03 Consultation and Engagement



Fig 03.01 Community engagement event from June to July 2025

03.01 Public Engagement and Consultation

The St Philip's Marsh Masterplan forms part of the wider regeneration of Temple Quarter. It was originally prepared as a draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), and two rounds of public engagement were undertaken during this process:

- **May to July 2025:** to understand community priorities and inform the key design principles for St Philip's Marsh.
- **January to February 2026:** to consult on the draft SPD.

Following reforms introduced by the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023, the SPD route was withdrawn. The document was taken forward as a Masterplan, adopted by Bristol City Council and is to be read alongside the Bristol Local Plan to guide future development at St Philip's Marsh.

A final round of public consultation was held from June to July 2026 on the final draft of the Masterplan. All engagement and consultation reports can be found on the Bristol Temple Quarter website.

This chapter summarises the main feedback from the May to July 2025 engagement and how it shaped the Masterplan, together with the key concerns raised in January to February 2026 and through the final round of public consultation.

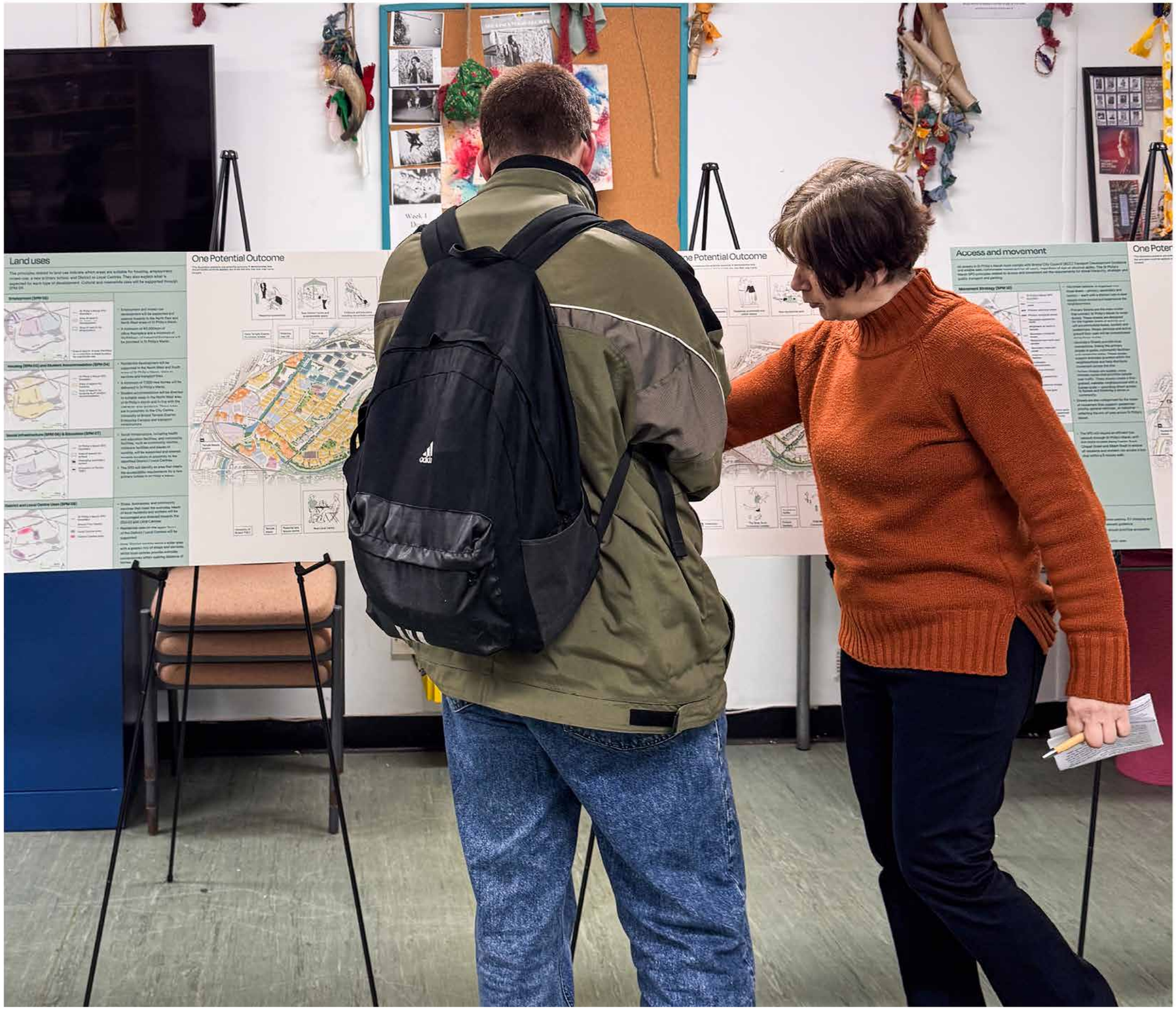


Fig 03.02 Community engagement event at the Safe 'Ouse in January to February 2026

03.02
May to July 2025 Engagement

Public engagement was held between 23 June and 31 July 2025 to gather community feedback on the future development of St Philip's Marsh.

Participants were first introduced to the site's opportunities and constraints, including flood risk and limited transport access before being consulted on three themes:

- the distribution and uses of new open spaces;
- the location of a proposed Local Centre;
- and the potential pedestrianisation of selected existing streets.

These themes were presented through three scenarios exploring different approaches to open space, centre location, and street use. Participants were invited to indicate their preferred components, and the feedback was assessed to inform the preferred design approach that underpins this Masterplan.

Community Outreach
While engagement was open to all, particular efforts were made to reach surrounding communities and existing businesses. Targeted door-knocking was carried out in Brislington, the Dings and St Annes, and Bristol City Council Economic Development Team door-knocked businesses across St Philip's Marsh, offering one-to-one conversations and follow-up sessions.

Engagement Methods
Engagement combined in-person and online activities. In-person activity included eight public events and drop-ins across St Philip's Marsh and surrounding neighbourhoods, held at the Bristol Temple Quarter Hub, Screenology, Easton Community Centre, the Dings 'Safe Ouse', and pop-ups at Sainsbury's Avonmeads, Tesco Totterdown and Asda Brislington.

A permanent exhibition at the Bristol Temple Quarter Hub gave the community a place to drop in, leave comments and have questions answered. Three guided history tours of St Philip's Marsh were also run with Bristol City Council's Head of Urban Design.

Online engagement included a Digital Hub with key information about the proposals, an interactive map, and an open channel for feedback. Two online stakeholder briefings were also held with councillors, community groups, businesses and organisations.

Accessibility was central to the approach. Two paid design review sessions were commissioned with the West of England Centre for Inclusive Living (WECIL), alongside two meetings with the Temple Quarter Accessibility Advisory Group (TQAAG), to gather feedback from people with lived experience of disability.

