CAPITA

Appendix A: SA Methodology Information

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Table 1: Sustainability Appraisal Scoring System

Symbol	Description
✓✓	Likely to have a major positive effect – significant positive effects outweigh any minor negative effects
✓	Likely to have a positive effect – positive effects outweigh any minor negative effects
0	Neutral impact
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine effect
X	Likely to have a negative effect – negative effects outweigh any minor positive effects
XX	Likely to have a major negative effect – significant negative effects outweigh any minor positive effects
✓/X	Could have a combination of positive and negative effects - may depend on implementation

Table 2: Assessment Criteria for Policies

SA Objective	Decision aiding questions (SA Sub Objective): Will the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan …	Indicators
1. To provide a mix of sustainably designed new housing to provide everybody in South East Lincolnshire with the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home in the area they want to live	Ensure that the Local Plan area's requirement for affordable housing is met across a range of tenures? Ensure that an appropriate amount and mix of different house types and sizes are available in the area to meet the needs of a variety of households including the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community? Improve energy efficiency and reduce fuel poverty especially in deprived areas? Deliver adaptable housing to meet the lifelong needs of the population?	• Annual net completion rates (including percentage affordable and on brownfield land) • Number of dwellings completed and committed by type and tenure • Average house price • Levels of homelessness • 5.25-year housing land supply • Net additional authorised Gypsy and Traveller Pitches • % of households in fuel poverty
2. To improve the health and wellbeing of all, reduce health inequalities and promote healthier lifestyles for residents of South East Lincolnshire	Encourage greater participation in healthy lifestyles and healthy leisure opportunities to address local health and social care needs including for those in deprived areas, disadvantaged groups, older people and disabled persons? Provide easy access to health facilities? Provide easy access to green infrastructure, open space, public rights of way and walking and cycling routes? Help reduce inequalities in life expectancy? Help protect existing and future residents/occupiers standard of amenity?	• Total population • Age structure • Population density for each local authority area • Population projection • Number of LSOA's in the worst 3% and 10% • Life expectancy at birth (males & females) • Levels of adult and childhood obesity • Excess weight in adults • Levels of physical activity • Percentage of adults smoking and levels of smoking-related deaths • Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases • Access to accessible natural greenspace • Provision of sports facilities

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SA Objective	Decision aiding questions (SA Sub Objective): Will the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan …	Indicators
		(sqm per 1000 population) • Number of accessible playing pitches • Children and young people's participation in high quality PE/sport • Adult participation in sport • Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling • Numbers and severity of road traffic accidents
3. To make efficient use of South East Lincolnshire's transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, and promote greater accessibility to services, employment, public transport, cycling and walking	Facilitate a shift to more sustainable modes of transport? Minimise the traffic impact of new development by ensuring people can access jobs, services and green infrastructure locally? Help move freight from road to rail and sea? Support initiatives to reduce congestion? Maintain and enhance accessibility to public transport throughout the area? Ensure that increased use of the Joint Line does not lead to significant disruption to movement and activity at Spalding? Facilitate the delivery of key transport infrastructure?	• Mode of travel to work • Car or van ownership rates • Access to key services • Change in peak period traffic flows in Boston • Usage of rail stations
4. To promote strong, secure, socially inclusive and cohesive communities for all residents of South East Lincolnshire	Improve economic, social and environmental conditions to help reduce unemployment in the area, including for the most deprived areas, among disadvantaged groups, an ageing population and for disabled people? Promote higher incomes? Promote community safety, reduce crime and anti social behaviour? Provide accessible essential services and facilities close to where people live and work? Improve access to affordable cultural, leisure and recreational facilities? Promote access to high speed broadband to support the needs of residents and businesses?	• Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Rank (various categories) • Employment by gender • Average earnings of employees in the area • Gross mean pay • Unemployment rate • Provision of sports facilities (sqm per 1000 population) • Number of accessible playing pitches • Notifiable offences recorded by the police
5. To improve education, training and life-long learning, improve the skills and qualifications of all	Improve access to education and training and lifelong learning opportunities? Raise educational and achievement levels of young people and adults? Ensure development provides for an	• Total number of schools (with breakdown of subscription) • % of 16 year olds achieving 5 A* to C grades including Maths and English • 16 to 18 year olds who are not

