover for the remaining contract period to ensure appropriate building cover is in place from completion.

DECISION

Approval is sought:

- for the council, via its broker, to procure and direct award a contract for the 'excess layer' insurance covering the Bristol Beacon venue to a value not exceeding £90,000 to be funded from the council's corporate insurance account.

To note:

- This will take the total premium value for the Bristol Beacon venue up to a potential £250,000

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The overall cost of the insurance cover for Bristol Beacon is to increase following property completion. The current insurer has provided cover during construction. A latest property valuation has been provided now that final construction of the venue is near and it is recommended from our insurers, Zurich, and Gallaghers, our brokers, that current cover is maintained with Zurich with a premium of £160,000 and an excess layer of insurance is procured with an estimate not exceeding £90,000, taking the full cost of the premium, including fees, up to £250,000. The insurance contracts are due for retender on 31 March 2025 following which full cover for Bristol Beacon, subject to all relevant investigations, will be incorporated within this contract.

The approval sought is for the additional premium cover to this value. An approved corporate budget is in place for the council's insurance contracts and the additional cover for Bristol Beacon will be met from this budget. Where applicable the insurance costs may be recharged under relevant agreements.

This decision is undertaken as an emergency decision which, in line with the council's constitution, will be reported to the next available meeting of cabinet.

LEGAL POWERS AND IMPLICATIONS

Section to be completed by legal services.

Legal services will advise and assist officers regarding the procurement process and the resulting contractual arrangements.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

N/A

CONSULTATION

Consulted with procurement, legal, directors, cabinet member, Chair of Communities Scrutiny, Monitoring Officer

RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management unit will advise and assist officers regarding necessary risk improvement initiatives and processes to keep the council's exposures low. This decision, taken under urgency, reduces the council's exposure to risk.

EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS

Have you undertaken an Equality Impact Assessment? Yes

Yes (overarching insurance equality impact assessment completed)

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS

Insurance renewals and additional are periodically required, this decision is considered urgent due to the timing of the construction completion and the latest valuation.

SIGNATORIES

DECISION MAKER

Title:

Signed:

Note: If electronic signature used email from Director confirming decision and allowing use of electronic signature must be attached

S151 Officer

Title: **Director of Finance/s151 Officer**

Signed:

Date:

Consultees

Title:

Signed:

Date:

Note: If electronic signature used email from the relevant certifier confirming consultation and allowing use of electronic signature must be attached. If consultation undertaken verbally Director must record date and time of the conversation and any agreement/concerns raised by consultee.



Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: For noting

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	Director of Public Health 2023 Annual Report The Power of Us; We are Bristol, One City Many Communities	
Ward(s)	All Wards	
Author: Christina Gray	Job title: Director of Public Health	
Cabinet lead: Cllr Ellie King, Cabinet Member for Communities and Public Health	Executive Director lead: Hugh Evans, Executive Director Adults and Communities	
Proposal origin: BCC Staff		
Decision maker: For noting Decision forum: Cabinet		
Purpose of Report: To note the contents of the Annual Report of the Director for Public Health 2022-23.		
Evidence Base: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The publication of a DPH annual report is responding to a statutory duty from the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care. It is an independent report on a topic relevant to public health and to the local population, chosen by the Director of Public Health. It gives the opportunity to explore the evidence base on that topic and informs the local Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. 2. This year, I have titled the report ‘The Power of Us: We are Bristol, One City Many Communities’. The report explores the importance of strengthening communities and the subsequent benefits of community development for health and wellbeing outcomes of local populations. We have included the voice of different communities embedded throughout the report with eleven different ‘The Power of Us’ stories included. This builds on the success of a public event held at the Council in March 2023 called ‘People Power’. 3. Extensive national and international literature is cited throughout the report including studies and evaluations from disciplines of sociology, arts/culture, architecture, urban planning and public health, alongside local case studies which include the voice of Bristol communities. Please refer to the final pages of the report for a full list of 40 references. 		
Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations: That Cabinet: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note the contents of the Annual Report of the Director for Public Health 2022-23. 		
Corporate Strategy alignment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This fully aligns to the Corporate Strategy to be an inclusive, sustainable city where everyone can share in its success. 2. It demonstrates the values and behaviours of the corporate strategy, particularly highlighting our curiosity in how to do things differently and boldly, collaboratively with communities, treating everyone with respect and 		

- responding to inequities such as structural racism and discrimination.
- The report sets out how we are dedicated to enable and work with citizens to make positive things happen for Bristol.
 - It strongly aligns with the Equality and Inclusion aspects of the Corporate Strategy.

City Benefits:

- The DPH report demonstrates how taking a ‘We are Bristol; One City, Many Communities’ approach to building community power and wealth has potential long-term benefits for citizens and keeps our focus on equity, social justice and wellbeing to find sustainable ways forward, supporting people most impacted by low income, poverty and inequity.

Consultation Details:

Communities and Public Health internal consultation

Background Documents:

Health and Social Care Act 2012 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/contents>

Revenue Cost	£N/A	Source of Revenue Funding	N/A
Capital Cost	£N/A	Source of Capital Funding	N/A
One off cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:

1. Finance Advice: There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

Finance Business Partner: Denise Hunt 30 October 2023

2. Legal Advice: The publication of the Annual Report 2023 ensures compliance with the statutory duty under Part 3 of the National Health Service Act 2006 (as amended by the Health and Social Care Act 2012) which requires the director of public health for a local authority to prepare and publish an annual report on the health of the people in the area of the local authority.

Legal Team Leader: Husinara Jones, Team Manager/Solicitor 1 November 2023

3. Implications on IT: There are no direct IT implications arising from this report, but IT are supportive and available to aid in progressing relevant work.

IT Team Leader: Alex Simpson Lead Enterprise Architect 20 October 2023

4. HR Advice: The DPH annual report is a statutory duty from the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care, and is for noting only. There are no significant HR implications arising from this report for Bristol City Council employees.

HR Partner: Lorna Laing, HR Business Partner, Adults & Communities, Children's & Education 19 October 2023

EDM Sign-off	Hugh Evans, Executive Director for Adults and Communities	4 October 2023
Cabinet Member sign-off	Cllr Ellie King, cabinet member for Public Health and Communities	19 October 2023
For Key Decisions - Mayor's Office sign-off	Mayor's Office	06 November 2023

Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal The Power of Us. One City, Many Communities. The Director of Public Health Annual Report 2023.	YES
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Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	NO
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment	NO
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	NO
Appendix F – Eco-impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal	NO
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO
Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	NO
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO



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The Power of Us

One City, Many Communities

Director of Public Health Annual Report 2023





Acknowledgements

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the people and communities whose stories have been an inspiration and which demonstrate the Power of Us. These stories were collected in April 2023, with the exception of the Black South West Network (BSWN) case study on page 24. They have not been edited.

Also thanks to the editors and contributors who have brought it all together:

- **Claire Ferraro**,
Public Health Registrar, Editor
- **Penny Germon**, Head of Service, Communities, Editor
- **Julia Foligno**,
Community Development Practitioner
- **Mark Allen-Richardson**,
Senior Public Health Specialist
- **Bethan Loveless**,
Public Health Registrar
- **Adele Mildon**,
Senior Public Health Specialist
- **Elise Hurcombe**,
Arts Development Manager
- **Sado Jirde**, Director
and **Chiara Lodi**, Senior Research Officer,
Black South West Network
- **Paul Housden**,
Transformation and Commissioning Manager,
Adult Commissioning.

Foreword

Social relationships play a hugely important part in our individual wellbeing. Indeed, social isolation and loneliness can be as bad for our health as other risk factors such as smoking.^{1,2}

The extent to which we have control over our lives, have good social connections and live in healthy, safe neighbourhoods are all important influences on health.³ While social groups and communities can help us maintain and enhance our sense of self-worth through collective self-esteem.⁴

These community-level factors are some of the building blocks for good mental and physical health and can act as a buffer against stressors throughout our lives.

Communities are live, dynamic, delicate eco-systems established through the connection and action of the people who are part of that community. People's identities and allegiances may shift over time and in different social circumstances.

A community is a group of people who have common characteristics or interests. Community may arise from a sense of shared identity⁵, affiliation or common bonds or may be linked to a place, neighbourhood or country.

And of course, we should remember that while social connection is vital for our health and wellbeing, communities can also be conflicted and uncomfortable places.

However, the thing that all communities have in common is that they share a story, sometimes called an identity forming narrative.⁶ It is this storytelling that helps people share aspects of who they are and what is important to them.

Vibrant, cohesive and inclusive communities are our most important asset.

In Bristol and across the country, there are some inspiring examples of community organising, community ownership and community wealth-building.

