

PLANNING FOR GROWTH

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Stage 1: Baseline Study (2018)



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1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1** This report is the first stage in the identification of and provision for Hertsmere's infrastructure needs arising out of planned growth in homes and jobs in the borough over the next 15 - 20 years and beyond. It has been produced as part of the process of preparing the new Hertsmere Local Plan.
- 1.2** Hertsmere Borough Council is preparing a new Local Plan in order to help ensure that Hertsmere continues to be a great place to live and work. The Plan will guide future development and land use in the borough to 2036. It will set out where development is likely to take place, what factors will be taken into account when planning applications for development are submitted, and what types of areas, facilities and services need to be protected and/or improved in the borough. It will therefore have a major influence on how the area is likely to change in the future.
- 1.3** The Plan is still in its early stages of preparation. In late 2016 initial feedback was sought from the community on a range of broad issues. The views expressed helped to formulate the Issues and Options which went out for consultation in September 2017. In October 2018, Hertsmere Borough Council is publishing the 'Potential housing and employment sites' for public engagement.
- 1.4** The Council wants to ensure that communities in Hertsmere have every possible opportunity to get involved in planning for the borough's future and to influence the content of the Plan before the subsequent formal stages of Plan preparation are reached. This is particularly important because there is a need for significant growth in the numbers of homes and jobs in the borough over the next two decades.
- 1.5** The Plan will not, however, be just about homes and jobs. For our communities to be successful, people and businesses need a range of other facilities and services – the infrastructure that supports Hertsmere's places and people. If the rate of increase in the number of homes and jobs in the borough is to increase – which it must do if identified needs are to be met – the council is clear that the infrastructure needed to support this growth must also be provided alongside it, in the right place and at the right time.
- 1.6** As part of the preparation of the new Local Plan therefore, the council will work with infrastructure providers and other stakeholders to ensure that the infrastructure requirements arising out of proposed levels of growth are identified and can be met, including through the development process. This

work includes the preparation of an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). The purpose of an IDP is to identify the infrastructure requirements arising out of a Local Plan, covering not only what needs to be provided, but also issues such as cost, timing, and responsibility for funding and delivering projects.

- 1.7** The Hertsmere IDP will be produced in 2 main stages. A two stage approach has been adopted because at this early stage of Plan preparation, whilst the scale of growth housing numbers for which the new Local Plan will need to provide has not been identified and the way in which it will be proposed to be spread across the borough. This ‘spatial distribution’ of new development – e.g. whether (and how many) new homes, jobs and other development will be located in or next to existing towns and villages or in a new settlement in the borough’s countryside/Green Belt. This is one of the central questions that was raised in the Issues and Options consultation.
- 1.8** Infrastructure requirements related to future development will both influence, and be influenced by:
- decisions on how much new development will be located where,
 - the ability of existing infrastructure to cope with additional demands, and
 - the desirability, practicality and viability of making any new provision needed.
- 1.9** This first stage IDP report therefore sets out the types of infrastructure to be considered and some of the factors to be taken into account in planning for their provision and will inform:
- consideration of the Issues and Options and subsequently
 - the preparation of the draft Plan setting out
 - the proposed amount and locations of new development and
 - policies with implications for infrastructure provision across the borough.
- 1.10** The second stage, building on the stage 1 report, will be the preparation of a full IDP, setting out the infrastructure requirements arising from the draft Plan’s policies and proposals. The IDP will form part of the evidence base accompanying the draft Plan. Public consultation will be undertaken on the draft Plan once it has been prepared.

What is infrastructure?

1.11 Infrastructure is any service or facility that supports the borough's places and people. Infrastructure can be categorised into three main groups:

Physical Infrastructure – hard pieces of infrastructure that are required for many activities in order for communities to function.	
Transport	Cycling, walking/pedestrian facilities, rail, bus, roads, parking, electric vehicle facilities
Utilities	Gas and electricity generation and supply
Water	Water supply, waste water, drainage, flood control
Waste	Recycling, waste minimisation, collection and disposal
Communications	Digital connectivity, telecommunications
Social Infrastructure – infrastructure to thrive and establish.	
Education	Pre-primary/nursery, primary, secondary, further, tertiary sectors
Health	Primary, secondary health sectors (GP, hospitals)
Community facilities	Police, fire & rescue, ambulance, cemeteries, arts/culture facilities, community centres, places of worship, indoor sport
Green Infrastructure – infrastructure to provide areas with biodiversity, recreation and enjoyment.	
Green Infrastructure	Parks/open spaces, trees, outdoor sport and leisure, public realm improvements

1.12 Responsibility for the provision and management of infrastructure lies with a variety of statutory and non-statutory bodies, some of which are regulated by national government. The planning, funding and implementation mechanisms which apply to each also vary significantly, including in terms of timeframes, the level at which decisions are made and implemented (ie national, regional, local, site specific) and whether implementation is commissioned and undertaken by these bodies themselves or as part of the development process. Aligning, influencing and controlling these processes as appropriate in order to ensure the timely provision of infrastructure to meet the needs of new development and the people living, working and otherwise comprising the borough's communities is crucial. The identification of infrastructure needs and the sharing of information with key stakeholders at an early stage is a key factor in achieving this.

Purpose and aims

1.13 The purpose of this initial report is to set out the policy context within which infrastructure needs to be planned and delivered, and provide some of the information that will enable informed decisions about what provision is required, when, and how, to be made in the context of the process of preparing the new Local Plan. It also provides a means of engaging with all those with an interest

in infrastructure provision in order to facilitate the delivery of well-planned sustainable development meeting the needs of existing and new communities in the borough.

1.14 As well as setting out relevant policy considerations, therefore, the report aims to identify where possible, at the strategic level, for each category of infrastructure:

- what the category covers and why it is important that this type of infrastructure is provided alongside development
- Bodies responsible for its delivery
- Published strategies, plans and programmes related to its provision
- Review current provision
- Identify any future provision that is required
- Additional needs arising from any new development growth

1.15 The IDP is considered as a first step in the process of engaging with infrastructure providers and planning for infrastructure delivery and in a number of instances relies on existing published material in order to set the context. It is anticipated that there will be gaps in information available and/or presented at this stage and that there may be more up to date information not yet in the public domain that is not included. All infrastructure providers are encouraged to engage with the Local Plan preparation process at the earliest opportunity in order that full and up to date information can be taken into account. There will also need to be detailed examinations on both strategic and site specific levels in order to identify infrastructure requirements as the preparation of the new local plan progresses. An assessment will also have to be made on the future provision of infrastructure needs based on the updated growth population figures.

Status of the IDP

1.16 This document has been prepared by Hertsmere Borough Council and is intended to support the delivery of the council's Local Plan, which is currently being reviewed.

1.17 The IDP will help to facilitate further communication with both service providers and developers. The council seek to influence public, private and agency funding and priorities, to ensure that any new development is supported by the correct amount of infrastructure provisions. The IDP will require continuous updating, to take into consideration further updates to the plans and programmes on which it is based upon.

2. Policy Context

National and Regional Planning Policy

- 2.1** The National Planning Policy Framework¹ (NPPF) published in 2018, superseded the first NPPF published in March 2012. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.
- 2.2** The NPPF requires sustainable development to be favoured:
- Plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development need of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change (paragraph 11).
- 2.3** In planning for infrastructure the NPPF requires local planning authorities to work with other authorities and relevant bodies to:
- Create a positively prepared and justified strategy and help to determine where additional infrastructure is necessary, and whether development needs that cannot be met wholly within a particular plan area could be met elsewhere (paragraph 26).
- 2.4** When setting strategic policies for an area, paragraph 20 of the NPPF makes it clear that plans should make sufficient provision for:
- Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat); in addition to
 - Community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure).
 - Conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including the landscaping and green infrastructure, and planning measure to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 2.5** With regards to the delivery of specific infrastructure items, the NPPF states that local planning authorities should:
- Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments (paragraph 92).

¹ The National Planning Policy Framework can be accessed on the Government's website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/revised-national-planning-policy-framework>

- Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community (paragraph 92).
- Take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting the requirement for school place provision. Here great weight should be given to create, expand or alter schools through the preparation of plans and decision on applications (paragraph 94).
- Carry out assessments to determine the need for new and/or improved open space and sport and recreation facilities, which should be used to determine what facilities, are provided in the borough (paragraph 96).
- Be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned (paragraph 104).
- Provide high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking (paragraph 104).
- Support the provision of advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure and support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology and full fibre broadband connections (paragraph 112).
- Take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure (paragraph 171).

Community Infrastructure Levy

2.6 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)² is a planning charge introduced by the Planning Act 2008. Subsequent to this, the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 came into force on 6 April 2010, allowing CIL to be charged for the first time. Since then, the CIL regulations have been amended in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

2.7 CIL was introduced as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from owners and developers undertaking new building projects in the area, to help deliver infrastructure to support the planned growth.

2.8 CIL can be used to fund a variety of infrastructure schemes, as long as it is required to support the development of the area, for example education, transport and healthcare.

2.9 Hertsmere Borough Council adopted CIL on 17 September 2014, with CIL coming into effect from 1 December 2014.

² The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 can be accessed online at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111492390/contents>

2.10 This IDP will help determine spending priorities for CIL monies throughout the Local Plan period.

Section 106 Planning obligations

2.11 Planning Obligations are made under S106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. They are legal agreements which place obligations on developers to deliver infrastructure such as formal open spaces direct on site or to pay financial contributions to deliver infrastructure off-site. The use of S106 is governed through secondary legislation (Community infrastructure regulations 2010, as amended, Regulation 122), which states;

- Planning obligations may only constitute a reason for granting planning permission for the development if the obligation is:
 - (a) necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
 - (b) directly related to the development; and
 - (c) fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

3. Local Context

- 3.1** Hertsmere, with a population of 104,650³, is located in South West Hertfordshire, immediately north of the London Boroughs of Barnet and Enfield. The borough is bounded on its remaining sides by Watford, St Albans and Welwyn Hatfield councils, all within Hertfordshire.
- 3.2** Hertsmere covers an area of 100 km² (38.6 sq miles), 80% of which is Green Belt. The main settlements are Borehamwood and Elstree, Potters Bar, Bushey, Radlett and Shenley. There are several other smaller rural villages, including Aldenham, Letchmore Heath, Patchetts Green, Ridge and South Mimms, which remain largely residential in character and land use, relying on larger settlements nearby for employment and local services.
- 3.3** Parts of the M25 and A1 (M), including the South Mimms motorway service area, are located within the borough. Rail links through the area focus on north – south routes running through Elstree & Borehamwood and Radlett in the centre/west of the borough, and Potters Bar in the east.
- 3.4** The Issues and Options consultation document indicates that the population in Hertsmere is forecast to grow by more than 20,000 people over the next 20 years. This means that we need to plan for approximately 600 new homes per year to meet the level of housing need which we know exists locally. The Government is currently reviewing the method used to determine this housing need figure – so this number may change. However, we still expect to have to plan for a very large increase in annual provision – of at least 500 new homes a year. Land to build up to 3,000 new homes in Hertsmere is already in the pipeline but we will need to find space for many more homes to meet the needs of local people and communities.
- 3.5** Extra land will also need to be found for new jobs in light industry, offices, scientific research, warehouses and other commercial activities. In total, across all sectors, there is expected to be an increase of around 9,000 jobs during the Plan period.

Accommodating growth - Options

- 3.6** Accommodating growth on this scale will of necessity result in changes in the pattern of development in the borough, whether in terms of increasing the density (how much building is allowed on a site) in areas where there are already buildings, or introducing development into areas which are currently open and/or countryside. The Issues and Options consultation set out a number of options for accommodating this growth:

³ Hertsmere Borough Council - Settlement Hierarchy Report 2018

- Redevelopment of urban brownfield sites at either standard or increased densities
- New Garden Suburbs
- Growth of Key villages and/or expanding other villages
- New garden village

3.7 In reality, there is likely to be a need for most of these options to be seriously considered and for a number of them to be pursued. Decisions made in this respect, following the Issues and Options consultation and engagement on potential housing and employment sites, will be a major determinant of the locations for new homes and jobs to be included in the Draft Local Plan and so for the infrastructure provision that needs to accompany this proposed growth.

4. Methodology

4.1 This first stage report has been prepared as follows:

- **Identification of relevant categories of infrastructure:** those categories of infrastructure which can be influenced through the local plan process have been identified – see para 1.11 above and are included in this report.
- **Identification of relevant stakeholders /infrastructure providers:** the main stakeholders outside Hertsmere Borough Council with a responsibility for the provision of each type of infrastructure have been identified. These are set out in the section covering each type of infrastructure.
- **Identification of plans and strategies for infrastructure service areas:** where available, the plans and strategies prepared by relevant service providers have been reviewed in order to understand the levels of existing provision, known deficiencies and plans for future investment.
- **Stakeholder engagement:** where possible stakeholders have been contacted in order to start the process of engaging them in the process of preparing the new Local Plan. In particular, at this early stage, the purpose of contacting stakeholders has been:
 - To establish the appropriate channels of communication for discussing future infrastructure provision in/for the borough in the light of the anticipated need for new development in the borough
 - To seek to achieve an accurate understanding of current service delivery/ infrastructure provision in the borough and whether there are currently any known/anticipated deficiencies
 - To seek information on any plans, strategies and investment plans for future provision in/for the borough which stakeholders may have
 - To seek information on how future infrastructure is planned and delivered and how future needs are assessed
 - To understand where possible the costs associated with the provision of infrastructure, and what the options for funding this are

Meetings with some service providers have also been held although in most cases these will commence during and following the next stage of plan preparation; engagement will continue throughout the Local Plan preparation process. This will include, but not be limited to, consultation required by the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations.

- **Assessment of existing provision, capacity, and known areas of deficit:** where possible a baseline assessment of existing provision and

whether capacity exists for further development in the borough given this level of provision has been undertaken

- **Identification of existing plans to increase future capacity:** where service providers already have investment plans or policies in relation to the provision of new facilities this has been identified as it may affect the capacity for particular types or locations of new development and will need to be taken into account in assessing the requirement for additional future provision.
- **Identification of need for further new infrastructure provision:** where services are known to currently operate at or above capacity, this is identified as any proposed new development will bring with it the need for the delivery of additional infrastructure. It is important that the potential need for new infrastructure is recognised from the very beginning of the process of plan preparation so that cost effective and timely delivery alongside the development itself can be planned for.