SA Objective	Decision aiding questions (SA Sub Objective): Will the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan ...	Indicators
and raise their aspirations	appropriate level of early years, primary, secondary and tertiary infrastructure?	in education, training or employment • % of working age adults with no qualifications • % of working age adults with at least a Level 4 qualification
6. To protect, enhance and sustain green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity across South East Lincolnshire	Protect and enhance designated and non designated wildlife / geological sites and ecological networks to maintain sustainable habitat networks? Protect and enhance nationally protected and UK and Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats and species? Improve access to, and/or understanding of green infrastructure, public rights of way and biodiversity / geodiversity resources? Ensure appropriate mitigation for any biodiversity loss which may occur as a result of development? Protect and enhance the provision of green infrastructure, including children's play?	• Number of local sites (Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites) in (and within close proximity) of South East Lincolnshire, and are in positive management • Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition • Change in area of designated biodiversity sites (ha) (RAMSAR, SPA, SAC, SSSI, NNR, LNR, LWS) • Area of UK priority habitats (ha) and trend of priority species in South East Lincolnshire • Amount of public open space provision • Allotment provision (ha) in the area • Amount (ha) of accessible natural greenspace • Number of new green infrastructure projects associated with new developments. • Number of planning applications with conditions to ensure works to manage/enhance the condition of SSSI features of interest. • Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development. • BAP habitat - created/managed as result of granting planning permission and which meet Biodiversity Action Plan targets
7. To conserve, enhance and promote South East Lincolnshire's distinctive urban and rural historic and built	Conserve and enhance the character, appearance or setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets and the historic environment? Reduce the number and/or severity of designated and non-designated heritage assets at risk?	• Number of Listed Buildings (all grades) • Number of Scheduled Monuments • Number of Registered Parks and Gardens • Number of Conservation Areas

SA Objective	Decision aiding questions (SA Sub Objective): Will the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan ...	Indicators
environment, heritage assets and their setting	Help ensure heritage assets contribute to tourism and place-shaping through their distinctive character and inspiration for the design of new development?	• Number and % of heritage assets on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register • Register (Conservation Areas, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Listed Place of Worship, Protected Wreck Sites Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Ancient Monuments)
	Ensure appropriate protection and/or recording of undiscovered archaeological features in areas of potential development?	
	Promote the sensitive and energy efficient adaptation, maintenance and re-use of historic buildings, assets and their setting?	
8. To protect the quality and character of landscape and townscape and seek opportunities for enhancement	Protect and enhance designated and non-designated areas of landscape and townscape character and quality?	• Loss of open land (ha) • Percentage annual gross housing completions on brownfield/greenfield land
	Ensure that the design of new development reflects the distinctive character and appearance of the local area?	
	Help regenerate degraded built environments?	
	Ensure appropriate mitigation for any adverse impact which may occur as a result of development?	
9. To protect and improve the quality of soil, air and water resources by encouraging their sustainable and efficient use	Contribute to maintaining local air quality, and improving existing conditions in AQMAs?	• Number of new dwellings • Percentage of rivers with good/fair quality in terms of chemical and biological factors • Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption litres) • % of water bodies achieving Water Framework Directive objectives • Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the local authority area • Number of AQMAs • Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide in specific AQMAs • Car or van ownership rates • Amount of contaminated land • Loss of Grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land (ha) • Percentage annual gross housing completions on brownfield/greenfield land
	Protect surface & groundwater quality and the physical integrity of aquifers?	
	Contribute to improving water quality?	
	Promote efficient use of water resources?	
	Reduce contaminated sites and promote remediation?	
	Minimise the loss of Grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land to development?	
	Maintain and improve soil quality?	
10. To encourage the sustainable use of land and waste management	Prioritise development on suitable previously developed land?	• Percentage annual gross housing completions on brownfield/greenfield land • % of Municipal Waste landfilled, dry recycled and composted • Number of developments in
	Address the waste hierarchy through prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste?	
	Prioritise development on well-located	