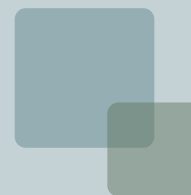
In this report, with the support of some wonderful stories of community in action, I explore the science underpinning why communities are important for health and what we can do in the city to create the conditions to help promote and support positive, thriving and resilient communities.

I hope that you will enjoy reading this report as much as I have enjoyed writing it.



Christina Gray

Director for Communities and Public Health, Bristol City Council



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Chapter 1: Communities and Health

Social capital is a well-established theory which describes human networks of connection, norms and trust.

Social capital research explores the impact and quality of these networks which can be positive, facilitating coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit, or can be negative, creating closed groups and promoting exclusion.⁷ Robert Putnam's research in Italy demonstrated that social capital was more apparent in regions with historically dense networks of medieval towns and formal associations encouraging collective action.⁸

The stronger these positive networks and bonds, the more likely it is that members of a community will have access to trustworthy information, provide social support and cooperate for mutual benefit. In this way social capital creates the conditions for health and wellbeing.⁹

Most recently, the Covid-19 pandemic highlighted just how vital communities are for city resilience through building circles of trust, sharing learning, delivering services and providing feedback.¹⁰

Social Capital theory proposes two distinct dimensions of community connectness, horizontal connection, between groups and vertical connection to policy and decision making. Asset-based community development (ABCD) is an approach which celebrates what is strong (not wrong), and enables horizontal, people-to-people, connections at a community level. However, vertical connection is required to enable communities to effect change by connecting them to resources and policy and decision-making abilities, through civic structures.

Social Capital theory also reminds us that there are positive and negative types of connection. In our community making we need to build on the best qualities of openness, inclusion, honesty and fairness. We can all think of examples which are closed, excluding or worse. I spoke about this dimension of community and the importance of ensuring that young people in particular have access to positive networks and feel that they have voice and influence in my [Director of Public Health Report, Mental Wealth \(2019/20\)](#).

Social capital model



The Power of Us: Social Action for Everyone – Ruby, Lannie, and Keira

“We live in Hartcliffe, studying at Sixth form. In 2021, we went to an activity looking at social action, and ended up forming Social Action for Everyone (SAFE), a group for young people interested in community. In 2022 we organised a ‘Reclaim the Night’ walk in Hartcliffe raising awareness of violence against women and girls. Later in the year we took part in the Bristol Youth Conference and had a conversation with Bristol’s Mayor, Marvin Rees, about what it’s like for young people in South Bristol.”

“In August, we held a picnic in Wilmott Park, the Community Development team and Hartcliffe and Withywood Community Partnership helped. We set up a table and gazebos, had sports, we welcomed youth groups. The police were there too. We wanted local families with children to have a free day in the holidays. Over 100 people came.”

Key message

Ruby, Lannie, and Keira were inspired to act, whilst attending free training in their community. Supported by the council, local organisations, the police and local people, they were able to raise awareness, elevate young people’s voices, and access funding to support local families.

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“Youth Community Meal - We had talked a lot about the cost-of-living crisis and welcome spaces. Youth Moves had funding for social action projects and we applied. For six weeks, we cooked meals (with the help of our mums) and fed around 120 young people.”



The Power of Us: St Christopher's Brislington Over 55 Luncheon Club

– Pat and Bill Campbell

"We've been going for five years, we said that when we retired, we'd like to do something more in church and would like to do a luncheon club. We both love cooking and meeting people."

Key message

"If you've got an idea and there's a couple of other people, find out where you can do it, and go for it, you've got to have the support behind you."

Bill, Pat, and the other volunteers use their passion for cooking to connect with their neighbours, using the asset of the church hall and relationships with community groups. Relying on food donations, people's time, and a small fee for lunch, they bring people together monthly.

Page 805
"People come here early with potatoes and vegetables to cook. Eight of us in the team. In the beginning we didn't know how popular it would be, but very quickly people came and kept coming."

"I like the company. I love the food. I get to meet up with my neighbours. I also got to know other people that don't live so close that I wouldn't have otherwise met so it's kind of broadened my knowledge of people that live around here. I think it's important because it gives us something to look forward to; that can mean a lot to someone who doesn't see many people."



Chapter 2: Communities and Power

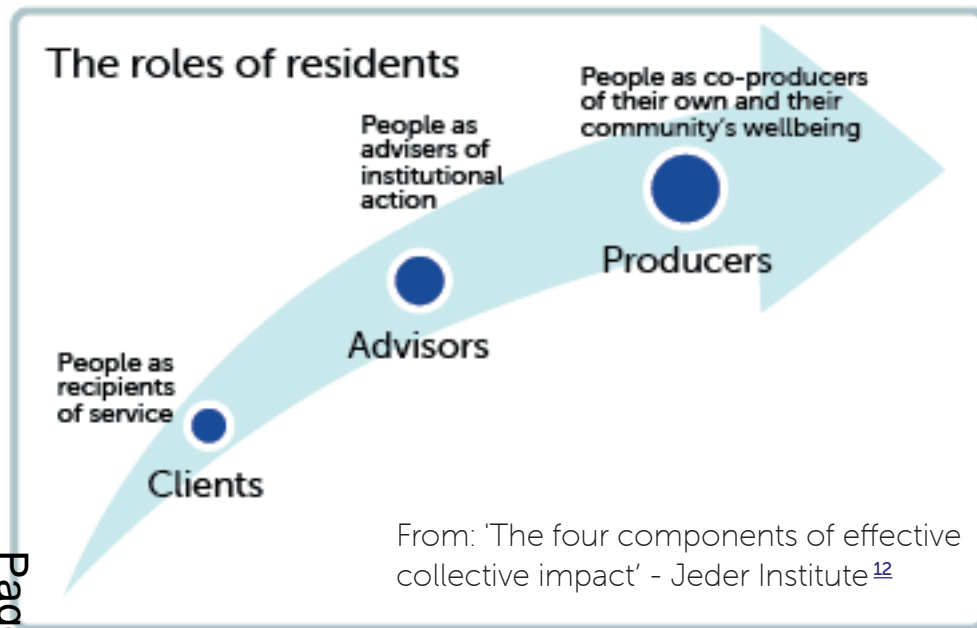
Communities, and the people within them are rich in skill, talent and ideas. Asset-based approaches value “capacity, skills, knowledge, connection and potential in a community.”¹¹ This approach supports the aspiration within ‘Fair Society, Healthy Lives’ – The Marmot Review 2010 which identifies that; “Effective local delivery requires effective participatory decision-making at local level. This needs individuals and communities who are informed, engaged and able to act.”³

The table describes some of the differences between an approach which focusses on ‘whats wrong’ and one which focus on community assets, skills and talents:

From ... Deficit approach	To ... Asset-based approach
Focus on problems, deficits or weakness; focus on past failures	Focus on opportunities and strengths; focus on future possibilities and successes
Local people as ‘customers’, ‘clients’ or ‘service users’	Local people as ‘citizens’
Provide services to people	Develop and co-produce services with people
Responds to ‘problems’	Finds opportunities for growth and social change, gives people ownership of their experiences
Reliance on outside ‘experts’ and bureaucratic systems	Non-bureaucratic, focus on people’s strength and knowledge, prioritises community
Grants or funding given to agencies or government	Grants or funding given to local associations or groups
Programmes are the answer	People are the answer

From: A glass half-full: how asset approach can improve community health and wellbeing.¹²





Power was originally defined by Max Weber, renowned German sociologist [1864 - 1920], as "the ability to control others, events or resources [and] to make happen what one wants to happen in spite of obstacles, resistance or opposition." ¹³ Later, American sociologist Talcott Parsons [1902 - 1979] developed a more positive and shared definition of power where it flows from a society's potential to coordinate human activities and resources to effect positive change.

Academics publishing in The Lancet journal argue that social inequality limits full participation in democracy and adversely affects mental and physical health across all ages, contributing to health inequities. ¹⁴ Research by Dr Richard Wilkinson, made popular in 'The Spirit Level' ¹⁵ describes how exclusion directly affects the body through activation of a stress response, resulting in both short and long-term biological changes with intergenerational consequences.



This generates population-level differences that are perpetuated by pervasive historical, economic drivers. ¹⁶

Discrimination is intersectional with race, gender, migration status, ethnicity, religion, poverty and other dimensions overlapping with lived experience, civic status and access to systems of influence. ¹⁷

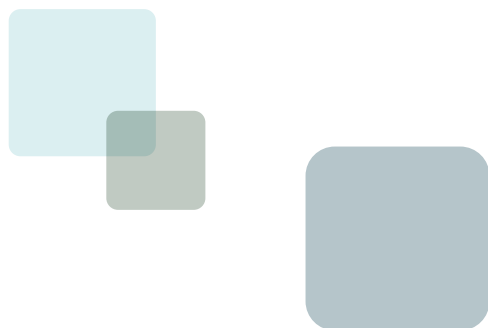
These multiple factors play a key role in the structuring of communities and is why purposeful action, with and by, minoritised and excluded communities is essential if we are to address these health inequalities. ¹⁶

It is often said that we value what we count and we count what we can see. Traditional evaluation approaches measure effectiveness using specific outputs or metrics. This inevitably preselects for short-term financial and overly simplistic priorities and often fails to capture the vibrancy of community activism, connectedness and resilience, and the soft power which reflects the true value of community activity.

