Basingstoke and Deane Area Strategic Partnership

Horizon 2050

Conference 2 October 2017

Conference summary

On 2 October 2017, representatives from 29 organisations providing services in the borough met at the Ark Conference Centre in Basingstoke to hear about the Horizon 2050 project, which is developing a vision for the future growth of the borough between now and 2050. Delegates shared and discussed views on what needs to happen and when to allow Basingstoke and Deane to continue to be a great place for residents and businesses to live, flourish and grow.

The organisations were represented from across the public, private and community sectors, enabling partners from different sectors to share their knowledge and expertise.

The first half of the event contained three presentations delivered in a plenary setting. The morning was opened by the chair of Basingstoke Area Strategic Partnership, Anthony Bravo (Basingstoke College of Technology Principal). The leader of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, Councillor Clive Sanders, gave an introduction to the projection celebrating the borough's rich past, bold vision and bright future. This was followed by a presentation from NESTA (the innovation foundation) that gave an overview of changes that are anticipated in society, jobs, the environment, and demographics in the future. Finally, Ipsos MORI presented the findings from their research and engagement with residents of the borough.

The second half of the event was a breakout session held in groups of approximately nine delegates and facilitated by Ipsos MORI and Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council staff.

To begin the workshop, delegates were asked to reflect on what they had heard about in the presentations, particularly residents' opinions on growth, education, transport, economy and jobs, and the town centre.

For the second part of the workshop, delegates to think in a bit more detail about when the borough should aim to deliver on different infrastructure and development priorities in order to realise the emerging Horizon 2050 vision.

At the conclusion of the table discussions, a summary of the discussion was provided from each table and Councillor Clive Sanders thanked delegates for their input. The table sessions were followed by a networking lunch.

Next steps

The partner feedback will be fed into the development of the Horizon 2050 vision, alongside the feedback gained from residents and businesses. This output record has been prepared for sign off by the BASP Board at their meeting on 7th December 2017 as an accurate record of the event.

The BASP Board, and BASP members individually, will also be consultees when the Horizon 2050 vision goes out to consultation early 2018.

BASP conference workshop sessions – common themes

Detailed points from each discussion topic and table are summarised below. However some common key themes did emerge across all tables:

- Communities: new housing must be developed with communities and people in mind right from the start. This means ensuring careful layout with local community, health and leisure facilities, public space and neighbourhood design that brings people together. "A need to build communities not just houses" means homes that can be used flexibly as people age. High density does not mean necessarily mean "flats".
- Infrastructure: infrastructure must not be an "add on" or an afterthought but must be in place as communities develop and grow and provided "up front". Infrastructure means transport, utilities, social / community facilities, health services, leisure, green infrastructure and 5G connectivity. Infrastructure must be delivered throughout the period to 2050 as the population grows.
- Transport: M3/M4 link roads and rapid transit routes across the borough and in / out of and across Basingstoke town are essential. Provision must also be made for adequate cycle routes and footpaths. Public transport must be quick and convenient and serve and connect all areas of the borough including connecting housing to education facilities employment areas and services. Basingstoke should be an integrated transport hub including rail services. Transport and traffic capacity must increase along with, and not lag behind, housing development.
- Quality: all housing and infrastructure must be of high quality and designed to a high standard. Existing and deprived communities must not be left behind – opportunities for regeneration and raising quality of life must be sought across the borough.
- Sustainability: housing and transport must be sustainable and energy efficient. There is potential for harnessing low carbon technology, local energy generation, and developing low carbon traffic and housing options in the borough. Basingstoke should be known for clean and smart growth.
- Planning: planning must start early. Land for infrastructure development must identified and secured as soon as possible in the short term even when looking ahead to 2050.