SA Objective	Decision aiding questions (SA Sub Objective): Will the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan ...	Indicators
	sites, with access to employment and services by a choice of sustainable travel modes, especially in the towns and local service centres?	mineral safeguarding areas
	Safeguard minerals resources in the area?	
11. To reduce the risk of fluvial, coastal and surface water flood hazard to people, property and land in South East Lincolnshire by managing the risk and adapting to climate change	Encourage integrated drainage, rainwater harvesting and sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)?	• Number of developments/infrastructure in a high-probability area
	Reduce the risk and impact of flooding on development sites and elsewhere, where possible reducing flood risk overall?	• Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding
	Allow for flood management measures?	
	Minimise the exposure of people to flood hazard?	
	Where residual risk exists, flood resilience/resistance are secured in new and existing development?	
	Ensure appropriate flood management measures are in place prior to development being permitted?	
12. To reduce South East Lincolnshire's greenhouse gas emissions and increase the area's resilience and ability to adapt to climate change	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including by reducing the demand for energy, promoting energy efficiency and waste management?	• CO_2 emissions per head • Car or van ownership rates • Technical renewable energy resource potential
	Maximise the development of decentralised and renewable energy or low carbon technologies?	• Existing and projected renewable energy development
	Minimise the risk from fluvial, coastal and/or surface water flooding?	• Average domestic energy consumption (electricity and gas, KWh per Meter)
	Promote climate adapted design, resilient infrastructure and green infrastructure?	
	Allow for habitats and species to adapt to climate change?	
	Promote water efficiency?	
13. To promote business growth and create high quality employment opportunities with a sustainable and diverse economy	Safeguard employment and helps create net new jobs?	• Proportion of economically active people unemployed
	Promote employment development including for business start-ups and expansion of existing businesses and in key economic sectors?	• Highest qualification attained • Industry of employment • Enterprises by industry • Employment by occupation
	Improve the diversity / resilience of the economy?	• Number of active businesses • Number of new businesses and businesses ceased to exist
	Encourage the use of local labour, goods and services?	• Average earnings of employees in the area
	Support the primacy of the town centres?	• Gross mean pay • Size, age and nature of enterprise
	Support the creation of sustainable transport links to employment areas, especially to areas of high	• % of long term unemployed

SA Objective	Decision aiding questions (SA Sub Objective): Will the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan ...	Indicators
	unemployment Enable tourism opportunities to be exploited?	claimants • Land currently in B1, B2 and B8 use classes • Available allocated employment land with and without planning permission • Employment land commitments and completions • Distribution of shopping floorspace (A1) • Number of vacant ground floor uses in town centres • Number of new visitor bedrooms available

Table 3: Assessment Criteria for Sites

Objective	Key Sustainability Factors Considered	Indicator/Decision Aiding Questions	Data Sources
1. Housing	Provision of decent and affordable homes which contribute to meeting the housing need identified.	Will development of the site contribute towards meeting the needs of a variety of households (particularly in terms of affordability, house type and tenure), including the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community?	GIS, Google Maps/Street View, BBC/SHDC SHLAA information, Boston and South Holland Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (November 2016)
	Comments: Sites which were identified as capable of accommodating most or the entirety of the housing number for the settlement in which it is located were scored negatively given that any unforeseen problems with delivery would impact on meeting the level of housing identified for that settlement.		
2. Health and Well-being	Proximity to healthcare, community and leisure services/facilities.	Is the site located within short walking distance* to healthcare, community and leisure services/facilities? i.e.: • GP or community hospital; • Amenity open space/green corridor; • Leisure centre/publically accessible playing pitches; and Community centre or village hall. *1km, or 600m for community centre or village	GIS, Google Maps/Street View, Institute of Highways and Transportation, Department for Transport, SEL Sports Provision and Open Space Assessment

Objective	Key Sustainability Factors Considered	Indicator/Decision Aiding Questions	Data Sources
		hall.	
	Proximity to noise/air pollution/'bad neighbour' uses.	Is the site located in close proximity to noise/air pollution/'bad neighbour' uses (e.g. 'A' roads, railway line, defined employment areas, landfill sites/sewage treatment works/waste transfer stations etc.). Could impacts be avoided/ mitigated?	GIS, Google Maps/Street View, BBC/SHDC SHLAA information
	Comments: Residential development should be located as close to the above services and facilities as possible in order to encourage healthier lifestyles and to reduce the need to travel by private car. An upper threshold of 1km was therefore used for the indicators above based on it being just below the preferred maximum suggested by the Institution of Highways and Transportation (Guidelines for Providing for Journeys on Foot (2000)) and represents an acceptable walking time of around 15 minutes when taking into consideration local circumstances. Sites nearer to services and facilities therefore scored highest. The 600m walking distance to a community centre or village hall was used on the basis that 10 minutes travel time for users of such facilities was found to be common in the South East Lincolnshire Sports Facilities and Open Space Assessment (2012). The distance to the nearest of each of the services and facilities listed above was measured from the centre point of each site option. It is important to ensure that the amenity and health of residents is not adversely affected and so sites which are likely to be affected by noise/air pollution/'bad neighbour' uses scored less highly against this objective.		
3. Transport	Proximity to a local shop/supermarket.	Is the site located within short walking distance (1km) of a local shop/supermarket?	GIS, Google Maps/Street View, Institute of Highways and Transportation, Department for Transport

