

## Report of Head of Strategic Planning

### Report to Chapel Allerton, Gipton & Harehills and Moortown Ward Members and Chairs of Inner North East and Inner North West Community Committees

Date: 02 October 2020

Subject: Designation of the Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown Neighbourhood Areas

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Are specific electoral wards affected?  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| If yes, name(s) of ward(s):   | Chapel Allerton, Gipton and Harehills and Moortown                  |
| Has consultation been carried out?  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Will the decision be open for call-in?  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| If relevant, access to information procedure rule number:                       |   |
| Appendix number:  |   |

## Summary

### 1. Main issues

1. The Localism Act 2011 gives local communities a 'right' to prepare a neighbourhood plan which could decide where new development takes place, what it looks like and set out opportunities to improve local sustainability.
2. The first stage in the preparation of a neighbourhood plan is the designation of a neighbourhood area. Two neighbouring applications have been received, for the Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown neighbourhood areas, submitted by the interim neighbourhood forums for each area. The neighbourhood area applications are available at Appendix 1 and Appendix 3.
3. Efforts to broadly agree neighbourhood area boundaries locally prior to the applications being submitted were inconclusive.
4. A total of 80 representations were made on both applications. These representations are shown as Appendix 2 (representations on the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area) and Appendix 4 (representations on the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area).
5. The representations made on each neighbourhood area application demonstrate the difficulty of defining a non-parished neighbourhood area. They cover a wide range of issues and although they are helpful they do not point to a 'clear-cut' decision on the appropriate boundaries.

6. A meeting with the Chapel Allerton Ward Members took place in August 2020 to discuss the neighbourhood area applications, the representations made and an appropriate boundary for both neighbourhood areas. Ward Members were clear that the most appropriate shared boundary for the neighbourhood areas would follow the defined road boundaries of Potternewton Lane and Harehills Lane.
7. Following discussions with Moortown Ward Members in September 2020, the designated Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area excludes areas within the Moortown Ward Boundary.
8. The designation of each neighbourhood area will define the area that the respective neighbourhood plans will cover and will give the community confidence and certainty to proceed to the next stages (neighbourhood forum designation and plan preparation).
9. Once the neighbourhood areas have been designated, applications will be made for the designation of each neighbourhood forum. It is anticipated that these will be submitted to the Council later in the year.

### **Recommendation:**

- The Chief Planning Officer designates the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area and the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area, as shown on Maps 5 and 6.

### **1. Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 This report seeks approval for the designation of the Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown Neighbourhood Areas.

### **2. Background information**

- 2.1 The Localism Act 2011 gives local communities a 'right' to prepare a neighbourhood plan. A neighbourhood plan could decide where new development takes place, what it looks like and include other issues that are locally important. These plans can be simple, single-policy plans or they can be multi-policy and more complex if that is what the community wishes. However, they must meet the 'Basic Conditions' as required by legislation:

- Be in general conformity with local planning policy (the Core Strategy, Site Allocations Plan);
- Have appropriate regard to national policy (the National Planning Policy Framework);
- Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- Be compatible with human rights requirements and EU obligations.

- 2.2 The independent examination will test the submitted policies against the 'basic conditions', as well as consider other relevant matters such as the consultation and engagement undertaken and the clarity of the plan overall. The neighbourhood plan may also include projects but these will not be tested by the examiner but they may make general observations about them.

- 2.3 The statutory responsibilities of the Council are:

- Designation of a neighbourhood area;
- Designation of a neighbourhood forum (where relevant);

- Publication of a submitted neighbourhood development plan for consultation;
- Organise, manage and pay for the independent examination;
- Organise, manage and pay for the referendum; and
- The formal assessment of the agreed neighbourhood development plan against EU Regulations.

2.4 It is clear from the experience of neighbourhood planning in Leeds and elsewhere that the most successful neighbourhood plans are in areas where there is good collaboration between the community, the local authority and other key stakeholders. Holbeck and Walton are considered to be national exemplars in this regard, having won the national neighbourhood planning award in 2019. It is hoped that this success will be replicated in Chapel Allerton and in Chapeltown. Ensuring that the designation of neighbourhood areas is fair, open and transparent is a critically important part of this.

### **3. Main issues**

#### **Compliance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations**

3.1 The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 specify the criteria to be met and included in neighbourhood area applications. An application must include the following, as required by the Regulations:

- a map which identifies the area to which the application relates;
- a statement explaining why this area is considered appropriate to be designated as a neighbourhood area; and
- a statement that the organisation or body making the area application is a relevant body for the purposes of Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as Amended).

3.2 The Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area application is included as Appendix 1 and the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area application as Appendix 3. The information provided in both applications satisfies the statutory conditions (outlined above), as follows:

#### **Map identifying the proposed neighbourhood area**

3.3 Both the Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown applications include maps that clearly identifies the proposed neighbourhood areas.

#### **Relevant body**

3.4 Each application includes a statement that sets out why the interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum and the interim Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum is a relevant body for the purposes of Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as Amended). These statements are fully set out in the applications in Appendix 1 (Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area Application ‘Appendix 2A’) and Appendix 3 (Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area ‘Application Appendix 2’).

#### **The appropriateness of the neighbourhood area**

3.5 To assess the appropriateness of any proposed neighbourhood area, the Local Planning Authority must ensure that neighbourhood areas are logical, consistent and appropriate in planning terms. This includes ensuring that no part of the proposed Neighbourhood Area overlaps any part of any other Neighbourhood Area (in fulfilment of Section 61G(7) of the Act) and also that no part of the proposed Neighbourhood Area consists of or includes the whole or any part of the area of a parish (in fulfilment of Section 61G(3)(b) of the Act). The only neighbourhood planning activity in this wider area is in the Mabgate, Lincoln Green and Burmantofts area (designated in January 2020) and the proposed Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area is drawn to fit with this area. Interest has been expressed for a neighbourhood plan covering the neighbouring Meanwood area but no objection has been made to the proposed boundary from this potential group.

3.6 There are a number of other factors to be taken into account in assessing the appropriateness of a neighbourhood area, including:

- village or settlement boundaries, which could reflect areas of planned expansion
- the catchment area for walking to local services such as shops, primary schools, doctors' surgery, parks or other facilities
- the area where formal or informal networks of community based groups operate
- the physical appearance or characteristics of the neighbourhood, for example buildings that may be of a consistent scale or style
- whether the area forms all or part of a coherent estate either for businesses or residents
- whether the area is wholly or predominantly a business area
- whether infrastructure or physical features define a natural boundary, for example a major road or railway line or waterway
- the natural setting or features in an area
- size of the population (living and working) in the area

3.7 Both the Chapel Allerton and the Chapeltown applications include a statement that sets out why the proposed neighbourhood areas are considered to be appropriate, as follows:

### **Chapel Allerton**

3.8 The proposed neighbourhood area (as shown on Map 1) is based on consultation and engagement over an 18 month period and a careful consideration of the opportunities that neighbourhood planning could generally bring to the area. There is an expectation that a neighbourhood plan (and neighbourhood planning) will allow the local community to shape and benefit from development opportunities in the area, make the area more sustainable and improve community cohesion. In support of the application, the interim forum states:

3.9 *The heart of the area is the shopping and business district focussed around the junction of Stainbeck Lane and Harrogate Road. This area is also covered by a Conservation Area designation and is a designated local centre in the Local Plan for its function of providing local services, amenities and shops. Surrounding this central district, the proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area is mainly residential, with significant green spaces including Chapel Allerton park, Gledhow Valley Allotments, the north-western edge of Gledhow Valley woods and Scott Hall*

*playing fields. The east boundary is clearly defined by the physical barrier of Gledhow Valley Road. Most of the west boundary is defined by the A61, although after consultation it was decided to include an area west of that road, as the residents of that area identified as residents of Chapel Allerton. The northern boundary is the junction of Stainbeck Road, Harrogate Road and Gledhow Valley Road, and includes the parade of shops at the northern end of Gledhow Valley Road. It also reflects the Chapel Allerton ward boundary.*

- 3.10 *As mentioned above the southern boundary was more difficult to determine. Whilst there is a boundary that could be defined by Potternewton Lane and Harehills Lane, that would have the effect of splitting the Scott Hall Leisure Centre from Scott Hall playing fields and also exclude Chapel Allerton Hospital and surrounding land. In order to avoid these issues the boundary was set in order to include these two areas.*

### **Chapeltown**

- 3.11 The proposed Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area is shown on Map 2. The neighbourhood area has been discussed openly at numerous well attended meetings and events, involving residents, business and organisations that operate in the area. There has been broad agreement on where much of Chapeltown begins and ends but it has not been conclusive. This is entirely to be expected, particularly in a non-parished neighbourhood where history, culture, personal connections and memories mix with physical features on the ground, many of which have been subject to significant change in recent years. In support of the application, the interim forum states:
- 3.12 “*At community meetings the make-up of attendees consisted of a mix of people who were relatively new to the area and others who had spent the majority of their youth and adult lives in the area. We are proud to say that the meetings consisted of a broad spectrum of ages, ethnicities and social classes. All attendees contributed by sharing their local knowledge and community history; with a discussion and acknowledgement of the contribution of community and business initiatives. The wealth of information has contributed to the creation and justification of Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area Boundary. As well as public engagement members have actively engaged with new and not so new residents, community groups and businesses. This feedback has contributed to the justification of the proposed boundary involving discussions with interim forum members, local organisations, local residents and elected representatives. In support of the application the interim forum states:*
- 3.13 “*Chapeltown is an area with its history rooted in the areas of Potternewton, Scott Hall, Sheepscar, Buslingthorpe, New Leeds and Chapel Allerton. Chapeltown has an inseparable relationship with these areas and by virtue has influenced and shaped their development. Chapeltown has significance nationally and internationally.*
- 3.14 *The Neighbourhood Forum agree that the areas captured within the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area boundary are where formal or informal networks of community based groups operate, are catchment areas for local services and amenities include consistent characteristics of buildings, include coherent estates, both business and residential, exclusive business areas, natural boundaries and green spaces.”*

3.15 The application refers to three key ‘boundary lines’ as shown on Map 2 and provides supporting evidence for this (Appendix 3). This supporting evidence is consistent with representations made by the interim forum on the Chapel Allerton application. The supporting evidence makes reference to the importance of natural boundaries (Potternewton Lane), history, culture and connectivity.

### Consultation responses

3.17 The designation of urban and non-parished neighbourhood areas can be a challenge for neighbourhood planning across the country, as already experienced elsewhere in Leeds, in London and other major cities. It is rarely possible for two adjoining areas to agree where their neighbourhood begins and ends and this has been the case in Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown. Both neighbourhood area applications have attracted a lot of interest across each community, with a total of 80 representations being made. It was not possible to broadly agree the joint boundary before the applications were submitted, although efforts were made by each group and by officers.

3.18 The representations made are set out in full in Appendix 2 (Chapel Allerton) and Appendix 4 (Chapeltown). Taking each consultation together, the following key points have been made:

- There is a logic to using main roads as appropriate boundaries, but this should not be the only criteria. **Response: agreed. Para 3.6 sets out a list of criteria that are helpful.**
- There is not enough justification in the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area application for the boundary proposed, in particular the southern boundary. **Response: the Chapel Allerton application acknowledges the difficulty in determining the southern boundary. Many of the representations made on the proposed southern boundary suggest that Potternewton Lane would make a more logical boundary, backed up by compelling evidence relating to a clear physical boundary on the ground, as well as equally compelling historic and cultural reasons).**
- A number of references to gentrification and the “taking of” or “seizing” of community facilities from one area to another. **Response: the neighbourhood area is for the purpose of local land-use planning policy and not the provision of services and facilities. The existence of a community facility in a neighbourhood area does not change its use or accessibility to people living in different areas.**
- The neighbourhood area boundary should not intersect community facilities. **Response: wherever possible, neighbourhood area boundaries should make sense on the ground and follow distinct physical boundaries but also take into account any other relevant matters.**
- The proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area would lead to segregation between affluent and a more deprived area. **Response: there are planning issues common to each area and the Council will work closely with both neighbourhood forums to encourage joint-working and the sharing of evidence and ideas.**
- A number of supportive comments made for each proposed neighbourhood area. **Response: the support is acknowledged and serves to underline that the consultation responses do not point to a clear-cut boundary for either area.**

- 3.19 Maps 3 and 4 show the location of each representor (where an address has been provided) and whether they agree, disagree or partially agree with the proposed Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown Neighbourhood Areas. They underline the level of objection in Chapeltown to the proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area and the low level of representations from within Chapel Allerton. The reasons for the latter are unclear.
- 3.20 The consultation responses for each neighbourhood area application are valuable in understanding the issues that are important to local people, business and numerous organisations operating in the areas and can be used to shape early thinking on the plans for both areas. However, taken together, the responses do not point to clear-cut neighbourhood area designations. Some parts of the proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area have received a large number of representations (the southern boundary), whilst other parts of the proposed Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area have received little or no comments (Buslingthorpe and Sheepscar).

### **Designating logical, consistent and appropriate boundaries for the Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown Neighbourhood Areas**

- 3.21 The level of local interest in the proposed boundaries is acknowledged and whilst the representations made to both neighbourhood area consultations are helpful in identifying key issues of local importance, they do not point to a clear cut or well-defined boundary. In order to move the designation process forward, a meeting took place in August 2020 with Chapel Allerton Ward Members (as both areas fall mainly within Chapel Allerton ward).
- 3.22 Ward Members were clear that the most appropriate shared boundary between both neighbourhood areas would be the road boundaries of Potternewton Lane and Harehills Lane. Drawing the boundary along these roads would represent a fair and balanced approach to both neighbourhood areas, and would use a strongly defined, physical boundary between both areas that makes sense on the ground. This boundary also takes into account a number of the points made in the representations regarding historical and cultural boundaries.
- 3.23 It is recognised that there are a number of cross-cutting themes common to both neighbourhood areas and both groups are encouraged to work jointly to address these issues. Membership of both neighbourhood forums will be open to anyone living, working, or doing business within each area meaning that people can choose to be a member of either neighbourhood forum, or both of them. This approach to membership would help to facilitate good working relationships to address issues across the wider area.
- 3.24 There were a number of differing views on the other appropriate boundaries for both neighbourhood areas. These views reflected individual opinions and whilst these opinions are valid, they do not accord with the views of the Ward Members or indeed the groups themselves.
- 3.25 The eastern extent of the Chapel Allerton boundary follows the Chapel Allerton/Moortown Ward Boundary. Stainbeck Road (with the exception of the residential properties that front onto Stainbeck Road between Stainbeck Lane and Potternewton Lane) forms the eastern boundary, with the boundary then running along Stainbeck Lane and turning northwards to follow Scott Hall Road. The

northernmost point of the boundary is defined by the junction of Stainbeck Road, Harrogate Road and Gledhow Valley Road, again following the Chapel Allerton/Moortown Ward Boundary. The southern boundary of the area is defined by Potternewton Lane and Harehills Lane. The western boundary is defined by Gledhow Valley Road.

- 3.26 The Chapeltown boundary follows the strong physical boundary of Roundhay Road to the south east and to the south captures the Sheepscar Interchange and some land predominantly in an industrial use, with historic and business ties to Chapeltown. There are logical reasons for including this area within the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area, which will also serve to connect the area up to the adjacent Mabgate, Lincoln Green and Burmantofts Neighbourhood Area (designated in January 2020). To the south west and west, the boundary includes the area of Buslingthorpe, with the application citing historic and business ties with Chapeltown and this area. This area has a strong physical relationship to Chapeltown, but also to Little London and Woodhouse. The reasons put forward in the application are convincing (connectivity, business links and historic links) and there has been no interest in neighbourhood planning from either the Little London or Woodhouse communities.
- 3.27 The application, consultation and designation processes for both neighbourhood areas have been complex, with a number of very strong and differing opinions on the most appropriate boundaries for each neighbourhood area. The boundaries to be designated, as shown on Maps 5 and 6, represent logical, fair and consistent boundaries for each neighbourhood area that make sense physically whilst taking into account the strong feeling about the boundaries.

## **4. Corporate considerations**

### **4.1 Consultation and Engagement**

- 4.1.1 The Council has a statutory duty to publicise for 6 weeks any valid applications received to re-designate a neighbourhood area. The public consultation on the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area period took place from Monday 4<sup>th</sup> November 2019 to Monday 16 December 2019 and on the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area from Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> December 2019 to Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> February 2020.
- 4.1.2 The application was advertised on the Council's website ([www.leeds.gov.uk/np](http://www.leeds.gov.uk/np)), locally and paper copies were made available at the City Centre Hub, and in Chapel Allerton at 7 Arts, Chapel Allerton Library and Scott Hall Leisure Centre. In Chapeltown, the application was available at The Reginald Centre, Café Bliss, Church of God of Prophecy and Connect Housing. A number of local meetings took place to discuss the boundary in each area. Site notices were also posted at key locations throughout the proposed neighbourhood areas.
- 4.1.3 Representations were invited by email, post, and in Chapeltown, via an online survey, being piloted for neighbourhood planning in Leeds. 80 representations were received across both consultation periods.

### **4.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration**

- 4.2.1 The Government has undertaken an Equalities Impact Assessment of the Localism Act in relation to neighbourhood planning (2011). The Council views the

neighbourhood planning process as an opportunity to deliver equality, diversity, cohesion and integration objectives.

- 4.2.2 Both the Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown Interim Forums are keen to ensure that neighbourhood planning in each area is inclusive and representative and work on this will start once the neighbourhood area has been designated.

#### **4.3 Council policies and the Best Council Plan**

Neighbourhood planning links well to all three of the Council's corporate priorities set out in the Vision for Leeds:

- Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming (neighbourhood plans must not breach, and be otherwise compatible with, EU obligations and be compatible with human rights requirements);
- Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable (the making of the neighbourhood plan must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development);
- All Leeds' communities will be successful (the making of the neighbourhood plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for Leeds, a significant part of which is planning for growth).

Neighbourhood planning also meets the Council's value of 'Working with Communities' and "empowering people to influence decisions where they live" as set out in the Council's Best Council Plan 2018-19 and 2020-21.

#### Climate Emergency

- 4.3.1 A climate emergency was declared at Council meeting 27<sup>th</sup> March 2019. This has significantly raised the interest in planning and development issues in communities across the city. For neighbourhood plans, the Council is encouraging groups to include policies and projects which respond positively to climate change issues. It is hoped that a workshop will take place in 2021 which will seek to provide inspiration and practical steps for neighbourhood planning groups. This will be facilitated by officers and the Centre for Sustainable Energy.

#### **4.4 Resources, procurement and value for money**

- 4.4.1 The Council has already claimed the maximum amount of grant from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to cover neighbourhood area designations, however the support provided to neighbourhood planning groups in Leeds is being met within existing budgets.
- 4.4.2 The Council will be able to claim £20,000 for each neighbourhood area once the date for a referendum has been set.

#### **4.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in**

- 4.5.1 The Council will be responsible for ensuring that a neighbourhood plan has been produced in line with relevant legislation.

#### **4.6 Risk management**

- 4.6.1 There are risks at all stages of the neighbourhood planning process but the Council seeks to manage this risk by working collaboratively with designated neighbourhood planning groups.

## **5 Conclusions**

- 5.1 The neighbourhood area applications submitted by the Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown Interim Forums are well-considered and meet legislative requirements. The disagreement regarding the most appropriate boundaries is unfortunate but entirely understandable given the difficulty of agreeing non-parished neighbourhood areas, brought into sharp focus in this area given the complex social, economic and cultural issues.
- 5.2 The representations made have been helpful in understanding the issues that local people are interested in and concerned about and point the way for some of the issues that the neighbourhood plan could address in each area. The neighbourhood areas as recommended for designation in this report will result in logical, consistent and appropriate boundaries that will give both areas the clarity that they need to successfully progress neighbourhood planning and promote open and inclusive community initiatives.

## **6 Recommendations**

- 6.1 The Chief Planning Officer designates the Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown Neighbourhood Areas, as shown on Maps 5 and 6.

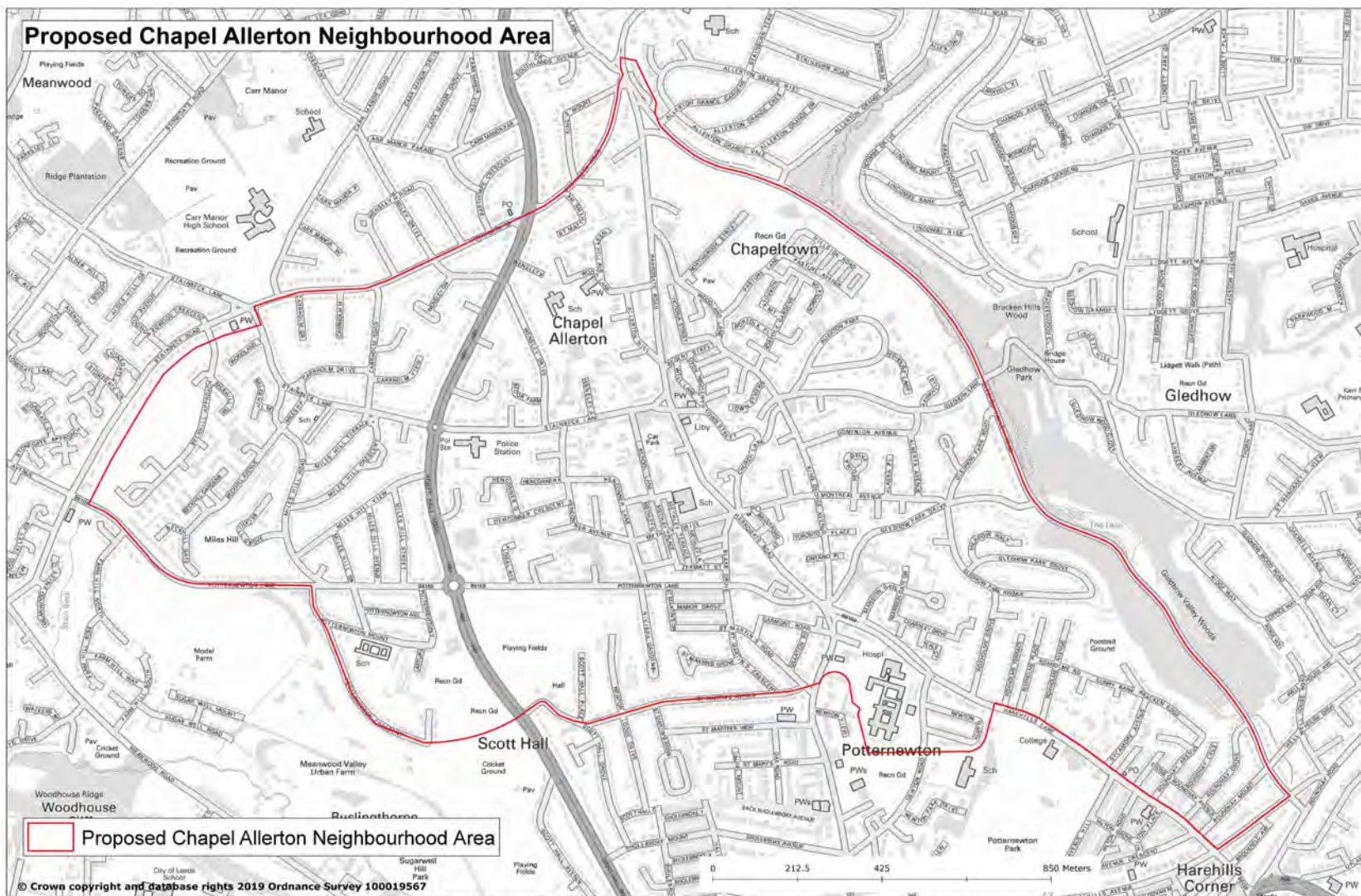
## **7 Background documents<sup>1</sup>**

- 7.1 None

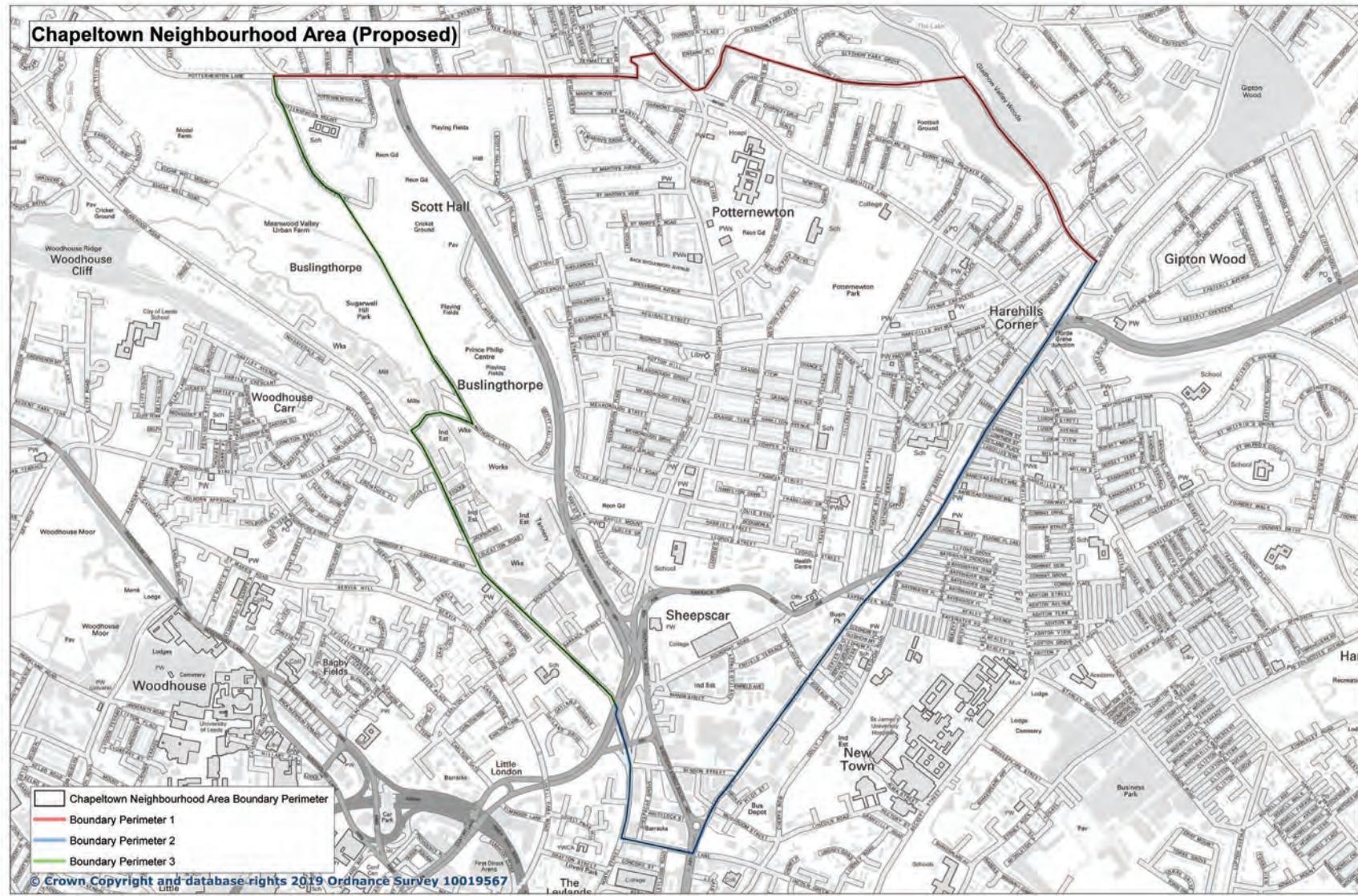
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<sup>1</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

