

- 2.8.6 The Secondary Shopping Frontages support the overall function of the centres by allowing for a greater diversity of uses. The emphasis remains on active uses at ground floor level but the policy allows for further opportunities for development of uses such as cafés and financial services where they are complementary to the centre's role. In order that secondary frontages still maintain their shopping role the policy aims to ensure that an appropriate balance and diversity of uses is maintained.
- 2.8.7 'Retail or other related uses' are defined as Use Classes A1-A5 or other similar uses such as gyms, arts and cultural premises and community facilities which would add to the vitality of the area and are considered to be active ground floor uses. Developments such as offices and residential make an overall contribution to the role of centres but are not considered to provide active ground floor uses.

#### Policy Links

##### Bristol Local Plan Core Strategy – Lead Policy

- BCS7: Centres and Retailing

##### Other key Core Strategy policies

- BCS21: Quality Urban Design

#### Application Information

Planning applications should indicate how the criteria in this policy have been addressed.

### Policy DM9: Local Centres

- 2.9.1 Throughout Bristol a network of 27 Local Centres serve the day-to-day needs of local areas. These centres are defined in the Core Strategy and identified on the Policies Map. Local Centres generally contain shops providing a range of groceries, fresh food and facilities such as post offices. They also often contain specialist or niche shops which contribute to the diversity and distinctiveness of centres, as well as including cafés, pubs or financial services uses. By ensuring an appropriate balance of uses is supported, this policy aims to maintain and strengthen the role of Local Centres in providing a community focus and in providing for day-to-day shopping needs.
- 2.9.2 Proposals for development within the city centre will be assessed against the relevant policies of the Bristol Central Area Plan.

**Within Local Centres shown on the Policies Map development will be expected:**

- i. To generate a reasonable level of footfall and be of general public interest or service; and
- ii. To maintain an appropriate balance of uses in the Local Centre; and
- iii. To help maintain or enhance the function of the centre and its ability to meet day-to-day shopping needs; and
- iv. Not to harmfully dominate or fragment the centre's retail frontages; and
- v. To be compatible with a shopping area in that it includes a shopfront with a display function and would be immediately accessible to the public from the street.

**Development in Local Centre frontages will be expected to maintain or provide active ground floor uses. Proposals which would result in the reduction of retail floorspace, including storage or servicing space, will be expected to demonstrate that they will not be detrimental to the continued viability of the retail unit.**

- 2.9.3 The approach to Local Centres allows for a diversity of uses but the emphasis remains on maintaining their role as a community focus and in meeting day-to-day shopping needs.
- 2.9.4 For the purposes of this policy a retail frontage is defined as a parade or rank of units with uses primarily falling within Use Classes A1 to A5.
- 2.9.5 'Retail or other related uses' are defined as Use Classes A1-A5 or other similar uses such as gyms, arts and cultural premises and community facilities which would add to the vitality of the area. Developments such as offices and residential are not considered to provide active ground floor uses.

#### Policy Links

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#### Application Information

Planning applications should indicate how the criteria in this policy have been addressed.

### Policy DM10: Food and Drink Uses and the Evening Economy

- 2.10.1 In recent years there has been a significant growth in food and drink uses within Bristol's centres. Whilst such uses are frequently beneficial to the vibrancy, vitality and diversity of centres, including their tourism, evening leisure and entertainment roles, they require careful management in order to prevent harmful impacts to the centre and its wider area. This policy aims to ensure that the individual or cumulative impacts of food and drink uses do not harm the character and user's experience of a centre, cause nuisance to residents living in the vicinity of food and drink uses or have specific impacts on health considerations.

**Development of food and drink uses will be acceptable provided that they would not harm the character of the area, residential amenity and/or public safety, either individually or cumulatively. Proposals which would result in a harmful concentration of food and drink uses will not be permitted.**

**In order to assess the impact of food and drink proposals on an area the following matters will be taken into account:**

- i. The number, distribution and proximity of other food and drink uses, including those with unimplemented planning permission; and
- ii. The impacts of noise and general disturbance, fumes, smells, litter and late night activity, including those impacts arising from the use of external areas; and
- iii. The availability of public transport, parking and servicing; and