MODBURY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Making a balanced, vibrant and healthy place to live.

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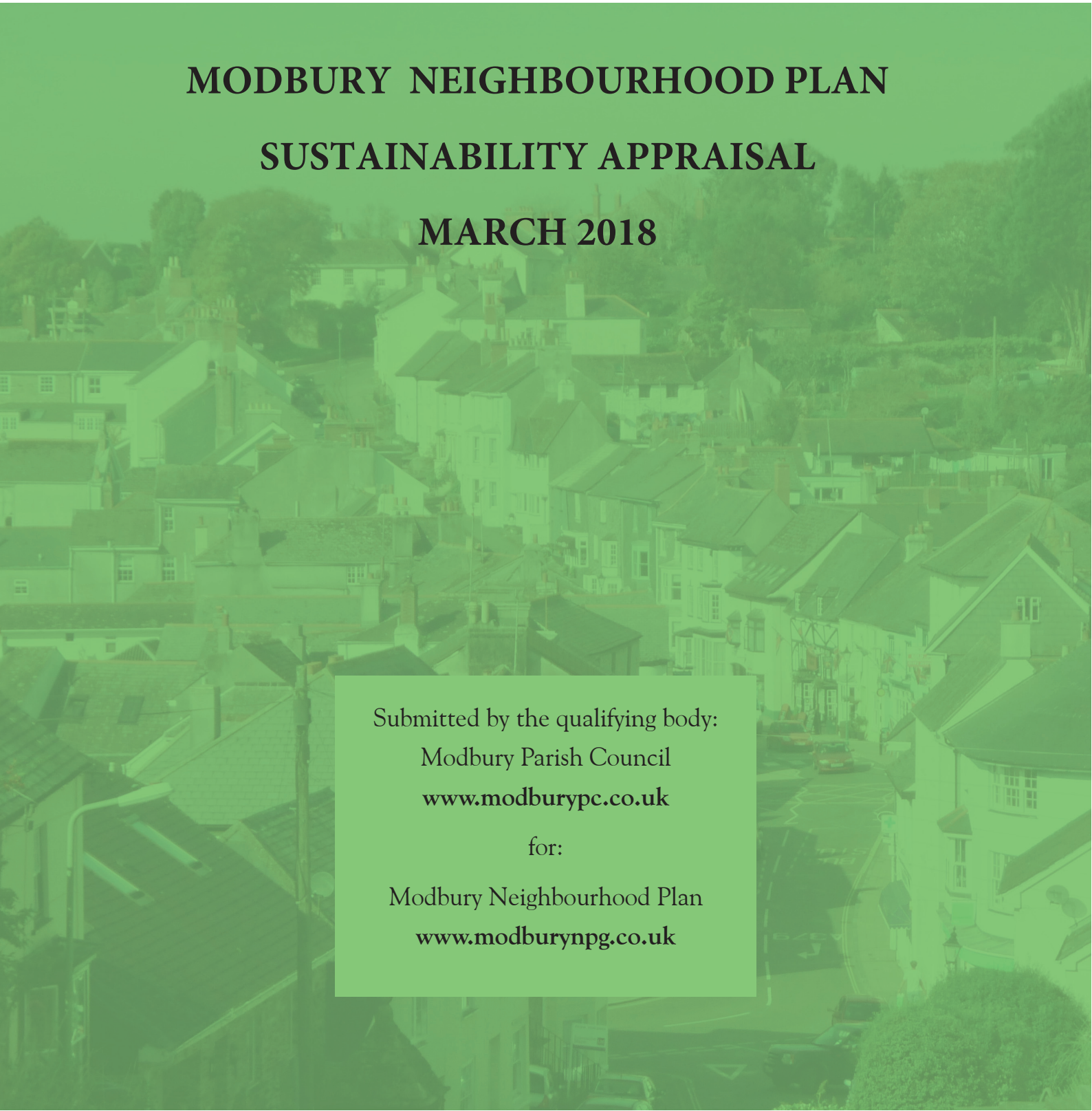
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

MARCH 2018



Submitted by the qualifying body:
Modbury Parish Council
www.modburypc.co.uk

for:

Modbury Neighbourhood Plan
www.modburynpg.co.uk

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Policy Context
3. Local Context
4. Methodology
5. Sustainability assessed against the JLP's sustainability objectives
6. Sustainability assessed against the plan's own objectives
7. Conclusion

