



ALWOODLEY PARISH COUNCIL



NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2017-2028

Final – January 2018

Contents

	Page
Index of maps	2
Foreword	3
1 Introduction	4
1.1 Background to the Neighbourhood Development Plan	4
1.2 The Alwoodley Neighbourhood Area	4
1.3 About the parish	6
2 Vision and objectives	14
2.1 The vision for the future	14
2.2 Key objectives	14
3 Key themes and policies for the Plan	16
3.1 Introduction	16
3.2 Countryside and the natural environment (CNE)	16
3.3 The built environment (BE)	22
3.4 Community and recreational facilities (CRF)	27
3.5 Economy and business (EB)	31
3.6 Housing (H)	33
3.7 Policies map	37
Appendices	38
Appendix 1 – Site brief for Policy H2	39
Appendix 2 – Local Green Space Assessment	41
Appendix 3 – Maps of Local Green Spaces	44
Appendix 4 – Housing Market and Needs Assessment	50
Appendix 5 – Character Assessment	61
Appendix 6 – Community Buildings/Facilities Assessment	84
Appendix 7 – Priority Projects and Aspirations	86

Index of Maps

	Page
1 Alwoodley Neighbourhood Area and Parish Boundary	5
2. Tree Preservation Orders	19
3. Key views across open landscape	21
4. Local Green Spaces	23
5. Policies Map	37
6. Site location HG2-36	39
7. Windermere Drive Green Space	44
8. Goodrick Lane Green Space	44
9. Alwoodley Community Association and Moss Woods Sports Ground	44
10. Alwoodley Park Green Space	45
11. Buckstone Road and King Lane Green Corridor (Site 1) Green Spaces	46
12. St Paul's REC School grounds; King Lane Green Corridor (Sites 2 and 3); Nursery Grove; and Birkdale Walk Green Spaces.	47
13. Leodiensions Rugby and Cricket Pitches; Alwoodley Cricket Club Pitch; and Village Green (Crag Lane Rec) Green Spaces	48
14. Brodetsky Primary School Green Space	48
15. Heath Nursery (Moss Wood) Green Space	49
16. North Leeds	52
17. Location of Site HG2-36	57
18. Character Areas Overview	62
19. Character Area – Alwoodley Park	63
20. Location of view from Windermere Drive	66
21. Character Area – Buckstones	67
22. Location of view from King Lane	70
23. Character Area – Golf Course Estates	71
24. Green Areas – Golf Course Estates	73
25. Location of view from Sunningdale Avenue	74
26. Character Area – Primley Park	75
27. Green Areas – Grange Court	76
28. Location of view from Primley Park Lane	77
29. Character Area – Sandmoors	78
30. Green Area – Sandmoor Lane	80
31. Location of view from Alwoodley Lane	82
32. Adel Woods maintenance area	82
33. Location of view from back of Lakeland Crescent	83



Foreword

It is with great pleasure that we publish our vision and Plan for the future of Alwoodley parish in the forthcoming years.

In Alwoodley we have much pride in the beauty and the high standards that we enjoy due to our location and the contribution of our residents.

We hope that the aspirations, principles, policies and projects that we offer and support will help to conserve and improve the life of those who live in or visit the parish.

The Plan has been prepared on behalf of the Parish Council by a group comprising of some Councillors and other residents who have volunteered their services. Our thanks are due to all of them, particularly the members of the Research Group.

We hope that all members of the parish will feel able to welcome the plan and our proposals.

Lyn Buckley
Chairman, Alwoodley Parish Council

Jerry Pearlman
Chairman, Alwoodley Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group



1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Neighbourhood Development Plan

This Neighbourhood Development Plan (“the Plan”) has been prepared in response to the Government’s National Planning Policy Framework which aims to help achieve sustainable development. The government has spoken of sustainable development being about positive growth – making economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations.

Alwoodley Parish Council decided in July 2013 to explore the possibility of developing a Plan for Alwoodley parish and began work on it in 2014. The Plan aims to protect the character of and improve the parish for current and future generations. The Plan also seeks to protect the environment and green spaces within the parish for the benefit of residents and the population of Leeds as a whole.

The Parish Council sought help to undertake the work from parishioners. Volunteers came forward and a Steering Group was set up. It was comprised of members of the Parish Council, a Ward Councillor and five interested residents of the parish. The Group was chaired by the Chair of the Parish Council Planning sub-committee who would act as the principal liaison between the Steering Group and the Parish Council. The Steering Group subsequently delegated the work of collecting data and writing the report to four non-members of the Parish Council (the Research Sub-committee) whilst retaining oversight and approval of the work.

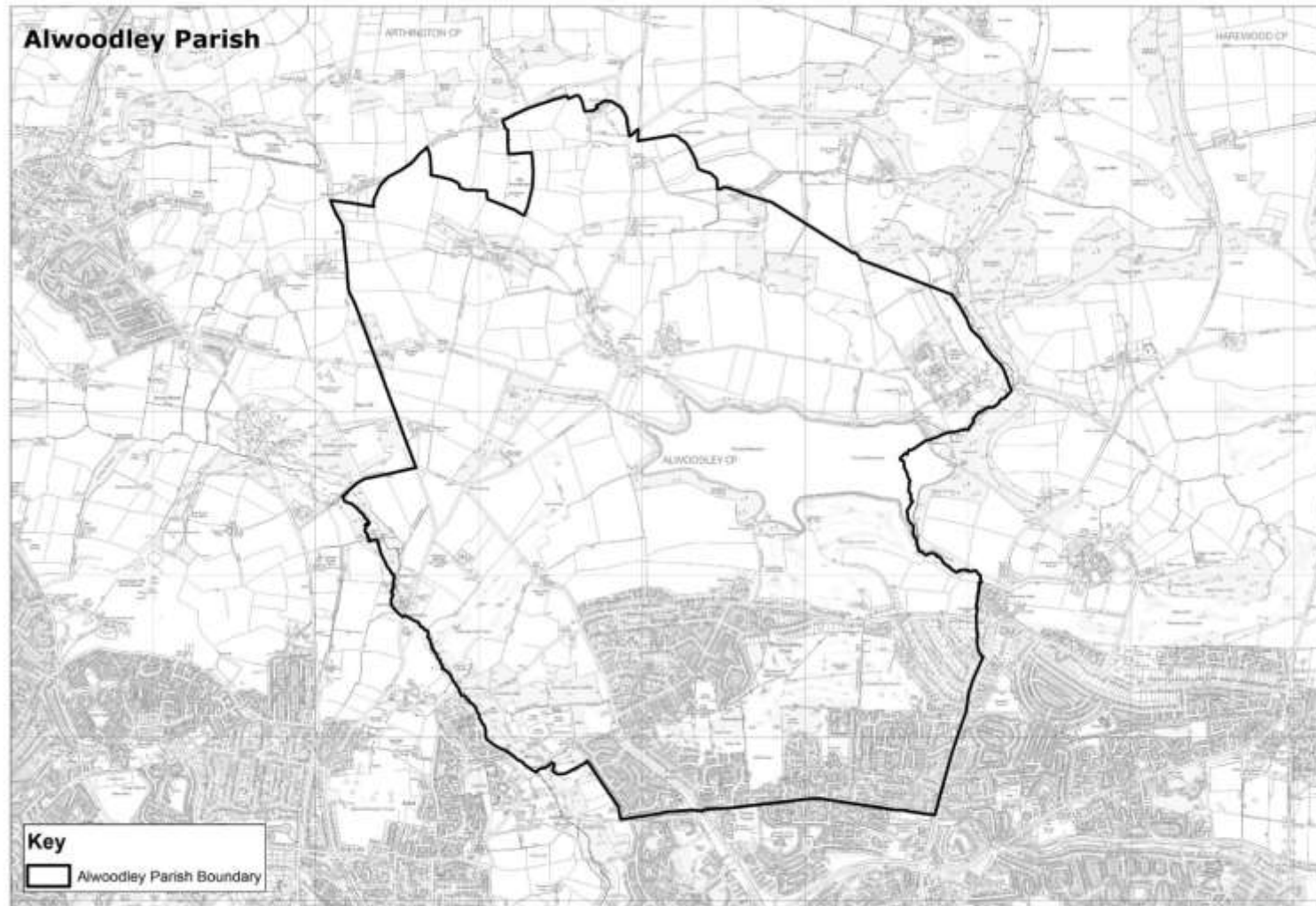
Following designation of the Neighbourhood Area, work began on the collection of data from published sources and direct engagement with residents of the parish. A Questionnaire was sent to all properties in the parish and the results have been used to develop the Neighbourhood Plan. Meetings have been held with Leeds City Council Planning Department who have been helpful in the setting out of the Plan.

The Plan sets out a vision for the parish which is compatible with both national and local policies. It will act as a guide for the Parish Council in the prioritisation of its activities, protect environmental assets for future generations and improve the quality of life for all in the Alwoodley.

1.2 The Alwoodley Neighbourhood Area

An application to Leeds City Council for the designation of the parish to be the Alwoodley Neighbourhood Area was made in November 2013 and was approved by Leeds City Council in February 2014. The Plan and its policies can only apply to this area, not beyond.

Map 1: Alwoodley Neighbourhood Area and Parish Boundary



© Crown copyright and database rights 2012 Ordnance Survey 100019567 Scale 1:10000 © A1



1.3 About the parish

1.3.1 A brief history of Alwoodley

Alwoodley parish includes part of the suburb known as Alwoodley in North Leeds, together with Eccup Reservoir and the rural area extending towards Harewood and Bramhope. Within the parish boundaries there is extensive farm land, Eccup Reservoir and woodland. The Reservoir, woodland and the network of footpaths in the parish are popular with the population of Leeds for recreational purposes.

There are two dedicated histories of Alwoodley, both written by residents of the parish in the early twenty-first century. They are *An Illustrated History of Alwoodley* (Leeds, 2005) by Stephen Burt and *Alwoodley, Leeds: The History of a Twentieth Century Suburb* (Leeds, 2004) by Graham Branston. Stephen Burt also produced *Old Alwoodley in Photographs* (Leeds 2004). What follows here is an edited version of a history based on these three sources and written by David Ellis. A full, comprehensively referenced version of the history is available on the Alwoodley Parish Council website.

The name Alwoodley is possibly of Saxon origin, meaning either “clearing in the alder wood” or “Athelward’s forest glade or clearing”. Alwoodley is referred to in the Domesday Book (1086) which reveals that the area was farmed in the late eleventh century by someone named Rosketill. In 1200 Adel Mill was the subject of a bitter legal dispute between the Abbot of Kirkstall and the Prior of Holy Trinity Priory, York.

From the Middle Ages until the end of the nineteenth century Alwoodley was ‘essentially a collection of dispersed farms with early enclosures, heath, marsh and woodland’ (Branston, 2004). Alwoodley was occupied by smallholders, eking out a meagre living in difficult conditions. The residents of the area farmed sheep and grew crops in sheltered places.

In the late medieval period, Alwoodley Old Hall was constructed and it was the seat of the Frank family until 1638 when it was sold to the Clifton family. The Hall was included in the land leased to Sandmoor Golf Club and it was demolished in 1969 due to its dilapidated state. Alwoodley was largely untouched by the industrial revolution, though on its borders Scotland Mill on Adel Beck was the place where flax was first spun with water powered machinery by John Marshall in the late eighteenth century.

In the 1840s, land acquired from the Earl of Harewood by the Leeds Waterworks Company was used to build Eccup Reservoir to provide the City of Leeds with clean drinking water. The reservoir was expanded in 1850 and again in the 1890s, bringing it to its present size. The reservoir became part of a system of reservoirs serving Leeds, most of which are located in the Washburn Valley. Four shafts, excluding the valve chamber, were constructed in Alwoodley to serve the tunnel from Eccup Reservoir to Seven Arches aqueduct.



From the late nineteenth century, Alwoodley provided a rural retreat for residents of the expanding industrial city. Adel Crags and the Seven Arches Aqueduct were popular attractions in the area. Verity's Tea Rooms in Adel Woods and Carrie's Café on The Avenue provided refreshments to these tourists from the city. In the 1930s, several people built their own holiday homes in Alwoodley. The constructions were considered insanitary by the City Council and most were removed after the Second World War.

Until the 1920s, Alwoodley was part of the Wharfedale Rural District Council under the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council. Under an Act of Parliament in 1927, Alwoodley was incorporated into Leeds. The residents of Alwoodley, represented by Alwoodley Parish Council, had originally been opposed to incorporation into the expanding city. However, they were persuaded to agree to incorporation when the City of Leeds offered Alwoodley ratepayers a preferential rate for 15 years. Incorporation provided Alwoodley with modern utilities and services, such as water, gas, electricity, street lighting, sewerage and improved roads.

The early twentieth century also saw the foundation of golf courses in and around Alwoodley: Headingley Golf Club (1905), Alwoodley Golf Club (1907), Moortown Golf Club (1908). Moor Allerton Golf Club (1923) and Sand Moor Golf Club (1923).

In common with most other Leeds suburbs, the development of private suburban housing began in Alwoodley in the interwar years. A brochure for the Alwoodley Park Estate published in 1929 waxed lyrical about the natural attractions of the local area and promised modern houses in a healthy setting. The development incorporated semi-detached houses, bungalows and detached 'villas.' By 1938, much of the western portion of Alwoodley Park had been built and the western end of Alwoodley Lane had been developed. The Primley Park estate was built in this decade.

Although a bus route served Alwoodley from the 1930s, the suburb was mainly designed for the private car, which enabled residents to access what was then a relatively remote area. Unlike other interwar suburbs, it lacked a rail link or a tram line. Several roads were improved in the 1930s including Alwoodley Lane, King Lane and Nursery Lane.

Development was halted by the Second War and by building controls and a shortage of material in the 1940s. The 1950s and 1960s witnessed rapid house building development. The Avenue was completed. Housing was built on the Mounts, the Buckstones and the Meadows. Housing was also constructed along the Fairway and Alwoodley Lane.

The last major housing development in Alwoodley on a green field site was built in the late 1970s when Moor Allerton Golf Club moved to Scarcroft and sold its former site. There was one small encroachment into open countryside in the 1990s when Windermere Drive was built. Since the 1980s, new building in Alwoodley has been largely limited to infilling, most

of which has blended into the existing urban fabric. A number of bungalows and larger detached houses have been replaced by small blocks of flats or several smaller single family houses.

1.3.2 Alwoodley today

The following description of Alwoodley parish is taken from figures compiled from the 2001 and 2011 census provided by the Office of National Statistics.

The population of Alwoodley in 2011 was 8818, down from 9129 in 2001. The age structure was as follows:

Age Structure of Alwoodley Parish, 2001 and 2011

Age group (years)	2001		2011		% change
	No.	% population*	No.	% population*	
0-4	470	5%	526	6%	+11%
5-9	575	6%	450	5%	-22%
10-15	779	9%	602	7%	-23%
16-19	427	5%	390	4%	-9%
20-29	794	9%	788	9%	-1%
30-44	1947	21%	1701	19%	-13%
45-59	2018	22%	1921	22%	-5%
60-64	507	6%	641	7%	+26%
65-74	855	9%	913	10%	+7%
75-84	602	7%	627	7%	+4%
85-89	110	1%	169	2%	+54%
90 and over	45	0.5%	90	1%	+100%
Total population	9129		8818		

** the figures may total more/less than 100 because of rounding*

The parish follows the general pattern of population change in the country, i.e. an increasing number of older people and a decreasing number of those in the age groups that will have to support that older population. The change in the structure has implications for the type of housing that will be needed in the parish.

Also in line with the picture in other parts of the country, there was an increase in the number of births which will feed through to demand for local schools and other facilities for children. The population, as measured at the 2011 census, was 8,818. 49% of the population is 45 years or older; 27% is aged over 60 years. The number of people in the parish has declined slightly since the 2001 census and has grown older. However, there was an increase in the number of small children (0-4 years old) which will feed through the period of the Neighbourhood Plan. The number of households in the parish in 2001 was 3672 (1.2% of Leeds households) and in 2011 was 3666 (1.1% of Leeds households).

Household Composition, 2001 and 2011

Type of household	2001			2011			% change
	Number	Total	% Total	Number	Total	% Total	
One person	363			461			
One person 65+	518	881	24%	488	949	26%	+1%
Family, no children	680			744			
Family, children	1114			974			
Family, non-dep Children	371	2165	59%	387	2105	57%	-1%
Family, 65+		487	13%		458	12%	-0.9%
Other		139	4%		154	4%	+1%
TOTAL		3672			3666	-0.2%	No change

There has been very little change in the period between the two censuses. The total number of families has dropped but within that overall figure, the number of families with no children or no dependent children has increased – a reflection in the changing structure of the parish population. The number of single households has increased slightly.

Number of residents by accommodation type – 2011

Accommodation type	No. of residents	Total	% Total population
Unshared Dwellings – Houses		7985	91%
Detached Households	2541		
Semi-detached Households	5191		
Terraced	253		
Unshared Dwellings – Flats		833	9%
Flat/maisonette	781		
Flat in commercial building	23		
Flat in shared or converted house	29		
Caravan or temporary structure	0	0	0%
Total population		8818	100%

Almost all residents, therefore, live in unshared accommodation (91%). The most common form of housing provision is semi-detached houses and bungalows, 56% of the housing stock in the parish.

Number of dwellings in each Type of Accommodation - 2011

Accommodation type	No of dwellings	Total	% of dwellings
Unshared Dwellings		3104	85%
Detached house/bungalow	947		
Semi-detached house/bungalow	2063		
Terraced	94		
Unshared Dwellings		562	15%
Flat/maisonette	532		
Flat/maisonette in commercial building	16		
Flat in shared or converted house	14		
Caravan or temporary Structure		0	
Total		3666	100%

A further picture of the accommodation can be gleaned from the percentage of house that fall within each Council Tax band.

Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band, 2011

Tax Band	No. households	% parish	As a % of Leeds households
A	112	3	40
B	170	4	21
C	1131	30	19
D	1168	31	10
E	542	14	6
F	282	7	3
G	347	9	2
H	45	1	
TOTAL	3797	100	100

The bulk of the houses fall within tax bands C and D (61%) with only a small number in the highest two bands (7%). However, the latter constitute 61% of the total of Leeds housing stock in these bands.