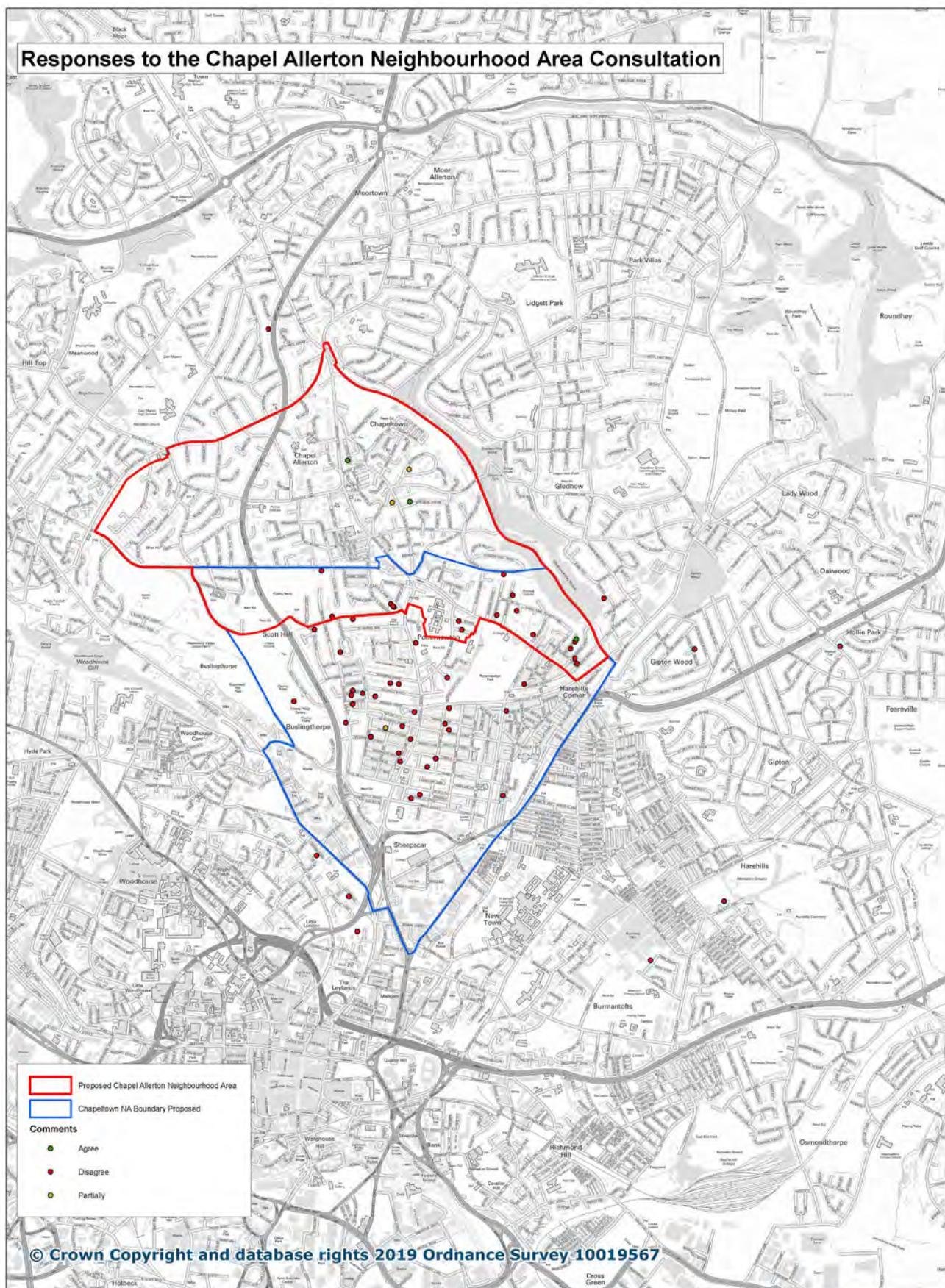
## Map 1 – Proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area



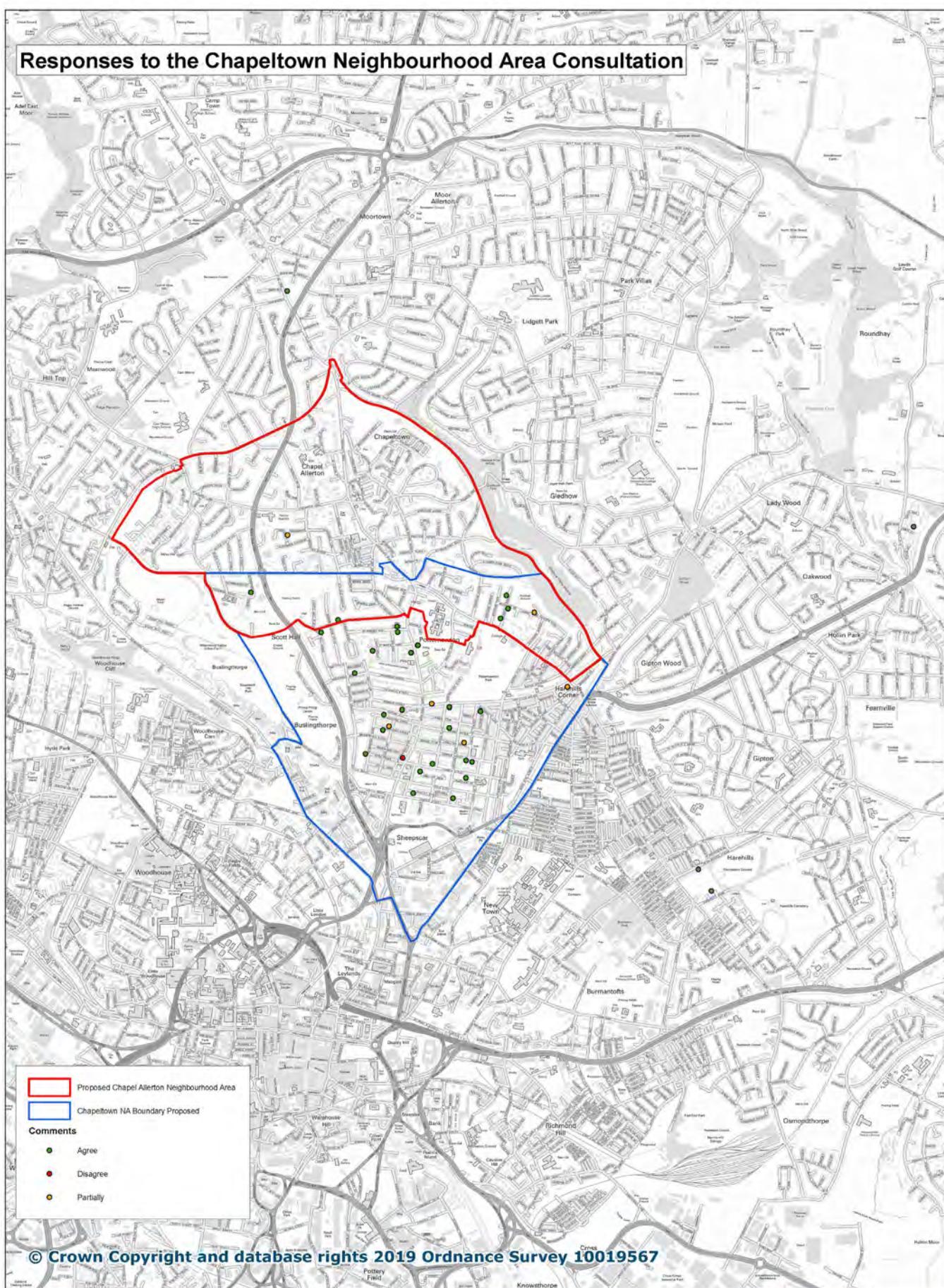
## Map 2 – Proposed Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area



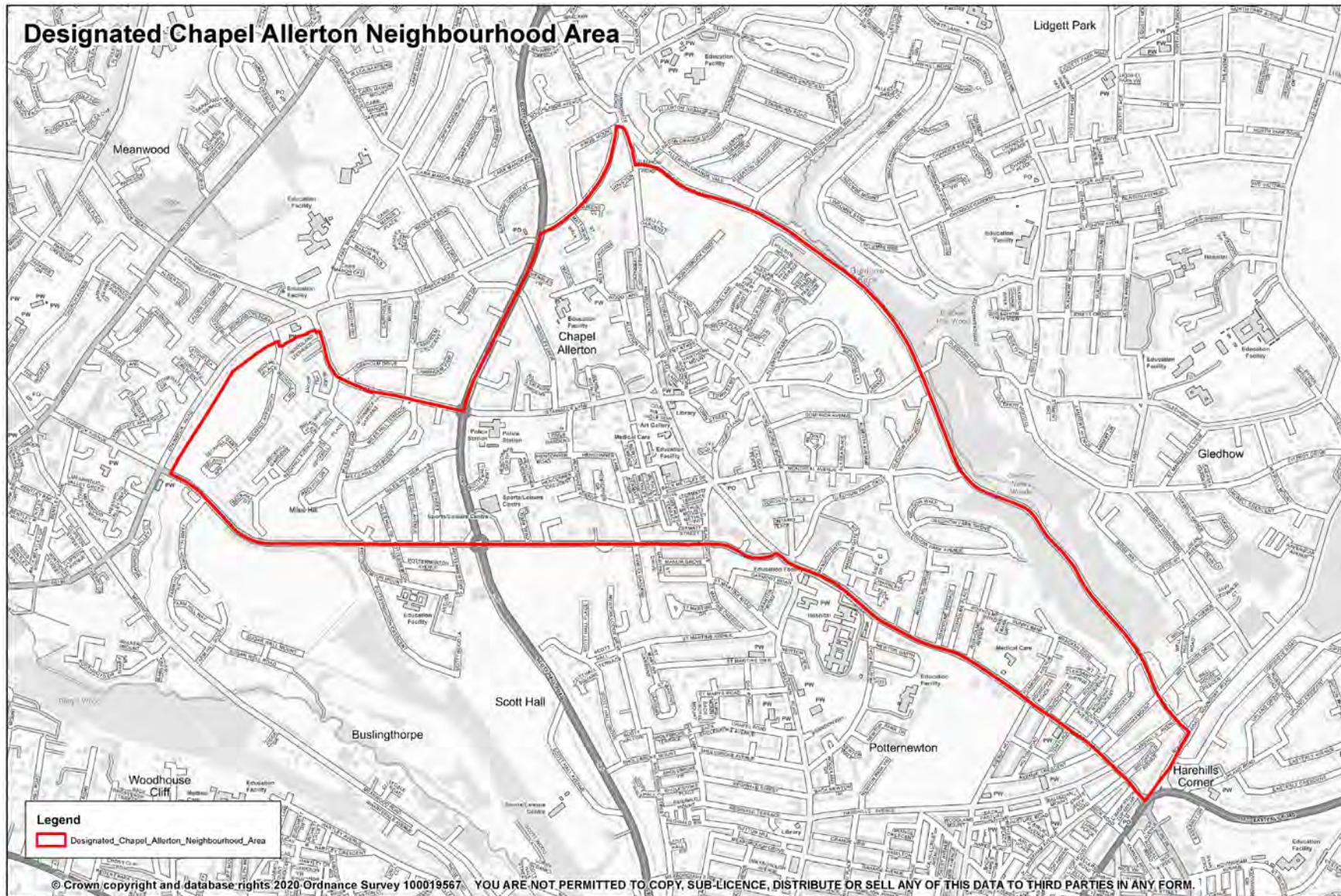
## Map 3 – Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area Representations



## Map 4 – Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area Representations



## Map 5 – Designated Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area

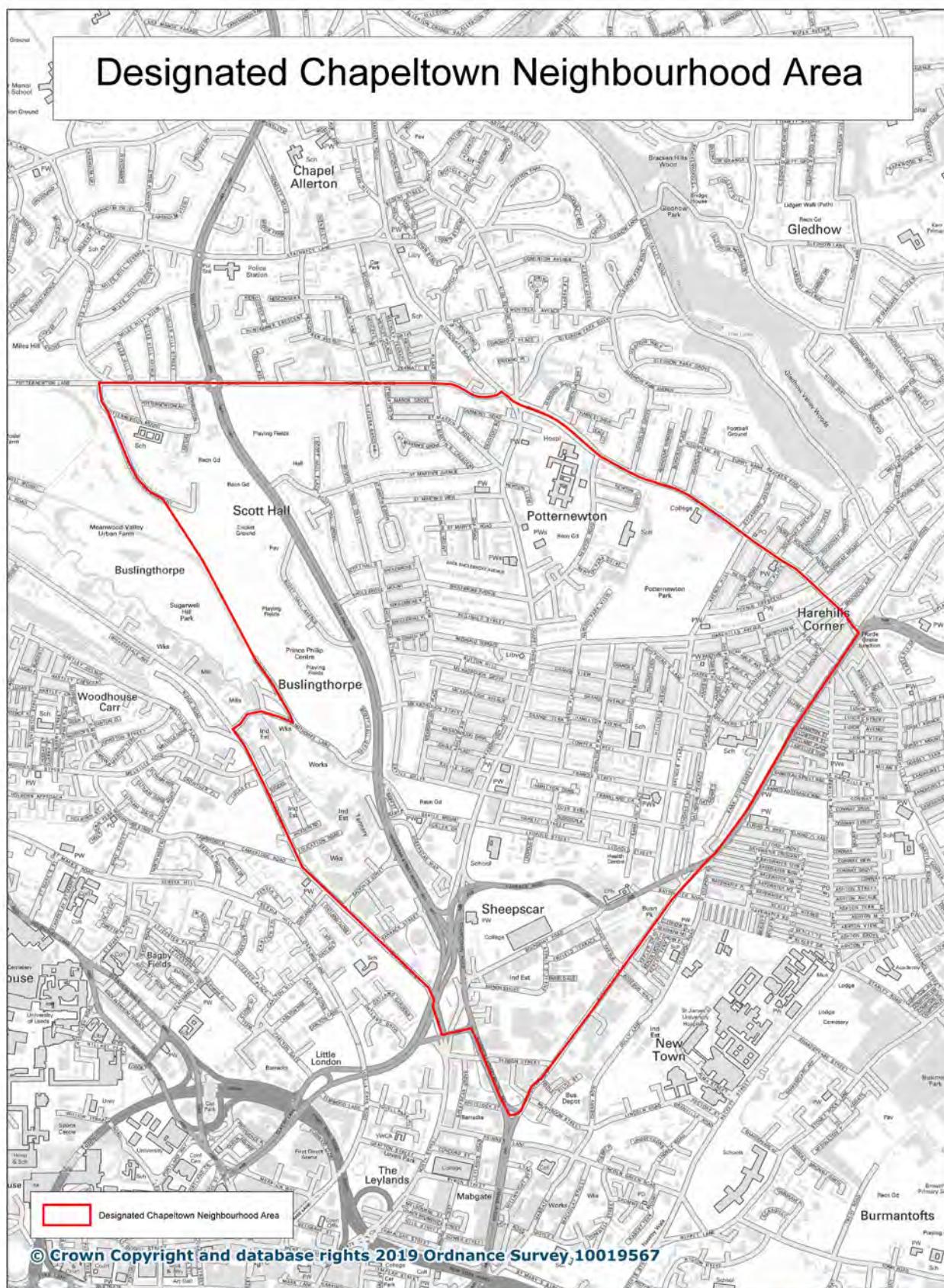


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## Map 6 – Designated Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area



## **Appendix 1 – Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area Application**

Leeds City Council  
Policy and Plans Group  
9<sup>th</sup> Floor East  
Merrion House  
110 Merrion Centre  
LS2 8BB

14 October 2019

*For the Attention of: Ian Mackay, Team Leader, City Development*

Dear Mr Mackay,

**Application for Designation of Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area**

I am writing to apply for the designation of a Neighbourhood Area under Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and in accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

The application meets with all the legislative provisions and requirements.

The name of the Neighbourhood Area is the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area.

A map is enclosed to identify the proposed Neighbourhood Area, the boundary of which is shown edged red (see Appendix 1).

Appendix 2(a) provides a statement which explains why the area is considered appropriate to be designated as a Neighbourhood Area.

The application is made by the interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum, which is, or is capable of being, a 'relevant body' within the terms of the legislation. Appendix 2(b) provides a statement which explains how the interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum meets legal requirements. Appendix 3 is a copy of the draft Constitution for the interim Forum.


The designation of the proposed Neighbourhood Area will be an important formal step to the interim Neighbourhood Forum working together to plan positively for the future development of Chapel Allerton.

On behalf of the interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum, I look forward to the Council's designation of the Neighbourhood Area once statutory consultation procedures have been met.

Yours Sincerely

Helen Hobson

Acting Chair, Interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum



Proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area

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## APPENDIX 2A

### Statement of Appropriateness to be designated a Neighbourhood Area (Regulation 5[1b] of Part 2 of the Neighbourhood Planning [General] Regulations 2012)

Following ‘walkabouts’ with community representatives and subsequent discussions at several public meetings of the interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum, it was resolved that the boundary of the proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area should be as shown outlined in red on the plan at Appendix 1.

The public meetings took place on the following dates:

11 June 2018  
9 July 2018  
17 September 2018  
22 October 2018  
11 February 2019  
18 June 2019  
21 July 2019  
7 October 2019

There was extensive discussion on the boundary in each of these meetings. The early meetings were in the format of a formal presentation and discussion of the issues of where the boundary was proposed. At later meetings the format was more informal, with stands set up in the hall, each featuring different issues. There has always been a stand showing the proposed boundary as it has evolved and requesting further comments. This format allowed more people to express their views some of whom may not have been as comfortable as others to speak in front of a larger group of people. As the discussions developed it became clear that the southern boundary was of particular interest. We therefore met the team looking to develop a neighbourhood plan for Potternewton and Chapeltown to agree that there were no uncovered or duplicate areas between the neighbourhoods. This meeting took place on 13 June 2019.

In addition to the above meetings, we had a stand at the Chapel Allerton Arts Festival on 31 August 2019 where comments were also collected.

The heart of the area is the shopping and business district focussed around the junction of Stainbeck Lane and Harrogate Road. This area is also covered by a Conservation Area designation and is a designated local centre in the Local Plan for its function of providing local services, amenities and

shops. Surrounding this central district, the proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area is mainly residential, with significant green spaces including Chapel Allerton park, Gledhow Valley Allotments, the north-western edge of Gledhow Valley woods and Scott Hall playing fields.

The east boundary is clearly defined by the physical barrier of Gledhow Valley Road. Most of the west boundary is defined by the A61, although after consultation it was decided to include an area west of that road, as the residents of that area identified as residents of Chapel Allerton.

The northern boundary is the junction of Stainbeck Road, Harrogate Road and Gledhow Valley Road, and includes the parade of shops at the northern end of Gledhow Valley Road. It also reflects the Chapel Allerton ward boundary.

As mentioned above the southern boundary was more difficult to determine. Whilst there is a boundary that could be defined by Potternewton Lane and Harehills Lane, that would have the effect of splitting the Scott Hall Leisure Centre from Scott Hall playing fields and also exclude Chapel Allerton Hospital and surrounding land. In order to avoid these issues the boundary was set in order to include these two areas.

No part of the proposed Neighbourhood Area overlaps any part of any other Neighbourhood Area (in fulfilment of Section 61G(7) of the Act).

No part of the proposed Neighbourhood Area consists of or includes the whole or any part of the area of a parish (in fulfilment of Section 61G(3)(b) of the Act)

## **APPENDIX 2B**

### **Statement that the body making the application is a 'Relevant Body' (Regulation 5[1c] of Part 2 of the Neighbourhood Planning [General] Regulations 2012)**

The interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum is a 'Relevant Body' for the purposes of section 61G(2)(b) of the Act since, in accordance with the Act, it is '*capable of being designated as a neighbourhood forum (on the assumption that, for this purpose, the specified area is designated as a neighbourhood area)*'.

The interim Forum has been established for over 9 months, with **the express purpose of promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area.**

It currently has over 21 members which are drawn from a cross-section of the community.

Membership is **open to anyone living, working or operating in the proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area and elected members for the area. Membership seeks to represent the character and diversity of the proposed Neighbourhood Area and meet legal requirements. An application for designation of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum will be made in due course.**

**The interim Forum also has a draft written Constitution, a copy of which is included at Appendix 3.**

# **CONSTITUTION OF CHAPEL ALLERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD FORUM**

## **1.0 NAME**

1.1 The name of the association is Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum and is referred to below as the Forum.

1.2 The Forum is designated for a period of 5 years.

## **2.0 ADMINISTRATION**

2.1 Subject to the decisions of General Meetings of the Forum the Forum and any properties and funds shall be administered and managed in accordance with this constitution by members of the Committee

## **3.0 OBJECTS**

3.1 The forum is non-political, non-sectarian and promotes the inclusion of all members of the Community irrespective of disability, racial origin, gender, marital status, sexual orientation or age. It will, within the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area: -

3.1.1 Produce a neighbourhood development plan for the designated Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended).

3.1.2 Use its best endeavours to influence the policy making process and community service provision and promote the retention and improvement of the best of the current built and natural environment.

3.1.3 To provide additional guidance setting out the communities' aspirations for the area which can be used by decision makers when determining planning applications and development plans.

3.1.4 Provide a forum for of Chapel Allerton to meet together and share common concerns. For all those who live, work or do business in the designated area

3.1.5 Promote events, activities and action which will improve the health, well-being and the quality of life for residents of Chapel Allerton.

## **4.0 POWERS**

In furtherance of the objects, but not otherwise, the forum may exercise the following powers to: -

4.1.1 Raise funds to invite and receive contributions, provided this conforms to any relevant requirements of the law.

4.1.2 Operate an appropriate bank account

4.1.3 Make payments as shall be necessary

4.1.4 Buy or take on or enter into a lease any property or land necessary for the achievement of the objects and to maintain and equip it for use.

4.1.5 Employ staff (who will not be members of the Committee) as are necessary for the proper pursuit of the objects and to make all reasonable and necessary provision for payment of national insurance and superannuation contributions.

4.1.6 To work in co-operation with private, statutory, and voluntary organisations in order to further the objectives of the organisation.

4.1.7 To do all such other lawful things as are necessary or desirable for the attainment of the aforesaid objects.

## **5.0 MEMBERSHIP**

5.1.1 Membership of the Forum is open to anyone who lives, works, or carries out business in the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area (as defined below). Those members (except members expelled in accordance with clause 5.2 below) shall be regarded as members of the Forum unless they inform the Secretary of the Forum in writing that they do not wish to be so treated.

5.1.2 For all purposes connected with the Constitution, Chapel Allerton is defined as Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area as designated by Leeds City Council as the Local Planning Authority. Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area is the area marked on attached map in Annex 1 to the constitution.

5.1.3 The Forum shall consist of a minimum of 21 members. Membership of the Forum is obtained through registering at a General Meeting of the Forum or in writing to the Secretary.

5.1.4 Every member shall have one vote.

## **5.2 EXPULSION**

5.2.1 The committee, may by a vote of two thirds of the members present, and for good reason terminate the membership of any member. Such individuals shall have the right to be heard by the committee, and be accompanied by a third party.

5.2.2 The Secretary of the Forum shall write to the member concerned to inform him/her of the Committee's decision, and, in the event that the Committee decided to terminate the individual's membership, of the right to appeal in accordance with clause 5.3 below

## **5.3 APPEALS AND READMISSION**

5.3.1 If a member expelled by the Committee wishes to appeal against expulsion, the appeal shall be heard by a meeting of the Forum. Notwithstanding clause 6, the expelled member and/or his/her nominated third party shall have the right to be heard at a Forum meeting. If the Forum members vote by a simple majority to uphold the appeal, the expelled member shall be readmitted to membership of the Forum.

5.3.2 An expelled member may apply for re admission to membership of the Forum but shall not be re admitted without a resolution of the Forum.

## **6.0 MEETINGS OF THE FORUM**

6.1 There shall be organised General Meetings of the Forum. A general meeting shall take place at least quarterly, save in exceptional circumstances, a General Meeting of the Forum, a meeting of the Committee, or in an emergency, such officers of the Forum as are available for consultation, may decide not to hold a meeting of the Forum in a particular quarter. General meetings shall take place in public. No person may be excluded from attending a meeting of the forum unless

- 6.1.1 they have been expelled from membership of the Forum in accordance with 5.2 or
- 6.1.2 in the reasonable opinion of the person Chairing the meeting of the Forum, the person is guilty of disorderly conduct.

6.2 Voting rights at General Meetings of the Forum shall be confined to members. Twenty one members shall constitute a quorum.

## **7.0 OFFICERS**

7.1 At the Annual General Meeting of the forum, the members shall elect from the membership, a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and such other officers as the Forum in General Meeting may from time to time determine. An officer may (subject to the agreement of a General Meeting of the Forum) transfer his/her powers and duties to another member of the Committee on a temporary basis.

## **8.0 COMMITTEE**

8.1 The Committee shall consist of at least five members (including the officers) and not more than eleven members (in addition to the Officers) Committee members (including officers) shall be members of the Forum.

8.2 All committee members shall retire from office at the Annual General Meeting but they may subsequently be re-elected.

8.3 The proceedings of the Committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in its number or by failure to appoint, or any defect in the appointment or qualification of a member.

8.4 The Committee may, in addition appoint not more than three (3) co-opted members, subject to ratification by the following General Meeting of the Forum, but no-one may be co-opted as a member if, as a result, more than one third of the members of the Committee would be co-opted members.

## **9.0 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

The General Meeting of the Forum held in December shall be the Annual General Meeting unless the Committee or a General Meeting of the Forum decides that another General Meeting shall be the Annual General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting shall:-

- 9.1.1 receive a report from the Committee;
- 9.1.2 receive an audited statement of accounts;
- 9.1.3 elect members of the Committee; in accordance with Clauses 7.0
- 9.1.4 Consider any other appropriate business.

9.2 An Annual General Meeting must be held within fifteen months of the Previous Annual General Meeting.

9.3 In a contested election (that is, where the number of candidates exceeds the number of positions to be filled), the candidates polling the greatest number of votes shall be considered to be elected. Voting shall be by show of hands.

9.4 In an uncontested election (where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of positions to be filled), a vote for each candidate shall be held by show of hands. A candidate shall be considered to be elected only if the vote is passed by a simple majority.

9.5 In elections for officer positions, where a resolution that the candidate shall be elected is not passed, nominations shall be reopened and the election conducted immediately after members of the Forum have had a reasonable opportunity to make nominations.

## **10.0 SPECIAL MEETINGS**

10.1 A Special General Meeting of the forum may be called by not less than 25 members, or five members of the Committee giving notice in writing to the Secretary, or by a resolution of the Committee or a resolution of a General Meeting of the Forum. The Secretary must convene the meeting within a period of not more than 28 days of receiving the notice or committee decision unless the resolution or request for a Special General Meeting expressly states that this requirement shall not apply. 21 members shall constitute a quorum. Where the meeting was called as a result of a notice signed by 25 members of the Forum, not less than 15 of these members must be present; otherwise the meeting will be inquorate.

10.2 The chairperson may convene a special meeting of the Committee at any time. A meeting may also be convened if four Committee members make a request in writing to the Secretary. Such a special meeting may only consider business set out in the notice of the meeting.

## **11.0 PROCEDURES**

11.1 Minutes shall be kept of all meetings

11.2 '21 days' notice shall be given for each Annual General Meeting. 7 days notice shall be given for each committee meeting except where, in the judgement of the Chairperson, an emergency has arisen to justify the holding of a committee meeting at shorter notice.'

11.1 Five (5)-committee members shall form a quorum for all committee meetings.

11.2 Sub-Groups. The Committee may appoint sub-groups from within its own and/or Forum membership. All acts and proceedings of any sub-group shall be reported fully and promptly to the Committee and/or the Forum.

11.3 Vacancies. The committee may seek to fill vacancy arising amongst its Officers or committee members to serve until the next AGM, provided that such appointment is ratified as soon as is practicable by the Forum.

## **12.0 ANNUAL REPORT**

12.1 The Committee shall comply with the obligation under the Charities Act 1992 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of that Act) with regard to the preparation of an Annual Report and its transmission to the Charity Commissioners.

## **13.0 FINANCE**

13.1 All monies raised by or for the forum shall be used only to further its objects.

13.2 No committee member shall receive any payment or benefit in kind for services rendered to the forum provided that reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, properly incurred on behalf of the forum may be reimbursed at the discretion of the Committee.

13.3 Committee members of the forum shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the property of the forum for any liability properly incurred by them severally or jointly on behalf of the forum, provided that nothing in this clause shall entitle any member or members to any indemnity against liability arising through negligence or similar actions on their part.

13.4 The Treasurer shall keep proper accounts of the finances of the forum.

13.5 An account shall be opened in the name of the forum with a bank or other appropriate financial institution into which all monies received shall be paid and the signatories to which shall be not less than two members of the Committee, as it shall nominate for that purpose, one of whom shall be the Treasurer. The name of this account can be Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum or Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Plan.

13.6 The financial year for the forum shall run from the first day of November to the last day of October the following year.

13.7 The committee shall comply with its obligations under the Charities Act 1992 (or any re-enactment or modification of that Act) with regard to the transmission of account of the forum to the Charity Commissioners.