Data Collection
Engagement was designed so that the data gathered could be applied directly to the development of the Masterplan. A consistent set of questions across all in-person and online activities produced comparable quantitative data, while qualitative input was captured through detailed conversations, free-text responses and interactive map comments. This combination gave a clear evidence base from which preferred components could be identified and incorporated into the Masterplan.



Fig 03.03 Interactive materials used to gather feedback from St Philip's Marsh engagement events



Fig 03.04 Exhibition boards for community engagement events from May to July 2026 on the Draft SPD

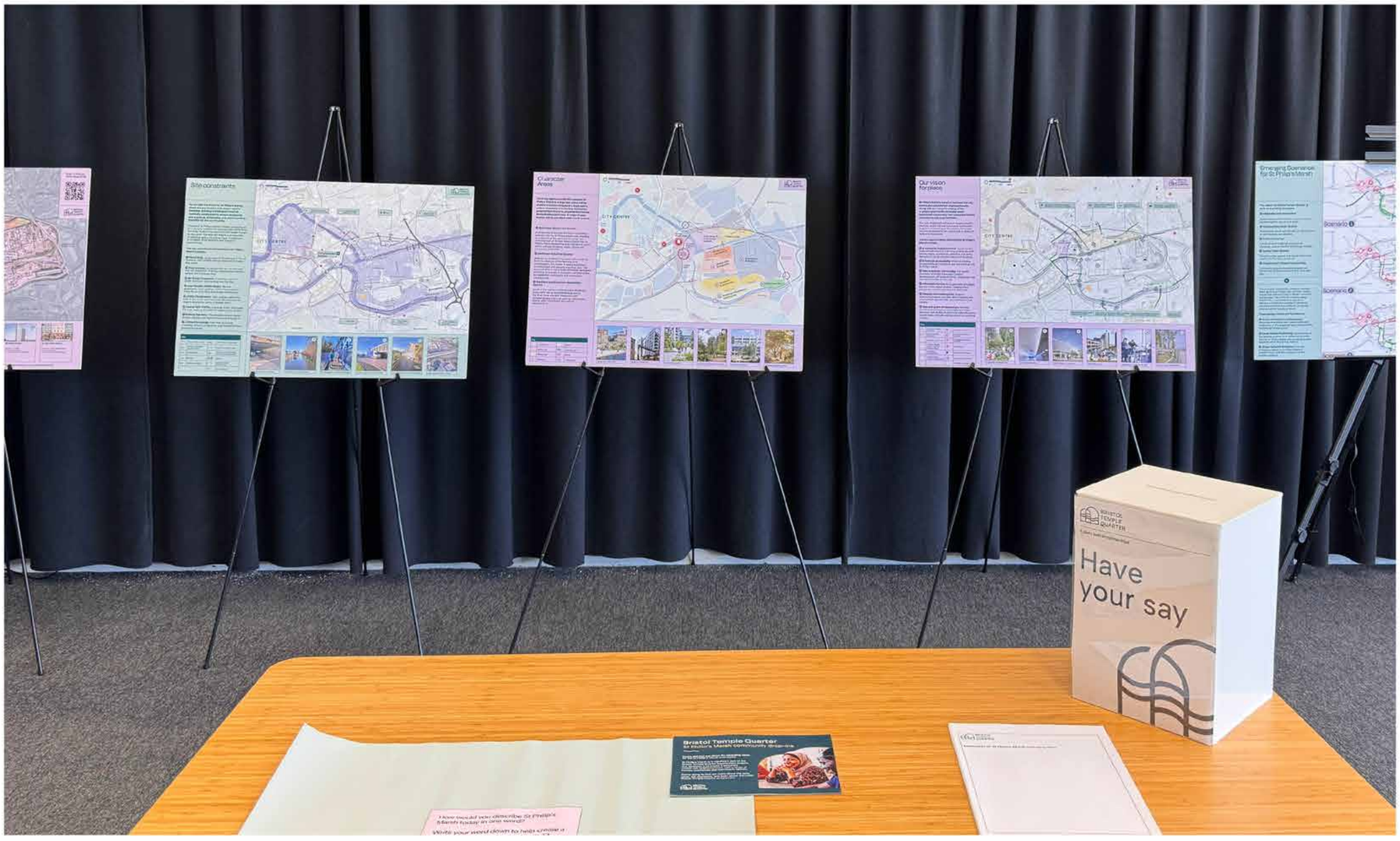
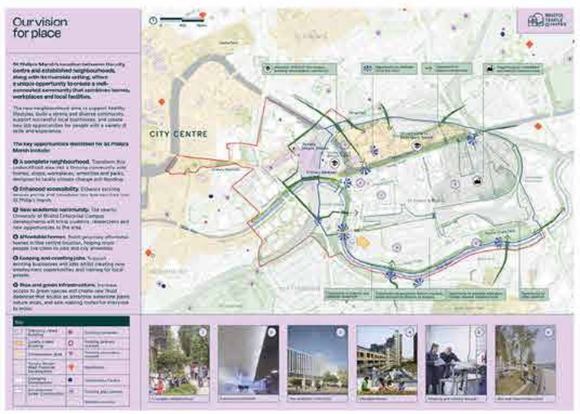


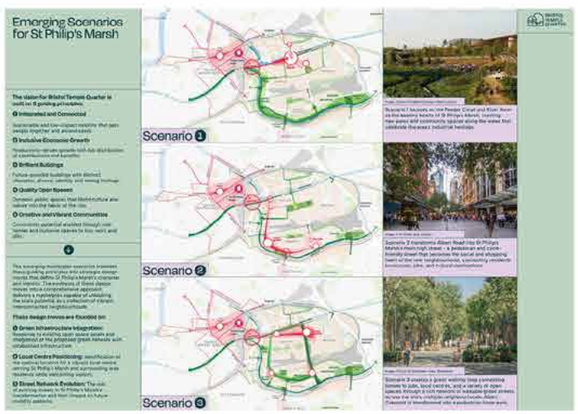
Fig 03.05 Exhibition boards and letter box for free-text responses

Engagement in Numbers:

- Over 250 people attended in-person events and drop-ins.
- 217 responses to the online survey.
- 29 written submissions from organisations, businesses and statutory consultees.
- 840 doors knocked in Brislington and the Dings.
- 116 business leaflets distributed across St Philip's Marsh.
- 24,558 Digital Hub page views, with 5,040 active users.
- Promotional reach included dedicated e-newsletter, social media (~35,000 LinkedIn impressions), and coverage in local press.