4.2 The report has also taken into account the Transport Scrutiny Committee's 2014 Review into Transport and Social Infrastructure in Hertsmere, including work commissioned from the University of Hertfordshire as part of that review.

4.3 To further understand the scale of infrastructure challenges in Hertfordshire, AECOM was commissioned by Hertfordshire and Infrastructure and Planning Partnership (HIPP) to develop the Hertfordshire Infrastructure and Funding Prospectus (HIFP). This draft report was also referred to as part of this IDP report.

5. Transport

General

5.1 Improvements and alternations to the local and strategic highway network and investment in the sustainable transport network will be pivotal in facilitating the development emerging from the local plan, particularly the effective delivery of more strategic sites.

Transport baseline

5.2 The Hertfordshire County Travel Survey published in 2015⁴ provides an accurate representation of the travel attitudes and behaviour of sampled Hertfordshire residents. Hertsmere responses revealed that 23% of the borough's residents worked at home for at least one day a week (county average was 22%). The main mode for travelling to work is shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Main mode of travel to work

Main mode of travel	Percentage (%)
Walk	5
Cycle	1
Motorcycle	1
Bus	4
Train	29
Car driver	49
Car passenger	6
Tube	4
Other	1

Highways

5.3 Hertsmere is well connected to London and the rest of the country, with the M25, M1 and A1 all running through the borough. The South Mimms service area at the junction of the M25 and A1(M) is also within the borough boundary.

5.4 Hertsmere roads consist of motorways, trunk roads, Principal (A) roads, B roads, C roads and unclassified roads. These are indicated on the current Local Plan policies map <https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Documents/09-Planning-->

⁴ Hertfordshire County Travel Survey 2015 - Hertsmere District Profile
<https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/transport-planning/transport-and-accident-data/county-travel-survey/hertsmere-district-profile.pdf>

- 5.5** Highways England is the government company responsible for the maintenance and improvement of major trunk roads (motorways and major A roads) – in Hertsmere’s case the M25 and A1/A1(M). Connect Plus Services (CPS) operates and maintains the M25 motorway network, including all adjoining trunk and slip roads on behalf of Highways England.
- 5.6** Hertfordshire County Council (HCC) is the local highway authority and is responsible for providing a safe, efficient and resilient transport system that services the needs of businesses and residents across the borough and minimises its impact on the environment. The overarching approach is to make the best use of the existing road network and where necessary introduce targeted schemes to deliver a reliable and readily useable transport network which encourages economic growth and allows access for everyday facilities. The promotion of sustainable travel is a key theme underlying HCC’s planning for and delivery of transport infrastructure.
- 5.7** HCC Transport and Data Report 2018⁵ sets out some significant data relating to Hertsmere:
- The borough includes 7 of the 25 most heavily trafficked routes in Hertfordshire.
 - Hertfordshire’s main towns suffer with congested junctions. Frequent link queuing also occurs on many A roads.
 - Serious link congestion along the A1(M), the M25 and the M1.
 - Traffic levels within the borough are expected to increase by 5.7% between 2017 and 2021 and by 16% between 2017 and 2031.
 - The average distance commuted to work in the borough rose from 12.9km in 2001 to 13.8km in 2011.
 - 17% of households have no access to a car, which is equivalent to the Hertfordshire average but lower than the national average of 26%.

Sustainable Transport

Rail

- 5.8** Network Rail own and operate the railway infrastructure ie track, stations etc. Train operating companies run passenger services, leasing and managing stations from Network Rail. They are generally granted franchises from the Department for Transport. Thameslink, which is part of train operating company

⁵ Hertfordshire Traffic and Transport Data Report 2018 - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/transport-planning/transport-and-accident-data/ttdr/hertfordshire-traffic-and-transport-data-report-2018.pdf>

Govia Thameslink Railway, operates trains running through Radlett and Elstree & Borehamwood. Great Northern, also owned by Govia Thameslink, operates trains running through Potters Bar. Govia Thameslink's current franchise runs until September 2021.

5.9 The borough is served by two railway lines.

- The first runs from St Pancras to Bedford (Elstree and Borehamwood and Radlett station)
- The second runs from King Cross to Peterborough (Potters Bar station).

5.10 The borough's three railway stations have the following passenger entries and exists:

Station	Passengers (2005/06)	Passengers (2016/17)
Elstree and Borehamwood	1,445,179	1,984,326
Radlett	938,459	1,203,450
Potters Bar	1,815,251	3,247,786

5.11 These stations are ranked 5th (Elstree and Borehamwood), 12th (Potters Bar) and 20th (Radlett) out of the 47 stations in Hertfordshire.

5.12 There have recently been improvements to the rail service with the introduction of the new high capacity class 700 trains and the extension to platforms and entrance widening at Elstree and Borehamwood Station.

Bus

5.13 Local bus services are mostly run by commercial operators including Arriva, Uno Bus, Metro Line, Sullivan Buses and Red Rose.

5.14 HCC funds a limited number of services which cannot be run profitably, mostly evening and Sunday services, but also some rural services.

5.15 During the 2015/16 financial year there were an estimated 37.9 million bus passenger journeys in Hertfordshire, which is an increase of 9.3% from 2014/15⁶.

Walking and cycling

5.16 Hertsmere is served by 13 cycle networks:

- Composers Park and Beyond

⁶Hertfordshire Traffic and Transport Data Report 2016 - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/transport-planning/transport-and-accident-data/ttdr/traffic-and-transport-data-report-2016.pdf>

- Great North Way north
- Great North Way south
- Hertford to Ware
- Hertsmere Cycle Loops
- Merry Hill, Bushey
- Mymms Wood, South Mymms
- Partfield, Oakmere and Beyond
- Parkfields and Beyond
- Potters Bar
- Three Hamlets, Radlett
- Tykes Water and Beyond
- Watling Chase.

5.17 The borough is also served by a variety of public footpaths and green links, which provide connectivity in addition to leisure opportunities.

5.18 Walking mode share for journeys up to 1 mile is currently 76.5% in Hertfordshire⁴. However, walking as a mode of travel to work in Hertsmere has declined from 8% in 2001 to 6.8% in 2011⁷. In terms of cycling, 1.2% of Hertfordshire residents travel to work by bicycle, which is currently lower than the national average of 1.9%⁷. According to 2015 County Travel Survey⁸ 27% of work journeys in Hertfordshire were less than 3 miles.

Plans, Strategies and Programmes

5.19 There are a number of plans and strategies for the transport network which identify schemes required to improve the transport network to cope with the anticipated levels of growth.

Road Investment Strategy

5.20 The first Road Investment Strategy RIS1⁹ covered investment in the strategic road network during 2015 to 2020. Work is currently under way on the research phase of the government's second Road Investment Strategy – RIS2 - covering the post 2020 period¹⁰. The next period of major road investment will continue the transformation of the strategic road network whilst also addressing strategic

⁷ Census information - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

⁸ Hertfordshire County Travel Survey 2015 - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/transport-planning/transport-and-accident-data/county-travel-survey/hertsmere-district-profile.pdf>

⁹ Road Investment Strategy for the 2015/16 – 2019/20 Road Period https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/408514/ris-for-2015-16-road-period-web-version.pdf

¹⁰ Road Investment Strategy post 2020: planning ahead https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/508505/road-investment-strategy-post-2020-planning-ahead.pdf

imperatives of economic growth and improved productivity to the benefit of the whole of England. The Government aim to provide safe and reliable motoring, more sustainable roads, and make use of emerging technologies to improve network capability and reliability. Taken together this will offer a transformation in current infrastructure and performance of the network and the quality of journeys for road users.

Urban Transport Plans

5.21 The third Hertfordshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 (LTP3) (2011)¹¹ outlined the creation of urban transport plans (UTP) for the identification of large number of infrastructure schemes. The urban transport plans for Borehamwood and Elstree (2013)¹² and Potters Bar (2012)¹³ identified short, medium and long-term strategies to shape travel patterns in Hertsmeire and provide a transport framework for each town. Currently, Radlett, Bushey and Shenley do not have a UTP. The aim is to review the projects and decide the key priority ones to take forward, seek funding and implement.

Local Transport Plan (LTP4)

5.22 The fourth Hertfordshire Local Transport Plan 2018 -2031 (2018)¹⁴ set out how transport can help deliver a positive future vision for Hertfordshire by having a major input into wider policies such as economic growth, meeting housing needs, improving public health and reducing environmental damage whilst also providing for safe and efficient travel.

5.23 This plan promotes the transition from a previous transport strategy that was predominately car based to a more balanced approach which caters for all forms of transport and seeks to encourage a switch from the private care to sustainable transport (e.g. walking, cycling and passenger transport) where possible. The plan also considers how future planning decisions and emerging technology might affect the way that transport needs to be provided in the longer term.

¹¹Hertfordshire County Council Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2031. Volume 3. <https://www.dacorum.gov.uk/docs/default-source/strategic-planning/hertfordshire-local-transport-plan-volume-3-implementation-plan.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

¹² Borehamwood and Elstree Urban Transport Plan (2013)- <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/urban-transport-plans/borehamwood-and-elstree/borehamwood-and-elstree-urban-transport-plan-main-document.pdf>

¹³Potters Bar Urban Transport Plan (2011)- <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/urban-transport-plans/potters-bar/potters-bar-urban-transport-plan.pdf>

¹⁴Local Transport Plan (LTP4) - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/about-the-council/consultations/ltp4-local-transport-plan-4-complete.pdf>

LPT4 supporting documentation

5.24 There are a number of documents for each specific area of transport planning, which support the LTP4 (Table 2).

Table 2: Supporting documentation for the LTP4.

Document	Description	Publication of document (Current and future documentation)
Accessibility Strategy	Support those who are disadvantaged to achieve their potential and access employment and work through effective transport networks. A way to provide a transport system for all.	Accessibility Strategy 2006 ¹⁵
		A new Accessibility Strategy is currently under development and will be available in summer 2019.
Active Travel Strategy	Aims to encourage walking and cycling trips to improve health, the environment, congestion and the economy.	Active Travel Strategy ¹⁶
		A new active travel strategy is currently under development and will be available in April 2019
Growth and Transport Plans	Detailed approach to delivering policies and objectives of LTP4. It will consider current and future challenges.	Currently being developed and will undergo public consultation.
Intalink Strategy	Aim to support transportation across the county by improving access to important services and provide alternative transportation to cars.	Intalink Strategy 2011-2016 ¹⁷
		A new Intalink strategy is currently under development and will be available in summer 2019.
Network Management Strategy	Aims to identify strategic routes and which interventions will be prioritised, make more efficient use of the highway network and also define a Road Hierarchy.	A network management strategy is currently under development and will be available by December 2019.
Rail Strategy	Aims to support competitiveness, economic growth and population	A new rail strategy is currently under

¹⁵ Accessibility Strategy 2006 - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-in-hertfordshire/lt-accessibility-strategy-march-2006.pdf>

¹⁶ Active Travel Strategy - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/transport-planning/local-transport-plan-live/active-travel-strategy.pdf>

¹⁷ Intalink Strategy 2011-2016 - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/transport-planning/local-transport-plan-live/intalink-strategy.pdf>

	growth, and to provide a sustainable service.	development and will be available in December 2018.
Rights of way improvement plan	Provides recommendations for the future management of, and investment in, the rights of way network.	Rail Strategy (2016) ¹⁸
Roads in Hertfordshire	Incorporates the policy and legal framework for developments and sets out how improvements to the highway network must be designed.	Highways Development Management ¹⁹ A new Roads in Hertfordshire Design Guide is currently under development and will be made available in spring 2019.
Road safety strategy	Promotes safer and greener highway in order to reduce and prevent road casualties.	Road Safety Strategy ²⁰ A new road safety strategy is currently under development and will be available in spring 2019.
Rural transport strategy	Aims to ensure transport services in rural locations so people can access important destinations and services, encouraging people to travel by other methods than the car.	Rural Transport Study ²¹ A new rural transport strategy is currently under development and will be available in summer 2019.
SMTs (Sustainable Modes of Travel)	Aims to increase opportunities for children and young people to travel to, from and between schools and colleges by sustainable modes.	SMTs (2018) ²²
Speed management strategy	A strategy which was reviewed following government guidelines. The strategy was developed with the help of the county's constabulary, introducing	Speed management strategy ²³

¹⁸ Rail Strategy (2016) - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/transport-planning/local-transport-plan-live/rail-strategy.pdf>

¹⁹ Highways Development Management - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/highways-roads-and-pavements/business-and-developer-information/development-management/highways-development-management.aspx>

²⁰ Road Safety Strategy - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/transport-planning/local-transport-plan-live/road-safety-strategy.pdf>

²¹ Rural Transport Strategy - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/transport-planning/local-transport-plan-live/rural-transport-strategy.pdf>

²² SMTs - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/planning-in-hertfordshire/ltip-sustainable-travel-strategy-for-schools-2018-19.pdf>

²³ Speed Management Strategy - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/transport-planning/local-transport-plan-live/speed-management-strategy.pdf>

	zonal rural speed limits and increases the number of roads that could have 20mph speed limits.	A new speed management strategy is currently under development and will be available in December 2019.
TAMP (Transport Asset Management)	Identifies the optimal allocation of resources for the management, operation, preservation and enhancement of the highway infrastructure to meet the needs of current and future customers.	Transport Asset Management (2008) ²⁴

LTP4 – Rail

5.25 The supporting Rail Strategy document for LTP4 identifies the key priorities for rail infrastructure and services in the county. HCC’s priorities for the Midland Main Line Thameslink Suburban are to:

- address constraints to enable capacity increases to accommodate forecast demand;
- provide sufficient capacity for forecast demand at local employment growth areas; and
- increase frequencies to London from Elstree and Radlett.

LPT4 – Walking and Cycling

5.26 Further to the cycling policy (Policy 8) this identifies those towns (Borehamwood and Potters Bar) where the Propensity to Cycle Tool identifies the most heavily used cycle routes in the future. Some towns have a small number of popular routes, others have many. Implementation of improvements is scalable with flexibility over cycling network coverage, engineering solutions and timescales for implementation. Scheme details to be included in the LTP4 Active Travel Strategy and Growth and Transport Plans.