#### **14.0 DISSOLUTION**

14.1 If the Committee decides that it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the forum, it shall convene a meeting of all members of the forum of which not less than twenty one (21) days notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed) shall be given. If the proposal is confirmed by a two thirds majority of those present and voting, the Committee shall have power to realize any assets held by, or on behalf of the forum. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable or other institutions (if possible operating within the LS7 postal district) having objects similar to the objects of the forum, as the members of the forum may determine or failing that shall be applied for some other charitable purpose. A copy of the statement of accounts for the final accounting period of the forum must be sent to the Commissioners.

#### **15.0 ALTERATIONS**

15.1 The Constitution may be amended by a General Meeting of the Forum, (including a Special General Meeting of the Forum called in accordance with clause 10.1 of this constitution). Notice of any proposal to amend the Constitution shall be given in writing at a General Meeting of the Forum not less than 28 days before the proposed amendment is debated.

15.2 All requirements relating to charitable status shall be effective only if and when the forum becomes a registered charity.

15.3 Any motion proposing an alteration to the constitution shall require the approval of a two-thirds majority of members present and voting

#### **16.0 ADOPTION**

This policy was adopted by the Committee at the AGM meeting held on

XXXXXXX 2019

We the undersigned subscribe to the constitution.

Signed: (Chairperson) \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Full Name in Caps: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: (Secretary) \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Full Name in Caps: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: (Treasurer) \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Full Name in Caps: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Appendix 2 – Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area Representations**

## Appendix 2 – Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area - Representations

### Application for the Designation of Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area

### Responses to the Publicity of the Neighbourhood Area application held between Monday 4 November and Monday 16 December 2019

|   | Name                      | Organisation          | Comments   |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | Alison Phelps<br>Resident | Chapeltown Co-Housing | <p>As a Chapeltown resident for 48 years, with local family connections in the Sholebrokes back to 1898, I would like to comment on the Chapel Allerton boundary proposal.</p> <p>Although there is a certain logic to using main roads as boundaries, I feel that living community and the actual habits of current residents should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>For decades, children from the Roxholmes, the Roundhays and Newton Garth have all attended Bracken Edge School (formerly Elmhurst), used Potternewton Park, attended St Martin's Church, the former Trinity Presbyterian or Harehills Lane Baptist Church, used the Chapeltown library and are natural Chapeltown residents.</p> <p>Similarly, Chapeltown children have been the main users of Technorth, as a centre of supplementary education, so I would argue that that building may also be considered Chapeltown.</p> <p>West of Harrogate Road, Potternewton Lane makes a good natural boundary up to Scott Hall Road. Use of the playing fields long predates the Sports Centre, which seems clearly to be Chapel Allerton. The style of housing on the south (Chapeltown) side of Potternewton Lane is very different from the houses on north (Chapel Allerton) side.</p> |
| 2 | Angela Talbot<br>Resident |                       | <p>I would like to offer my full support to the proposal of the Chapel Allerton neighbourhood boundary.</p> <p>Having attended several of the meetings, I wholeheartedly agree to the defined boundary which has been proposed &amp; would be very pleased to see it officially recognised.</p>  |
| 3 | Ayla Greaves<br>Resident  |                       | As a lifelong local resident I am so angry at this proposal.   |

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|  |  | <p>I don't feel that there is enough justification or information provided in the application to truly explain and convince me of why this border change should go ahead. It's a very weak application which does not at any stage consider Chapeltown and its residents.</p> <p>The reasons are not clear but if there is any party due to benefit from this move it certainly is not Chapeltown! Chapeltown has struggled and continues to struggle with its disproportionate levels of poverty and funding and its negative reputation.</p> <p>The suggested border change serves no purpose other than to take important community landmarks away from a poorer, more culturally mixed and less invested area and hand it over to a much wealthier, less diverse and far less needy part of LS7.</p> <p>Why??</p> <p>Chapel Allerton has parks and green space, not to mention an increasingly valuable property market.</p> <p>This proposal also wishes to move the border, entirely splitting through the St Martins.</p> <p>Why??</p> <p>The fact that the hospital was named Chapel Allerton Hospital is not a good enough reason to move the border further south of Harehills Lane.</p> <p>Why is this required?? Change the hospital name back to Newton Green Wing if this lessens the claim. I'm truly at a loss at the cheek and disrespect of this application.</p> <p>Additionally it has been very hard to find information on CANF – so there may have been many meetings taking place but I personally have been unable to contact or ask them for further information. Having agreeable chats at Seven Arts and at Chapel Allerton Arts Festival is not reason enough to go ahead.</p> <p>It is gentrification and it needs to be stopped!</p> <p>As parts of Chapeltown (finally) become safer and wealthier these people want to take advantage of this and make this work for the benefit of themselves – not the community they are taking the land from.</p> |
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|   |                          |  | Please support Chapeltown and do not allow this ridiculous application to be approved.   |
| 4 | Ayla Greaves             | Chapeltown Football & Youth Development Centre, C/O Prince Phillips Centre | <p>To clarify, I am writing to you not as an individual but as a nominated representative of CFYDC - Chapeltown Football &amp; Youth Development Centre (CHANCE) based at Prince Philips Centre. We would like to express our deep concerns to LCC Neighbourhood Planning and to object to the current Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum application to change the southern border with Chapeltown.</p> <p>Our club serves and supports many 100's of local young people and their families, through a variety of events and activities, helping support mental and physical wellbeing in our young members. Our regular use of Scott Hall fields for over 17 years is imperative to the club and any actions which potentially do not support this ongoing use for community members will not be met with our support.</p> <p>We have discussed the proposal with many of our members and we do not at all agree with the weak explanation provided as to why the border change should be made. The report provides a ONE sentence reasoning. That the fields should not be 'separated' from the leisure centre. But this is entirely ignoring the long-standing and natural border between neighbourhoods, Potternewton Lane. This is where the border should remain.</p> <p>The gentrification of Chapeltown continues and this latest attempt to 'land grab' from under the Chapeltown community's nose is completely unacceptable and a challenge that will not be ignored. We cannot agree with the proposal nor is there any real plausible reason provided within the application to go ahead with this change, requested by only 21+ residents of Chapel Allerton. The application has stirred up great anger within the Chapeltown community. It should be wholly rejected by LCC.</p> <p>Our stance is absolutely against this proposal and we hope LCC support us and our Chapeltown community members and residents on this matter.</p> |
| 5 | Dee Marshall<br>Resident |  | <p>It cannot have been easy to come up with a boundary for Chapel Allerton that everyone agrees with but I think this proposal is the most sensible – it follows geographical boundaries (i.e. the valley) and man-made boundaries (major roads) and takes in what most people would consider to be Chapel Allerton.</p>   |

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|   |   | I hope the boundary is approved so the community can progress work on the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area.   |
| 6 | Diane Edwards<br>Resident<br><br>And<br><br>Ital Thompson<br>Resident | <p>We understand that the council has received an application from the interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum for the designation of a new neighbourhood area (the "Proposed Area") called Chapel Allerton (the "Contended Application").</p> <p>The Contended Application is stated to be made in respect of Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and in accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 – together the "Regulatory Requirements".</p> <p>This is a formal representation from local residents in the Chapel Allerton electoral ward.</p> <p>The following representations seek to contest the Contended Application (in particular the proposed new boundaries set out in the (Contended Application)): we therefore seek the local planning authority consideration in the contended proposed application under 61F Subsection (5) being established for the express purpose of promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental well-being of that area.</p> <p>Respecting existing / natural boundaries /community ties</p> <p>According to Section 61G (4) (b) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, in determining an application under Sub section (5) the authority must have regard to whether to designate an organisation or body as a neighbourhood forum, having regard to the desirability of designating an organisation or body under Section 61 F (7) (a) - particular sub section F (7) (i) which has secured or taken reasonable steps to attempt to secure that its membership includes at least one individual falling within each of sub-paragraphs (i) to (iii) of subsection (5)(b)</p> <p>(ii) Membership is drawn from different places in the neighbourhood area concerned and from different sections of the community in that area.</p> <p>Our submission is therefore the (Contended Application) makes no reference to other people/residents being drawn from these areas of proposals (southern boundaries) they have been no participation in their meetings held on various dates cited also no postal code</p> |

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|  |  | <p>captured is submitted to back up as such claims and (iii) Whose purpose reflects the character of that area.</p> <p>1.1. Governmental guidance (see Appendix 4) states that “electoral ward boundaries can be a useful starting point for discussions on the appropriate size of a neighbourhood area...” The current / existing Leeds City Council electoral Ward Boundary of Chapel Allerton is set out at Appendices 4 and 5. The Proposed Area boundaries would split this ward boundary into two zones.</p> <p>1.2. Further to governmental guidance (see Appendix 4), the catchment area for walking to local services such as shops, located opposite Scott Hall Leisure Centre, primary schools, doctors’ surgery, parks or other facilities should also be considered. By dividing the community up in the way sought by the (Contended Application) Proposed Area boundary, there will be definite segregation of these facilities to their local resident users. Also sites contained in the Proposed Area form part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail for instance. The Chapeltown and Potternewton boundaries overlap and their names are used somewhat interchangeable. Potternewton is an historic village and most residents of Leeds refer to the area as Chapeltown also transport links is important to the residents. Potternewton area is defined as a small area around the north of Scott Hall Road and most of the area is classified as Chapeltown.</p> <p>1.3. The Scott Hall estate and its named facilities, including the Scott Hall Leisure centre, local chemist and doctor surgery situated within the Scott hall Leisure centre grounds would be sized under their remit of the (Contended Application) proposal.</p> <p>1.4. The Scott Hall playing fields, Scott Hall church/ Hall which serves a large BAME community and refugee faiths would effectively be segregated from the remainder of southern boundary and parents of children from the Scott Hall estate also uses the church hall as a after school club to collect their kids this would cause a great disadvantaged as many of Scott Hall’s facilities would be located within the Proposed Area boundary whilst many of the Scott Hall residents will be outside the boundary line. This, we argue is non-sensical and unfair, particularly as the local authority leisure centre offers subsidized classes to the whole wider community, and the community playing fields currently host youth development sports teams resident in the local Chapel Allerton Ward area but outside the</p> |
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|  |  | <p>Proposed Area boundary. The playing fields are located closest to the Scott Hall residents and it has historical ties because the open space to the east and north of Potter-Newton was "a delicate Green area" which was called Chapel-Town Moor".</p> <p>2. The governmental guidance at Appendix 3 suggests that the local authority consider in its decision-making the infrastructure or physical features which define a natural boundary, for example a major road or railway line or waterway or the natural setting or features. Visually the Proposed Area boundary creates a shape which unnaturally juts out in the south-western aspect to capture a large proportion of the area south west of Mansion Gate estate as well as Chapel Allerton hospital. This is a very unnatural boundary line to draw and furthermore it is noted that the very popular parade on Chapeltown Road is intersected by the Proposed Area boundary, thereby dividing up a popular road and parade of shops. We argue that any proposed boundary line should not intersect a significant community locations and ties.</p> <p>3. The proposed boundaries are controversial and unsupported by many local /affected residents - The Proposed Area boundaries are unsupported by a number of locally affected residents, including the drafters of this representation. The southern boundary of the Proposed Area; which captures Chapel Allerton hospital, and the north western boundaries (which segregate Scott Hall Leisure Centre, Scott Hall playing fields, Scott Hall hall/ church from the majority of Scott Hall area residents) are of particular concern as mentioned above as these are fundamental sites / key assets of an established community – the community comprising residents of the unified Chapel Allerton ward (south as well as north) (see Appendices 1 and 2 for the locations of some of these facilities). The 'asset grab' of these facilities is clearly unfair to the local residents of the uncaptured parts of Chapel Allerton Ward i.e. southern Chapel Allerton ward (see Appendices 4 and 5), we explain further as follows;</p> <p>3.1. Separate formal representations were made on behalf of Chapeltown residents (the "Chapeltown Representations") to the local authority during the week commencing 9th December 2019. The Chapeltown Representations followed a local meeting of residents concerning the Contested Application at Roscoe Methodist Church Sunday 30th November 2019. There was a very large turnout of Chapel Allerton ward residents on that day (50+</p> |
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|  |  | <p>approximately) and many were from the Chapeltown area of the Chapel Allerton ward in particular). Residents advised that they were unaware of plans pertaining to the (Contended Application)</p> <p>3.2. The Chapeltown Representations provide good context and detail into the deeply rooted, culturally important, strong historical connections that local residents have with regards to the various sites, buildings and streets which are caught in the catchment of the Proposed Area but which, should the Contended Application's Proposed Area boundaries be approved by the authority, could result in the severing of those links administratively from the southern-side of the community (i.e. the Chapel Allerton ward residents who are not captured in the Proposed Area boundary). This would be a very distasteful result of accepting the boundary lines proposed and would risk cultural sensitivities not being respected due to a lack of understanding or appreciation of cultural or historical relevance. In addition to this residents were not notified of any meetings pertaining to the (Contended Application) nor was a pamphlets distributed through the propose areas.</p> <p>3.3. To summarise, the Proposed Area boundary will 'carve up' a defined community in disregard of historical and cultural ties to key community assets and facilities. We appreciate that there is a very clearly pro-active, yet 'interim' group of members self-deemed the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum who wish to pursue the Proposed Area boundaries; however, we argue that complete community interests should be taken into account and views sought from a wider range of affected residents. Please note the further representations below at point 3 below regarding lack of consultation with the southern part of the community affected in respect of these plans.</p> <p>4. There are ethical / equality considerations to take account of - allowing the proposed Area boundary, as requested by the Contended Application, would further divide the current Chapel Allerton ward into 2 zones. The zoning would effectively segregate the more affluent northern part of Chapel Allerton Council Ward form the deprived southern area of the Chapel Allerton Council Ward district, thereby creating a real and evident rich/poor divide and marginalization of the southern area community at a cultural, social, class, financial, educational and economic level.</p> |
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|  |  | <p>5. Such segregation we argue is unethical and compounded by the fact that the Proposed Area (containing more affluent residents) seeks to capture within its boundary a number of fundamental sites and facilities belonging currently to the wider Chapel Allerton ward community. This Separation is very likely to significantly increase the rates of deprivation in the southern area and chip away at community unity between the areas. There is no consideration as to mitigating against these risks in the (Contended Application), nor is there a clear and convincing explanation as to why the boundary has been placed where it has, which leaves the issue open to negative interpretation:</p> <p>5.1. The public Sector have an Equality Duty (PSED) and, specifically section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires public authorities to have due regard to a number of equality considerations when exercising their functions. In light of the above we would ask that Leeds City Council undertake an Equality Impact assessment to identify the risks identified at the very least of approving the Proposed Area plan;</p> <p>5.2. The PSED also requires public authorities to have due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between persons who share a “relevant protected characteristic” and persons who do not. We argue that the allowing the proposed new boundaries to their full extent would be counteractive to this obligation;</p> <p>5.3. Appendix 3 of this letter (which is an extract of governmental guidance on Neighbourhood planning) states when viewed in full that “a local planning authority can refuse to designate the specific area applied for if it considers the area is not appropriate”.</p> <p>6. Potential procedural irregularities exist in respect of the scope, effectiveness, appropriateness and level of consultation undertaken:</p> <p>6.1. We have concerns that whilst the (Contended Application) is stated to meet with all of Regulatory Requirements including the associated procedural requirements, it does not appear to do so in terms of seeking full and proper consultation with affected residents. See above and falls to comply with 61F (7) a ii</p> |
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|  |  | <p>6.2. We fear a lack of full and transparent consultation took place in relevant locations and with affected community residents. Consultation appears to have been made in north Chapel Allerton electoral ward solely. This prevented input from Chapel Allerton (south) residents, some of which have been unable to make personal representations in time prior to the deadline (16th December 2019).</p> <p>6.3. With regards to the southern boundary, the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum's Statement of Appropriateness reads that "We ... met the team looking to develop a neighbourhood plan for Potternewton and Chapeltown to agree that there were no uncovered or duplicate areas between the neighbourhoods. This meeting took place on 13 June 2019". We could not identify from this which team was being referred to. We point out that Scott Hall had a very active residents association which covered the whole Scott Hall estate. The Scott Hall and Chapeltown area is also represented by the IMPact Residents network group (a community group which holds a forum monthly at a community venue in LS7 to discuss local issues in the Scott Hall, Chapeltown, and Harehills area) but this group were not contacted. Guidance (Appendix 4) states that informal networks of community based groups operation may be considered in the decision-making process of approving/disapproving boundaries, also whether the area forms all or part of a coherent estate either for businesses or residents.</p> <p>6.4. According to the Leeds City Council website "The council must publicise the Contended Application and bring it to the attention of those who live, work and carry out business in the proposed neighbourhood area. The publicity is stated to run between Monday 4 November and Monday 16 December, closing at 5pm". Paper copies of the documents are stated to available at the following northern Chapel Allerton ward sites only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 7 Arts, 31a Harrogate Road, Leeds, LS7 3PD (during opening hours)</li><li>• Chapel Allerton Library, 106 Harrogate Road, Leeds LS7 4LZ (Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri 10am to 5pm, Weds 10am to 7pm, Sat 11am to 4pm)</li><li>• Scott Hall Leisure Centre, Scott Hall Road, Leeds LS7 (Mon to Thurs 7:15am to 9:30pm, Fri 7:15am to 8pm, Sat and Sun 8am to 4pm)</li></ul> |
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|   |                 |                    | <p>It is therefore our submission that the particulars submitted with our response as concerned residents are taken into consideration when deciding your outcome on this matter.</p>   |
| 7 | Claire Dennison | Environment Agency | <p>We have no objections to the designation of Chapel Allerton as a neighbourhood area</p> <p>Please look at the following Environment issues and decide if any/all relate to your area and how you could incorporate policies in relation to these:-</p> <p><b>Flood Risk</b></p> <p>We would like to see flood risk policies and that minimising the impact of flooding referred to in an 'Environmental' section. This is a key sustainability issue and will be exacerbated in the future due to climate change.</p> <p>In terms of both policy and site selection, flood risk should be a major consideration in your plan. In drafting your flood risk policy, you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasise that inappropriate development will not be considered acceptable in areas of high flood risk.</li> <li>• Highlight, where necessary, the need to undertake the sequential and exception tests.</li> <li>• Promote a sequential approach to development layout, to ensure the highest vulnerability development is located in areas at lowest flood risk.</li> <li>• Address the potential impacts of climate change on flood risk.</li> <li>• Describe what is expected of developers in terms of surface water run-off rates (for both brownfield and Greenfield sites) and sustainable drainage systems.</li> <li>• Where possible, expect development to result in a betterment to the existing flood risk situation.</li> <li>• Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk to others</li> </ul> |

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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A sequential approach to flood risk will also need to be taken when allocating sites.</li></ul> <p>New development proposals should be encouraged to contribute either financially or through physical works to reduce the flood risk to the wider village. This would require a clear understanding of what the flood risk reduction strategy is. This should be reflected in this section/policy.</p> <p><b>Surface Water</b></p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority is now the responsible authority for commenting on the surface water drainage arrangements. We therefore recommend you consult your LLFA regarding the proposed management of surface water within the Plan.</p> <p><b>Climate change allowance guidance</b></p> <p>Please be aware that our climate change allowance guidance was updated in February 2016. The new guidance is available here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances</a>.</p> <p><b>Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>We would welcome a policy on green infrastructure. As well as providing ecological benefits, green infrastructure can be used as flood storage areas for river or surface water flows. This policy should promote green walls, roofs and soft borders.</p> <p><b>Water efficiency</b></p> <p>There is currently no objectives that considers water resources and water efficiency. It is therefore considered that objective could be to include 'improve efficiency of water use'.</p> <p>New developments should be designed to reduce water usage by incorporating water-efficient devices from the outset. Such measures could include low-flow taps and shower heads, water butts and rainwater harvesting systems. We would also strongly support a requirement for existing properties to be retrofitted with water efficiency measures as older properties are often the least water efficient.</p> |
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|  |  | <p>Policies should aim to reduce the causes of climate change (for example by promoting carbon storage through appropriate land management) in addition to making development resilient to climate change. Similarly, the flood risk elements could also aim to reduce the impact of flooding in addition to avoiding and not contributing to flood risk.</p> <p><b>Water quality</b></p> <p>Proper management is important to protect water quality, both for groundwater and surface water resources.</p> <p>Drainage misconnections can occur in new developments, redevelopments, extensions or through refurbishment. Developers must ensure that they do not connect any foul drainage (including sinks, showers, washing machine/dishwasher outlets and toilets) to a surface water sewer, as this can send polluted water into watercourses. Similarly, developers should ensure that they do not connect surface water drainage (e.g. roof gutter downpipes) into foul sewers as this can cause overloading of the foul sewer during heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Polluted surface water flows from areas like car parks or service yards should always have sufficient pollution prevention measures in place to ensure the protection of groundwater and watercourses from specific pollutants like petrol (hydrocarbons) and suspended solids. Developers should follow appropriate pollution prevention guidance when designing formal drainage for large areas of hardstanding.</p> <p>Ideally, applicants should introduce more ‘surface’ or ‘green’ drainage solutions to aid improvements in water quality, such as swales along hardstanding boundaries, or a more advanced reed bed system for larger sites. These solutions are easier to access and maintain than engineered solutions like petrol/oil interceptors, which require regular maintenance to ensure they operate correctly.</p> <p><b>Foul drainage</b></p> <p>We always expect developments to connect to the mains network (where possible), as this is the most sustainable solution for sewerage discharges. Applicants will need to discuss their development proposals with the local sewerage provider to ensure that there is sufficient</p> |
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|  |  | <p>capacity in the system and to determine whether any additional infrastructure is needed to support the development.</p> <p>For those settlements not connected to the main foul sewer network, it is likely that developments will require a form of non-mains drainage. In these instances, applicants will need to follow the foul drainage hierarchy described below and potentially seek our advice about preferred solutions. They may need to obtain an environmental permit for their foul drainage solution.</p> <p><b>Foul drainage hierarchy</b></p> <p>Foul drainage should be discharged to a mains sewer system wherever possible. If this is not feasible, applicants should first consider using a package treatment plant which discharges to a soakaway. Provided that there is sufficient land and suitable ground conditions, a soakaway will attenuate the discharged water quality. A septic tank discharged to soakaway may also be acceptable in some circumstances.</p> <p>If there is insufficient land for a soakaway, or ground conditions mean one would not operate effectively, applicants must consider whether discharging directly to a watercourse, drain or surface water sewer is possible. Any receiving watercourse must be capable of accepting both the proposed quantity and quality of discharge. If a direct discharge is possible, a package treatment plant must be used.</p> <p>If neither the use of a soakaway or a direct discharge is possible, a system without any discharge (such as a sealed cess pool or chemical toilet) can be considered. Given their capacity to overflow and discharge raw sewage directly into the water environment, such systems are a last resort. These type of systems also require regular emptying, creating additional carbon emissions and traffic which can impact on developments' sustainability.</p> <p>We would like to see these details reflected in your plan so that applicants are aware of the most sustainable options for their foul drainage when they are not able to connect to the main foul sewer network. In particular, we would like you to state that where a non-mains drainage solution is proposed, the applicant must submit a Foul Drainage Assessment (FDA1) form with their planning application.</p> |
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|  |  | <p><b>Water Framework Directive</b></p> <p>Any new development should take the objectives of the Water Framework Directive into account. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is a European Directive that seeks improvements to the water environment to ensure that they are achieving a ‘good’ overall ecological status (or potential). The WFD sets targets for all waterbodies to achieve ‘good’ status or potential by 2027 at the latest (unless a lower status objective is proposed). The WFD is implemented regionally by way of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs). You can access the details of the relevant catchments and watercourses on our Catchment Data Explorer pages (<a href="http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/">http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/</a>).</p> <p>In order to improve watercourses so that they achieve ‘good’ status, your plan could include a policy encouraging the removal of weirs, installation of fish passes and improvements to the morphology of the rivers. We would strongly support a requirement for developers to carry out WFD actions when they are developing on sites adjacent to the relevant stretches of river.</p> <p><b>Biodiversity</b></p> <p>We would welcome a policy which requires a net gain in biodiversity through all development,</p> <p><b>River restoration</b></p> <p>We would welcome the inclusion of a specific river policy, addressing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Minimum of 8 metre (m) buffer zones for all watercourses measured from bank top to provide an effective and valuable river corridor and improve habitat connectivity. A 5m buffer zone for ponds would also help to protect their wildlife value and ensure that the value of the adjacent terrestrial habitat is protected.</li><li>• Development proposals to help achieve and deliver WFD objectives. Examples of the types of improvements that we may expect developers to make are: removal of obstructions (e.g. weirs), de-culverting, regrading banks to a more natural profile, improving in-channel habitat, reduce levels of shade (e.g. tree thinning) to allow aquatic vegetation to establish, etc. Proposals which fail to take opportunities to</li></ul> |
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|  |  | <p>restore and improve rivers should be refused. If this is not possible, then financial or land contributions towards the restoration of rivers should be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River corridors are very sensitive to lighting and rivers and their 8m buffer zones (as a minimum) should remain/be designed to be intrinsically dark i.e. Lux levels of 0-2.</li> </ul> <p>It may be useful to include ownership information details for landowners, applicants or developers who have a watercourse running through or adjacent to their site. Many people believe that the Environment Agency own 'main rivers' which is not the case. Whilst we hold permissive powers to carry out maintenance on main rivers, the site owner is the 'riparian owner' of the stretch of watercourse running through their site (whole channel) or adjacent to their site (up to the centre line of the channel) – and this includes culverted watercourses. Our 'Living on the Edge' publication provides important guidance for riverside owners.</p> <p>Applicants should remove watercourses from existing culverts where this is feasible. This will help to reduce flood risk from blocked or collapsed culverts, and open channels are significantly easier for the landowner to maintain. Culverts that cause blockages of the watercourse are the responsibility of the owner to repair. Additionally, we will usually object to planning applications that propose new culverts.</p> <p>Your plan policy should also provide details of 'buffer zones' that are left adjacent to watercourses. We will always ask developers to maintain an undeveloped, naturalised, 8 metre buffer zone adjacent to main rivers. We ask that applicants do not include any structures such as fencing or footpaths within the buffer zone as this could increase flood risk - through the inclusion of close-board fencing for example. Any works or structures that applicants intend within 8m of a main river will require a flood defence consent from us, which is separate from and in addition to any planning permission granted.</p> <p><b>Historic Landfill</b></p> <p>Historic landfill information is held with the Local Authority. They hold information of historic landfill data which is all the information that we previously held on the historic landfill sites. As such, we suggest you contact the local Authority for information on these.</p> |
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|  |  | <p><b>Land contamination</b></p> <p>Any land contamination policy should address the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirement for developers to submit a Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) for contamination on sites where contamination is known or suspected. PRAs and remediation strategies should be in line with relevant guidance – in particular: ‘Groundwater protection: principles and practice (GP3)’, ‘Model procedures for the management of land contamination (CLR11)’ and ‘Guiding principles for land contamination (GPLC)’</li> <li>• Developers should ensure that sites are suitable or made suitable for the intended use.</li> <li>• There should be no liquid discharges to ground through contaminated land.</li> <li>• Developers should be encouraged to implement measures as required to prevent the spread of contamination.</li> <li>• The WFD should be linked to and promoted in the contaminated land policy. The WFD also seeks to protect and improve groundwater resources.</li> </ul> <p>There are a number of sensitive ‘receptors’ of land contamination, such as groundwater, surface waters or human health, all of which are affected by different pollutants and to differing degrees. This is why it is important for applicants to carry out a desktop study/PRA to assess any sources of contamination, any pathways that could mobilise contaminants (e.g. foundations, piling, and drainage) and the sensitive receptors that could be affected. If contamination is suspected or known, the applicant may have to undertake further intrusive site works to characterise and remediate the contamination, so that it no longer poses an unacceptable risk to the receptors.</p> <p><b>Groundwater</b></p> <p>It is critical that your plan includes policies to protect groundwater from pollution and harmful disturbances of groundwater flow.</p> <p>We apply a general level of protection for all drinking water sources through the use of source protection zones (SPZs). These zones are used to identify areas close to drinking water sources where the risk associated with groundwater pollution is greatest. SPZs are an</p> |
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|   |  | <p>important tool for identifying sensitive groundwater areas and for focusing development control or advice.</p> <p>Development proposals within a source protection zone should be supported by a risk assessment that assesses the risk to groundwater and its receptors. Risks to groundwater can occur at various stages of the development, including the construction and operational phases. For instance, surface water drainage systems can pose a high risk to groundwater – particularly infiltration systems which discharge water to ground. Whilst sustainable, infiltration drainage systems may not always be suitable.</p> <p>We would expect high-risk developments, such as petrol stations, to be steered away from the highest risk groundwater areas, such as source protection zone 1. Our publication Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) (August 2013) sets out our position statements for different types of development.</p> <p>Details and locations of source protection zones and other environmental constraints can currently be found on the ‘What’s in your backyard?’ section of our website (although please be aware that prior to March 2017, it is planned that all of our environmental data maps will be moved to GOV.UK).</p> <p><b>Sustainable construction</b></p> <p>You could also help your community save money through sustainable construction. Neighbourhood planning is an opportunity for communities to encouraging efficient water and waste management systems in new buildings, and use locally sourced wood fuel for heating. You could also help to promote the use of sustainable materials in construction, and encourage energy efficiency measures for new builds. These measures will reduce the cost of construction for developers and help to reduce utility bills for those using the building. This will also help the environment by reducing emissions and improving air quality.</p> |
| 8 | Esta Suma<br>Resident<br><br>Megan Edwards<br>Resident | <p>We are writing in conjunction to the application for the ‘Designation of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area’. This is a formal representation of the Roxholme &amp; Roundhay Residents.</p>   |