As I have described, communities are complex, dynamic and multi-layered. Effective community action and community building is long-term, incremental, cyclical and often best understood through stories communities tell about their experiences.

New Local, an independent policy think tank, describes the differences between these two approaches as an 'evidence paradox', as described in the table.

If we are serious about community building, we need to think carefully about how we evaluate effectiveness. The final chapter of this report describes the developing Bristol's 'One City, Many Communities' approach which provides a framework to support this.



Evidence required by the state-market hybrid paradigm	Nature of community power
Guided by metrics	Guided by ethos
Quantitative	Qualitative
Immediate	Long-term
Large scale for efficiency	Small-scale for impact
Within a service silo	Embedded in the community
Related to a service output	Related to individual outcomes
Focused on proving	Focused on improving
Reporting data	Recalibrating relationships
Uniformity	Pluralism
Policy implementation	Human-centred design
Linear	Adaptive
Immediate cashable savings	Avoids costs occurring

From: New Local. (2021). Escaping the Community Power Evidence Paradox.¹⁸

The Power of Us: One Green Kitchen - Anne Su

"Run entirely with volunteers, our vision is to have green meals to change the world's future. We focus on food, culture and community, sustainability, wellbeing, and empowerment. We support marginalised groups such as the elderly and women from diverse backgrounds."

"We have women attending from Hong Kong, Malaysia, Pakistan, Ireland, India, Egypt and Somalia. Everyone is welcome. We have been running weekly food hubs, wellbeing activities and cooking and eating together sharing ideas and insight on how we could work together as one community to promote food sustainability across Bristol."

"I've really enjoyed meeting new people from different cultures, learning from them. Women sharing experiences has been a great opportunity. We can talk about what's happening in the world with climate change and eating healthily."



Key message

One Green Kitchen has harnessed the power of volunteers through inter-generational and diverse opportunities for people to be involved in their community. From wanting to give back to their community to gaining work-based skills, volunteering is a vital part of community building.

Anne uses her insight and lived expertise to reduce the barriers communities face in connecting with others. As a Community Champion, she helps bridge the gap and build trusted relationships between residents, communities and institutions.

The Power of Us: Brandon House Community - Fartun Osman



"I am a British Somali and mother of five children and I have lived in this area for 15 years.

At first, we didn't really know anyone but then we started to come together, with an activity for the kids, called Jumpstart.

After that, as neighbours we decided to have parties to bring the community together and to get to know each other. At our first party, neighbours came out to join in and they liked the idea of having a garden party. Our neighbours helped with setting up and it was a success.

We had the Lord Mayor (Paula O'Rourke) as our guest. Now we are trying to renovate our community room with help from the council thanks to the help of Paula O'Rourke and the Community Development Team. In the future, as neighbours we intend to come together and organise more events and help each other."



Key message

Self-organising around an activity like a party, and bringing people together, can lead to action around other things that matter. Connecting with civic power through working with the Lord Mayor and support provided by the Housing Department and Community Development team has helped to support the unlocking of a community asset.

Chapter 3: Communities and Places

The places in which we live are where many of our social connections are formed and the built and natural environments play a key role in facilitating this.

Built and natural environments refer to the characteristics of the places where people live, work and play, including schools, workplaces, homes, streets, communities, parks/recreation areas, green (i.e. grass, trees and other vegetation) and blue spaces ¹⁹.

An ever-increasing body of research indicates that the environment in which we live is linked to many health and wellbeing outcomes including social connectivity¹¹. These links, however, are often complex and are influenced by many factors.

The importance of place has been especially evident since Covid-19 when we spent the majority of time in our homes and neighbourhoods. For some, this led to a strengthened sense of connection with their neighbours while for others, their loneliness and isolation was heightened. Access to green and blue space was highly valued.

Green space can be urban or rural and can include both public and private spaces such as parks, gardens, playing fields, play areas, woods and other natural areas such as cemeteries and allotments, green corridors, rivers and canals.

Natural spaces improve social cohesion and can help bring communities together, especially in urban settings, where people can engage in social activities and connect to their communities²⁰.

Evidence from a systematic review suggests that green space is associated with a number of community wellbeing outcomes including:²¹

- a. boosted social/community cohesion
- b. improved families' wellbeing
- c. improved individual mental wellbeing
- d. improved social relations/interactions
- e. increased individuals' knowledge/skills
- f. increased social capital.

Evidence also suggests that access to green and blue space, including urban greening, may reduce loneliness ²².

The location, access, quality, quantity, maintenance and useability of the green space are all key considerations.^{23,24,25}

Green space which is accessible and appropriate for the needs of the community is more beneficial. Access to good quality greenspace, however, is often unequal, with people from less affluent communities less likely to live near accessible, quality green space²⁶. Increasing the use of good quality green space for all is likely to reduce health and wellbeing inequalities.



Our streets are what make places vibrant and keep communities strong. Good street design and walkability has an impact on physical and mental health, but also on social interaction²⁷. This is supported by a systematic review undertaken in 2018 which summarised that there is a significant relationship between social capital and the built environment, specifically between social cohesion and access.²⁸

A walkable neighbourhood is widely recognised to be mixed-used, complete and compact and have good connectivity. Evidence has informed a set of principles known as the Healthy Streets Indicators which include the following:²⁹

- Everyone feels welcome
- Are accessible
- People feel safe and feel relaxed
 - There are things to see and do
 - There is adequate shade, shelter and places to stop and rest
 - Spaces are not too noisy
 - People choose to walk and cycle
 - The air is clean and roads are easy to cross

Hugh Barton, author of 'Shaping Neighbourhoods for local health and global sustainability', reports studies have shown, unsurprisingly, that there is a strong relationship between traffic levels and community. High traffic flows can make crossing roads challenging and conversations difficult which can lower the number of neighbours known by residents. Places where children can play lead to more social contact and an increased sense of ownership of space. On busy roads, street trees and wide pavements can give a sense of separation from traffic.^{30,31}

Improving access and walkability to recreational and non-recreational destinations (such as grocery stores, schools and other amenities) was also found to impact positively upon social interaction among older adults.¹⁹ Age-friendly design and environments are important to support health and enable everyday mobility.³² This includes community spaces in accessible locations which are vital for community activities such as community halls, faith spaces, clubs, libraries and leisure centres. These shared spaces provide opportunities for people and communities to come together, facilitating social connection and a sense of community.³⁰

We spend a large proportion of our lives within buildings, from our homes to our workplaces, and their design can impact our health and how we connect with people.³³ Housing is a key determinant of health and wellbeing.

Where someone lives is more than just a roof over their heads. A healthy home is affordable, warm, safe and stable and is somewhere that helps connect people to their community, work and services.³⁴ A healthy home is integral for good health and making small improvements can have profound impacts. For example, improvements to residential lighting and interventions to reduce hazards in the home can lead to improved social outcomes and reduce fall-related injuries among older adults.¹⁹

Good design of communal areas (such as shared entrances, utilities and facilities) can also facilitate community interaction and help build relationships by providing opportunities for people to mix and bump into each other.³⁶

