

MILLAND NEIGHBOURHOOD
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015–2030

BASIC CONDITIONS STATEMENT (Sep. 2015)

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Milland Neighbourhood Development Plan
- 1.2 Basic conditions
- 1.3 Requirements

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Steering group
- 2.2 Local Plan

3. NATIONAL POLICIES

4. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1 Defining sustainable development
- 4.2 Suitability for development
- 4.3 Settlement boundary area

5. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

- 5.1 Development plans relevant to Milland
- 5.2 Chichester District Local Plan (1999)
- 5.2 South Downs Local Plan: Preferred Options (September 2015)

6. EU LEGISLATION

- 6.1 Human Rights
- 6.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment
- 6.3 European protected sites

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Milland Neighbourhood Development Plan

The Milland Neighbourhood Development Plan (**MNDP**) relates to the whole of **Milland civil parish**, designated as the **neighbourhood area** and accepted as such by the local planning authority on 13 June 2013.

The **qualifying body** for the MNDP is Milland Parish Council. The parish is wholly within the South Downs National Park and the **local planning authority** is South Downs National Park Authority (**SDNPA**). The **local housing authority** is Chichester District Council.

The MNDP Basic Conditions Statement (BCS) has been prepared by the editor of the MNDP (Val Porter) on behalf of the MNDP steering group and Milland Parish Council.

The BCS accompanies the proposed MNDP (August 2015) submitted to SDNPA in September 2015 for Regulation 16 Consultation. Other supporting documents include the MNDP Evidence Base and the MNDP Consultation Statement, along with a map of the neighbourhood area.

1.2 Basic conditions

The four basic conditions that should be addressed by a Neighbourhood Plan BCS are as follows (Town & Country Planning Act 1990, Schedule 4B, para 8(2)):

- a) Having regard to **national policies** and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, it is appropriate to make the neighbourhood development plan.
- b) The making of the neighbourhood development plan contributes to the achievement of **sustainable development**.
- c) The making of the neighbourhood development plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the **development plan** for the area of the authority (or any part of that area).
- d) The making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, **EU obligations**.

These basic conditions are covered below in sections 3 (national policies), 4 (sustainable development), 5 (development plan and 6 (EU obligations).

1.3 Requirements for a neighbourhood development plan

The BCS should also explain how the submitted plan meets the following requirements for a neighbourhood development plan:

- i. It specifies the period for which the plan is to have effect.
- ii. It does not include provisions about development that is 'excluded development'.
- iii. It does not relate to more than one neighbourhood area.

The MNDP meets these three requirements as follows:

- i. The period for which the MNDP is to have effect is stated in the plan as 2015–2030.

- ii. The MNDP does not include provisions about 'excluded development'.
- iii. The MNDP relates only to one neighbourhood area: Milland civil parish.

2. BACKGROUND

Milland Parish Council began to discuss the possibility of creating a neighbourhood plan at its meeting in July 2012. The council had produced a parish plan (Milland Parish Plan & Vision) in 2007, with a supplementary Design Statement in 2009, and the time was right to revise that plan. With the passing of the Localism Act 2011, it seemed sensible that such a revision might progress to becoming a neighbourhood plan. The first major active involvement with the community for the neighbourhood plan was an Open Meeting & Workshop in July 2013.

2.1 Steering group

A steering group was formed in February 2013. This was a natural progression from an informal parish focus group that had come together at the invitation of the parish council in November 2012. The aim of the focus group had been that its members, representing various community bodies, should meet from time to time to discuss possibilities and challenges within the parish and to give each other mutual support. The focus group comprised: two parish councillors (including the chairman of the parish council), the Rector, the Pastor, the primary school head teacher, a community health member, the editor of the community newspaper (*Milland News*) and representatives of the village hall, the sports club and the new community shop.

When the focus group found itself being asked to become a neighbourhood plan steering group, some members fell away as they did not wish to become directly involved in such a project as they already had busy roles in the community. New members included the chairman of the parish council's planning committee, the business manager of a major local employer and an interested resident. Over the next few months five members of the original group moved away from the parish and new parish councillors were appointed. The final membership of the steering committee comprised only one of the original focus group (the editor of *Milland News*), along with the 'interested resident' and five new parish councillors (including the chairman and the planning committee chairman) and the parish clerk:

- Milland Parish Council: Barry Blacker, Matt Cusack, Jeremy Parker; co-opted Nigel Cartwright, Ron May
- Milland Parish Clerk: Lorraine Grocott BEM
- Milland News: Val Porter
- Resident: Bob Cheesewright

2.2 Local Plan

Milland parish is wholly within the South Downs National Park (SDNP). Until the formation of the National Park in 2010, Milland's local planning authority was Chichester District Council and the parish came under the **1999 Chichester District Local Plan**. The latter has recently been replaced by the key policies of the Chichester Local Plan 2014–2029, which does not cover any part of the National Park, i.e. it does not include any part of Milland.