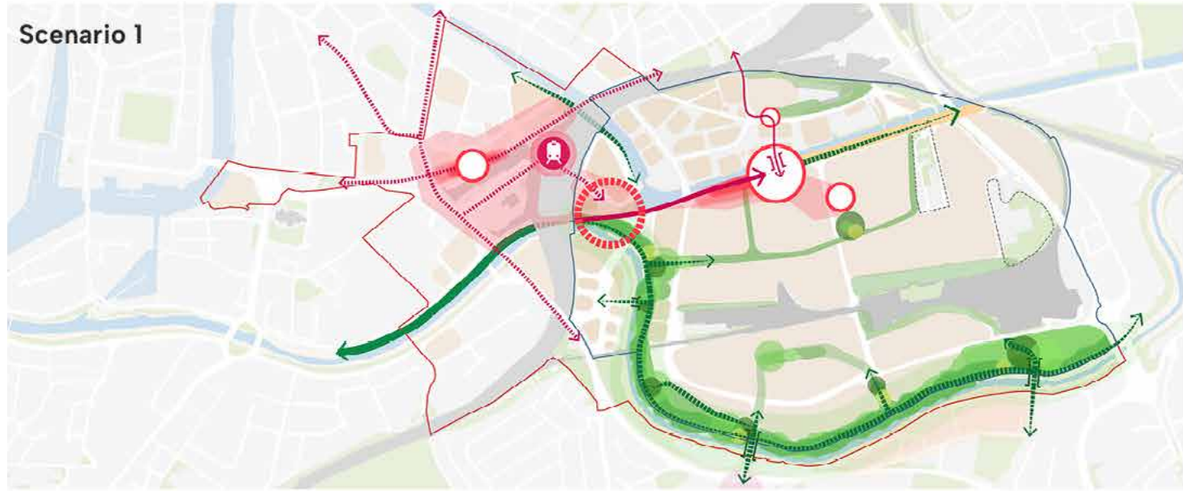


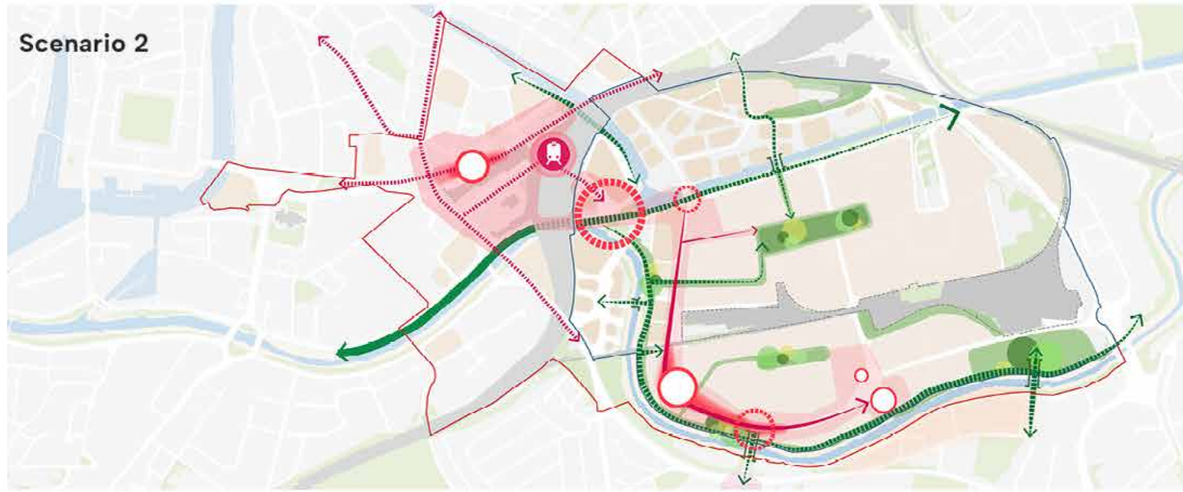
Three Scenarios
Three scenarios were developed to test how the major spatial moves at St Philip's Marsh could come together.

Each combined a different location for the Local Centre, the distribution of open space, and the pedestrianisation of a street, allowing participants to compare trade-offs rather than respond to a single fixed proposal.

The scenarios were designed around three questions that the engagement sought to answer: how limited land could most effectively support both people and nature; where a new Local Centre would best support daily life and long-term success; and which street could be transformed into a car-free destination.

- **Scenario 1** tested whether the area's strongest assets, the waterfront and the proximity to Temple Meads Station, could anchor the new neighbourhood. A new Local Centre was placed on Feeder Road, close to the university and the station's new Eastern Entrance, with the section between Avon Street and Albert Crescent pedestrianised to give the centre a waterside character along the Feeder Canal. A potential pedestrian bridge would connect it to the residential areas to the north. Open space was concentrated as a green active travel and ecological corridor along the River Avon, linked by an outer loop back to Temple Meads Station and Sparke Evans Park.
- **Scenario 2** tested whether a single, more traditional high street could serve as the focus of the neighbourhood. The Local Centre was placed along Albert Road, with the section between Totterdown Bridge and the Temple Meads Avoiding Line Avon Bridge pedestrianised to create a high street serving the neighbourhoods south of the railway. The centre combined river views with a more intimate high street character. Open space was anchored by a neighbourhood park at the heart of St Philip's Marsh, with the River Avon corridor preserved as an active mobility route with pocket park expansions, and Sparke Evans Park retained as recreational green space.
- **Scenario 3** tested whether a more distributed approach to open space could give every part of St Philip's Marsh equal access to green space. The Local Centre was placed more centrally within St Philip's Marsh, less directly connected to Temple Meads Station or surrounding neighbourhoods but better positioned to serve all parts of the site equally, with community spaces and amenities distributed across a Green Loop network. Open space was spread as smaller parks throughout the area, ensuring all residents and workers could reach green space within a five-minute walk, and Albert Crescent was pedestrianised and reimagined as a linear park connecting the areas north and south of the railway. Sparke Evans Park is retained and connected into the Green Loop through the riverside.





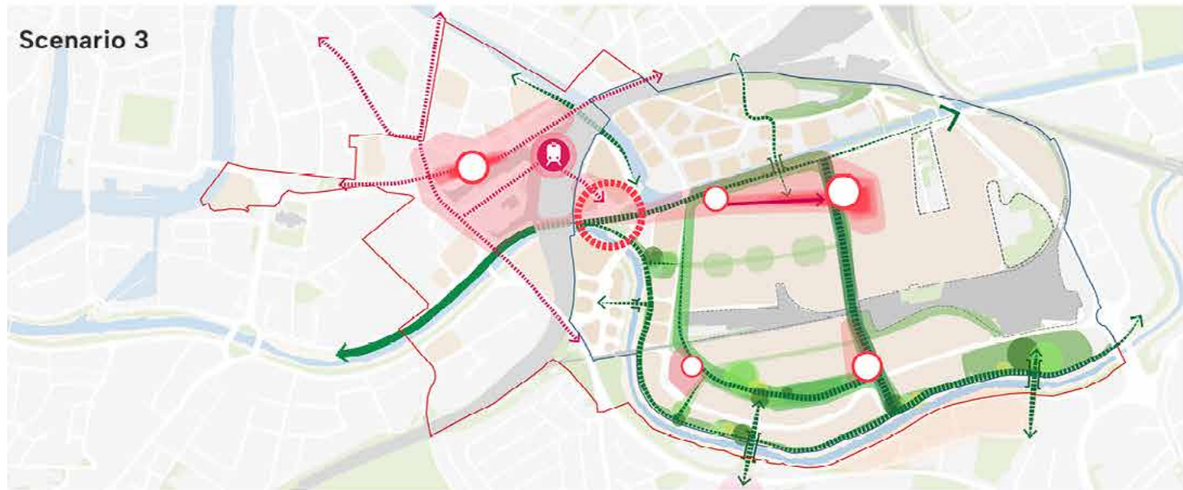


Fig 03.06 Diagrams showing three scenarios used during the May to July Engagement

