



Appendix One: Consultation Process

The process began in 2000 with an invitation sent to all households in the village to attend a workshop. This was held in St. Mary's Hall in April 2000 and included displays, leaflets and activities. There was an opportunity to view the Countryside Commission's VDS video and talk to Winchester City Council's Director of Development Services. As a result, a small group of enthusiastic individuals formed a working party and with the support and encouragement of the Parish Council set about the task. Each member of the group undertook responsibility for an individual aspect of the document. They publicised their progress in the local newsletter, arranged public "drop in" sessions and circulated a questionnaire emphasising the need for parishioners to give their views on the village as it is today and the important features they wished to be preserved.

During 2001 we ran a photographic competition, and circulated a detailed questionnaire to the whole village with the

Winchester Extra newspaper. We analysed over 200 responses in depth and incorporated them in the recommendations of the VDS.

Changes within the Parish Council and key people leaving the village meant that some of the initial impetus was lost and the preparation of a final draft document was undertaken by a small working party of parish councillors with expert consultancy from the Development Services Department of Winchester City Council. The use of photographs and maps has been included to graphically support the text.

The formal consultation draft was displayed over a 2 day period at the Parish Office in Spring 2006 to which all villagers were invited through an advertisement placed in the local paper by WCC. Parishioners were invited to send in their comments and concerns to WCC. The points raised have, where possible and relevant, been incorporated into the final document.

Appendix Two: Sustainability Appraisal

When preparing local development documents, local planning authorities must fulfil the minimum requirements of sustainability appraisal as set out in Planning Policy Statement 12 – Development Plans in the Planning System. Sustainability appraisal is a systematic process, incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 31. The main purpose of sustainability appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of plan strategies and policies, from the outset of the preparation process, so that

decisions can be made that accord with the objectives of sustainable development.

A sustainability appraisal for the Kings Worthy Village Design Statement has been undertaken in line with that undertaken for the Winchester Local Plan Review 2003 (Appendix 3). This assessed each of the design guidelines to ensure that they were sustainable, according to the following 13 social, economic and environmental criterion set out below.

Criterion	Description	Test/Indicator
Resources	Resource consumption (energy, materials, land etc) is reduced, resources are used efficiently, waste is minimised and reuse/recycling encouraged	Land Use Resource Use Protection of resources
Pollution	Pollution (of air, noise, water etc) is limited to levels which natural systems can cope without damage	Pollution Transport
Biodiversity	The diversity of nature is valued and protected and accessible to all	Protection of Diversity Access wildlife/nature sites
Local Needs	Whenever possible, all local needs are satisfied by local service, production and supply	Provision Use
Basic Needs	Everyone has access to good food, water, shelter and fuel at affordable costs	Housing Provision Equality
Satisfying Work	Opportunities are available for all to undertake satisfying work in a diverse economy, recognising the value of informal unpaid work and paying fairly	Economy Employment
Health	Safe, clean, pleasant surroundings support the work of the health services that emphasise prevention of illness as well as care	Treatment Prevention
Access	Access to facilities, services, jobs, goods and people is achieved at minimal environmental cost and is not determined by car ownership or income	Access
Safety	People live without fear of violence from crime or persecution because of beliefs, race, gender, income, disability or sexuality	Crime Fear of Crime Road Safety
Knowledge	Everyone has access to skills, knowledge and information necessary to enable them to play a full part in society	Self Development Sustainability Awareness
Empowerment	All sections of the community are empowered to participate in decision-making at all levels and in all areas of society	Involvement Equity
Leisure	Diverse cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities are readily available to all, and can be generated by people themselves	Provision Access
Distinctiveness	Places, spaces, settlements, buildings, landscapes and objects are designed to value and protect local diversity, uniqueness, identity and distinctiveness	Protection of Built Environment Urban Design Uniqueness Local Identity

Criterion	Indicator	Design Guidelines																					
		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22
Resources	Land Use	-	-	-	?	?	✓	?	-	?	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	?	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Resource Use	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pollution	Protection of resources	-	-	-	-	?	?	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
	Pollution	?	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Biodiversity	Transport	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Protection of Diversity	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Needs	Access to wildlife/nature sites	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Local Needs Provision	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Basic Needs	Local Needs Use	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Housing Provision	-	-	-	-	?	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satisfying Work	Basic Needs Equality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
	Economy	-	-	-	-	?	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	Employment	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Health Treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Access	Prevention of illness	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
	Access	-	-	-	✓	?	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
Safety	Crime	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
	Fear of Crime	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
Knowledge	Road Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
	Self Development	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Empowerment	Sustainability Awareness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Involvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
Leisure	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Leisure Provision	-	-	-	✓	?	-	?	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Distinctiveness	Leisure Access	-	-	-	✓	?	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Protection of Built Environment	✓	✓	✓	-	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Identity	Urban Design	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Local Identity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Scores

Each design guideline has been appraised against the tests/indicators and 'scored' one of the following:

✓ Positive effect - Neutral ? Uncertain