The first **SDNP Local Plan** is in the process of being drafted and is anticipated to come into effect by 2017 for the period 2017–2032 (*see* section 5: Development Plan). In theory, until the SDNP Local Plan is made, Milland remains subject to the saved policies of the 1999 Chichester Local Plan, but this yields to government policies for National Parks and eventually to the SDNP Local Plan.

3. NATIONAL POLICIES

The **National Planning Policy Framework** (March 2012) and the guidance notes that accompany it have been consulted throughout the drafting of the MNDP to ensure that Milland’s policies conform with the NPPF. Particular attention has been paid to NPPF paragraphs 14–17, 28, 54–55, 58, 69, 70, 76, 77, 97, 112, 113, 115–118 128, 155, 157, 175, 177, 183–185 and 198–202.

NPPF paragraph 16 states:

The application of the presumption [in favour of sustainable development] will have implications for how communities engage in neighbourhood planning. Critically, it will mean that neighbourhoods should:

- develop plans that support the strategic development needs set out in Local Plans, including policies for housing and economic development;
- plan positively to support local development, shaping and directing development in their area that is outside the strategic elements of the Local Plan; and
- identify opportunities to use Neighbourhood Development Orders to enable developments that are consistent with their neighbourhood plan to proceed.

Paragraphs 183–185 are specifically concerned with neighbourhood plans, especially that they should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area and in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. Milland has taken full account of the emerging strategic policies of the SDNP Local Plan as and when these have been made known (*see* section 5 below).

The following NPPF policies are particularly relevant in the MNDP.

MNDP policy no.	MNDP policy title	NPPF para	Comments
EN.1 EN.2 EN.3 HD.2	Natural environment Dark night skies Green infrastructure Landscape character	113, 115–118	Milland is in a National Park and was formerly in an AONB; conserving the landscape and scenic beauty along with conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity are of prime importance to the parish
EN.4	Renewable energy	97	While Milland supports the use of renewable energy sources, structures should not harm the landscape character, views or tranquillity of the parish and should be appropriate in scale and visibility within a National Park
HD.1 HD.6	Heritage sites Heritage assets (undesigned)	17, 128	Milland has a Roman road and mansio, among many other designated and undesigned heritage assets, and seeks to protect all of these from the potential impact of insensitive development
S.1 S.2 S.3	Core village development Development in smaller settlements Ribbon development	55	Substantial housing development already proposed for nearby villages, some of them outside the National Park, would seem to be

			more appropriate there than development within Milland with its poor infrastructure and narrow lanes
HD.3 HD.4 HD.5	Built form and materials Core village design Historic buildings	58	Local character and history are much valued in Milland and are reflected in built form and materials and need to be respected. Continued protection will be given to listed and other historic buildings and their wider context taken into account. Sense of place is essential
H.2 H.3 H.5	Affordable housing Community Land Trusts Housing for rural workers	17, 54 + Annex 2	Milland is a rural parish of small scattered settlements and has a lack of brownfield sites (as defined in NPPF Annex 2) for more housing. In line with SDNPA strategic policies, consideration will be given to rural exception sites (as defined in NPPF) for affordable homes for local people in perpetuity. The emphasis in any housing development will be for small dwellings, which are increasingly in short supply due to enlargement of existing homes, but in general, housing development is more sustainable in the surrounding expanding villages and towns
LE.1 LE.2 LE.3 LE.4 LE.5 LE.6 LE.10	Commercial development Live/work dwellings Rural industries Farm diversification Equine enterprises Local retail and service outlets Community buildings	16, 28	Sustainable economic development suitable for a rural parish is encouraged where it respects the character of the countryside and the narrowness of local lanes. Extension and development of existing and new community buildings are supported
LE.11	Green spaces	76, 77	Areas designated as Local Green Spaces and appropriate enhancement of community green spaces and protection of open spaces (designated or otherwise) are important in Milland

4. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The three dimensions of sustainable development are economic, social and environmental. The MNDP policies have attempted to create a good balance between these three dimensions but, as Milland is wholly within a National Park, the heaviest emphasis has necessarily been given to the environment.