What We Heard
Feedback was gathered through fixed-question voting, free-text responses on the Digital Hub, comments on an interactive map, written submissions, and conversations at in-person events.

The findings below summarise the responses to each of the three themes, alongside the recurring concerns raised across the engagement.

Open Space Distribution and Uses
Scenario 1 received the strongest support (37%), with Scenario 3 close behind on 32%. Written and verbal feedback from the public and statutory stakeholders pointed toward a combined approach: a range of distributed open spaces connected by safe green streets, ensuring access for all. Participants also emphasised the importance of parks being well connected to schools, nurseries, Local Centres and healthcare facilities, and the need for design to actively consider the needs of women, children, older adults, and people with disabilities, including seating at regular intervals, safe play areas, and spaces that feel secure at all times of day. Green infrastructure should integrate flood-resilient landscapes, ecological corridors, and biodiversity enhancements.

Asked to identify the three most important uses of open space, participants placed ecology first (146 votes), followed by play (90) and relaxation (89). The TQAAG and WECIL groups highlighted the importance of inclusive features such as tactile play, sensory gardens, and clear visual cues to indicate different activities within a space.

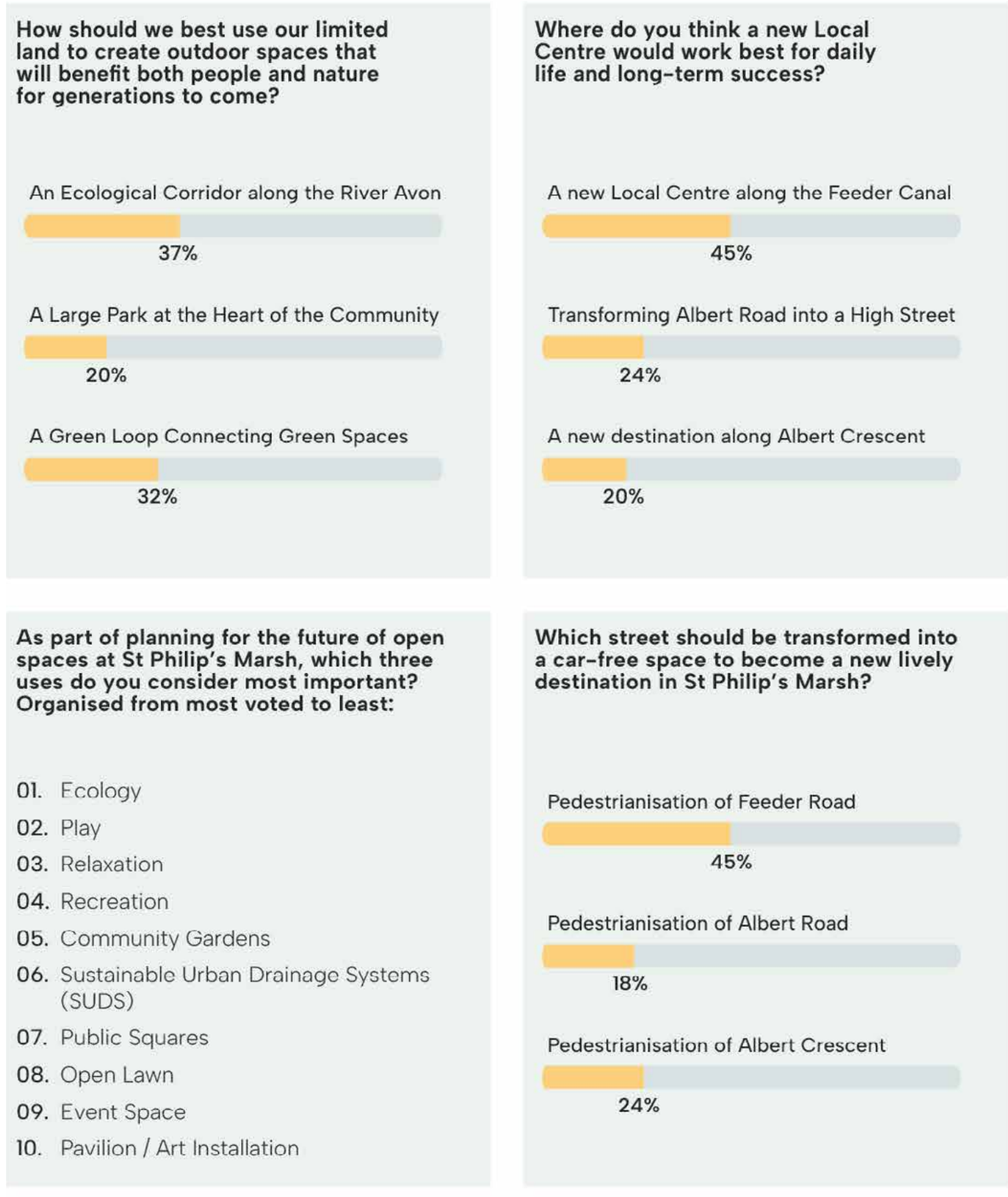
Location of a New Local Centre
Scenario 1 emerged as the clear preference (45%), valued for its waterfront setting and central location. Feedback emphasised that the centre should have its own identity and character, with a curated mix of businesses, flexibility to adapt over time, and an inclusive and welcoming public realm. Responding to residents' daily needs within a short walk was identified as a priority.

WECIL highlighted the need to assess locations for delivery access, active travel links, community needs, and integration with existing shops and retail areas in wider Bristol.

Pedestrianisation of Streets
Scenario 1, the pedestrianisation of Feeder Road, was the preferred option (45%). Support was linked to its canal-side setting, its connection to a preferred Local Centre, and its placemaking potential.