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – NPPF Extract regarding sustainable development

Appendix 2 – Sustainability objectives of the JLP

Appendix 3 – Modbury Neighbourhood Plan Objectives

Appendix 4 – Sustainability Appraisal of the plan's policies against the JLP's sustainability objectives

Appendix 5 – Sustainability Appraisal of the plan's policies against its own objectives

1. INTRODUCTION

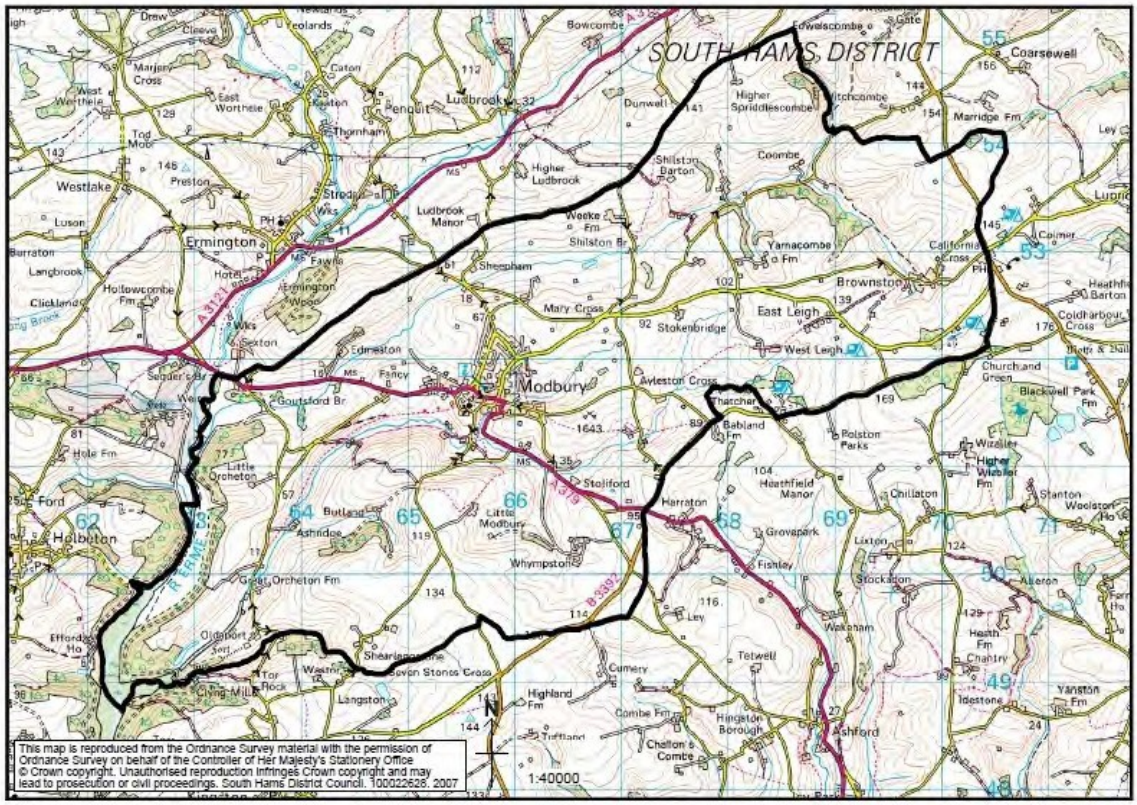
1. Modbury Parish Council is the qualifying body responsible for the preparation, consultation and submission of the neighbourhood plan, and has been assisted in the process by a steering group and local consultants.
2. The objectives and policies of the Modbury Neighbourhood Plan are consistent with national guidance and the strategic content of the local development plan, as is set out in the Statement of Basic Conditions which accompanies the plan. This document aims to demonstrate that the plan's policies will also suitably address appropriate sustainability objectives and the local objectives for the plan identified by the local community.
3. A simple methodology has been used, geared to enabling local people as well as professionals to understand and engage with the document. It addresses the fundamental aspects of sustainable development, considering current and long-term social, economic and environmental issues and impacts in an integrated and balanced way.
4. The land use planning process is a key part of the means by which development in England is kept within sustainable limits. The Modbury Neighbourhood Plan is a land use plan and will be a major part of the policy framework guiding future development in the parish. The appraisal process aims to help ensure that its policies will positively help to meet local needs and wider concerns with minimal adverse effects, both now and in the future.
5. This document will be consulted upon and revised as necessary alongside the plan as it progresses to completion.