Funding for LPT4 schemes

5.27 A combination of funding sources will be required, mixing established and innovative new sources. Work on this will be progressed in a number of ways, but notably through the established Hertfordshire Infrastructure Planning Partnership (HIPP), and the A414 group including the work on the transport strategy for this corridor. Both groups bring together the county council and district and borough councils.

²⁴ Transport Asset Management (2008) - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-in-hertfordshire/ltip-transport-asset-management-plan-2008.pdf>

5.28 Potential funding sources considered for the transport improvements outlined in the LTP include:

- Government major scheme and grant funding
- Contributions from developers (including CIL and Section 106 obligations, or any replacement or additional charge to these) and other third parties
- District, borough, town and parish councils (these already contribute funding towards the delivery of transport infrastructure and services that help them deliver local priorities in their areas).
- Local Growth Deal funding
- Business rates
- Borrowing on the basis of future developer funding or stamp duty (the latter would need to be agreed with government who currently collect this).
- Parking levies and road user charges
- Sponsorship
- Bids for grant funding offered by the
- European Union
- Income from service delivery and/or
- Transport assets

Herts Cross-County Mass Rapid Transit

5.29 HCC's LTP4 highlights the opportunity to provide a high quality bus rapid transit system across the County.

Hertfordshire County Council – COMET Model

5.30 Hertfordshire County Council's long term strategy is supported by the county wide COMET transport model which provides information on current travel patterns and is used to consider future impacts on travel patterns and areas of congestion based on expected areas of growth from Local Plans. There is detailed modelling work for Elstree Way Corridor and Elstree Crossroads.

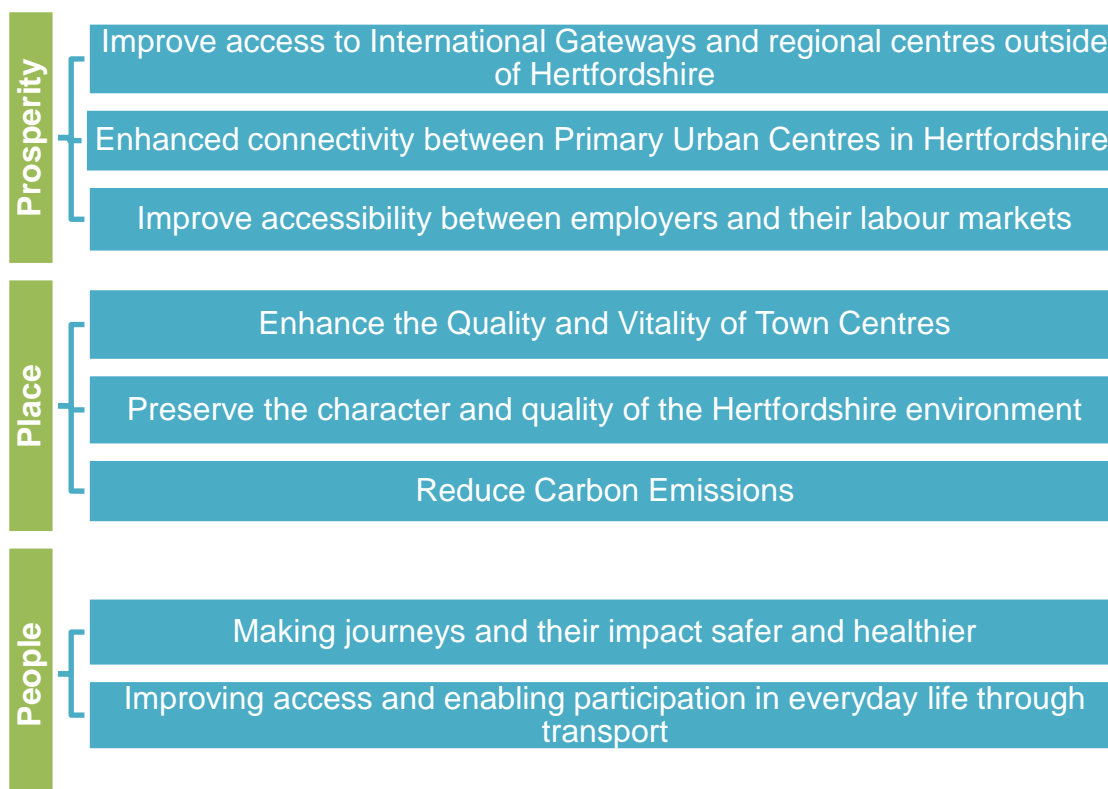
5.31 A number of growth scenarios have also been modelled as part of background work to inform the 'Potential sites for Housing and Employment' public engagement.

New and emerging transportation strategies and programmes

Transport Vision 2050

- 5.32** Hertfordshire County Council is developing a new long-term transport strategy that sets out how to manage the extra strain on transport networks²⁵. This strategy will provide a framework to guide all future transport planning and investment. The goal is for Hertfordshire to remain an attractive place to live and work in. The agreed strategy will be in a new Local Transport Plan for Hertfordshire (LTP4).
- 5.33** HCC proposals at this stage include enhancing walking and cycling provision; better public transport between towns; technology to better manage traffic on our key routes; and embracing modern technology to facilitate more shared transport schemes such as lift-share and car clubs. HCC propose some additional highway capacity on the most congested parts of the network, where conditions would otherwise deteriorate due to the forecast population and traffic growth. However, consideration must be taken to try and reduce the ever increasing demand for road space.

The transport objectives are set out below:



²⁵ Transport Vision 2050 - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/about-the-council/consultations/tv2050-consultation-report.pdf>

South West Herts Growth and Transport Plan

5.34 A Growth and Transport Plan (GTP) for South West Herts (2018)²⁶ has also been prepared. A GTP is a spatial transport plan developed by Hertfordshire County Council in partnership with key stakeholders, including Hertsmere Borough Council, for the purpose of applying Local Transport policies and objectives to a growth-focused area. It identifies a programme of scheme packages comprising of schemes and actions aimed at addressing current and future growth and transport challenges in South West Herts area. The South West Herts area is shown in Figure 1.

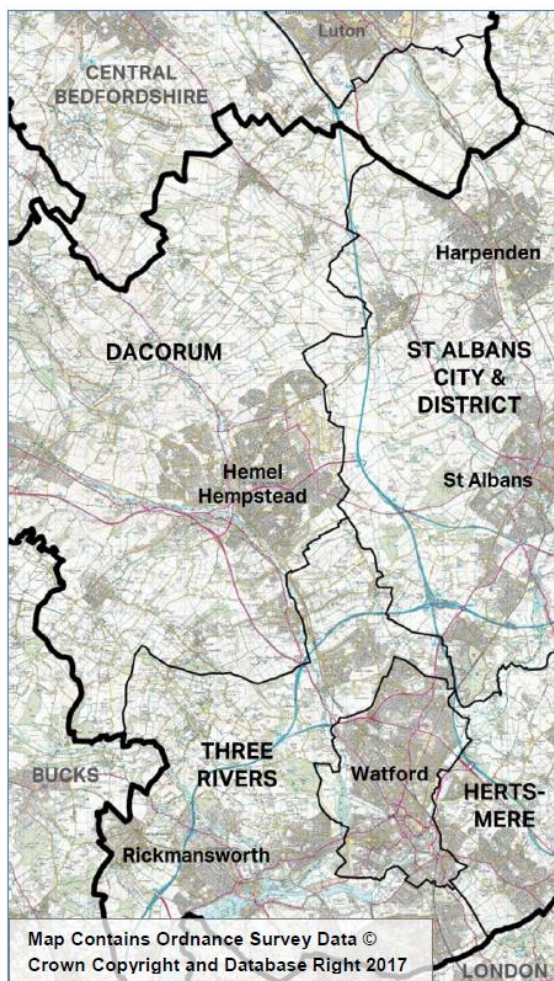


Figure 1: South West Hertfordshire area

5.35 The current transport challenges highlighted in Hertsmere involves the congestion at Bushey Arches junctions and approach roads. The package scheme to try and alleviate this is Package 8 – Watford South. The overarching aim of Package 8 is 'To enhance the attractiveness of journeys by bike bus in southern Watford, and facilitate more appropriate route options for traffic which avoid Bushey Arches.' The package consists of:

²⁶ South West Herts Growth and Transport Plan. (2018) - <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/highways/swhgtp-consultation-summary.pdf>

- Enhancing bus priority infrastructure and services through Bushey and Carpenders Park.
- Cycling links in Oxhey, Carpenders Park, and Bushey.
- The introduction of slips at M1 Junction 4 to allow all movements between the M1 and A41 alongside a Park and Ride facility at M1 Junction 5.

5.36 All the proposals are identified as concepts in the GTP, and more work is required to develop them in more detail. Some of the proposals are small scale and within the county council's control and capability. However, others are more strategic and would require other partners, some from Highways England. The scheme proposals in the GTP are not currently funded and deliverability would depend on the county council and partners to access suitable funding to bring them forward. The county council will use the GTP to help prioritise projects and to help pull funding from different sources, including developer contributions, government grants and other competitive funding opportunities.

Bus Strategy

5.37 HCC²⁷ will be developing a revised bus strategy in 2018/19, to support LTP4's aims for modeshift and capitalise on opportunities offered by the Bus Service Act 2017 (this is likely to focus primarily on furthering the development of 'the partnership').

5.38 All districts are members off the existing Intalink Partnership and the Bus Strategy would benefit from district involvement, particularly in relation to agendas under districts' direct responsibility including planning, parking, air quality etc.

Travel Plan Guidance

5.39 HCC²⁷ is updating Travel Plan Guidance for business and residential development and will seek the councils input and advice over the coming year.

Future Provision

5.40 Increased population and therefore development will place increasingly greater pressure on roads. In practical terms endlessly increasing the capacity of these roads is neither financially feasible for environmentally desirable. The Transport Vision 2050 consultation report identifies traffic hotspots and transport challenges and opportunities across the county including Rail line and seating capacity pressure today, with some lines forecast to be over capacity in 2031. This includes information of relevance to Hertsmere.

²⁷ SW Herts Infrastructure Provider Meeting – Transport (February 2018)

- 5.41** In general terms the lack of east west public transport routes is acknowledged: travelling across the borough other than by car often has to involve making the journey via London.
- 5.42** A need for increased frequency of train service through Radlett and Borehamwood in order to make full use of improvements in infrastructure has been identified.
- 5.43** There are no known Highways England major road schemes within the borough during the period to 2020. Outside the borough improvements to M25 junction 25 (Cheshunt) are planned starting 2019/2020. The A1 (east of England), from the M25 to Peterborough, is one of the routes subject to a strategic study in this phase, the outputs from which will inform the identification of RIS2 investment priorities.
- 5.44** HCC's current long term strategy for improving the transport network is set out in the Local Transport Plan and its supporting documents. Priority 1 highway projects currently identified by HCC are:
- Elstree Way Corridor
 - Station Road/Allum Lane/Theobald Street/Shenley Road junction improvements
 - Hertswood School access
 - Hartspring roundabout
- 5.45** Other, lower priority schemes are identified in the UTPs for Borehamwood and Potters Bar. There are currently no known schemes identified for Radlett, Bushey or Shenley.
- 5.46** Highway works proposed in the Elstree Way Corridor are an integral component of the residential led redevelopment of the area as set out in the adopted Elstree Way Corridor Area Action Plan.
- 5.47** Vision 2050 includes potential bus priority network route running through Shenley Borehamwood, and Potters Bar. HCC indicated at a SW Herts Infrastructure Provider meeting that there will be changes to bus routes to reduce mileage and deductions will be made to in and out London services but they will be consulting on these proposals.
- 5.48** A multi-agency Thameslink Programme also involving the Department for Transport and Network Rail (focussing both on physical infrastructure and operating practices) is currently underway with the aim of 'unlocking' greater frequency of journeys across London's core of Blackfriars and St Pancras International. Trains will increase to every 2-3 minutes during peak times resulting in up to 24 trains per hour travelling each way through the core, in

each direction. It is anticipated that this will improve services for Thameslink and other connecting services. New rolling stock which will increase capacity and reliability are planned for the Great Northern route.

5.49 Network Rail has stated that at present there is only money allocated for renewals in Control Period 6 (2019 – 2024)²⁸ not enhancements. Network Rail has stated that they are open for business and wants to work with local authorities and investors to integrate renewal schemes into wider schemes as appropriate.

Additional provision arising from new development

5.50 Hertfordshire County Council has recognised that the new Local Plan will identify areas of potential future growth, and that future iterations of their programme of investment will need to reflect emerging infrastructure priorities. Further schemes may also be identified through the development management process and through the GTP.

5.51 Where new development is proposed, the traffic implications will be required to be mitigated through on and off-site works as appropriate. Sustainable options/car clubs, electric vehicle charging. Provision for cycling, walking and other public transport links may also be required.

Funding

5.52 Funding sources comprise public funds, private funds and developer contributions. Developer contributions are in the form of CIL or S106, developer delivered transport infrastructure, public funds, government funding opportunities including the Local Enterprise Partnership, Ministry of Housing Communities, Department of Transport and Highways England's funding programme (through Route Strategies), one off funding programmes, the emerging Roads Investment Strategy and Network Rail's investment throughout successive Control Periods.

5.53 In recent years the use of S106 agreements has become critical in the funding of transportation infrastructure. The advantage with S106 is that it is possible to translate development numbers into transportation investment needs and identify from that a cost to be secured from the development promoters. The introduction of CIL introduces some uncertainty with the forthcoming limitations on S106 as the County Council as highway authority cannot be certain whether it will achieve access to similar levels of developer contributions via CIL,

²⁸Control Period 6 (CP6) <https://www.networkrail.co.uk/running-the-railway/long-term-planning/periodic-review-2018-pr18/>

although it is able to make a case for CIL revenues to the borough council as charging authority under whatever governance arrangements are adopted.

