

Gloucester City Plan

Additional Modifications accepted as part of the submitted plan

The Additional Modifications are those accepted by the Gloucester City Plan Inspector as part of the submitted plan (Examination Document CD010e), where not amended by any subsequent Main Modification.

They are expressed either in the conventional tracked-changes form of ~~striketrough~~ for deletions and underlining for additions of text. In the interests of being succinct, only those paragraphs that have been amended are shown within this schedule, i.e. unchanged text paragraphs will not be shown below. Main Modifications are also shown where they are contained within the specific paragraph; further details are available in the Main Modification schedule.

Reference in Main Mods Gloucester City Plan	Pre-Submission text	Additional Modification
Context, paragraph 2.4 Correct % of younger people. Incorrect link to Regeneration and Economic Development Strategy.	The population of Gloucester is relatively young with 24.8% of people being under the age of 19, the highest of all Gloucestershire districts, the South West and UK.	The population of Gloucester is relatively young with 24.86% of people being under the age of 19, the highest of all Gloucestershire districts, the South West and UK.
Context, paragraph 2.11 Add reference to add Gloucestershire Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2030 as latest evidence base.	There are pockets of significant deprivation in the city and in some cases, these are worse than the national average. It is estimated that around 20% of children in the city live in poverty. Life expectancy is also lower than the rest of the country. From a public health perspective there are challenges and inequalities around issues such as inactivity, obesity, alcohol related harm, diabetes and drug misuse, suicide and attempted suicide, all of which are at higher levels than the national average. Planning for and developing strong, healthy and vibrant communities are vital in ensuring the physical and mental well-being of the city's residents.	There are pockets of significant deprivation in the city and in some cases, these are worse than the national average. It is estimated that around 20% of children in the city live in poverty. Life expectancy is also lower than the rest of the country. From a public health perspective there are challenges and inequalities around issues such as inactivity, obesity, alcohol related harm, diabetes and drug misuse, suicide and attempted suicide, all of which are at higher levels than the national average. Planning for and developing strong, healthy and vibrant communities are vital in ensuring the physical and mental well-being of the city's residents. <u>13. Gloucestershire Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2030</u>
Estate regeneration Correct tense in supporting text.	The City Council is in the process of preparing Supplementary Planning Documents for the areas of Matson and Podsmead. These SPDs provide additional guidance to support any future regeneration in these areas and should be considered as part of future planning applications	The City Council <u>has produced</u> is in the process of preparing Supplementary Planning Documents for the areas of Matson and Podsmead. These SPDs provide additional guidance to support any future regeneration in these areas and should be considered as part of future planning applications

Health and wellbeing introduction	The following policies have been included to ensure new development does not harm human health and takes all available opportunities to provide our residents with healthy active choices.	The following policies have been included to ensure new development does not harm human health and takes all available opportunities to provide our residents with healthy active choices. <u>More widely, the GCP supports the creation of healthier communities. This is reflected in many other policies, for example those relating to heritage, good design and creating a sense of place in new development, the delivery of new homes that meet the needs of communities and sustainable transport.</u>
Hot food takeaways Additional supporting text regarding waste management	New paragraph in supporting text.	<u>Hot food takeaways can often generate significant levels of local litter and waste. The Council will expect efficient and effective commercial waste collection services that support the implementation of the waste hierarchy and encourage resource efficiency and waste reduction.</u>
Hot food takeaways Update to obesity figures in supporting text	Gloucester has several health issues connected with obesity that need to be addressed. Public Health England (PHE) reports that in 2017/18 66.3% of adults and 36.8% of children in Year 6 were overweight. Reducing obesity, particularly among children, is one of the priorities of (PHE and the government's 'Childhood Obesity Plan'). Being overweight increases a person's risk of developing cancer, heart disease and type 2 diabetes.	Gloucester has several health issues connected with obesity that need to be addressed. Public Health England (PHE) reports that in 2017/18 66.3% of adults and 36.8% of children in Year 6 were overweight. <u>2018/19 25.9% of 4-5 year olds and 36.9% of 10-11 year olds in Gloucester City are an excess weight (overweight or obese).</u> These figures are significantly higher than national and county averages. Furthermore, 5.4% of 10-11 year olds are affected by severe obesity and this level is one of the highest in the South West region. Reducing obesity, particularly among children, is one of the priorities of (PHE and the government's 'Childhood Obesity Plan'). Being overweight increases a person's risk of developing cancer, heart disease and type 2 diabetes.
Heritage introduction Reflect NPPF Terminology, Heritage Strategy and Highstreet Heritage	The City Council has recently adopted a new Heritage Strategy (HS) for the city. It sets out that Gloucester's historic environment, is a powerful resource for economic development, regeneration, supporting business and enterprise, competitiveness, tourism, and attracting people to live, work, visit and invest. It also	<u>Gloucester Heritage Strategy</u> The City Council has recently adopted a new Heritage Strategy (HS) for the city. It sets out that Gloucester's historic environment, is a powerful resource for economic development, regeneration, supporting business and enterprise, competitiveness, tourism, and