Other Feedback
Recurring themes across written submissions, business conversations, accessibility groups and statutory consultees included:

- **Social infrastructure and delivery:** requests for greater clarity on the delivery strategy and the social infrastructure to be provided.
- **Business concerns:** certainty over relocation strategies, the impact of pedestrianising key streets, and immediate concerns around parking and movement during construction of adjacent sites.
- **Community mix and student integration:** the need to integrate students with long-term residents to deliver a genuinely mixed-use, inclusive and affordable neighbourhood.
- **Transport and connectivity:** a convenient bus and active travel network that connects well with the wider Bristol network.
- **Infrastructure and environment:** acoustic mitigation alongside the rail line, new road overbridges able to accommodate future electrification and battery-electric trains, embedded Biodiversity Net Gain in line with Natural England guidance, clear flood mitigation plans, and coal mining risk assessment for identified features.



*Some respondents to the Digital Hub questionnaire selected 'None of the above' in response to the suggested options, which accounts for the discrepancy in the numbers

Fig 03.07 Voting results (including online survey, Slido questionnaire from presentations and feedback frame votes).

03.03 January to February 2026 Engagement

A second round of public engagement was held between 19 January and 20 February 2026 to gather feedback on the draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) prepared for St Philip's Marsh. The document built on the preferred design that emerged from the May to July 2025 engagement, translating it into a set of planning principles intended to sit alongside the emerging Bristol Local Plan.

Following changes to national planning policy introduced during this process, the document is no longer being taken forward as an SPD and has instead been progressed as a Masterplan. The feedback gathered during this round of engagement remained directly relevant and has shaped the refinement of the document into its current form.

Community Outreach
While engagement was open to all, particular efforts were made to reach surrounding communities and existing businesses ahead of the engagement period. Community Development officers door-knocked approximately 1,200 homes in Redcliffe, Brislington and the Dings, talking to residents on doorsteps and dropping off flyers with details of upcoming events.

Economic and Community Development officers also visited businesses across St Philip's Marsh, offering one-to-one conversations and follow-up sessions, with 13 businesses attending a dedicated online meeting.

Engagement Methods
Engagement combined in-person and online activities, mirroring the approach taken in the May to July 2025 round.

In-person activity included four open days at the Bristol Temple Quarter Hub, an open evening, a drop-in at the Dings 'Safe 'Ouse', and pop-ups at Asda Bedminster, Sainsbury's Brislington and Tesco Totterdown. Events were scheduled in the evenings and earlier in the week, responding to feedback received during the previous round about preferred timings. All venues were step-free and accessible.

To ensure continuity, stakeholder groups, businesses and organisations involved in the earlier engagement were re-engaged through online and in-person meetings. A workshop was held in December 2025 with non-statutory stakeholders who had contributed significantly to earlier engagement rounds, giving them an opportunity to feed back on emerging policy areas at an early stage. BTQ LLP also visited the Wellspring Settlement in Barton Hill to present the draft to community organisations.

Ongoing engagement continued with the Temple Quarter Accessibility Advisory Group (TQAAG) and the West of England Centre for Inclusive Living (WECIL), who were commissioned to carry out a design review of the draft.

Online engagement included an online survey hosted on the Digital Hub, alongside an open channel for email submissions to the project team.

Data Collection
Feedback was gathered through online survey responses, written submissions, conversations at in-person events, comments collected through feedback boxes, and structured sessions with accessibility groups and statutory consultees.

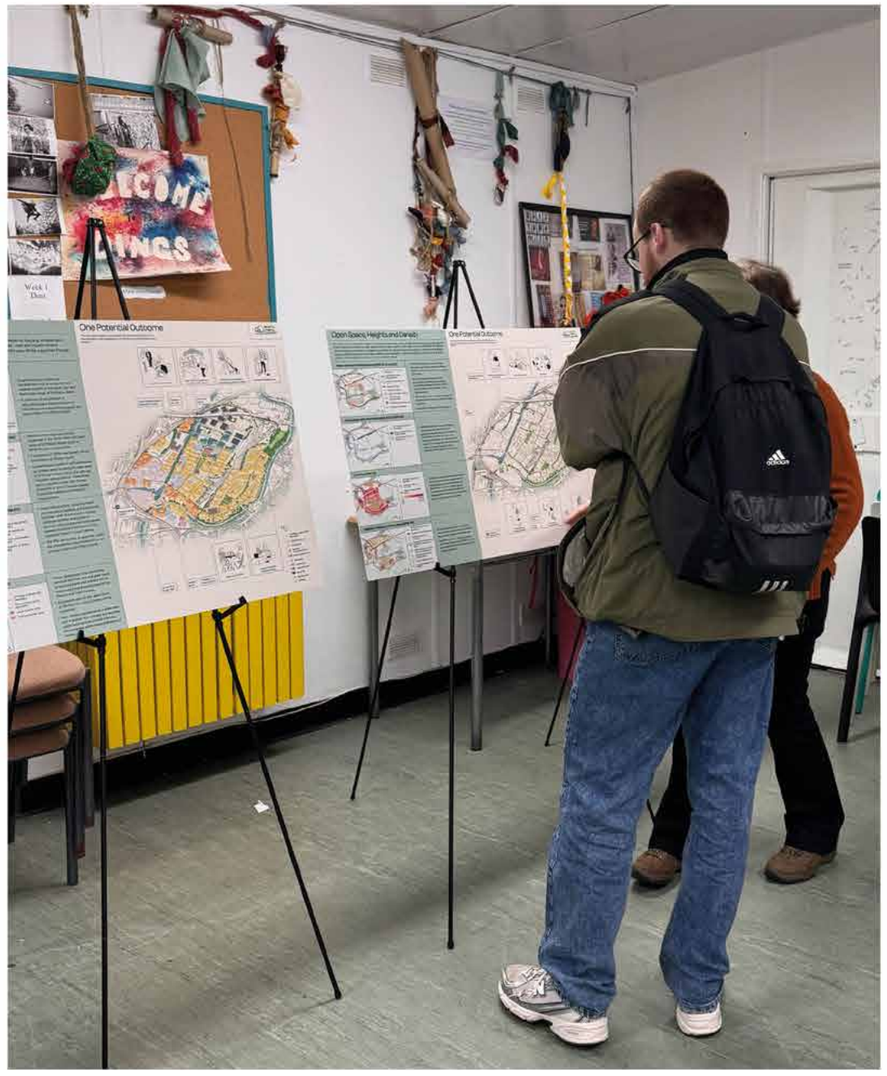
The combination of channels provided a clear evidence base from which themes and concerns could be identified and addressed in the refinement of the Masterplan.





Fig 03.08 Interactive physical model and discussions from events from January to February 2026 on the Draft SPD





Engagement in Numbers:

- Approximately 200 comments recorded at in-person events and drop-ins.
- 32 responses to the online survey.
- 28 written submissions from organisations, businesses and statutory consultees.
- 1,200 homes door-knocked in Redcliffe, Brislington and the Dings.
- 13 businesses attended a dedicated online business meeting.
- Promotional reach included LinkedIn (9,180 impressions, 613 clicks), NextDoor (5,578 impressions), the project e-newsletter, and coverage in local press.