An indication of the general well-being of the population of the parish is shown by the census statistics on occupation and deprivation. There are four measures of deprivation, Employment, Education, Health and Housing. Employment is defined any member of the household who is not a full-time student, not in employment or who is long-term sick. Education means that there is in the household no-one with at least Level 2 education and no-one aged 16-18 in full time education. Health is defined as anyone having a bad/very bad/long-term problem. Housing deprivation is measured by overcrowding, shared accommodation and lack of central heating.

Household by deprivation measure - 2011

No of Variables	Parish		Leeds	
	No. of households	% Total	No. of households	% total
No deprivation	2,101	57	133,802	42
One dimension	1,062	29	103,214	32
Two dimensions	448	12	62,541	19
Three dimensions	51	1	18,854	6
Four dimensions	4	0.1	2,185	1
TOTAL	3,666	100	320,596	100

Alwoodley parish, therefore, has very few residents in the most deprived conditions. 86% of residents fall into the no deprivation or one dimension category.

In 2011 there were 4,417 residents of the parish between the ages of 16 and 74 in employment. This constituted 70% of those groups, 45% of those being in employment were described as managers/directors/senior officers/professional. 30% of 16-74 year olds, therefore, were in education or training, were unemployed or retired. The picture for Leeds is that 63% of these age groups were employed. The parish, therefore, has a slightly better employment figure than the city as a whole. The nature of the employment is shown in the following table.

Occupation of Residents aged 16-74, 2011

Occupation	No residents	% total	Leeds residents	% total
Managers, Directors, Senior Officers	628	14	33,735	9
Professional Occupations	1364	31	65,784	19
Associated professional & Technical	665	15	46,626	13
Administrative & Secretarial	571	13	42,777	12
Skilled trades	249	6	36,027	10
Caring, Leisure & other services	332	8	32,353	9
Sales and Customer Service	292	7	33,516	9
Process, Plan and Machine Operatives	149	3	23,312	7
Elementary Occupations	167	4	41,095	12
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	4417	100	355,225	100

The mix of occupations is skewed towards the top two categories. The other categories show a not dissimilar picture to the rest of Leeds.

Alwoodley parish has a mix of religious affiliations, the majority of those who considered themselves as belonging to a religion were Christian (48%), but there were residents who were Jewish (18%), Muslim or Sikh as well as small number of Buddhists and Hindu. 21% of respondents were either of no religious faith or not willing to state what faith they held.

Religion of Residents of Alwoodley Parish, 2011

Religion	Alwoodley Parish	% total	Leeds	% total
Christian	4236	48	419,790	56
Buddhist	43		2,772	
Hindu	201	2	7,048	1
Jewish	1549	18	6,847	1
Muslim	445	5	40,772	5
Sikh	433	5	8,914	1
Other	17		2,396	
No religion	1321	15	212,229	28
Not stated	573	6	50,717	7
TOTAL	8818	100	751,485	100

Ethnic Groups 2011

Ethnic Group	Alwoodley Parish	% total	Leeds	% total
White	7143	81%	639,487	85%
Mixed white/ethnic groups	170	2%	19,632	3%
Asian (Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi)	880	10%	43,054	6%
Other Asian	270	3%	15,189	2%
Black	170	2%	25,893	3%
Other Ethnic Groups	185	2%	8,230	1%
TOTAL	8818		751,485	

1.3.3 Engaging the community

Background information on the parish was obtained from published sources and from observation. Leeds City Council's Core Strategy evidence base was of particular importance.

Direct consultation on the issues of importance to residents of the parish was collected by a questionnaire sent to all households. The response rate for this was 17.6%. Businesses and groups were contacted by letter and further engagement was via public meetings, newsletters, the parish website, noticeboards and local press. The subsequent pre-submission consultation took place in Summer 2016 and further refined the policies. The information was used by the Parish Council to formulate policies to reflect the concerns of residents and to achieve the aims of the plan. Not all of the concerns could be included in the plan as many related to non-planning issues. However, they needed to be recognised and were included as the non-statutory part of the plan.

1.3.4 SWOT Analysis

The steering group undertook an analysis to consider the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the parish of Alwoodley:

S

Strengths

- ✓ Green Belt to the north
- ✓ Two Long Distance footpaths
- ✓ Other footpaths and cycle ways
- ✓ Eccup Reservoir SSSI
- ✓ Recreational areas
- ✓ Alwoodley Community Association
- ✓ Good bus services: 36; 7; 7A; 781
- ✓ Attractive and desirable place to live
- ✓ Variety of housing
- ✓ Public library close to the parish
- ✓ Access to general shopping areas
- ✓ Access to a variety of schools for all levels
- ✓ Care for the elderly
- ✓ Amount of green space

W

Weaknesses

- No central focus
- No village/community feel
- Traffic “rat runs” on main roads through parish
- Speeding traffic on King Lane
- Speed bumps
- Impact of parking on traffic movement
- Punctuality of buses
- Lack of comprehensive medical centre
- Lack of quality shops
- Care for the elderly
- Variable 3G and 4G wi-fi

O

Opportunities

- + Creation of Village Green alongside King Lane
- + Creation of alternative traffic control measures;
 - e.g. Chicanes
 - raised road levels
 - electronic speed warnings
- + Speed cameras rather than police video vans
- + Available space for quality shops on King Lane

T

Threats

- ! Development on green belt and general green areas
- ! Development of wind farms
- ! Effect on watercourses of significant building
- ! Closure of small shops
- ! Overdevelopment / extension of private houses – due to relaxation of planning regulations



2 Vision and objectives

2.1 The vision for the future

The plan sets out a vision for the parish which is compatible with both national and local policies. It is a guide for the Parish Council in the prioritisation of its activities, a help in the protection of historic and environmental assets for future generations and a support for the improvement of the quality of life for all in the parish. The vision for Alwoodley parish is:

To protect the character of the parish for current and future generations whilst improving the facilities, safety and health for those living and working here and enabling residents to live in the parish throughout their lives. This includes ensuring that our main residential area remains bounded by countryside to the north and west, which provides leisure opportunities for the parish and the wider Leeds community, protects wildlife and biodiversity and enables farming and associated land based activities to continue.

The vision was agreed by the Parish Council at a special meeting held in December 2014. This vision for the future is supported by a set of key objectives which support its implementation.

2.2 Key objectives

The objectives for this Plan are set out below. They are designed to 'flow' from the Vision and provide a link to the policies that follow.

- **Objective 1:** To protect and enhance the countryside, biodiversity and green spaces of the parish.
- **Objective 2:** To seek to ensure that new developments are of a scale that do not overwhelm or are out of keeping with their surroundings and are generally sympathetic to the existing character of the parish, including protecting our built heritage.
- **Objective 3:** To promote housing provision that provides adequate numbers and suitable types of new homes to meet identified housing needs.
- **Objective 4:** To promote improvements to the management of traffic in the parish and the safety of pedestrians and cyclists.



- **Objective 5:** To support the provision, safeguarding and improvement of community facilities which meet the needs of residents.
- **Objective 6:** To maintain the provision of neighbourhood shopping and services and encourage variety.
- **Objective 7:** To encourage and support healthy life styles.

3 Key themes and policies for the Plan

3.1 Introduction

This chapter of the Plan sets out the policies which will apply through the plan period i.e. until 2028. Policies are organised into five themes and are supported by a description of the *issue* that the policy is designed to address; and the *evidence* that underpins this. The themes are:

- Countryside and the natural environment
- The built environment
- Community and recreational facilities
- Economy and business
- Housing

3.2 Countryside and the natural environment (CNE)

The policies contained in this section conform with the Leeds spatial vision to see the city’s distinctive communities separated by agricultural land, woodland, valuable green spaces, habitats and amenity areas and to support the wide network of multi-functional green infrastructure across the city.

Policies summarised	
Countryside and the natural environment	CNE1: Protecting and enhancing woodlands
	CNE2: Street trees
	CNE3: Respecting and enhancing countryside character
Objectives addressed	
Objective 1: To protect and enhance the countryside and green spaces within the parish. Objective 7: To encourage and support healthy life styles.	
Key evidence base sources	
Leeds Landscape Assessment Natural England Friends of Adel Woods Community survey Leeds Habitat Network	

3.2.1 Protecting and enhancing woodlands

The parish is notable for the large proportion of countryside within its boundary, providing residents with a high quality recreational facility on their doorstep, as well as the many other ecosystem services the rural area provides, not least through Eccup reservoir Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). In addition, the built up area is interspersed with green, open spaces, mostly for recreational purposes. It is important to the residents of Alwoodley to maintain these 'green assets' whether in the built up area or beyond in the open countryside.

Supporting evidence

Part of Adel Woods, which has been an important area for recreation for the citizens of Leeds and local residents for over one hundred years, falls within the western section of the parish. Adel Woods is designated a Local Wildlife Site (LWS). The woods form part of the larger Meanwood Valley Nature Reserve, which stretches down the valley towards the city centre, and is part of the Forest of Leeds. The woods contain 'a variety of habitats – woodland, open meadows, heathland, two streams, a pond and a bog with unusual plant species.' (Friends of Adel Woods). North of Adel Woods is the Adel Dam Nature Reserve owned by the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust. More than half of the Reserve lies within the parish.

Alwoodley contains three sites within the Leeds Habitat Networks (LHN):

- Alwoodley Moss, located in Moortown Golf Course
- Eccup Whin, an area of woodland, heathland and bog off Eccup Lane
- Lineham Farm Woodland.

Residents gave the nearness to the countryside (93% of responses) as the main reason why they enjoyed living in the parish. 82% wanted to protect Adel Woods.

CNE1: Protecting and enhancing woodlands

- a) The existing woodland at Adel Woods, Alwoodley Moss, Eccup Whin and Lineham Farm should be retained and protected for the landscape and recreational amenity benefits and ecosystem services they provide unless it is clearly demonstrated that the need for and benefits of development in those locations clearly outweigh the loss.
- b) Development proposals that conserve or enhance biodiversity in these woodlands or which help to create new areas of publicly accessible woodland will be supported.



3.2.2 Street trees

Much of the character of the built up area is given by the extensive lanes and avenues with mature street trees in abundance. The verdant nature of the built up area provides valuable ecosystem services whilst softening the urban area and giving the whole of Alwoodley its suburban character. Loss of these trees endangers the character of much of Alwoodley, as well as reducing the capacity of the parish to cope with localised flooding.

Supporting evidence

Several streets such as Primley Park Avenue and Alwoodley Lane have mature trees and King Lane has recently been planted with four species of trees. Grass verges in some areas contain trees. Harrogate Road, which forms the eastern boundary of the neighbourhood area, also has a significant number of mature trees that contribute to its avenue character.

Alwoodley in Bloom has developed a number of plots throughout the parish and planted many bulbs and perennial plants.

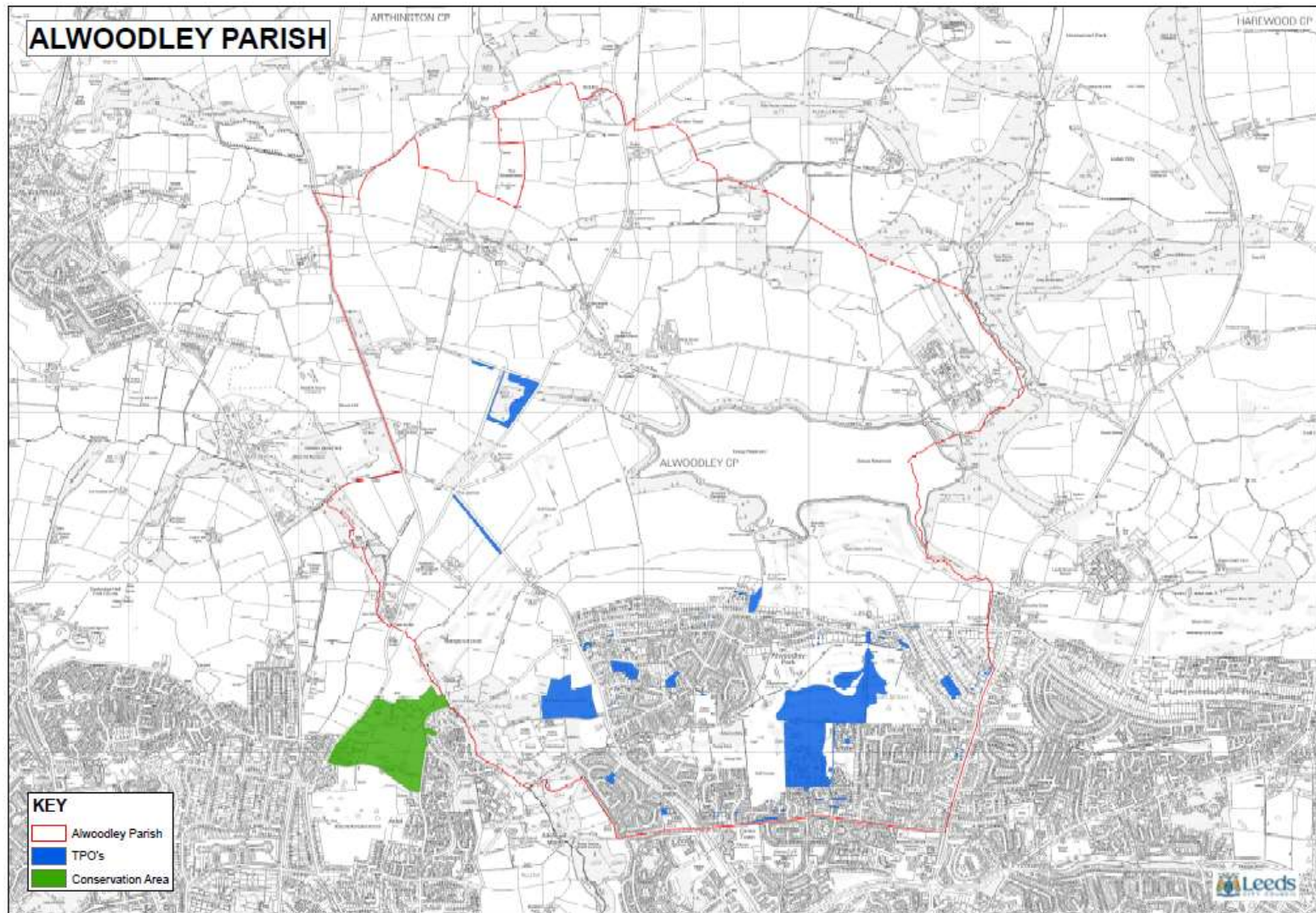
Significant areas of woodland and individual trees have Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) assigned to them. These are illustrated on map 2.

When asked what should be protected, residents ranked protection of green spaces highest.

CNE2: Street trees

- a) Development proposals should include street trees and other green infrastructure within and adjacent to highways, or demonstrate this would not be practicable.
- b) Development proposals that result in the loss of street trees on Alwoodley Lane, Primley Park Avenue, Harrogate Road and Primley Park Road will not be supported unless it is clearly demonstrated that the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss, and that replacement of felled trees will be made on a like for like basis with the same species or similar.

Map 2: Tree Preservation Orders



© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100019567

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

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



3.2.3 Respecting and enhancing countryside character

Alwoodley parish has a green environment, both from trees, verges and gardens but also from extensive countryside within the parish boundary. The value of the open countryside is recognised by Leeds City Council and there are a variety of protective measures in place, both statutory and non-statutory. The Leeds Core Strategy recognises the part played by the environment in giving Leeds its unique character and making Leeds an attractive place to live and work.

Open, unspoilt countryside predominates in the northern part of the parish, with Adel Woods to the west. Some of the land is within the Golden Acre/Eccup Special Landscape Area (SLA). Adel Woods is the northern tip of the Meanwood Valley urban green corridor. That part of the parish which falls within Adel Woods falls within the Meanwood Valley. Part of the woods, along with Adel Dam Nature Reserve, half of which lies within the parish, is a Local Wildlife Site (LWS).

Supporting evidence

Open, unspoilt countryside lies on the edge of the built up area in the northern and western parts of the parish. This countryside is of extremely high quality and provides an attractive entry point into Leeds. It is all designated as Green Belt.

In the north of the parish, the countryside is characterised by gently rolling hills and small valleys that contain well-preserved mixed agricultural land, three working farms, small woods and shelterbelts. The value of this countryside was recognised by the City Council when it incorporated most of the countryside in the parish into a Special Landscape Area. The positive factors are listed as 'strong structure and visual unity, high scenic quality, attractive groups of buildings, landmarks, natural or semi-natural woods, trees, hedgerows, water bodies'. No negative factors were identified in this landscape.

The most common reasons given for enjoying living in the parish was its nearness to countryside (93%) and its quietness (70%). When asked which reason was the most important to them, the nearness to the countryside (39%) and quietness (21%) were again the most popular.

CNE3: Respecting and enhancing countryside character

Development proposals should respect and enhance the characteristics of Alwoodley's countryside in the Green Belt north of the built up area, including:

- a) Utilising local building materials or alternatives with a similar appearance;
- b) Reflecting the defining characteristics of local vernacular architecture in new buildings;
- c) Utilising Yorkshire gritstone walls or other boundary treatments commonly found in the plan area;
- d) Not significantly adversely affecting key views across the open landscape when viewed from locations that are freely accessible to members of the general public, as illustrated on Map 3.

Map 3: Key views across the open landscape



3.3 The built environment (BE)

Policies for the built environment seek to conform with the Leeds long term vision in relation to the priority given to place making, enhancing the built form, recognising important buildings, places and spaces and the role these all play in contributing towards health and well-being.

