

## East Devon Villages Plan - Proposed Built-up Area Boundary Criteria

The following criteria have been used by East Devon District Council Planning Officers to help determine where Built-up Area Boundaries are drawn for a draft consultation of the Villages Plan in July 2016. The criteria were subject to public consultation in the summer of 2016 and some amendments have been made to take account of representations received. Revisions are shown as new text in red and underlined and deleted text ~~crossed-out~~. A plain English guide to help interpret the criteria is also available.

	Ref	Criteria	Exceptions	Commentary
<b>General Criteria</b>	A1	Boundaries should reflect the existing scale and core built form of the settlement and should not seek expansion to facilitate additional development.	Communities may wish to allocate specific sites to accommodate additional development through neighbourhood planning. If a neighbourhood plan is made that allocates development, that site may be included within the Built-up Area Boundary under criteria B3, although this may be at a future review of the Villages Plan, depending on the timing.	It is important that the Villages Plan is prepared in accordance with the strategy set out in the <del>new</del> <u>adopted</u> local plan, which does not make provision for increased levels of development in rural settlements (rather it provides for infill development within the boundary and potential for affordable housing at the edges justified as an exception).
	A2	Where practical, boundaries should follow clearly defined physical features such as walls, fences, hedgerows, roads and water courses.	Where buildings are set in large grounds physical features may not form the appropriate boundary, depending on the relationship with the fabric of the settlement. For example, large gardens that 'stretch out' from the main built up area may be specifically excluded despite the absence of a physical boundary feature.	It is clearly desirable for lines on maps to follow physical features that have a degree of permanence. This enables the plan to be easily read and understood by interested parties and often such features on the edge of settlements mark a change in character from built settlement to rural. However, sometimes the change in character is more gradual, for example where large gardens form a 'buffer' between the main built form of the settlement and the wider countryside. In these circumstances it may be appropriate for the BUAB not to follow physical features.
<b>Areas to be included</b>	B1	Built and extant planning permissions for residential and employment uses which are both physically and functionally related to the settlement.	Where planning permission has been granted as an exception to normal planning policy, including any market housing built to enable affordable housing under either the interim 'mixed market affordable housing' policy or Strategy 35 of the emerging East Devon Local Plan <u>OR where planning permission has been granted but due to special circumstances, such as low density development to protect mature trees, exclusion is appropriate.</u>	Where sites with permission will secure development that will fall in line with the criteria detailed in this methodology it will typically be appropriate to include them in the boundary.

	Ref	Criteria	Exceptions	Commentary
	B2	Built and extant planning permissions for community facilities, such as religious buildings, schools and community halls which are considered to be <b>physically</b> and functionally related to the settlement.	Where the buildings are set in extensive grounds either the grounds or the buildings and grounds may be excluded, depending upon the physical and functional relationship with the settlement.	Where buildings are physically well related to the built form of a settlement inclusion is appropriate. However, to include spacious grounds that are clearly beyond the built form of a settlement would suggest that development would be permitted in them when this is not the intention.
	B3	Site allocations identified in the development plan for residential, community or employment uses which are physically and functionally related to the settlement.	Significant areas of open space on the edge of site allocations with the countryside will not be included	If site allocations are contained in a neighbourhood plan that is Made, the Built-up Area Boundary defined in the Villages Plan will be amended when the plan is reviewed. In the interim there may be a discrepancy between the neighbourhood and villages plan.
<b>Areas to be excluded</b>	C1	The curtilage of any property with the capacity to extend the built form of the settlement, including large residential gardens.	Where there are small areas of land surrounded on more than two sides or predominantly surrounded by buildings that would not extend the visual appearance of the settlement, subject to detailed landscape assessment.	The definition of Built-up Area Boundaries, is about defining a group of land and buildings that together take the physical form of a settlement. It is not about including outlying land and buildings simply because they share an address or post code or including land with future development potential.
	C2	Recreational or amenity space at the edge of settlements which has a predominantly open visual character.	Built structures, such as clubhouses, may be included where they 'read' as being part of the built form of the village.	
	C3	Isolated development which is physically or visually detached from the settlement (including farm buildings or renewable energy installations).	There is no expectation of there being exceptions.	
	C4	Parts of settlements that might comprise of groups of houses or buildings but which are separated by fields or open space from the main core of the village.	The only exception would apply where an outlying area also contains a range of services and facilities which might form a core service area in its own right.	