<p>Action Zone (Cathedral Quarter)</p>	<p>provides volunteer opportunities and helps foster local identity and pride.</p> <p>The overall aim of the HS is 'To achieve effective and sustainable conservation, regeneration and management of Gloucester's heritage, so as to fully realise its economic, community and cultural potential.' It sets out projects and opportunities to deliver, enable, engage and support conservation and recreation of heritage.</p> <p>The JCS and GCP have a strong role in delivering the aims and objectives of the HS. The policies that follow in this section quite obviously have a direct link in that they seek to conserve and enhance the historic environment. However, the HS is a golden thread that has informed and will be delivered by different policies, including for example Policy A1, which supports the reuse of vacant floors above commercial units to support the reuse of historic buildings and repopulation of the city centre. There are also important implications for some of the site allocations, particularly SA08 King's Quarter, SA10 Former Fleece Hotel & Longsmith Street Car Park and SA21 Park of West Quay, The Docks.</p>	<p>attracting people to live, work, visit and invest. It also provides volunteer opportunities and helps foster local identity and pride.</p> <p>The overall aim of the HS is 'To achieve effective and sustainable conservation, regeneration and management of Gloucester's heritage, so as to fully realise its economic, community and cultural potential.' It sets out projects and opportunities to deliver, enable, engage and support conservation and recreation of heritage.</p> <p><u>The HS was delivered through the Great Place scheme, funded by the Heritage Fund and Arts Council England. The Great Place scheme places a strategic focus on enhancing Gloucester's heritage for all and embeds a culture of developing an holistic approach to the regeneration of the city centre through the development of a heritage strategy which will in turn aid proactive working with developers, members, stakeholders and partners, whether professional or residents of the City over the next ten years and beyond.</u></p> <p><u>Heritage is a key component in the effective delivery of sustainable growth. It contributes to the creation of a competitive City Centre, support for the diverse needs of local communities, and the creation and maintenance of a high quality and sustainable environment. The historic environment is an integral part of the wider regeneration, economic development, tourism and cultural aspirations of the City of Gloucester.</u></p> <p><u>A background document has been created which informs the Gloucester Heritage Strategy 2019-29 titled "Gloucester Heritage Strategy Background Document - Evidence, Analysis, Engagement". It comprises an evidence base and summary of stakeholder engagement and provides the foundation on which the strategy has been formulated. In addition to being the evidence base for the</u></p>
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Heritage introduction Reference the Townscape Character Study and Public Realm Strategy	New paragraphs	<p><u>A Townscape Character Assessment (TCA) has been undertaken for every part of the City. The TCA identifies the morphology of Gloucester identifying form and origins, building types, past and present uses, trees and greenspaces, grain, density and plot coverage, and architectural qualities including periods, detailing and materials and colour palettes for each character area. The TCA can be used to inform an understanding of character and local distinctiveness.</u></p> <p><u>The Public Realm Strategy SPD provides further guidance relating to the high-quality design of streets, squares, parks, green spaces and other outdoor spaces required in the historic core of the City.</u></p>
Non-designated heritage assets Rationalise text and reference commitment to preparing a Local List in supporting text	<p>Gloucester City Council does not have a formal Local List of non-designated heritage assets, but the Council have developed criteria for the identification of undesigned heritage assets which may be suitable for inclusion on a future local list and this is available from the City Council website. These criteria have been developed following Historic England Guidance 'Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7', which is available to download from the Historic England website.</p> <p>Non-designated heritage assets will continue to be identified as part of the planning application process, Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record and the Gloucester Townscape Character Appraisal (2019), will be given appropriate consideration and may be added to any future Local List.</p>	<p>Gloucester City Council does not have a formal <u>is in the process of creating a Local List of non-designated heritage assets, using a criteria for the</u> but the Council have developed criteria for the identification of undesigned heritage assets, which may be suitable for inclusion on a future local list and this is available from the City Council website. These criteria have been developed following Historic England Guidance 'Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7', which is available to download from the Historic England website.</p> <p>Non-designated heritage assets will continue to be identified as part of the planning application process, Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record and the Gloucester Townscape Character Appraisal (2019), will be given appropriate consideration and may be added to any future <u>the</u> Local List.</p>
Natural environment introduction	The protection of the natural environment and the fight against climate change has never been higher up the political agenda. In January 2018 the Government published an ambitious '25- year plan to improve the	The protection of the natural environment and the fight against climate change has never been higher up the political agenda. In January 2018 the Government published an ambitious '25-year plan to improve the environment' which set several challenging targets. <u>In</u>