- 5.54** Even with the introduction of CIL, S106 will however remain relevant for the securing of site related highway and sustainable transport infrastructure through developer contributions, and there is an emerging consensus that for large development sites (of 500 dwellings or more as well as potentially smaller schemes) site-related transportation needs will continue to be met through S106 (subject to viability considerations and the application of the 'rule of 5'; the rule which prevents the collection of more than 5 obligations towards any one project or type of infrastructure).
- 5.55** Given this it might mean that most of the transportation needs of the proposed urban extensions and some of the larger urban capacity/windfalls/village developments will be funded via S106, assuming this source of funding continues to remain available.
- 5.56** For the transport needs arising from all other development, CIL can contribute, although it will be competing for such funds with other forms of infrastructure such as schools and GP surgeries.
- 5.57** To meet the potential funding gap that could be expected to arise it will be important to work up both a strategy for future transportation investment and the schemes themselves so that access to public funding regimes such as the Local Growth Deal can be promoted. The forthcoming Growth and Transport Plan will be the ideal vehicle for progressing such work.

6. Education

General

6.1 Education provision in the borough includes pre-school education, primary education, secondary education, further education and higher education. This section looks at existing education provision and determines new facilities required to support housing growth.

Education planning

6.2 HCC is the local education authority and is subject to a number of statutory duties and responsibilities including:

- Promoting high standards of education
- Planning and commissioning school places in its local authority area
- Extending diversity and choice
- Co-ordinating admissions in the normal admissions round for all maintained and some academy schools
- Resourcing the shared maintenance, improvement to, and provision of, the built school environment, and securing value for money.

6.3 When deciding upon the most suitable strategy in response to development growth proposals, HCC is looking for a solution which takes into account each of these components.

School Planning Context

6.4 HCC has a duty to secure necessary school places in Hertsmere. HCC fulfils these responsibilities by forecasting the demand for school places in order to identify an appropriate balance between supply and demand. It negotiates the right number of places on an annual basis, whilst also undertaking longer term strategic planning.

Strategy for Meeting the Demand

6.5 Hertfordshire has experienced a significant rise in the demand for primary places across the County in recent years in line with the picture nationally. The rise is not consistent across the county, with some areas experiencing substantial increases in the primary aged population, whilst in some more rural areas demand is less pressing or currently remains fairly static. More information on the rising demand is available through HCC's strategy document '*Meeting the Demand for School Places*'.

Forecasts

- 6.6** HCC produces regular pupil forecasts for both Reception and Year 7 demand. At a primary level, HCC publish forecast four years ahead and secondary forecasts stretch to 10 years in the future.
- 6.7** These forecasts are based on actual data of 0-5 year olds in an area, historic pupil movement as well as an assumed pupil yield from new housing developments. The secondary forecasts take account of an assumed housing growth trajectory for the longer term, based on information provided by Hertfordshire's District and Borough Councils.
- 6.8** Latest forecasts are provided within the body of this response. These project demand for admissions into Reception and Year 7 (or Reception, Years 5 and Years 9 in areas which operate a three tier system) and do not include any margin. HCC would normally plan a level of surplus across an area to allow for fluctuations in forecast demand.
- 6.9** Further information on the methodology around the pupil forecasts can be found at www.hertsdirect.org/services/edlearn/aboutstatesch/planning/.

New Schools

- 6.10** The way in which new schools are set up has undergone significant change in recent years. The County Council's role as a commissioner of places is such that where it considered there is a basic need for a new school it must:
- Seek proposals to establish an academy/free school; or (if unsuccessful)
 - Hold a statutory competition; or (if unsuccessful)
 - Publish its own proposals for a new maintained school
- 6.11** The County Council remains responsible for providing the site and meeting all associated capital and pre/post-opening costs in instances where the new school provision is meeting basic need. Therefore, the County Council continues to hold the key role in negotiating S106 contributions for, and the provision of, all school infrastructure.

Forms of Entry

- 6.12** School provision is often described in terms of 'forms of entry'. 1 form of entry (FE) equals 30 places per year group.
- 6.13** Primary schools have seven year groups from Reception through to Year 6. HCC has a preference for primary schools of 2FE or more, as this larger size provides improved opportunities for delivery of a broad education curriculum and staff development, as well as offering the ability to better manage

fluctuations in demand. A 2FE primary school will have 7 year groups of 60 pupils (420 in total), plus a Nursery class where offered.

- 6.14** Secondary schools have five year groups, from Year 7 through to Year 11. With few exceptions, the secondary schools within Hertfordshire operate sixth forms, providing lower and upper years groups at Years 12 and 13. HCC has a preference for secondary schools of 6 to 10FE as this offers improved opportunities for the delivery of a broad education curriculum. A 6FE school will have 5 year groups of 180 pupils (1080 in total) plus a Sixth Form.

Pupil Yield

- 6.15** When undertaking high level school place planning related to new residential development, HCC determines child yield based on a ratio of 1FE per 500 dwellings.
- 6.16** When considering actual proposals or planning applications, the County Council uses specific development forecasting models to ascertain more tailored demographic profiles, including pupil yields.

Developer Contribution

- 6.17** The co-ordination of new infrastructure provision to ensure that all development contributes appropriately to infrastructure requirements is an approach supported by HCC. The County Council supports the opportunity for joint working with local planning authorities to determine the most effective trajectory for development. This will ensure that our services are able to deliver supporting infrastructure in a timely and efficient manner.
- 6.18** HCC is currently reviewing its Planning Obligations Toolkit to support the funding of infrastructure provision through S106 but it has indicated that within districts where CIL has yet to be introduced it would encourage its implementation at the earliest opportunity. The cumulative impact of smaller sites can create additional demands and burdens on existing infrastructure which must be addressed through developer contributions. Since April 2015, the ability to pool S106 planning obligations is restricted and it is increasingly difficult to fund projects which mitigate the impact of smaller developments. The County Council consider that the implementation of a CIL is currently the most viable option of supporting the development of these sites and the provision of infrastructure, particularly strategic infrastructure such as secondary schools.
- 6.19** HCC encourage the development of masterplans for strategic sites. This assists in delivering a transparent process whereby each stakeholder is aware of their roles and responsibilities. This is particularly important where there are cross boundary issues associated with sites bordering neighbouring authorities,

for example. It may also be necessary to consider how infrastructure contributions might be passed across administrative boundaries for cross boundary sites. For example, development directly adjacent to a settlement outside of your local authority administrative area might reasonably be expected to make contributions towards service provision at a neighbouring authority.

Site size

6.20 School site standards have recently changed (School Premises Regulations 2012) and provide a much less stringent approach to school site standards. The County Council is now using the site areas that refer to Building Bulletin 103 area guidelines for mainstream schools.

Detached Playing Fields

6.21 A school should have all of the facilities it requires, including playing fields, provided on a single site.

6.22 There may, however, be situations where, in order to provide additional school place capacity at an existing site a detached playing field may be required. For a primary school, this facility should ideally be located within 400 metres of the main school site and be appropriate to enable delivery of the PE curriculum.

Types of School

6.23 There is a diverse range of schools within Hertfordshire and HCC has the statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places within its area irrespective of how education is provided.

6.24 HCC is only the admitting authority for Community and Voluntary Controlled schools in the county.

6.25 All other schools (Academies, including Free Schools, Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools) are their own admitting authorities, determining their own admissions policies and over-subscription criteria.

6.26 All admitting authorities' admissions rules and policies must abide by the Admissions Code but HCC, in its role as commissioner of places rather than as a provider, has no power to direct schools that are their own admitting authority to provide additional places. Therefore, the provision of any additional places will require the support of the school at the appropriate time.

Education Planning Areas

6.27 For the purposes of school place planning, HCC is divided into geographical education planning areas (EPAs). There are a total of 22 secondary EPAs

within the county and each of these contains one or more primary EPAs (PPAs). The forecasts are produced to planning area level, not to individual schools.

6.28 The primary EPAs for Hertsmere are:

Settlement	Primary Planning Area
Borehamwood	Borehamwood
Potters Bar	Potters Bar
Bushey	Bushey
Radlett	Radlett
Shenley	Shenley
Elstree	Borehamwood
Aldenham	Radlett
Letchmore Heath	Radlett
Patchetts Green	Bushey
Ridge	Potters Bar
South Mimms	Potters Bar

Pre-School Education

6.29 The County Council has a duty to secure sufficient free early education and childcare places for residents of the borough.

6.30 Free Early Education (FEE) is a central government funded scheme whereby all children from the term after which they are 3 years old until they reach school age are eligible for a free place for a maximum of 15 hours per week (maximum 38 weeks or a total of 570 hours per year). Since September 2013 HCC has had a statutory responsibility to provide 15 hours free early education (FEE) to eligible vulnerable 2 year old children across Hertfordshire. Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006²⁹ places a duty on all local authorities to secure sufficient childcare for working parents, or parent who are studying, or training for employment, for children aged 0 to 14 years (19 years for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)).

6.31 Free early years education and childcare must be with an approved childcare provider and can be provided in a state maintained school or in a private, voluntary or independent (PVI) provision such as a pre-school and day nursery.

6.32 Preschool education whether paid for or not can be provided on a number of different ways, such as:

²⁹ Childcare Act 2006 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/21/pdfs/ukpga_20060021_en.pdf

- Children aged 3 and 4 will often receive early years education (including the free provision element) in maintained nurseries based at primary schools within the area.
- Pre-school/playgroups provide education for children between the ages of 2 and school age and these establishments are able to offer free early education to eligible 2 year olds as well as 3 and 4 year olds.
- Day nurseries offer childcare and early years education for children from 0 to 5 and will normally offer FEE for eligible children but with most children accessing additional services which parents pay for. This provision is market led.

Childcare can take place in pre-schools, day nurseries and out of school provision such as holiday clubs and after school clubs depending on the age of the child, and therefore can take place in school buildings or community use buildings. New schools should be designed to be able to offer free education/childcare to children aged 2 years upwards.

Childcare Services in Hertsmere

Current Provision

6.33 HCC publishes an annual Hertfordshire Childcare Sufficiency Report (July 2018)³⁰ which assesses supply and demand for free early education and childcare places and details where there may be current and future sufficiency issues. The borough has 228 Ofsted registered providers offering childcare. 120 of these providers offer free early education to three and four year olds, 64 of the providers offer free early education for two year olds and 81 providers now offer the 30 hours free childcare entitlement.

6.34 The borough currently has the following registered early learning education and childcare provisions: The borough currently has the following registered early learning education and childcare provision: 19 day nurseries, 24 pre-schools, 124 registered childminders, 24 maintained schools with a nursery class. There are also 9 registered break clubs, 12 after school clubs and 11 holiday schemes. This is further detailed in Table 3, with comparisons to the previous year.

³⁰ Hertfordshire Childcare Sufficiency Annual Report (updated in July 2018)
<https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/schools-and-education/information-for-childcare-providers/providers/documents/new/csr-2018.pdf>

Table 3: Early learning education and childcare provision

Childcare provision	Apr-17	Apr-18	Difference
Breakfast club	9	9	0
Childcare on domestic premises	1	2	1
Childminder	127	124	-3
School with nursery class	24	24	0
Day nursery	17	19	2
Holiday activity	1	1	0
Holiday scheme	11	9	-2
Pre-school	25	24	-2
Nursery unit of independent school	4	4	0
Out of school care	10	12	2

Future Provision

- 6.35** A new provision will be opened in Borehamwood utilising a S106 bid to provide essential resources. The new provision will increase places across all free early education and childcare scheme, offering parents a choice of provider in this area.
- 6.36** Potential new providers looking to open new provision in the county will be supported to search for appropriate venues in Borehamwood to increase capacity particularly for two year olds.
- 6.37** Providers in Borehamwood will be able to apply for funding to further increase capacity.
- 6.38** Quality partners HFL are working with three settings in this district to improve quality by raising or maintaining these providers to good or outstanding Ofsted status.

Children Centres³¹

- 6.39** HCC also has a duty to provide Children’s Centres in every community, for children under 5 and their families. Children’s Centres work in partnership with a number of partners including schools, midwives, health visitors and GPs.

³¹Sure Start children’s centres statutory guidance (April 2013).
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/678913/childrens_centre_stat_guidance_april-2013.pdf

6.40 The core purpose of children's centres is to improve outcomes for young children and their families and reduce inequalities between families in greatest need and their peers in:

- child development and school readiness;
- parenting aspirations and parenting skills; and
- child and family health and life chances.

6.41 Government guidance states that Local authorities should commission children's centres to achieve the core purpose as a key component of their strategy to improve the well-being of young children and local authorities should have sufficient children's centres to meet the needs of young children and parents living in the area, particularly those in greatest need for support.

6.42 Children's centres offer access to a range of early childhood services aimed at supporting parents-to be, young children aged under five and their families. These include:

- Activities (e.g. stay and play sessions, toddler groups) and information (e.g. early education and childcare , pre-schools, day nurseries) for families
- Outreach and family support
- Evidence-based parenting programmes
- Access to adult learning and employment support (this may include language, literacy and numeracy support, family learning, access to apprenticeships and volunteering opportunities as steps toward employment and links to Jobcentre Plus)
- Child and family health services (delivered by community midwives and health visitors).

6.43 Children's centres aim to meet the needs of their local families so services offered by centres will vary according to the population served by the centre.

Current Provision

6.44 There are also eight children's centres in Hertsmere which serve a defined geographical area. The Children's Centres are numbered H1 to H8 and their geography is used for the purpose of planning early year's provision. The HCC RAG (Red, Amber, Green) rates the sufficiency levels for 2, 3 and 4 FEE places and extended childcare entitlement in all the Children's Centre Areas. The latest information held by HCC on the eight children's centres is shown in the RAG table (Table 4).

Table 4: Hertsmere’s children’s centre provision with RAG rates

Children’s Centre	FEE for 2, 3 and 4 year old places forecast April 2018*	Extended Childcare Entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds forecast 2018
H1 Potters Bar East	106 GREEN	85 GREEN
H2 South Mimms and Potters Bar West	258 GREEN	82 GREEN
H3 Shenley	-100 RED	-32 RED
H4 Borehamwood South	158 GREEN	210 GREEN
H5 Borehamwood North	32 GREEN	1 RED
H6 Aldenham and Radlett	82 GREEN	31 GREEN
H7 Bushey	57 GREEN	-24 RED
H8 Bushey Heath	-17 RED	20 GREEN

Key

FEE = Free Early Education

*Indicates shortage of places – data suggests that there are insufficient places in the given area.

