

## How were the boundaries reviewed?

- 3.6 All of the settlement boundaries have been assessed against the criteria outlined below. Where settlement boundaries have been re-instated the previous boundary has been used as a starting point and then that boundary has also been assessed against the criteria below. In addition to the criteria below minor changes have been made to the boundaries to correct cartographical errors from when the boundary was originally drawn.
- 3.7 The following criteria<sup>2</sup> have been used to review and update the settlement boundaries.

A settlement boundary should include:	
1.	<b>New residential development</b> - site(s) that adjoin the existing settlement boundary and which have now been developed.
2.	<b>Planning Consents</b> - site(s) that adjoin the existing settlement boundary and where planning consents has been granted or resolved to be granted for development.
3.	<b>Allocations</b> - site(s) that are allocated for potential residential, employment or community uses in the new Local Plan.
4.	<b>Inclusion of dwellings and curtilages</b> – residential dwellings (including permeant residential park homes) and curtilages of permanent dwellings that relate closely to the built-up form of the settlement and where inclusion or possible development would not harm the form and character of the settlement. Where large gardens on the edge of settlements are currently part of the Green Belt they will be excluded from the settlement if potential development would harm openness and the purposes of the Green Belt.

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<sup>2</sup> Where possible, settlement boundaries will be drawn to follow features on the ground, although in certain instances this is not always practical.

5.	<b>Correction of anomalies</b> - correct anomalies in the settlement boundary such as where the boundary cuts across a property or excludes small areas of land that logically form part of the built up area of the settlement.
6.	<b>Community uses</b> - include community uses such as schools and associated playing fields (except in the Green Belt where primary school playing fields are excluded), doctors' surgeries, village halls and car parks which form part of the settlement.
7.	<b>Employment uses and previously developed land</b> - include employment development and previously developed land which form part of the built-up area of the settlement.
8.	<b>Farm complexes</b> - include farm buildings and their curtilage where they are part of the built form of the settlement or are closely related to the existing settlement.
A settlement boundary should exclude:	
9.	Open areas such as orchards and paddocks which have a different character to garden areas (even if they are part of a larger curtilage).
10.	Relatively isolated groups of buildings or individual properties separated from the main developed area by a physical gap, road, track, railway or waterway.
11.	Groups of buildings or plots at a significantly different density or character from the nearest part of the main developed area where possible development would potentially harm the form and character of the settlement.
12.	Playing fields, allotments, cemeteries and other open space which is located on the periphery of a settlement.
13.	Urban fringe type uses such as stables with paddocks, land hungry sports like go-karting, sewage treatment works
14.	Roads on the edge of the settlement boundary (If a road marks the edge of a settlement then the area of the carriageway would not usually be included).

# 4.0 Review of Settlement Boundaries

## ABBOTS LEIGH

Abbots Leigh is currently included in the Green Belt and does not have a settlement boundary. A boundary has been reinstated as shown on the following Map.

MAP 1: ABBOTS LEIGH