4.1 Defining sustainable development

In the early drafts of the MNDP, including the April 2015 pre-submission draft that was published for Regulation 14 comments throughout the community and by statutory bodies, the importance of sustainable development was explained as follows:

BOX 2.2: Sustainable development

The UK's *Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future* (March 2005), or SDS, is supported in planning terms by the *National Planning Policy Framework*, or NPPF, published in 2012. These underpin Neighbourhood Plans.

The NPPF includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The basic aim of the SDS is to achieve goals of living within environmental limits and a just society, and doing so by means of a sustainable economy, good governance and sound science. The five guiding principles of sustainable development include:

- **Living within environmental limits** (respecting the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and *remain so for future generations*)
- **Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society** (meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing *and future* communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all)
- **Achieve a sustainable economy** (building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (*polluter pays*), and efficient resource use is incentivised)
- **Promoting good governance** (actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people’s creativity, energy and diversity)
- **Using sound science responsibly** (ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty as well as public attitudes and values).

There are four shared priorities to promote these five guiding principles:

- **Sustainable consumption and production** (i.e. *achieving more with less*)
- **Climate change and energy** (securing a profound change in the way we *generate and use energy* and in other human activities that release greenhouse gases)
- **Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement**
- **Sustainable communities** (embodying the principles of sustainable development at the local level, working to *give communities more power in the decisions that affect them* and working in partnership to get things done).

Sustainable development, as described by these four shared priorities and the five guiding principles, is the key in any Neighbourhood Plan, including that of Milland.

The above section was deleted from the final MNDP because of a need to reduce the length of the document; it remains in the MNDP Evidence Base and the principles and priorities were observed throughout subsequent redrafting, as follows.

MNDP policy no.	MNDP policy title	Eco-nomic	Social	Environ-mental	Sustainability comments
EN.1	Natural environment	0	0	**	Respecting and improving the environment, resources and biodiversity of the parish and ensuring unimpaired natural resources for future generations are at the heart of all MNDP policies
EN.2	Dark skies	0	*	**	
EN.3	Green infrastructure	0	*	**	
EN.4	Renewable energy	*	*	**	
HD.1	Heritage sites	0	0	*	
HD.2	Landscape character	0	0	**	MNDP seeks to meet the diverse needs of all of its very mixed rural community in the present and for the future, whether in the core village or in smaller scattered settlements or farms and isolated properties, while at the same time conserving the landscape
S.1	Core village development	0	*	*	
S.2	Development in smaller settlements	*	*	*	
S.3	Ribbon development	0	0	**	
S.4	Wheatsheaf Enclosure	0	*	*	
S.5	Mill Vale Meadows	0	*	0	Good design based on sustainably resourced materials and in sympathy with the historic built environment of the parish is important in Milland, where there is considerable respect for the parish’s heritage
HD.3	Built form and materials	0	*	**	
HD.4	Core village design	0	*	*	
HD.5	Historic buildings	*	*	*	
HD.6	Heritage assets	0	*	*	
I.1	Infrastructure	**	**	0	MNDP seeks to encourage improvement of the existing poor infrastructure for social and economical reasons, but not to the detriment of the landscape or natural
I.2	Lanes	0	*	*	

					environment
H.1	Enlarged homes	0	**	*	MNDP recognises the regrettable lack of small affordable homes, especially for local people of all ages and for rural workers, and seeks to address this problem
H.2	Affordable housing	*	**	*	
H.3	Community land trusts	0	*	0	
H.4	Market housing	*	*	*	
H.5	Housing for rural workers	*	**	*	
H.6	Granny annexes and sheltered housing	0	**	*	
LE.1	Commercial development	**	*	*	Milland has always encouraged self-sufficiency for appropriate small businesses as a source of local employment in a rural area and MNDP policies seek to continue and build upon a good, stable and sustainable local economy based on equal opportunity and also a healthy respect for the environment
LE.2	Live/work dwellings	**	**	*	
LE.3	Rural industries	**	**	*	
LE.4	Farm diversification	**	*	*	
LE.5	Equine enterprises	*	*	*	
LE.6	Community businesses	**	**	*	
LE.7	Leisure pursuits	**	**	**	
LE.8	Visitor accommodation	**	**	*	
LE.9	Golf courses	0	*	**	
LE.10	Community buildings	*	**	*	
LE.11	Green spaces and open spaces	0	**	**	The existing strong sense of community is encouraged in MNDP for all local people
					Respecting and improving the environment is seen in MNDP as contributing strongly to personal wellbeing and social cohesion

Key: ** very positive; * positive; 0 neutral; - negative

4.2 Suitability for development

For most of the process of developing the MNDP, Milland was specifically not considered by either Chichester District Council or SDNPA to be an area that was suitable for development, sustainable or otherwise. Since 1999 (the starting date for the Chichester District Local Plan that included Milland) there has always been a presumption against development of any kind for any part of the parish. Because of its geographical setting, limited access routes and poor infrastructure, it could not be described as one of the Park's 'most sustainable locations' for development.