Fig 03.09 Community engagement events from January to February 2026 on the Draft SPD

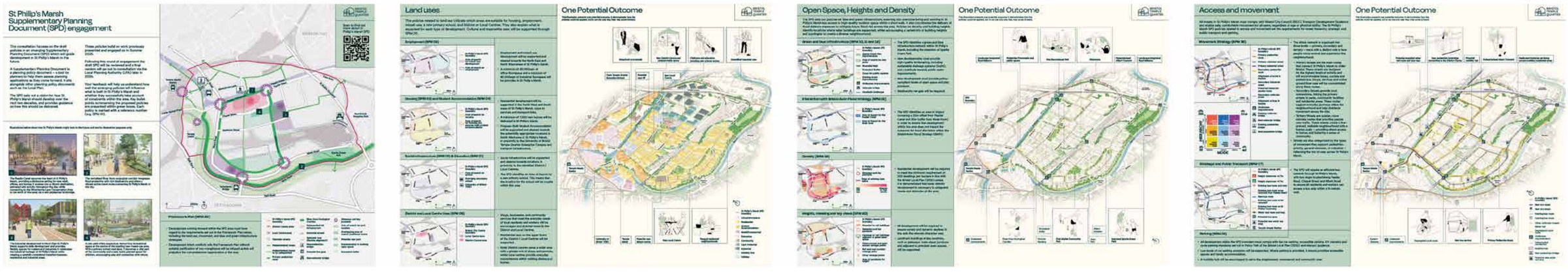


Fig 03.10 Exhibition boards for community engagement events from January to February 2026 on the Draft SPD

What We Heard
Feedback was gathered across a wide range of channels and grouped by theme. While individual respondents raised specific concerns, recurring topics emerged consistently across the online survey, in-person conversations, written submissions and accessibility groups.

The summary below sets out the main themes from this round of engagement.

Access and Movement
Respondents emphasised that current transport provision is not yet adequate to support growth, and that improvements need to be in place before significant new residential population arrives. Strong support was expressed for prioritising walking, cycling and public transport, with consistent calls for better connectivity to and from surrounding neighbourhoods including Totterdown, Brislington and the Dings. Cycling stakeholders called for a comprehensive cycle network plan with high-quality routes, while businesses and some residents emphasised that vehicle access, servicing and HGV movement still needed to be accommodated effectively. Additional bridges between Totterdown Bridge and St Philip's footbridge were a recurring suggestion, and concerns were raised about the legibility and safety of existing underpasses and tunnels.

Blue and Green Infrastructure
The majority of respondents expressed concern that overall open space provision will be insufficient for the projected population, with calls for larger parks, more public squares, and greater integration of green infrastructure into the public realm. The retention of Sparke Evans Park and the carrying forward of the green corridor from the previous engagement round were welcomed. Accessibility groups raised the importance of designing parks that are fully accessible, including clear edges to water, sight lines free from planting obstructions, and inclusive features throughout. Safety concerns around the Feeder Canal and River Avon were raised, particularly around escape routes from the water and the marking of water edges.

Housing, Density and Heights
There was strong support for new housing provision but consistent concern about over-reliance on high-density and high-rise development. The majority of respondents requested a clearer definition of high density and a maximum building height. There was a clear emphasis on affordability and on the need for a mix of housing types, including more townhouses and family homes. Concerns about the concentration of student accommodation and build-to-rent housing were raised across a range of channels, with respondents emphasising the need for housing that supports a balanced, long-term community.

Social Infrastructure
Social infrastructure was seen as key to the success of the development by all respondents, not as a secondary consideration. Demand was strong for healthcare facilities, schools and early years provision, community centres and multi-use spaces. Repeated concern was raised that social infrastructure is often delivered too late in the development cycle, and respondents called for a clearer commitment on delivery timing and the integration of services within walkable distances.

Businesses, Industry and Phasing
Businesses called for greater certainty over relocation strategies, timelines and phasing, with concerns that the current proposals prioritise housing and reduce space for industry. The phasing of industrial relocation was identified as a particular concern, with calls for industrial provision to be delivered early so existing businesses have viable alternatives before being displaced. Continued HGV access, servicing and parking were repeatedly identified as essential to business operations.

Accessibility and Inclusivity
WECIL and TQAAG emphasised the importance of designing for accessibility from the outset, including clearly defined inclusive housing standards, accessible walking and cycling routes wide enough for two wheelchair users to pass, well-considered placement of taxi drop-offs and accessible parking, and the use of the term "accessible" rather than "inclusive" where the intent is specifically to address disability. Both groups stressed that parks, public squares and the public realm should be designed with universal access as a starting point rather than an addition.

Heritage
Heritage groups called for stronger wording and a more robust approach to heritage protection within the Masterplan, including clearer mapping of locally listed assets, recognition of key views into and across the area, and consideration of archaeological investigation given the extent of demolition and redevelopment proposed.

Flooding
Surface water flooding currently affecting parts of St Philip's Marsh was raised at multiple events, including Feeder Road, the tunnel by Avonmeads, Totterdown Bridge and Albert Crescent. Respondents and businesses emphasised the importance of integrated flood mitigation and clear provision for the long-term protection of new and existing development.



Fig 03.11 Engagement workshop with the Temple Quarter Accessibility Advisory Group in November 2025

03.04 June to July 2026 Consultation

Formal consultation on the final draft Masterplan was held between 16 June and 28 July 2026, giving residents, businesses, organisations and other stakeholders a final opportunity to review the document and share their views before it was adopted by Bristol City Council.

By this stage, the document was being taken forward as a Masterplan rather than a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Government regulations introduced in March 2026 prevented any new supplementary planning documents from being adopted after 30 June 2026, and the Masterplan continues to carry weight as a material consideration through Bristol City Council adoption and alignment with the Bristol Local Plan.

Consultation combined an online survey hosted on Bristol City Council's Ask Bristol website, public drop-ins at the Bristol Temple Quarter Hub, stakeholder briefings and one-to-one conversations with St Philip's Marsh businesses. This generated 83 responses to the online survey, of which nine came from organisations or businesses, alongside 28 written responses from organisations, businesses and statutory consultees.

Feedback covered a broad range of topics, including green and blue infrastructure, building heights and density, housing, transport and connectivity, heritage, sustainability, community infrastructure, accessibility and delivery. Views varied, but there was broad support for the regeneration of St Philip's Marsh and recognition of the opportunity to deliver a new mixed-use neighbourhood with homes, jobs, community facilities and improved public spaces.

Community Outreach
While consultation was open to all, particular efforts were made to reach surrounding communities and existing businesses.