Objective	Key Sustainability Factors Considered	Indicator/Decision Aiding Questions	Data Sources
	Proximity to a big supermarket.	Is the site located within reasonable driving distance (7km) of a big supermarket? The following stores were considered: Aldi (Queen Street, Boston; St Thomas's Road, Spalding) Asda (Lister Way, Boston) Lidl (Winsover Centre, Spalding) Morrisons (Horncastle Road, Boston; Wardentree Lane, Pinchbeck, Spalding) Sainsburys (Holland Market, Spalding) Tesco (New Hammond Beck Road, Boston; Boston Road South; Holbeach)	GIS, Google Maps/Street View, Institute of Highways and Transportation, Department for Transport
	Proximity to an existing or proposed bus stop or railway station	Most (80%) of the site should be within 400m.	GIS, Google Maps/Street View, Institute of Highways and Transportation
	Potential to contribute to delivery of transport infrastructure by virtue of its proximity?	Threshold of 1km.	GIS, Lincolnshire County Council Highways Department

Comments:
An upper threshold of 1km walking distance was used for a local shop/supermarket based on it being just below the preferred maximum suggested by the Institution of Highways and Transportation (Guidelines for Providing for Journeys on Foot (2000)) and represents an acceptable walking time of around 15 minutes when taking into consideration local circumstances.

The upper threshold of 7km driving distance was used as driving this distance at 30mph will take approximately 10 minutes (depending on traffic conditions) which is considered to be appropriate for a short driving distance.

Department for Transport Guidance on Inclusive Mobility (2005) states that in residential areas bus stops should be located ideally so that nobody in the neighbourhood is required to walk more than 400m from their home - this equates to approximately 5 minutes travel time.

The distance to the nearest local shop and supermarket store was measured from the centre point of each site option. The distance to public transport links was measured so as to determine whether most of the site (80%) was within the stipulated 400m.

Housing sites located nearer to a proposed transport route are more likely to contribute to its provision by virtue of its proximity.
In order to measure the distance to proposed transport routes from all the site options, a mapping query was run on GIS. This calculated the distance from the proposed route to the nearest point of the site being assessed.

Objective	Key Sustainability Factors Considered	Indicator/Decision Aiding Questions	Data Sources
	The score attributed to each site option against this objective depended upon how many of the three services and facilities were within the specified distance from the site, and a sites potential to contribute to delivery of either the BDR or SWRR was also taken into consideration.		
4. Socially Inclusive Communities	Proximity to services and facilities (including employment opportunities)	Are services, facilities, public transport links and employment opportunities within the ideal walking distances identified for each?	GIS, Google Maps/ Street View, BBC/SHDC SHLAA information, Institute of Highways and Transportation, Department for Transport, Department for Education, SEL Sports Provision and Open Space Assessment
	Impact on deprivation	Is the site within an area identified as deprived in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2015)?	Indices of Multiple Deprivation (DCLG)
	Comments: Ensuring that new housing development is located close to services, facilities and employment opportunities will help promote strong, secure and socially inclusive communities.		
	Locating housing development within more deprived areas has the potential to help regenerate these areas and improve the economy. However, there are no real negative effects associated with the deprivation criterion given that the development of housing in an area that is not deprived is not negative in itself. The 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (Department for Communities and Local Government) were used as indicators to ensure that the most up-to-date data was included.		
	Sites which provided these benefits scored most highly, whilst those that were poorly located in relation to services, facilities and employment opportunities and would not help to regenerate deprived areas scored more negatively.		
5. Education	Proximity to a primary school.	Is the site located within a short walking distance (3.2km) to a primary school?	GIS, Department for Education
	Proximity to a secondary school/6th form.	Is the site located within a short walking distance (4.8km) to a secondary school/6th Form?	GIS, Department for Education
	Proximity to a post-18 education provider (college/university).	Is the site within a short walking distance (4.8km) to a post-18 education provider?	GIS, Department for Education
	Capacity of education facilities	Is there sufficient capacity at nearby education facilities to accommodate the number of pupils new	GIS, Department for Education, Local Education Authority