Policies	
The built environment	BE1: Local Green Spaces
	BE2: Local character and design
	BE3: Reducing on street congestion
Objectives addressed	
<p>Objective 1: To protect and enhance the countryside, biodiversity and green spaces of the parish.</p> <p>Objective 2: To ensure new developments are of a scale that do not overwhelm or are out of keeping with their surroundings and are generally sympathetic to the existing character of the parish.</p> <p>Objective 4: To improve the management of traffic in the parish and the safety of pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>Objective 7: To encourage and support healthy life styles.</p>	
Key evidence base sources	
<p>Local Green Spaces assessment</p> <p>Character Area assessment</p>	

3.3.1 Local Green Spaces

Alwoodley parish contains an abundance of greenery and green space. This is a major attraction of the area for its residents, as is borne out by the survey results. The built up part of Alwoodley is characterised by mature trees, grass verges and some small areas of wild grassland along with private gardens. An area of green land in front of the parade of shops on King Lane is now known as the Village Green and Leeds City Council has given assurances that it will not be developed. The built up area also contains several playing fields, located off King Lane and behind the Alwoodley Community Association Building. Alwoodley also contains two areas of wooded land, enclosed by housing, on the former land of Moor Allerton Golf Club.

Supporting evidence

Alwoodley lies on the watershed between the Aire and the Wharfe valleys. As a result, much of the land was historically marshy. Alwoodley contains a number of water courses, many of which are visually attractive and provide habitats for a range of flora and fauna.

The western boundary is marked by Adel Beck, a large stream that rises above Cookridge and flows into the River Aire via the Meanwood Valley. Alwoodley Beck rises in wet ground in Moortown Golf Course before passing under King Lane into the woods to join Adel Beck.

Certain areas of land in Alwoodley have received local or statutory protection on account of their environmental importance and there are a significant number of spaces that provide for different functions normally performed by green spaces, such as recreation, landscape value or wildlife habitats.

Appendix 2 sets out the detailed assessment of these spaces against the criteria set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) for identifying and designating such spaces as “Local Green Space”. When asked to rank their priority for preservation, 49% of residents ranked preservation of green spaces as their highest priority.

The Leeds Core Strategy recognises the important part played by the environment in making Leeds an attractive place to live and work.



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited. Scale 1:10000 A1.

Map 4: Local Green Spaces

Maps showing the local green spaces in more detail are shown in Appendix 3.

BE1: Local Green Spaces

Those areas identified and listed below are designated as Local Green Spaces, where new development is ruled out other than in very special circumstances:

- King Lane Green Corridor (Site 1) - LCC ref G440
- King Lane Green Corridor (Site 2) – LCC ref G441
- King Lane Green Corridor (Site 3) – LCC ref G442
- Birkdale Walk – LCC ref G687
- Alwoodley Park – LCC ref G689
- Heath Nursery (Moss Wood) – LCC ref G75
- Brodetsky Primary School – LCC ref G695
- Goodrick Lane – LCC ref G1649
- Alwoodley Community Association and Moss Woods Sports Ground – LCC ref G688
- Windermere Drive – LCC ref G690
- Leodiensions Rugby and Cricket Pitches – LCC ref G1513
- Nursery Grove Greenspace – LCC ref G686
- Alwoodley Cricket Club Pitch – LCC ref G1293
- Village Green (Crag Lane Rec) – LCC ref G1510
- Buckstone Road – LCC ref G1597
- St Paul’s REC School grounds – LCC ref G436

3.3.2 Local character and design

Alwoodley parish is a residential area of mixed housing primarily built since 1920s. It is characterised by grass verges, tree lined streets and single or two-storied houses. Almost all homes have gardens. The principal building materials are brick, local stone and render.

The population of the parish is ageing and there is a shortage of smaller properties for retirees and downsizers.

The Leeds Core Strategy recognises the need to maintain local character. The Parish Council is aware of the concerns of residents about inappropriate development.

Supporting evidence

The built environment part of the parish is suburban in form, consisting mainly of two storey detached and semi-detached houses with front and back gardens, driveways and garages. Most of the housing stock is predominantly built from brick, local stone and render along with pitched, tiled roofs. Attic conversions in two storey properties are common, though the

dormer windows usually face the rear. There are a number of bungalows scattered throughout the parish dating from the mid-twentieth century, providing useful housing stock for downsizers, older people and first time buyers alike. A minority of the housing stock is small apartment blocks, usually no more than three storeys high, with dedicated parking and grassed areas. Those built since the 1990s are traditional in appearance and resemble the 1930s and 1950s houses.

Recent infilling is also in keeping with the character of the area.

Many streets have grass verges and some are tree-lined. Immediately adjacent to the parish there are larger developments of multi storey flats and social housing, although some of this is now in private ownership.

Alwoodley's street pattern is a mixture of the angular forms of the interwar years and the curved, winding layouts of the post-war period. The roads were all designed for the motor car but many are now adversely affected by parked cars. A number of roads serve as distributors for the area and experience heavy traffic use at peak periods.

Almost all roads in the parish have pavements. A significant exception is the stretch of footway on King Lane between Alwoodley Lane and Eccup Lane which is eroded. There is very limited dedicated provision for cyclists in the parish.

Residents were concerned about the conversion of bungalows into houses and houses into blocks of flats. 66% of responses to the question about features to be protected gave protection of houses from development into flats; 34% the protection of bungalows from conversion into houses. Appendix 5 sets out a full appraisal of each of the character areas across the urban area.

3.3.3 Reducing on-street congestion

This was the area identified as the being the least attractive aspect of living in Alwoodley parish. Temporary parking outside schools is particularly a problem for householders. It is also potentially a safety problem. Verges are damaged because of cars parking on them.

Many streets in urban Alwoodley are narrow and, of course, residential in nature primarily. Car parking on street is common and does cause problems of access and at peak times, in particular, throughout the parish.

Traffic levels at peak periods are exacerbated by the number of cars passing through the parish to and from Leeds City Centre, notably The Avenue, Nursery Lane and King Lane.

Supporting evidence

Parking and volume of traffic are major concerns. 39% of the responses to the questionnaire sent to households mentioned speed of traffic as being the least enjoyable aspect of living in the parish and 39% mentioned parking congestion. Other shortcomings were the lack of social facilities for teenagers (21%) and the poor choice of shopping (28%). When asked to indicate which of the drawbacks was of most importance, speed of traffic and parking again were the most commonly given answers, underlined by the high percentage of answers to the question:

‘How has Alwoodley parish changed in the last 5 years?’. 67% of respondents said more traffic, 23% said the same and only 3 households reported feeling there was less traffic.

It is clear from the responses that parking near schools and the associated safety issues worries many people. Problems associated with parking were of more importance to the long-standing residents of the parish, for example 76% of those responding with parking concerns had lived in the parish for over 11 years.

BE2: Local character and design

The Alwoodley Character Appraisal sets out specific design features for the five defined character areas across the built up area. Development proposals should make reference to this appraisal and demonstrate how local character is being reflected in new proposals.

To be supported, development proposals must demonstrate how they incorporate the following key principles:

- a) Infill new building should use original or similar building materials which are sympathetic to the surrounding area so that local distinctiveness and character is maintained.
- b) All new housing estates should have a distinctive style of buildings. Grass verges and trees should be used to maintain the character of the parish.
- c) Proposals for conversion or replacement of single storey homes on Buckstone Avenue, Buckstone Close, Buckstone View, Primley Park Avenue, Primley Park Grove, and Primley Park Lane must demonstrate how they retain the significance of single storey buildings in the streetscape.
- d) Where existing properties are demolished and replaced, the replacement building should be of comparable height with neighbouring buildings.
- e) Proposed development must be no more than three storeys high, and demonstrate on-site car parking provision is adequate to avoid on-street car parking in normal usage.
- f) Side extensions of properties must not create a terracing effect.

The parish is used as a through route by commuters into Leeds; the areas around schools are busy during the start and finish of the school day; shopping areas are congested with insufficient parking.

BE3: Reducing on-street congestion

Development proposals that demonstrate they will result in increased walking, cycling, or use of public transport will be supported. To be supported development proposals must also demonstrate they will not result in additional on-street parking.

3.4 Community and recreational facilities

Supporting the community in terms of access to sport, leisure and communal spaces is in tune with Leeds vision for place making embedded into the planning process, with particular reference to the objective to support community infrastructure that is tailored to meet the needs of the community.

Policies summarised	
Community and recreational facilities	CRF1: Protecting and improving existing community facilities
	CRF2: Sport and recreational facilities
Objectives addressed	
Objective 5: To support the provision, safeguarding and improvement of community facilities which meet the needs of residents.	
Objective 7: To encourage and support healthy life styles.	
Key evidence base documents	
Community facilities assessment Leeds open space, sport and recreation assessment Community survey	

3.4.1 Protecting existing community facilities

The consultation questionnaire identified a perception of lack of community or community centre. Also identified was a lack of facilities for younger teenagers. The Parish Council recognises that those who live furthest away from the shopping facilities/green/ centre may not benefit from the improvements and activities that the Parish Council has promoted to date.

Alwoodley parish is part of the wider commuter suburb of Alwoodley. It is perceived as lacking many of the amenities and the feeling of community which are apparent in older suburbs of Leeds such as Headingley or Roundhay. The survey asked residents what they least liked about living in Alwoodley. 20% of the responses said there was no feeling of community and 27% that there was no centre. There is a community centre which has served the local population since 1954.



Supporting evidence

The Alwoodley Community Association, a membership organisation, runs the community centre on The Avenue. The centre has tennis courts, a large room which can be used for a variety of sporting and social activities, a bar and other meeting rooms. There are a number of societies and groups which use the hall regularly.

Within the parish there are two primary schools, one Jewish and one Catholic. Parents wishing to send their children to non-denominational schools have a choice close to the parish boundaries. Secondary education is met by a modern comprehensive school which stands at the parish boundary and by a recently opened free school based on the site of the Jewish primary school. In addition, parents have the option of sending their children to other schools in the Leeds area. There is a long-standing fee-paying school, The Grammar School at Leeds, which is close by and which organises bus transport for those who attend from the parish. Nursery education is met with a privately-run school used by many outside of the parish and one school situated in the Jewish primary school. Play Groups and Toddlers Groups meet in the Community Centre.

The only religious buildings in the area are three churches – one Anglican, one Catholic and one Methodist. Practising members of other faiths must attend places of worship outside the parish.

There is provision of a variety of sports facilities in the parish. The open area in front of the King Lane shopping parade, known as the Village Green, has been developed recently to make it an attractive place for people to meet. Away from the Village Green, towards the city, a quiet area has been developed as a memorial to World War 1.

An assessment of the identified community facilities can be found in Appendix 6.

CRF1: Protecting and improving existing community facilities

Measures to improve the following facilities and services for the benefit of the residents of Alwoodley will be supported.

- Alwoodley Community Association
- Allerton Restaurant
- New Inn Public House
- St Barnabas CofE Church and Hall
- Alwoodley Methodist Church and Hall
- St Paul's RC Church and Hall
- St Paul's RC Church Primary School
- Brodetsky Primary School
- Brodetsky Nursery School
- Leeds Jewish Free School
- Primley Park Children's Nursery
- Far Moss Sports Ground
- Leodensian RUFC
- Old Leodensians Cricket Club
- Alwoodley Cricket Club
- Moortown Golf Club
- Sandmoor Golf Club
- Headingley Golf Course (part)
- Herd Farm Activity Centre
- Lineham Farm Children's Centre
- Donkey Assisted Therapy Centre
- Primley Park Dentistry
- Nursery Lane Dental Practice
- The Avenue Surgery

Proposals that would result in the loss, or partial loss, of these facilities will only be supported where it can be clearly demonstrated that the facility to be lost is no longer required and that the premises have been marketed without success for a period of no less than six months, or that the proposals will result in equivalent or improved facilities in no less convenient a location for users.

3.4.2 Sport and recreational facilities

The parish enjoys a wide range of sport and recreational facilities. However, there are significant gaps in provision, particularly children in terms of play provision, formal and informal, indoors and outdoors.



Supporting evidence

There are a variety of recreational opportunities, football, rugby union and league, tennis, cricket and golf. The Donkey Sanctuary, a charity, runs a centre which offers opportunities to children with physical impairment. Leeds City Council owns and operates an outdoor centre called Herd Farm. A third farm, Lineham Farm, is operated as an activity centre for children from the whole of Leeds.

The Parish Council has been successful in obtaining permission to develop an allotment site close to Five Lane End.

Young children have a small playground on King Lane, but there is nothing for older children, although Scouts, Cubs, Guides and Brownies all have groups in or near the parish.

Walkabout is a walking group in the parish and the countryside to the north of the urban area is naturally popular with walkers and cyclists in particular.

CRF2: Sport and recreational facilities

- a) The provision of new sport and recreational facilities promoting healthy lifestyles will be supported where demand for such a facility can be demonstrated and the proposed facility does not result in the loss of amenity to residents. Facilities could include new public rights of way, sports pitches, informal green spaces, play area and other forms of outdoor and indoor leisure facilities.
- b) Residential developments of a scale which increase the need for new sport and recreational facilities must contribute to such provision in order to meet the up-to-date assessment of need.

3.5 Economy and business (EB)

The objective and policies for supporting small business development throughout the parish accords with Leeds City Council's objectives to see business flourish and the rural economy and opportunities for new employment, as well as sustaining local centres and services.

Policies summarised	
Economy and business	EB1: Neighbourhood shopping centres
	EB2: Support for small business
Objectives addressed	
Objective 6: To maintain the provision of neighbourhood shopping and services and encourage variety.	
Key evidence base documents	
Leeds City Council Core Strategy Community survey	

3.5.1 Neighbourhood shopping centres

There are local shops at the junction of The Avenue and King Lane and a small parade near the top of The Avenue. There was a number of food stores and a Post Office amongst these, but they have now closed. Tesco have an Express outlet here but the principal shopping centres lie outside the parish at the Moor Allerton shopping centre and in Moortown. Whilst there is scope for new shops to open, their success could be affected by the nearness of both Leeds and other shopping areas in the vicinity.

'Leeds 17' has until recently been the only restaurant in the parish but a new restaurant, The Olive Branch, has recently opened in the King Lane/The Avenue parade of shops. There are also takeaway food outlets – Chinese cuisine and fish and chips – and a Public House in Eccup. The small parade of shops on The Avenue also contains a coffee shop/bakery.

The number of farms in the parish has declined over recent years and there are now only three working farms remaining.

Supporting evidence

Alwoodley parish is primarily a residential community with very little commercial activity. The shopping area at the junction of King Lane and The Avenue is designated as a lower- order shopping centre (Leeds Core Strategy) providing amenity day-to-day shopping and food outlets.

As such, conversion to housing would be resisted. The parade of shops on The Avenue/The Drive does not appear to have this protection in the Core Strategy but it does provide day-to-day shopping for nearby residents and should be retained because of the value to the immediate community.



The consultation questionnaire returns showed that residents perceived the variety of shops as being limited. No additional space is recommended for the allocation for retail units as there are unused units at the Moor Allerton Centre.

EB1: Neighbourhood shopping centres

- a) The retail outlets at the junction of King Lane and The Avenue, and those on The Avenue adjacent to The Drive, should not be converted into residential accommodation, unless, after extensive marketing for a period of no less than six months, it proves impossible to let in its current use class.
- b) Proposals that will result in the loss of residential accommodation above the existing shops will not be supported.

There is no large-scale industrial development in the parish. Apart from retail and food outlets there is a small amount of employment in doctor and dentist surgeries, a petrol station and in small office concerns. Yorkshire Water has a treatment works within the parish boundary. The working population find their employment outside the parish. Inevitably this leads to high levels of traffic congestion at rush hours and school times made worse by traffic from outlying areas.

Public Transport into Leeds is frequent and reasonably reliable, although some areas of the parish are better served than others.

Employment within the parish is in small retail, restaurant and service concerns. Everyday shopping needs are met by two small retail parades. There is easy access to larger outlets in the immediate neighbourhood and in Leeds itself.

3.5.2 Support for small business

Small businesses exist in even the most residential areas and Alwoodley is no exception. The existence of a thriving business community, whether home workers or from small retail and other business units has positive benefits for local residents in terms of access to services and employment.

The adjacent rural area is for the most part farmed supporting a small agricultural workforce and businesses which is nonetheless vital to the maintenance of the land and landscape.

Supporting evidence

There are over 60 small businesses working from home in the parish of Alwoodley. In addition, there is a range of retail and service sector business in the two neighbourhood shopping centres.

EB2: Support for small business

Proposals for new business development, including farm diversification, will be supported where they are of a size and scale that is in keeping with its surroundings, whether located within the residential suburban built-up area or the adjacent rural area; and that do not result in the loss of amenity to neighbours, including in relation to noise, traffic and vehicle movements.

3.6 Housing (H)

Housing provision appropriate to the locality's needs and contributing to overall city wide targets are a core aspect of the Leeds spatial vision. The Plan supports growth in the parish that would contribute a significant number of new homes to the city in a location accessible to the highways network, albeit on a Green Belt, greenfield site.

Policies summarised	
Housing	H1: Responding to local needs
	H2: Design of new housing developments: Site HG2-36
Objectives addressed	
Objective 2: To ensure new developments are of a scale that do not overwhelm or are out of keeping with their surroundings and are generally sympathetic to the existing character of the parish.	
Objective 3: To ensure that housing provision is of adequate numbers and suitable type during the plan period to meet identified housing needs.	
Objective 7: To encourage and support healthy life styles.	
Key evidence base documents	
Leeds Strategic Housing Market Assessment	
Alwoodley Housing Market and Needs Assessment (Appendix 4)	
Community Survey	

3.6.1 Responding to local needs

Alwoodley is an expensive and increasingly exclusive part of the city, as smaller, more affordable properties are replaced by larger homes. Whilst affordable homes exist on the borders of the parish, it is apparent that a range of new homes is required to meet the needs identified in surveys and through the housing market and needs assessment.



The Leeds Core Strategy emphasises the importance of green space for the health of the community. It supports making locations accessible by the provision of opportunities for cycling and walking and the Parish Council supports the creation of an off-road walking route on the north of Eccup Reservoir so that there is a route to circle the Reservoir.