However, over the past 25 years the parish has proactively managed to find a site for small affordable homes for local people (developed by the local housing authority in 1989) and several brownfield sites developed for small local businesses (craft workshops, offices and the like) at a time when the community felt that the local economy needed boosting.

Recently a site was found to build a much needed community shop.

There is a feeling that Milland, especially the core village, has reached its limit and the pre-submission (April 2015) first draft MNDP, based on wide consultation within the parish, did not express any desire for 'presumption in favour of development', albeit there was an allowance for very limited development of small affordable homes for local people if the need for them could be proved and if a suitable site (e.g. rural exception site) could be found.

4.3 Settlement boundary area

This situation changed partially with an unexpected decision by SDNPA in June 2015, in response to the draft MNDP (April 2015) published for pre-submission consultation, that

Milland should now delineate the small core village’s built-up area as a settlement boundary area, i.e. with a presumption for development within that area but not beyond it. However, this SBA has no space for development within it, other than very small infill sites for single buildings; and development beyond the SBA is strictly regulated by National Park policies and by the SDNPA’s own emerging strategic policies for its Local Plan.

5. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

5.1 Development plans relevant to Milland

The relevant Local Plan for Milland is the emerging **South Downs Local Plan** or, until the latter is made (2017), the saved policies of the 1999 **Chichester District Local Plan**. Full account has been taken of the SDNPA’s emerging policies for its Local Plan, albeit the latest statement of these was published after the final MNDP (August 2015) had been completed. However, Milland has worked in close consultation with SDNPA, especially throughout the past 18 months, and has thus been fully aware of the emerging policies.

Milland is in West Sussex. The **West Sussex Waste Local Plan** was adopted in 2014 to combine WSCC and SDNPA policies on waste management in West Sussex up to 2031. The saved policies of the **West Sussex Minerals Local Plan 2003** are relevant until the new West Sussex Minerals Local Plan currently being prepared jointly by WSCC and SDNPA is made.

5.2 Chichester District Local Plan (1999)

The following table shows how MNDP policies relate to the relevant ‘saved’ policies of the adopted Chichester District Local Plan (1999) (CDLP), though the latter will be replaced by the South Downs Local Plan in due course:

MNDP policy no.	MNDP policy title	Saved policies from Chichester Local Plan 1999	Comments
EN.1	Natural environment	RE4: AONB	Milland was part of the Sussex Downs AONB before becoming part of the SDNP
EN.2	Dark skies		
EN.3	Green infrastructure		
EN.4	Renewable energy		
HD.1	Heritage sites	BE3: Archaeology	Milland is strongly aware of the importance of its archaeology, especially its Roman sites, and MNDP emphasises its heritage
HD.2	Landscape character		
S.1	Core village development	RE1: Development in the rural area generally	Milland has never been a Settlement Policy Area within the CDLP and therefore development has always been restricted
S.2	Development in smaller settlements		
S.3	Ribbon development		
S.4	Wheatsheaf Enclosure		
S.5	Mill Vale Meadows		
HD.3	Built form and materials	BE11: New development	CDLP’s emphasis on the importance of any new development not detracting from its surroundings is echoed strongly in MNDP
HD.4	Core village design		
HD.5	Historic buildings	BE4: Buildings or architectural or historic	Milland is strongly aware of the importance of its historic buildings and
HD.6	Heritage assets		