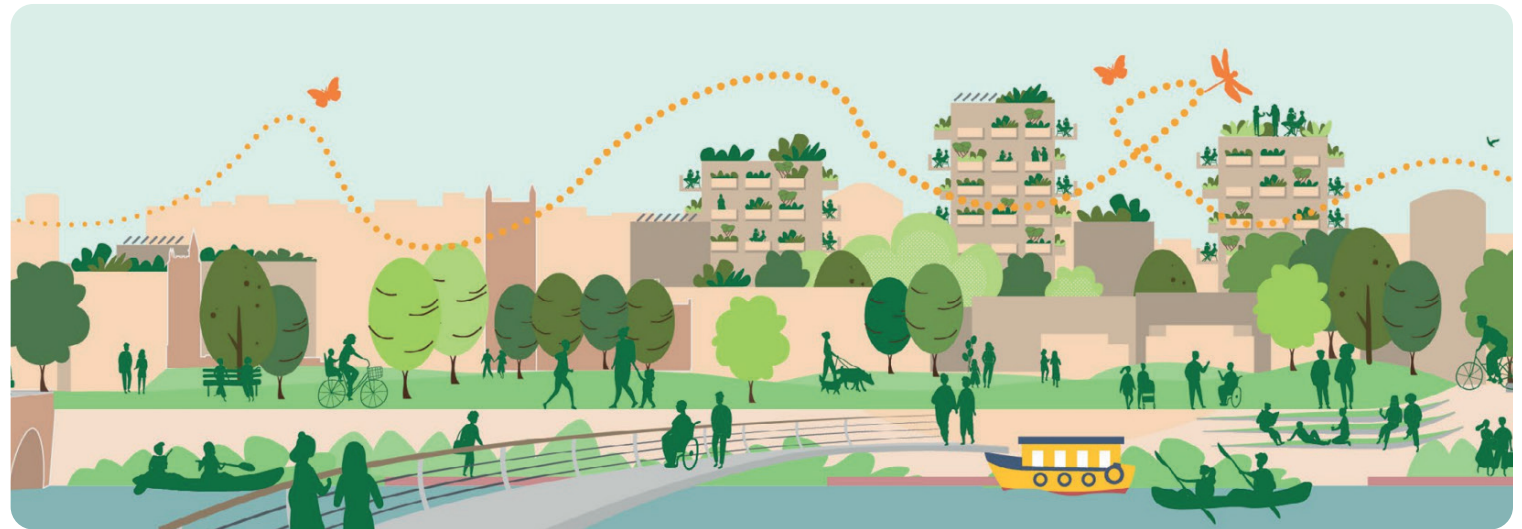


Ensuring that neighbourhoods include varied housing provision of different tenures and property sizes enables people to stay within the same neighbourhood as they age and their housing needs change, which helps maintain a sense of community.³³

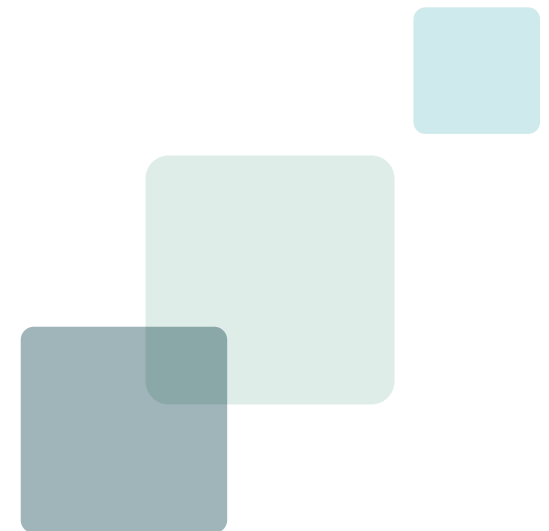
A positive contribution to communities of place are homes which meet the needs of older people and disabled people supporting independent living and enabling engagement in community life. In the future,

Page 813
there is an opportunity to ensure that homes are being built to M4(2) standard (accessible and adaptable dwellings) and that there is an adequate supply of homes which are M4(3) standard (wheelchair user housing).

Some research suggests that, adopting a tenure blind approach – where the design of different tenures are indistinguishable from each other – can help prevent distinguishing between people from different tenures and avoid preconceptions about neighbours.³⁷



Bristol City Centre Development and Delivery Plan.
Image: Grant Associates



The Power of Us: Fox Haven Nature Garden - Sally and Luke

"We started as a community, in the wasteland over the back of our flats, overgrown by brambles, removing all waste, bringing back the shrubs and plants. I used my skills to build fences, making the garden look nicer. We keep vegetable beds for children, enticing them into growing plants. Me and a neighbour wrote to the council asking if we could turn it into a nature garden and the Communities Team and Housing Officer supported us to get things happening."

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"We went door-to-door discussing the field, to all surrounding households and they said, 'we want the field to be cleared and maintained so wildlife can use it and we can enjoy it'. The council, having seen the work done, granted us a new fence, prompting our group to plant trees and flowers beds. Now there are birds, hedgehogs and bats, and it brings the neighbours together. It's a sanctuary for us all."



Key message

Luke and Sally used their passion and skills to connect with neighbours, improving the place where they live. By building relationships with the local authority and sharing resources, they have created a sense of belonging for everyone.

The Power of Us: Pen Park Pickers – Adele and Alfie

"My son Alfie, now aged 11, created the idea of our litter picking group. He is a keen advocate for making the world a better place and was frustrated by the local area. Every time we took our dog for a walk, we would be taking pieces of litter out of her mouth. We asked Sustainable Southmead to come over to this area for a litter pick and they suggested we start our own group. So that is exactly what we did!"

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"On the last Sunday of every month we have our litter pick. It has created a lovely community group and the area is visibly much cleaner and safer. Even on non-litter picking days, our team will report any areas of concern, do an extra pick even. But we also look out for each other, often having small get togethers involving tea and cake. Pen Park Pickers has had a positive effect on the local area and the health and wellbeing of the local residents."



Key message

Residents coming together to take action in their community has benefits for their own wellbeing as well as the wider community.

Chapter 4: Communities, Art, Culture and Wellbeing

In 2017, an All-Party Parliamentary Group on Arts, Health and Wellbeing (APPGAHW) undertook a major inquiry into the role of the arts and culture in health and wellbeing.

The inquiry yielded a substantial report – Creative Health: The Arts for Health and Wellbeing – providing evidence that creative and cultural activities can have a positive impact on people’s health and wellbeing.³⁸

Arts engagement can improve mental health, help with the self-management of long-term health conditions, promote healthy ageing, tackle health inequalities and begin to address obesity. Around 9.4 million people in England participate in the arts through more than 49,000 amateur arts groups, with others engaging in informal creative activity in their homes and communities.³⁹ As the biggest public-sector investor in culture, spending over £1 billion per year, councils help to forge the partnerships necessary to realise the health and wellbeing benefits of the arts and culture.

Bristol is a city known for its creativity and innovation, which in the health and wellbeing sphere has resulted in a thriving network of community organisations and partners piloting innovative approaches to social prescribing through access to culture.

There has been an growing interest in approaches known as social prescribing, which is connects people to groups and activities in their community to improve health and wellbeing.

Thriving Communities Bristol brought together partners working in arts and culture, nature and physical activity and social prescribing. It was funded by the National Academy for Social Prescribing Thriving Communities fund, with match funding from Bristol Beacon, Age UK Bristol and Bristol’s cultural and creative industries. Lead organisation, CreativeShift CIC, has 15 years’ experience delivering creative wellbeing activities to adults experiencing isolation and mental health challenges across Bristol. Its model connects primary, secondary and community health through bespoke arts interventions delivered in the community, to support people to engage with wider community assets and services. Its work has been integrated into the local social prescribing framework since 2013.

Participants reported improvements in mood, attention and loneliness. They described feelings of increased social connection, self-efficacy, confidence, and moments of awe, beauty and escape. They valued the sense that activities took place in a safe space that was created and held by trusted specialist facilitators. Data from the project suggests that the workshops had a significant impact on momentary wellbeing, both mood and social bonding and especially on anxiety reduction (increased calmness and relaxation).



The Power of Us: Community Play

The community play was an activity for parents and caregivers of lockdown babies and young children affected by isolation during the pandemic. Participants were referred via link workers from a Children's Centre. Sessions took place weekly for two hours at Trinity Community Arts venue and encouraged creative play in natural surroundings between parents, carers and their children.

Participants across the projects described moving from feeling alone to feeling they belonged to something bigger. They talked about a developing sense of connection within the group and about feeling generally more socially connected. Caregivers in Community Play reported feeling closer to their children. Groups were felt as inclusive, safe and motivating spaces. Artist facilitators played a crucial role in creating and shaping these spaces; they set the tone, which was characterised by kindness, enthusiasm, collaboration and a lack of judgement.

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The Power of Us: Sound of the Forest

Sound of the Forest is a programme for young people aged 8-11 experiencing mental health challenges who were referred by young people link workers from Southmead Development Trust. It was co-designed with link workers and young people, and co-delivered by Forest School and theatre practitioners in local woodland. Participants spent two hours each week after school exploring nature connectedness, forest school and creative activities such as poetry and sound recording. The theatre practitioner worked with the children to create an audio walk of the woods.



The first two chapters of this report set out how asset-based approaches can increase community cohesion and a sense of belonging which have positive impacts on individual and communities' wellbeing. Published reviews summarising the evidence for community-based interventions on mental health and wellbeing found many examples that address individual or social determinants of health.^{38,39}

Thrive Bristol aims to improve mental health and wellbeing by focusing on how different parts of our city, such as our communities, our places of education and work and our homes, can keep us mentally healthy. The community programme supports local wellbeing projects to bring residents together through a wide range of activity that has included Men in Sheds, Friends of Parks groups, physical activity sessions and a community market.