GREEN = Sufficient Places Available (Provision largely matches family’s needs)

AMBER = Near Sufficient Places Available (A gap exists which may give families difficulties in accessing provision)

RED = Insufficient Places Available (A gap exists which may prevent families from accessing provision)

Future Provision

6.45 Hertsmere is the fifth least deprived area in the county and the number of working households is significantly higher than other locations in the borough. The demand for new extended childcare entitlement will be high and additional childcare provision will be required in those areas identified as insufficient or near sufficient to support this new demand.

6.46 If more private housing is developed then the demand for places will increase further. Three centres are forecasted not to have sufficient places to meet this new entitlement. Two children’s centre areas in Hertsmere fall into the 30% most disadvantaged area within the Country. As the FEE scheme is only available for disadvantaged children, this indicates the increased need for places in these areas.

6.47 Six children’s centres areas have currently enough FEE places to meet the proposed demand and one has a small surplus. The pressure on these places would increase if more social housing was developed in these areas, as families who meet the eligibility criteria do not tend to be home owners.

6.48 From October 2018 there will be changes to the support for children, young people and families. The new Hertfordshire Family Centre Service will be joined up service from children's centres, health visitors and school nurses.³²

Additional provision arising from new development

6.49 Children's centres can operate in either dedicated space or can share community facilities offering a wider range of services. As a guide, HCC indicate that a new development of around 2500 homes would create the requirement for a new children's centre – based on an under 5 population of around 800.

Primary and Secondary Education

6.50 Requirements for primary and secondary education are expressed in forms of entry (FE). As noted in paragraph 6.12, 1FE is equivalent to 30 children per year group; for primary schools where there are seven year groups from reception to year 6 this totals 210 children. Secondary schools have five compulsory year groups from year 7 to 11, therefore 1FE represents 150 children.

Current Provision

6.51 There are 31 primary schools and 8 secondary schools. This is illustrated in Figure 2.

³²The new Hertfordshire Family Centre Service. <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/childrens-services/family-centre-service-user-leaflet.pdf>

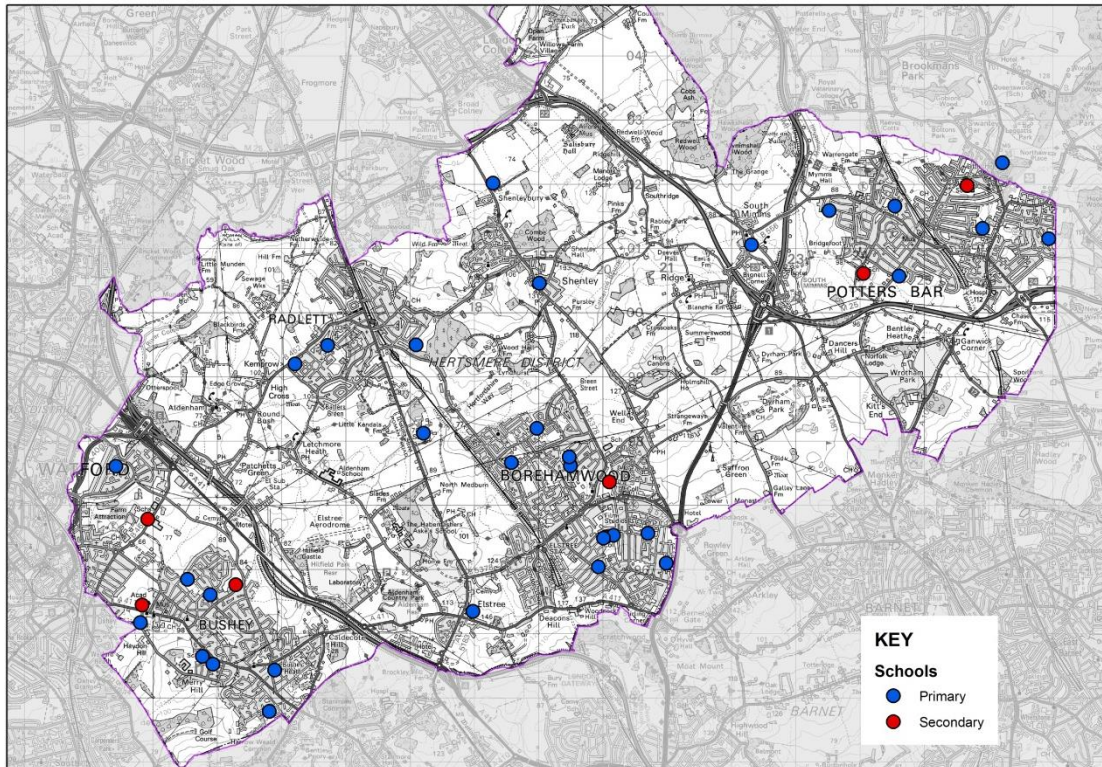


Figure 2: Hertsmere Borough Council – Education Facilities: Primary and Secondary Schools

Primary Schools

6.52 A series of primary education planning areas cover the Borough; Borehamwood, Potters Bar, Bushey, Radlett and Shenley. The school forecasts for Summer 2017/18 are set out below for each of the relevant primary planning areas.

Borehamwood

Current Provision

6.53 Covering both Borehamwood and Elstree, there are 11 primary schools - Cowley Hill (2 FE) Kenilworth Primary (1 FE) Meryfield Community Primary (2 FE) Monksmead (1 FE) Parkside Community (2 FE) Saffron Green (1 FE) St. Theresa's RC (1 FE) Summerswood Primary (2 FE) Woodlands Primary (1 FE) St. Nicholas Elstree C of E (1 FE) and Yavneh Primary (2 FE). All schools except St Nicholas are located in the settlement of Borehamwood.

Future Provision

Table 5: Current and future forecast for primary school provision in Borehamwood

16.1 Borehamwood		2017/18 Summer Interim Forecast – Primary Schools (17/08/2017)						
School No.	School	School Admissions 2017	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Forecast	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Forecast
600	Yavneh Primary School	60		60				
610	St Nicholas Elstree C of E VA Primary	30	30	25				
613	Summerswood Primary	60	60	58				
614	Monksmead	30	32	29				
615	Cowley Hill Primary	60	59	60				
616	Woodlands	30	30	31				
617	Kenilworth Primary School	30	31	28				
618	Meryfield Primary School	60	60	60				
620	Saffron Green Primary	30	31	33				
621	Parkside Community Primary	60	60	57				
623	St Teresa's RC Primary	30	30	30				
	Actual number on Roll		423	471				
	Number of Reception Places Available	480			480	480	480	480
	Demand				407	462	413	426
	Surplus/ Shortage				73	18	67	54
	% Surplus/ Shortage				15.2%	3.8%	14.0%	11.3%
	No of FE				2.4	0.6	2.2	1.8

6.54 The 2 FE Yavneh Primary School, which opened in September 2016, is changing the pattern of application and allocation in this area. Those changes are not fully reflected in the current forecast and as a result, demand for places in Borehamwood may increase.

6.55 There is still a need for a 2 FE primary to serve the needs arising from existing development within the Elstree Way Corridor, beyond the current forecast period.

Radlett

Current Provision

6.56 There are two primary schools, one infant's and one junior school in the Radlett PPA - Fair Field Junior (2 FE), Hertsmere Jewish Primary (2 FE), Newberries Primary (1 FE) and St. John's C of E Infant and Nursery (2 FE).

Future Provision

Table 6: Current and future forecast for primary school provision in Radlett

22.1	Radlett	2017/18 Summer Interim Forecast – Primary Schools (17/08/2017)						
School No.	School	School Admissions 2017	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Forecast	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Forecast
784	Fair Field Junior	0	0	0				
785	St John's C of E Infant and Nursery	60	60	59				
789	Newberries Primary	30	30	30				
792	Hertsmere Jewish Primary (VA)	60	60	61				
	Actual number on Roll		150	150				
	Number of Reception Places Available	150			150	150	150	150
	Demand				131	143	130	136
	Surplus/ Shortage				19	7	20	14
	% Surplus/ Shortage				12.7%	4.7%	13.3%	9.3%
	No of FE				0.6	0.2	0.7	0.5

6.57 In the short term there is considered to be sufficient capacity within the existing schools. Radlett schools are popular and often attract applicants from outside of the area in years when local pupil numbers are lower.

6.58 There is no capacity in the schools for expansion; therefore any additional growth planned in Radlett should be of sufficient size to include the provision of a new primary school.

Shenley

Current Provision

6.59 There are two primary schools in Shenley PPA – Clore Shalom (1 FE) and Shenley Primary (1.5 FE).

Future Provision

Table 7: Current and future forecast for primary school provision in Shenley

13.14	Shenley	2017/18 Summer Interim Forecast – Primary Schools (17/08/2017)						
School No.	School	School Admissions 2017	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Forecast	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Forecast
606	Clore Shalom	30	30	30				
611	Shenley Primary	45	45	45				
	Actual number on Roll		75	75				
	Number of Reception Places Available	75			75	75	75	75
	Demand				59	79	71	62
	Surplus/ Shortage				16	-4	4	13
	% Surplus/ Shortage				21.3%	-5.3%	5.3%	17.3%
	No of FE				0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.1

6.60 The current forecast indicates that there will be a shortage of places in 2018/19 before demand reduces in 2019/20 and 2020/21. Shenley Primary School is at capacity and there is no expansion potential. There is a relationship between Shenley and Radlett with children travelling between areas to attend school.

Potters Bar

Current Provision

6.61 There are seven primary schools in Potters Bar PPA - Cranbourne Primary (2 FE) Ladbrooke JMI (1 FE) Oakmere Primary (2 FE) Pope Paul RC (1 FE) The Wroxham (1 FE) Little Heath Primary (1 FE) and St. Giles C of E (0.5 FE).

Future Provision

Table 8: Current and future forecast for primary school provision in Potters Bar

15.2	Potters Bar	2017/18 Summer Interim Forecast – Primary Schools (17/08/2017)						
School No.	School	School Admissions 2017	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Forecast	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Forecast
567	Little Heath Primary	30	30	30				
654	St Giles' C of E Primary	15	16	12				
655	Cranborne Primary (The)	60	61	59				
657	Oakmere Primary	60	37	31				
661	Ladbrooke JMI	30	28	30				
662	Pope Paul RC Primary	30	27	25				
663	Wroxham (The)	30	30	30				
	Actual number on Roll		229	217				
	Number of Reception Places Available	255			255	255	255	255
	Demand				259	250	271	257
	Surplus/ Shortage				-4	5	-16	-2
	% Surplus/ Shortage				-1.6%	2.0%	-6.3%	-0.8%
	No of FE				-0.1	0.2	-0.5	1.8

6.62 The current forecast indicates that there will be a deficit of places in 2019/20 and 2020/21. Pupil numbers are rising across the town and expansion, either temporary or permanent, may be needed to meet existing demand. There is some limited capacity in the schools for expansion, but this may not be available to accommodate growth future development if needed to meet growing demand from the existing community.

Bushey

Current Provision

6.63 There are six primary schools in Bushey PPA, one infant's and one junior school - Ashfield Junior (2 FE), Bournehall Primary (1 FE), Bushey Heath Primary (1 FE), Hartsbourne Primary (1 FE), Highwood Primary (2 FE), Little

Reddings (2 FE), Merry Hill Infant and Nursery (2 FE) and Sacred Heart RC (1.3 FE).

Future Provision

Table 9: Current and future forecast for primary school provision in Bushey

22.2 Bushey		2017/18 Summer Interim Forecast – Primary Schools (17/08/2017)						
School No.	School	School Admissions 2017	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Forecast	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Forecast
675	Ashfield Junior	0	0	0				
676	Merry Hill Infant & Nursery	60	60	60				
678	Bushey Heath Primary	30	57	30				
679	Highwood Primary	60	60	59				
680	Little Reddings Primary	60	64	52				
682	Sacred Heart RC Primary	40	40	40				
683	Bournehall JMI	30	30	31				
684	Hartsbourne Primary	30	30	30				
	Actual number on Roll		341	302				
	Number of Reception Places Available	310			310	310	310	310
	Demand				280	315	285	305
	Surplus/ Shortage				30	-5	25	5
	% Surplus/ Shortage				9.7%	-1.8%	8.1%	1.6%
	No of FE				1.0	-0.2	0.8	0.2

6.64 Demand for primary school places in Bushey has increased as a result of both recent development and demographically as a result of an increase in population reflecting the popularity of the settlement and wider area. The forecast demand shows a close match between demand and capacity in a number of years.

6.65 Further expansion of existing schools in Bushey is considered to be severely limited. It is likely that the potential level of future demand may not be able to be met by existing schools.

6.66 Any additional growth planned in Bushey should therefore be of sufficient size to include the provision of a new primary school.

Summary of Current and Potential Capacity – Primary Schools

6.67 A summary of the expansion potential of primary schools throughout the Borough is given below in Table 10. This summary is based upon desktop analysis. Detailed technical work would be required to confirm that any expansion potential is feasible.

Table 10: Current and Potential Capacity in Hertsmere Primary Schools – November 2017

School Planning Area	School	Current Capacity	Existing Capacity	Additional Comments
Borehamwood	Cowley Hill Primary	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Kenilworth Primary School	1 FE	1 FE	Possible 1FE expansion potential with relocation of parking and 2 storey block on existing car park
	Meryfield Primary School	2 FE	1 FE	Possible 1FE expansion potential subject to further highway feasibility
	Monksmead	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Parkside Community Primary	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Saffron Green Primary	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	St. Teresa's RC Primary	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Summerswood Primary	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Woodlands	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	St. Nicholas Elstree C of E Primary	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Yavneh Primary	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
Radlett	Fair Field Junior	2 FE	None	No expansion potential as infant feeder school cannot expand
	Hertsmere Jewish Primary (VA)	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Newberries Primary	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	St. John's C of E Infant & Nursery	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
Shenley	Clore Shalom	1 FE	Unknown	No feasibility undertaken
	Shenley Primary	1.5 FE	None	No expansion potential
Potters Bar	Cranbourne Primary	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Ladbroke JMI	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Oakmere Primary	2 FE	1 FE	Possible 1FE expansion potential subject to demonstrating VSC.