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|  | <p>Ayanna Sibley<br/>Resident</p> <p>Sharon Davis<br/>Resident</p> <p>Shamari Sibley<br/>Resident</p> | <p>We firmly believe that Chapel Allerton has little evidence or reason to support their justification of adopting the areas outlined below. We feel that there is a systematic erosion of the boundaries Chapeltown with the vested interest in adopting community amenities and assets. This is morally questionable given that Chapel Allerton is an affluent area and Chapeltown is regarded as an area of deprivation.</p> <p><b>Technorth Centre &amp; Chapeltown Tram Depot</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Technorth Centre historically resides where the Chapeltown Tram Depot used to exist. This site has great significance to the area of Chapeltown. William Turton (1825-1900) founded the Leeds Tramway Company. Turton lived in Hayfield House, Chapeltown Road (since demolished and replaced by The Reginald Centre). Turton pioneered horse drawn tramways across Northern England. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque which acknowledges Turton's significant contribution.</li> <li>Following the demise of the tramway system the site became a focal site for the regeneration of Chapeltown in the form of Technorth and Chapeltown Job Centre. In 1986 MP Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment visited the site after Chapeltown was recognised as a significant area of deprivation and unemployment. The area was given a 1 million pound grant targeted at creating work opportunities for the unemployed. The funding went towards the setting up of Technorth and the Chapeltown Job Centre. It also funded training schemes e.g. Chapeltown and Harehills Assisted Learning Computer School (CHALCS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Mansion Gate, Roxholmes &amp; Roundhays Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historically these areas were defined as Potternewton (Ref. OS 1856 / 1890 /1906).</li> <li>These areas fall within the existing boundary of Parish of St Martin, Potternewton (Ref. Potternewton Parish Map, 2017).</li> <li>Leeds City Council classify the above areas as Chapeltown (Ref. Leeds Public Access).</li> <li>Logistically the main route of pedestrianised and vehicular access for these areas is via Harehills Lane, there is very limited access to Chapel Allerton. Amenities such schools, medical facilities and parks that serve this community are predominantly based in Chapeltown.</li> </ul> |
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|  |  | <p><b>Chapel Allerton Hospital, Newton Green, Newton Hill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapel Allerton Hospital is located on the historic Newton Green Hall Estate, Potternewton. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The New Horizons Community School formerly Newton Hill; An ORT Technical Engineering school was established in Berlin in 1937 to provide a technical education for Jewish boys excluded from state schools. Fleeing Nazi Germany in 1939 the school was relocated to Leeds. This site was formerly the accommodation of the ORT Technical Engineering School. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail.(Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>• Bracken Edge Primary School formerly Elmhurst Middle School; Gertrude Maretta Paul Blue Plaque. Gertrude Paul (1934-1992) was born in St. Kitts and came to England in 1956. She taught at Cowper Street School and in 1976 she was appointed to Elmhurst Middle School (now called Bracken Edge Primary School) as the city's first black head teacher. She was one of the founders of the West Indian Carnival and a Commissioner for Racial Equality. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail. (Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoorPotternewton Group)</li> </ul> <p><b>St Martin's Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Martin's Estate bears its name from St Martin's Church, Potternewton.</li> <li>• The Estate resides within Potternewton and the Potternewton Parish Boundary. (Ref OS 1890, 1906, Potternewton Parrish Map 2017)</li> <li>• The Estate was originally known as the Newton Park Estate. Newton Hall, Potternewton Hall and Newton Lodge used to exist here. (Ref.OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The Lodge for Newton Hall still exists and is located on Chapeltown Road. The Lodge is a Grade II listed building and resides within the Chapeltown Conservation Area. (Ref. LCC Chapeltown Conservation Appraisal)</li> <li>• St Martin's Church has an inseparable tie with the St Martin's Estate and Chapeltown. Many of the residents use this as a place of worship, social gatherings and community meetings.</li> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoorPotternewton Group)</li> </ul> |
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|   |  | <p><b>Scott Hall Playing Fields</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scott Hall Playing Fields is historically located at site of Potternewton Quarries. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The playing fields are used by several groups in the area notably Chapeltown Youth Development Centre and The Caribbean Cricket Club.</li> <li>• The fields have a long association with prominent professional footballers who have resided in Chapeltown and trained on these fields. This includes Brian Deane, Mika Richards, Terry Connors, Mallik Wilks</li> <li>• The sport fields have little or no association with Scott Hall Sports Centre, where the majority of sports undertaken are indoor activities.</li> </ul> <p>We would welcome your consideration of the above points when assessing the designation of the Chapel Allerton Area.</p>  |
| 9 | Dr Miranda Mason<br>Resident<br><br>And<br><br>Garth Frankland<br>Resident | <p><b>Dr Miranda Mason</b></p> <p>As a general response, I think the implementation of designated neighbourhood areas is a divisive move, separating 'us' from 'them'.</p> <p>More specifically, I object to the southern border of the proposed Chapel Allerton neighbourhood area.</p> <p>The argument in the document to include Scott Hall playing fields and Chapel Allerton Hospital, despite the obvious boundary of Potternewton Lane and Harehills Lane, is weak. The name 'Chapel Allerton Hospital' is a historical one, whereas this is a newly designated area, and Scott Hall playing field is connected to Scott Hall Sports Centre because both are in the Scott Hall area (and not Chapel Allerton as we now understand it). Both could equally and justifiably belong to a future, proposed Chapeltown and/or Scott Hall Neighbourhood. Why claim Chapel Allerton Hospital and Newton Garth, but not Bracken Edge Primary School? Why divide up the St Martins area? This seems like a move to consolidate Chapel Allerton as a middle class neighbourhood, separate and divided from Chapeltown and Scott Hall, with assets that will then not 'belong' to those of us who live and work in Chapeltown and Scott Hall.</p> |

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|    |            | <p>A more neutral and fair solution would be for the border to run along the existing geographical line of Potternewton Lane and Harehills Lane. Then, all the assets of the whole of Leeds 7 can be shared between neighbourhoods, not given to one and denied the other. Surely, if a new border is imposed it has to be agreeable to those who fall outside it as well as those inside it.</p> <p><b>Garth Frankland</b></p> <p>I agree with you. Our residents group is keeping a watching brief we cover Scott Hall, Chapeltown and Harehills.</p> <p>We supported the Scott Hall residents when they were running.</p> <p>One solution I would support is the creation of a parish council for Harehills and Chapeltown. This at least would be democratically elected and would have powers that are not dependent on the council.</p>   |
| 10 | Josh Plant | <p>Gladman Developments</p> <p>This letter provides the response of Gladman on the application made by Chapel Allerton Parish Council for the designation of a neighbourhood area, for the purposes of preparing a neighbourhood development plan.</p> <p>As this is the first formal stage of preparing a neighbourhood plan, Gladman would like to take this opportunity to comment on the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area application to highlight a number of key requirements to which the development of the emerging neighbourhood area should have regard to.</p> <p>Gladman wish to participate in the neighbourhood plan's preparation and to be notified of further developments and consultations in this regard and request to be added to the consultation database.</p> <p>We would also like to offer our assistance in the preparation of neighbourhood plan and invite the Steering Group to contact us in this regard.</p> <p><b>Legal requirements</b></p> <p>Before a neighbourhood plan can proceed to referendum it must be tested against a set of Neighbourhood Plan Basic Councils as set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by section 28a of the Planning and Compulsory</p> |

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|  |  | <p>Purchase Act 2004). The Basic Conditions which the Neighbourhood Plan must be found in compliance with are as follows: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State it is appropriate to make the neighbourhood plan;</li> <li>b) Having special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses, it is appropriate to make the order;</li> <li>c) Having regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of any conservation area, it is appropriate to make the order;</li> <li>d) The making of the neighbourhood plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development;</li> <li>e) The making of the neighbourhood plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained within the development plan for the area of the authority; and</li> <li>f) The making of the neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations.</li> <li>g) The making of the neighbourhood plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.</li> </ul> <p>Through the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan it is important for the Steering Group to ensure that the policies contained in the Plan are in accordance with the Basic Conditions as set out above. If regard has not been given to the basic conditions through the drafting of policies that are to be contained in the neighbourhood plan then there is a real risk that the policies will be found inconsistent with the basic conditions when it reaches independent examination and may be unable to proceed to referendum.</p> <p><b>National Planning Policy Framework</b></p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. In doing so it sets out the requirements of the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.</p> |
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|  |  | <p>In 2018, the Minister of Housing, Communities &amp; Local Government (MHCLG) introduced the first changes to the Framework (the Revised Framework) which has since brought about fundamental changes to the planning system, with further changes made in February 2019. Indeed, paragraph 13 of the Revised Framework clearly states:</p> <p>“The application of the presumption has implications for the way communities engage in neighbourhood planning. Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies; and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies.”</p> <p>The Revised Framework also provides further clarification on the Written Ministerial Statement. Paragraph 14 states that:</p> <p>“In situations where the presumption (at paragraph 11d) applies to applications involving the provision of housing, the adverse impact of allowing development that conflicts with the neighbourhood plan is likely to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, provided all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The neighbourhood plan became part of the development plan two years or less before the date on which the decision is made;</li><li>b. The neighbourhood plan contains policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement;</li><li>c. The local planning authority has at least a three-year supply of deliverable housing sites (against its five-year housing supply requirement, including the appropriate buffer as set out in paragraph 73); and</li><li>d. The local planning authority’s housing delivery was at least 45% of that required over the previous three years.”</li></ul> <p>The Revised Framework also sets out how neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area in order to shape, direct and help deliver sustainable development. However, neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategic policies contained in higher order documents.</p> |
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|  |  | <p>It is therefore clear from the above that neighbourhood plans should be prepared in conformity with the strategic requirements for the wider area as confirmed in an adopted Development Plan.</p> <p>The Steering Group should also ensure that its policies and proposals are in compliance with the Neighbourhood Planning Chapter of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).</p> <p><b>Relationship with Local Plans</b></p> <p>To meet the requirements of the Revised Framework and the Neighbourhood Plan Basic Conditions, neighbourhood plans should be prepared to conform to the requirements set out in the adopted Development Plan. Where an up-to date Local Plan has been adopted and is in place for the wider authority area, it is the strategic policy requirements set out in this document that a neighbourhood plan should seek to support and meet.</p> <p>When a Local Plan is emerging, or is yet to be found sound at Examination, there will be a lack of certainty over what scale of development a community must accommodate or the direction the policies in the neighbourhood plan should take. In these instances, the Steering Group should seek to engage with the Local Planning Authority at an early stage in the plan preparation process and request an indicative housing figure which takes into account factors such as the latest evidence of local housing need, the population of the neighbourhood area and the most recently available planning strategy of the local planning authority. Furthermore, policies in the neighbourhood plan should be drafted as flexibly as possible to ensure that they remain effective over the course of the plan period.</p> <p><b>Relationship to Local Plans</b></p> <p>To meet the requirements of the Framework and the Neighbourhood Plan Basic Conditions, neighbourhood plans should be prepared to conform to the strategic policy requirements set out in the adopted Development Plan.</p> <p>Chapel Allerton falls within the administration of Leeds City Council and will be tested against the Core Strategy, adopted in November 2014, with amendments adopted through a Selective Review in September 2019 and the Site Allocations Plan, adopted in July 2019. The</p> |
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|  |  | <p>Site Allocations plan identifies sites for development and greenspace to ensure that enough land is available in appropriate locations to meet the growth targets set out in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Chapel Allerton is defined as a ‘Main Urban Area’ with Spatial Policy 1 directing ‘the largest amount of development’ to the Main Urban Area and Major Settlements.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Forum should allow for flexibility in policies contained within the Neighbourhood Plan to ensure that they are able to respond positively to changes in circumstance which might arise over the plan period. This degree of flexibility is required to ensure that the neighbourhood plan is capable of being effective over the duration of its plan period and not ultimately superseded by, for example, a Local Plan Review.</p> <p><b>Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Proposals</b></p> <p>In accordance with the Neighbourhood Plan Basic Conditions, neighbourhood plan policies should align with the requirements of the Revised Framework and the wider strategic policies for the area set out in the Council’s Local Plan.</p> <p>Neighbourhood plans should provide a policy framework that complements and supports the requirements set out in the higher-tier development plan documents, setting out further, locally-specific requirements that will be applied to development proposals coming forward.</p> <p>The Revised Framework is clear that neighbourhood plans cannot introduce policies and proposals that would prevent sustainable development from going ahead. They are required to plan positively for new development, enabling sufficient growth to take place to assist in meeting the strategic development needs for the area. Policies that are not clearly worded or intended to place an unjustified constraint on further sustainable growth opportunities taking place would not be consistent with the requirements of the Revised Framework or meet the Neighbourhood Plan Basic Conditions.</p> <p>Communities should not seek to include policies in neighbourhood plans that have no planning basis or are inconsistent with national and local policy obligations. Proposals should</p> |
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|  | <p>be justified by the findings of a supporting evidence base and must be sufficiently clear to be capable of being interpreted by applications and decision makers.</p> <p>Policies and proposals should be designed to add value to policies set out in Local Plan and national guidance, as opposed to replicating their requirements.</p> <p>The community should liaise with the Council's planning team and interested parties such as those who have land interests in the neighbourhood area to seek advice on the appropriateness of the neighbourhood plan's proposals.</p> |
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|    |  |                  | <p>The Council's planning team will be able to advise on the likely need for an SEA of the neighbourhood plan's proposals. To be compatible with EU obligations, further appraisals, such as a Habitats Regulations Assessment, may also be required depending on local circumstances.</p> <p>Should you require any further information about the contents of this response or would like to arrange a meeting with a representative from Gladman then please do not hesitate to contact us.</p>  |
| 11 | Granville Thwaites<br>Resident   |                  | <p>I wish to comment on the proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Boundary as submitted by the Neighbourhood Planning Group and I have two main concerns.</p> <p>Firstly, I do not believe that the boundary should extend any further West than Scott Hall Road as this provides a definite and natural boundary to the neighbourhood in the same way that Gledhow Valley Road does to the East. Secondly, the extension of the boundary to the South East should go no further than Sycamore Avenue/Bracken Edge. Properties further South West are in Harehills.</p> <p>I was raised in Chapel Allerton and have returned to live here in my retirement. I believe the suggestions I have made are in keeping with what Chapel Allerton is and has been in my lifetime. Further extensions will, I believe, dilute the character of the neighbourhood.</p> |
| 12 | Craig Broadwith  | Historic England | <p>We write in response to your email of Monday 4 November 2019, in connection with the designation of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area.</p> <p>We do not wish to make any comments at this stage, but would welcome informal discussions with representatives of the Neighbourhood Forum, if they would like to engage with us.</p>   |
| 13 | Dr. Jawad Khurshid<br>Ahmad, MBChB,<br>MRCGP, PgDPD (Dist)<br>Resident<br><br>Peter Wenham |                  | <p>We are writing in conjunction to the application for the 'Designation of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area'. This is a formal representation made by the Interim Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum.</p>   |

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|  | <p>Resident<br/>Sandy Lund<br/>Resident</p> <p>Paul Bernard<br/>Resident</p> <p>Amina Akbar<br/>Resident</p> <p>Jamal Shahin<br/>Resident</p> <p>Bridget Robinson<br/>Resident</p> <p>Garry Graham<br/>Resident</p> <p>Gemma Lake<br/>Resident</p> <p>Jacquelyn Brown<br/>Resident</p> <p>Leonora Stapleton<br/>Resident</p> <p>Lorina Gumbs<br/>Resident</p> <p>Maggie Assenso</p> | <p>The Interim Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum objects to the proposed boundary set out by the Interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum. We believe that the current proposals infringe on the cultural, historical and geographical boundaries of Chapeltown.</p> <p>We firmly believe that Chapel Allerton has little evidence or reason to support their justification of adopting the areas outlined below. We feel that there is a systematic erosion of the boundaries of Chapeltown with the vested interest in adopting community amenities and assets. This is morally questionable given that Chapel Allerton is an affluent area and Chapeltown is regarded as an area of deprivation. Below is a summary of the areas of concern. Please note that Potternewton is the historical name for the area widely recognised as Chapeltown.</p> <p>Potternewton encompasses Chapeltown Road, Scott Hall, New Leeds and parts of Buslingthorpe and Sheepscar.</p> <p><b>Technorth Centre &amp; Chapeltown Tram Depot</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Technorth Centre historically resides where the Chapeltown Tram Depot used to exist. This site has great significance to the area of Chapeltown. William Turton (1825-1900) founded the Leeds Tramway Company. Turton lived in Hayfield House, Chapeltown Road (since demolished and replaced by The Reginald Centre). Turton pioneered horse drawn tramways across Northern England. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque which acknowledges Turton's significant contribution.</li> <li>• Following the demise of the tramway system the site became a focal site for the regeneration of Chapeltown in the form of Technorth and Chapeltown Job Centre. In 1986 MP Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment visited the site after Chapeltown was recognised as a significant area of deprivation and unemployment. The area was given a 1 million pound grant targeted at creating work opportunities for the unemployed. The funding went towards the setting up of Technorth and the Chapeltown Job Centre. It also funded training schemes e.g. Chapeltown and Harehills Assisted Learning Computer School (CHALCS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Mansion Gate, Roxholmes &amp; Roundhays Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historically these areas were defined as Potternewton (Ref. OS 1856 / 1890 /1906).</li> </ul> |
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|  | <p>Resident<br/>Yvette Mitchell<br/>Resident</p> <p>Leonora Bailey<br/>Resident</p> <p>Peter Broderick<br/>Resident</p> <p>Chantelle Jacobs<br/>Resident</p> <p>Dennis Bernard<br/>Resident</p> <p>Urban<br/>Muhammad<br/>Resident</p> <p>Erik Schelander<br/>Resident</p> <p>Reverend Dr. Nicholas<br/>Io Polito<br/>Resident</p> <p>Mr T Duncan<br/>Resident</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These areas fall within the existing boundary of Parish of St Martin, Potternewton (Ref. Potternewton Parish Map, 2017).</li> <li>• Leeds City Council classifies the above areas as Chapeltown (Ref. Leeds Public Access).</li> <li>• Logistically the main route of pedestrianised and vehicular access for these areas is via Harehills Lane, there is very limited access to Chapel Allerton. Amenities such as; schools, medical facilities and parks that serve this community are predominantly based in Chapeltown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chapel Allerton Hospital, Newton Green, Newton Hill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapel Allerton Hospital is located on the historic Newton Green Hall Estate, Potternewton. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The New Horizons Community School formerly Newton Hill; An ORT Technical Engineering school was established in Berlin in 1937 to provide a technical education for Jewish boys excluded from state schools. Fleeing Nazi Germany in 1939 the school was relocated to Leeds. This site was formerly the accommodation of the ORT Technical Engineering School. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail. (Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>• Bracken Edge Primary School formerly Elmhurst Middle School; Gertrude Maretta Paul Blue Plaque. Gertrude Paul (1934-1992) was born in St. Kitts and came to England in 1956. She taught at Cowper Street School and in 1976 she was appointed to Elmhurst Middle School (now called Bracken Edge Primary School) as the city's first black head teacher. She was one of the founders of the West Indian Carnival and a Commissioner for Racial Equality. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail. (Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoor Potternewton Group).</li> </ul> <p><b>St Martin's Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Martin's Estate bears its name from St Martin's Church, Potternewton.</li> <li>• The Estate resides within Potternewton and the Potternewton Parish Boundary. (Ref OS 1890, 1906, Potternewton Parish Map 2017)</li> </ul> |
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|    |                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Estate was originally known as the Newton Park Estate. Newton Hall, Potternewton Hall and Newton Lodge used to exist here. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The Lodge for Newton Hall still exists and is located on Chapeltown Road. The Lodge is a Grade II listed building and resides within the Chapeltown Conservation Area. (Ref. LCC Chapeltown Conservation Appraisal)</li> <li>• St Martin's Church has an inseparable tie with the St Martin's Estate and Chapeltown. Many of the residents use this as a place of worship, social gatherings and community meetings.</li> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoor Potternewton Group)</li> </ul> <p><b>Scott Hall Playing Fields</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scott Hall Playing Fields is historically located at the site of Potternewton Quarries. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The playing fields are used by several groups in the area notably Chapeltown Youth Development Centre and The Caribbean Cricket Club.</li> <li>• The fields have a long association with prominent professional footballers who have resided in Chapeltown and trained on these fields. This includes Brian Deane, Micah Richards, Terry Connors and Mallik Wilks.</li> <li>• The sport fields have little or no association with Scott Hall Sports Centre, where the majority of sports undertaken are indoor activities.</li> </ul> <p>We would welcome your consideration of the above points when assessing the designation of the Chapel Allerton Area.</p> |
| 14 | Justin Lunn<br>Resident | The proposed boundaries to the neighbourhood area include streets and features which don't identify with 'Chapel Allerton'. The streets to the north of Harehills Lane and Potternewton Park relate to that park, which is part of Chapeltown. Having lived here for over twenty years, I have never felt part of Chapel Allerton and nor do my neighbours. The nearest School is Bracken Edge primary, where both my children went – I note that Chapel Allerton don't want to include that. My understanding is that initial proposals for the boundary included the park and the hospital, but not the School. Are the people in Chapel Allerton trying to cherry pick the pieces of the ward they like the look of?  |

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|    |              | <p>This raises the fundamental objection to this application, which is that 'neighbourhood planning' is a terrible idea. What it means is that communities are set against each other instead of looking for ways to cooperate. This is happening already. It is the duty of the elected local authority to set and implement planning policies for the benefit of all. What we are looking at instead is relatively wealthy people with the capacity and means to do it, coming together to grab assets away from those without. No doubt the people involved have nothing but high motives, but they are a self-appointed group without any democratic mandate. There is a lot of good in consulting a wide range of community interests when thinking about planning policy, but this process won't achieve that – instead a set of poorly thought out, emotionally driven initiatives will be set up by people without adequate understanding of, or responsibility for, the richly diverse but also vulnerable communities around them. If the neighbourhood planning process was about improving community understanding, communication and dialogue, that would be of some use, but it isn't.</p> <p>It would be a much better idea if the 'neighbourhood' boundary was the same as the council ward – then there would be a better reflection of Chapeltown as a whole, rather than the bits of it that a self-appointed group like the look of.</p> <p>Please reject the application, or resubmit to include a fairer balance of the communities in the ward.</p> |
| 15 | Limhal Mills | <p>Nevistone Group Management LTD</p> <p>After reading the plans from the Chapel Allerton Forum, I must say I was incredibly disappointed. After seeing the boundary proposal, which in my opinion is a mockery to the natives of Chapeltown. By proposing to reinstate the name Chapeltown on an area which historically is far from it, is outright disrespectful to the highest order.</p> <p>The proposed boundary plans far exceed the remit of what is considered as Chapel Allerton. This plan is a clear sign of gentrification which could result in massive social &amp; environmental non-inclusion for many residents that reside or work in the area. From my own research this boundary imposes massively on the funding plans for the area. Considering taking streets as far as Roundhay Mount, Yorkshire Amateurs Football Club, St Martins Avenue, Scott Hall Fields, Mill Field Primary, Norton Garths and questionably Chapel Allerton hospital is a big ask in my opinion. The amount of people that are actually in need of the services of that hospital would have to wait longer on waiting lists I'm sure by not being a part of that</p>  |

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|    |                                     |   | specific Ward. In conclusion, my company and I would be categorically against the approval of this Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Plan, due to my points noted above. This would be a travesty for the surrounding areas such as Chapeltown, Roundhay which I reside work & would like to invest in further socially & economically for the better. Please take this request as a matter of huge importance.   |
| 16 | Meghan Gleeson<br>Turley Associates | On behalf of Leeds Trinity<br>Hospitals Trust | <p>We are contacting you on behalf of our client, Leeds Teaching Hospitals (NHS) Trust ("the Trust"), following Leeds City Council's receipt of the application from the interim Chapel Allerton Forum to designate Chapel Allerton as a new neighbourhood area and create a neighbourhood plan.</p> <p>We note that the Council has publicised the application and brought it to the attention of those who live, work and carry out business in the proposed neighbourhood area. As such The Trust has been notified due to their ownership of Chapel Allerton Hospital, which lies within the proposed Chapel Allerton neighbourhood area.</p> <p>In light of the key role the Trust plays within the City as a major landowner, employer and provider of essential services, the Trust is keen to take an active and positive role in the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Plan consultation process and would like to help formulate the policies, working closely with both the community and the Council.</p> <p>We would be grateful if you could confirm receipt of this letter in writing at your earliest convenience. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either myself or my colleague Katie Purdam at the address stated below.</p> |
| 17 |                                     | Natural England                               | <p>Thank you for your letter dated 06/11/2019 notifying Natural England of the above Neighbourhood Planning Area</p> <p>Natural England does not wish to make comment on the suitability of the proposed plan area or the proposed neighbourhood planning body.</p> <p>However we would like to take this opportunity to provide you with information sources the neighbourhood planning body may wish to use in developing the plan, and to highlight some of the potential environmental risks and opportunities that neighbourhood plans may present. We have set this out in the annex to this letter.</p>  |

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|    |                          | <p><b>Natural England's role</b></p> <p>Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. The local planning authority will be aware and should advise the neighbourhood planning body when Natural England should be consulted further on the neighbourhood plan.</p> <p><b>Planning policy for the natural environment</b></p> <p>Neighbourhood plans and orders present significant opportunities, but also potential risks, for the natural environment. Proposals should be in line with the National Planning Policy Framework. The key principles are set out in paragraphs 170-177.</p> <p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>• recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>• minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</li> </ul> <p>The neighbourhood planning body should also consider the natural environment policies in the area's Local Plan. The neighbourhood plan or order should be consistent with these, and the neighbourhood planning body may decide that the emerging Neighbourhood Plan should provide more detail as to how some of these policies apply or are interpreted locally.</p> |
| 18 | Peter Wenham<br>Resident | <p>I am writing in conjunction to the application for the 'Designation of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area'. This is a formal representation from Mr Peter Wenham.</p> <p>I firmly believe that Chapel Allerton has little evidence or reason to support their justification of adopting the areas outlined below. We feel that there is a systematic erosion of the</p>  |