Supporting evidence

This was the second most important area identified by residents. There were objections to the further demolition of houses for the construction of flats and the conversion of bungalows to houses. The parish has an aging population, as evidenced by the Housing Market and Needs Assessment and development should reflect their needs. The Leeds Core Strategy recognises the need for mixed housing to allow residents to remain in their home area and supports 'lifetime' homes.

Taking together the information collected from published data and the survey, Alwoodley parish can be seen as a stable community, housed in adequate accommodation and with fewer problems than some other areas of Leeds. The number of people in employment is high and there is no evidence of education deprivation. The population is aging but there is a small increase in number of the very young. The profile of the population will change over the next 15 years as the smaller number of younger people age and the larger number of the young move into the older age groups. There are concerns about parking, traffic speed, the destruction of mature housing stock for the building of flats and bungalows being converted in houses.

The countryside around the parish is valued not just by those who live here but by Leeds City Council as an important contributor to the quality of life in Leeds. There is a perceived lack of community and of a centre in the parish. Teenagers feel that there are a lack of facilities for them.

H1: Responding to local housing needs

All new housing developments should meet the following development principles unless it is clearly demonstrated that they are not appropriate:

- a) Contain a mixture of property sizes reflecting demand identified for smaller units for young families and retirees/downsizers;
- b) Provide housing for the elderly, including sheltered accommodation.
- c) Provide for family homes to encourage new and existing families to move into Alwoodley.
- d) Seek to reflect local character, provide for a 'village feel', not overwhelm surroundings i.e. be of similar scale and take note of character area assessments.
- e) Provide adequate public greenspace, recreational facilities for children and teenagers; and provide access to adjacent countryside unless it is clearly demonstrated that this is not possible.

3.6.2 Design of new housing developments: site HG2-36

Future housing development is one of the subjects covered in the Leeds Core Strategy. Leeds has to find land on which to develop 66,000 new homes. Much of this is likely to be in the east of the city, but the Strategy makes it clear that it may be necessary to encroach on green areas.

Supporting evidence

The Leeds Core Strategy also proposes that developments of 50+ homes should make a contribution to independent living e.g. bungalows or level access flats. Site HG2-36 (formerly known as site 2053b) proposed by Leeds City Council for housing is anticipated to contain some 285 properties. The Neighbourhood Plan recognises that some land may have to be released for housing development as indicated in the Leeds Core Strategy and the emerging Site Allocation Plan.

The Parish Council recognises the need for new homes and welcomes the opportunity to have an input into the nature and design of this development. The site brief at Appendix 1 provides an outline of how site HG2-36 should be developed.

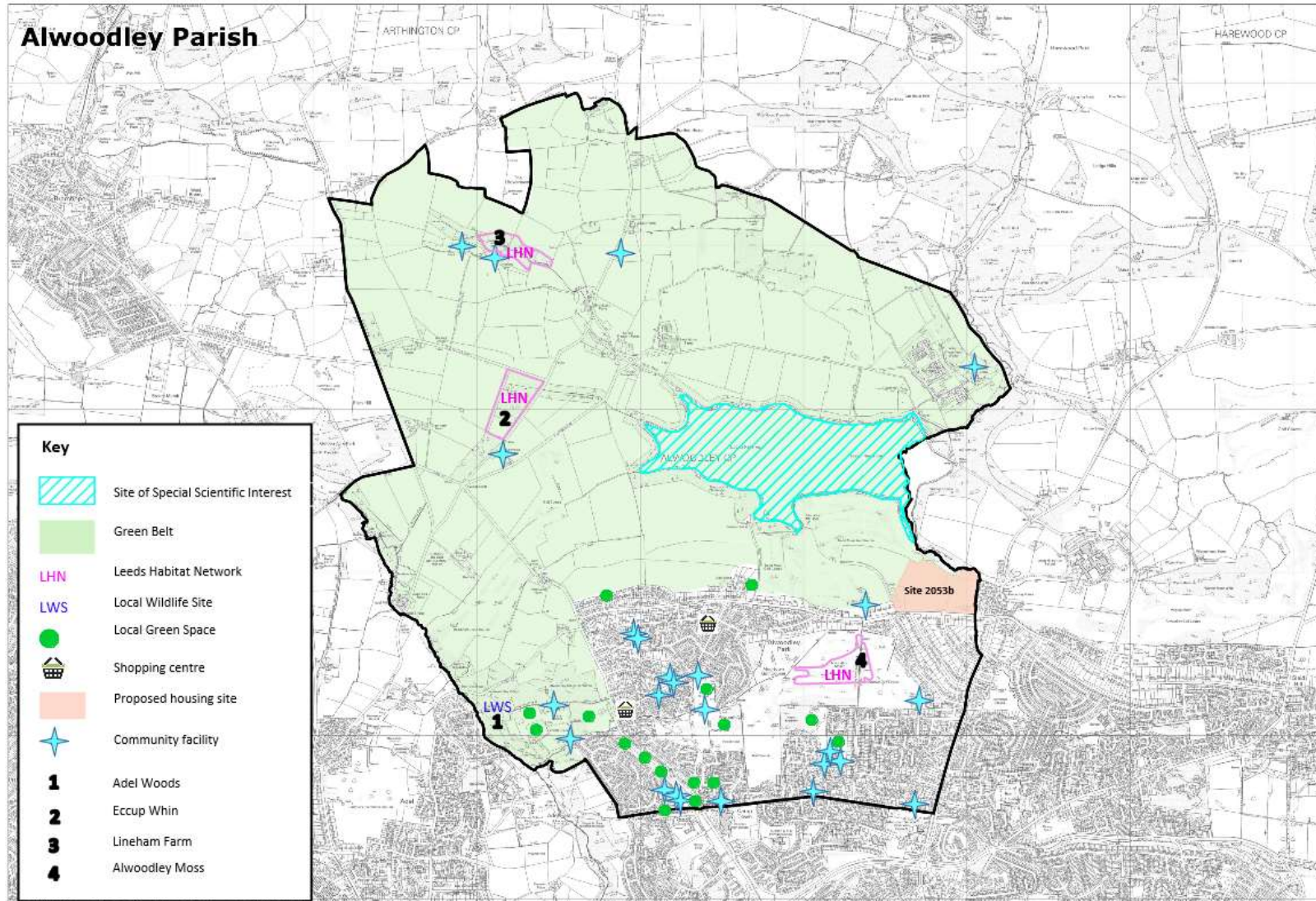
(see next page)

H2: Design of new housing developments - site HG2-36

In the event of Site HG2-36 being allocated for development by Leeds City Council, the following will apply:

- a) An Ecological Assessment of the site is required and where appropriate, mitigation measures will need to be provided to ensure consideration of Eccup Reservoir SSSI to the north of the site to minimise recreational impacts, including substantial on-site greenspace (formal and informal), signage to the existing public rights of way and provide a biodiversity buffer (not private garden space) adjacent to the northern boundary with woodland and fencing. An off-site contribution to be provided and agreed for the positive management of Eccup Reservoir SSSI. Consultation with Natural England is required.
- b) Proposals for development should include detailed proposals for minimising the effect on traffic in Alwoodley Lane, including dual access points onto both Alwoodley Lane and Harrogate Road.
- c) Development of the site should integrate new publicly accessible green space and community facilities with particular focus on young people and their needs, for example through the provision of formal and informal play space for all age ranges.
- d) An assessment of landscape features should be undertaken and any feature found to make a significant positive landscape contribution shall be retained;
- e) Sufficient primary school places are available nearby based upon an independent assessment of actual and anticipated demand.
- f) Retain and improve the boundary on Alwoodley Lane with conservation and improvement of walls, hedges and tree line, and retain the stone gateway sign.
- g) Strong green infrastructure, including street trees and corridors leading towards and linking to woodland and countryside beyond, should be integrated through the site.
- h) Ensure massing and height is not out of keeping with neighbouring properties.
- i) Proposals should include dedicated active travel routes within the development and which link to other parts of Alwoodley.

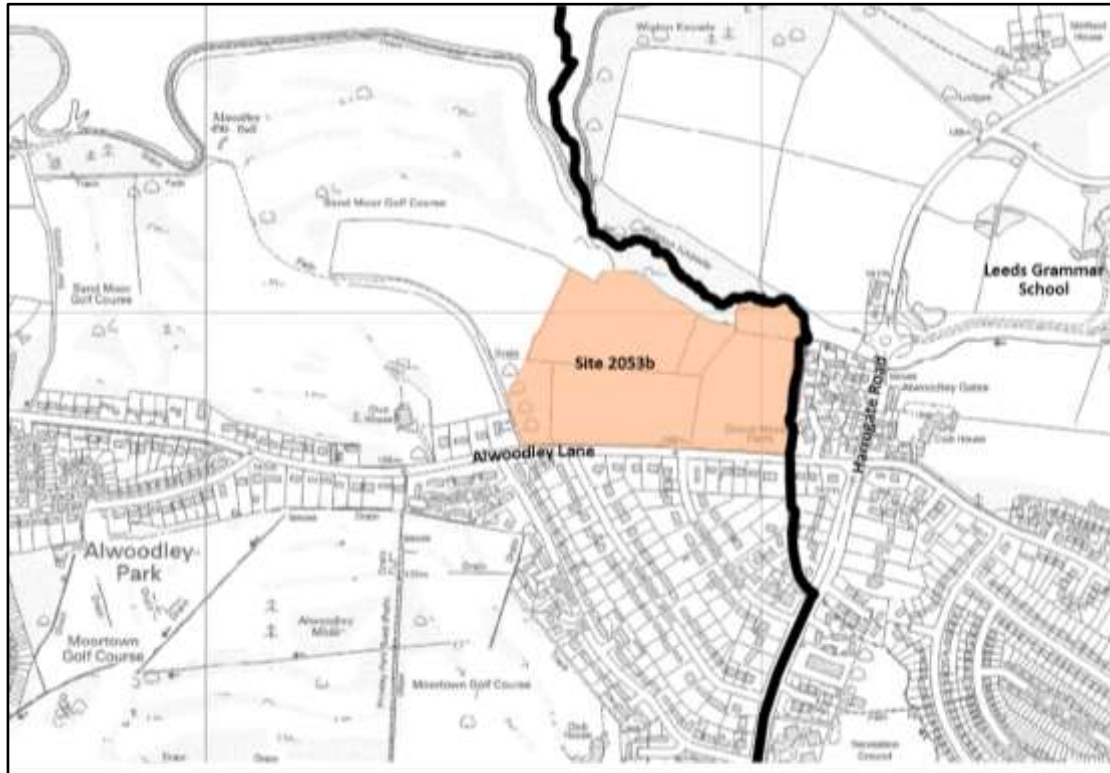
3.7 Policies map



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Site Brief for Policy H2: Location of new homes – Alwoodley Lane

Site location



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited. Scale 1:10000 A1.

Key considerations

Site HG2-36, formerly known as site 2053b refers to land to the north of Alwoodley urban area, off Alwoodley Lane. The site is a greenfield, agricultural site within the Green Belt and the Leeds Special Landscape Area. Sand Moor Golf Club is to the west and Eccup Reservoir SSSI is to the north west. The site is flat and in active use as agricultural grazing land. The gross area of the site is 13.43ha. The site is considered to be on the edge of a main urban area and has been designated in the settlement hierarchy as being within the main urban area extension zone.

This site has been identified by Leeds City Council's draft Site Allocation Plan as being capable of accommodating 285 housing units on a 13.43ha site. Part of the site would be retained for the provision of a primary school. The Parish Council are not aware of any previous planning applications on this site.

There are no community facilities or public open spaces within the site. There are no historical or listed buildings within the site. The site's eastern boundary abuts the parish boundary.



Environmental landscape

To the east of the site is a beck which runs, from outside the parish to the south east, to the by-pass channel on the south side of Eccup reservoir. To the north of the site is deciduous woodland and to the south, bordering Alwoodley Lane, is an established line of deciduous trees running along the verge and additionally bounded in part by a gritstone wall.

To the north west of the site lies Eccup Reservoir SSSI. Eccup Reservoir is the largest single stretch of water in West Yorkshire. Water for the reservoir is supplied from the River Ouse and several upland reservoirs. Eccup Reservoir has long been a site of major attraction for wildfowl and other water birds and the earliest documented records date from the 1920's. The most significant population of wintering wildfowl is the goosander. On average Eccup holds between 1–2% of the estimated total wintering population of goosander in the British Isles. The Eccup population is therefore of national importance and is currently the fourth largest population in the British Isles. Eccup Reservoir is on the trans-Pennine bird migration route and its size and location make it a very attractive site for wintering birds and passage migrants. Its recognised national significance for goosander makes it the most important open water area for wildfowl in West Yorkshire.

Access

Vehicular access for the site is likely to be from Alwoodley Lane and/or the roundabout off the Harrogate Road near to The Grammar School at Leeds, although road improvements would be required to be agreed with Leeds City Council. With the exception of Green Belt and Special Landscape Area, there are no known other conservation, ecological or biodiversity issues with the site. There is no known significant infrastructure crossing the site, e.g. power lines or pipe lines. No utility services are available on site. No public rights of way cross the site although the western boundary has a footpath leading north from Alwoodley Lane marking the limit of the site.

Character of surrounding area/built environment

The southern edge of the site i.e. Alwoodley Lane border the Sandmoors character area. There is no distinct vernacular to this area, although most houses are of brick construction with a mixture of pantile and slate roofing.

Conclusions

The key consideration in the development of the site must be its proximity to Eccup reservoir and the potential impact of removing a significant area of arable land from the vicinity and subsequent potential impacts upon migrant bird populations.

Although the site is relatively featureless, it does provide nearby residents with open views across countryside towards the reservoir and its loss will impact upon the visual amenity of the area clearly.

Appendix 2 – Local Green Spaces Assessment

Site Ref	Site Name	Size ha	Adjacent to Existing Properties	Local or Community Value	Landscape Value	Historical Value	Recreational Value	Green Infrastructure Value	Recommendation	Typology
G440	King Lane Green Corridor (Site 1)	0.36	Between roads	Public	Green corridor	No	No	Links to open countryside	Designate	Amenity Greenspace
G687	Birkdale Walk Greenspace	0.4	Surrounded	Public	No	No	No	No	Designate	Amenity Greenspace
G689	Alwoodley Park	12.23	Yes	Public access with footpaths in natural woodland	No	No	Rugby ground and public open space	Corridor between Moortown Golf Course and Adel Woods	Designate	Natural
	G689A Alwoodley Park Wood		Yes	Public access with footpaths in natural woodland	No	No	Public footpaths through woods	Corridor between Moortown Golf Course and Adel Woods	Designate	Natural
	G689B Alwoodley Park Playing Field		No	Recreation	No	No	Rugby Ground	No	Designate	Outdoor Sport
G436	St Paul's Roman Catholic Primary School	0.87	Surrounded	School	No	No	School	No	Designate	Children's Play
G442	King Lane Green Corridor (Site 3) (Part)	0.56	Between roads	Public	Green corridor	No	No	Links to open countryside	Designate	Amenity Greenspace
G75	Moss Woods	5.46	Yes	Public access with footpaths	Natural woodland	No	Footpaths through woods	Wooded habitat for birds etc	Designate	Natural

Site Ref	Site Name	Size ha	Adjacent to Existing Properties	Local or Community Value	Landscape Value	Historical Value	Recreational Value	Green Infrastructure Value	Recommendation	Typology
G695	Brodetsky Primary School	2.01	Surrounded	School	No	No	School	No	Designate	Children's Play
G1649	Goodrick Lane	0.57	No	Private wood	No	Roman Road underneath	No	Wooded habitat for birds etc	Designate	Natural
G688	Alwoodley Community Association Sports Ground and Moss Woods Sports Ground	2.53	Yes	Recreation	No	No	Football and Tennis	No	Designate	Outdoor Sport
	G688A Alwoodley Community Association Sports Ground		Yes	Recreation	No	No	Football and tennis	No	Designate	Outdoor Sport
	G688B Far Moss Sports Ground		No	Recreation	No	No	Rugby ground	No	Designate	Outdoor Sport
G690	Windermere Drive	0.24	Yes	Public	Views to open country to north	No	No	No	Designate	Amenity Greenspace
G1513	Leodiensions Rugby Pitches and Cricket Pitch	7.85	No	Recreation	No	No	Rugby Ground and Cricket Pitch	Corridor between Moortown Golf Course and Adel Woods	Designate	Outdoor Sport
G686	Nursery Grove Greenspace	0.27	Surrounded	Public	No	No	No	No	Designate	Amenity Greenspace
G1293	Alwoodley Cricket Club	1.65	No	Recreation	No	No	Cricket	Corridor between Moortown Golf Course and Adel	Designate	Outdoor Sport

Site Ref	Site Name	Size ha	Adjacent to Existing Properties	Local or Community Value	Landscape Value	Historical Value	Recreational Value	Green Infrastructure Value	Recommendation	Typology
								Woods		
G1597	Buckstone Road	0.59	Between roads	Public	Green corridor	No	No	Links to open countryside	Designate	Amenity Greenspace
G441	King Lane Green Corridor (Site 2)	0.43	Between roads	Public	Green corridor	No	No	Links to open countryside	Designate	Amenity Greenspace
G1510	Crag Lane Rec	2.89	No	Village Green	Views Adel Woods	No	Recreation are for young; Open space village green	Corridor between Moortown Golf Course and Adel Woods	Designate	Local Recreation Area

Notes: Site reference is the number designated on the LCC map of Alwoodley Neighbourhood Area, 28 February 2016

Appendix 3 – Maps of Local Green Spaces

Detailed maps of local green space.