	Pope Paul RC Primary	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	The Wroxham	1 FE	1 FE	Possible 1FE expansion potential subject to demonstrating VSC and highways mitigation.
	St. Giles C of E Primary	0.5 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Ashfield Junior	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Bournehall JMI	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Bushey Heath Primary	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Hartsbourne Primary	1 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Highwood Primary	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Little Reddings Primary	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Merry Hill Infant & Nursery	2 FE	None	No expansion potential
	Sacred Heart RC Primary	1.3 FE	0.7 FE	Possible 0.7FE expansion potential subject to demonstrating VSC. Faith admission criteria mean any additional places may not be available for local families.

Additional provision arising from new development

6.68 To meet the potential pupil yield from 9000 homes, approximately 18 FE of additional primary school places will be needed.

6.69 There is no identified expansion potential at Shenley Primary School, but a relocation and expansion could be explored. If the level of housing in this area were to increase it would mean a second primary school within the village but this is unlikely to be sustainable or desirable. There is no identified expansion potential at Elstree. Growth in Elstree may require a new primary school elsewhere.

Secondary Schools

6.70 The current, interim Summer 2017/18 secondary forecast for the relevant EPAs are set out below. A 4-year forecast has been published.

Borehamwood

Current Provision

6.71 In the Borehamwood secondary EPA there are currently 13 forms of entry (FE). These include Hertswood (8 FE) and Yavneh College (5 FE).

Future Provision

Table 11: Current and future forecast for secondary school provision in Borehamwood

16	Borehamwood	2017/18 Summer Interim Forecast – Secondary Schools (17/08/2017)						
School No.	School	School Admissions 2017	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Forecast	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Forecast
604	Yavneh College	150	152	180				
607	Hertswood	240	238	220				
624	Elstree UTC (from YR 10 onwards)	100	56	53				
	Actual number on Roll		446	453				
	Number of Year 7 Places Available	390			390	390	390	390
	Demand				405	451	449	441
	Surplus/ Shortage				-15	-61	-59	-51
	% Surplus/ Shortage				-3.8%	-15.6%	-15.1%	-13.1%
	No of FE				-0.5	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7

6.72 In 2016 Yavneh College was temporarily enlarged by 30 places.

6.73 The permanent enlargement of Hertswood Academy by 30 places (270 in total) is planned for September 2018 onwards. The county council is working with schools to agree temporary contingency arrangements to meet further demand, if required.

6.74 Any additional growth would require a new secondary school to be provided.

Bushey

Current Provision

6.75 There are three secondary schools in Bushey totalling 22.5 FE. Queens (8.8 FE), Bushey Meads (6.7 FE) and Bushey Academy (7 FE).

Future Provision

Table 12: Current and future forecast for secondary school provision in Bushey

22 Bushey		2017/18 Summer Interim Forecast – Secondary Schools (17/08/2017)						
School No.	School	School Admissions 2017	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Forecast	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Forecast
670	Queens'	265	266	266				
672	Bushey Meads	200	200	200				
688	Bushey Academy (The)	220	235	214				
	Actual number on Roll		701	680				
	Number of Year 7 Places Available	685			685	675	675	675
	Demand				704	745	776	763
	Surplus/ Shortage				-19	-70	-101	-88
	% Surplus/ Shortage				-2.8%	-10.4%	-15.0%	-13.0%
	No of FE				-0.6	-2.3	-3.4	-2.9

6.76 In 2016, Bushey Meads School was permanently expanded by 30 places. Further expansion capacity in the area is extremely limited.

6.77 There is a relationship between Rickmansworth, Watford and Bushey in terms of school place provision, as parts are geographically close and pupils move between them to attend secondary school. Table 13 shows the combined position across the south-west area.

Table 13: Combined secondary school provision across the SW area

Combined Rickmansworth, Watford & Bushey				
	2017/18 Forecast	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Forecast
Number of Year 7 Places Available	2785	2923	2923	2923
Demand	2767	2930	3019	2986
Surplus/ Shortage	18	-7	-96	-63
% Surplus/ Shortage	1.80%	-7.50%	-15.70%	-11.70%
No of FE	0.6	-0.2	-3.2	-2.1

6.78 A new secondary school, Croxley Danes School, opened in September 2017 in temporary accommodation. Croxley Danes School will relocate to its intended permanent site at Baldwins Lane, Croxley Green, in September 2018 subject to planning permission.

6.79 Further new provision may be required across the wider area to meet the need of the existing population and consideration is also being given to the capacity of existing local schools to enlarge.

6.80 A new secondary school will be needed to serve further growth in the Bushey and Radlett area.

Potters Bar

Current Provision

6.81 In Potters Bar there are two schools Dame Alice Owen's (6.7 FE) and Mount Grace (5.8 FE) providing a total of 12.5 FE. Although it is located outside of the borough, Chancellor's Secondary School (6 FE) is included within the Potters Bar planning area.

Future Provision

Table 14: Current and future forecast for secondary school provision in Potters Bar

15	Potters Bar	2017/18 Summer Interim Forecast – Secondary Schools (17/08/2017)						
School No.	School	School Admissions 2017	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Forecast	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Forecast
553	Chancellors's	180	181	180				
651	Mount Grace	174	99	114				
653	Dame Alice Owen's	200	207	205				
	Actual number on Roll	554	487	499				
	Number of Year 7 Places Available				554	554	554	554
	Demand				511	497	539	532
	Surplus/ Shortage				43	57	16	22
	% Surplus/ Shortage				7.8%	10.3%	2.9%	4.0%
	No of FE				1.4	1.9	0.5	0.7

6.82 The current forecast indicates a shortage of places from 2022/23 peaking at 0.6 FE in 2024/25. It is noted that schools in this planning area currently attract pupils from a wide geographic area. There is some limited capacity in the schools for expansion.

6.83 A summary of the expansion potential of secondary schools throughout the Borough is given in Tables 15-17. This summary is based upon desktop analysis. Detailed technical work would be required to confirm that any expansion potential is feasible.

Current and Potential Capacity in Hertsmere Secondary Schools – November 2017

Borehamwood

Table 15: Current and Potential Capacity in Borehamwood Secondary Schools

School	Type	Current Capacity	Expansion Capacity	Additional Comments
Hertswood	Academy	8 FE	1 FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1FE expansion planned for 2018. Any further expansion above 9FE subject to highway authority approval • Site at capacity and no

				additional land identified to facilitate further expansion.
Yavneh College	Academy	5 FE	Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yavneh primary school opened Sept 2016 on the site. Implications on expansion potential of secondary school unknown • Highway concerns • Faith admission criteria mean any additional places may not be available for local families.

Bushey

Table 16: Current and Potential Capacity in Bushey Secondary Schools

School	Type	Current Capacity	Expansion Capacity	Additional Comments
Queens	Academy	8.8 FE	Possibly 1 FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated on two campuses separated by Aldenham Road. • Green Belt designation a constraint to further development on the site. • Already a large school at almost 9 FE.
Bushey Meads	Academy	6.7 FE	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Belt designation a constraint to further development on the site. • Expansion beyond 6.7 FE likely to require additional land with non-identified.
Bushey Academy	Academy	7 FE	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently redeveloped • Green Belt and conservation area location constraints to further development on site.

Potters Bar

Table 17: Current and Potential Capacity in Potters Bar Secondary Schools

School	Type	Current Capacity	Expansion Capacity	Additional Comments
Dame Alice Owen's	Academy	6.7 FE	Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Belt designation a constraint to further development on the site. • Further feasibility work required to inform expansion

				potential.
Mount Grace	Academy	5.8 FE	Possibly 1 FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Green Space covering the site. • A number of mature trees, some of which are subject to TPOs. • Water course and Flood Zone 3 designation crossing the site.
Chancellor's School	Academy	6 FE	Possibly 1 FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible to expand school by 1 FE on existing site with sensitive positioning of new buildings and possible highway mitigation. • Green Belt designation a constraint to further development on the site.

Additional provision arising from new development

6.84 The level of development proposed in the borough will require the provision of new secondary school sites, given the limited capacity of existing schools to expand, as Tables 15-17 highlights.

6.85 To meet the potential pupil yield from 9000 homes, approximately 18 FE of additional secondary school places will be needed. Provision for three new secondary schools will need to be made to support the level and distribution of development indicated; serving Borehamwood, the Bushey/Radlett area and Potters Bar and/or a new settlement in the east of the borough respectively.

Further and Higher Education

6.86 Further education caters for students generally aged 16 – 18. A range of options are open to students in further education including GCSEs, A-levels, Diplomas, Apprenticeships and work experience schemes. Specifically, further education offers students the opportunity of pursuing a vocational alternative to traditional school sixth forms, with the focus on developing professional skills for careers and work.

6.87 The Education and Skills Act (2008) raised the participation age to require young people to continue in education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17 from 2013 and until their 18th birthday from 2015.

6.88 Raising the participation age does not mean young people must stay in school; they will be able to choose one of the following options:

- Full-time education, such as school, college or home education;

- Work-based learning, such as an Apprenticeship; or
- Part-time education or training if they are employed, self-employed or volunteering for more than 20 hours a week.

6.89 Higher education caters for students aged 18 plus. Higher education is provided by a number of universities both in the UK and abroad. Students can elect which university they want to attend, however will be required to meet individual entrance standards before they are awarded a place. Most universities offer a range of courses, however some specialise in specific fields e.g. medicine.

Current Provision

6.90 The secondary schools within the area are the main provider of further education in the borough. There is also Oaklands College, which is based in Welwyn Garden City and St. Albans, which also provides further education provisions.

6.91 The current provision of higher education in Hertsmere consists of the Elstree University Technical College in Borehamwood. In addition Welwyn Hatfield is home to two universities: the University of Hertfordshire, which has its two main sites in Hatfield; and the U.K.'s largest and oldest veterinary school, the Royal Veterinary College, which has a main campus at North Mymms.

7. Health

7.1 The healthcare of the borough is administered through the primary, community and secondary healthcare facilities. Primary healthcare includes General Medical Services (GMS), delivered by GPs, dentists, pharmacists and opticians. Community Services e.g. community nurses, chiropody, phlebotomy, community midwives and some mental health services operate out of some GP premises as well as other community based clinics. Secondary healthcare is treatment by specialists to whom a patient has been referred by primary care providers. It covers general acute care (generally provided in a hospital setting), intermediate care (short-term support to prevent an admission to hospital) and mental healthcare (provided in a range of settings).

7.2 The location of existing healthcare facilities in the borough is illustrated in Figure 3.

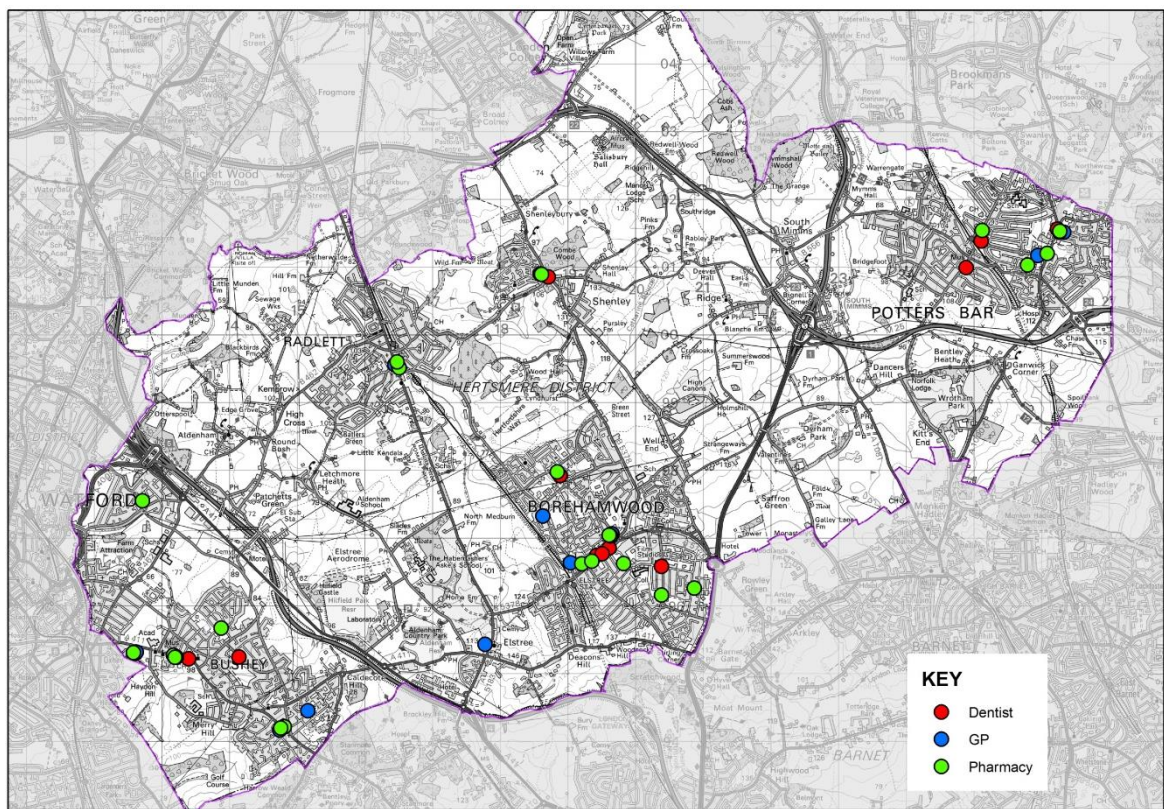


Figure 3: Hertsmeire Borough Council – Existing Health Facilities

Structure of the NHS

7.3 The Health and Social Care Act 2012 changed the way in which healthcare in England is structured and arranged when it came into force on April 1st 2013. Prior to this a single Primary Care Trust (PCT) for Hertfordshire commissioned the provision of healthcare in the county. Herts Valley Clinical Commissioning Group and currently working in a joint commissioning arrangement.