BASP conference workshop sessions – detailed notes

Discussion 1 – Reflecting on residents' priorities

Growth:

Numbers

- Clarity of numbers – how much is natural growth and how much is attracting others [Table 3]
- Community facilities are the borough's unique sales point, we should continue this and build on what we are good at [Table 3]
- Be conscious of resident's attitudes [Table 5]
- Developers tend to be conservative [Table 5]

Housing

- The borough is more affordable than neighbouring areas and we need to influence and lobby to protect this position. The impact of workers from London moving into Basingstoke and Deane worsens affordability for key workers, which makes it difficult to attract staff [Table 3]
- Built properties appropriately – sound proof if near nightlife [Table 3]
- Shared gardens allow greenery and save space [Table 3]
- Design and build with community in mind - shared space for interaction [Table 3]
- Built with sustainability in mind from the start , align roofs to correct orientation for solar panels, use passive house design [Table 3]
- Suitable homes to grow old/communities [Table 4]
- Regeneration/holistic approach to new homes [Table 4]
- High density - different options not necessarily flats - could be townhouses - high density need not be flats [Table 5]
- Learn lessons from previous developments and tell developers what we want - cars outside social housing, social centres (with accessibility key to design layout), sustainability improvements to social housing (e.g. insulation). Need to build to highest standards [Table 5]
- Cater for disabilities [Table 5]
- Social equality - affordable housing needs to be energy efficient - making the disadvantaged less disadvantaged [Table 5]

Services/infrastructure

- It is important to get the sequencing of support services right when growing [Table 3]
- What does growth deliver? Beyond numbers of houses - Communities, Multi-Generational [Table 1]
- Infrastructure also means local shops, village halls, pubs, sports fields - need to build communities not just houses. Need to design estates so we bring people together [Table 5]
- Very different new communities - Infrastructure complex [Table 5]
- Supporting infrastructure & services - not an add on at the end and avoiding things getting lost in delivery phase [Table 5]
- Need high speed broadband for every house [Table 5]

Jobs/education

- Rural residents more pro-growth but need jobs there too to make them sustainable [Table 3]
- Business parks - maintenance of greenery and attracting new businesses [Table 3]
- Growth is an opportunity to develop skills – could have apprentices on housing sites [Table 3]
- Some new population will be from outside - education opportunities? [Table 1]

Location

- Build higher density in the town to alleviate rural traffic [Table 3]
- Creating new communities in rural areas is very difficult because of sustainability [Table 3]
- Build on brownfield first but protect commercial business opportunities and jobs [Table 1] [Table 3]
- Build south of the M3 to make it a part of Basingstoke – it is close to employment [Table 3]
- Where does growth happen? [Table 1]
- Bit of each - not one area – burden [Table 5]
- Brownfield - Regeneration or Industrial sites? [Table 5]
- Can't just knock down the employment sites to build housing as we need jobs to go with the housing so can't just build on all brownfield sites [Table 5]

Transport

- Need realistic alternatives to car transport [Table 3]
- People getting around differently - Transport system [Table 1]

Health

- Health - what kind of infrastructure/other models [Table 1]

Other

- Reducing inequalities [Table 1]
- Plurality of approaches [Table 1]

Education:

General

- Include Community planners [Table 5]
- Build on 5G Hub [Table 5]
- Align with business strategy e.g. Basing View, Education, skills and business should be more joined up [Table 5]
- Social element of education [Table 5]

University/higher education

- Do not rush to build without demand [Table 3]
- A University of Basingstoke could have viability issues it may be better to focus on research centres [Table 3]
- Do need a higher education presence in the borough – take the best of what others have got [Table 3]

- BCoT is currently creating a university centre where other universities can come and use the facilities [Table 3]
- If it were built then there would be broader needs than just a campus – accommodation and infrastructure would be needed too [Table 3]
- Broader needs than campus - accommodation and infrastructure [Table 3]
- Agriculture and market gardens could be a theme for education provision as this would reflect the borough's rural heritage [Table 3]
- Need to ensure that the provision is inclusive so that apprenticeships are included as well [Table 3]
- High skilled apprenticeships - for employers [Table 1]
- A downside to there not being any higher education provision is that there is no ready pool of graduates for employers [Table 3]
- Being responsive - attracts people as town evolves [Table 1]
- Too small for a University? [Table 1]
- Integrated with developing/attracting business [Table 1]
- And? - basic skills - is that what population need [Table 1]
- Working with industry [Table 1]
- Large universities not usually empty in summer - can host events and activities in holiday time and be available for community use [Table 5]
- Smaller centre more adaptable - change in relation to changing need [Table 5]
- Cost efficiency considerations - sharing resources [Table 5]
- Apprenticeships central to provision - potential for construction apprenticeships at Manydown - maybe establish a College of Building Technology (house building and associated skills/trades [Table 5]
- Smaller colleges around the borough would be better than a large campus but they should be connected and share facilities [Table 5]