		merit BE5: Alterations to listed buildings BE6: Conservation areas	other structures and MNDP seeks to protect them, whether or not they are formally Listed; it also has a Conservation Area and would be interested in asking for similar protection for other suitable areas
I.1	Infrastructure	RE29: Telecommunications Development	
I.2	Lanes	RE4: AONB	CDLP's concerns about impact of any traffic generated by permitted development are stressed in several MNDP policies
H.1	Enlarged homes	H12: Replacement dwellings and extensions in the rural area	CDLP's concerns about loss of smaller dwellings by over-extension of existing dwellings are shared in MNDP
H.2	Affordable housing	H9: Social housing in the rural area H4: Size and density of dwellings	Emphasis on 'local connection' and 'in perpetuity' for social housing is echoed in MNDP along with CDLP's requirements for modesty in scale and integration within existing village without damage to its character or setting CDLP's emphasis on smaller dwellings is echoed in MNDP
H.3	Community land trusts		
H.4	Market housing		
H.5	Housing for rural workers		
H.6	Granny annexes and sheltered housing		
LE.1	Commercial development	RE12: Rural diversification	CDLP's policy encourages the provision of additional employment opportunities by considering the conversion, change of use and new building that does not damage nature conservation interests, are not visually damaging or intrusive in the landscape, do not affect the amenities of adjacent residents, are not contrary to countrywide protection policies and result in a type and level of activity that would not be detrimental to the character of the surrounding area. These aims are echoed in MNDP
LE.2	Live/work dwellings		
LE.3	Rural industries		
LE.4	Farm diversification		
LE.5	Equine enterprises	R6: Equestrian facilities	CDLP's policy for development of equestrian facilities seeks to avoid conflict with LP environmental policies, or adverse effects on areas of nature conservation importance or on the quality and character of the landscape (especially within AONBs), and ensures no irreversible loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land. The CDLP policy also seeks to ensure that development of equestrian facilities does not adversely affect the amenities or safety of local residents (or other users of the countryside), can be satisfactorily accommodated on the existing rural road network and is well related to the existing bridleway

			network. MNDP policy LE.5 chimes well with all these LP aims
LE.6	Community businesses		
LE.7	Leisure pursuits	R8: Noisy sports	CDLP's policy (echoed in MNDP) has strict requirements for proposed recreational activities that are likely to create noise disturbance to the surrounding environment, including protecting the quiet enjoyment of the countryside by local residents and other users and ensuring that traffic volume does not exceed the capacity of the surrounding road network and that the character and amenities of the locality are safeguarded
LE.8	Visitor accommodation	T1: Tourism accommodation and facilities T3: Provision in rural areas T4: Provision in AONBs	These CDLP policies require that visitor accommodation and facilities do not cause harm to the environment, are appropriate to the location, involve the redevelopment of existing sites for existing uses, the reuse of existing buildings or extension of existing facilities or are small in scale and do not provide new major built facilities; they must not adversely affect the character and appearance of the surrounding landscape. In AONBs (such as Milland) any tourist development that would have an adverse impact on the character of the area would be refused, including an adverse effect on the undeveloped rural character of the landscape, obtrusive works for access or infrastructure, inappropriately bulky or inappropriately designed structures, damaging effects on long-distance views and detrimental effects on archaeological or ecological features of importance. MNDP strongly supports these LP policies
LE.9	Golf courses		
LE.10	Community buildings	RE17: Community facilities in the rural area	CDLP's support for new or extended community facilities is echoed in MNDP
LE.11	Green spaces and open spaces	H5: Open space requirements H6: Maintenance of open space	The inclusion of adequate open space in new developments is accepted in addition to MNDP's strong emphasis on retaining existing green/open spaces

5.3 South Downs Local Plan: Preferred Options (September 2015)

The latest SDNPA Local Plan Preferred Options statement was issued for consultation on 3 September 2015 (*South Downs Local Plan: Preferred Options, September 2015*), after

completion of the final proposed MNDP and during the period in which supporting documents, including this Basic Conditions Statement, were being finalised. It had been preceded by the Local Plan Options Consultation Document in 2014, presenting 55 key issues.

As a general background based on the September 2015 SDLP Preferred Options, it should be noted that:

- Milland is wholly within the National Park;
- it is within the Western Weald broad spatial area;
- it is not designated by SDNPA as a key settlement and is not among the Site Allocations areas;
- its landscape character includes Greensand Hills and Low Weald;
- it is mapped as having a high tranquillity score and a high dark night skies score; and
- it is a small rural parish of small scattered settlements, with a small core village accessed mainly by narrow lanes.