Reference climate and ecological emergencies declared by the Government and City Council	<p>environment’ which set several challenging targets. In June 2019 the Government announced that it was committing the UK to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, the first country in the world to do this.</p> <p>At the local level the Gloucester City Plan (GCP) seeks to make a difference. The policies in this chapter specifically reflect Key Principles 1, 9 and 11. All the policies aim, directly or indirectly to address climate change.</p>	<p><u>May 2019 the UK parliament declared a climate and ecological emergency.</u> In June 2019 the Government announced that it was committing the UK to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, the first country in the world to do this.</p> <p>At the local level the Gloucester City Plan (GCP) seeks to make a difference. The policies in this chapter specifically reflect Key Principles 1, 9 and 11. <u>In July 2019 the City Council declared a climate emergency committing to make the city carbon neutral by 2050 and the Council’s activities by 2030.</u> All the policies aim, directly or indirectly to address climate change.</p>
<p>Biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>Add text to asterix in supporting text (currently missing)</p>	Where an adverse effect (or effects) on integrity cannot be mitigated, further tests will apply in order to decide whether permission can be granted*.	<p>Where an adverse effect (or effects) on integrity cannot be mitigated, further tests will apply in order to decide whether permission can be granted*.</p> <p><u>*Habitats Regulations Assessment. Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (As amended) – Paragraph 63 & 64. See also adopted JCS Policy SD9 and Policy E7 of this Plan.</u></p>
<p>Green / Blue Infrastructure</p> <p>Correct name of JCS Green Infrastructure Strategy in supporting text</p>	JCS Policy INF3 and the associated JCS Green Infrastructure Plan (GIP) seek to connect the urban areas of Gloucester with the high-quality Green Infrastructure (GI) assets of the Cotswold’s AONB and the Severn Vale.	JCS Policy INF3 and the associated JCS Green Infrastructure Plan (GIP) <u>Strategy</u> seek to connect the urban areas of Gloucester with the high-quality Green Infrastructure (GI) assets of the Cotswold’s AONB and the Severn Vale.
<p>Flooding, sustainable drainage and wastewater</p> <p>Reference that ‘Land Drainage Consent’ may be required, in supporting text.</p>	Applicants should contact the Environment Agency at the earliest opportunity to understand the constraints and opportunities of culverted watercourses for their proposals	Applicants should contact the Environment Agency and the Lead Local Flood Authority at the earliest opportunity to understand the constraints and opportunities of culverted watercourses for their proposals <u>and because Land Drainage Consent may be required.</u>