Objective	Key Sustainability Factors Considered	Indicator/Decision Aiding Questions	Data Sources
		housing development is anticipated to generate?	
	Comments: The 3.2km threshold for walking to primary school and 4.8km threshold for secondary school/6th form and post 18 education providers are based on the statutory walking distances set out in Section 444(5) of the Education Act 1996. However, children are more likely to walk to school the shorter the distance they have to travel. The distance to each of the facilities above was measured from the centre point of each site option.		
6. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Green Infrastructure	Proximity to the following designated natural assets: • International (RAMSAR, SPA and SAC); • National (SSSI and National Nature Reserves); and • Local (Local Nature Reserves, Local Wildlife Sites, and Sites of Geological Interest)	Is the site located within 5km of a RAMSAR, SPA and SAC and/or 800m of national and local designations? Does the site fall within a SSSI Impact Risk Zone and have the potential to impact upon a SSSI?	GIS, Natural England (Magic Map)
	Impact on natural features	Will development of the site have an impact on Ancient Woodland, TPOs, amenity open space, trees or hedgerows? Can impacts be avoided/mitigated?	GIS, Google Maps/Street View, BBC/SHDC SHLAA information
	Comments: The distance of 5km chosen for RAMSARs, SPAs and SACs is one which Natural England requests is applied when considering housing development near to such internationally designated assets. With regards to the national and local designations listed, 800m is generally accepted as being a reasonable 10 minutes walking distance and therefore there would likely be a greater possibility for natural assets to be impacted upon. In order to measure the distance to each type of designated natural asset from all the site options, a mapping query was run on GIS. This calculated the distance from the closest asset of each category above to the nearest point of the site being assessed. Sites which were likely to affect Ancient Woodland, TPOs, amenity open space provision, trees or hedgerows scored less highly against this objective.		
7. Heritage	Impact on Historical Assets	• Will development of the site result in harm to the significance of heritage assets and/or their setting? Can impacts be avoided/mitigated?; • Would heritage assets be protected and enhanced and/or have a positive effect on the	GIS, Google Maps/Street View, BBC/SHDC SHLAA information, input from Historic England, BBC's Consultant Architect, SHDC's Conservation Officer and LCC's Historic

Objective	Key Sustainability Factors Considered	Indicator/Decision Aiding Questions	Data Sources
		historic environment, including tackling heritage at risk or provide an opportunity to better reveal the significance of heritage assets?; or • No impact – no heritage assets or their settings are likely to be affected.	Environment Officer
	Comments: After consulting Historic England on the assessment criteria and indicators, it was considered by them that the original proposal to use distance would not be an appropriate measure of impact for this criterion. Consequently, we took the approach to assessing impact suggested by their Planning Adviser; see decision aiding questions above. All site options were considered against the decision aiding questions by either BBC's Consultant Architect or SHDC's Conservation Officer and their comments were inputted directly into the SA. Where they identified that harm would be caused the site received either a minor negative or significant negative score, depending upon the severity of harm.		
8. Landscape and Townscape	Relationship of site with the existing development form, character and street pattern	Will development of the site have an impact on the character and appearance of the landscape and/or townscape? Can adverse impacts be appropriately mitigated (e.g. through landscaping, design etc.)? Would the sites development help regenerate a degraded built environment?	GIS, Google Maps/Street View, BBC/SHDC SHLAA information
	Comments: In order to preserve the character of the countryside it was decided that sites that would have a poor relationship with the existing development form scoring would score negatively. Those where development would be in-keeping with the existing built-form scored more positively.		
9. Air, Soil and Water Resources	Impact on air quality	Will development of the site have an impact on air quality? Can adverse impacts be mitigated?	BBC/SHDC SHLAA information
	Impact on water quality/resources	Will development of the site have an impact on water quality/resources?	BBC/SHDC SHLAA information
	Impact on quality of soil resources	Will development of the site result in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 or 3a)? Would development promote remediation of contaminated land?	Agricultural Land Classification data BBC and SHDC Contaminated Land Registers
	Comments: The NPPF states that local planning authorities should seek to use		