Other examples include:

- **WECIL**, a disabled people's organisation, runs a befriending service that connects disabled adults with a volunteer befriender on the phone or online. Creating matches between people with shared interests gives people the opportunity to speak about things that matter to them, helping with feelings of isolation and low mood.
- **Dhek Bhal Elders** a group for South Asian elders helped bring people back together after lockdowns and learn IT skills to communicate more easily with friends and family elsewhere.

A current focus for Thrive Bristol is peer support, working in partnership with **Changes Bristol** to provide volunteer-led wellbeing groups in Welcoming Spaces that were set up in response to the cost-of-living crisis. Changes Bristol is a mental health charity formed by people with lived experience who came together to build a support network for those experiencing mental distress. Sessions provide a comfortable space for people to share how they are feeling and to discuss a mental wellbeing topic.



Mural in Stokes Croft produced for Changes Bristol. Photo credit: Jenna Steadman-Bailey, Remain Indoors Photography

The Power of Us: Bristol Umbrella Singers - Kate Staniforth

The Old Library on Muller Road wanted groups to start using its community space. Kate decided to see if she could start a choir, and Bristol Umbrella Singers (BUS) was formed.

"It's a fully inclusive choir that meets weekly, everyone is welcome, and we have so much fun together. We have built great relationships with local organisations and have performed at various events across the city, giving disabled people the opportunity to be seen and heard."



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"Our highlight was performing at the Choir Festival at the Bristol Beacon. Parents and support workers joined in too. The choir provides a supportive and safe space for people to come together, make friends and build confidence. When we sing, we feel positive health benefits (better mood, reduced anxiety). Each term we learn new songs (members choose and suggest songs) and we learn them with harmonies, actions and Makaton signs."

Key message

Collaboration and sharing experiences are vital to creating stronger communities. BUS brings people together in an inclusive and safe setting for everyone to thrive. The group enables disabled peoples' voices to be heard, disabled people to be seen and encourages equal participation, providing a sense of belonging and inclusion.

Chapter 5: Communities, decision making and resource allocation

Enabling communities to mobilise, grow and own local resources is an approach supported by Local Trust, a funding organisation spearheading a proposal to establish a [Community Wealth Fund](#) using the funds within bank accounts which are dormant. We have some inspiring examples of this in Bristol.

Local Trust has invested in Bristol, supporting [Ambition Lawrence Weston](#) to undertake the feasibility and development of a wind turbine on Bristol City Council land. This is set to be the largest onshore turbine in England and is a formidable response to fuel poverty and sustainability with benefits for the local community.

[Southmead Development Trust](#) is working with the local residents group, Arnside and Glencoyne Square Regeneration Project and Bristol City Council on one of the biggest community-led housing schemes in the country with 187 flats and mixed use on the

ground floor. This is an ambitious project which responds to the priorities in its Community Plan.

Another example is the community of Bedminster Down who purchased [Zion Community Centre](#), by raising £230,000 through a community share offer. Right across Bristol we see the ingenuity of organisations, rooted in communities, to secure community assets and generate community wealth.

Participatory decision making is a key component in developing community resource allocation and in 2022, staff from several voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector organisations took part in a participatory grant-making process for Thrive Bristol. Collective priorities were identified, and the grants programme was designed to address these.

Grants were subsequently awarded to increase accessibility of advice and wellbeing services, staff wellbeing and reflective practice.

From this work, a health and wellbeing consortium has been formed to sustain the relationships and learning between diverse organisations with a common purpose to address the complex impacts of poverty. The consortium is looking at new approaches, including how to measure impact. As a result, several organisations have felt empowered to only take funding from bodies they trust or that allow them to work in a way they find important.

“We are aligning with our purpose as an organisation and not just doing stuff because funders want that information. Really being quite strict: ‘this is what we are here for and this is what we will measure.’”
Lucie Martin-Jones - Head of Community Services, West of England Centre for Inclusive Living (WECIL)

A further example of community resource allocation through participatory decision making is [Bristol City Council’s Community Resilience Fund \(CRF\)](#).

This fund was established in response to a report entitled ‘Designing a new social reality’ by Black South West Network⁴⁰ which assessed the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Bristol’s community and voluntary sector and presented a framework for promoting greater community resilience. The fund builds on the Citizens’ Assembly model and the Port Resilience Fund by involving over 100 citizens from diverse backgrounds, community groups and elected councillors, to decide together how to invest £4m in community buildings and infrastructure.

These inspiring examples show what is possible through community ownership and co-production. This is not easy or quick. All of these examples are the result of many years of community activity and leadership. But this provides a glimpse into what is possible when we support and sustain local community action.

The Power of Us: The Ardagh Community Trust (Horfield Common) - Sam

"The Ardagh was once a little-known space on Horfield Common. After ten years of work from a dedicated team of local residents, we secured a Community Asset Transfer (CAT) from the council and have repurposed the old toilets into a welcoming and inclusive café. There is a food growing project linked to the local holiday club, a choir, Tai Chi and a food bank. It's completely community led, and we now employ over 20 local people."



Photo credit: www.theardagh.com and Sam Thomson

Many people have been involved throughout this project and it would not have happened without a huge collective effort; local residents, our trustees, amazing volunteers, local councillors and the Parks Forum. It just wouldn't have happened without everyone working together."

To read more of Sam's story and to find out about more community led action in Bristol's Parks, please visit the [Parks and Green Spaces](#) website.

Key message

Horfield Common is a Community Asset Transfer (CAT) from Bristol City Council parks department to The Ardagh Community Trust. CAT enables the local authority to "transfer land or buildings from the council's freehold ownership into the stewardship of third sector organisations."

The Power of Us: Building Equity in Adult Social Care commissioning – Sado, Chiara, and Paul

The **Make it Work programme** offers a real-life example of true co-production in practice. Black and Minoritised providers were offered a safe space to learn and share learning with the Adult Social Care commissioning and procurement teams. This collaboration resulted in tangible positive changes in the lives of everyone involved and the impact is already being felt by Black and Minoritised communities in the city.

The programme achieved a staggering £377,000 increase in economic benefit for the Black and Minoritised Adult Social Care Sector in Bristol. Most importantly, it opened strong lines of communication for genuine reflection and learning involving different people and sectors. A full learning and evaluation report can be read and downloaded from the Black South West Network ([BSWN's website](#)).

The programme created the space for Bristol City Council to reflect upon how it works in partnership with black-led small and medium sized (SME) organisations and voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations in co-producing policy and strategy that ensures a more level playing field in terms of opportunities to provide services to the local authority in the future.

This work contains valuable learning not just for Bristol City Council, but also for its strategic partners across the Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire (BNSSG) Integrated Care Board (ICB), for how we strategically commission and co-produce diverse and relevant services within our local communities.

The provision of more culturally appropriate and diverse services is one of the key outputs that will develop from this work.



"The Make it Work programme has been very insightful and very informative. I have appreciated it. I think you are obviously propelling us, which is something we need in the community. I am very happy that I was this privileged. Thank you."

"It's been a wonderful programme. Having access to advice, commissioners, mentors. It is a very comforting environment."

"The beauty of Make It Work for me is that it was organic. It was about listening to organisations involved and finding out what they wanted. For me, its been a really positive experience. Genuinely, everybody involved has been positive."



Chapter 6: One City, Many Communities

As the wonderful stories in this report show, people all over Bristol are taking action to build the foundations for wellbeing and health.

Through the Covid-19 pandemic and cost-of-living pressures, individuals and communities have found new ways of working together and making an impact with everyone playing their part. As a result, Bristol becomes greater than the sum of its parts.

As we responded to the early days of the pandemic, individuals and communities stepped forward to look after one another. This was our greatest asset.

However, we know inequity undermines community connection making it harder to come together, organise and take action. We need to be purposeful about building community cohesion and resilience, ensuring everyone has a voice and can act on the things they care about.

The One City, Many Communities response to the cost-of-living crisis has shown again just what is possible when as a city we act with intent to remove barriers, to listen, collaborate and share leadership and resources.

One City, Many Communities

Together we are building something unique and powerful which we want to strengthen and accelerate. This is being called One City, Many Communities.

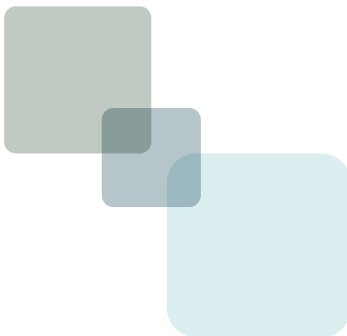
Partners have committed to taking what has been developed, keeping our focus on equity, social justice and wellbeing to:

- **find sustainable ways forward, supporting people most impacted by low income, poverty and inequity**
- **continue to build community power and community wealth for the long term**

We continue to live through challenging times.