The Preferred Options policies that are most relevant to Milland are numerous and all have been taken into account in the MNDP. They include:

- **Core Policies:** SD1 (Sustainable Development), SD2 (Ecosystems Services), SD4/WW (The Western Weald)
- **Strategic Policies:** SD5 (Landscape Character), SD6 (Design), SD7 (Safeguarding Views), SD8 (Relative Tranquillity), SD9 (Dark Night Skies), SD11 (Historic Environment), SD12 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity), SD13 (International Sites), SD14 (Green Infrastructure), SD16 (Rivers and Watercourses); SD18 (Transport and Accessibility), SD19 (Walking, Cycling and Equestrian Routes), SD20 (Sustainable Tourism and the Visitor Economy), SD21 (Recreation); SD22 (Development Strategy), SD23 (Housing), SD24 (Affordable Housing Provision), SD25 (Rural Exception Sites), SD27 (Sustaining the Rural Economy), SD28 (Employment Land), SD29 (Town and Village Centres), SD30 (Strategic Infrastructure Provision), SD31 (Climate Change and Sustainable Construction)
- **Strategic Site Policy:** SD33 (Syngenta, Fernhurst)
- **Development Management Policies:** SD35 (Provision and Protection of Open Space), SD36 (Local Green Spaces), SD37 (Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows), SD38 (Energy Performance and Historic Buildings), SD39 (Conservation Areas), SD40 (Enabling Development), SD41 (Archaeology), SD42 (Sustainable Drainage); SD43 (Public Realm and Highway Design), SD44 (Car and Cycle Parking Provision); SD45 (Replacement Dwellings and Extensions), SD46 (Agriculture and Forestry), SD47 (Farm Diversification), SD48 (Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Dwellings), SD49 (Conversion of Redundant Agricultural Buildings); SD53 (New and Existing Community Infrastructure), SD54 (Supporting Infrastructure for New Development), SD56 (Renewable Energy, SD57 (Telecommunications, Services and Utilities), SD59 (Contaminated Land).

The table below shows how the most relevant of the final MNDP policies relate to the September 2015 SDLP Preferred Options. In every case there is mutual support between the MNDP and SDLP policies.

MNDP policy no.	MNDP policy title	SDNPA Local Plan policy
EN.1	Natural environment	SD5, SD7, SD8
EN.2	Dark night skies	SD9
EN.3	Green infrastructure	SD14

EN.4	Renewable energy	SD56
HD.1	Heritage sites	SD11, SD41
HD.2	Landscape character	SD5, SD6, SD7
S.1	Core village development	SD14, SD22
S.2	Development in smaller settlements	SD22, SD39
HD.3	Built form and materials	SD6
HD.4	Core village design	SD6, SD43
HD.5	Historic buildings	SD11
HD.6	Heritage assets	
I.1	Infrastructure	SD30, SD54, SD57
I.2	Lanes	SD18
H.1	Enlarged homes	SD45
H.2	Affordable housing	SD24
H.3	Community Land Trusts	SD25
H.5	Housing for rural workers	SD48
LE.1	Commercial development	SD27
LE.2	Live/work dwellings	
LE.3	Rural industries	SD27, SD46
LE.4	Farm diversification	SD47, SD49
LE.5	Equine enterprises	SD50
LE.6	Local retail and service outlets	SD51
LE.7	Leisure pursuits	SD21
LE.9	Golf courses	
LE.8	Visitor accommodation	SD20, SD44
LE.10	Community buildings	SD53
LE.11	Green spaces	SD35, SD36, SD37

6. EU LEGISLATION

6.1 Human rights

The MNDP has been prepared with due regard to the fundamental rights and freedoms that are guaranteed under the **European Convention on Human Rights** and in compliance with the Human Rights Act 1998. The MNDP Consultation Statement and the comprehensive MNDP Evidence Base document upon which the Consultation Statement was based both demonstrate in considerable detail how the whole parish (including all its residents and businesses), as well as statutory bodies, have been given every opportunity and encouragement to comment on and influence the contents of the MNDP at every stage of its development.

6.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment

In March 2015, Milland submitted a Screening Opinion request to SDNPA as to whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) would be required for the MNDP. After consultation with Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage (Historic England) and on the basis of the early draft of the MNDP (February 2015), it was confirmed by SDNPA (April 2015) that: 'Based upon a review of the draft Milland NDP it was established that as currently drafted, the Milland NDP is not likely to have a significant effect on the environment under the terms of the SEA Directive and would not, therefore require an SEA.'

The details of the comments made by these bodies are given in full in the MNDP Consultation Statement (section 5.1.1). There are no proposals in the MNDP that would require an Environmental Impact Assessment.

6.3 European protected sites

The making of the MNDP is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site (as defined in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012) except to enhance its protection. Woolmer Forest, skimming the edge of Milland's northern borders, has heathland that is protected as part of the Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA. The MNDP will have no significant effect on any offshore marine site.