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Windermere Drive



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Alwoodley Community Association and Moss Woods Sports Ground



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Goodrick Lane



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Alwoodley Park



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Buckstone Road – G1597
King Lane Green Corridor (Site 1) - G440



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

- St Paul's REC School grounds – G436**
- King Lane Green Corridor (Site 2) – G441**
- King Lane Green Corridor (Site 3)(Part) – G442**
- Nursery Grove Green space – G686**
- Birkdale Walk – G687**



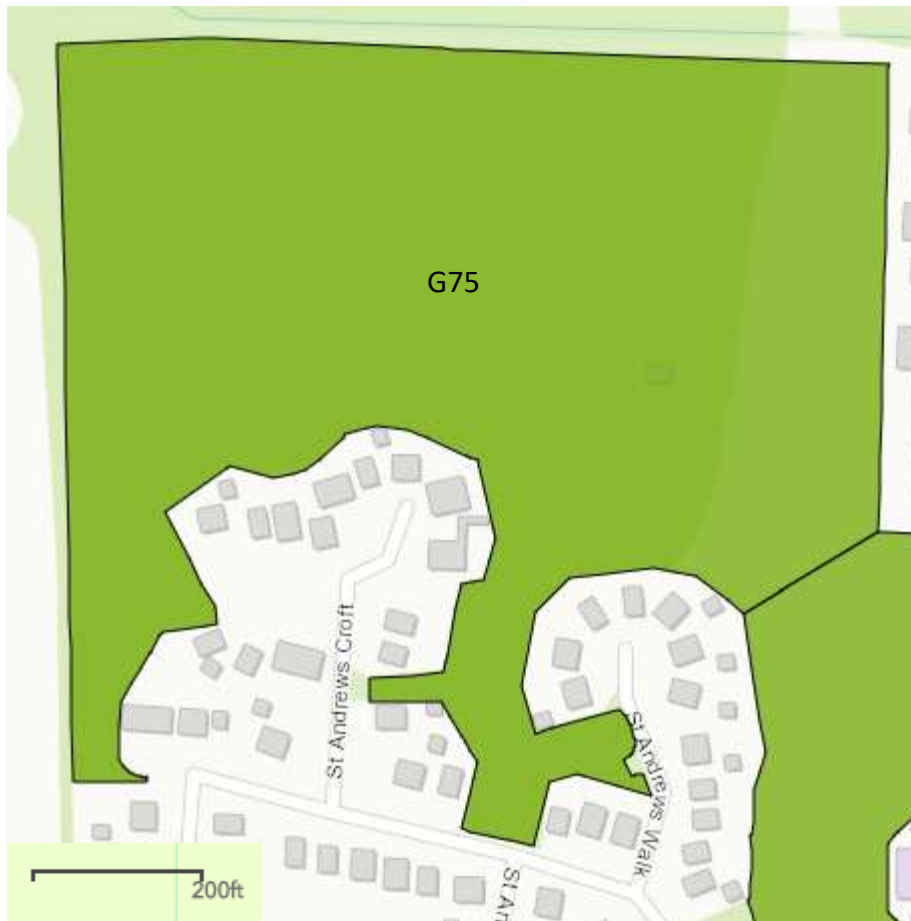
Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Leodiensions Rugby and Cricket Pitches –G1513
Alwoodley Cricket Club Pitch – LCC ref G1293
Village Green (Crag Lane Rec) – LCC ref G1510



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Brodetsky Primary School – G695



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Heath Nursery (Moss Wood)



Appendix 4 – Housing Market and Needs Assessment

Contents

1.0	Introduction	51
2.0	Background Information	51
3.0	Quantity of Housing	57
4.0	Type of Housing	58
5.0	Stakeholder Information	58
6.0	Conclusion	60



1.0 Introduction

The aim of this Assessment is to support the Neighbourhood Development Plan by assembling an evidence base which describes the quantity and characteristics of households and the type of housing stock that will be required to support the future needs of the parish.

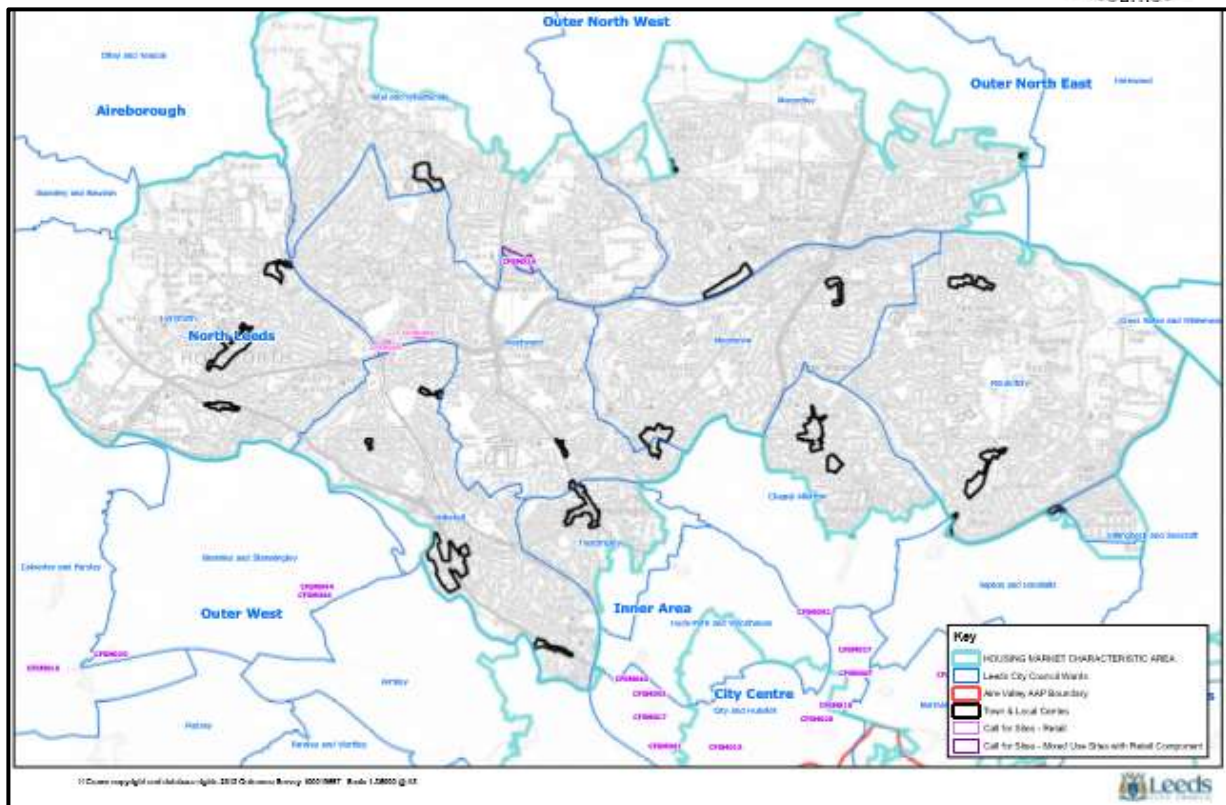
Leeds City Council's Site Allocation Plan has proposed building up to 285 units on a 13.43ha site in the parish of Alwoodley. As the Parish Council has confirmed it is broadly content with these numbers, the aim of this Assessment is to provide background information and to focus on the type of housing required in the parish, including built form, (detached, semi-detached etc) and size, (1, 2 bedroom etc). The information provided in this study is expected to aid the development of planning policies for Alwoodley's Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).

The study method consists of:

- baseline evidence describing key features of the housing market and trends, taken from the censuses of 2001 and 2011;
- information from residents and stakeholders;
- information from Leeds Core Strategy documents including the Site Allocations Plan, the Strategic Housing Land Availability assessment (SHLAA) and the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA);
- information about the local housing market including the supply of housing, rents and purchase prices.

2.0 Background Information

Leeds City Council designates Alwoodley in both the north and the outer north west housing market characteristic areas of Leeds. The rural area of Alwoodley is in the outer north west of Leeds and the built up area is located in the north of Leeds. For the purposes of this document, only references to the built up area in north Leeds are included. A map of north Leeds is shown below.



Historical developments

Alwoodley parish includes part of the suburb known as Alwoodley in north Leeds, together with Eccup Reservoir and the rural area extending towards Harewood and Bramhope. Within the parish boundaries there is extensive farm land, Eccup Reservoir and woodland, which are all within, and designated as Green Belt. The Reservoir, woodland and the network of footpaths in the parish are popular with the population of Leeds.

In common with most other Leeds suburbs, the development of private suburban housing began in Alwoodley in the interwar years. Development was halted by the Second War and by building controls and a shortage of material in the 1940s. The 1950s and 1960s witnessed rapid house building development. The Avenue was completed. Housing was built on the Mounts, the Buckstones and the Meadows. Housing was also constructed along the Fairway and Alwoodley Lane.

The last major housing development in Alwoodley on a green field site was built in the late 1970s when Moor Allerton Golf Club moved to Scarcroft and sold its former site. There was one small encroachment into open countryside in the 1990s when Windermere Drive was built. Since the 1980s, new building in Alwoodley has been largely limited to infilling, most of which has blended into the existing urban fabric. A number of bungalows and larger detached houses have been replaced by small blocks of flats or several smaller single family houses.

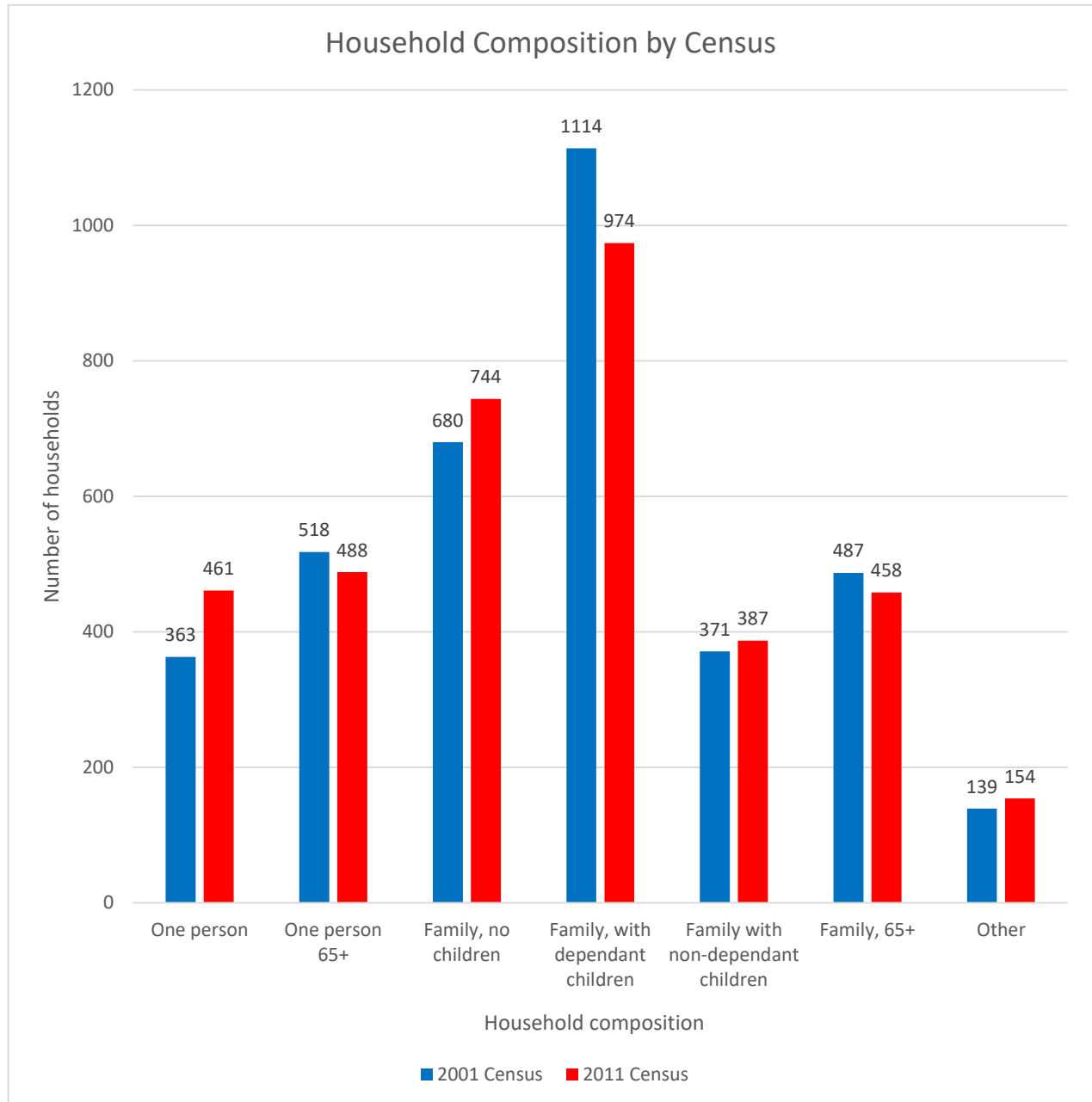
Characteristics of the local population

The following statistics have been taken from the 2001 and 2011 Government Census as provided by the Office of National Statistics.

The population of Alwoodley in 2011 was 8818, which is a reduction of 311 people from the previous 2001 Census, which stated a population of 9129.

Household composition

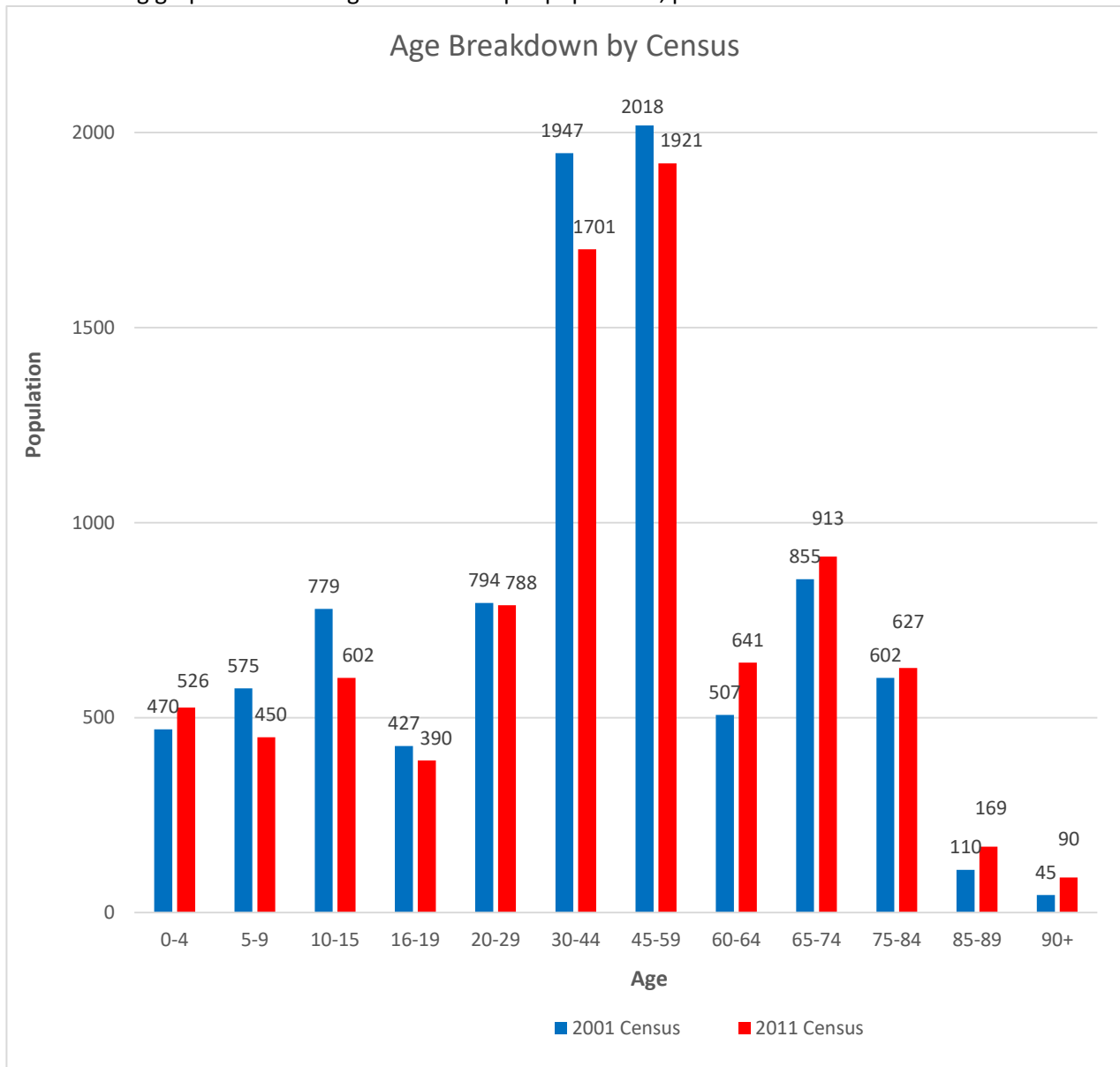
In 2001 the number of households in the parish was 3672 (1.2% of Leeds households). In 2011 it was 3666 (1.1% of Leeds households). The following graph shows the household composition, per Census.



There has been little change in the period between the two Censuses. The total number of families has dropped but within that overall figure, the number of families with no children or no dependent children has increased – a reflection of the changing structure of the parish population. The number of single households has increased slightly.