We have committed to collaborate, share resources and align resources.

19 April 2023, One City, Many Communities event, City Hall, Bristol



Welcoming spaces and community response to cost of living event at City Hall, 19 April 2023



Over the winter of 2022 – 2023, 105 welcoming spaces led by communities for communities and launched by the Mayor, opened their doors all over Bristol. They were supported by city-wide organisations to improve access to advice, wellbeing, support and funding.

This surge of energy and action came from the tenacity and personal commitment of unsung heroes all over Bristol as well as the investment of money and time over decades to build community infrastructure. We cannot take this for granted. We need to put communities at the heart of what we do and invest in the things that grow the power of us.

We all have a role to play. Public sector organisations, business and developers are pivotal in creating the conditions for communities to thrive. The decisions we make about urban design, placemaking, housing, health and social care services, parks, waste, public amenities, and the economy all contribute to community life for good or ill. Aligning our collective assets and releasing the enormous potential requires commitment.

As the evidence summarised in this report suggests, there are a number of essential conditions that need to be nurtured to support community resilience:

- the bringing together of different worlds of public sector, business, and communities (to build better understanding and trust)
- supporting communities to grow their own capacity in social action and leadership
- freeing communities to have greater control over resources and enabling civic participation
- a commitment to learning together what works.

The wonderful and inspiring stories throughout this report show just some of the 'Power of Us'. However, this cannot be taken for granted. The ability to respond quickly in a crisis and the ability to achieve things like local energy production and housing, all depend on a long term commitment to community building, community action and community leadership.

This is not the responsibility of the local authority alone, indeed, as austerity bites further, it can't be. Resilient communities are positive for the economy, for health and for the environment. Every sector and communities themselves have a role to play, and we are all beneficiaries.



Celebrating the work of Community Champions

Chapter 7: A call to action

Creating the conditions for health through community requires commitment from everyone; individuals, businesses, the NHS, the voluntary sector, the local authority and of course, communities themselves. Everyone can support the creation of One City, Many Communities by:

- Finding ways to promote, nurture and enable **local community action and leadership**
- Creating the conditions to support local **community owned infrastructure**
- Taking an **asset-based approach** to developing communities, by focusing on what's strong and not what's wrong

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Actively engaging in **networks** for community connection and knowledge exchange

Investing in the development of trusting and **trusted relationships**

Developing the conditions to support collaboration, co-production and **shared decision making**.



Further information

Ambition Lawrence Weston – [Home - Ambition Lawrence Weston](#)

Community Resilience Fund – [Community Resilience Fund \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#)

People Power – [People Power Project - Can Do Bristol](#)

Southmead Development Trust – [Home - Geenway Centre](#)

Thrive Bristol – [Home - Thrive Bristol](#)

Thriving Communities – [Home -Thriving Communités](#)

Welcoming Spaces – [Welcoming Spaces \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#)

Zion Community Centre – [Home - Zion Bristol](#)

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Decision Pathway – Report

PURPOSE: For noting

MEETING: Cabinet

DATE: 05 December 2023

TITLE	Extension of Housing systems contract		
Ward(s)	All		
Author: Richard James	Job title: Interim Head of Business Development		
Cabinet lead: Cllr Kye Dudd, Cabinet Member for Housing Services and Energy	Executive Director lead: John Smith, Interim Executive Director Growth and Regeneration		
Proposal origin: BCC Staff			
Decision maker: Cabinet Member			
Decision forum: For noting			
Purpose of Report:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To note an officer executive decision taken by the Executive Director Growth and Regeneration to approve additional costs for a 1 year extension to the Civica Housing System IT contract whilst the Housing IT Transformation programme implements the replacement solution. 			
Evidence Base:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The existing contract is due to end on 30th April 2024. The Housing IT transformation programme is implementing a new integrated housing management solution which will not be ready by the end of this existing contract and therefore a one-year extension is required to allow for continued use of existing Civica systems (CX housing management, Keystone asset management and Abrisas). On 7th February 2023 Cabinet approved the following, Authorised the Executive Director – Growth and Regeneration, in consultation with Cabinet Member for Housing Delivery and Homes, to take all steps required to extend the current contracts for Housing IT support services at a cost of up to £600k, should the Housing IT and Transformation programme not be fully implemented before they expire. The extension proposal received from Civica is now higher than the previously agreed cabinet decision due to the inclusion of unexpected license costs of £375,562. There is a deadline of 22nd December 2023 to have signed the variation to the contract as Civica have to make the necessary arrangements with 3rd party suppliers for the continuation of the hosting environment. An Officer Executive Decision (OED) has been taken by the Executive Director Growth and Regeneration on 27 November 2023 to approve the additional expenditure of £375,562 to ensure that the extension has been put in place by the agreed deadline to ensure the continuation of the critical Housing IT systems. 			
Cabinet Member / Officer Recommendations:			
That Cabinet:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Note the previous Cabinet approval of 7th February 2023 approving expenditure of up to £600,000 in relation to the extension of the Civica Housing IT contract. 			

2. Note the Officer Executive decision taken on 27 November 2023 to approve additional expenditure of £375,562 in relation to the extension of the Civica Housing IT contract for one year as outlined in this report.

Corporate Strategy alignment:

1. New systems and business process will align Housing services delivery to BCC’s Corporate Strategy:
 - a. Theme 2: Economy and Skills (Good Growth and Digital Inclusion)
 - b. Theme 5: Homes and Communities
 - c. Theme 7: Effective Development Organisation
2. New digital service delivery platform (new citizen facing and internal applications, and revitalised portals) will support Digital First.

City Benefits:

The extension of the existing Civica IT system is required to ensure we can continue to provide essential services to our residents and rent collection is maintained while the new NEC system is being implemented.

Once implemented, the new NEC system will provide additional benefits as outlined in the ‘Housing IT and Transformation Programme’ Cabinet report dated 7 February 2023.

Consultation Details:

1. None

Background Documents:

- [Cabinet approval of 7th February 2023](#)
- [Officer Executive Decision 27 November 2023](#)

Revenue Cost	£975,562	Source of Revenue Funding	HRA Reserves and General Fund
Capital Cost	£	Source of Capital Funding	
One off cost <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ongoing cost <input type="checkbox"/>	Saving Proposal <input type="checkbox"/>	Income generation proposal <input type="checkbox"/>

Required information to be completed by Financial/Legal/ICT/ HR partners:

1. Finance Advice: The Civica system is the councils current Housing Management System (HMS).

Civica holds data not only on our tenants, but also on our assets in the fields of key asset management and safety and servicing data. The lack of an effective HMS would prevent effective communication with our tenants, as well as raising repair works orders.

In addition, the HMS is the primary system that raises the rent debit each week for our tenants. Without such a system, the HRA would be unable to generate any income.

As well as the above risks, the council being without an effective HMS would also breach the Regulators consumer standard and would significantly increase any risk of enforcement action being taken against the council by the Regulator.

It has come to light no provision for licence fees was included in the original extension proposal in 2022. As a result, provision for 2024/25 is inadequate to cover the cost of services therefore an additional £375,562 has been requested.

Finance Business Partner: Martin Johnson – Interim Finance Manager Housing and Landlord Services 27 November

2023		
2. Legal Advice: There are no specific legal implications arising from this report which notes the Officer Executive decision taken to approve additional expenditure required to extend the Civica Housing IT contract for one year.		
Legal Team Leader: Husinara Jones Team Manager/Solicitor 27 November 2023		
3. Implications on IT: IT are happy to support and provide input where required. We are working closely with housing colleagues on the rollout and implementation of the new Housing Systems and will ensure we agree all respective budgets throughout the life of and subsequent to the completion of the programme.		
IT Team Leader: Gavin Arbuckle, Head of IT Operations, 27 November 2023		
4. HR Advice: There are no identifiable HR implications in this report		
HR Partner: Celia Williams, HR Business Partner, 27 November 2023		
EDM Sign-off	John Smith, Interim Executive Director Growth and Regeneration	27 November 2023
Cabinet Member sign-off	Cllr Dudd, Cabinet Member for Housing Services and Energy	27 November 2023
For Key Decisions - Mayor's Office sign-off	Mayor's Office	27 November 2023

Appendix A – Further essential background / detail on the proposal	NO
Appendix B – Details of consultation carried out - internal and external	NO
Appendix C – Summary of any engagement with scrutiny	NO
Appendix D – Risk assessment	NO
Appendix E – Equalities screening / impact assessment of proposal	YES
Appendix F – Environmental impact screening/ impact assessment of proposal - EnvIAs are not required for briefing only papers where no decision will be needed	NO
Appendix G – Financial Advice	NO
Appendix H – Legal Advice	NO
Appendix I – Exempt Information	No
Appendix J – HR advice	NO
Appendix K – ICT	NO
Appendix L – Procurement	NO



Title: Housing Moving Forward Together IT Programme (mandate)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other [please state] IT Change programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Resources	Lead Officer name: Myriam Selfe Programme Manager: Stewart McDermott
Service Area: Change Services	Lead Officer role: Programme Manager

Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) early for advice and feedback.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use [plain English](#), avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

Housing IT provides the tools required to deliver a range of housing services to the citizens of Bristol. Multiple systems are reaching end of contract or end of life. This brings an opportunity to explore and implement the best IT solutions available.