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|  |  | <p>boundaries of Chapeltown with the vested interest in adopting community amenities and assets. This is morally questionable given that Chapel Allerton is an affluent area and Chapeltown is regarded as an area of deprivation.</p> <p><b>Chapel Allerton Hospital, Newton Green, Newton Hill</b></p> <p>Chapel Allerton Hospital is located on the historic Newton Green Hall Estate, Potternewton. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</p> <p>The New Horizons Community School formerly Newton Hill; An ORT Technical Engineering school was established in Berlin in 1937 to provide a technical education for Jewish boys excluded from state schools. Fleeing Nazi Germany in 1939 the school was relocated to Leeds. This site was formerly the accommodation of the ORT Technical Engineering School. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail.(Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</p> <p>Bracken Edge Primary School formerly Elmhurst Middle School; Gertrude Maretta Paul Blue Plaque. Gertrude Paul (1934-1992) was born in St. Kitts and came to England in 1956. She taught at Cowper Street School and in 1976 she was appointed to Elmhurst Middle School (now called Bracken Edge Primary School) as the city's first black head teacher. She was one of the founders of the West Indian Carnival and a Commissioner for Racial Equality. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail. (Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)<br/>Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoor Potternewton Group).</p> <p><b>Technorth Centre &amp;Chapeltown Tram Depot</b></p> <p>My own history in connection with Tech North Technology Centre is that I completed a Computer &amp; Technology Training Course 30 years ago. My Children also attended Tech North and who are now ages between 25 – 31, At present two of my oldest grand children attend Tech North After School Classes twice a week and certainly would expect such a wonderful provision that has transformed lives for people in my community must carry on.</p> |
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|  |  | <p>The Technorth Centre historically resides where the Chapeltown Tram Depot used to exist. This site has great significance to the area of Chapeltown. William Turton (1825-1900) founded the Leeds Tramway Company. Turton lived in Hayfield House, Chapeltown Road (since demolished and replaced by The Reginald Centre). Turton pioneered horse drawn tramways across Northern England. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque which acknowledges Turton's significant contribution.</p> <p>Following the demise of the tramway system the site became a focal site for the regeneration of Chapeltown in the form of Technorth and Chapeltown Job Centre. In 1986 MP Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment visited the site after Chapeltown was recognised as a significant area of deprivation and unemployment. The area was given a 1 million pound grant targeted at creating work opportunities for the unemployed. The funding went towards the setting up of Technorth and the Chapeltown Job Centre. It also funded training schemes e.g. Chapeltown and Harehills Assisted Learning Computer School (CHALCS).</p> <p><b>St Martin's Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Martin's Estate bears its name from St Martin's Church, Potternewton.</li> <li>• The Estate resides within Potternewton and the Potternewton Parish Boundary. (Ref OS 1890, 1906, Potternewton Parish Map 2017)</li> <li>• The Estate was originally known as the Newton Park Estate. Newton Hall, Potternewton Hall and Newton Lodge used to exist here. (Ref.OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The Lodge for Newton Hall still exists and is located on Chapeltown Road. The Lodge is a Grade II listed building and resides within the Chapeltown Conservation Area. (Ref. LCC Chapeltown Conservation Appraisal)</li> <li>• St Martin's Church has an inseparable tie with the St Martin's Estate and Chapeltown. Many of the residents use this as a place of worship, social gatherings and community meetings.</li> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. Next Door Potternewton Group)</li> <li>• I do not wish to be in the boundary of Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area Plan</li> </ul> |
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|  |  | <p><b>Scott Hall Playing Fields</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scott Hall Playing Fields is historically located at site of Potternewton Quarries. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The playing fields are used by several groups in the area notably Chapeltown Youth Development Centre and The Caribbean Cricket Club.</li> <li>• The fields have a long association with prominent professional footballers who have resided in Chapeltown and trained on these fields. This includes Brian Deane, Mika Richards, Terry Connors, Mallik Wilks</li> <li>• The sport fields have little or no association with Scott Hall Sports Center, where the majority of sports undertaken are indoor activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mansion Gate, Roxholmes &amp; Roundhays Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historically these areas were defined as Potternewton (Ref. OS 1856 / 1890 /1906).</li> <li>• These areas fall within the existing boundary of Parish of St Martin, Potternewton (Ref. Potternewton Parish Map, 2017).</li> <li>• Leeds City Council Classify the above areas as Chapeltown (Ref. Leeds Public Access).</li> <li>• Logistically the main route of pedestrianised and vehicular access for these areas is via Harehills Lane, there is very limited access to Chapel Allerton. Amenities such schools, medical facilities and parks that serve this community are predominantly based in Chapeltown.</li> </ul> <p>Path Yorkshire, The Old Chapeltown Police Station currently an Indian Restaurant, Scott Hall Middle School Now formerly known as Stainbeck Police Station the 3 sites all have history with the people of Chapeltown.</p> <p>Whilst I appreciate those sites are within Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area Plan without prejudice I feel Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area Plan could go as far as Stainbeck Lane. For many people of Chapeltown who attended Scott Hall Middle School their history will live on in the Time Capsule laid underground of Stainbeck Police Station.</p> <p>I would welcome your consideration of the above points when assessing the designation of the Chapel Allerton Area.</p> |
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| 19 | Melanie Lindsley                                      | The Coal Authority | <p>Thank you for the notification of the 4 November 2019 consulting The Coal Authority on the above NDP.</p> <p>The Coal Authority is a non-departmental public body which works to protect the public and the environment in coal mining areas. Our statutory role in the planning system is to provide advice about new development in the coalfield areas and also protect coal resources from unnecessary sterilisation by encouraging their extraction, where practical, prior to the permanent surface development commencing.</p> <p>It is noted that this consultation relates to the proposed designation of the Neighbourhood Plan area.</p> <p>Our records indicate that the Neighbourhood Plan proposed does not contain any recorded risks from past coal mining activity at shallow depth, it is however, in an area of Surface coal resource.</p> <p>I can confirm that the Coal Authority has <b>no specific comments</b> to make on the Neighbourhood Plan area designation proposed.</p> |
| 20 | Wendy Frankland<br>Resident                           |                    | <p>I am writing in support of this application</p> <p>I am pleased that the NP area includes the Roundhays.</p> <p>This part of Chapel Allerton ward has been isolated from the centre of Chapel Allerton mainly owing to the public transport link, the 91 bus serving Harehills Lane, which is inferior to the bus services serving Chapeltown Road.</p> <p>I hope that this initiative will help the Roundhays become more integrated into Chapel Allerton.</p>   |
| 21 | Time Wash Laundry<br>Services LTD<br><br>Sabine Kelly |                    | <p>We are writing in conjunction to the application for the 'Designation of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area'. This is a formal representation of the Chapeltown residents and businesses on Chapeltown Road.</p>  |

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|  | <p>Resident<br/>Mr RK Freeman<br/>Resident<br/>Evelyn Wynter<br/>Resident<br/>Mrs C Freeman<br/>Resident<br/>P. Honeyne<br/>Resident<br/>Michael Hobbs<br/>Resident<br/>C Malcolm<br/>Resident<br/>R Thompson<br/>Resident<br/>A Davis<br/>Resident<br/>IM Goodrick<br/>Resident<br/>Mrs Brook<br/>Resident<br/>John Coley</p> | <p>We firmly believe that Chapel Allerton has little evidence or reason to support their justification of adopting the areas outlined below. We feel that there is a systematic erosion of the boundaries of Chapeltown with the vested interest in adopting community amenities and assets. This is morally questionable given that Chapel Allerton is an affluent area and Chapeltown is regarded as an area of deprivation. Below is a summary of the areas of concern. Please note that Potternewton is the historical name for the area widely recognised as Chapeltown.</p> <p>Potternewton encompasses Chapeltown Road, Scott Hall, New Leeds and parts of Buslingthorpe and Sheepscar.</p> <p><b>Technorth Centre &amp; Chapeltown Tram Depot</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Technorth Centre historically resides where the Chapeltown Tram Depot used to exist. This site has great significance to the area of Chapeltown. William Turton (1825-1900) founded the Leeds Tramway Company. Turton lived in Hayfield House, Chapeltown Road (since demolished and replaced by The Reginald Centre). Turton pioneered horse drawn tramways across Northern England. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque which acknowledges Turton's significant contribution.</li> <li>Following the demise of the tramway system the site became a focal site for the regeneration of Chapeltown in the form of Technorth and Chapeltown Job Centre. In 1986 MP Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment visited the site after Chapeltown was recognised as a significant area of deprivation and unemployment. The area was given a 1 million pound grant targeted at creating work opportunities for the unemployed. The funding went towards the setting up of Technorth and the Chapeltown Job Centre. It also funded training schemes e.g. Chapeltown and Harehills Assisted Learning Computer School (CHALCS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Mansion Gate, Roxholmes &amp; Roundhays Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historically these areas were defined as Potternewton (Ref. OS 1856 / 1890 /1906).</li> <li>These areas fall within the existing boundary of Parish of St Martin, Potternewton (Ref. Potternewton Parish Map, 2017).</li> <li>Leeds City Council classifies the above areas as Chapeltown (Ref. Leeds Public Access).</li> </ul> |
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|  | <p>Resident<br/>Margaret Morton<br/>Resident</p> <p>Trevor Morton<br/>Resident</p> <p>Cynthia Stogden<br/>Resident</p> <p>Glyn Stogden<br/>Resident</p> <p>Michael Thompson<br/>Resident</p> <p>Josephine Wenham<br/>Resident</p> <p>Veronica Browne<br/>Resident</p> <p>Lillian Lewis<br/>Resident</p> <p>Richard Bennett<br/>Resident</p> <p>Paul Otene<br/>Resident</p> <p>Shareare Rawlins</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistically the main route of pedestrianised and vehicular access for these areas is via Harehills Lane, there is very limited access to Chapel Allerton. Amenities such as; schools, medical facilities and parks that serve this community are predominantly based in Chapeltown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chapel Allerton Hospital, Newton Green, Newton Hill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapel Allerton Hospital is located on the historic Newton Green Hall Estate, Potternewton. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>The New Horizons Community School formerly Newton Hill; An ORT Technical Engineering school was established in Berlin in 1937 to provide a technical education for Jewish boys excluded from state schools. Fleeing Nazi Germany in 1939 the school was relocated to Leeds. This site was formerly the accommodation of the ORT Technical Engineering School. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail. (Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>Bracken Edge Primary School formerly Elmhurst Middle School; Gertrude Maretta Paul Blue Plaque. Gertrude Paul (1934-1992) was born in St. Kitts and came to England in 1956. She taught at Cowper Street School and in 1976 she was appointed to Elmhurst Middle School (now called Bracken Edge Primary School) as the city's first black head teacher. She was one of the founders of the West Indian Carnival and a Commissioner for Racial Equality. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail. (Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoor Potternewton Group).</li> </ul> <p><b>St Martin's Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>St Martin's Estate bears its name from St Martin's Church, Potternewton.</li> <li>The Estate resides within Potternewton and the Potternewton Parish Boundary. (Ref OS 1890, 1906, Potternewton Parish Map 2017)</li> <li>The Estate was originally known as the Newton Park Estate. Newton Hall, Potternewton Hall and Newton Lodge used to exist here. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>The Lodge for Newton Hall still exists and is located on Chapeltown Road. The Lodge is a Grade II listed building and resides within the Chapeltown Conservation Area. (Ref. LCC Chapeltown Conservation Appraisal)</li> </ul> |
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|    | Resident<br><br>Kimberly Taylor<br>Resident | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Martin's Church has an inseparable tie with the St Martin's Estate and Chapeltown. Many of the residents use this as a place of worship, social gatherings and community meetings.</li> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoor Potternewton Group).</li> </ul> <p><b>Scott Hall Playing Fields</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scott Hall Playing Fields is historically located at the site of Potternewton Quarries. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The playing fields are used by several groups in the area notably Chapeltown Youth Development Centre and The Caribbean Cricket Club.</li> <li>• The fields have a long association with prominent professional footballers who have resided in Chapeltown and trained on these fields. This includes Brian Deane, Micah Richards, Terry Connors and Mallik Wilks.</li> <li>• The sport fields have little or no association with Scott Hall Sports Centre, where the majority of sports undertaken are indoor activities.</li> </ul> <p>We would welcome your consideration of the above points when assessing the designation of the Chapel Allerton Area.</p> |   |
| 22 | Zhivila Agbah<br>Resident                   | The proposed Chapel Allerton boundary seeks to subsume vital areas of Chapeltown. This expansion plan will not serve Chapeltown or its residents, who will potentially be adversely affected by the essential anonymising of Chapeltown and any attempts at gentrification Chapel Allerton seeks to make. Chapeltown is a distinct neighbourhood, and I fear its communities, cultures and identity will be at risk if areas of it are swallowed up by Chapel Allerton. Chapel Allerton was traditionally a satellite village, adjunct to the larger district of Chapeltown. This bid is essentially akin to a goldfish trying to swallow a whale. It does not make sense, and it will not foster a new community spirit or stronger links between Chapeltown and Chapel Allerton, who already keeps itself very separate from Chapeltown. If Chapel Allerton are successful in extending their boundary, Chapeltown will simply gain a reputation as "the scrag end of Chapel Allerton".   |   |
| 23 | Ms Penny Sanders<br>Resident                | Can Plan  | I would like to comment on the application for the designation of Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood area.I think it is a very positive move for Chapel Allerton to have a neighbourhood forum and be designated a Neighbourhood area. |

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|    |  | <p>In terms of the boundary, I think the proposed area makes sense in terms of geographical integrity and residents' sense of identity.</p> <p>Gledhow Valley Road to the NE forms a natural boundary between Chapel Allerton and Gledhow (LS8).</p> <p>Whilst it could be argued that Scott Hall Road forms a natural boundary to the west, I would suggest that an increasing number of the population living between Scott Hall road and Stainbeck Road, identify with Chapel Allerton.</p> <p>To the South of the area, geographically Scott Hall playing fields are visually continuous with the area to the north of Potternewton Lane before sloping southwards and practically, directly relates to Scott Hall Sports Centre.</p> <p>Continuing eastwards, the northern part of St Martins area identifies strongly with Chapel Allerton. Inkwell on Potternewton Lane is perceived as a Chapel Allerton resource.</p> <p>It makes sense to skirt around the northern boundary of Chapeltown Conservation Area, then to include Chapel Allerton Hospital (much identified with Chapel Allerton) and Newton Garth, but excluding Potternewton Park, which is important to the identity of Chapeltown.</p> <p>Given the strong natural boundary of Gledhow Valley Road, it is coherent to carry the boundary along Harehills Lane, including the Roundhays in the area, until it meets the fledgling Harehills Neighbourhood area.</p> |
| 24 | Leonora Stapleton<br>Resident<br><br>Ms Rosemary<br>Stapleton<br>Resident<br><br>Eugene Ruan | <p>We are writing in conjunction to the application for the 'Designation of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area'. This is a formal representation of the Chapeltown residents, people who work in the Chapeltown area and businesses on Chapeltown Road.</p> <p>We firmly believe that Chapel Allerton has little evidence or reason to support their justification of adopting the areas outlined below. We feel that there is a systematic erosion of the boundaries Chapeltown with the vested interest in adopting community amenities and</p>  |

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|  | <p>Resident<br/>Maria Spence<br/>Resident<br/>D. Alyesbusi<br/>Resident<br/>Kirk McKenzie<br/>Resident<br/>Sheila Grant<br/>Resident<br/>Cecil Grant<br/>Resident<br/>Jamar Beach<br/>Resident<br/>Kelvin Browne<br/>Resident<br/>Amanda Prince<br/>Resident<br/>Adrienne Crawford<br/>Resident<br/>Marc Johnson<br/>Resident<br/>Nateisha Dewdney</p> | <p>assets. This is morally questionable given that Chapel Allerton is an affluent area and Chapeltown is regarded as an area of deprivation.</p> <p><b>Chapel Allerton Hospital, Newton Green, Newton Hill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapel Allerton Hospital is located on the historic Newton Green Hall Estate, Potternewton. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The New Horizons Community School formerly Newton Hill; An ORT Technical Engineering school was established in Berlin in 1937 to provide a technical education for Jewish boys excluded from state schools. Fleeing Nazi Germany in 1939 the school was relocated to Leeds. This site was formerly the accommodation of the ORT Technical Engineering School. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail.(Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>• Bracken Edge Primary School formerly Elmhurst Middle School; Gertrude Maretta Paul Blue Plaque. Gertrude Paul (1934-1992) was born in St. Kitts and came to England in 1956. She taught at Cowper Street School and in 1976 she was appointed to Elmhurst Middle School (now called Bracken Edge Primary School) as the city's first black head teacher. She was one of the founders of the West Indian Carnival and a Commissioner for Racial Equality. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail. (Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoorPotternewton Group).</li> </ul> <p><b>Technorth Centre &amp; Chapeltown Tram Depot</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Technorth Centre historically resides where the Chapeltown Tram Depot used to exist. This site has great significance to the area of Chapeltown. William Turton (1825-1900) founded the Leeds Tramway Company. Turton lived in Hayfield House, Chapeltown Road (since demolished and replaced by The Reginald Centre). Turton pioneered horse drawn tramways across Northern England. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque which acknowledges Turton's significant contribution.</li> </ul> |
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|  | <p>Resident<br/>Neville Jack</p> <p>Resident<br/>Simon Charles</p> <p>Resident<br/>Herbert Bockhorn</p> <p>Resident<br/>Anthony Williams</p> <p>Resident<br/>Audrey Johnson</p> <p>Resident<br/>Irma Heyliger</p> <p>Resident<br/>Rudolph Billinghurst</p> <p>Resident<br/>Dan Charles</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following the demise of the tramway system the site became a focal site for the regeneration of Chapeltown in the form of Technorth and Chapeltown Job Centre. In 1986 MP Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment visited the site after Chapeltown was recognised as a significant area of deprivation and unemployment. The area was given a 1 million pound grant targeted at creating work opportunities for the unemployed. The funding went towards the setting up of Technorth and the Chapeltown Job Centre. It also funded training schemes e.g. Chapeltown and Harehills Assisted Learning Computer School (CHALCS).</li> </ul> <p><b>St Martin's Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>St Martin's Estate bears its name from St Martin's Church, Potternewton.</li> <li>The Estate resides within Potternewton and the Potternewton Parish Boundary. (Ref OS 1890, 1906, Potternewton Parish Map 2017)</li> <li>The Estate was originally known as the Newton Park Estate. Newton Hall, Potternewton Hall and Newton Lodge used to exist here. (Ref.OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>The Lodge for Newton Hall still exists and is located on Chapeltown Road. The Lodge is a Grade II listed building and resides within the Chapeltown Conservation Area. (Ref. LCC Chapeltown Conservation Appraisal). St Martin's Church has an inseparable tie with the St Martin's Estate and Chapeltown. Many of the residents use this as a place of worship, social gatherings and community meetings.</li> <li>Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoorPotternewton Group).</li> </ul> <p><b>Scott Hall Playing Fields</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scott Hall Playing Fields is historically located at site of Potternewton Quarries. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>The playing fields are used by several groups in the area notably Chapeltown Youth Development Centre and The Caribbean Cricket Club.</li> <li>The fields have a long association with prominent professional footballers who have resided in Chapeltown and trained on these fields. This includes Brian Deane, Mika Richards, Terry Connors, Mallik Wilks</li> </ul> |
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|    |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sport fields have little or no association with Scott Hall Sports Centre, where the majority of sports undertaken are indoor activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mansion Gate, Roxholmes &amp; Roundhays Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historically these areas were defined as Potternewton (Ref. OS 1856 / 1890 /1906).</li> <li>These areas fall within the existing boundary of Parish of St Martin, Potternewton (Ref. Potternewton Parish Map, 2017).</li> <li>Leeds City Council classify the above areas as Chapeltown (Ref. Leeds Public Access).</li> <li>Logistically the main route of pedestrianised and vehicular access for these areas is via Harehills Lane, there is very limited access to Chapel Allerton. Amenities such schools, medical facilities and parks that serve this community are predominantly based in Chapeltown.</li> </ul> <p>We would welcome your consideration of the above points when assessing the designation of the Chapel Allerton Area.</p> |
| 25 | Mr D. McLaughlan<br>Resident  | There are well established and quasi historical features recognised in this community as to the perceived boundaries twixt Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown. Collectively we can see no apposite reason for these to be varied from the status quo for any visits or democratic purpose, with particular regard to the potential 'allocating' of properties around St Martins and Chapel Allerton Hospital.  |
| 26 | Miss S Saddler<br>Resident<br><br>Jaidee Saddler<br>Resident<br><br>James Edwards<br>Resident<br><br>Christine Edward<br>Resident | <p>We are writing in conjunction to the application for the 'Designation of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area'. This is a formal representation of the Roxholm &amp; Roundhay residents.</p> <p>We firmly believe that Chapel Allerton has little evidence or reason to support their justification of adopting the areas outlined below. We feel that <b>there</b> is a systematic erosion of the boundaries Chapeltown with the vested interest in adopting community amenities and assets. This is morally questionable given that Chapel Allerton is an affluent area and Chapeltown is regarded as an area of deprivation.</p> <p><b>Technorth Centre &amp; Chapeltown Tram Depot</b></p>  |

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|  | <p>Yvette Mitchell<br/>Resident</p> <p>Audrey Webb<br/>Resident</p> <p>Juliette Hamilton<br/>Resident</p> <p>Keithley Hamilton<br/>Resident</p> <p>Keisha Hamilton<br/>Resident</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Technorth Centre historically resides where the Chapeltown Tram Depot used to exist. This site has great significance to the area of Chapeltown. William Turton (1825-1900) founded the Leeds Tramway Company. Turton lived in Hayfield House, Chapeltown Road (since demolished and replaced by The Reginald Centre). Turton pioneered horse drawn tramways across Northern England. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque which acknowledges Turton's significant contribution.</li> <li>Following the demise of the tramway system the site became a focal site for the regeneration of Chapeltown in the form of Technorth and Chapeltown Job Centre. In 1986 MP Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment visited the site after Chapeltown was recognised as a significant area of deprivation and unemployment. The area was given a 1 million pound grant targeted at creating work opportunities for the unemployed. The funding went towards the setting up of Technorth and the Chapeltown Job Centre. It also funded training schemes e.g. Chapeltown and Harehills Assisted Learning Computer School (CHALCS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Mansion Gate, Roxholmes &amp; Roundhays Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historically these areas were defined as Potternewton (Ref. OS 1856 / 1890 /1906).</li> <li>These areas fall within the existing boundary of Parish of St Martin, Potternewton (Ref. Potternewton Parish Map, 2017).</li> <li>Leeds City Council classify the above areas as Chapeltown (Ref. Leeds Public Access).</li> <li>Logistically the main route of pedestrianised and vehicular access for these areas is via Harehills Lane, there is very limited access to Chapel Allerton. Amenities such schools, medical facilities and parks that serve this community are predominantly based in Chapeltown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chapel Allerton Hospital, Newton Green, Newton Hill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapel Allerton Hospital is located on the historic Newton Green Hall Estate, Potternewton. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>The New Horizons Community School formerly Newton Hill; An ORT Technical Engineering school was established in Berlin in 1937 to provide a technical education for Jewish boys excluded from state schools. Fleeing Nazi Germany in 1939 the school was relocated to Leeds. This site was formerly the accommodation of the ORT Technical Engineering School. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging</li> </ul> |
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|  |  | <p>this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail.(Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bracken Edge Primary School formerly Elmhurst Middle School; Gertrude Maretta Paul Blue Plaque. Gertrude Paul (1934-1992) was born in St. Kitts and came to England in 1956. She taught at Cowper Street School and in 1976 she was appointed to Elmhurst Middle School (now called Bracken Edge Primary School) as the city's first black head teacher. She was one of the founders of the West Indian Carnival and a Commissioner for Racial Equality. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail. (Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoorPotternewton Group).</li> </ul> <p><b>Scott Hall Playing Fields</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scott Hall Playing Fields is historically located at site of Potternewton Quarries. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The playing fields are used by several groups in the area notably Chapeltown Youth Development Centre and The Caribbean Cricket Club.</li> <li>• The fields have a long association with prominent professional footballers who have resided in Chapeltown and trained on these fields. This includes Brian Deane, Mika Richards, Terry Connors, Mallik Wilks</li> <li>• The sport fields have little or no association with Scott Hall Sports Centre, where the majority of sports undertaken are indoor activities.</li> </ul> <p>We would welcome your consideration of the above points when assessing the designation of the Chapel Allerton Area.</p> |
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| <b>LATE REPRESENTATION</b> |   |   |
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| 27                         | Julia Chrouch and<br>Fitzroy Chrouch<br>Resident<br><br>And | <p>We are writing in conjunction to the application for the 'Designation of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area'. This is a formal representation of the Newton Garth Residents.</p> <p>We firmly believe that Chapel Allerton has little evidence or reason to support their justification of adopting the areas outlined below. We feel that there is a systematic erosion</p> |

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|  | <p>Claude Hendrickson<br/>Resident</p> <p>of the boundaries Chapeltown with the vested interest in adopting community amenities and assets. This is morally questionable given that Chapel Allerton is an affluent area and Chapeltown is regarded as an area of deprivation.</p> <p><b>Technorth Centre &amp;Chapeltown Tram Depot</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Technorth Centre historically resides where the Chapeltown Tram Depot used to exist. This site has great significance to the area of Chapeltown. William Turton (1825-1900) founded the Leeds Tramway Company. Turton lived in Hayfield House, Chapeltown Road (since demolished and replaced by The Reginald Centre). Turton pioneered horse drawn tramways across Northern England. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque which acknowledges Turton's significant contribution.</li> <li>• Following the demise of the tramway system the site became a focal site for the regeneration of Chapeltown in the form of Technorth and Chapeltown Job Centre. In 1986 MP Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment visited the site after Chapeltown was recognised as a significant area of deprivation and unemployment. The area was given a 1 million pound grant targeted at creating work opportunities for the unemployed. The funding went towards the setting up of Technorth and the Chapeltown Job Centre. It also funded training schemes e.g. Chapeltown and Harehills Assisted Learning Computer School (CHALCS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Mansion Gate, Roxholmes &amp; Roundhays Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historically these areas were defined as Potternewton (Ref. OS 1856 / 1890 /1906).</li> <li>• These areas fall within the existing boundary of Parish of St Martin, Potternewton (Ref. Potternewton Parish Map, 2017).</li> <li>• Leeds City Council classify the above areas as Chapeltown (Ref. Leeds Public Access).</li> <li>• Logistically the main route of pedestrianised and vehicular access for these areas is via Harehills Lane, there is very limited access to Chapel Allerton. Amenities such schools, medical facilities and parks that serve this community are predominantly based in Chapeltown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chapel Allerton Hospital, Newton Green, Newton Hill</b></p> |
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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapel Allerton Hospital is located on the historic Newton Green Hall Estate, Potternewton. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The New Horizons Community School formerly Newton Hill; An ORT Technical Engineering school was established in Berlin in 1937 to provide a technical education for Jewish boys excluded from state schools. Fleeing Nazi Germany in 1939 the school was relocated to Leeds. This site was formerly the accommodation of the ORT Technical Engineering School. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail.(Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>• Bracken Edge Primary School formerly Elmhurst Middle School; Gertrude Maretta Paul Blue Plaque. Gertrude Paul (1934-1992) was born in St. Kitts and came to England in 1956. She taught at Cowper Street School and in 1976 she was appointed to Elmhurst Middle School (now called Bracken Edge Primary School) as the city's first black head teacher. She was one of the founders of the West Indian Carnival and a Commissioner for Racial Equality. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail. (Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoorPotternewton Group).</li> </ul> <p><b>St Martin's Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Martin's Estate bears its name from St Martin's Church, Potternewton.</li> <li>• The Estate resides within Potternewton and the Potternewton Parish Boundary. (Ref OS 1890, 1906, Potternewton Parish Map 2017)</li> <li>• The Estate was originally known as the Newton Park Estate. Newton Hall, Potternewton Hall and Newton Lodge used to exist here. (Ref.OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The Lodge for Newton Hall still exists and is located on Chapeltown Road. The Lodge is a Grade II listed building and resides within the Chapeltown Conservation Area. (Ref. LCCChapeltown Conservation Appraisal)</li> <li>• St Martin's Church has an inseparable tie with the St Martin's Estate and Chapeltown. Many of the residents use this as a place of worship, social gatherings and community meetings.</li> </ul> |
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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoorPotternewton Group)</li></ul> <p><b>Scott Hall Playing Fields</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scott Hall Playing Fields is historically located at site of Potternewton Quarries. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li><li>• The playing fields are used by several groups in the area notably Chapeltown Youth Development Centre and The Caribbean Cricket Club.</li><li>• The fields have a long association with prominent professional footballers who have resided in Chapeltown and trained on these fields. This includes Brian Deane, Mika Richards, Terry Connors, Mallik Wilks</li><li>• The sport fields have little or no association with Scott Hall Sports Centre, where the majority of sports undertaken are indoor activities.</li></ul> <p>We would welcome your consideration of the above points when assessing the designation of the Chapel Allerton Area.</p> |
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## **Appendix 3 – Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area Application**

APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF CHAPELTOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

Leeds City Council  
Policy and Plans  
Group 9th Floor East  
Merrion House  
110 Merrion Centre  
LS2 8BB

4<sup>th</sup> December 2019

For the Attention of: Ian Mackay, Neighbourhood Planning Team Leader

Dear Mr. Mackay,

**Application for Designation of Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area**

We are writing to apply for the designation of a Neighbourhood Area under Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and in accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. The application meets with all the legislative provisions and requirements. The name of the Neighbourhood Area is the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area. A map is enclosed to identify the proposed Neighbourhood Area, the boundary of which is shown as a continuous black line. For clarity colours (Red, Blue, and Green) have been layered over the black boundary line to show three distinct sections of the boundary (Appendix 1).