Objective	Key Sustainability Factors Considered	Indicator/Decision Aiding Questions	Data Sources
	areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality. Consequently, sites comprising of Grades 1, 2 or 3a agricultural land scored more negatively against this objective. Sites which are previously developed were scored more positively.		
10. Sustainable use of Land and Waste	Will development of the site result in the reuse of suitable previously developed land?	Compliance with the definition of previously developed land set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF.	GIS, Google Maps/Street View, BBC/SHDC SHLAA information
	Comments: Previously developed sites scored more positively against this objective given one of the core planning principles in the NPPF is to encourage the effective use of land by reusing brownfield land, provided that it is not of high environment value.		
11. Flood Risk	Does the site pass the flood risk Sequential Test (or Exception Test, where relevant)?	EA Flood Zone, flood hazard and flood depth.	Environment Agency Flood Zone Maps, South East Lincolnshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (March 2017), Environment Agency
	Comments: It was decided that the best way to address flood risk in the site assessments would be to apply the Sequential Test (and Exception Test where appropriate) using Environment Agency data for flood zones and the South East Lincolnshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment hazard rating and flood depth for the year 2115 (fluvial and tidal). The text and scoring approach was agreed with the Environment Agency. The higher scores were attributed to sites in flood zones 1 or 2 that are subject to no hazard and no depth. A similar rating was also given to sites in flood zone 3a (with no hazard and no depth) that were situated in an area where few other sites are available with lower flood risk and it appears that the Exception Test can be passed. A more neutral rating was awarded to sites in flood zone 3a with a high hazard and depth that were situated in an area where sites are available with lower flood risk but its allocation should be considered to meet identified housing need. A negative score was given to sites in flood zone 3a with a high hazard and depth where other more suitable sites are available in the locality with lower flood risk (thus meaning the Sequential Test could not be passed). Finally, a very negative score was attributed to sites in flood zone 3a with a high hazard and depth that are located in an unsustainable location given that the Exception Test could not be passed.		
12. Climate Change	Will development of the site help to minimise emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular by reducing the need to travel by car?	Are services, facilities and public transport links within the ideal walking distances identified for each?	GIS, Google Maps/ Street View, BBC/SHDC SHLAA information, Institute of Highways and Transportation, Department for Transport, Department for Education, SEL Sports Provision and Open Space Assessment

Objective	Key Sustainability Factors Considered	Indicator/Decision Aiding Questions	Data Sources
		Comments: Ensuring that development is well located in relation to services, facilities and public transport links should help to minimise the need to travel by car and thereby the level of carbon emissions produced. The score attributed to sites against this objective depended up their location in relation to key services and facilities and public transport links, the size of the site and the number of new car journeys its development would likely create.	
13. Economy and Employment	Proximity to significant employment opportunities.	Is the site within short driving distance (7km) of significant employment opportunities? i.e.: **a) Sub-Regional Centres** Spalding Boston (incl. parts of Fishtoft and Wyberton Parishes) **b)** Springfields Retail Outlet Holland Market Retail Park **c) Key sites considered - Boston:** North End Business Park, Swineshead Endeavour Park, Boston Boston Trade Park, Boston Norprint Site, Boston Enterprise Park, Freiston Nelson Way Industrial Estate, Boston Broadfield Lane Industrial Estate, Boston Redstone Industrial Estate, Boston The Port Estate, Boston Riverside Industrial Estate, Boston Distribution Park, Kirton Enterprise Park, Sutterton Station Road Industrial Estate, Swineshead **South Holland:** Millfield Road Industrial Estate, Donington Wardentree Lane/Enterprise Park, Spalding Clay Lake Industrial Estate, Spalding Cradge Bank Industrial Estate, Spalding Crease Drove Business	GIS, Institute of Highways and Transportation, Department for Transport

Objective	Key Sustainability Factors Considered	Indicator/Decision Aiding Questions	Data Sources
		Park, Crowland Wingland (Enterprise Park), Sutton Bridge Sutton Bridge Port and Extension, Sutton Bridge Long/Little Sutton Allocation, Little/Long Sutton Bridge Road Industrial Estate, Little/Long Sutton Fleet Road Industrial Estate, HolbeachWithin 7km.	
		Is the site within a short walking distance (1km) of significant employment opportunities? i.e. those listed above	GIS, Google Maps/ Street View & BBC/SHDC SHLAA information, Institute of Highways and Transportation, Department for Transport
	Comments: The upper threshold of 7km driving distance was used as driving this distance at 30mph will take approximately 10 minutes (depending on traffic conditions) which is considered to be appropriate for a short driving distance. An upper threshold of 1km walking distance was used based on it being just below the preferred maximum suggested by the Institution of Highways and Transportation (Guidelines for Providing for Journeys on Foot (2000)) and represents an acceptable walking time of around 15 minutes when taking into consideration local circumstances. Sites nearer to employment opportunities therefore scored highest. The distance to the nearest employment opportunities was measured from the centre point of each site option.		