To manage these opportunities, it is proposed that a housing IT transformation programme is developed and implemented. The purpose of the programme is to enable change and put in place tools that will allow Housing and Landlord Services to enhance service delivery, achieve efficiencies and improve working practices. This will support delivery of Moving Forward Together, our service transformation plan.

The programme will explore options to replace end of contract applications and to deliver un-met business needs and requirements including:

1. **Housing management** and case management system: current contract ends May-24 (extended for two years from 2022);
 This application is used to manage around 30,000 residential and non-residential council tenancies and deliver critical services such as letting process, tenancy management, provision of a repair service, rent charging and arrears management.
2. **Housing needs** system: current contract ends May-24 (extended for two years from 2022);
 This solution is used to manage the housing register across the Bristol Housing Partnership, Home Choice Bristol and homelessness prevention. The application is used by Bristol City Council and several registered social landlords.

- Asset management system:** current contract ends May-24 (extended for two years from 2022)

This application is used to manage the Housing's stock, condition, compliance and determine investment priorities on the 27,500 dwellings owned by Housing & Landlord Services.

- Field service management system (scheduling):** contract ends in July 2023 and the system will be reaching its end of life. Support will be extended in line with the above.

This application is used by about 400 users, mainly repairs operatives who spend 90% of their time on site, carrying out repairs in council homes but also surveyors and schedule planners. The solution automatically schedules planned, and responsive repairs based on complex business rules, ensuring an efficient use of repair resources.

- Private housing case management:** the system is reaching the end of contract and end of life in May 24

This case management solution is used by Private Housing and Regulatory Services to administer HMO licencing, private tenancy issues and trading standards, pest control and anti-social behaviour.

- Housing support case management:** contract ends in May 24 (extended for two years from 2022)

Used mainly by the Housing Support team as their register for housing support needs and external service providers as a support case management solution.

- Job costing solution:** there is no solution in place, functionality is required to calculate the total repair job costings and support analysis of value for money and savings opportunities;

- Building compliance and information:** functionality required to meet the new legislative requirements for regulating the safety of high-rise blocks;

- Digital Services:** explore opportunities for improvement, including more opportunities for users to choose self-service;

- Data and analytics:** review options to improve data and analytics and align to the corporate solution;

The programme is a feasibility stage with procurement due to start pending the approval of the procurement approach recommended in the Outline Business Case.

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments: external contractors		

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

Yes **No** [please select]

Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/measuring-equalities-success> .

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](#). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](#); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#); [Ward Statistical Profiles](#).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](#) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](#) and [Stress Risk Assessment Form](#)

Data / Evidence Source [Include a reference where known]	Summary of what this tells us		
Source: ONS 2020 Mid-Year Population Estimates -Equality Profile report 01 – Tenants and Leaseholders as at 01/04/2022		Bristol population %	BCC Tenant population % (tenants / leaseholders)
	Black, Asian And Minority Ethnic	16 (2011)	21
	Female	49 (2021)	62
	Male	51 (2021)	36
	Disability	8 (2011)	30.5
	LGB	9 (2018/19 QoL)	1.4
	Trans	N/A	N/A

0 – 15	18.4	0.2	
16-29	39	2	
30-39	24	31.4 (25-44)	20.6 (45-54)
40-49	16	21.1 (55-64)	
50-64	21	24.4	

Age:

- Overall, there are more children living in Bristol than people aged 65 and over. Almost one in every five people living in Bristol is aged under 16.
- Bristol has a higher proportion of working age people than nationally (69% against 62% nationally).

Disability:

- More than three times as many BCC tenants are a disabled person, than in comparison to the Bristol population
- Most reported types of disabilities (11%-12%) include: long term illness, mental distress and mobility impairment

Age:

- Under-representation of young people (16-24) as BCC tenants and aging resident base (50-64 years represent 31% of BCC tenants population in comparison to 14% of Bristol population). This is an over representation, and this group do report they are less confident in using technology.

Source: 2011 Census & BCC Workforce Diversity Head count for Housing & Landlord Services (01/04/2022)

	Bristol population %	H&LS employees %
Black, Asian And Minority Ethnic	16 (2011)	12
Female	49 (2021)	38
Male	51 (2021)	63
Disability	12 (2021)	9.6
LGB	9.1	4.1
Trans	N/A	N/A
16-29	39	12.4
30-39	24	24.1
40-49	16	24.6

	50-64	21	38.8
Source: Online Nation 2021, Ofcom report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 % of UK adult internet users who say they only access the internet via a smartphone • 61 % of UK adults with 10+ years' experience online • 83% of UK adults who say they are confident <p>Internet take up and use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86% of UK adults used the internet in Sept 2020 (45.5m adults aged 18+) • Going online is almost universal among 18-54 years olds • Largest increase in users with the over 54 year olds. • Average time spent online per day : 3h30 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6% of UK households do not have access to the internet • The smartphone is the most-used device for accessing the internet for all age groups apart from those aged 65+. • Reliance on smartphones to access the internet is more prevalent among younger people and those in lower socio-economic groups. <p>Comms platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facebook's WhatsApp is the most popular messaging and calling service in the UK, reaching 67% of online adults in September 2020 <p>Social media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighty-two per cent of adults aged 16+ who go online have a social media profile, and Facebook and Instagram continue to be the most widely used platforms. Ninety-one per cent of social media users aged 65+ use Facebook, and nearly half (49%) of these said it was the only social media service they used. • Instagram was more popular with younger people – nearly a quarter of 16- to 34-year-olds said it was their main service. • TikTok was one of the platforms with big increases in number of users in 2020; more than half (54%) of 16-24s, said they had an active TikTok profile • Older adults are more likely than younger adults to use neighbourhood connection service Nextdoor. Nextdoor is an app which aims to connect neighbours with each other, and to services and local businesses nearby. Mostly used by over-54s (59% of 3.9 adult users) 		
Quality of life survey 2021-22	<p>The QoL survey indicates that the groups that are the least comfortable with using digital services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - White British – 79.8% - Groups aged 50 years and older – 58.6% ; and 65 years and older: 44.4% - People who have a disability – 61.5% - People who are renting from BCC – 57.9% (vs renting from Private Landlords where 90.8% - likely to be students) <p>Additional (new) indicators to note are that 82% of people are comfortable using digital services, and 42% are comfortable using smart technologies, though both are significantly lower for some groups; older people (65+) are lowest for both. being “comfortable using digital services” is also the lowest in the top 10% most deprived areas (75.4%)</p>		
BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database for	<p>There are 202,911 dwellings in Bristol, 50% are owner occupied, 30% private rented and 20% social rented. Overall, the percentage of dwellings in the private rented sector across Bristol is 30% compared to the national average of 19%.</p>		

Bristol City Council February 2020	This data reflects that the percentage of the dwellings (private sector landlords and tenants) (30%) may be affected by the change of digital services. This includes landlords in the private rented sector would be using the new digital services to ensure their properties are licenced.
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Additional comments:

No equalities data is currently being collated for users registered to the Tenant Account. Despite requesting the information from Digital Services in January 2022, the team has been unable to fulfil the request to date due to capacity. However, the following information has been identified:

- Out of an estimated 40k adult with a BCC tenancy, there are only 5,846 individual tenant accounts.
- Between May 20-May 21, the Unique page views for <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/your-account/tenant> was used on average of 2,679 per month

Little research has been made to find out why only 14% of our tenants have an account or indeed the reasons for such little traffic on the Tenant account sign-in page however, one can imagine that some of the reasons may be attributed to: registration issues ; lack of sufficient offer to entice users on the tenant account ; digital exclusion (lack of access to technology, literacy/numeracy, confidence...) , lack of awareness of the Tenant Account.

The gaps in account take up will need to be addressed when we communicate the changes to tenants.

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams' diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

No equalities data available for Tenant Account holders. This is something that we hope, we would be able to collate as part of the upgrade of our digital services. However the generic data tell us that older people are less likely to engage with digital services.

The Private Housing sector is also no longer collecting equalities data. This is related to operational changes within the organisation. This section has identified the need in the future to capture and report on the profile of service users (cross-tenure and by service area). It is anticipated that this need will be met through the delivery of improved forms and new reporting capabilities.