Secondary schools/colleges

- Lose secondary school pupils to other authorities because there is a gap in the quality of secondary and higher education in the borough [Table 3]
- Manydown will require a new school but recently an old one closed, should unsuccessful schools close for new better ones [Table 3]
- The capacity of BCoT and QMC to meet needs of a growing population [Table 3]

Transport:

- Ease of travel on bike/footpath [Table 4]
- Low carbon [Table 4]

Economy and jobs:

- Tapping into eco [Table 4]
- How do we attract industry [Table 4]
- 2.8 sq roof space – 10% of borough energy needs [Table 4]
- Remit for carbon efficiency [Table 4]
- Do we make the economy sustainable [Table 4]
- Negative and positive conflict between economic case [Table 4]
- Lack of identity (university helps younger people engage) [Table 4]
- Higher education creates a vacuum but also provides critical mass [Table 4]

Basingstoke Town centre:

- More than a place just to shop [Table 4]
- Platform of Anvil/Haymarket [Table 4]
- Anvil/Haymarket – potential for success v town centre [Table 4]
- Something needs to be happening – role of BID/DB [Table 4]
- Look beyond retail [Table 4]
- Retail offer vs individual narrative identity creates interesting place [Table 4]

Discussion 2 – Timescales for infrastructure and development

Leisure Facilities:

By 2030

- Build high rise at the leisure park so there is still space for multiple leisure opportunities. Include flexible spaces for mixed community use (such as scouts, exercise, mums and tots) [Table 3]
- Build flexible accommodation so that new ideas can be incorporated, there is currently a trend for trampoline parks but in the future new ideas will arise and should be easily incorporated [Table 3]
- Trade-off between building for community and involving community [Table 3]
- Open up facilities for community use [Table 3]
- Importance of socialising - community spaces, close to home, leisure a vehicle for socialising [Table 3]
- Focus on cycling friendly transport [Table 3]
- Increased cycling on restricted byways [Table 3]
- Cycle hubs that provide information, training, purchase, hire, bicycle skills parks (BMX, skate park) [Table 3]
- Creation of two country parks – one at West Manydown and one at East Basingstoke [Table 3]
- Build a 50m Swimming Pool for use in competitions, currently Aldershot and Portsmouth get used by professional sports teams [Table 3]
- Build a multisport Leisure facility [Table 3]
- Leisure opportunities will need to attract all age groups including the older population - Millennials will be the older people they will want exciting new options, not necessarily bingo [Table 3]
- Cultural Hub - catalyst for change in town centre [Table 3]
- Milestones Museum – currently undervalued [Table 3]

Transport connectivity within the borough:

By 2030

- Connectivity [Table 3]
- Public transport should be the main mode nearer the centre, private transport will be necessary on the outskirts [Table 3]
- Build park and ride or park and bike facilities [Table 3]

Sufficient transport infrastructure:

General

- Start planning for more electric points in the borough [Table 5]

- Infrastructure electric vehicles – cables [Table 5]
- Mass transit system –link centre and surrounding areas – could be hop on/hop off – quick and convenient [Table 5]
- Park and ride/other ways of transport - lots of different ways - lots of M3/M4 links is imperative - need to secure land for all this - link homes, jobs, facilities [Table 5]
- Cleaner transport plan – mass transport system & land use for long term – 2020-2025 planning period – land must be secured now [Table 5]
- Roads built to accommodate growth in 60s/70s - do same for next growth or use space better [Table 5]
- Some areas 20-25% not car owners [Table 5]
- Use signage to encourage walking [Table 5]
- Boris Bikes [Table 5]
- Frequency of Public Transport [Table 5]
- Mindful of creating air pollution problem [Table 5]

By 2030

- Planning New Transport [Table 1]
- Cleaner Transport Plan - Mass Transport system, land use for long term, 2020-2025 Planning period - land must be secured now [Table 5]
- Cycle routes [Table 5]
- Walking - understand realistically where people will use [Table 5]
- Regeneration of older estates/poor quality houses [Table 5]

2030-2040

- Manydown rail link - secure land [Table 5]

Throughout time period

- Delivering new transport

Health facilities:

General

- Community surgeries - health and wellbeing hubs with doctors, pharmacy and community use generally [Table 5]
- How can infrastructure prevent Health and Wellbeing problems [Table 5]
- Preventative activities and services [Table 5]
- Children's centres were good example of multi service community hub [Table 5]
- 5G link to health services - tech improve accessibility [Table 5]