2. POLICY CONTEXT

6. A commitment to sustainable development is enshrined in national and European legislation, and the latter has also introduced a requirement to consider Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). An opinion has duly been sought from South Hams District Council as to whether the Modbury Neighbourhood Plan should be subject to SEA.
7. The plan must be consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the strategic policies of the local development plan.
8. The NPPF includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development. **Appendix 1** sets out a key extract from the NPPF, and the whole document can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2.
9. The relevant adopted plans of the local planning authority (South Hams District Council) include in particular the emerging Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan (the JLP) and the LDF Core Strategy (2006). These can be found on the district council's website at https://www.southhams.gov.uk/article/3473/Strategic-Planning.
10. It is considered that the plan is consistent with all of these and the sustainability appraisal will help to demonstrate that by testing the sustainability of the plan's policies against the sustainability objectives of the JLP, which are set out at **Appendix 2** and can also be found among the evidence listed at https://www.plymouth.gov.uk/plymouthandsouthwestdevonjlppastconsultation.

3. LOCAL CONTEXT

11. The Modbury Neighbourhood Plan area is shown on the map below.



12. The plan states that people value the intrinsic qualities of Modbury not only as a place but also as a community. It aims to protect, foster and enhance those qualities for the benefit of residents and visitors alike, and the vision for the plan sums this up as follows:

> **Modbury will seek to embrace the future without compromising its character as an historic market town. It will support a vibrant community living in a safe, sustainable environment. It will be a place where development is in keeping with the existing built form and surrounding landscape and managed to meet the needs of residents and visitors.**

13. The plan goes on to set out objectives which have been set for the plan by the local community. These objectives are shown at **Appendix 3**.

4. METHODOLOGY

14. The sustainability of the plan's policies has been assessed against a framework designed to be sufficiently robust but easily understood.

15. The appraisal tests each of the policies of the plan against the sustainability objectives of the JLP and against the objectives for the plan set by the community. In simple tabulations each of the plan's policies is rated against each objective by showing:

- two ticks for significant positive effect
- one tick for some positive effect
- a gap to indicate no significant effect
- one cross to indicate some negative effect
- two crosses to indicate significant negative effect

16. The tabulation at **Appendix 4** shows an assessment of the performance of each of the plan's policies against the sustainability objectives set for the JLP. That at **Appendix 5** shows an assessment against the neighbourhood plan's own objectives.

5. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSED AGAINST THE JLP SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

17. **Appendix 4** shows that the performance of the plan's policies against the sustainability objectives set for the JLP vary from neutral to very positive.

18. Taking the policies together, the strongest overall performance is in relation to JLP objective SA1 (community vitality, resilience and balance) which correlates with the vision for the Modbury Neighbourhood Plan. The policies also perform very well against objectives SA5 (health and wellbeing) and SA6 (services and facilities). Nowhere do the policies achieve negative scores, but the weakest performance overall relates to objectives SA12 (flooding) and SA14 (waste and resources).

19. Taking the policies individually, those which perform most strongly against JLP objectives are policies MNP1 (location, scale and character of development) and MNP2 (design and construction). Also performing very well are MNP10 (broadband and communications), MNP11 (community facilities) and MNP14 (local green spaces). There are a couple of negative scores for policy MNP7 (movement and transport) but these are outweighed by that policy's positive scores. Performing weakly are policies MNP6 (principal residence requirement), MNP7 (movement and transport) and MNP8 (business development).

20. The highest positive scores relate to those policies and objectives which aim to promote the vitality and well being of the community. Policy measures such as the settlement boundary, design criteria and community infrastructure provision help to secure these high scores.

21. Some of the weaker areas are a result of policies which deal with a relatively narrow topic. This is particularly so in the case of policy MNP6 (principal residence requirement) which aims to improve the balance of available housing stock and therefore improve community balance too.

22. Only policy MNP7 (movement and transport) receives any negative scores, and these are outweighed by the positive scores it achieves. The negative scores relate to the likely impact of the proposed relief road on the landscape and biodiversity. However, any such negative impacts are expected to be outweighed by the positive effect the proposal will have on the town's historic core, commercial vitality and well being overall.

6. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSED AGAINST THE PLAN'S OWN OBJECTIVES

23. **Appendix 5** shows the correlation between the objectives set for the plan by the community and the policies it contains. Most of the low scores are a result of narrow and very specific objectives having been set.

24. The policies which appear to perform best are MNP2 (design and construction), MNP7 (movement and transport) and MNP11 (community facilities). MNP2 and MNP11 are wide ranging policies and this helps to explain their high scores.

25. The high score for policy MNP7 is worth noting because it is in contrast to its weak performance when set against the JLP objectives. Traffic, pedestrian safety and car parking have been highlighted as key local concerns and feature strongly in the plan's objectives. Although policy MNP7 performs weakly in relation to JLP objectives it effectively addresses local objectives.

26. Many of the policies attain low scores. This is because they address relatively narrow topics and does not mean that the policies are unsustainable, rather that they do not contribute broadly to sustainability objectives. However, none of the policies attains a negative score overall.

7. CONCLUSION

27. This simple assessment of the plan's performance gives an indication of the way in which its policies address local concerns and wider sustainability objectives. There are many positive outcomes and very few negative impacts of the plan's policies and proposals. In general there is a good correlation between the policies and the vision for the plan, local objectives and wider sustainability considerations.

28. The results of the process indicate that the plan generally succeeds in addressing the needs of the local community satisfactorily with minimum adverse effects on and potential significant gains for sustainability considerations.

APPENDIX 1 – NPPF EXTRACT REGARDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Achieving sustainable development

International and national bodies have set out broad principles of sustainable development. Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.

6. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.
7. There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:
    - **an economic role** – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
    - **a social role** – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
    - **an environmental role** – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.
8. These roles should not be undertaken in isolation, because they are mutually dependent. Economic growth can secure higher social and environmental standards, and well-designed buildings and places can improve the lives of people and communities. Therefore, to achieve sustainable development, economic, social and environmental gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system. The planning system should play an active role in guiding development to sustainable solutions.
9. Pursuing sustainable development involves seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment, as well as in people's quality of life, including (but not limited to):
    - making it easier for jobs to be created in cities, towns and villages;
    - moving from a net loss of bio-diversity to achieving net gains for nature;

- replacing poor design with better design;
- improving the conditions in which people live, work, travel and take leisure; and
- widening the choice of high quality homes.

10. Plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account, so that they respond to the different opportunites for achieving sustainable development in different areas.

The presumption in favour of sustainable development

11. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
12. This National Planning Policy Framework does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Proposed development that accords with an up-to-date Local Plan should be approved, and proposed development that conflicts should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. It is highly desirable that local planning authorities should have an up-to-date plan in place.
13. The National Planning Policy Framework constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

14. At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a **presumption in favour of sustainable development**, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking.

For **plan-making** this means that:

- local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;
- Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:

– any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or

– specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.

- For **decision-taking** this means:
- approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and
- where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out-of-date, granting permission unless:

– any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or

– specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.

15. Policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that it is clear that development which is sustainable can be approved without delay. All plans should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with clear policies that will guide how the presumption

should be applied locally.

16. The application of the presumption 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.

APPENDIX 2 - SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES OF THE JLP

The JLP Sustainability Appraisal Framework - Sustainability Objectives		
Our Communities		
Population	**SA1**	To promote community vitality, resilience and balance *Does it:* *promote a sustainable mix of uses which are compatible to their surroundings?* *promote the retention and development of community services and facilities?* *facilitate flexible working practices and enable people to live near to where they work?* *provide opportunities for communities to respond to unforeseen events and circumstances?* *promote social inclusion?*
Population and Human Health	**SA2**	To respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place *Does it:* *enhance the quality and character of places?* *promote good design including density and site layout appropriate to the character of the location?* *encourage the use of local materials?*
Our Homes		
Population and Human Health	**SA3**	To provide access to all types of housing that will help meet needs *Does it:* *improve the mix and quality of housing stock, including open market and affordable to meet a range of needs?* *increase needed provision for specific sectors of the community e.g. the elderly, disadvantaged, gypsies and travellers?*
Our Economy		
Population and Material Assets	**SA4**	To encourage economic growth and prosperity *Does it:* *provide for the needs of the economy, particularly local businesses (such as choice of premises, services, infrastructure, skilled workforce)?* *support the growth of existing businesses and business sectors and encourage diversification into key growth sectors?* *encourage provision of jobs accessible to all?*