Appendix 2 provides a statement which explains why the area is considered appropriate to be designated as a Neighbourhood Area. The application is made by the Interim Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum, which is, or is capable of being, a 'relevant body' within the terms of the legislation.

Appendix 2a provides a statement which explains how the interim Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum meets legal requirements.

Appendix 3 is a copy of the draft Constitution for the interim Forum. The designation of the proposed Neighbourhood Area will be an important formal step to the interim Neighbourhood Forum working together to plan positively for the future development of Chapeltown.

On behalf of the interim Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum, we look forward to the Council's designation of the Neighbourhood Area once statutory consultation procedures have been met.

Yours Sincerely

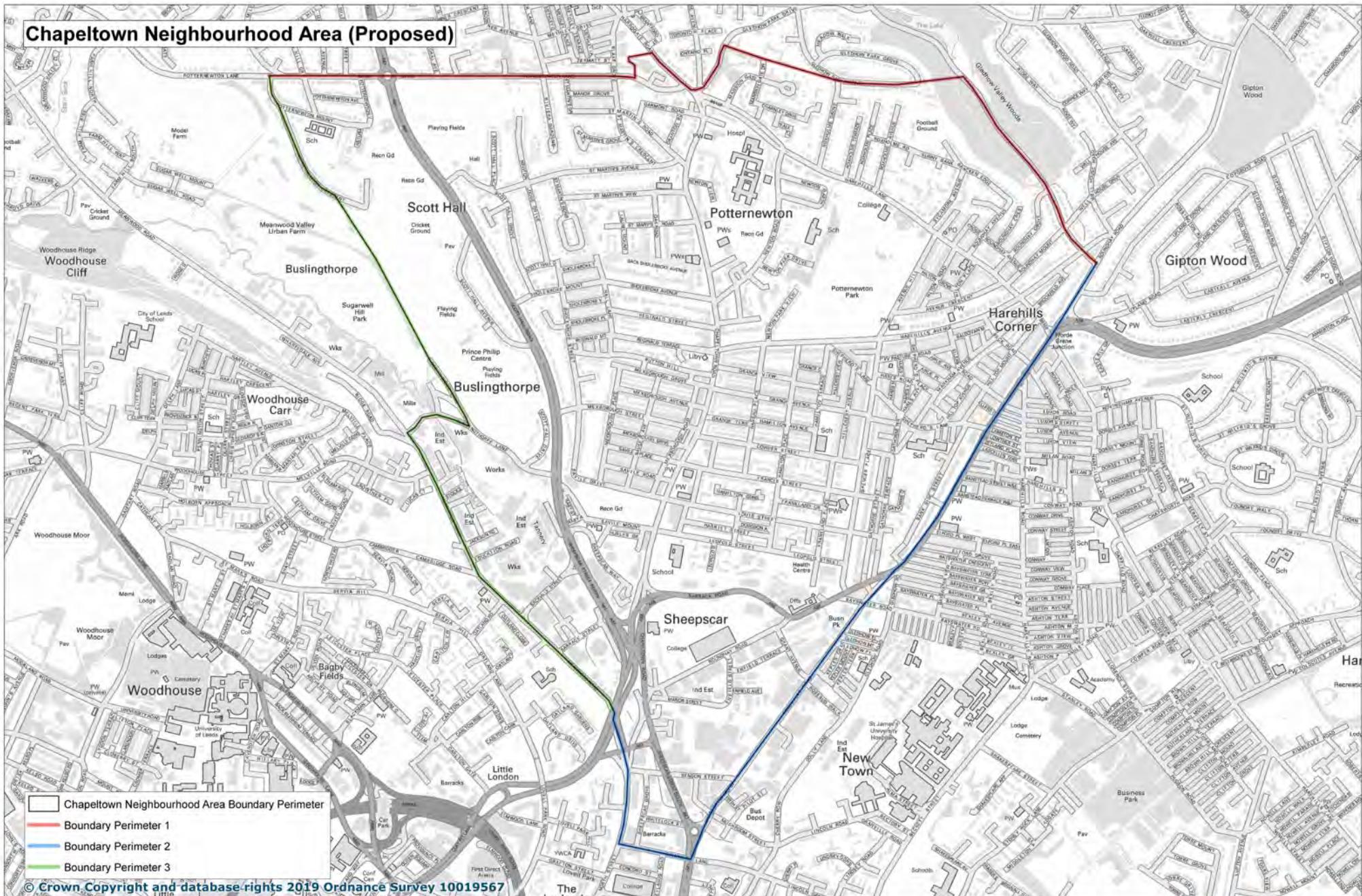
Bridget Robinson (Interim Steering Group Chair)

Paul Bernard (Interim Steering Group Member)

On behalf of the Interim Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum

Email: chapeltown.neighbourhoodforum@gmail.com

## APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA



Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area Boundary Perimeter

Boundary Perimeter 1

Boundary Perimeter 2

Boundary Perimeter 3

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PRODUCED BY CITY DEVELOPMENT, GIS MAPPING & DATA TEAM, LEEDS CITY COUNCIL



## APPENDIX 2

Statement of Appropriateness to be designated a Neighbourhood Area(Regulation 5[1b] of Part 2 of the Neighbourhood Planning [General] Regulations 2012)

Following discussions at several community meetings it was unanimously agreed that an Interim Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum should be formed. This group's responsibility is to oversee the designation of a Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area, Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum, and Chapeltown Neighbourhood Plan.

This document is the APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF THE CHAPELTOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA.

At community meetings the make-up of attendees consisted of a mix of people who were relatively new to the area and others who had spent the majority of their youth and adult lives in the area. We are proud to say that the meetings consisted of a broad spectrum of ages, ethnicities and social classes. All attendees contributed by sharing their local knowledge and community history; with a discussion and acknowledgement of the contribution of community and business initiatives. The wealth of information has contributed to the creation and justification of Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area Boundary.

As well as public engagement members have actively engaged with new and not so new residents, community groups and businesses. This feedback has contributed to the justification of the proposed boundary.

### Community Meetings

- 03.10.19 - The Reginald Centre - Attended Councillor Mohammed Rafique and 75 people who signed a contact sheet and 47 people signed up to Interim Neighbourhood Forum.
- 13.10.19 - Church Of God Of Prophecy – Attended by Ian Mackay (LCC Dept of Planning), Councillor Jane Dowson and 60 people. Further individuals volunteered to be part of the Interim Forum Steering group.
- 23.10.19 - Church Of God of Prophecy- Boundary Consultation. Attended Councillor Jane Dowson and 60 individuals. A boundary was chosen in a democratic fashion.
- 30.11.19 - Roscoe Methodist Church – Interim Neighbourhood Forum Update. The community was updated on work completed to date, the Proposed Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area (Boundary), and next steps. This meeting was attended by 115 people including MP Fabian Hamilton.

## **Neighbourhood Area Boundary – Explanatory Notes**

Chapeltown is an area with its history rooted in the areas of Potternewton, Scott Hall, Sheepscar, Buslingthorpe, New Leeds and Chapel Allerton. Chapeltown has an inseparable relationship with these areas and by virtue has influenced and shaped their development. Chapeltown has significance nationally and internationally.

The Neighbourhood Forum agree that the areas captured within the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area boundary are where formal or informal networks of community based groups operate, are catchment areas for local services and amenities include consistent characteristics of buildings, include coherent estates, both business and residential, exclusive business areas, natural boundaries and green spaces.

### **Red-Black Boundary Line**

*(Potternewton Lane to Scott Hall Road roundabout, Potternewton Lane to Harrogate Road, Harrogate Road to Gledhow Valley Wood Road then onto Roundhay Road)*

- Potternewton Lane is a natural boundary. To the south of this is the historic area of Potternewton which encompasses modern day Chapeltown. Residents have always identified Potternewton as been part of Chapeltown. It is a catchment area for walking to local recreations sports fields, community social homes for the elderly and disabled, community learning center, local businesses and shops.
- Scott Hall Playing Fields is historically located at site of Potternewton Quarries. The playing fields are used by several community groups in the area notably Chapeltown Youth Development Centre. The fields have a long association with prominent professional footballers who have resided in Chapeltown and trained on these fields. It is also used as an annual fun fair and the Leeds City Council Breeze, which is a youth event for disadvantaged children and young people.
- The Technorth Centre historically resides where the Chapeltown Tram Depot used to exist. This site has great significance to the area of Chapeltown. William Turton (1825-1900) founded the Leeds Tramway Company. Turton lived in Hayfield House, Chapeltown Road (since demolished and replaced by The Reginald Centre). Turton pioneered horse drawn tramways across Northern England. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque which acknowledges Turton's significant contribution.
- Following the demise of the tramway system it became a focal site for the regeneration of Chapeltown in the form of Technorth Centre. In 1986 MP Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment, visited the site after Chapeltown was recognised as a significant area of deprivation and unemployment. The area was recognised as having great potential and awarded a grant of 1 million pounds targeted at creating work opportunities. The funding went towards the setting up of Technorth Centre and new training schemes e.g. Chapeltown Community Workshops and Chapeltown and Harehills Assisted Learning Computer School (CHALCS).
- The Mansion Gate, Roxholmes, Roundhays Estates; historically were defined as Potternewton. These areas fall within the existing boundary of Parish of St Martin, Potternewton. Logistically the main route of vehicular access for these areas is via Harehills Lane, there is very limited access to Chapel Allerton. The Yorkshire Amateurs Football Club has a strong association with the resident of Chapeltown, it has long been used and currently in use by the local community. Gledhow Valley Woods has historically been used by the residents and community groups of Chapeltown. Residents in these areas utilise Gledhow Valley Woods, Potternewton Park and the facilities (local bus stops, shops, medical and dental centers') within Chapeltown. From our community engagement we have encountered residents from these areas who strongly feel that they reside in Chapeltown. This is further justified by Leeds City Council classifying the above areas as Chapeltown on their address database. Harewood Court is a residential home for the elderly and has many Chapeltown elderly residents in it.
- Potternewton Park is inseparable to Chapeltown. The park is in constant use by local residents as an amenity and is the site for the Leeds West Indian Carnival and Black Music Festival (formerly the Reggae Concert). Both events are recognised nationally and internationally. These support the local

businesses in Chapeltown and the wider Leeds City economy. The local hospital although termed Chapel Allerton Hospital has always been perceived as being within Chapeltown. It not only serves the local residents but also the people city wide. It also provides valuable employment currently and historically to the local residents.

### **Blue-Black Boundary Line**

(*Roundhay Road to Roseville Road, Roseville Road to Skinner Lane, Skinner lane to Sheepscar junction to Meanwood Road*)

- For Chapeltown residents it has historically been a catchment area for walking to local services; cultural food shops, post-office, health care services, as well as businesses. This area continues to develop to cater to the specific needs of the residents. Residents have established businesses in this area which are frequently used by locals and the city. The Local Authority has established a number of education and social institutions to support the community.

Examples of these include; Thomas Danby College, Enfield Centre, Archway, Connect Housing, RTC, Solicitors, insurance and financial businesses, Unity Business Centre, High Esteem, Dixon Academy, Leeds Racial Equality, Chapeltown Housing Co-op, Ramgarhia Sikh Sports Centre.

- This area also is the route for the Leeds West Indian Carnival.
- Leeds City Council classifies the area as Chapeltown on their address database.
- Historically Roseville was a major catchment area for residents of Chapeltown who attended Roseville and Primrose Hill Schools. Roseville School was a place for steel band practice and a community adult educational facility. For many years Primrose school hosted the Leeds Carnival Queen Show, orchestrated by Chapeltown residents. Roseville Road was the original West Indian Carnival Route and location of the Queen Show as part of the carnival programme.
- Roseville Road is a major connecting route to the junction at Spencer Place / Roundhay Road for pedestrians and cars accessing St. James University Hospital from Chapeltown. It is a thoroughfare for traffic to and from Mosques, Sikh Centers' and Churches in Chapeltown. There are two Churches on Roseville Road attended and run by Chapeltown residents.
- Roseville Road connects residents to Louis le Prince Court support housing used by Chapeltown residents and has an historic link to Louis Street in Chapeltown. This road also provides residents with direct access to the York Road, City Centre, North Street, Sheepscar junction and Meanwood Road. Chapeltown residents have a long association with Roseville Road businesses and it is a valuable source of local employment. Shops and businesses catering for the cultural mix of Chapeltown continue to exist and thrive.
- New Roscoe Pub is a historical link as the Old Roscoe Pub was located in Sheepscar / Chapeltown. A similar situation also applies to the Old Roscoe Methodist church where the new church was relocated Francis Street. New Leeds started in Sheepscar and connected to the accompanying neighbourhoods of Meanwood Road, Chapeltown and Buslingthorpe. Local businesses have expanded and re-locate to the North Street, Sheepscar interchange.
- Residents of Chapeltown have had a long association with the Army Reserves and Regulars regiment stationed at the Barracks on Skinner Lane.

**Green – Black Boundary line**

(Meanwood Road to Buslingthorpe Lane to Buslingthorpe lane Potternewton Lane)

- Sheepscar logically connects to Meanwood road. Modern day history and perception from residents, non-residents, emergency services, and the media have all classed this area as being a part of Chapeltown. Businesses have benefited from employing residents in walking distance to work. Residents in turn have supported local shops, business and services, such as *The Laundrette, Brays Bakery, Ice Cream Wafers factory, Steads and The Tannery*. Many of these businesses were patronised by migrants from several non-English countries; The Caribbean, Africa and Asia. To date members from the West Indian Windrush generations resided and still reside in this area.
- Our local youngsters played and learnt to swim at Meanwood Baths.
- Chapeltown residents from the Windrush generation have been responsible for the setting up of the Meanwood Road Seven Days Adventist Church. This is a place of worship for Chapeltown Residents.
- The Sheepscar / Meanwood road junction is used a pathway to connect to Little London Primary School and the Leeds City Centre. The Royal Mail Sheepscar Delivery Office in between Meanwood Road and Scott Hall Road serves the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area. This location is also the Emergency Dental / Medical services for Chapeltown.
- Path Yorkshire, Leeds Racial Equality and BME training was birthed in Dyson building on Buslingthorpe Lane. These were initiatives put in place to primarily support Chapeltown. These Initiatives were founded and staffed by many residents from Chapeltown.
- Unity Housing Association was birthed from a meeting held at Roscoe Church. It was founded to support the community of Chapeltown and the surrounding areas to provide good and affordable housing. From 1987 Unity Housing Association has developed housing stock and is a social enterprise serving those in Leeds and Yorkshire.
- West Yorkshire Police when addressing parts of Meanwood still call certain parts of it Chapeltown.
- The Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area boundary line from North Street goes along Meanwood Road and turns right onto Buslingthorpe Lane to follow the Beck and connects to a footpath from Scott Wood Lane this footpath runs up to Potternewton Lane to side of Meanwood Valley Farm.
- The area of Scott Hall Playing fields located on both sides of Scott Hall Road is included. Historically and presently they are used by Chapeltown community groups particularly the Chapeltown Youth Development Centre and The Caribbean Cricket Club. For Chapeltown sports team's this seen as their home grounds. The sport fields have more association to Chapeltown Mandela Centre and it has little or no association with Scott Hall Sports Center. The majority of sports undertaken at Scott Hall Sports Center are indoor activities.
- Scott Hall Christian Fellowship situated on the opposite side provides a lot of community activities for local residents. This is a catchment area where local residents within this part of Chapeltown can play on the fields, walk their pets and meet up with other residents for wellbeing purposes.
- The Potternewton Estate has a school and nursery which has been used historically and to date by Chapeltown residents. There is sheltered housing which accommodates the elderly Chapeltown residents.

## APPENDIX 2a

- At each of the community meetings held there has been extensive and passionate discussion on the boundary. All meeting to date have been well attended (on average 70-75 people). These meeting have allowed the community to better understand the terms ‘Neighbourhood Area’, ‘Neighbourhood Forum’ and ‘Neighbourhood Plan’. The potential benefits of further development have been discussed within the community. Our meetings have been informative and allowed consultation with the community. Our recent meetings have be more a formal format allowing concerns to be voiced and captured in minutes.
- The proposed boundary is one that has taken into account all points raised at the various community meeting meetings.
- The most recent meeting involved the presentation of work completed to date in regards to the creation and submission of this application (APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF CHAPELTOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA). Prior to this meeting a community newsletter showing the proposed boundary was issued to residents, community group, businesses, and local Leeds City ward representatives. During this meeting large maps were posted on walls within the meeting hall. This gave the community residents further opportunity to see precisely where the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area boundary fell. It gave everyone a further opportunity to express their views.
- Within the meeting and within the newsletter it was highlighted that the interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum had submitted an application for designation of a proposed Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area that covered areas that historically resides within Chapeltown. It was highlighted that these areas were Scott Hall Field, Chapel Allerton Hospital, Mansion Gate, Roxholmes, Roundhays and Gledhow Valley woods. The Interim Forum expressed they will submit a formal representation and objection to this proposal. It was also explained how residents could put a representation to the Chapel Allerton proposal. A number of Chapeltown residents deeply expressed their disapproval of the proposal made by the interim Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum.
- No part of the proposed Neighbourhood Area overlaps any part of any other Neighbourhood Area (in fulfilment of Section 61G(7) of the Act).
- No part of the proposed Neighbourhood Area consists of or includes the whole or any part of the area of a parish (in fulfilment of Section 61G(3)(b) of the Act).
- Statement that the body making the application is a ‘Relevant Body’ (Regulation 5 [1c] of Part 2 of the Neighbourhood Planning [General ] Regulation 2012).
- The interim Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum is a ‘Relevant Body’ for the purposes of section (2)(b) of the Act since, in accordance with the Act, it is ‘capable of being designated as a neighbourhood forum (on the assumption that, for this purpose, the specified area is designated as a neighbourhood area)’.
- The interim Forum has been established for 3 months, with the expressed purpose of promoting or improving the social, economic and environment wellbeing of the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area.
- It currently has over 21 members which are drawn from a cross-section of the community, including business owners.
- Membership is open to anyone living, working, or operating in the proposed Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area and elected members for the area. Membership seeks to represent the character and diversity of the proposed Neighbourhood Area and meet legal requirements. An application for designation of the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum will be made in due course.

## APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF CHAPELTOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

The interim Forum has produced in draft a written constitution, a copy of which is included (Appendix 3)

### **APPENDIX 3**

#### **Our Constitution**

##### **The old, new, past, present and future we all care about Chapeltown**

###### 1. Name

- 1.1 The name of the organisation is the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum (“the Forum”).
- 1.2 The forum is designated for a period of 5 years.

###### 2 Purpose

- 2.1 The purpose of the Forum is to promote and improve the social, economic and environmental well-being of the neighbourhood area. It shall operate without distinction or discrimination on the grounds of gender, disability, sexual orientation, race, political, religious or other beliefs.
- 2.2 The Forum will achieve this by:
  - a. actively encouraging all the Members to participate in the activities of the Forum for the promotion and improvement of the area
  - b. creating a Neighbourhood Plan, giving due recognition to the complementary relationship between the Neighbourhood Plan and any plan already adopted by any relevant local group and, in each case, taking account of applicable parts of those plans
  - c. considering the appropriateness and relevance to the area of taking advantage of the other rights afforded to forums under the Localism Act 2011 and supplementary regulations
  - d. supporting and improving cross border planning and processes in the area
  - e. collaborating with existing local groups in the neighbourhood area which are relevant to the Forum’s purpose and taking account of their interests, preferences and views
  - f. supporting projects and other activities that are of benefit to the area
  - g. Providing a forum for discussion of issues that may affect the cross-ward areas for generating ideas and proposals to enhance it.

###### 3 Area

- 3.1 The Forum shall cover the area shown in the attached map, subject to any amendment as may be agreed with Leeds City Council, acting in their capacity as the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.2 The Chapeltown Neighbourhood Forum’s area of interest includes land within the postcode districts of Leeds 7 & 8.

4 Membership

- 4.1 Membership is open to all those who provide contact details for use by the Forum and who fall into one or more of the following categories:
- a. all individuals who live in the area
  - b. all individuals who work in the area, whether for business carried on there or otherwise
  - c. all community organisations which operate in the area, through their duly appointed representatives (the term community organisation includes conservation societies, parks and special buildings or amenities user groups, charities, churches and other religious establishments, welfare organisations and other bodies which operate wholly or partly within the area and whose aims are consistent with the purpose of the Forum)
  - d. businesses, educational establishments or other entities which operate in the area, through their duly appointed representatives
  - e. Elected representatives from each local authority ward, the whole or part of which falls within the area, as ex officio members.
  - f. Individuals who have a material and on-going social, cultural, economic or financial interest in or involvement in the area who support the purpose of the Forum and provide the Secretary with satisfactory evidence of eligibility.
- 4.2 The Steering Group may refuse to accept, or may revoke, membership of any individual or organisation which in its opinion fails to meet the criteria for membership or which acts in a way inimical to the forum's purpose. Any person or organisation whose membership is revoked shall have the right to appeal to a General Meeting of the Forum.

5 Steering Group

- 5.1 The day-to-day business of the Forum shall be conducted by the Neighbourhood Forum Steering Group ("the Steering Group"). Subject to decisions of any General Meeting, the Steering Group shall comprise up to xx (i.e. 15) members elected by a General Meeting. The Forum shall strive for the Steering Group to reflect the diversity of people eligible for membership. In particular every effort shall be made to include:
- a. at least one person aged under 30
  - b. members from local businesses
  - c. at least one person from each of the tenure groups: owner-occupier, tenant of the local authority or registered social landlord and private tenant
  - d. members who are women
  - e. members who are men
  - f. ethnic minority members
  - g. disabled members
  - h. at least two people from each of the wards which is included in whole or part within the forum

APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF CHAPELTOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

- 5.2 Councillors or others elected to public office for any part of the neighbourhood area shall not be eligible for election, but one from each ward which is included wholly or partly in the forum area may be co-opted to the Steering Group under paragraph 5.d
- 5.3 The term of office of any member of the Steering Group shall expire at each AGM and members shall be eligible to stand for re-election for up to a maximum of five years.
- 5.4 The Steering Group may co-opt up to five additional voting members for a term to expire no later than the following AGM. The power of co-option shall be used inter alia to ensure that as far as possible the Steering Group has a reasonable balance and reflects the local community.
- 5.5 The Steering Group shall elect from among its members a Chair, Secretary, Treasurer, Communication officer and other officers as it sees fit.
- 5.6 The Steering Group shall meet at least three times per year and five members (including at least one of the officers named in 5.) shall constitute a quorum.
- 5.7 The Steering Group may appoint groups to carry out specific roles or projects as it sees fit and shall co-opt such persons as necessary to enable any such group to perform its function.
- 5.8 Decisions of the Steering Group shall be by consensus or by a simple majority of those present. If required the Chair will have a casting vote.
- 5.9 The decision on the content of a proposed neighbourhood plan shall be subject to agreement at a General Meeting of the Membership.
- 5.10 The Steering Group shall record its proceedings which shall be publicly available.
- 5.11 Forum members who are not Steering Group members may request to attend Steering Group meetings through application to the Secretary. Permission to attend and speak will be granted at the discretion the Chair.
- 5.12 The Steering Group will elect the following officers of the Forum from its number: Chair, Secretary, Treasurer and a Communication Officer
- 5.13 The Chair of the Forum Steering Group shall be responsible for:
  - a. Chairing meetings of the Steering Group and General Meetings of the membership
  - b. Exercising a casting vote on elections and resolutions at meetings of the Forum and its Steering Group
  - c. Taking decisions on urgent matters between meetings of Steering Group which will be reported to the following meeting.
- 5.14 The Treasurer shall be responsible for:
  - a. Establishing a bank account and acting as a joint signatory on the account with one other member of the Steering Group
  - b. Maintaining the Forums' financial records
  - c. Setting out a draft budget in the first year, and advising the Forum on staying within its budget
  - d. Preparing and presenting annual accounts, at the Forum's Annual General Meeting and arranging an independent examination of the accounts if the turnover exceeds £5,000

## APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF CHAPELTOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

- e. Providing a financial update at each meeting of the Steering Group.
- 5.15 The Secretary shall be responsible for:
  - a. Calling and organising the Forum's Steering Group and General Meetings
  - b. Ensuring the provision of a record of Forum meetings and making these publicly available
  - c. Maintaining a register of Forum members.
- 5.16 The Communication Officer shall be responsible for:
  - a. Maintaining and updating the Chapeltown Forum website
  - b. Preparing and presenting draft materials for the promotion of Chapeltown Forum, through its organised events and activities, and for promotion in the neighbourhood area e.g. posters and leaflets
  - c. Communicating with the local media including, local papers.
  - d. Promoting and advertising Chapeltown Forum via social media e.g. Twitter & Facebook
- 6 Steering Group Code of conduct
  - 6.1 The role of the Steering Group is to conduct the day to day business of the Forum in an efficient, fair and responsive way. In taking decisions on behalf of the Forum, Steering Group members must always be aware of their responsibility to all those living and working in the Forum area.
  - 6.2 All Steering Group members must comply with this constitution and code of conduct at all times.
  - 6.3 Steering Group members should conduct themselves in a manner which respects the views of others. Racist, sexist, personalised or inflammatory comments are not acceptable.
  - 6.4 Steering Group members must abide by collective decisions made and always represent the Forum in a positive manner.
  - 6.5 Steering Group members must never use their position to seek preferential treatment for themselves, relatives or members of their household. Any pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests must be declared at Steering Group meetings.
  - 6.6 Steering Group members cannot receive any payment from the Forum, other than for bona fide expenses as approved by the Treasurer and submitted and recorded in writing.
- 7 General Meetings
  - 7.1 The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of all members shall be the controlling body of the Forum.
  - 7.2 An AGM shall be held on a day to be appointed by the Steering Group not later than three months after the end of the Forum's financial year.
  - 7.3 The business of the AGM shall include:
    - a. a report from the Chair on the activities of the Forum since the previous AGM and its plans for the forthcoming year

APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF CHAPELTOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

- b. a report from the Treasurer as to the financial position of the Forum
  - c. consideration of and, if thought fit, approval of the accounts of the Forum for the previous financial year together with an independent examination of those accounts if the turnover exceeds £5,000 for the relevant year
  - d. appointment of an independent examiner to report to the following AGM on the accounts for the current financial year if the turnover is forecast to exceed £5,000 for the relevant year
  - e. consideration of any motion which has been submitted by at least 10 members of the Forum in time for circulation with the notice of the AGM
  - f. election of the Steering Group for the forthcoming year
  - g. Any other business as required by the Constitution or as directed by the Steering Group.
- 7.4 The Secretary shall give all members at least 21 days written notice of the time and place of the AGM. Such notice shall include details of all business to be transacted at the meeting.
- 7.5 Nominations for election to the Steering Group shall be invited in advance of the AGM and must be proposed and seconded in writing by members with the signed consent of the candidate. Nominations shall be duly submitted to the Secretary of the Forum not less than 3 days prior to the date of the AGM.
- 7.6 Election of members of the Steering Group may be taken by a show of hands of members or if requested by a majority of those members present by a ballot of those present at the AGM. Voting shall be by ranking the candidates in order of preference and shall be counted by the Single Transferable Vote method. The meeting shall agree to the appointment of one or more scrutineers to act as returning officers and to advise the Chair on the results.
- 7.7 A member shall be entitled to appoint a proxy to vote on his or her behalf. Notice of appointment of a proxy must be received by the Secretary not less than 24 hours before the meeting.
- 7.8 The AGM may, by a vote of not less than two-thirds of those members present, agree to consider any urgent or important business which has arisen since dispatch of the notice of the meeting.
- 7.9 The Steering Group shall have power to call a General Meeting as necessary (for example to approve a draft Plan).
- 7.10 Other General Meetings of all members shall be called within 28 days of receipt by the Secretary of a request in writing signed by no less than 21 members, stating the purpose for which the meeting is required or when directed by the Steering Group.
- 7.11 21 members (or one-fifth of the membership if fewer) shall constitute a quorum at a General Meeting.
- 7.12 Voting at General Meetings shall be by show of hands of members, except as provided in paragraph 6.f. for election of Steering Group members
- 7.13 A record of each General Meeting shall be produced and made publicly available.
- 7.14 Conflicts of interest must be declared. Members with a conflict of interest should withdraw from discussion and voting on the issue in question.

APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF CHAPELTOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

8 Finance

- 8.1 The Forum's accounting period shall be annual, ending twelve months after its inaugural AGM.
- 8.2 Accounting records shall be maintained for a period of six years. On winding up the Forum such records shall be kept for two years. Records shall be available for inspection by any member on giving not less than 10 days' notice.
- 8.3 The Forum shall open and maintain a bank or other appropriate account in the name of the Forum which shall be controlled by a mandate requiring the signature of the Treasurer and one other Steering Group member.
- 8.4 The Forum's accounts shall be made publicly available within three months of the Forum's financial year end.
- 8.5 The Forum may raise funds by donation, grants, or other means to be used in furtherance of the Forum's purpose.

9 Constitution and Interpretation

- 9.1 In the event of any question arising where the interpretation of this Constitution is in doubt or where it is silent, the Steering Group shall have the power to act according to its own interpretation and at its discretion.
- 9.2 Other than as may be required by law, amendments to this Constitution may only be made by a majority representing at least two-thirds of the members present and voting at a quorate General Meeting.
- 9.3 Any requirement in this Constitution for notices or reports to be distributed to members of the Forum shall be deemed to have been satisfied if such notice or reports have been sent to all members by e-mail, by posting on the Forum's website or by other electronic means. An individual member may request hard copies and in such a case the Steering Group reserves the right to make a charge to cover the extra cost incurred, with appropriate dispensation and regard for disability requirements.

10 Term

- 10.1 The duration of the Forum shall be for five years from the date of adoption of this Constitution unless it is previously wound up or extended by resolution at a General Meeting.
- 10.2 In the event of dissolution of the Forum any remaining assets shall be distributed to the community organisations which remain as members at that date in proportions to be decided by the Steering Group, which shall retain responsibility for completing such distribution for a period ending six months from the date of dissolution.

APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF CHAPELTOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

Chairperson

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Full Name in Caps: \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Full Name in Caps: \_\_\_\_\_

Treasurer

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Full Name in Caps: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Appendix 4 – Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area Representations**

## **Appendix 4 – Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area - Representations**

### **Application for the Designation of Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area**

**Responses to the Publicity of the Neighbourhood Area application Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> December 2019 – Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> February 2020**

|   | Name                                | Organisation  | Comments   |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Melanie Lindsley                    | Coal Authority  | <p>Thank you for the notification of the 19 December consulting the Coal Authority on the above proposed Neighbourhood Development Plan.</p> <p>The Coal Authority is a non-departmental public body which works to protect the public and the environment in coal mining areas. Our statutory role in the planning system is to provide advice about new development in the coalfield areas and also protect coal resources from unnecessary sterilisation by encouraging their extraction, where practical, prior to the permanent surface development commencing.</p> <p>It is noted that this consultation relates to the proposed designation of the Neighbourhood Plan area boundary. We have no specific comments to make on the designation.</p> <p>However, the consultation does provide us with an opportunity to set out what we have recorded in respect of past coal mining activity in the area. Our records indicate that the Neighbourhood Plan area proposed has been subject to past coal mining activity which will have left a legacy, including; two recorded mine entries and probable shallow coal mine workings. Records also indicate that surface coal resources are present.</p> <p>Any sites proposed for allocation within the Neighbourhood Plan, which are not included within the Development Plan for the area, should consider the potential risks posed by these legacy features and any issues and constraints arising.</p> |
| 2 | Meghan Gleeson<br>Turley Associates | On behalf of Leeds<br>Teaching Hospitals (NHS)<br>Trust | We are contacting you on behalf of our client, Leeds Teaching Hospitals (NHS) Trust (“the Trust”), following Leeds City Council’s receipt of the application from the interim Chapeltown forum to designate Chapeltown as a new neighbourhood area and create a neighbourhood plan.  |

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|   |                 |                    | <p>We note that the Council has publicised the application and brought it to the attention of those who live, work and carry out business in the proposed neighbourhood area. As such the Trust have been informed due to their ownership of Chapel Allerton Hospital which lies within the proposed Chapeltown neighbourhood area.</p> <p>In light of the key role the Trust plays within the City as a major landowner, employer and provider of essential services, the Trust is keen to take an active and positive role in the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Plan consultation process and would like to help formulate the policies, working closely with both the Council and community.</p>   |
| 3 | Claire Dennison | Environment Agency | <p>We have no objections to the designation of Chapeltown as a neighbourhood area.</p> <p>Please look at the following Environmental issues and decide if any/all relate to your area and how you could incorporate policies in relation to these:</p> <p><b>Flood risk</b></p> <p>We would like to see flood risk policies that minimise the impact of flooding referred to in an 'Environmental' section. This is a key sustainability issue and will be exacerbated in the future due to climate change. In terms of policy and site selection, flood risk should be a major consideration in your plan. In drafting your flood risk policy you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasise that inappropriate development will not be considered acceptable in areas of high flood risk.</li> <li>• Highlight, where necessary, the need to undertake sequential and exception tests.</li> <li>• Promote a sequential approach to development layout, to ensure the highest vulnerability development is located in areas at lowest flood risk.</li> <li>• Address the potential impacts of climate change on flood risk.</li> <li>• Describe what is expected of developers in terms of surface water run off rates (for both Brownfield and Greenfield sites) and sustainable drainage systems.</li> <li>• Where possible, expect development to result in a betterment to the existing flood risk situation.</li> <li>• Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk to others</li> </ul> <p>A sequential approach to flood risk will also need to be taken when allocating sites.</p> |

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|  |  | <p>New development proposals should be encouraged to contribute either financially or through physical works to reduce the flood risk to the wider village. This would require a clear understanding of what the flood risk reduction strategy is. This should be reflected in this section/policy.</p> <p><b>Surface Water</b></p> <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority is now the responsible authority for commenting on the surface water drainage arrangements. We therefore recommend you consult your LLFA regarding the proposed management of surface water within the Plan.</p> <p><b>Climate change allowance guidance</b></p> <p>Please be aware that our climate change allowance guidance was updated in February 2016. The new guidance is available here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances</a>.</p> <p><b>Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>We would welcome a policy on green infrastructure. As well as providing ecological benefits, green infrastructure can be used as flood storage areas for river or surface water flows. This policy should promote green walls, roofs and soft borders.</p> <p><b>Water efficiency</b></p> <p>There is currently no objectives that considers water resources and water efficiency. It is therefore considered that objective could be to include 'improve efficiency of water use'.</p> <p>New developments should be designed to reduce water usage by incorporating water-efficient devices from the outset. Such measures could include low-flow taps and shower heads, water butts and rainwater harvesting systems. We would also strongly support a requirement for existing properties to be retrofitted with water efficiency measures as older properties are often the least water efficient.</p> <p>Policies should aim to reduce the causes of climate change (for example by promoting carbon storage through appropriate land management) in addition to making development resilient to climate change. Similarly, the flood risk elements could also aim to reduce the impact of flooding in addition to avoiding and not contributing to flood risk.</p> |
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|  |  | <p><b>Water quality</b></p> <p>Proper management is important to protect water quality, both for groundwater and surface water resources.</p> <p>Drainage misconnections can occur in new developments, redevelopments, extensions or through refurbishment. Developers must ensure that they do not connect any foul drainage (including sinks, showers, washing machine/dishwasher outlets and toilets) to a surface water sewer, as this can send polluted water into watercourses. Similarly, developers should ensure that they do not connect surface water drainage (e.g. roof gutter downpipes) into foul sewers as this can cause overloading of the foul sewer during heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Polluted surface water flows from areas like car parks or service yards should always have sufficient pollution prevention measures in place to ensure the protection of groundwater and watercourses from specific pollutants like petrol (hydrocarbons) and suspended solids. Developers should follow appropriate pollution prevention guidance when designing formal drainage for large areas of hardstanding.</p> <p>Ideally, applicants should introduce more ‘surface’ or ‘green’ drainage solutions to aid improvements in water quality, such as swales along hardstanding boundaries, or a more advanced reed bed system for larger sites. These solutions are easier to access and maintain than engineered solutions like petrol/oil interceptors, which require regular maintenance to ensure they operate correctly.</p> <p><b>Foul drainage</b></p> <p>We always expect developments to connect to the mains network (where possible), as this is the most sustainable solution for sewerage discharges. Applicants will need to discuss their development proposals with the local sewerage provider to ensure that there is sufficient capacity in the system and to determine whether any additional infrastructure is needed to support the development.</p> <p>For those settlements not connected to the main foul sewer network, it is likely that developments will require a form of non-mains drainage. In these instances, applicants will need to follow the foul drainage hierarchy described below and potentially seek our advice about preferred solutions. They may need to obtain an environmental permit for their foul drainage solution.</p> |
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|  |  | <p><b>Foul drainage hierarchy</b></p> <p>Foul drainage should be discharged to a mains sewer system wherever possible. If this is not feasible, applicants should first consider using a package treatment plant which discharges to a soakaway. Provided that there is sufficient land and suitable ground conditions, a soakaway will attenuate the discharged water quality. A septic tank discharged to soakaway may also be acceptable in some circumstances.</p> <p>If there is insufficient land for a soakaway, or ground conditions mean one would not operate effectively, applicants must consider whether discharging directly to a watercourse, drain or surface water sewer is possible. Any receiving watercourse must be capable of accepting both the proposed quantity and quality of discharge. If a direct discharge is possible, a package treatment plant must be used.</p> <p>If neither the use of a soakaway or a direct discharge is possible, a system without any discharge (such as a sealed cess pool or chemical toilet) can be considered. Given their capacity to overflow and discharge raw sewage directly into the water environment, such systems are a last resort. These type of systems also require regular emptying, creating additional carbon emissions and traffic which can impact on developments' sustainability.</p> <p>We would like to see these details reflected in your plan so that applicants are aware of the most sustainable options for their foul drainage when they are not able to connect to the main foul sewer network. In particular, we would like you to state that where a non-mains drainage solution is proposed, the applicant must submit a Foul Drainage Assessment (FDA1) form with their planning application.</p> <p><b>Water Framework Directive</b></p> <p>Any new development should take the objectives of the Water Framework Directive into account. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is a European Directive that seeks improvements to the water environment to ensure that they are achieving a 'good' overall ecological status (or potential). The WFD sets targets for all waterbodies to achieve 'good' status or potential by 2027 at the latest (unless a lower status objective is proposed). The WFD is implemented regionally by way of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs). You can access the details of the relevant catchments and</p> |
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|  |  | <p>watercourses on our Catchment Data Explorer pages (<a href="http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/">http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/</a>).</p> <p>In order to improve watercourses so that they achieve 'good' status, your plan could include a policy encouraging the removal of weirs, installation of fish passes and improvements to the morphology of the rivers. We would strongly support a requirement for developers to carry out WFD actions when they are developing on sites adjacent to the relevant stretches of river.</p> <p><b>Biodiversity</b></p> <p>We would welcome a policy which requires a net gain in biodiversity through all development,</p> <p><b>River restoration</b></p> <p>We would welcome the inclusion of a specific river policy, addressing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Minimum of 8 metre (m) buffer zones for all watercourses measured from bank top to provide an effective and valuable river corridor and improve habitat connectivity. A 5m buffer zone for ponds would also help to protect their wildlife value and ensure that the value of the adjacent terrestrial habitat is protected.</li><li>• Development proposals to help achieve and deliver WFD objectives. Examples of the types of improvements that we may expect developers to make are: removal of obstructions (e.g. weirs), de-culverting, regrading banks to a more natural profile, improving in-channel habitat, reduce levels of shade (e.g. tree thinning) to allow aquatic vegetation to establish, etc. Proposals which fail to take opportunities to restore and improve rivers should be refused. If this is not possible, then financial or land contributions towards the restoration of rivers should be required.</li><li>• River corridors are very sensitive to lighting and rivers and their 8m buffer zones (as a minimum) should remain/be designed to be intrinsically dark i.e. Lux levels of 0-2.</li></ul> <p>It may be useful to include ownership information details for landowners, applicants or developers who have a watercourse running through or adjacent to their site. Many people believe that the Environment Agency own 'main rivers' which is not the case. Whilst we hold permissive powers to carry out maintenance on main rivers, the site owner is the 'riparian owner' of the stretch of watercourse running through their site (whole channel) or adjacent to their site (up to the centre line</p> |
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|  |  | <p>of the channel) – and this includes culverted watercourses. Our ‘Living on the Edge’ publication provides important guidance for riverside owners.</p> <p>Applicants should remove watercourses from existing culverts where this is feasible. This will help to reduce flood risk from blocked or collapsed culverts, and open channels are significantly easier for the landowner to maintain. Culverts that cause blockages of the watercourse are the responsibility of the owner to repair. Additionally, we will usually object to planning applications that propose new culverts.</p> <p>Your plan policy should also provide details of ‘buffer zones’ that are left adjacent to watercourses. We will always ask developers to maintain an undeveloped, naturalised, 8 metre buffer zone adjacent to main rivers. We ask that applicants do not include any structures such as fencing or footpaths within the buffer zone as this could increase flood risk - through the inclusion of close-board fencing for example. Any works or structures that applicants intend within 8m of a main river will require a flood defence consent from us, which is separate from and in addition to any planning permission granted.</p> <p><b>Historic Landfill</b></p> <p>Historic landfill information is held with the Local Authority. They hold information of historic landfill data which is all the information that we previously held on the historic landfill sites. As such, we suggest you contact the local Authority for information on these.</p> <p><b>Land contamination</b></p> <p>Any land contamination policy should address the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Requirement for developers to submit a Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) for contamination on sites where contamination is known or suspected. PRAs and remediation strategies should be in line with relevant guidance – in particular: ‘Groundwater protection: principles and practice (GP3)’, ‘Model procedures for the management of land contamination (CLR11)’ and ‘Guiding principles for land contamination (GPLC)’</li><li>• Developers should ensure that sites are suitable or made suitable for the intended use.</li><li>• There should be no liquid discharges to ground through contaminated land.</li><li>• Developers should be encouraged to implement measures as required to prevent the spread of contamination.</li></ul> |
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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The WFD should be linked to and promoted in the contaminated land policy. The WFD also seeks to protect and improve groundwater resources.</li></ul> <p>There are a number of sensitive 'receptors' of land contamination, such as groundwater, surface waters or human health, all of which are affected by different pollutants and to differing degrees. This is why it is important for applicants to carry out a desktop study/PRA to assess any sources of contamination, any pathways that could mobilise contaminants (e.g. foundations, piling, and drainage) and the sensitive receptors that could be affected. If contamination is suspected or known, the applicant may have to undertake further intrusive site works to characterise and remediate the contamination, so that it no longer poses an unacceptable risk to the receptors.</p> <p><b>Groundwater</b></p> <p>It is critical that your plan includes policies to protect groundwater from pollution and harmful disturbances of groundwater flow.</p> <p>We apply a general level of protection for all drinking water sources through the use of source protection zones (SPZs). These zones are used to identify areas close to drinking water sources where the risk associated with groundwater pollution is greatest. SPZs are an important tool for identifying sensitive groundwater areas and for focusing development control or advice.</p> <p>Development proposals within a source protection zone should be supported by a risk assessment that assesses the risk to groundwater and its receptors. Risks to groundwater can occur at various stages of the development, including the construction and operational phases. For instance, surface water drainage systems can pose a high risk to groundwater – particularly infiltration systems which discharge water to ground. Whilst sustainable, infiltration drainage systems may not always be suitable.</p> <p>We would expect high-risk developments, such as petrol stations, to be steered away from the highest risk groundwater areas, such as source protection zone 1. Our publication Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) (August 2013) sets out our position statements for different types of development.</p> |
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|  |  | <p>Details and locations of source protection zones and other environmental constraints can currently be found on the 'What's in your backyard?' section of our website (although please be aware that prior to March 2017, it is planned that all of our environmental data maps will be moved to GOV.UK).</p> <p><b>Sustainable construction</b></p> <p>You could also help your community save money through sustainable construction. Neighbourhood planning is an opportunity for communities to encourage efficient water and waste management systems in new buildings, and use locally sourced wood fuel for heating. You could also help to promote the use of sustainable materials in construction, and encourage energy efficiency measures for new builds. These measures will reduce the cost of construction for developers and help to reduce utility bills for those using the building. This will also help the environment by reducing emissions and improving air quality.</p> <p><b>River restoration</b></p> <p>We would welcome any restorations river policy.</p> <p>We hope this response helps you develop your plan.</p> <p><b>External Links</b></p> <p>For further information see:</p> <p>DCLG - Neighbourhood Planning<br/>Guidance <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neighbourhood-planning">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neighbourhood-planning</a></p> <p>Planning Practice guidance - Neighbourhood<br/>Planning <a href="http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/neighbourhood-planning/">http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/neighbourhood-planning/</a></p> <p>Locality - Neighbourhood Planning <a href="http://locality.org.uk/projects/building-community/">http://locality.org.uk/projects/building-community/</a></p> <p>Locality - Neighbourhood Planning Roadmap <a href="http://locality.org.uk/resources/neighbourhood-planning-roadmap-guide/">http://locality.org.uk/resources/neighbourhood-planning-roadmap-guide/</a></p> <p>Planning Aid - Neighbourhood Planning <a href="http://www.rtpi.org.uk/planning-aid/neighbourhood-planning/">http://www.rtpi.org.uk/planning-aid/neighbourhood-planning/</a></p> |
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| 4 | Simon Jones<br><br>Highways England   | <p>Many thanks for the consultation regarding the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area designation exercise, it is much appreciated. This is my response on behalf of Highways England, from a spatial planning perspective.</p> <p>As you'll no doubt be aware, we continue to work closely with Leeds City Council, and in regards to potential future development and growth in the area we therefore remain engaged in the Local Plan process (and the contents of this plan, which obviously forms a part thereof).</p> <p>Having reviewed what has been published, the proposal online is to accept or reject the designation of the boundary line for the extent of the plan, for which the Secretary of State for Transport has no formal comments to make at this time.</p> <p>Looking at the wider future picture, we will be interested to see how this plan contributes to the broader Local Plan aspirations for housing and employment growth in the area, and in particular any development impact which <i>could</i> affect the continued safe operation of the Strategic Road Network which surrounds Leeds City (namely the M621/M62/A1M/A64).</p> <p>Our comments on sites in the area that may have such an impact will continue to be made to the Council as part of the higher level Local Plan considerations in the first instance. We obviously expect these will be published, shared and further debated with individual Parishes moving forward by the Local Authority themselves.</p> |
| 5 | Está Suma<br>Resident<br><br>Ayanna Sibley<br>Resident<br><br>Megan Edwards<br>Resident<br><br>Sharon Davis<br>Resident<br><br>Shamari Sibley | <p>We are writing in conjunction to the application for the 'Designation of the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Area'. This is a formal representation of the Roxholm &amp; Roundhay Residents (submitted for Chapeltown NA consultation)</p> <p>We firmly believe that Chapel Allerton has little evidence or reason to support their justification of adopting the areas outlined below. We feel that there is a systematic erosion of the boundaries Chapeltown with the vested interest in adopting community amenities and assets. This is morally questionable given that Chapel Allerton is an affluent area and Chapeltown is regarded as an area of deprivation.</p> <p><b>Technorth Centre &amp; Chapeltown Tram Depot</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Technorth Centre historically resides where the Chapeltown Tram Depot used to exist. This site has great significance to the area of Chapeltown. William Turton (1825-1900) founded</li> </ul>  |

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|  | Resident | <p>the Leeds Tramway Company. Turton lived in Hayfield House, Chapeltown Road (since demolished and replaced by The Reginald Centre). Turton pioneered horse drawn tramways across Northern England. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque which acknowledges Turton's significant contribution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following the demise of the tramway system the site became a focal site for the regeneration of Chapeltown in the form of Technorth and Chapeltown Job Centre. In 1986 MP Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment visited the site after Chapeltown was recognised as a significant area of deprivation and unemployment. The area was given a 1 million pound grant targeted at creating work opportunities for the unemployed. The funding went towards the setting up of Technorth and the Chapeltown Job Centre. It also funded training schemes e.g. Chapeltown and Harehills Assisted Learning Computer School (CHALCS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Mansion Gate, Roxholmes &amp; Roundhays Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historically these areas were defined as Potternewton (Ref. OS 1856 / 1890 /1906).</li> <li>These areas fall within the existing boundary of Parish of St Martin, Potternewton (Ref. Potternewton Parish Map, 2017).</li> <li>Leeds City Council classify the above areas as Chapeltown (Ref. Leeds Public Access).</li> <li>Logistically the main route of pedestrianised and vehicular access for these areas is via Harehills Lane, there is very limited access to Chapel Allerton. Amenities such schools, medical facilities and parks that serve this community are predominantly based in Chapeltown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chapel Allerton Hospital, Newton Green, Newton Hill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapel Allerton Hospital is located on the historic Newton Green Hall Estate, Potternewton. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>The New Horizons Community School formerly Newton Hill; An ORT Technical Engineering school was established in Berlin in 1937 to provide a technical education for Jewish boys excluded from state schools. Fleeing Nazi Germany in 1939 the school was relocated to Leeds. This site was formerly the accommodation of the ORT Technical Engineering School. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail.(Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</li> <li>Bracken Edge Primary School formerly Elmhurst Middle School; Gertrude Maretta Paul Blue Plaque. Gertrude Paul (1934-1992) was born in St. Kitts and came to England in 1956. She taught at Cowper Street School and in 1976 she was appointed to Elmhurst Middle School (now</li> </ul> |
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|  |  | <p>called Bracken Edge Primary School) as the city's first black head teacher. She was one of the founders of the West Indian Carnival and a Commissioner for Racial Equality. There is a Leeds Civic Trust Blue Plaque acknowledging this and it forms part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail. (Ref. Chapeltown Heritage Group, Leeds Civic Trust)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoorPotternewton Group).</li> </ul> <p><b>St Martin's Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Martin's Estate bears its name from St Martin's Church, Potternewton.</li> <li>• The Estate resides within Potternewton and the Potternewton Parish Boundary. (Ref OS 1890, 1906, Potternewton Parish Map 2017)</li> <li>• The Estate was originally known as the Newton Park Estate. Newton Hall, Potternewton Hall and Newton Lodge used to exist here. (Ref.OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The Lodge for Newton Hall still exists and is located on Chapeltown Road. The Lodge is a Grade II listed building and resides within the Chapeltown Conservation Area. (Ref. LCC Chapeltown Conservation Appraisal)</li> <li>• St Martin's Church has an inseparable tie with the St Martin's Estate and Chapeltown. Many of the residents use this as a place of worship, social gatherings and community meetings.</li> <li>• Potternewton has an active Neighbourhood Social Network based on NextDoor which encompasses this area. (Ref. NextDoorPotternewton Group).</li> </ul> <p><b>Scott Hall Playing Fields</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scott Hall Playing Fields is historically located at site of Potternewton Quarries. (Ref. OS 1890, 1906)</li> <li>• The playing fields are used by several groups in the area notably Chapeltown Youth Development Centre and The Caribbean Cricket Club.</li> <li>• The fields have a long association with prominent professional footballers who have resided in Chapeltown and trained on these fields. This includes Brian Deane, Mika Richards, Terry Connors, Mallik Wilks</li> <li>• The sport fields have little or no association with Scott Hall Sports Centre, where the majority of sports undertaken are indoor activities.</li> </ul> |
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|   |  |  | We would welcome your consideration of the above points when assessing the designation of the Chapel Allerton Area.  |
| 6 | Diane Edwards<br>Resident<br><br>Ital Thompson<br>Resident |  | <p>We understand that the Council has received an application from the interim Chapel Allerton Neighborhood Forum for the designation of a new neighborhood area (the “<b>Proposed Area</b>”) called Chapel Allerton (the “<b>Contended Application</b>”).</p> <p>The Contended Application is stated to be made in respect of Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and in accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 – together the “<b>Regulatory Requirements</b>”.</p> <p>This is a formal representation from local residents in the Chapel Allerton electoral ward (submitted for Chapeltown NA consultation).</p> <p>The following representations seek to contest the Contended Application (in particular the proposed new boundaries set out in the (<b>Contended Application</b>): we therefore seek the local planning authority consideration in the contended proposed application under 61F Subsection (5) <b><i>being established for the express purpose of promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental well-being of that area.</i></b></p> <p><b>Respecting existing / natural boundaries /community ties</b></p> <p>According to Section 61G (4) (b) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, in determining an application under <b>Sub section (5)</b> the authority must have regard to whether to designate an organisation or body as a neighbourhood forum, having regard to the <b>desirability</b> of designating an organisation or body under <b>Section 61 F (7) (a)</b> - particular <b>sub section F (7) (i)</b> which has secured or taken reasonable steps to attempt to secure that its membership includes at least one individual falling within each of sub-paragraphs <b>(i)</b> to <b>(iii)</b> of subsection <b>(5)(b)</b></p> |