By 2030

- Developing Existing Services - Health, Education, Culture etc [Table 1]
- Social/Voluntary action [Table 1]
- Building on distinctives - best of both, family [Table 1]
- Social care provision [Table 1]
- Are health practices fit for a purpose [Table 1]
- Community Health Hub – Prevention [Table 5]
- Use demographic data to future proof [Table 5]
- Schools - transition primary-secondary prevent mental health issues [Table 5]
- Hospital - plans for new site [Table 5]

- Understand what community groups can offer - what support might they need (Neighbourhood plan priorities) [Table 5]

2030-2040

- Workforce health and social care, healthy towns, new ways of primary care [Table 1]

Range of quality employment opportunities:

By 2030

- Expertise in the town - hospital (short term - get running immediately, easier to start with) - Input from them to encourage (Public can engage with it) [Table 2]
- Extended opportunities at BCoT and QMC (could be a university type facility or an off shoot in the short term as it would take a while to ramp up) [Table 2]
- Science Park [Table 2]
- Critical care hospital - work opportunities [Table 2]
- Commercial businesses already there - training in engineering [Table 2]

Strong Basingstoke town centre:

By 2030

- "Brand" - become a destination for somewhere - Connection to Higher Education, 5G, lead from council [Table 2]
- Meeting Rooms, Green Spaces, Performance Space [Table 2]
- Choice of Housing – Greenfield [Table 2]

2030-2040

- Two way system [Table 2]
- Range of different leisure facilities, new offices, new housing, leisure, hub around station [Table 2]
- Connectivity – tramline, cross town routes, bus station to train station [Table 2]
- Meet and mix spaces for interaction [Table 2]

Education:

By 2030

- University – define purpose of higher education [Table 4]
- Target – audience/output [Table 4]
- Ecosystem that works across [Table 4]
- Adults with the skills needed to succeed [Table 4]

2020-2040

- Secondary schools/tech/college [Table 4]
- Skills audit/education community [Table 4]

2040-2050

- Education feeding economy [Table 4]

Supporting infrastructure:

Smart cities

By 2030

- Opportunities to build on 5G network [Table 4]
- Become leader in smart cities [Table 4]
- Need to get infrastructure in place up front [Table 4]

Transport

By 2030

- Improve cycleways/walkway connectivity [Table 4]
- New communities need to be accessible on foot and by bike with services on doorstep or accessible by public transport [Table 4]

2030-2040

- Rapid Transport System [Table 4]
- Initiatives that make us less reliant on the car [Table 4]

2040-2050

- Car free centre [Table 4]

Energy

By 2030

- Waste water solution [Table 4]

2030-2040

- Solar farms/wind farms [Table 4]
- Future housing developments come with sustainable energy built in [Table 4]

2040-2050

- Aspiration is to be self-reliant – produce all energy locally [Table 4]

Table 5 key messages

- Sustainability
- Air Pollution
- Climate Change
- Generate own electricity
- State of the natural environment
- Not just about new housing but also about older areas and estates - the indices of deprivation show our deprived areas - these areas should not be left behind
- Secure the land and do the planning by 2025
- The importance of Broadband/5G everywhere
- Transport - deliver early
- Facilities need to be put in at same time as houses
- Design so that communities come together

BASP conference 2nd October 2017 - organisations represented

Sector	Organisation
Economy	Barclays
Governance	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
Leisure	Basingstoke and District Sports Trust
Governance	Basingstoke Area Strategic Partnership
Education	Basingstoke College of Technology
Education	Basingstoke Consortium
Utilities	Basingstoke Energy Services Co-operative Ltd
Town centre	Basingstoke Together BID
Voluntary	Basingstoke Voluntary Action
Governance	BD Association of Parish and Town Councils
Housing	Clarion Housing Group
Community	Community planning
Transport	Cycle Basingstoke
Equality	Disability Forum
Governance	Hampshire County Council - Adults Services
Governance	Hampshire County Council - Public Health
Environment	Hatch Warren Nature Group
Health	HH NHS Foundation Trust
Housing	Home Group
Consultant	Ipsos MORI
Environment	Natural Basingstoke
Experts	NESTA
Health	Patient Representative
Education	Queen Mary's College
Housing	Radian
Health	Southern Health NHS Trust
Housing	Sovereign
Housing	Vivid
Community	Westside Community Centre
Engineering	WSP Group

BASP conference workshop discussion guide text and questions

Discussion 1 – Reflecting on residents' priorities

Growth

In terms of accommodating growth over the next 30 years, residents had differing opinions on where new houses should be built. Their main priority was to build on brownfield first and to build houses with enough infrastructure to support a larger population. There were some concerns about the speed of growth, but most saw it as inevitable, and something that could bring benefits.