We are also awaiting data on which equalities groups are on the housing register, this information will be available to insert into the EqIA if the proposal is agreed.

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities. See <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/equalities-groups>.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure, please refer to [Managing change or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

No engagement carried out at this stage (outline business case) of the programme.

We will ensure that any groups who we know are less likely to engage with these new technologies will be targeted. This includes disabled tenants, older people and those people in deprived communities where lack of affordability for Wi-Fi / data / technology is a real challenge.

It is anticipated that engagement will take place particularly as the programme is testing new digital services, engaging with a wide range of service users.

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

We are proposing that engagement and consultation with stakeholders be included as a communication plan activity as we progress to OBC for each of the projects identified. A communication plan will be the best way to get the message out with regards to changes, and communities that will be targeted.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above, and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories (different kinds of disability, ethnic background etc.) and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)

Groups adversely impacted are generally people who experience socio-economic deprivation – as such in terms of tenure, tenants are more likely to be affected by the changes than private landlords.

The groups most likely to be amongst the BCC Tenant population would be older people, and disabled people.

- Digital exclusion - lack of access to technology (preference) or mobile data/Wi-Fi__33
- Platforms (web or app) are not accessibility compliant and/or difficult to use which would deter wider access / take-up

Whilst the provision of Wi-Fi devices is out of scope for residents and tenants, it is anticipated that the programme will put in place a number of measures (through procurement process, training etc.) to help familiarise service users to the new technology. In addition to this, the deployment of the new online digital solutions will be planned and incremental so as to reduce the possible adverse impacts change could bring about.

It is anticipated that housing staff would receive training and the hardware required to use new applications / digital services and discharge their duties.

How to mitigate the impact of IT changes and new system implementations:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New web-based systems, websites and apps will be required to meet accessibility regulations to ensure that they can be used by as many people as possible • Digital services to be device agnostic but with a preference for useability on smartphone (device of choice for people on lower income) • Involve users and residents in the development and testing of the solutions to ensure that the solutions are designed by users for users (maximise use/buy-in). • We will be looking to simplify our housing digital services and build into our requirements the use of 'assistive' functionality such as chatbots and virtual agents to increase not only usage of digital services but also from a broader range of residents that may not be using the services at present. 	
PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Younger people not accessing digital services if the new products do not consider their preferences for interacting digitally (i.e. mobile app vs website)
Mitigations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the development of a Tenant Account / BCC Housing mobile app to access housing digital services as well as upgrade of website as solutions to be developed
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	With computers being the most popular mode of access among people aged under 65+, we may find that older people are most digitally excluded (due to cost of laptop). Older people are less likely to have home internet access (18% of over-64s do not have home internet access), as are those in lower socio-economic groups. Older people are overrepresented in this service so mitigations will need to be considered carefully.
Mitigations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate provision of communal desktops in STOP schemes • Wardens will have access to internet when doing visits and able to show and tell, follow up on calls with the tenants • Continue with the provision of digital services (website) ; explore the use of chatbots and virtual agents to help users navigate the website and make the experience more valuable • Training – short videos on how to use the services • A telephone service would be made available for tenants who do not have other means to contact the council any other way
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Disabled people may experience barriers in using a mobile app or other digital services if they are not compatible with assistive technology or inaccessible in other ways. Some disabled people will require alternative ways to access and contact services.
Mitigations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New digital services (applications and websites) to be accessibility compliant to ensure that they can be used by as many people as possible • Provide alternative contact methods such as telephone for those that need them as appropriate.
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	The QoL survey states that women are slightly less confident in using digital services than men.
Mitigations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of training to increase the confidence of groups who are less confident.
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Potential impacts:	Service users for whom English is not their first language may have difficulties accessing our digital services if no provision is made for translation. They may also lack confidence in accessing digital services.
Mitigations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure digital solutions developed comply with accessibility regulations; explore possibility in the requirement for links to online translator for users to view the website in the required language e.g., add-ons that can be tagged onto website pages to auto-translate the content of the pages. The user selects the language required and the page content is automatically translated into said language.
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	People who are living on their own may not have the support of a partner to help them access online services. According to the QoL survey, this would be particularly true for 50+ years old (38.5%), 65+ years old (46.1%), disabled people (40.7%) and generally BCC council tenants (38.3%)
Mitigations:	
OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS	
Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Most likely to be digitally excluded due to socio-economic deprivation as the circumstances may limit access to either the technology or access to data / wi-fi. Possible lack of confidence in accessing digital services; possible literacy and numeracy
Mitigations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness amongst tenants of free wi-fi in and around Bristol Explore options to provide training e.g. via BCC Community Learning
Carers	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Research shows that – 1 in 5 people aged 50-64 are carers; 1.3m people in England and Wales aged over 65 are carers.
Mitigations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> need for intuitive, easy to use digital platforms staff training in housing digital services to facilitate show and tell with BCC tenant population; consider use of the same platforms between BCC Tenant Population and housing staff to facilitate skill transfer.
Other groups [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. Asylums and Refugees; Looked after Children / Care Leavers; Homelessness]	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our Public Sector Equality Duty to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

Several high-level benefits have already been identified. These include:

- More up to date applications and online offer, with more accessible and user-friendly features
- Solution that meets accessibility requirements (more recent solution than existing), thanks to identification of accessibility requirements
- Improved digital services offered, with automation of digital services into back-office system
- Improved utilisation of analytics to help shape and target services to the people who need it most (utilisation of visualisation to present key data)

The upgrade of Housing’s digital services will provide the opportunity to understand the user experience (UX requirements) and redesign the product(s) for a user perspective with potential simplification of the application(s).

In addition to this, the exploration of artificial agents and chatbots to assist users when accessing our services online. It is hoped that such changes would increase the amount of tenant accounts being registered from a diverse spectrum of tenants / leaseholders (than assumed at present):

- Increase in younger people being engaged digitally with Housing services
- Increase in older population
- Compliance with accessibility regulations should lead to a more inclusive use of our digital offer.

Increase in digital services take-up lowers minimises the need for residents to call the contact centre and travel to the city centre to get things done (cost of travel / reduction of congestions and exposure to CO emissions (better health)) for most vulnerable groups. In addition to this, it will enable BCC to adhere to the new Social Housing White Paper legislation.

User testing will take place with tenants and staff to ensure that any issues are realised up front and before implementation.

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:

The programme is currently at the stage of starting a procurement exercise to identify the solution(s) to be implemented. Should the programme fail to action the proposed activities, the solution would limit access to the new services we are wanting to change.

Mitigation will be at minimum compliance to the accessibility regulations and at best, involve a working group of residents to capture requirements and test design solutions. There may be limitations in the budget in terms of solutions developed however these will not negatively impact disabled, older people or people on a low income.

Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

Involvement of the public in the design/selection of the solutions would encourage take-up and hopefully a wider and more diverse spectrum of users.

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group, please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Compliance to the Accessibility Regulations to be sought for the solutions identified / procured (etc). – Digital Services checks and sign-off	Myriam Selfe	Dec 2022(tbc)
Investigate with Tenant Involvement team how users (tenants / leaseholders) may take part in the development of the digital solutions that are aimed at them. Include in project scope as an activity.	Myriam Selfe	Dec 2022(tbc)
Put in place a mechanism to report on profile of tenant account users	Myriam Selfe	Dec 2024

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Profiling capabilities for Private Housing (HMO, private landlord services)	Tom Gilchrist	Dec 2024
Equalities data for groups on the housing data will need to be collected to inform which groups are most affected if the new system is not in place	Myriam Selfe	Dec 2022
Recommend for individual EQIA to be completed by project managers in the Housing IT TP for the areas of the system(s) they will be completing	Stewart McDermott	Dec 2022

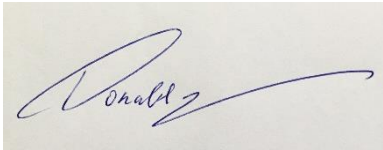
4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

- The EQIA will need to be reviewed and updated as the programme gets more confident about the products to be implemented, to include wider consultation as part of the process – as part of the FBC. Each project would require its own EqIA.
- Expectation for the activities above to be included in the FBC / Project(s) scopes when these have been further defined.
- Explore inclusion of actions in the H&LS E&I action plan / backlog so that a record is kept outside the programme’s remit (so greater transparency)

Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the Equality and Inclusion Team before requesting sign off from your Director¹.

Equality and Inclusion Team Review: <i>Reviewed by Equality and Inclusion Team</i>	Director Sign-Off: Donald Graham, Director Housing and Landlord Services 
Date 27/4/2022	Date: 26/05/2022

¹ Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.