Age Breakdown

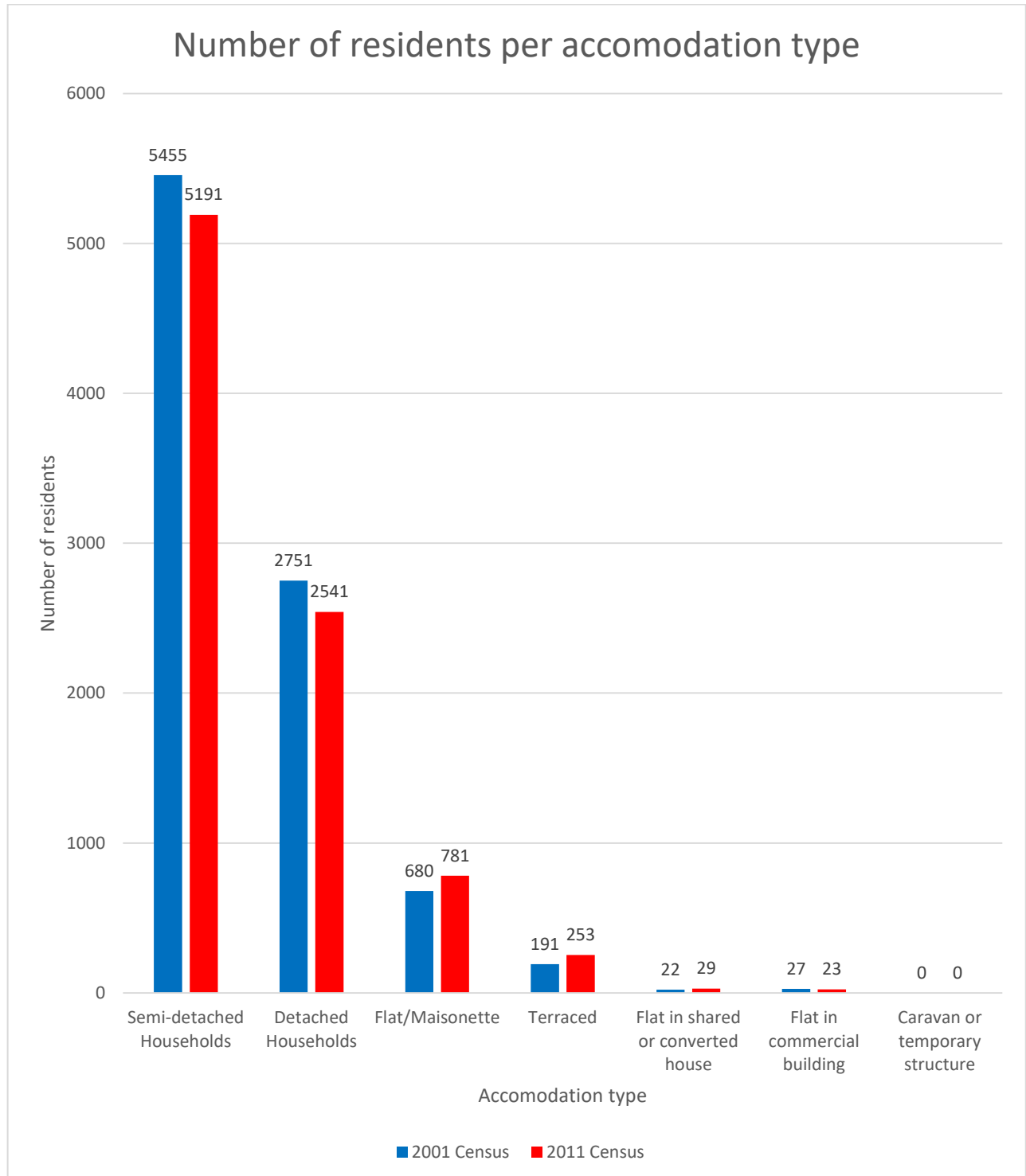
The following graph shows the age breakdown per population, per Census.



Alwoodley follows the general pattern of population change in the country, with an increasing number of older people and a decreasing number of working age groups that are needed to support the older population. There was a 9% increase in the number of births. These changes in the demographic profile has implications for the future type of housing that will be needed in the parish as well as a potential increase in demand for local schools and other facilities for children and young people.

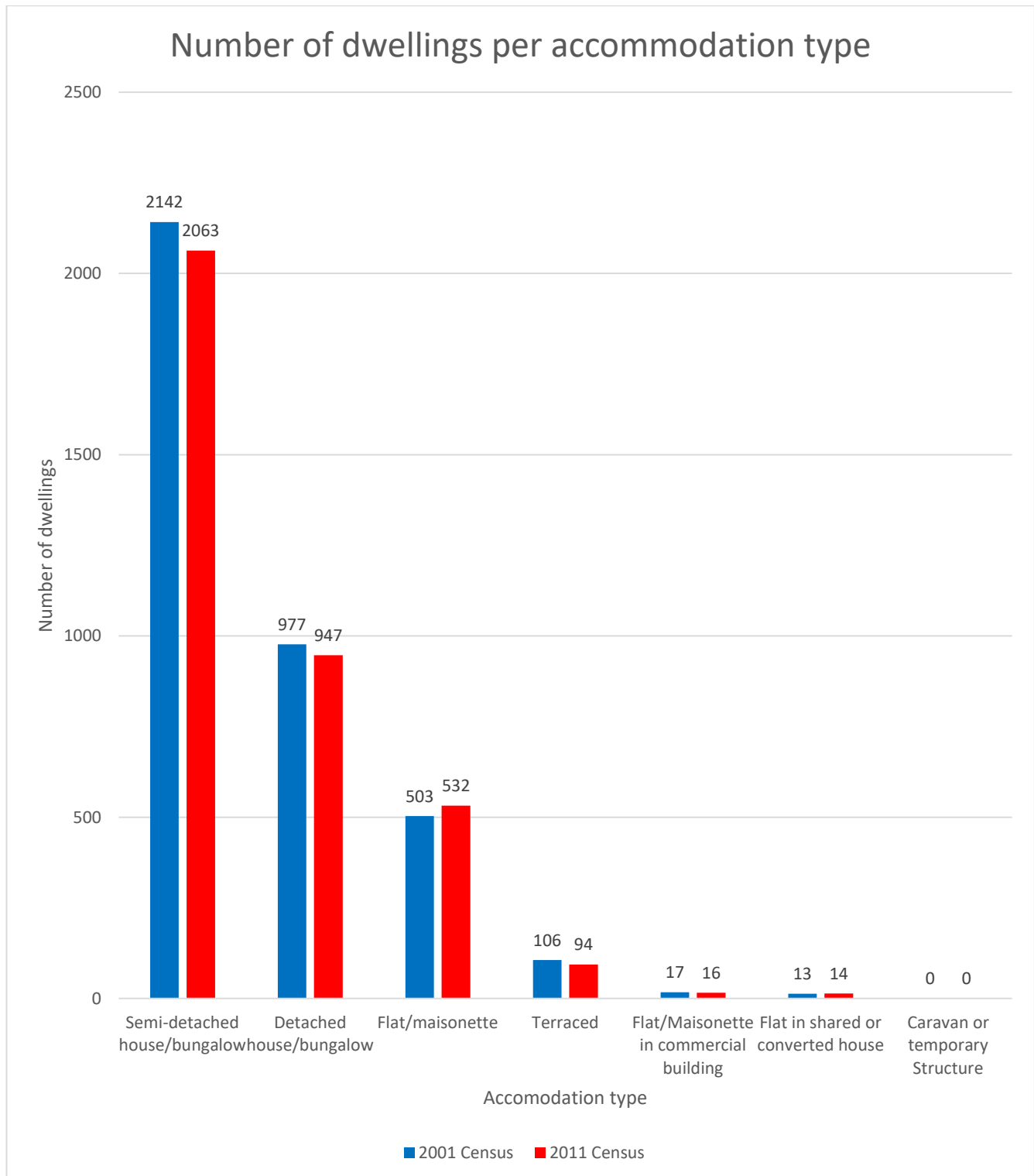
Number of residents by accommodation type

The following graph shows the number of residents by accommodation type, according to the 2011 Census. 88% of residents live in semi-detached or detached accommodation. This is a small decrease from 90% in 2001.



Number of dwellings per accommodation type

The following graph shows the number of dwellings by accommodation type, according to the 2011 Census. 82% of dwellings within the parish are semi-detached or detached houses or bungalows. In 2001 83% of dwellings within the parish were semi-detached or detached houses or bungalows.

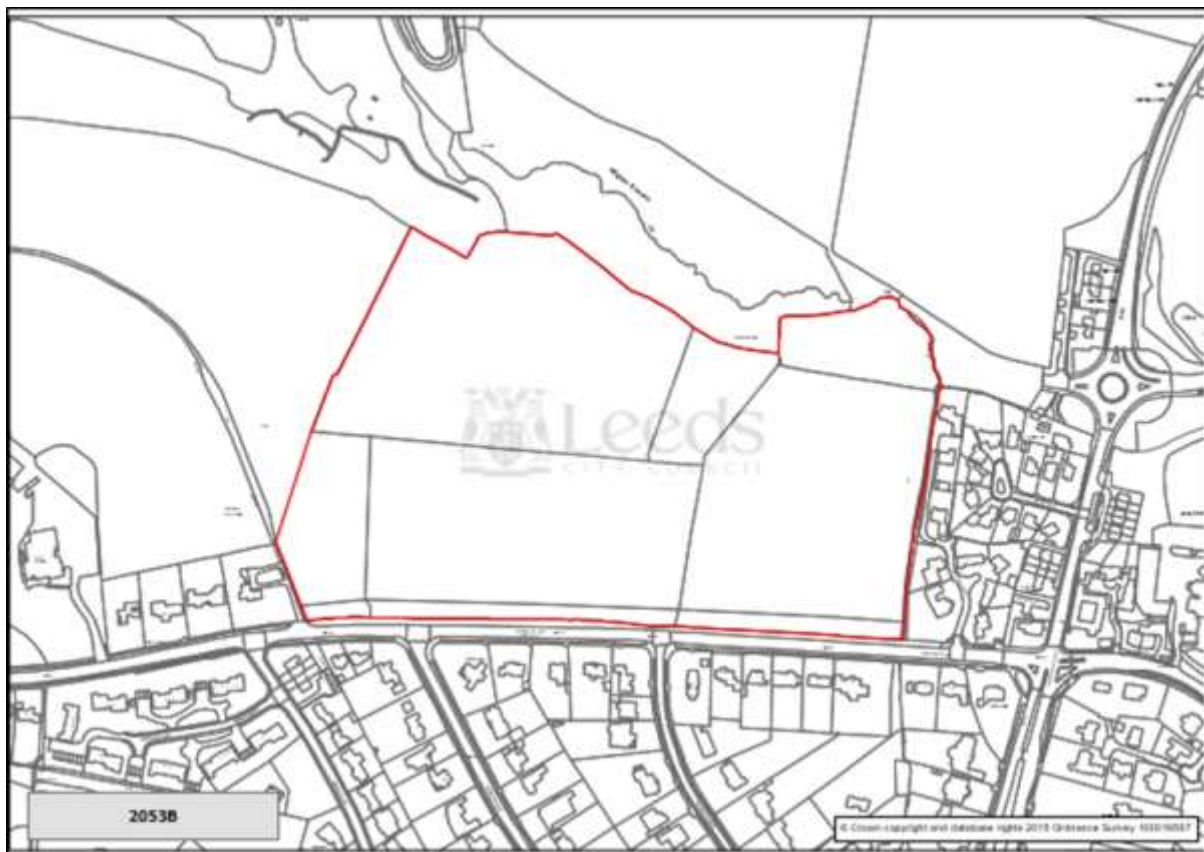


3.0 Quantity of Housing

The Leeds City Council’s adopted Core Strategy identifies the need to find land on which to develop new housing. Guided by the Settlement Hierarchy, across the city, Leeds City Council will identify 66,000 dwellings (gross) during the period 2012 to 2028. The total housing target for North Leeds, which includes Alwoodley, is 6000 dwellings/units (9% of city wide total).

The Core Strategy has designated Alwoodley as a lower order local centre. Lower order local centres are defined in the Core Strategy as only having a small convenience store which allows trade outside of Sunday licence restrictions (up to 280 sqm trading floor space), fewer restaurants and cafes, and less of a mix of other shops and small scale community facilities. They ordinarily have to contain at least 500 sqm of A1 retail, and at least an additional 500 sqm across all other appropriate uses, otherwise they are simply neighbourhood parades. Alwoodley has two shopping areas, one in each category; Alwoodley Lane/King Lane (lower order local centre) and The Avenue (neighbourhood parade).

In the parish of Alwoodley, one piece of land has been identified by Leeds City Council’s draft Site Allocation Plan as being capable of housing 285 units on a 13.43ha site. Part of the site would be retained for the provision of a school. This land is described as HG2-36 (formerly 2053B) and is highlighted in red on the maps below.



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited. Scale 1:10000 A1.



Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

Leeds City Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) final report in 2010 which was updated in 2011 indicated that there had been a considerable drop in the number of dwellings delivered across the city (1,379 in 2010/11 compared with 3,942 in 2008/09). This fall is largely linked to a significant reduction in the number of properties coming forward in the city centre, which has been a fundamental driver of growth over the last ten years. Up until 2009/10 from 2003/04 Leeds delivered strongly, delivering around 3,500 completions per annum. Overall the level of supply has been strong with the average annual rate of net completions over the ten year period standing at just under 3,000. The final year of available data highlights the impact of the current slowdown in development with the level of delivery dropping to below 1,500. Between 2001-2010, the number of net completions in North Leeds was 3,566 which represents 13% of the total net completions across the Authority.

The SHMA estimated that the total potential supply capacity for housing across Leeds able to be delivered between 2010 and 2021 is estimated to be in the region of 41,000 dwellings. The target for North Leeds for the period 2010 – 2026 is 4,155, (5% of the city's target for the same period).

In 2010, 3,016 North Leeds dwellings were classified as vacant. This represents 4% of the total 73,512 dwellings. Leeds City Council deem this to be relatively healthy levels with the standard assumption being that a market should expect 3% vacancy to enable turnover.

4.0 Type of Housing

The current built environment consists mainly of two storey detached and semi-detached houses and bungalows with front and back gardens, driveways and garages. There are some small apartment blocks, usually no more than three storeys high. Many streets have grass verges and some are tree-lined. The housing stock is predominantly built from brick, local stone and render along with pitched, tiled roofs.

During the Neighbourhood Plan consultation process, all parishioners were sent a household survey. Of those who responded to the question "what would you like to see protected?" 66% wanted to protect family houses from demolition so that flats can be built, (21% of respondents thought this was the most important issue to protect). 34% wanted to protect bungalows from conversion into two storey homes (6% of respondents thought this was the most important issue to protect). 35% of respondents liked the choice of housing available in Alwoodley. 17% of respondents had lived in Alwoodley for at least 11 years and 58% had been residents for over 20 years. There are 2 blocks of retirement homes in the parish.

5.0 Stakeholder Information

The Leeds City Council's planning portal shows that there are currently 18 planning applications pending consideration and 1 with a decision pending, in the parish of Alwoodley¹. Based on Leeds City Council's decision date ranging from 1st March 2011 to 1st March 2016, 385 planning applications were approved, (from 301 different addresses) and 53 were refused (from 43 different addresses).

To provide an indication on the housing market, according to the website Rightmove.co.uk, on the 21st April 2016, there were 128 residential properties for sale, with asking prices ranging from £75,000 for a one bedroom retirement flat to £2,000,000 for an eight bedroom detached house.

¹ Information available on 26th May 2016

On the same date, there were 39 residential properties to rent, with asking rents from £475 pcm for a one bedroom flat to £2000 pcm for a four bedroom detached house.

One local Estate Agent commented, “about 70% of all our enquiries are from people living in the Leeds area. There is an extreme shortage of properties for first time buyers in the Alwoodley Parish area. No doubt a high proportion of these people will have to move out of the area”. The main concerns commented on were the high costs of housing and land, and the associated level of deposits required, which are restricting the number of first time buyers in the market.



Most of the sales in Alwoodley over the past year were semi-detached properties which on average sold for £223,579. Flats had an average sold price of £183,941 and detached properties averaged at £428,857.

Alwoodley, with an overall average price of £257,787, was similar in terms of sold prices to nearby Roundhay (£260,818), but was more expensive than Moortown (£227,650) and Meanwood (£193,667). Adel, with an overall average price of £265,369 was slightly more expensive than Alwoodley.

In the past year house prices in Alwoodley were 9% up on the year before and 4% up on 2008 when they averaged at £246,770.



6.0 Conclusion

The built up area of the parish of Alwoodley is located in the north of Leeds. The 2001 and 2011 Census statistics indicate that population growth has remained largely static over the ten year period with an overall reduction of 311 people (from 9129 in 2001) and a slightly reduced number of households to 3666 in 2011.

Leeds City Council's Site Allocation Plan has proposed building up to 285 units on a 13.43ha site in the parish of Alwoodley. The conclusions drawn from this report are that:

- New development should provide for retirees and downsizers. This will enable existing larger homes to become available to people looking to move to family-sized accommodation whilst providing smaller homes for the older generation.
- New development should provide for family homes to encourage new and existing families to move into Alwoodley.
- New developments should seek to reflect local character, provide for a 'village feel', not overwhelm surroundings i.e. be of similar scale and take note of character area assessments.
- The proposed development site should have a site brief developed in order to inform the developer and planners.
- Greenspace and access to the countryside should be well integrated in any new developments.

It is important to note that local needs have been identified through the consultation process, which focus on wanting to protect family homes from demolition to have flats built in their place and to protect bungalows from conversion to two storey homes. The continuing need for single storey accommodation in particular for older residents and the loss of these to create larger residences should be resisted if possible.

Appendix 5 – Character Assessment

Alwoodley Neighbourhood Plan Character Assessment 14 November 2016



1.0 Introduction

This Character Assessment describes the nature of Alwoodley Parish, its distinctive features and characteristics that define the community and surrounding area.