		sustain an active and working countryside, including rural diversification? *promote competitive town centres which enhance customer choice,* *retail offer and the individuality and vitality of the centre?* *improve access to high quality communications infrastructure?* *facilitate the creation of, or sustain local supply chains and retention of* *spending in the local economy?*
Our Wellbeing		
Population and Human Health	**SA5**	To improve health and wellbeing *Does it:* *improve the health of the community and encourage healthy lifestyles?* *encourage social interaction in public places?* *improve access to open space and sports, leisure and recreation* *facilities?* *improve walking and cycling provision?* *help people remain independent?* *promote a safe environment, through designing out crime and the fear* *of crime?*
Population and Human Health	**SA6**	To ensure adequate and accessible provision of services and facilities *Does it:* *improve access to key services (education, shops, employment, recreation, health, community services, and cultural assets)?* *enhance access to natural green spaces or the countryside?* *provide safe pedestrian and cycle routes?* *improve and/or sustain public transport or other sustainable transport* *modes?*
Population and Human Health	**SA7**	To encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure *Does it:* *reduce the need to travel, especially by car?* *help provide walking/cycling/public transport infrastructure?* *integrate well or improve the existing public transport infrastructure?*
Our Nature		
Landscape	**SA8**	To conserve and enhance the quality of landscape character *Does it:* *conserve and where possible enhance landscape character?* *conserve and enhance the natural beauty and special qualities of* *protected landscapes and their settings?* *maintain a high quality of undeveloped coastal landscapes and estuaries?*

Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	**SA9**	To conserve and enhance biodiversity *Does it:* *conserve and where possible, enhance biodiversity, including protected species and habitats?* *maintain and enhance green infrastructure?*
Water and Climatic Factors	**SA10**	To protect and enhance water quality *Does it:* *protect and improve freshwater, estuarine and coastal water quality?* *provide adequate utilities infrastructure that does not adversely impact on the environment?*
Our Resources		
Material Assets and Climatic Factors	**SA11**	To mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change *Does it:* *help to protect the community from changing weather patterns and environmental conditions and adapt to climate change?* *increase the ability of the community to be more self sufficient?* *reduce the need for energy use and/or reduce fuel poverty?* *support decentralised low carbon and renewable energy generation?* *facilitate the generation and use of renewable energy?* *support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions?*
Water and Climatic Factors	**SA12**	To minimise the risk from flooding Does it: *reduce the risk of flooding to the development and surrounding areas?* *help to reduce the rate of run-off?* *promote sustainable coastal and flood risk management?* *encourage sustainable drainage?*
Soil and Water	**SA13**	To maintain and improve land quality *Does it:* *make efficient use of land including previously developed land where appropriate?* *help remediate contaminated sites?* *minimise the loss of good quality agricultural land?*
Material Assets, Water, Soil, Human Health and Population	**SA14**	To minimise the production of waste and encourage the sustainable use of resources *Does it:* *reduce the use of primary resources and promote the use of recycled materials?* *encourage the use of local products and services?*

Air, Climatic Factors and Human Health	**SA15**	To protect and improve air quality *Does it:* *help improve air quality?* *support specific actions in designated AQMAs?* *help reduce pollution from traffic?*
Our Heritage		
Cultural Heritage	**SA16**	To protect and enhance the cultural and historic environment Does it: *continue to protect and enhance historical, archaeological and cultural assets and their settings?* *make a positive contribution to existing landscape, townscape and villages and their settings?* *promote uses suitable to the historic fabric of the site and surrounding area?*