- 7.4** The new arrangement see the NHS retaining responsibility for the overall health budget and the planning, delivery and day to day operation of the NHS in England whilst in addition retaining direct responsibility for commissioning a range of primary care services from self-employed providers such as GPs, dentists, optometrists and pharmacists. The NHS also provides healthcare and some services for members of the armed forces. It has a series of regional and area teams, but exists as one single organisation, NHS England, operating to a common model, under one board. The NHS England area team that covers Hertsmere is 'Hertfordshire and South Midlands'.
- 7.5** All other healthcare services are now commissioned by over 200 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) operating across England. These are groups of general practices which come together in each area to commission services for their local communities.
- 7.6** In Hertfordshire there are three CCGs. Hertsmere is covered by the Herts Valley Clinical Commissioning Group (HVCCG), which also covers Dacorum, St Albans, Watford and Three Rivers. In Hertsmere the HVCCG operates through a board which has representation from each practice. The CCGs provide a broad range of hospital and community based healthcare, including district nurses; mental health and learning disability services; and urgent, emergency and elective care, much of which but not exclusively is provided in hospitals. Some services such as mental health and GP out of hours services are commissioned jointly with HCC and East and North Hertfordshire CCG. CCGs are increasingly moving the delivery of these services out of hospitals and into the community.
- 7.7** CCGs are led by local clinicians (doctors and nurses) supported by administrators. They are accountable to and performance managed by NHS England who have regional and local offices. Each CCG is annually assessed by NHS England (a statutory requirement under the Health and Social Care Act 2012).
- 7.8** Although HVCCG is the responsible organisation for commissioning services in the Hertsmere area, an important exception to the commissioning remit of the CCG is that of primary care contracts. As previously stated, these are commissioned by NHS England, in ensure there is no conflict of interest.
- 7.9** HVCCG organise the delivery of healthcare to 627,000 people living in west Hertfordshire. There are 67 member GP practices arranged across the four localities. The HVCCG has six core values to guide the work they do, these include:
- 1) Being caring and respectful

- 2) Having ambition, courage and high standards
- 3) Making sure we are open, transparent, honest and straightforward
- 4) Working - with partners and the public – as a team
- 5) Empowering and energising clinicians, staff and local people
- 6) Learning to be the best we can

7.10 Additionally, public health functions have now transferred to local authorities (in Hertfordshire's case, the County Council) providing them with a duty to improve the health of people in its area, including the provision of information, services or facilities to promote healthy living.

7.11 The County Council now has the task of coordinating the local NHS, social care, children's services and public health functions through a new Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB)³³, to identify health and wellbeing priorities for the county and ways in which to address them. In addition to developing a Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) which informs the Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The Hertfordshire HWB is made up of representatives from NHS Hertfordshire and clinical commissioning groups, Hertfordshire Healthwatch, and county and borough/districts councils.

7.12 It is also worth mentioning the ownership of assets. In April 2013 the former PCT assets transferred to either NHS Property Services, Community Health Partnerships or Foundation Trusts. The majority of GPs in Hertfordshire do not operate out of NHS owned facilities, with GPs owning or leasing their premises, receiving rent and rate reimbursement from NHS England. All acquisitions, disposals and requests for funding are submitted to the Hertfordshire and South Midlands Area Team by GPs and are considered in conjunction with the relevant GP.

Primary Healthcare

7.13 Primary care includes a range of clinicians, including doctors, nurses, dentists and pharmacists.

7.14 GPs look after the health of people in their community and deal with a variety of health problems. They also provide important health education, offering advice on smoking and diet, run clinics, give vaccinations and carry out simple surgical operations. GPs are 'independent contractors' meaning that they are not employed by the NHS, they have a contract of service but the recruitment and retention of staff is a matter for the individual practice to manage. Service Commissioners are not able to place any requirement on a practice as to the

³³Health and Wellbeing Board - <https://www.herefordshireccg.nhs.uk/library/governing-body-papers/governing-body-papers-2015/23rd-june-2015/418-item-11-ihealth-wellbeing-strategy-cp-v3-job-no-1421/file>

ratio of patients to staff; however they can enforce service delivery standards if service quality or access times fall below acceptable levels.

7.15 Dentists are responsible for looking after patients' oral health. The NHS issues a contract to dentists to provide health services under the NHS. Dentists are contracted to provide an agreed level of units of dental activity, for which they receive an income. All running costs are charged against this income. A number of dentists also operate privately however and do not provide an NHS service

7.16 Pharmacists ensure the safe supply and use of medicines by the public. A pharmacist has to be registered with the General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC) to practice and as an independent contractor works under a contractual arrangement with NHS England and may receive reimbursement for pharmaceutical services provided. The NHS does not financially support the initial provision or ongoing costs of pharmaceutical premises. This is therefore a private sector function.

Current provision

7.17 There are 13 GP practices in Hertsmere. Most of this provision is in Borehamwood, Radlett, Potters Bar and Bushey. The capacity of these GP practices is calculated by their patient ratio per m² of net internal area (NIA). Although, a number of other factors are also considered, such as tenure, location, condition and function. Actual capacity is dependent on the layout of the building and the services offered as well.

7.18 The capacity figures for the GP's practices are:

- 7 are at some capacity (at an average of less than 20 patients per m²)
- 4 are at capacity (at an average of between 20 and 25 patients per m²)
- 2 are constrained (at an average of over 25 patients per m²)

7.19 The average across the five local authorities in HVCCG's catchment is currently 22 patients per m² NIA.

7.20 The GP Practices by settlement and current provision is shown in Table 18.

Table 18: GP Practices by settlement

Settlement	Current Provision
Borehamwood and Elstree	Fairbrook Surgery is operating in cramped conditions and the Grove Medical Centre is at capacity, meaning that both have very limited ability to accept new patients. Despite Theobald Medical Centre having capacity “on paper”, due to inefficient layout of the building, their capacity is still very limited. This combined with the fact that their premises fall short of the current NHS building guidelines, means that improvements or relocation will be necessary in order to accommodate further growth. Schopwick surgery currently serves Elstree Village but has no physical space to expand to meet growth in the area.
Potters Bar	Annandale and Highview Surgeries have recently moved into new, purpose built premises and therefore have some capacity. Parkfield Surgery is also purpose built and can absorb some of the new growth. However, it should be noted that in case of significant housing development in the area, extension of existing or additional facilities may be required in order to maintain the level of service expected from providers.
Bushey	Attenborough and Manor View practices in Bushey recently relocated to new, purpose built premises and therefore have a capacity to take on quite significant growth of approx. 5,000 patients before reaching capacity. However, the Little Bushey and Schopwick practices located in Bushey Heath are operating in cramped conditions and are therefore unable to absorb any growth in the area.
Radlett	Radlett is served by the Red House practice’s main surgery, which is the most, constrained in Hertsmere Locality. Premises have been extended in the past and due to limited ability to expand further; new facilities will be required in order to cope with population increase.
Shenley	Shenley is served by the Red House practice’s branch Gateways Surgery, which is already constrained and unable to absorb any growth.
South Mimms	There is currently no local GP service provision. However, the area is served by the GP practices in Potters Bar and therefore the same comments as above for Potters Bar can be applied.
Aldenham, Letchmore Heath and Patchetts Green	There is currently no local GP service provision. However, the area is served by the Red House Surgery, which is already constrained and unable to absorb any growth.

7.21 There are 16 dental practices in Hertsmere. Most of this provision is in Borehamwood, Radlett, Potters Bar and Bushey.

7.22 There are 22 pharmacies in Hertsmere. Most of this provision is in Borehamwood, Radlett, Potters Bar and Bushey.

7.23 It is evident from this that whilst the main towns are well served by GPs, dentists and pharmacies, the borough's villages are less well served, which means that patients have to travel further to access services, some of which may be located outside of the borough.

Health Infrastructure Needs – Primary Healthcare

7.24 NHS England frequently provides an assessment of GP primary care general medical services (GMS) future capacity in relation to new development. NHS England is also responsible for primary care General Dental Services (GDS), Optometry and Pharmacy Services and will need to provide evidence on the potential implications of future capacity requirements in relation to new development in respect of these services.

7.25 It has been reported that GPs deal with 90% of all patient contact with the NHS, thus requiring the necessary premises to support and enable future GMS needs to be met. This will come progressively under pressure, through the changing nature of patient care pathways and the requirement that more services are provided locally within the community (rather than in a secondary care setting), and that development may take place in locations where there is currently no (or limited) health provisions.

Future Provision

7.26 Herts Valley CCG has stressed that GP practices are under significant pressure in the borough. There are some locations in the borough that will be able to absorb some growth in the area but certain GP sites are constrained and further provision will need to be provided.

7.27 Herts Valleys CCG is working with local clinicians and patients to develop plans for a new Borehamwood health and wellbeing hub in Elstree Way, Borehamwood. Careful planning and analysis is taking place to make sure the hub meets the needs of the local population. This will help build a strategic outline case for the Borehamwood hub, which is due to be published later this year. Work to develop the Borehamwood health and wellbeing hub is being led by Herts Valleys CCG and Hertsmere Borough Council.

Additional provision arising from new development

7.28 It shall be important for new development in the borough that consideration is made for the 'net' capacity of existing services in the area.

7.29 The development of new housing in the borough will take place over many years, and the timing and phasing of such developments will need to be discussed with health providers as they are planned to agree the best way of ensuring that there are appropriate local primary health care resources in place to cope with the increased demand and in accordance with Clinical Strategies. This additional capacity can be delivered in a number of ways and this will be taken forward in dialogue with health providers and developers.

7.30 At a SW Herts Infrastructure Providers Meeting on Health³⁴ HVCCG welcomed new developments as it provides a further opportunity to provide more efficient infrastructure that is fit for purpose. Generally, 15,000-16,000 people and associated community facilities requires a complete new GP surgery. It was also suggested that any opportunities for health sites would be welcomed, preferably with the required infrastructure already in place.

7.31 HVCCG utilises the capacity planning calculation, which is based on GMS provision, to calculate the contribution required to support new GP provision for the development levels.

The calculation is derived as follows:

<p>$w \times 2.4 = x$ Multiply the number of dwellings in any given development (w) by 2.4 to give x new patients</p>
<p>$x/2000 = y$ Divide the number of patients by 2000 to give the number of GPs need (y) (based on the ratio of 2,000 patients per 1 GP (as set out in the NHS England <i>“Premises Principles of Best Practice, Part 1 Procurement and Development”</i>)</p>
<p>$y \times 199 = z \text{ m}^2$ of additional GMS Space Multiply the number of GPs required by 199 to convert to new GMS space (199 m^2) being the amount of floorspace required by each GP (again as set out in the NHS England <i>“Premises Principles of Best Practice, Part 1 Procurement and Development”</i>)</p>
<p>$z \times \text{£}3,150 = \text{£}$ Multiply the floorspace by $\text{£}3,150$ which represents build cost per m^2 including fit out and fees to give a total cost (£)</p>
<p>$\text{£} / \text{number of dwellings} = \text{standard contribution} = \text{£ (per dwelling)}$ Dividing the total build cost by the number of dwellings provides a standard contribution required from each new dwelling towards the cost of providing GMS for that development</p>

³⁴ SW Herts Infrastructure Providers Meeting – Health (February 2018)

Secondary Healthcare

- 7.32** Secondary healthcare is treatment provided by specialists to whom a patient has been referred by primary care providers. It covers general acute care (typically provided in a hospital), intermediate care (short-term support to prevent an admission to hospital) and mental healthcare (provided in a range of settings).
- 7.33** Secondary healthcare is provided by NHS trusts, including foundation trusts (which have more financial and operational freedom than other NHS trusts), children's trusts and mental health trusts.
- 7.34** Hospitals and other secondary care facilities are not restricted to local authority boundaries or catchment areas, so patients outside of the area are treated. They have much wider catchment and planning area than primary healthcare, which is provided at a local level.

Clinical Commissioning Group and NHS England

- 7.35** As of the 1st April 2013 HVCCG is the responsible organisation for commissioning most healthcare (hospitals, mental health, ambulance and GP out of hours etc.) for patients in West Hertfordshire.
- 7.36** NHS England is responsible for directly commissioning all specialist services, primary care, offender healthcare and some services for members of the armed forces.
- 7.37** Commissioning of public health services will be undertaken by Public Health England (PHE) and local authorities, although NHS England will commission, on behalf of PHE, many of the public health services delivered by the NHS.

West Hertfordshire Hospital NHS Trust

- 7.38** West Herts Hospitals Trust was formed on 1 April 2000 following the merger of St Albans and Hemel Hempstead NHS Trust and Mount Vernon and Watford NHS Trust. It provides acute healthcare services to residents of West Hertfordshire, and a range of more specialist services to a wider population covering North London, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and East Hertfordshire. Its three hospitals are at Watford, St Albans and Hemel Hempstead. The Trust also manages day surgery cases at Potters Bar Community Hospital. The Trust also works with PCTs, local GPs, Clinical Commissioning Groups, other NHS Trusts, and the local social services.
- 7.39** Watford is the core location for inpatient emergency care, and for all patients who need the specialist emergency facilities (such as intensive care) of a major

district general hospital. It also provides elective care for higher risk patients together with a full range of outpatient and diagnostic services. There are c.600 beds and 9 theatres (including 1 local theatre). Watford is also the focus of the Trust's Women's and Children's services including neo-natal care.

The Hertfordshire Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust

7.40 The Hertfordshire Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust provides the majority of health and social care for people with mental ill health and learning disabilities. The Trust works in close partnership with Herts County Council and other NHS organisations to promote and support mental health in the community. The Trust provides:

- Acute and Rehabilitation Services – inpatient services and crisis teams.
- Community Services – for mental health and learning disabilities and prison 'in reach' services
- Secure and Rehabilitation Services – medium secure learning disability services, including in-patient and specialist residential services
- Specialist Services – substance and alcohol abuse, mother and baby care, dementia, eating disorders, specialist learning disability services, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), Mental Health Services for Older People (MHSOP)
- The Community Drugs and Alcohol service (CDAT)

7.41 Within Hertsmere, Borehamwood and Radlett provides access to some of the Trust's services but other locations are also accessible across Hertfordshire.

Hertfordshire Community NHS Trust

7.42 Hertfordshire Community NHS Trust provides community health services across Hertfordshire. These services range from school nursing and health visiting for children and young people, to district nurses, diabetes services, rehabilitation in community hospitals, as well as other specialist services for adults and children.