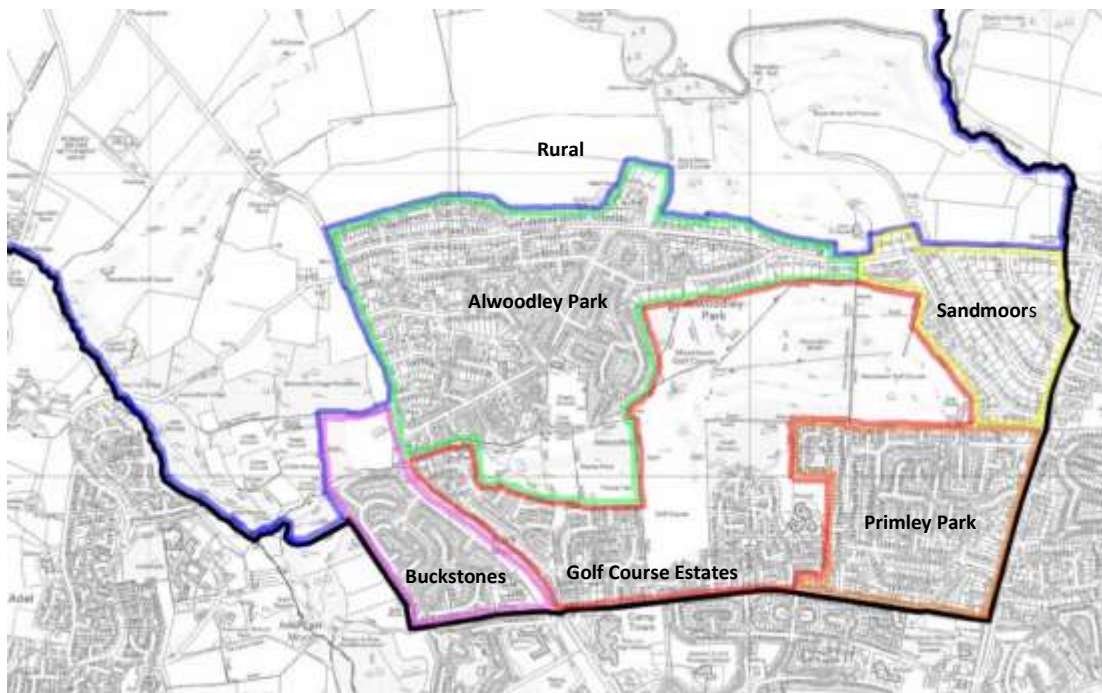
1.1 Overview of Alwoodley Parish

Alwoodley parish includes part of the suburb known as Alwoodley in North Leeds, together with Eccup Reservoir and the rural area extending towards Harewood and Bramhope. Within the parish boundaries there is extensive farm land, woodland and Eccup Reservoir. The reservoir, woodland and the network of footpaths in the parish are popular with the population of Leeds. The suburbs are interlaced with tree lined roads and green spaces which contribute much to the character of Alwoodley.

1.2 Historic development of the neighbourhood area

The suburban area was built primarily in the inter-war years and in the period 1950-1980. There has been some recent development by way of in-filling and the building of flats on land previously occupied by single homes. Population as at the 2011 census was 8,818. The Parish Council was formed in 2008.

2.0 Character Areas Overview



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited. Scale 1:10000 A1.

Alwoodley Parish

The parish has several quite distinctive areas differentiated by the style and age of the buildings. These are generally known as:

- Alwoodley Park
- Buckstones
- Golf Course Estates
- Primley Park
- Sandmoors, and
- Rural.

2.1 Character Area 1: Alwoodley Park



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited. Scale 1:10000 A1.

Alwoodley Park

General overview of character

Alwoodley Park comprises a mix of residential houses, detached, semi-detached, bungalows and two storey apartments. The area divides roughly into two parts, those houses built pre-war and those built post war. The bungalows benefit from large pre-war plots and these are gradually being purchased by developers who are replacing them with large houses. Also the 1930s' semis are built on large plots and many have been extended to provide larger four bedroomed houses.



The Mount

In terms of recreation there is a Community Centre with a Sports and Social Club, a Rugby Club and Cricket Club. Shopping parades and restaurants are situated at the bottom and top of The Avenue. There is a doctors' surgery on The Avenue.

At the western end of Alwoodley Lane there are a number of large distinctive white rendered properties; both detached and semi-detached, which are much sought after. To the eastern end the properties are individually designed and mainly detached with large gardens.



Alwoodley Lane



Alwoodley Lane

Layout

The area is bounded to the north by green belt agricultural land overlooking Eccup Reservoir and to the north-west by farmland. To the west lies Adel Woods. Moortown golf course is situated to the east. Beyond the junction of King Lane and The Avenue is the village green.

To the south there is an area of natural trees to the north of the Sunningdales estate. It also includes the Community Centre football pitch and privately run rugby pitches and club house.



The Avenue Shops



The Avenue

Topography

The area rises significantly from a low point by the village green up to the north and north east where Alwoodley Lane runs along the ridge along the watershed between the Aire and Wharfe catchments.

Spaces

Alwoodley Community Association provides a tennis club, football pitch for junior and senior teams.

Far Moss Social Club provides a rugby pitch used by Moortown Rugby.



Woods, off the Sunningdales

Green and natural features

Many roads in the area have grass verges with trees. Over time trees within gardens have grown to maturity and are a significant feature.

Landmarks

There is an old milestone, dated 1764, at the junction of Alwoodley Lane and King Lane.



The Drive



Milestone, Alwoodley Lane

Buildings and details

The properties are largely traditional, brick built with tiled roofs. Some properties are rendered, in particular those along Alwoodley Lane.

There are some distinctive designs, such as some of the houses on The Drive.



Community Centre

Streetscape features

All roads are for two way traffic with the two main roads in the area being King Lane and Alwoodley Lane.

Windermere Drive, off Alwoodley Lane, has a planted area with seating.



Windermere Drive

Views

There are fine views to the north of Alwoodley Lane across the green belt agricultural land and across Eccup Reservoir. From the houses along the north perimeter it is possible to see three National Parks, viz. Peak District; Yorkshire Dales; and North York Moors. There are no significant wind turbines or electricity pylons clearly visible.



View from Windermere Drive

Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited. Scale 1:10000 A1.

2.2 Character Area 2: Buckstones



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited. Scale 1:10000 A1.

Buckstones

General overview of character

The Buckstone estate is a mix of 1950s' bungalows (single storey and dormer) and semi-detached houses. The bungalows are all on Buckstone Avenue, Buckstone Close and Buckstone View (west side of the estate), the majority having their back gardens leading onto Adel Woods.

King Lane runs along the eastern edge of the estate. Although still called King Lane, the houses on the western side of King Lane have their own access road. Houses along here are made up of 3 and 4 bedroom semi-detached 1930s' houses. These are a very different style to those within the Buckstone estate, which are a mix of stone and render.

All houses have their own drives.

The driveway to St Paul's Catholic Church is on Buckstone Crescent.



Buck Stone Mount



King Lane

Layout

Eight key 'Buckstone' roads make up the estate: Buckstone Oval, Buckstone Way, Buckstone Avenue, Buckstone Drive, Buckstone Way, Buckstone Grove, Buckstone Crescent, Buckstone Road and Buckstone Mount, as well as King Lane.

Topography

From Buckstone Crescent the roads and estate gently slope down towards Buckstone Road.

At the north end of the housing estate there is a small beck that runs along Buckstone Road, which goes into Adel Woods.

The general feeling of the Buckstone estate is very light and open.

There is access to the south west onto an open area of natural moorland designated as CRoW (Countryside & Rights of Way) access land.

Spaces

The wide grassy areas down King Lane provide welcome open space for the area and a place for recreation and play.

Trees and wild flower beds have been planted in this area by the Parish Council, and swathes of daffodils by Alwoodley in Bloom, but large unplanted spaces have been left where children frequently play and people exercise dogs.



Buckstone Avenue

Buckstone Grove

Opposite the junction where Buckstone Drive meets Buckstone Oval is a small wooded area which has a pathway through to Buckstone Grove.

To the north of the Buckstone estate and west of King Lane lies the open area of the Village Green incorporating a recreational area, picnic area and outdoor exercise area. To the west of the Village Green are cricket grounds and the Old Leodians rugby pitch. There is a small car park by the Village Green.

From the Village Green and the Buckstone estate there is access to an extensive wooded area of Adel Woods.



Village Green

Roads, streets, routes

There are no through roads on the estate but there are three footpaths from Buckstone Avenue which cut through to Adel Woods.

Roads are tarmac and allow two lanes of traffic. Tarmac paths are on both sides of all roads and with the exception of Buckstone Crescent there are grass verges.

As the entrance to St Paul's Catholic Church is part of the Buckstone estate, parking on King Lane and Buckstone Crescent can be very busy and sometimes congested when there are events on at the church.

There is a short cycle lane leading from the Village Green to the Buckstone estate, which is part of a cycle way to Leeds city centre.

Green and natural features

Many roads in the area have grass verges with trees. The wide central verge along King Lane has been planted with trees.

Landmarks

At the Buckstone Crescent end of this part of King Lane, a commemorative bench, sundial and flower bed have recently been erected by the Parish Council.

At the entrance to the parish along King Lane is the Alwoodley stone sign.



King Lane

Buildings and details

Many of the houses fronting King Lane are white rendered and are distinctive. Houses within the estate are of brick or imitation stone, each being distinctive.

The relatively large numbers of bungalows on Buckstone Crescent are of brick. A number of bungalows have been converted into dormer bungalows.

Views

From King Lane there are views to the north of Adel Woods.

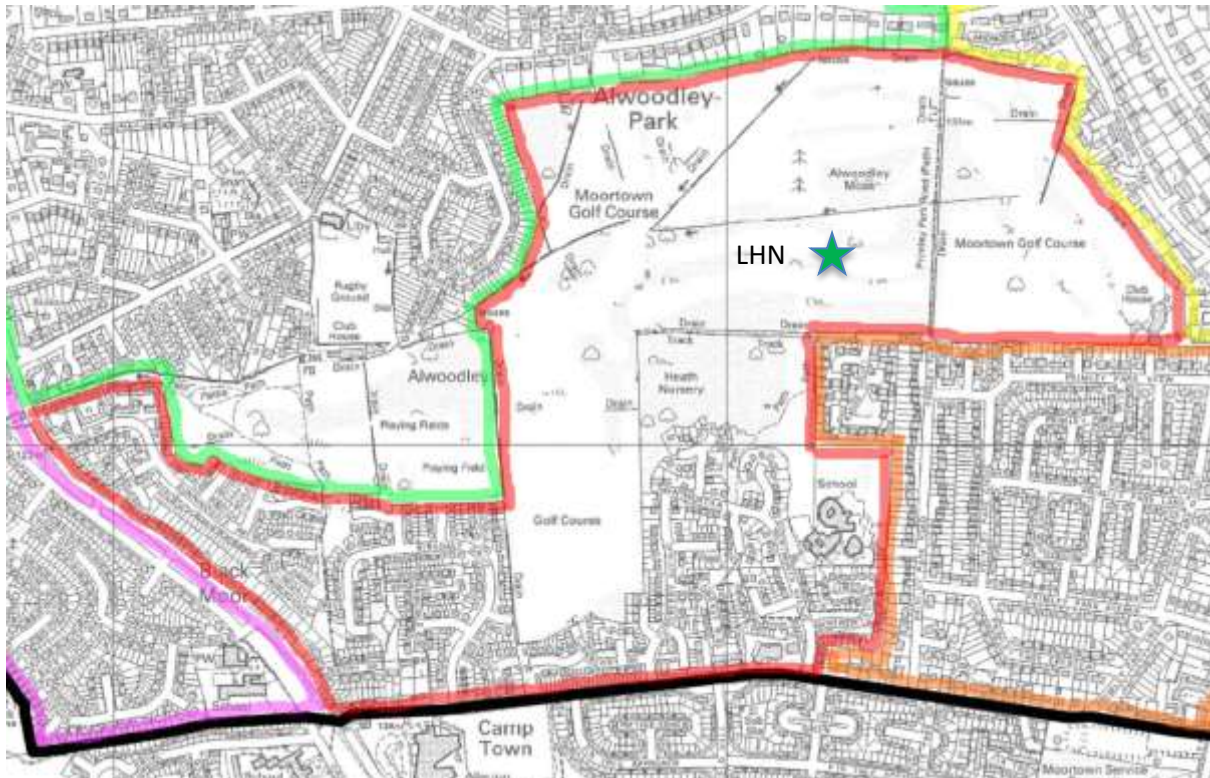


Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited. Scale 1:10000 A1.



King Lane

2.3 Character Area 3: Golf Course Estates



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited. Scale 1:10000 A1.

Golf Course Estates

General overview of character

The Golf Course estates consist of the Sunningdales, Birkdales, Turnberrys, Wentworths and St Andrews estates, named after golf courses. They were built progressively by Wimpey Ltd in the 1970s following the closure of Moor Allerton Golf Course when it moved to Bardsey.

There is a mix of residential housing from single bed maisonettes, terraced, dormer, 2-bed semis to 4-bed detached.

Gardens are front and back, but relatively small, and generally open plan at the front. Most houses have garages for one or two cars and a driveway.



Wentworth Way

Layout

The area is bounded by King Lane, a through route, to the west; the Primleys to the east and green space to the north. King Lane has a mix of housing styles.

Blackmoor Court off King Drive at the north west end of the area, close to King Lane Shops, is an interesting design of flat roofed blocks of apartments.

To the south is Nursery Lane, one of the original roads in the parish shown on early maps. Only the north side is within the parish. Here there is a mix of housing types developed individually over many years including bungalows, maisonettes, terraced, semi-detached and detached with no common style.

The western end of Nursery Lane includes a dentist. There is a major building which was Moor Allerton Golf Club and is now the Bretts Restaurant and meeting room complex.



Blackmoor Court

Topography

Roads undulate with a gentle rise to the south and east.

Nursery Lane is bounded by trees where the Birkdale and Turnberry estates back onto the road.

Within the suburban area of the parish of Alwoodley there is a predominant green space to the north of the Golf Course estates. It includes Moortown Golf Club and open and wooded area to the north of St Andrews estate. This area consists of natural heathland, much of which has been converted to recreational use. Within Moortown Golf Course there is a designated Leeds Habitat Network (LHN) site.

Spaces

Green spaces incorporated in the estates often adjacent to the interconnecting footpaths. There is access to green space to the north from the Sunningdales and St Andrews.



Off Sunningdale Drive



Moortown Golf Course

Roads, streets, routes

There is a mix of through roads and cul-de-sacs in the estates.

A feature of these estates is the interconnecting footpaths connect different parts of the estates, interspaced with green space.

Roads are tarmac with tarmac paths on one or both sides. Roads are wide enough for two lanes of traffic except where there are parked cars.



Nursery Lane

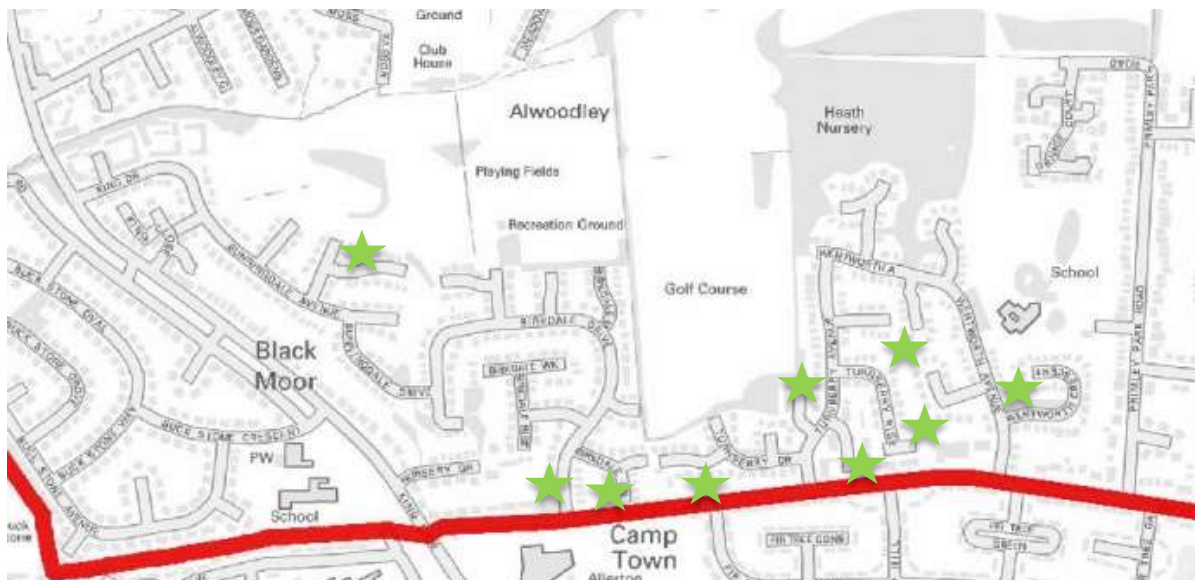
Nursery Lane is wide enough for two lanes of traffic, except where there are parked cars near to the junction with King Lane, which cause congestion at peak times.

With the proximity of Allerton High School to the south (outside the parish) speed bumps are encountered for most of Nursery Lane.

Green and natural features

Many roads in the area have grass verges with trees. Over time trees within gardens are growing to maturity and are becoming a significant feature.

A significant feature of the estates is the inclusion of green spaces, either as part of the streetscape or between groups of houses.



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited. Scale 1:10000 A1.

Green Areas – Golf Course Estates

Within Moortown Golf Course there is a listed habitat.

Buildings and details

All houses within the estates are brick built with tile roofs.

Houses along King Lane and Nursery Lane are generally of brick, with a few rendered. Roofs are tiles with slate, clay or concrete tiles depending on age of the houses.

Views

There are views from Nursery Lane to the west towards the wooded areas of West Park and Tinshill.

There are views of Adel Woods from King Lane and the Sunningdales.

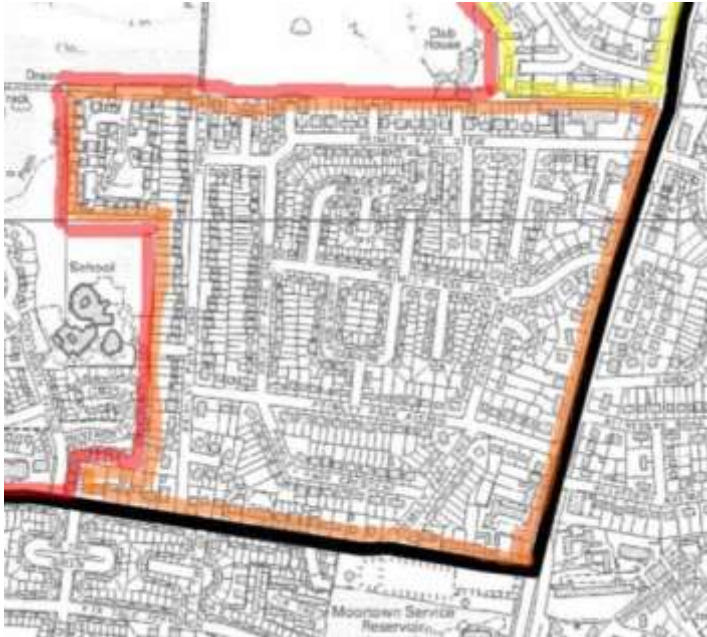


Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.