APPENDIX 3 – MODBURY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN: OBJECTIVES

a) Maintain and enhance the historic character of Modbury through listed building and conservation area policies, the preservation of historic sites and buildings and appropriately scaled, phased and sympathetic development. Give high priority to upholding the guidelines laid out in the Modbury Village Design Statement so that all new development is harmonious with the existing built forms which characterise the town;

b) Enhance the vibrancy of the commercial heart of the town and provide facilities to support increased local employment;

c) Deliver sufficient new homes, including a range of sizes, types and tenures to meet the needs of local people as well as to contribute to the growth of the town;

d) Ensure that all new development has sufficient off-street parking for all residents;

e) Ensure that all new development meets the highest standards of energy efficiency and sustainable construction and takes account of other environmental factors such as landscape impact, flood risk, topography and biodiversity;

f) Promote a local scheme to deliver community renewable energy;

g) Retain and create new pedestrian and cycle routes through and around the town to reduce reliance on the motor car and, in particular, provide improvements to pedestrian movements from the Palm Cross area to the Town Centre;

h) Identify and safeguard or provide community spaces – buildings and open/green spaces, including a town square – that can be used by residents of all ages;

i) Identify and safeguard or improve play provision to meet NPFA recommendations;

j) Support will be given to a study to identify how traffic flow and road safety might be improved in Modbury.

k) Support will be given to a study to explore the feasibility of a relief road.

APPENDIX 4: APPRAISAL OF THE PLAN'S POLICIES AGAINST THE JLP'S SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

JLP sustainabilty objectives ⬇	Modbury Neighbourhood Plan Policies														Plan's overall perfor-mance ⬇
	MNP1: Location, Scale and Character of Development	MNP2: Design and Construction	MNP3: Development Site Proposals	MNP4: Heritage and Conservation	MNP5: Housing Development	MNP6: Principal Residence Requirement	MNP7: Safe Movement and Transport	MNP8: Business Development	MNP9: Town Centre Shopping	MNP10: Broadband and Communications Infrastructure	MNP11: Community Facilities and Infrastructure	MNP12: Protecting the Landscape	MNP13: Supporting Biodiversity	MNP14: Local Green Spaces and Public Open Space	
SA1: To promote community vitality, resilience and balance	✓	✓	✓ ✓		✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓			✓ ✓	17
SA2: To respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place	✓ ✓	✓ ✓		✓ ✓					✓			✓			8
SA3: To provide access to all types of housing that will help meet needs	✓	✓	✓		✓ ✓	✓				✓					7
SA4: To encourage economic growth and prosperity	✓		✓					✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓				9
SA5: To improve health and wellbeing	✓	✓ ✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ ✓	10

	MNP1: Location, Scale and Character of Development	MNP2: Design and Construction	MNP3: Development Site Proposals	MNP4: Heritage and Conservation	MNP5: Housing Development	MNP6: Principal Residence Requirement	MNP7: Safe Movement and Transport	MNP8: Business Development	MNP9: Town Centre Shopping	MNP10: Broadband and Communications Infrastructure	MNP11: Community Facilities and Infrastructure	MNP12: Protecting the Landscape	MNP13: Supporting Biodiversity	MNP14: Local Green Spaces and Public Open Space	
SA6: To ensure adequate and accessible provision of services and facilities			✓				✓		✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓			✓ ✓	10
SA7: To encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure	✓	✓	✓				✓ ✓	✓			✓				7
SA8: To conserve and enhance the quality of landscape character	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓				X				✓	✓ ✓		✓ ✓	9
SA9: To conserve and enhance biodiversity	✓ ✓	✓					X				✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓	7
SA10: To protect and enhance water quality	✓	✓									✓		✓		4
SA11: To mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change	✓ ✓	✓ ✓		✓						✓	✓			✓	8

	MNP1: Location, Scale and Character of Development	MNP2: Design and Construction	MNP3: Development Site Proposals	MNP4: Heritage and Conservation	MNP5: Housing Development	MNP6: Principal Residence Requirement	MNP7: Safe Movement and Transport	MNP8: Business Development	MNP9: Town Centre Shopping	MNP10: Broadband and Communications Infrastructure	MNP11: Community Facilities and Infrastructure	MNP12: Protecting the Landscape	MNP13: Supporting Biodiversity	MNP14: Local Green Spaces and Public Open Space	
SA12: To minimise the risk from flooding	✓	✓ ✓													6
SA13: To maintain and improve land quality	✓	✓										✓ ✓	✓	✓	3
SA14: To minimise the production of waste and encourage the sustainable use of resources	✓	✓								✓					3
SA15: To protect and improve air quality	✓	✓					✓			✓	✓				5
SA16: To protect and enhance the cultural and historic environment	✓ ✓	✓ ✓		✓ ✓					✓		✓				8
Overall performance of each policy	20	20	7	5	5	3	4	4	9	10	13	6	4	11	Total 100✓