Renewable energy potential of the River Severn and Canal Correct Canal and River Trust name in supporting text	According to the Canal and River Trust...	According to the Canal and <u>&</u> River Trust...
Cycling Add supporting text regarding the benefits of green cycling routes	Gloucester is relatively flat and is a good place to cycle. Cycling is increasingly popular and arguably if routes and facilities were better and safer, the take-up would be even greater. Cycling as an activity and a mode of transport has very few downsides. It is an effective means of transport that can significantly reduce car trips. Cycling contributes towards reducing carbon emissions and improving air quality. It assists with the adoption of healthier lifestyles and can help existing transport networks in towns and cities to run more efficiently	Gloucester is relatively flat and is a good place to cycle. Cycling is increasingly popular and arguably if routes and facilities were better and safer, the take-up would be even greater. Cycling as an activity and a mode of transport has very few downsides. It is an effective means of transport that can significantly reduce car trips. Cycling contributes towards reducing carbon emissions and improving air quality. It assists with the adoption of healthier lifestyles and can help existing transport networks in towns and cities to run more efficiently. <u>There is evidence that ‘green’ cycling routes are more likely to be used and that they contribute to the enhancement of ecological networks. These factors should be considered when improvements are made.</u>
Cycling Add supporting text clarifying that the canal towpath isn’t a dedicated cycle path.	New paragraph	<u>With regard to the Canal towpath, this is not a dedicated cycle path and current and future use must reflect the needs of other users.</u>
Walking Add supporting text regarding the benefits of green walking routes	Regularly walking in a safe and pleasant environment can have major benefits for health and wellbeing and where there is an opportunity for walking there is generally also the opportunity for jogging / running. Good quality, connected and accessible footpaths can encourage people to walk to access local shops, services or sustainable transport connections,	Regularly walking in a safe and pleasant environment can have major benefits for health and wellbeing and where there is an opportunity for walking there is generally also the opportunity for jogging / running. Good quality, connected and accessible footpaths can encourage people to walk to access local shops, services or sustainable transport connections, supporting more active lifestyles and reducing the use of the private car. <u>There is evidence that ‘green’ walking routes (e.g. pavements with trees) are more likely to be used</u>

	supporting more active lifestyles and reducing the use of the private car.	<u>and that they contribute to the enhancement of ecological networks. These factors should be considered when improvements are made.</u>			
Site allocations introduction Correct name of Transport Assessment	The site allocation is underpinned by a comprehensive evidence base including a Flood Risk Assessment (Level 2), Highways Assessment and Infrastructure Delivery Plan to understand the likely infrastructure requirement required to support delivery.	The site allocations is <u>are</u> underpinned by a comprehensive evidence base including a Flood Risk Assessment (Level 2), Highways Transport Assessment and Infrastructure Delivery Plan to understand the likely infrastructure requirement required to support delivery.			
Jordan’s Brook House site allocation statement Remove reference to retention of naturalised watercourse	Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve Green Infrastructure links via a corridor to Land at Barnwood Manor (Site Allocation SA02) and Barnwood Arboretum / Park and Local Wildlife Site.Retention of naturalised watercourse.	Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve Green Infrastructure links via a corridor to Land at Barnwood Manor (Site Allocation SA02) and Barnwood Arboretum / Park and Local Wildlife Site.Retention of naturalised watercourse.			
Monitoring framework Add health indicators.	New indicators	Gap in child expectancy	Gloucestershire County Council – Public Health	Annual	
		Adults in physical activity	Gloucestershire County Council – Public Health	Annual	
		National Child Measurement data	Gloucestershire County Council – Public Health	Annual	
Glossary Amend name of Highways England	Highways Agency - An executive agency of the Department for Transport. The Highways Agency is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network of England.	Highways Agency <u>England</u> - An executive agency of the Department for Transport. The Highways Agency <u>England</u> is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network of England.			
Glossary Delete reference to transport assessment	Transport Assessment – A comprehensive review of all the potential transport impacts of a proposed development or redevelopment, with an agreed plan to mitigate any adverse consequences.	Transport Assessment – A comprehensive review of all the potential transport impacts of a proposed development or redevelopment, with an agreed plan to mitigate any adverse consequences.			