Sunningdale Avenue

2.4 Character Area 4: Primley Park



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Primley Park

General overview of character

The Primley Park estate has been progressively developed since the 1930s, with the last development built at the end of the 20th century.

There is a mix of residential housing from Single Bed Maisonettes, dormer bungalows, 3/4-bed Semis to 4-bed detached houses. There is a block of flats at Sandmoor Court at the junction of Harrogate Road and Primley Park View. Also in Primley Park View is Primrose Court sheltered housing.



Nursery Lane

Gardens are located front and back, but relatively small, and bounded with walls or fences. Older properties are bounded by hedges. Most houses have garages for one or two cars and a driveway. There is a mixture of through roads and cul-de-sacs.

Layout

The area is bounded by the Golf Course estates to the west; and Moortown Golf Course to the north. To the south is Nursery Lane with only the north side within the parish. A mix of housing types developed individually over many years including bungalows, maisonettes, terraced, semi-detached and detached with no common style. There is a dentist at the eastern end of Nursery Lane. There is a Post Office Delivery Office at the junction of Nursery Lane and Harrogate Road.



Harrogate Road – Delivery Office

To the east is Harrogate Road, the A61. The original houses on Harrogate Road were larger than average and many have been demolished and replaced by larger houses or apartment blocks. At the northern end of the area is a petrol filling station.

Topography

The area rises to the south east towards the service reservoir and water tower (outside the parish). The principle roads have mature trees. In particular Harrogate Road has mature chestnut trees on the west side.

Spaces

There are green areas in the Grange Court Estate.

Roads, streets, routes

Roads are tarmac with tarmac paths on both sides. Roads are wide enough for two lanes of traffic except where there are parked cars.

The eastern end of Nursery Lane, adjacent to the service reservoir has recently been made single lane. The eastern half of Nursery Lane has a wide grass verge, which has been planted in parts by “Alwoodley in Bloom”.

Harrogate Road is dual carriageway.



Grange Court – Green areas
Imagery ©2016 Google, Map Data: ©2016 Google

Green and natural features

Many roads in the area have grass verges with trees. Over time trees within gardens have grown to maturity and are a significant feature.

Buildings and details

The majority of houses are of red brick built with tile roofs of slate, clay or concrete depending on age. Some properties are rendered.

Houses built in the 1970's are of grey brick.



Primley Park Avenue

Views

There are views to the north-west from the high ground at the south east end of the area overlooking the immediate houses and to the wooded area on Alwoodley Moss. To the west there are views towards Cookridge.



Primley Park Lane

Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

2.5 Character Area 5: Sandmoors



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Sandmoors

General overview of character

The Sandmoor estate, although small, has two distinctive characters.

The older part, mainly along Sandmoor Drive and Sandmoor Avenue, is an area of exclusive detached houses of brick or stone and tiled roofs. They are individually designed each standing in its own gated grounds with larger than average enclosed gardens and mature trees and hedges.

Sandmoor Lane has a mix of exclusive houses and apartment blocks in red brick and open grounds. There is a mix of through roads and cul-de-sacs.

The original houses on Harrogate Road were larger than average and several have been demolished and replaced by larger houses or apartment blocks.



Sandmoor Lane



Sandmoor Drive

Layout

The area is bounded by Moortown Golf Course to the west, Alwoodley Lane to the north and Harrogate Road to the east.

Topography

The area is generally level. To the north is open country in the green belt. The immediate area between Alwoodley Lane and Eccup Reservoir is site HG2-36 for development in the Leeds Local Plan.



Sandmoor Mews

Spaces

There is no open space within the area. There is no green space within the area, although it is bounded by Moortown golf course to the west and open fields to the north with a public footpath adjacent to Sandmoor golf course giving access to Eccup Reservoir.

Roads, streets, routes

Roads are tarmac with tarmac paths on both sides. Roads are wide enough for two lanes of traffic.

Most of the roads have grass verges. Harrogate Road, A61, is dual carriageway,



Harrogate Road

Green and natural features

Many roads in the area have grass verges.

Over time, trees within gardens have grown to maturity and are a significant feature.

There is a green area near to the junction of Sandmoor Lane and Sandmoor Green.

Buildings and details

The majority of houses and apartment blocks are brick built with tile roofs.



Green Area Sandmoor Lane
Imagery ©2016 Google, Map Data: ©2016 Google

Views

From Alwoodley Lane there are views to the fields to the north.



View north from Alwoodley Lane

Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

2.6 Character Area 6: Rural

General overview of character

The area to the north of the suburban area is green belt.

To the north of Alwoodley Lane is Sandmoor golf course. Headingly golf course is partly in the parish to the west.

Yorkshire Water's Eccup Treatment Works lies at the edge of the parish and adjacent to Eccup Reservoir.

The hamlet at Adel Mill Farm lies at the edge of the parish by Adel Beck. A number of the buildings are listed.

The hamlet of Eccup lies to the north west of Eccup Reservoir, consisting of a few farms and individual houses. The New Inn lies on Eccup Lane north of the hamlet.

Some of the original farms have been converted to activity and children's centres, viz. Herd Farm, Lineham Farm Children's Centre and the Donkey Assisted Therapy Centre.

To the west lies Adel Woods, part of the Green Corridor from the city centre at the rural fringe. Adel Woods is characterised by steep sides and natural woodland with mature trees. In the valley bottom runs Adel Beck, which flows on as Meanwood Beck. As well as being an important corridor for wild life it is a valuable recreational resource for the local communities and those using the Meanwood Valley Trail and the Leeds Extension of the Dales Way.

Within Adel Woods there is prehistoric carving of a human figure on one of the rocks.



New Inn, Eccup Lane



Sandmoor Golf Course

Layout

The area is bounded by Alwoodley Lane to the south; Adel Beck to the west, open country to the north; and Eccup Beck and open country to the north east.

Topography

The area undulating. It is mainly grass farmland with interspersed woodland.

The land to the west drains to Adel Beck and onto the River Aire; the land to the east drains to Eccup Beck and onto the River Wharfe.

Spaces

Most of the area is in Green Belt. Part of Headingley golf course lies in the south west of the area. Sandmoor golf course is situated between Alwoodley Lane and Eccup Reservoir. An area, in the Green Belt, to the south west adjacent to Alwoodley Lane has been identified in the Leeds Local Plan for housing; Site HG2-36.

The open area to the west of the Village Green has two cricket grounds used by the Old Leodensians Cricket Club and Alwoodley Cricket Club respectively. There is a Rugby pitch used by Leodensian RUFC.

Roads, streets, routes

There are several tarmaced roads through the area, which are commuter routes to and from Leeds. There are several long distance footpaths through or along the edge, of the area, including Leeds Country Way, the Dales Way and Ebor Way. There are a number of local public footpaths crossing the area, all of which are well used by both parishioners and visitors from outside the parish.

The roads are well used by cyclists but there is no specific provision.

Green and natural features

Eccup Reservoir, an impounding reservoir, one of the main water supplies to Leeds, lies in the middle of the area. Along with a strip of woodland around the reservoir, it is a SSSI and supports bird life, in particular migratory geese. Because of this, there are no recreational facilities on this reservoir. There is a footpath close to the southern edge of the reservoir.

Adel Dam and part of the surrounding nature reserve lies to the north west of the area along Adel Beck. It is run by the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.

Friends of Adel Woods help maintain Adel Woods for the benefit of the wider community. They meet monthly clearing paths, putting up bird boxes and clearing litter.

Buildings and details

The majority of buildings are relatively old and are stone built. A number of properties are listed buildings.



Eccup Reservoir



Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.

Area within the blue line maintained by Friends of Adel Woods

Views

There are extensive views from many locations. On a clear day the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks are visible from high ground adjacent to Alwoodley Lane. From Eccup Lane there are extensive views to the south over Leeds and beyond to the South Pennines.



View North over Eccup Reservoir north of Lakeland Crescent

Copyright: © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 apply. Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019567. All unauthorised reproduction or modification in any format or medium is prohibited.



Appendix 6 – Community Buildings/Facilities Assessment

No	NAME OF FACILITY	ADDRESS	PRIMARY USE	USER GROUPS	RECOMMENDATION
1	Alwoodley Community Association	The Avenue, LS17 7NZ	Community Centre and sports facilities	Art; Badminton; Carpet Bowls; Chess; Football; Lace & Crafts; Singers, Social Club; Supper Club; Table Tennis; Tennis; Public	Retain
2	Allerton Restaurant	Nursery Lane, LS17 7HW	Restaurant and meeting facilities	Free Masons; Public	Ex Moor Allerton Golf Club; Has potential for parish facilities if it becomes available
3	New Inn	Eccup Lane, LS16 8AU	Public House; Restaurant	Public	Retain
4	St Barnabas CofE Church	The View, LS17 7NA	Worship	Public	Retain
5	St Barnabas Church Hall	The View, LS17 7NA	Meetings	Public	Retain
6	Alwoodley Methodist Church	The Lane, LS17 7BX	Worship	Public	Retain
7	Alwoodley Methodist Church Hall	The Lane, LS17 7BX	Meetings	Public	Retain
8	St Paul's RC Church	1 Buckstone Crescent, LS17 7ES	Worship	Public	Retain
9	St Paul's RC Church Hall	1 Buckstone Crescent, LS17 7ES	Meetings	Public	Retain
10	St Paul's RC Church Primary School	1 Buckstone Crescent, LS17 7ES	School	School children	Retain
11	Brodetsky Primary School	Wentworth Avenue, LS17 7TN	School	School children	Retain
12	Brodetsky Nursery School	Primley Park Road, LS17 7HR	School	School children	Retain
13	Leeds Jewish Free School	30 Wentworth Avenue, LS17 7TN	School	School children	Retain



No	NAME OF FACILITY	ADDRESS	PRIMARY USE	USER GROUPS	RECOMMENDATION ³
14	Primley Park Children's Nursery	48 Nursery Lane, LS17 7HW	Nursery	Children	Retain
15	Far Moss Sports Ground	Moss Valley, LS17 7NT	Sports club and sports fields	Public	Retain
16	Leodensian RUFC	Crag Lane, LS17 5PR	Sports club and sports field	Public	Retain
17	Old Leodensians Cricket Club	Crag Lane, LS17 5PR	Sports club and sports field	Public	Retain
18	Alwoodley Cricket Club	Crag Lane, LS17 5PR	Sports club and sports field	Public	Retain
19	Moortown Golf Club	Harrogate Road, LS17 7DB	Golf Club	Public	Retain
20	Sandmoor Golf Club	Alwoodley Lane, LS17 7DJ	Golf Club	Public	Retain
21	Headingley Golf Course (part)	Back Church Ln, Leeds LS16 8DW	Golf Club	Public	Retain
22	Adel Boarding Kennels	Eccup Lane, LS16 8AL	Kennels and Cattery	Public	Retain
23	Herd Farm Activity Centre	Eccup Reservoir, Harrogate Road, LS17 7RJ	Residential and outdoor activity centre	Children and young people	Retain
24	Lineham Farm Children's Centre	Swan Lane, Eccup, LS16 8AZ	Short term residential	Primary children	Retain
25	Donkey Assisted Therapy Centre	Swan Lane, Eccup, LS16 8AZ	Therapy	Children	Retain
26	Primley Park Dentistry	16 Nursery Lane, LS17 7HN	Dental Practice	Public	Retain
27	Nursery Lane Dental Practice	176 Nursery Lane, LS17 7AQ	Dental Practice	Public	Retain
28	The Avenue Surgery	24 The Avenue, LS17 7BE	Doctors Surgery	Public	Retain



Appendix 7 – Priority Projects and Aspirations

1 Community Infrastructure Levy

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new charge on development that the local planning authority (Leeds) will use to raise funds from developers who undertake building projects in their area. The funds raised will go to improving local infrastructure. With a Neighbourhood Plan in place, the Parish Council will receive 25% of all CIL receipts raised from development within the neighbourhood area. Based on consultation responses to date, the Parish Council has considered various areas where this money could be used to benefit Alwoodley and these are set out as priority projects below:

2 Priority projects

Households in the parish were asked for their thoughts and feelings about the parish as it exists and also what they would like to see developed in the future. Those suggestions, where they affect planning regulations, have been incorporated into the Neighbourhood Plan as policy. There remain, however, a number of issues which are of concern to the residents and which do not fall within the remit of planning. These concerns are detailed below.

PARKING

The concerns about parking are not peculiar to Alwoodley parish. Nonetheless it cannot be ignored. The issue was raised many times in the Consultation Questionnaire returns. There are problems at school opening and closing times, of cars being parked on verges, of roadside parking near to shopping parades and parking which restricts the flow of traffic.

Parking near businesses and sports facilities can be problematic for residents who live nearby.

The Parish Council would like to see traffic management measures taken, and policed, to control where parking can be allowed in order to ease congestion. Improvement to pavement edges to make it difficult to park on verges would protect the verges and maintain the appearance of the parish. Whilst supporting the development of facilities in the parish adequate parking should be provided on site to minimise disruption to residents.

A particular area of concern is the parking around the shopping area at the junction of King Lane and The Avenue.

The Parish Council would support measures which would offer additional parking places without encroaching too far into existing green spaces and verges.

TRAFFIC

Another issue of concern was the speed and volume of traffic through the parish. Traffic density is made worse by the number of cars driving through the parish from outlying villages as their residents travel to work. 'Rat runs' have developed which make streets dangerous. The area around Allerton High School is potentially dangerous at school opening and closing times.

The Parish Council would like to see measures taken to control the speed of traffic; a 20mph zone around the High School to improve safety and access restrictions to side roads to control their use.

ENVIRONMENT

Much of the green space in the parish is protected via a variety of designations. The green space outside the shops on King Lane is now known as the Village Green but is not presently technically a village green. The Parish Council has done much work to make this an enjoyable area for recreation and their efforts are much appreciated by residents as can be seen by the number of people who use it. Alongside the Village Green area is a stream which runs from Moss Valley through to Adel Woods via the Green.

The Parish Council would like to protect the Village Green from development other than improving the facilities and appearance of the area and the stream cleaned and maintained.

Nursery Lane has, on the northern, parish side of the road, a strip of land which is unsightly and overgrown. A chain link fence which runs along part of it collects rubbish and the area has long grass and weeds. The Parish Council would recommend that the area is opened up and tidied.

Part of the attraction of the area to the many people who walk, ride and cycle there are the stone walls which mark the field boundaries. These are an important feature of the parish and the Parish Council would like to see them retained.

ECCUP RESERVOIR

Eccup Reservoir, owned and managed by Yorkshire Water, is the largest single stretch of water in West Yorkshire and most of it lies within the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan. It was designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in 1987. The area is popular with walkers but is most important for its biodiversity, particularly birds.



An SSSI is a statutory designation overseen by Natural England. The reservoir is a very important habitat for birdlife because it is on the trans-Pennine bird migration route, and its 'recognised national significance for goosander makes it the most important open water area for wildfowl in West Yorkshire' (Natural England). Passing visitors to the reservoir include shelduck, shoveler, ruddy duck and greylag goose and wading birds such as dunlin and green sandpiper. Heron have been seen. Curlew, redshank and common sandpiper breed locally. More recently, the surrounding area has become an important habitat for Red Kites, which were reintroduced into the wild nearby. The reservoir's flora is also of environmental significance. It contains bladder sedge, which is locally scarce, bottle sedge and bull rush. The woodland around the reservoir contains a variety of plant species and it is currently being regenerated to incorporate more native species. Eccup reservoir is a tranquil and beautiful location, valued by residents of Alwoodley and visitors from across Leeds. Footpaths around the southern and eastern edges provide excellent access for walkers. The dam is accessible to cyclists following local bridleways.

The Parish Council, agencies and charities need to work together to develop a long term strategy for the SSSI to enable all users to have access to and yet not cause damage to this valuable ecosystem.

ROADS AND FOOTWAYS

Residents have raised with Parish Councillors a number of concerns relating to the condition of the roads and footpaths. The consultation questionnaire also brought out similar issues.

The Parish Council would wish to encourage more work being done to maintain and repair the roads speedily and efficiently. In adverse weather conditions snow clearance should be given priority and grit bins provided. Overhanging branches should be dealt with.

RECREATION

Much of the provision for recreation has been covered in the policies above. There are additions to the provision that would be welcomed, not just by residents of the parish but also for the city as a whole. An off-road route to the north of Eccup Reservoir adjacent to the northern woodland strip to extend the area that can be walked would be an asset. The footway to Golden Acre Park is currently dangerous and an improvement to it would lead to more people enjoying walking to the Park and a reduction to the dependence on the car.

The Parish Council would also like to enhance the opportunities of the area for walking, cycling and riding by ensuring that new footpath and bridleway signs complement existing styles and are clearly marked with destination. In the same way, stiles and gates should also be sympathetic to the design of others in the area and be easy to negotiate.



Facilities for younger teenagers are in short supply. The Parish Council would support development of these and recognises that any such development is likely to be outside the parish. Access by public transport would therefore need to be considered.

The current provision of playground for young children is very heavily used. The Parish Council is actively seeking other areas within the parish where further playgrounds could be built.

GREEN TECHNOLOGY

In seeking to accommodate growth for the benefit of the city, the impact of new development should be minimised as far as is practicable. Some of these measures are achievable through ensuring future development sites integrate strong community and green infrastructure. However, additional measures should be taken to ensure construction is as low impact as possible upon the environment.

The use of green technology can reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Maintaining green spaces and requiring new developments to plant trees will assist urban cooling, biodiversity and improve physical and mental health. The benefits of the green spaces are enjoyed by the people of Leeds as a whole. Planning for the future should acknowledge the need to generate energy from green sources. This would need to be balanced with the requirement to protect and preserve the scenic value of the environment around the parish.

The Parish Council should investigate opportunities to reducing our carbon footprint.



Supported by Alwoodley Parish Council