APPENDIX 5: APPRAISAL OF THE PLAN'S POLICIES AGAINST ITS OWN OBJECTIVES

Modbury Neighbourhood Plan objectives ↓	Modbury Neighbourhood Plan Policies														Plan's overall perfor-mance ↓
	MNP1: Location, Scale and Character of Development	MNP2: Design and Construction	MNP3: Development Site Proposals	MNP4: Heritage and Conservation	MNP5: Housing Development	MNP6: Principal Residence Requirement	MNP7: Safe Movement and Transport	MNP8: Business Development	MNP9: Town Centre Shopping	MNP10: Broadband and Communications Infrastructure	MNP11: Community Facilities and Infrastructure	MNP12: Protecting the Landscape	MNP13: Supporting Biodiversity	MNP14: Local Green Spaces and Public Open Space	
a) Maintain and enhance the historic character of Modbury through listed building and conservation area policies, the preservation of historic sites and buildings and appropriately scaled, phased and sympathetic development. Give high priority to upholding the guidelines laid out in the Modbury Village Design Statement so that all new development is harmonious with the existing built forms which characterise the town	✓	✓ ✓		✓ ✓					✓						6

	MNP1: Location, Scale and Character of Development	MNP2: Design and Construction	MNP3: Development Site Proposals	MNP4: Heritage and Conservation	MNP5: Housing Development	MNP6: Principal Residence Requirement	MNP7: Safe Movement and Transport	MNP8: Business Development	MNP9: Town Centre Shopping	MNP10: Broadband and Communications Infrastructure	MNP11: Community Facilities and Infrastructure	MNP12: Protecting the Landscape	MNP13: Supporting Biodiversity	MNP14: Local Green Spaces and Public Open Space	
b) Enhance the vibrancy of the commercial heart of the town and provide facilities to support increased local employment			✓				✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓				8
c) Deliver sufficient new homes, including a range of sizes, types and tenures to meet the needs of local people as well as to contribute to the growth of the town	✓		✓✓		✓✓	✓									6
d) Ensure that all new development has sufficient off-street parking for all residents		✓✓					✓✓				✓				5

	MNP1: Location, Scale and Character of Development	MNP2: Design and Construction	MNP3: Development Site Proposals	MNP4: Heritage and Conservation	MNP5: Housing Development	MNP6: Principal Residence Requirement	MNP7: Safe Movement and Transport	MNP8: Business Development	MNP9: Town Centre Shopping	MNP10: Broadband and Communications Infrastructure	MNP11: Community Facilities and Infrastructure	MNP12: Protecting the Landscape	MNP13: Supporting Biodiversity	MNP14: Local Green Spaces and Public Open Space	
e) Ensure that all new development meets the highest standards of energy efficiency and sustainable construction and takes account of other environmental factors such as landscape impact, flood risk, topography and biodiversity	✓	✓ ✓	✓										✓		5
f) Promote a local scheme to deliver community renewable energy		✓									✓ ✓				3
g) Retain and create new pedestrian and cycle routes through and around the town to reduce reliance on the motor car and, in particular, provide improvements to pedestrian movements from the Palm Cross area to the Town Centre			✓ ✓				✓ ✓			✓	✓ ✓				7

	MNP1: Location, Scale and Character of Development	MNP2: Design and Construction	MNP3: Development Site Proposals	MNP4: Heritage and Conservation	MNP5: Housing Development	MNP6: Principal Residence Requirement	MNP7: Safe Movement and Transport	MNP8: Business Development	MNP9: Town Centre Shopping	MNP10: Broadband and Communications Infrastructure	MNP11: Community Facilities and Infrastructure	MNP12: Protecting the Landscape	MNP13: Supporting Biodiversity	MNP14: Local Green Spaces and Public Open Space	
h) Identify and safeguard or provide community spaces – buildings and open/green spaces, including a town square – that can be used by residents of all ages											✓ ✓			✓ ✓	4
i) Identify and safeguard or improve play provision to meet NPFA recommendations											✓				1
j) Identify and safeguard a suitable route for a relief road for Modbury, respecting the sensitive landscape character of the AONB							✓ ✓								2
k) Seek one-way traffic flow up Brownston Street, from its foot up to the junction with Silverwell Park.							✓ ✓								2
Overall performance of each policy	3	7	6	2	2	1	9	2	3	2	9	0	1	2	49