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|  |  | <p><b>(ii)</b> Membership is drawn from different places in the neighbourhood area concerned and from different sections of the community in that area.</p> <p>Our submission is therefore the (<b>Contended Application</b>) makes no reference to other people/residents being drawn from these areas of proposals (southern boundaries) they have been no participation in their meetings held on various dates cited also no postal code captured is submitted to back up as such claims and <b>(iii)</b> Whose purpose reflects the character of that area.</p> <p>1.1 Government guidance (see Appendix 4) states that “<i>electoral ward boundaries can be a useful starting point for discussions on the appropriate size of a neighbourhood area...</i>”. The current / existing Leeds City Council electoral Ward Boundary of Chapel Allerton is set out at Appendices 4 and 5. The Proposed Area boundaries would split this ward boundary into two zones.</p> <p>1.2 Further to governmental guidance (see Appendix 4), the catchment area for walking to local services such as shops, located opposite Scott hall Leisure Centre, primary schools, doctors' surgery, parks or other facilities should also be considered. By dividing the community up in the way sought by the (<b>Contended Application</b>) Proposed Area boundary, there will be definite segregation of these facilities to their local resident users. Also sites contained in the Proposed Area form part of the Chapeltown Heritage Trail for instance. The Chapeltown and Potternewton boundaries overlap and their names are used somewhat interchangeable. Potternewton is an historic village and most residents of Leeds refer to the area as Chapeltown. Also transport links is important to the residents. Potternewton area is defined as a small area around the north of Scott Hall Road and most of the area is classified as Chapeltown.</p> <p>1.3 The Scott Hall estate and its named facilities, including the Scott Hall Leisure center, local chemist and doctor surgery situated within the Scott hall Leisure center grounds would be sized under their remit of the (<b>Contended Application</b>) proposal.</p> |
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|  |  | <p>1.4 The Scott Hall playing fields, Scott Hall Church/Hall which serves a large BAME community and refugee faiths would effectively be segregated from the remainder of southern boundary. Parents of children from the Scott Hall estate also use the church hall as an after school club to collect their kids – this would cause a great disadvantage as many of Scott Hall's facilities would be located within the Proposed Area boundary whilst many of the Scott Hall residents will be outside the boundary line. This, we argue, is nonsensical and unfair, particularly as the local authority leisure centre offers subsidised classes to the whole wider community, and the community playing fields currently host youth development sports team resident in the local Chapel Allerton Ward area but outside the Proposed Area boundary. The playing fields are located closest to the Scott Hall residents and it has historical ties because the open space to the east and north of <i>Potter-Newton</i> was “a delicate Green area which was called <i>Chapel-Town Moor</i>”.</p> <p>2 The governmental guidance at Appendix 3 suggests that the local authority consider in its decision-making the infrastructure or physical features which define a natural boundary, for example a major road or railway line or waterway or the natural setting or features. Visually the Proposed Area boundary creates a shape which unnaturally juts out in the south-western aspect to capture a large proportion of the area south west of Mansion Gate estate as well as Chapel Allerton hospital. This is a very unnatural boundary line to draw and furthermore it is noted that the very popular parade on Chapeltown Road is intersected by the Proposed Area boundary, thereby dividing up a popular road and parade of shops. We argue that any proposed boundary line should not intersect a significant community locations and ties.</p> <p>3 <b>The proposed boundaries are controversial and unsupported by many local/affected residents.</b> The proposed Area boundaries are unsupported by a number of locally affected residents, including the drafters of this representation. The southern boundary of the Proposed Area, which captures Chapel Allerton hospital and the north western boundaries, segregating Scott Hall Leisure centre, Scott Hall playing fields, Scott Hall Church/Hall from the majority of Scott Hall area</p> |
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|  |  | <p>residents, are of particular concern as mentioned above as these are fundamental sites/key assets of an established community – the community comprising residents of the unified Chapel Allerton ward (south as well as north)(see appendices 1 and 2 for the locations of some of these facilities). The ‘asset grab’ of these facilities is clearly unfair to the local residents of the uncaptured parts of the Chapel Allerton Ward i.e. southern Chapel Allerton ward (see Appendices 4 &amp; 5). We explain further as follows:</p> <p>3.1 Separate formal representations were made on behalf of Chapeltown residents (the “<b>Chapeltown Representations</b>”) to the local authority during the week commencing 9<sup>th</sup> December 2019. The Chapeltown Representations followed a local meeting of residents concerning the Contested Application at Roscoe Methodist Church <b>Sunday 30<sup>th</sup> November</b> 2019. There was a very large turnout of Chapel Allerton ward residents on that day (50+ approximately) and many were from the Chapeltown area of the Chapel Allerton ward in particular). Residents advised that they were unaware of plans pertaining to the (<b>Contended Application</b>).</p> <p>3.2 The Chapeltown Representations provide good context and detail into the deeply rooted, culturally important, strong historical connections that local residents have with regards to the various sites, buildings and streets which are caught in the catchment of the Proposed Area but which, should the Contended Application’s Proposed Area boundaries be approved by the authority, could result in the severing of those links administratively from the southern-side of the community (i.e. the Chapel Allerton ward residents who are not captured in the Proposed Area boundary). This would be a very distasteful result of accepting the boundary lines proposed and would risk cultural sensitivities not being respected due to a lack of understanding or appreciation of cultural or historical relevance. In addition to this residents were not notified of any meetings pertaining to the (<b>Contended Application</b>) nor was a pamphlets distributed through the propose areas.</p> <p>3.3 To summarise, the Proposed Area boundary will ‘carve up’ a defined community in disregard of historical and cultural ties to key community assets and facilities. We appreciate that there is a very clearly pro-active, yet ‘interim’ group of members self-deemed the Chapel Allerton</p> |
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|  |  | <p>Neighborhood Forum who wish to pursue the Proposed Area boundaries; however, we argue that complete community interests should be taken into account and views sought from a wider range of affected residents. Please note the further representations below at point <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> below regarding lack of consultation with the southern part of the community affected in respect of these plans.</p> <p>4 <b>There are ethical/equality considerations to take account of</b> – allowing the proposed Area boundary, as requested by the Contended Application, would further divide the current Chapel Allerton ward into 2 zones. The zoning would effectively segregate the more affluent northern part of Chapel Allerton Council Ward from the deprived southern area of the Chapel Allerton Ward district, thereby creating a real and evident rich/poor divide and marginalisation of the southern area community at a cultural, social, class, financial, educational and economic level.</p> <p>5 Such segregation we argue is unethical and compounded by the fact that the Proposed Area (containing more affluent residents) seeks to capture within its boundary a number of fundamental sites and facilities belonging currently to the wider Chapel Allerton ward community. This separation is very likely to significantly increase the rates of deprivation in the southern area and chip away at community unity between the areas. There is no consideration as to mitigating against these risks in the (<b>contended application</b>), nor is there a clear and convincing explanation as to why the boundary has been placed where it has, which leaves the issue open to negative interpretation:</p> <p>5.1 The public Sector have an Equality Duty<sup>1</sup> (PSED) and, specifically section 149 of the <i>Equality Act 2010</i> requires public authorities to have due regard to a number of equality considerations when exercising their functions. In light of the above we would ask that Leeds City Council undertake an</p> |
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<sup>1</sup> section 149 of the *Equality Act 2010* and also see the government briefing paper on the Public Sector Equality Duty and Equality Impact Assessments <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06591/SN06591.pdf>

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|  |  | <p>Equality Impact assessment to identify the risks identified at the very least of approving the Proposed Area plan;</p> <p>5.2 The PSED also requires public authorities to have due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between persons who share a “relevant protected characteristic” and persons who do not. We argue that the allowing the proposed new boundaries to their full extent would be counteractive to this obligation;</p> <p>5.3 Appendix 3 of this letter (which is an extract of governmental guidance on Neighbourhood planning) states when viewed in full that <i>“a local planning authority can refuse to designate the specific area applied for if it considers the area is not appropriate”</i>.</p> <p><b>6 Potential procedural irregularities exist in respect of the scope, effectiveness, appropriateness and level of consultation undertaken:</b></p> <p>6.1 We have concerns that whilst the (<b>Contended Application</b>) is stated to meet with all of the Regulatory Requirements including the associated procedural requirements, it does not appear to do so in terms of seeking full and proper consultation with affected residents, and fails to comply with 61F(7)a ii.</p> <p>6.2 We fear a lack of full and transparent consultation took place in relevant locations and with affected community residents. Consultation appears to have been made in north Chapel Allerton electoral ward solely. This prevented input from Chapel Allerton (south) residents, some of which have been unable to make personal representations in time prior to the deadline.</p> <p>6.3 With regards to the southern boundary, the Chapel Allerton Neighbourhood Forum’s Statement of Appropriateness reads that <i>“We ... met the team looking to develop a neighbourhood plan for Potternewton and Chapeltown to agree that there were no uncovered or duplicate areas between</i></p> |
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|   |                            | <p><i>the neighbourhoods. This meeting took place on 13 June 2019</i>". We could not identify from this which team was being referred to. We point out that Scott Hall had a very active residents association which covered the whole Scott Hall estate. The Scott Hall and Chapeltown area is also represented by the IMPact Residents network group (a community group which holds a forum monthly at a community venue in LS7 to discuss local issues in the Scott Hall, Chapeltown, Harehills area) but this group were not contacted. Guidance (Appendix 4) states that informal networks of community based groups operation may be considered in the decision-making process of approving/disapproving boundaries, also whether the area forms all or part of a coherent estate either for businesses or residents.</p> <p>6.4 According to the Leeds City Council website "The council must publicise the Contended Application and bring it to the attention of those who live, work and carry out business in the proposed neighborhood area. The publicity is stated to run between Monday 4 November and Monday 16 December, closing at 5pm". Paper copies of the documents are stated to available at the following <b><u>northern</u></b> Chapel Allerton ward sites only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 Arts, 31a Harrogate Road, Leeds, LS7 3PD (during opening hours)</li> <li>• Chapel Allerton Library, 106 Harrogate Road, Leeds LS7 4LZ (Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri 10am to 5pm, Weds 10am to 7pm, Sat 11am to 4pm)</li> <li>• Scott Hall Leisure Centre, Scott Hall Road, Leeds LS7 (Mon to Thurs 7:15am to 9:30pm, Fri 7:15am to 8pm, Sat and Sun 8am to 4pm)</li> </ul> <p><b><i>It is therefore our submission that the particulars submitted with our response as concerned residents are taken into consideration when deciding your outcome on this matter.</i></b></p> |
| 7 | Miss R. Carter<br>Resident | I partially agree with the proposed neighbourhood area boundary. There has been some suggestion and I also understand from residents living in Chapeltown that LCC want part of Chapeltown to become part of Leeds 2, which to be honest would be a good thing. Chapeltown starts at the bottom  |

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|    |   |  | of Sheepscar Road and ends at the junction of the old hospital – Manion Gate, Scott Hall playing fields have always been part of Chapel Allerton, or should I say Potternewton so if you really want to split hairs here Scott Hall should have its own, Chapeltown should have its own, Potternewton should have its own, Neighbourhood Plans that is. Personally I would leave all as is as Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown are already defined. Leave boundaries as is end of and put the monies given to start these up to the communities as is. |
| 8  | Miss Lorina Gumbs<br>Resident                                 |  | I agree with the proposed boundary. I have grown up in Leeds all my life and throughout my childhood have seen and used the areas within the proposed boundary as Chapeltown Leeds.  |
| 9  | Ms Edwina James<br>Resident                                   |  | I do not agree with the proposed boundary.   |
| 10 | Revd Dr N. Io Polito<br>St Martin's Parish Church<br>Resident |  | I agree with the proposed boundary. I live and work in Chapeltown, an area of Leeds with a vibrant community rooted in its traditions and cultural identities.   |
| 11 | Miss Kassy Lund<br>Resident                                   |  | I agree with the proposed boundary. It is extremely important our neighbourhood remains as Chapeltown and the area of Chapeltown is not reduced as we deserve to maintain our history and culture which has been in my family for many generations.  |
| 12 | Mr Colin Henderson<br>St Martins Parish Church                |  | The proposed boundary is an accurate description of the area within which people identify themselves as belonging to Chapeltown.   |
| 13 | Mrs Charlene Kent<br>Resident                                 |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 14 | Mr Jamil Khan<br>Resident                                     |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 15 | Mr J. K.  |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |

|    | Resident                                    |  |   |
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| 14 | Miss Yvette<br>Mitchell<br>Resident         |  | I believe from the information and discussions held that I understand and agree fully with the boundary as stated.  |
| 15 | Miss Alison<br>Steadman<br>Resident         |  | I agree with the proposed boundary.   |
| 16 | Miss Kelly Hope<br>Resident                 |  | I agree with the proposed boundary.   |
| 17 | Ms Lillieth Smith<br>Chapeltown<br>resident |  | I agree with the proposed boundary. It has been a long time coming that Chapeltown is recognised and valued for its culture, heritage and the wealth it brings to the city of Leeds.  |
| 18 | Mr Worrel David<br>Resident                 |  | I agree with the proposed boundary. I am so happy to know the people of Chapeltown will be able to have a say in what happens in our area. It is long overdue.  |
| 19 | Ms Marie David<br>Resident                  |  | I fully agree with this boundary. Especially the Scott Hall and St Martins areas. My grandchildren live in the St Martins area and play on the sports fields in Scott Hall. We as a family have always felt it is part of Chapeltown.   |
| 20 | Mr D. McLaughlan<br>Resident                |  | There are well established and quasi historical features recognised in this community as to the perceived boundaries twixt Chapel Allerton and Chapeltown. Collectively we can see no apposite reason for these to be varied from the status quo for any visits or democratic purpose, with particular regard to the potential 'allocating' of properties around St Martins and Chapel Allerton Hospital. |
| 21 | Miss M. Eddy<br>Resident                    |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.  |
| 22 | Ms Margaret<br>Samuels<br>Resident          |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.  |

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| 23 | Mr Jordan Walters<br>Resident<br><br>Ms Judith Emmer<br>Resident |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 24 | Miss Marcia<br>Linton<br>Resident                                |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary. I, Pastor Marcia Linton, will support the good wellbeing in the area I live and I run my church in this area.   |
| 25 | Miss Susan<br>Johnson<br>Resident                                |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 26 | Ms Maria Rose<br>31 Hamilton<br>Gardens, LS7 4AZ                 |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 27 | Mrs Kathryn<br>Brown<br>Resident                                 |  | I feel the proposed neighbourhood area boundary fully takes into account the areas that residents of Chapeltown like myself, identify as Chapeltown. It takes into account the various communities that live and work within Chapeltown. I feel that this proposal will help enhance the already strong links that exist to help the community to go forward for the future of Chapeltown. |
| 28 | Mrs Sarah Clark<br>Resident                                      |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 29 | Miss Mercedes<br>Somers<br>Resident                              |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary. I feel this includes all the important parts of Chapeltown within the boundaries.   |
| 30 | Mrs Lizzie Holden<br>Resident                                    |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 31 | Mr Peter<br>Broderick<br>Resident                                |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |

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| 32 | Mr Paul Mallett & Mrs Thea Mallett Residents |  | We agree with the proposed area boundary.  |
| 33 | Miss Shannel Hamilton Resident               |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 34 | Mr Simon Howarth                             |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 35 | Ms Johanna Harvey Resident                   |  | I partially agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 36 | Mr Peter Wenham Think Business Resident      |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary. It's a true reflection of the evidence presented in relation to Chapeltown's historical history.  |
| 37 | Rev Arthur Knight-Stowell Resident           |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 38 | Mr Aidan McKay Resident                      |  | I partially agree with the proposed area boundary, but the current boundary is far too large. To the north of Potternewton Park is not Chapeltown. There are more links with Chapel Allerton and Roundhay than Chapeltown. Just because the carnival is held in Potternewton Park once a year does not mean the area is now Chapeltown. The area is Potternewton. Always has been.<br>Chapeltown has always been recognised as the area from Cantors fish shop down to the Mandela Centre. The boundary line is ridiculous |
| 39 | Dr Bethan Fisk Resident                      |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary. These boundaries are the traditional boundaries of Chapeltown. I am particularly concerned about local attempts by Chapel Allerton to redefine boundaries, particularly in relation to Potternewton Park, which has always been part of Chapeltown.   |
| 40 | Mr Mark Blackman                             |  | I agree with the proposed area boundary. I feel the boundary encompasses all of the historic and cultural areas for the Chapeltown area. I feel it is not before time that we have a definitive boundary which is recognised with the local authority.   |

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| 41 | Mrs Maddy Hunter Resident                |                            | Although I agree with the boundary area, I think there should be more consultation and more leaflet distribution about where and when meetings are taking place, and reminders, as we don't all have computers.  |
| 42 | Miss Beverley Freeman Resident           |                            | I agree with the proposed area boundary. As a resident of Chapeltown all of my 55 years I can testify to the use of facilities mentioned in the document.  |
| 43 | Mrs Marilyn Luckaine Resident            |                            | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 44 | Mrs Mahalia France-Mir Resident          | Leeds West Indian Carnival | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 45 | Mr Adonis Bradshaw Resident              |                            | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 46 | Mr Everton Wattley Resident              |                            | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 47 | Mr S. Brown Resident                     |                            | I partially agree with the proposed area boundary. The boundaries include areas that do not need to be included – retail parks, going into parts of the city centre, Gledhow, Roundhay and Chapel Allerton. The boundary proposals are in danger of losing our local uniqueness and sense of community.  |
| 48 | Mr Trevaughn Challenger-Fogarty Resident |                            | I partially agree with the proposed area boundary. Beyond Spencer Place (Shepherds Lane) is LS8, which is Harehills.   |
| 49 | Ms R. Brown Church of God of Prophecy    |                            | I agree with the proposed area boundary. The neighbourhood area boundary supports my ideal of what the area includes. The heritage which is sited within the boundary is rich and allows me to support children's education. In regards also my heritage and journey as a child into a young adult this community has supported my working during my days working at |

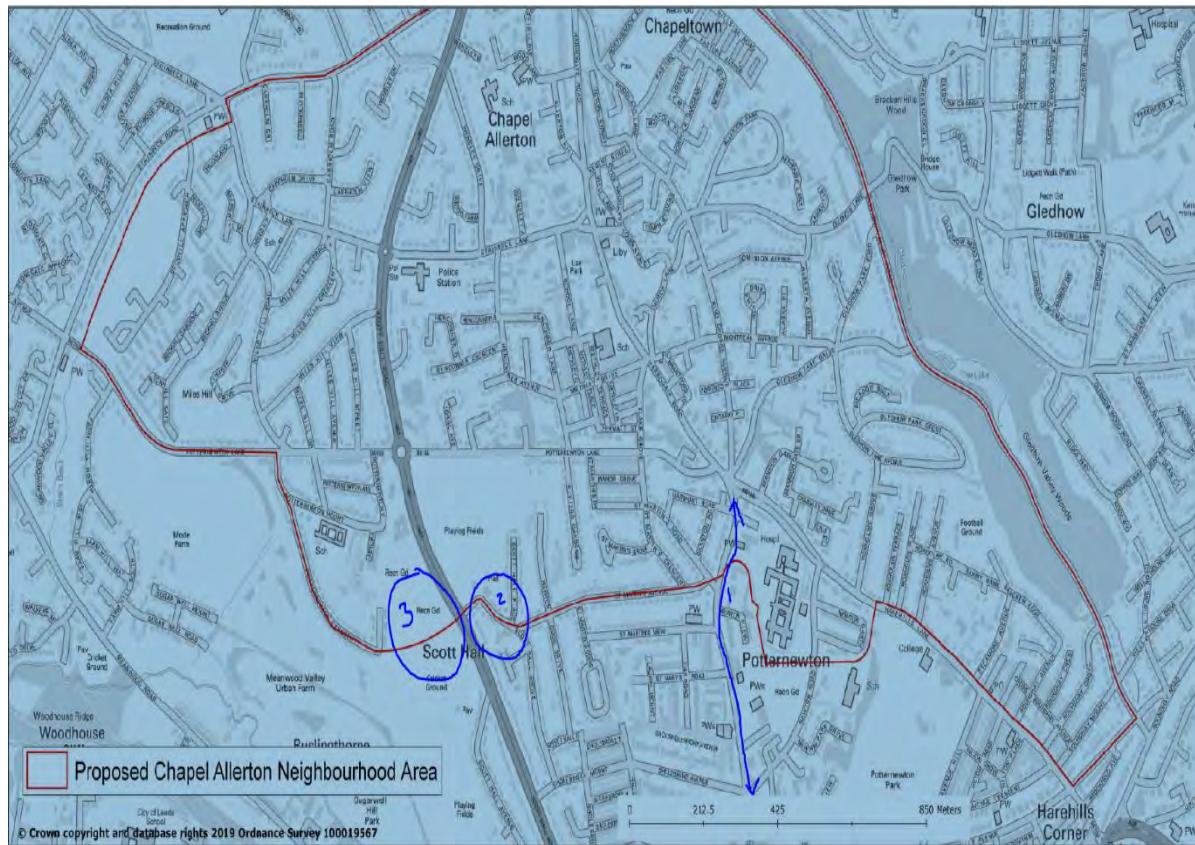
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|    |   |                  | Mandela Centre and Technorth. I have lived and worked in the area, including St Martins and now back into Chapeltown.  |
| 50 | Mrs Bridget Robinson Resident   |                  | We as a corporate organisation, Church of God of Prophecy, have taken an interest in the boundary as we the congregation attend this local church from within the declared boundary, and this is consistent with those who we service and attend the church. The church has resided within the Chapeltown boundary for over 27 years and believe this boundary is consistent with our knowledge of the area. We the members of the COGOP are in agreement with the proposed area boundary (80 members in total).                         |
| 51 | Miss Serrelle Saddler   |                  | I agree with the proposed area boundary. I feel that the proposal will be good for the community. It will enable us to develop and create opportunities for/within the area.   |
| 52 | Alison Phelps   |                  | I agree with the proposed area boundary.   |
| 53 | Craig Broadwith<br><br>Late submission – 20/02/2020 (by agreement with LCC) | Historic England | We write in response to your email of Thursday 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2019, in connection with the Chapeltown Neighbourhood Area.<br><br>We welcome the proposed designation of Chapeltown as a Neighbourhood Plan Area, particularly due to its culturally significant associations with the Windrush Generation and Leeds West Indian Carnival.<br><br>We do not wish to make comments at this stage, but would welcome informal discussions with representatives of the Neighbourhood forum, if they would like to engage with us. |

Please note that unfortunately there were a number of responses to the online survey form which were incomplete and could not be included in the response table. 38 of these incomplete responses contained no information at all. 7 respondents agreed with the proposed Neighbourhood Area but did not include a name or contact details. 2 respondents disagreed with the proposed Neighbourhood Area but did not include a name or contact details. 1 respondent partially agreed with the proposed Neighbourhood Area but did not include a name or contact details. 1 respondent submitted the following comment – ‘There is no point the neighbourhood having any say if their arms are tied & nothing is to come of their voices.’

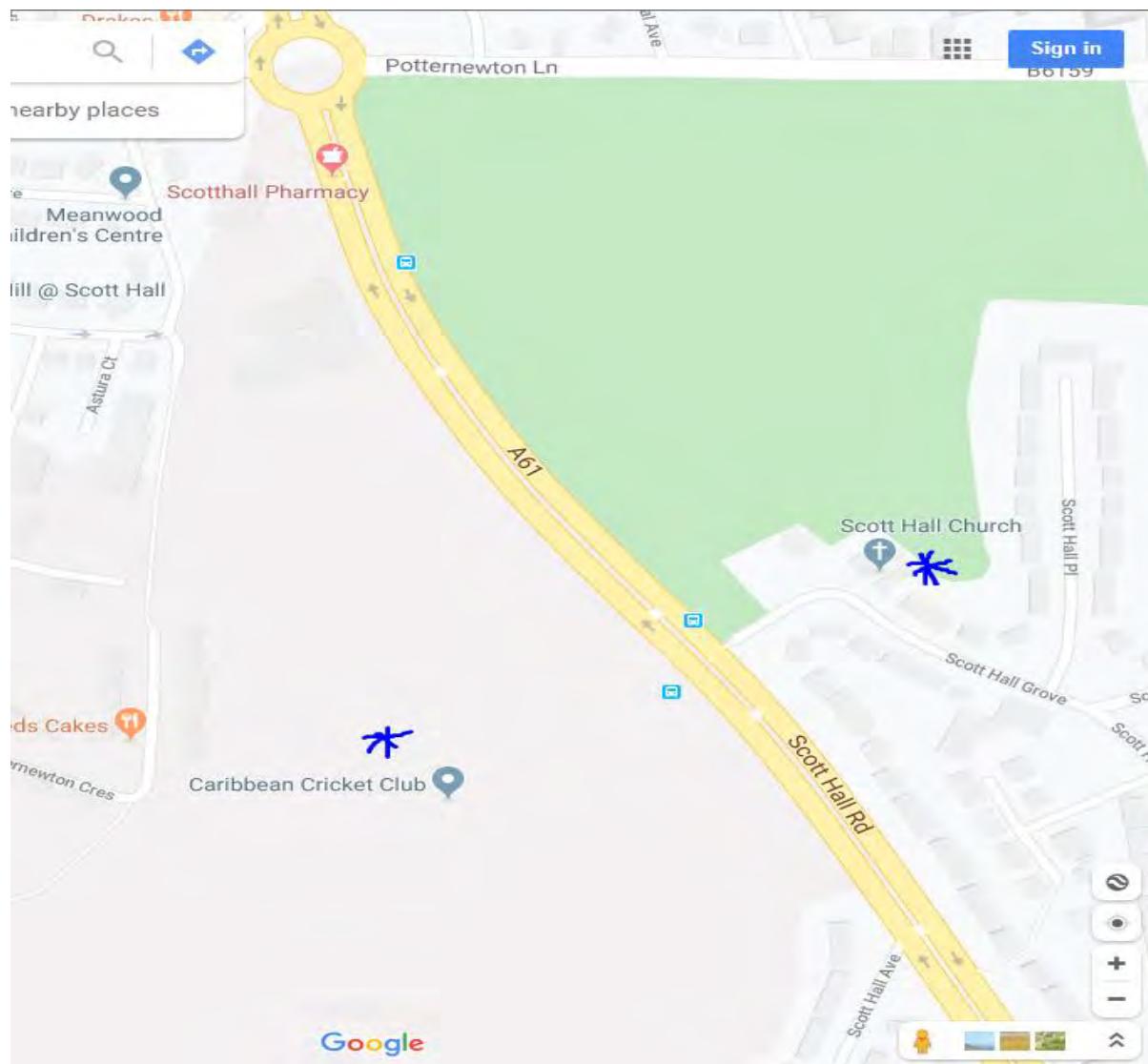
## **Appendices to response submitted by Diane Edwards and Ital Thompson**

## **APPENDIX 1**

1. Chaptown Road
  2. Scott Hall Church
  3. Caribbean Cricket club



## APPENDIX 2 – Scott Hall facilities and cultural reference points



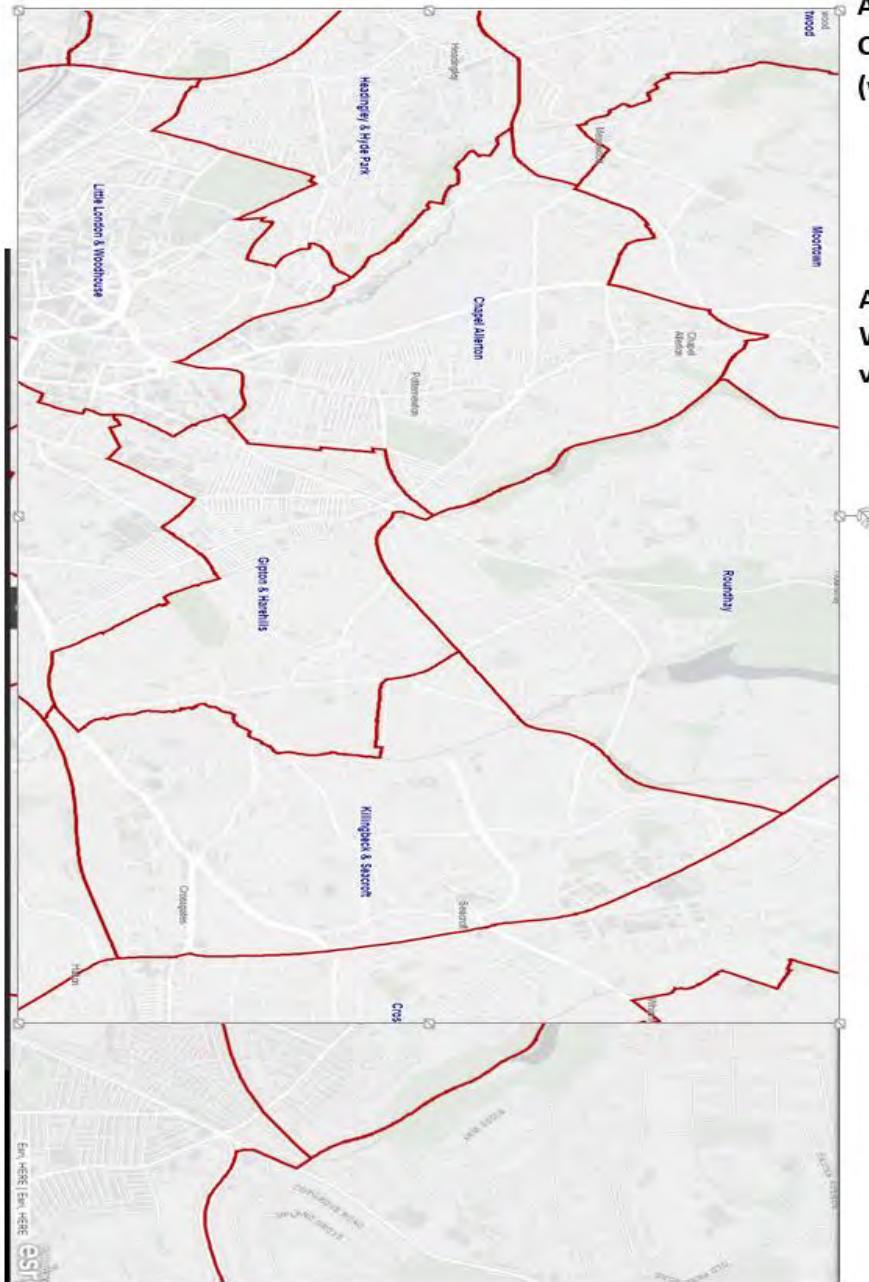
## **APPENDIX 3**

**“What considerations, other than administrative boundaries, may be relevant when deciding the boundaries of a neighbourhood area?**

The following could be considerations when deciding the boundaries of a neighbourhood area:

- village or settlement boundaries, which could reflect areas of planned expansion
- the catchment area for walking to local services such as shops, primary schools, doctors' surgery, parks or other facilities
- the area where formal or informal networks of community based groups operate
- the physical appearance or characteristics of the neighbourhood, for example buildings that may be of a consistent scale or style
- whether the area forms all or part of a coherent estate either for businesses or residents
- whether the area is wholly or predominantly a business area
- whether infrastructure or physical features define a natural boundary, for example a major road or railway line or waterway
- the natural setting or features in an area
- size of the population (living and working) in the area

Electoral ward boundaries can be a useful starting point for discussions on the appropriate size of a neighbourhood area; these have an average population of about 5,500 residents.



## APPENDIX 4 - Leeds City Council Ward Boundary map (wide view)

## **Appendix 5 Leeds City Council Ward Boundary map (close view)**