Approximately 1,000 homes were door-knocked across Redcliffe, Paintworks and Brislington to inform local residents and promote the online survey. Bristol City Council's Economic Development team also door-knocked businesses across St Philip's Marsh, distributing approximately 127 leaflets, holding 24 doorstep conversations and delivering three one-to-one meetings.

Consultation Methods
Consultation combined in-person and online activity. In-person activity included four public drop-ins at the Bristol Temple Quarter Hub, attended by approximately 50 residents, businesses and local organisations. A stakeholder briefing was held with approximately seven local organisations, and a separate briefing was held with the Bristol Civic Society, attended by approximately 23 people.

Online activity included the survey on the Ask Bristol website and direct emails to approximately 120 stakeholder and community organisations. This was supported by flyers, social media coverage on LinkedIn and NextDoor, direct mail and the BTQ e-newsletter.

Data Collection
Feedback was gathered through online survey responses and written submissions. This combination provided the evidence base against which the final draft Masterplan was tested ahead of its adoption by Bristol City Council.

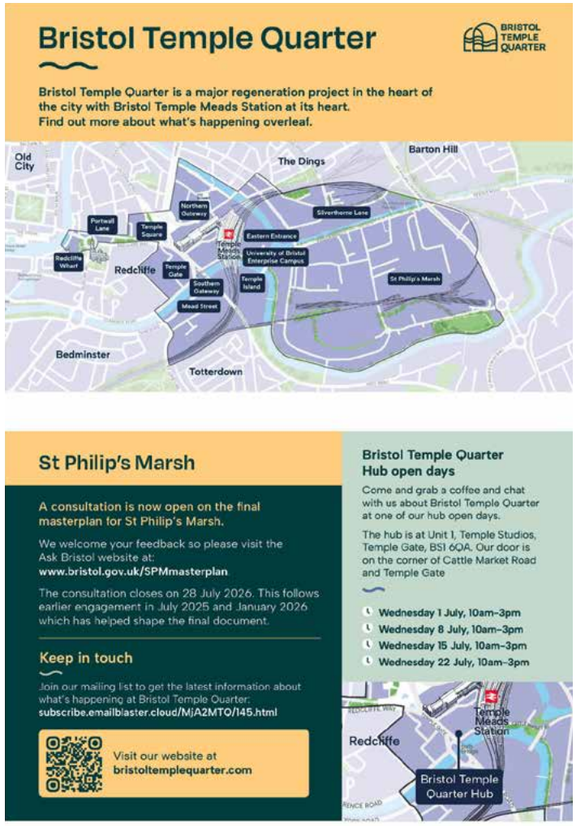


Fig 03.12 Flyers distributed across Redcliffe, Paintworks, Brislington and existing businesses.

Engagement in Numbers:

- 83 responses to the online survey, including nine from organisations or businesses.
- 28 written responses from organisations, businesses and statutory consultees.
- Approximately 50 attendees across four public drop-ins at the Bristol Temple Quarter Hub.
- Approximately 1,000 homes door-knocked across Redcliffe, Paintworks and Brislington.
- Approximately 127 business leaflets distributed, with 24 doorstep conversations and three one-to-one meetings.
- Approximately 120 stakeholder and community organisations contacted directly.
- Briefings held with approximately seven local organisations and with the Bristol Civic Society (approximately 23 attendees).

What We Heard
Feedback was gathered through the online survey's quantitative and free-text questions, written submissions from stakeholders and businesses, and conversations at drop-in events. While views varied, there was broad support for the regeneration of St Philip's Marsh and recognition of the opportunity to create a new mixed-use neighbourhood that delivers homes, jobs, community facilities and improved public spaces.

The summary below sets out the main themes from Public Consultation.

Green and Blue Infrastructure
Green and blue infrastructure drew the largest number of comments. Many respondents supported the Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy and the focus on the waterways, though some felt the proposed level of park provision should increase to meet the needs of the future population, with calls for a larger central park and more usable open space. Respondents wanted parks to support recreation, children's play, sport, biodiversity, urban cooling and health and wellbeing, and there was broad support for the enhancement of Sparke Evans Park. Several stakeholders asked for published calculations demonstrating compliance with the Bristol Parks and Green Spaces Strategy, and for greater certainty on the long-term management and maintenance of open space.

Building Heights, Density and Massing
Views on the proposed scale of development were mixed. Some respondents felt the proposed density and heights were appropriate for a highly accessible city centre location, while others raised concerns about the effect of taller buildings on daylight, public spaces and neighbourhood character. Several stakeholders asked for a maximum building height, for the ratio between building height and street width to be stated, and for design codes to accompany the Masterplan. Others asked for the flexibility to build to greater heights and densities in specific locations, including around the District Centre.

Housing
There was support for new housing provision, alongside consistent concern about the balance between Purpose-Built Student Accommodation (PBSA) and other housing types. Respondents called for a mix of housing that supports a long-term, settled community, including more family homes and townhouses, and for a target for family housing. Accessible housing standards were also raised.

Transport and Connectivity
There was broad support for improving walking, cycling and public transport connections and for addressing existing barriers to movement, including links to the Bristol and Bath Railway Path, St Anne's, Brislington and park-and-ride facilities. Business and organisation feedback focused on retaining vehicle access for servicing and HGV traffic, and on the alignment between the Masterplan and the East Bristol Liveable Neighbourhood (EBLN). Cycling stakeholders asked for cycleway design that meets recognised standards.

Heritage, Character and Identity
Respondents welcomed the recognition of industrial heritage and historic assets, and asked for stronger protection and clearer wording on their retention. Several felt the character areas as described and illustrated did not yet capture a distinctly Bristol identity, and asked for local materials, public art and reference to the site's industrial and railway heritage to come through more clearly. Views into and across the area, not only out of it, were raised as needing more attention.

Accessibility and Inclusion
Accessibility was widely supported as a design consideration embedded from the outset rather than added later. Respondents asked for safety at night to be considered for women, girls, young people, shift workers and disabled people, and for reference to established accessibility guidance, including Inclusive Mobility and the British Standards Institute's neurodiversity guidance, alongside emerging safety-of-women-and-girls policy.

Community and Social Infrastructure
Respondents consistently called for healthcare, schools, early years provision, cultural spaces and sports facilities to be delivered alongside new homes, and for social infrastructure to come forward earlier in the development process. Several respondents noted that provision for teenagers and young people, including multi-use games areas, was missing, and asked for children's play and food-growing space to be made more explicit.

Land Use and Business Retention
There was support for a balanced mix of residential, employment and commercial uses, and for protecting existing businesses and industrial land. Some respondents asked for affordable workspace and clearer protection for existing businesses during phasing, including access for servicing and HGV traffic.