These were the options they were given. Where do you think new houses should be built? What makes you say that?

Bearing in mind residents' concerns, what things do you think the council and its partners should prioritise/consider when planning new neighbourhoods and communities?

- Size of houses – gardens etc
- Access to local parks / green spaces
- Ease of transport to other parts of the borough
- Ease of transport to Basingstoke town centre
- Access to services and facilities e.g. shops, GPs
- Parking options

Education

Residents generally preferred planning to introduce a specialist universities/higher education institutions rather than one generalist university on a large campus.

There were concerns a large campus could create a "ghost town" during holidays. Residents also felt specialist institutions could revitalise areas across the borough and fit more with employment opportunities and economic development in the borough.

What do you think of resident's views? Why do you think they preferred the option of separate, more specialist institutions?

Which option do you think the borough should focus on? Why?

Transport

As mentioned in the presentation, residents were split on what transport improvements the borough should prioritise. Urban residents wanted to prioritise improving existing roads and bus services, whereas rural residents generally preferred building a new public transport system.

What do you think of this feedback? Why do you think there was a split in opinion between rural and urban residents?

Which of these do you think the borough should prioritise? What makes you say that?

Economy and jobs

Residents were asked which of the following options should be prioritised. Some felt focusing on growing skills and talent would lead to the other benefits, but others felt supporting new businesses and entrepreneurs first would be the important catalyst for growth.

What do you think of resident views on this? What do you think the borough should focus on?

Currently, the majority of jobs in the borough (about 80%) are concentrated in Basingstoke town, whereas only 20% are in the rural areas. Residents generally felt that this was the right balance as businesses would not want to travel far out of the town.

What do you think of resident views on this?

Do you agree with residents? Why/why not?

<u>Town centre</u>

While positive about the improvements made, residents were keen that Basingstoke town centre should be revitalised with more, new independent shops and restaurants/bars so create a more unique, "buzzing" atmosphere for Basingstoke. Some also felt that the borough should preserve and make more of its historical sites.

What do you think of this? Why do you think residents want more independent businesses and shops?
How do you think the borough should make the most out of the historic parts of the town centre?

What types of shopping and retail facilities do you think are important to prioritise?

Discussion 2 – Timescales for infrastructure and development

QUESTION 1:

So thinking about delivering on [INSERT TOPIC] over the next 30+ years to 2050 – what infrastructure changes and development do you think needs to happen to ensure that the borough continues to thrive as it grows?

- Why are these important?
- What other, secondary benefits in other areas [e.g. education, employment] could come from developing this?
- Who would benefit the most from these?

QUESTION 2:

And thinking about each of these specific developments – which do you think should be prioritised in the short term (2020-2030); the medium term (2030-2040) or the long term 2040-2050)?

What makes you say this?

<u>Sufficient transport infrastructure</u>

Prompts:

- Duel carriageway on A33, potentially join M3 to M4
- Train link to Heathrow
- Link road from Manydown to A33 and/or M3

Health facilities

Prompts:

- New hospital
- New GP surgeries
- Developing technologies for residents to manage their health at home

TABLE 2

Range of quality employment opportunities

Prompts:

- Basing View – adding housing, and mixed use
- Encouraging businesses

Strong Basingstoke town centre

Prompts:

- Improving Top of Town
- Developing a cultural hub
- Building better links between each area

TABLE 3:

Leisure facilities

Prompts:

- Leisure park
- Multi-sport leisure complex
- Community facilities

Transport connectivity within the borough

Prompts:

- Walking/cycling network
- Monorail/train/bus network across the town
- Linking rural communities with the town

TABLE 4:

Schools, colleges and higher education

Prompts:

- Improving secondary schools
- Build new schools

- Build a university campus

Supporting infrastructure

Prompts:

- Energy generation
- Waste water treatment
- Smart technology (including broadband infrastructure and 5G)