Delivery and Implementation
While the vision was broadly supported, some respondents raised concerns, drawn from previous regeneration projects, that delivery does not always match ambition. Respondents asked for clearer commitments on infrastructure funding and delivery mechanisms, on the timing of green space and flood mitigation, and on which elements of the Masterplan are fixed requirements as against guidance or illustration.

03.05 How Feedback Shaped the Masterplan

Feedback from both rounds of public engagement and the public consultation was reviewed thematically and incorporated into the Masterplan where relevant.

Two rounds of engagement, in May to July 2025 and January to February 2026, shaped the underlying spatial design and the Masterplan's guiding principles. Public consultation on the draft document, and further review since, have continued to refine the Masterplan's guidance and the Illustrative Masterplan. All engagement and consultation reports can be found on the Bristol Temple Quarter website.

The main ways in which feedback has shaped the Masterplan are set out below.

Green and Blue Infrastructure
The first round of engagement directly fed into the structuring principles of the Masterplan. The preferred design combines components from the three scenarios tested, delivering a River Avon Walk with flood defence integrated within landscaped areas, alongside a network of parks across St Philip's Marsh connected by green corridors of enhanced landscape and active travel infrastructure. This includes new parks and the enhancement of Sparke Evans Park to restore its recreational value.

Further feedback has prompted greater clarity on the needs that parks should respond to, with more detailed guidance added on accessibility, water-edge design, sight lines free from planting obstructions, and inclusive and accessible features throughout.

The Masterplan now sets out its open space provision in greater depth. The Illustrative Masterplan is accompanied by a table showing how provision meets the standards set out in the 2024 Bristol Parks and Green Spaces Strategy and the Food Growing and Allotments Strategy. The Illustrative Masterplan also provides further detail on maximum distances to open space, and guidance on quality, programme and character for the individual parks, alongside guidance on maintenance in line with best practice, such as Green Flag standards.

Centres and Pedestrianisation
The first round of engagement identified Feeder Road as the preferred location for a new Local Centre and supported its pedestrianisation between Avon Street and Albert Crescent, with vehicular traffic rerouted via Chapel Street. This has been carried into the Masterplan as a District Centre along the Feeder Canal, near the eastern gateway of Temple Meads Station, the University of Bristol TQEC, and the proposed new pedestrian bridge to the Silverthorne Lane development.

Two smaller Local Centres complement the District Centre, serving the rest of the neighbourhoods within St Philip's Marsh and responding to feedback calling for daily needs to be reachable within a short walk.

Transport and Connectivity
All rounds of engagement and consultation emphasised the need to prioritise active travel and public transport while continuing to recognise the practical need for private vehicle access, servicing and HGV movement. The Masterplan reflects this balance in its street designs.

Cycling infrastructure standards and connections beyond St Philip's Marsh have been set out in greater detail in response to feedback, and cycling and wheeling are now more clearly signposted within Active Travel sections alongside pedestrian provision.

Accessibility and Inclusion
Accessibility considerations have been integrated into each relevant topic across the Masterplan, alongside a dedicated section setting out essential design considerations. This responds to feedback from WECIL, TQAAG and the wider community. The Masterplan adopts the term "accessible" in line with WECIL's recommendation, ensuring the language reflects the specific intent of designing for disabled people.

Ensuring safety for all groups is a key objective of the Masterplan. This has been reflected in the guidance, and has also shaped the design of spaces shown in the Illustrative Masterplan, which support this through well-framed open spaces and streets, active ground-floor uses, natural surveillance and appropriate lighting

Sustainability
Social, economic and environmental sustainability considerations have been embedded across topics where relevant, supported by a dedicated section that frames sustainability as a foundation of the Masterplan rather than an overlay. Biodiversity Net Gain is embedded in line with Natural England guidance, responding to feedback from statutory consultees and environmental groups.

Building Heights, Density and Massing
Development at higher densities is required given the area's proximity to the city centre and the requirements of the Bristol Local Plan. In line with the approach in the Bristol Local Plan and the Urban Living SPD, the Masterplan does not set a fixed maximum building height, but identifies where taller buildings are appropriate, supported by criteria on heritage impact, daylight, wind and microclimate. Definitions of tall buildings are included for clarity, and examples of building typologies and the expected quality of public realm and open space around development have been added in response to feedback. Reference to expectations around the management of long-range and short-range views of and within the transformed St Philip's Marsh has also been added.

The Illustrative Masterplan gives a reference point for the scale of development anticipated, and demonstrates the potential to achieve the residential and workplace provision required at a walkable, mid-rise scale. Specific heights for individual buildings are more appropriately set through Design Codes, which may be prepared alongside phases of development.

Heritage, Character and Identity
References to relevant heritage requirements and design considerations have been added throughout the Masterplan, with specific guidance on protecting key views of heritage assets and on managing change to locally listed buildings. This responds to feedback from heritage groups, statutory consultees including Historic England, and community organisations.

The Masterplan promotes the retention and reuse of non-designated heritage assets that contribute to the area's industrial character, and emphasises the importance of retained buildings in establishing the character and identity of the new neighbourhood. Detailed responses on materials and design are more appropriately set through Design Codes, which may be prepared alongside phases of development.

Flooding
Flood mitigation is integrated through the Masterplan in alignment with the Avon Riversides 2100 Strategy, with flood defence incorporated within landscaped areas along the River Avon and the Feeder Canal. In response to feedback, the Masterplan now includes guidance on the need to deliver recreational space along the water's edge. Information on safety at the water's edge has been added in response to concerns raised during the second round of engagement about access to and from the Feeder Canal and the River Avon.

Community and Social Infrastructure
Feedback consistently identified social infrastructure as key to the success of the development. The Masterplan sets out expectations for the delivery of healthcare, schools, early years provision, sports provision and community facilities, integrated within walkable distances of new homes and phased in line with population growth, to ensure needs are met as the neighbourhood grows.

Delivery and Implementation
Feedback from businesses, particularly during the second round of engagement, emphasised the need for certainty over relocation, timelines and phasing, alongside continued HGV access and servicing. The Masterplan recognises the value of existing businesses and encourages their retention where uses do not conflict with new residential and commercial development. A phasing logic has been set out to guide the sequencing of change across St Philip's Marsh, with industrial provision considered in early phases of the regeneration. Decisions on individual sites will sit with landowners and through the planning process.

In response to concerns about how the vision will be achieved and delivery secured, the Masterplan sets out an Infrastructure Schedule identifying the strategic infrastructure required to support the regeneration, categorised as Critical, Essential and Important. This gives developers and the Local Planning Authority a shared starting point for identifying mitigation proposals and contributions, delivered through mechanisms including Section 106 and Section 278 Agreements and the Community Infrastructure Levy, as individual sites come forward.



Fig 03.13 Engagement workshop with the Temple Quarter Accessibility Advisory Group in November 2025