Sustainability and Transformation Partnership

7.43 Local NHS and social care organizations together form a Sustainability and Transformation Partnership which is working to deliver more effective, joined-up and affordable services. The STP brings together GPs, hospitals, mental health services and social care with the aim of keeping people healthier for longer and integrating services around the patients who need it most.

Current Provision

7.44 Residents can access acute services at hospitals both within and outside Hertfordshire. Nearly 98% of Hertfordshire residents live within 30 minutes of an acute hospital by car, based on modelled travel times.

7.45 The main hospital serving Hertsmere is Watford General Hospital. Residents in the south and east of the borough also have easy access to QEII in Welwyn and Barnet Hospital. Potters Bar Community Hospital in Potters Bar is an outpost of the Moorfield Eye hospital. Spire Bushey Hospital offers private healthcare.

Future Provision

7.46 The Sustainability and Transformation plan (STP) for Herts and West Essex 'A Healthier Future'³⁵ envisages hospitals focussing on delivering specialist treatments for serious or complex conditions that require particular expertise or facilities which cannot be accessed closer to home, such as surgery and other inpatient care. Recovery at home after hospital treatment and the support of those with high levels of need and long term conditions is proposed to be provided through local health and wellbeing centres - bringing together the expertise of health and care professionals to cater for residents' physical, social and mental health needs, helping people to 'live well'.

7.47 At the more local level, and within the context of the wider STP, the strategy for delivering sustainable health and social care in west Hertfordshire *Your Care, Your Future* – envisages more health services moving out of hospital into the community closer to where people live. The vision is that more people will be able to access care and support in local communities, rather than having to travel to hospital unnecessarily – a 'locality-based, community-focused delivery model'. By 2024, the aim is that 40% fewer hospital trips will be necessary because care is being accessed locally. *Your Care, Your Future* also wants to ensure patient care is joined up and better co-ordinated. The preferred option for West Herts is to focus main hospital services at Watford and St Albans hospitals with local services provided in Hemel Hempstead, South Oxhey, Harpenden and Borehamwood. The WHHT and CCG have both agreed the strategic outline of case for redeveloping existing hospital sites in Watford and St Albans, required prior to submission to NHS England.

³⁵A Healthier Future. Improving health and care in Hertfordshire and west Essex.
<https://www.healthierfuture.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/2016/December/A-Healthier-Future-Final.pdf>

Additional requirements arising from new developments

7.48 The limited availability of information, at this stage, makes a comprehensive assessment of future secondary healthcare requirements difficult. However, population increase related to planning housing development will increase pressure on services.

7.49 HVCCG will need to consider the demand for and supply of healthcare infrastructure, and will plan services accordingly. Hertsmere Borough Council will continue to engage with secondary healthcare providers in order to emphasise the importance of medium to long term strategic planning, and to ensure that secondary healthcare requirements are built into the wider strategic planning and planning obligations process.

The future of healthcare provision – Five Year Forward Five

7.50 There is expectation that there will be further future changes in healthcare provision which will have considerable implications for health infrastructure planning and delivery. In October 2014 NHS Chief Executive Simon Stevens published the NHS Five Year Forward View to 2020/21 which identifies a range of radical changes considered necessary to make healthcare provision fit for purpose in the future. In addition to calls for an additional injection of public funding and major efficiency savings (which collectively should have the effect of increasing the available budget by £30bn p.a.) the Forward Review calls for:

- **A radical upgrade in prevention and public health** with national action on obesity, smoking, alcohol and other major health risks. Supporting workplace incentives to promote employee health and cut sickness-related unemployment. Advocating for stronger public health-related powers for local government and elected mayors.
- Allowing patients to have greater control of their own care - including the option of shared budgets combining health and social care, support for unpaid carers and improved partnerships with voluntary organisations and local communities.
- **More care being delivered locally**, which will involve breaking down traditional barriers between GPs and hospitals, between physical and mental health, and between health and social care, but with some services in specialist centres, organised to support people with multiple health conditions, not just single diseases.
- **New options to permit groups of GPs** to combine with nurses, other community health services, hospital specialists and perhaps mental health and social care to create integrated out-of-hospital care - the Multispecialty Community Provider; or the integration of hospitals and primary care providers (Primary and Acute Care Systems) combining for the first time general practice and hospital services.

- **The redesign across the NHS of urgent and emergency care services** to integrate A&E departments, GP out-of-hours services, urgent care centres, NHS 111, and ambulance services.
- **Smaller hospitals being granted new options** to help them remain viable, including forming partnerships with other hospitals further afield, and partnering with specialist hospitals to provide more local services.
- Midwives will have new options to take charge of the **maternity services** they offer.
- NHS will provide more support for frail older people living in **care homes**.
- **Clinical Commissioning Groups being given the option of more control** over the wider NHS budget, enabling a shift in investment from acute to primary and community services.
- **An improved focus on health technology** coupled with expansions in research and innovation (including by developing new 'test bed' sites for worldwide innovators, and new 'green field' sites where completely new NHS services will be designed from scratch).

Responding to the 5 Year Forward View

7.51 NHS England and other contributors produced the Delivering the Forward View: Planning Guidance 2016/17-2020/21 (December 2015)³⁶. This requires local NHS teams to produce a five year Sustainability and Transforming Plan (STP), place-based and driving the Five Year Forward View and a one year Operational Plan for 2016/17, organisation-based but consistent with the emerging STP.

7.52 A guidance identifies 9 'must dos' for every local system which are relevant to the provision of health infrastructure in the future. A summary of this list is provided below:

- 1) Develop a high quality and agreed **STP**, achieving locally critical milestones for accelerating progress in 2016/17 towards achieving the **aims of the Forward View**.
- 2) Return the system to **aggregate financial balance**. This includes secondary care providers delivering efficiency savings.
- 3) Develop and implement a local plan to address the **sustainability and quality of general practice**, including workforce and workload issues.
- 4) Get back on track with **access standards for A&E and ambulance waits**, ensuring more than 95 percent of patients wait no more than four hours in A&E, and that all ambulance trusts respond to 75 percent of Category A calls within eight minutes.

³⁶Delivering the Forward View: Planning Guidance 2016/17-2020/21 - <https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/planning-guid-16-17-20-21.pdf>

- 5) Improvement against and maintenance of the NHS Constitution standards that more than 92 percent of patients on non-emergency pathways wait no more than 18 weeks from **referral to treatment**, including offering patient choice.
- 6) Deliver the NHS Constitution **62 day cancer waiting standard**, including by securing adequate diagnostic capacity; continue to deliver the constitutional two week and 31day cancer standards and make progress in improving **one-year survival rates**.
- 7) Achieve and maintain the **two new mental health access standards**, ensuring more than 50 percent of people experiencing a first episode of psychosis will commence treatment within two weeks of referral, and continuing to meet a **dementia diagnosis** rate of at least two-thirds of the estimated number of people with dementia.
- 8) Deliver actions to transform care for people with **learning disabilities**, including implementing enhanced community provision, reducing inpatient capacity, and rolling out care and treatment reviews in line with published policy.
- 9) Develop and implement an affordable plan to make **improvements in quality**. Participate in the annual publication of **avoidable mortality** rates by individual trusts.

7.53 Future health infrastructure provision also needs to reflect the publication in April 2016 of the General Practice Forward View which acknowledges under investment in GP services and defines the following actions to address it, including:

- accelerating funding for primary care
- expanding and supporting GP and wider primary care staffing
- reduce practice burdens and help release time
- develop the primary care estate and invest in better technology
- provide a major programme of improvement support to practices

7.54 NHS England has grouped CCGs into 44 areas and tasked them with producing Sustainable Transformation Plans (STP). HVCCG has been grouped with ENHCCG and West Essex CCG. The objective of the STPs is to identify cross border opportunities for improvements and efficiencies on the delivery of health services.

Funding

7.55 HVCCG also provides an informative overview of all healthcare costs (Table 19). It should be noted that the GP build costs used have not been updated since 2011 and are likely to have increased since but this provides a baseline for starting figures.

Table 19: Healthcare building work costs

	Cost per dwelling			
	New build	Heavy refurb	Medium refurb	Light refurb
Acute care	£2,187.69	£1,555.67	£1,285.20	£622.27
Mental Health	£201.38	£201.38	£201.38	£201.38
Community Services	£182.03	£182.03	£182.03	£182.03
Primary Care	£752	£239	£239	£239
Total Health and Infrastructure Per dwelling	£3,323.32	£2,178.35	£1,907.89	£1,244.95

7.56 Whilst it is anticipated that some funding may come through central government allocations, CIL and planning obligations may also contributed to meeting needs arising from new development.

8. Utilities

8.1 This section sets out what new utilities or upgrades to existing utilities will be required to support housing growth in the borough.

Gas

8.2 National Grid owns and operates the high pressure national gas transmission system across the country. Gas leaves the transmission system and enters the distribution networks at high pressure. It is then transported through a number of reducing pressure tiers until it is finally delivered to consumers. Cadent (formerly National Grid Gas Distribution Limited) is the gas distributor for Hertsmere. National Grid provides the networks through which gas flows, but does not supply gas to end users. National Grid operates against a regulatory process controlled by Ofgem who monitor performance against set criteria.

Plans, Strategies and Programmes

8.3 Future Energy Scenarios³⁷ is published every year by National Grid as a catalyst for debate, decision making and change in the energy industry. It recognises the issues around the security of supply, sustainability and efficient delivery of energy in decades to come.

Future Provision

8.4 National Grid has not made the council aware of any new strategic gas infrastructure that is required and no general reinforcement of pipe networks are planned. However, it is likely that there will be a number of customer specific local reinforcements required during the next 10 years, which Cadent Gas plan to.³⁸

8.5 Overall, National Grid currently forecast a reduction in overall demand for gas over the next 10 years; increased energy efficiency, new sources of energy coming on-stream, a focus on reducing carbon emissions and advances in technology can be anticipated to have an impact on gas demand.

8.6 Annual updates of supply and demand forecasts feed into identifying investment that is needed to efficiently and effectively maintain a reliable distribution network. Capital investment in mains replacement is ongoing. National Grid also needs to invest to add exit capacity because of possible local constraints within the networks and to meet strategic development proposals from local authorities and other changes arising from changes in industry and customer demand, to connect new sources of gas (including renewable gas)

³⁷Future Energy Scenarios <http://fes.nationalgrid.com/fes-document/>

³⁸ SW Herts Infrastructure Providers Meeting – Utilities (February 2018).

and to address shallow cover (due to soil erosion) on the Local Transmission System.

Additional provision arising from new development

- 8.7** National Grid advises that new gas transmission infrastructure developments (for example pipelines and associated installations) are periodically required to meet increases in regional demand and changes in patterns of supply. Developments to the network occur as a result of specific connection requests, for example power stations, and requests for additional capacity on the network from gas shippers. Generally, network developments to provide supplies to the local gas distribution network are as a result of overall regional demand growth rather than site specific developments. Even though overall demand is going down, investment will still be needed to add exit capacity partly to help meet potential demand from new strategic development sites.
- 8.8** The identification and means of delivery of any infrastructure required to support the new development which may be proposed in the new Local Plan will be discussed with Cadent throughout the plan-making process.

Funding

- 8.9** Funding for any infrastructure identified as necessary may be able to be met through the investment programmes of National Grid or Cadent, planning obligations (CIL and s106), on site provision and other funding sources as appropriate.
- 8.10** Cadent Gas mentioned at a SW Herts Infrastructure Provider meeting³⁸ that their Gas Transporters (GT) licence prevents them from funding 'speculative' network enhancements. However, as Cadent Gas prepare for their next regulatory period (starting April 2021) they may wish to consult with stakeholders as to whether they can enter into an agreement that will allow them to construct these more speculative enhancements and recover costs (if such developments do not proceed as expected/planned). This would be subject to both economic and viability testing first.

Electricity

- 8.11** National Grid³⁹ owns the high voltage electricity transmission system in England and Wales and operates the high voltage electricity network throughout Great Britain. As the system regulator it is their job to manage the flow, security and quality of electricity to homes and businesses. This requires

³⁹ National Grid UK – Electricity provision <https://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/about-grid/our-role-industry/about-electricity>

National Grid to make sure supply and demand are continuously matched throughout the day.

8.12 The national transmission network comprises of overhead lines, underground cables and substations. It carries high voltage electricity (275kV/400kV) from the generator substations where transformers lower the voltage ready for distribution. Generators, distribution networks operators and suppliers pay National Grid for the right to connect to their assets and to use their system to transport electricity on their behalf.

8.13 National Grid does not:

- Own or operate any electricity generation in the UK
- Own or operate electricity distribution in the UK
- Sell electricity to consumers in the UK

8.14 It is the role of local distribution companies to distribute electricity to homes and businesses. In Hertsmere the local distribution company is UK Power Networks (UKPN). UK Power Networks owns and maintains the electricity cables and lines across Hertsmere through an 11kV (11,000 volts) network through which electricity is distributed. Electricity is transported from National Grid's 400kV and 275kV networks at 'Supergrid' sites and distributed to customers through a succession of networks operating at various voltages from 132kV down to 400/230V. Large commercial users such as factories, large office facilities and supermarkets may be supplied with power at 11kV, whilst residential properties are supplied with electricity that has been transformed down to 230V at local substations. UKPN are purely a network operator, the electricity is actually supplied or sold to individual consumers by a wide variety of electricity suppliers.

8.15 UK Power Networks operates against a regulatory process controlled by Ofgem who monitor industry performance against set criteria.

Plans, Strategies and Programmes

8.16 UK Power's core narrative⁴⁰ describes the April 2015 to March 2023 final business plans of Eastern Power Networks (EPN), London Power Networks (LPN) and South Eastern Power Networks (SPN). The business plan sets out what they plan to deliver for customers, how they have engaged with stakeholders to produce the plans, and what the plans will cost.

⁴⁰ UK Power Networks Business Plan (2015 to 2023) Core narrative.
http://library.ukpowernetworks.co.uk/library/en/RIIO/Main_Business_Plan_Documents_and_Annexes/UKPN_Core_Narrative.pdf

8.17 UK Power also has a core narrative for the April 2015 to March 2023 final business plans for South Eastern Power Networks⁴¹ in particular, following the same information process as the main document.

Current Provision

8.18 National Grid 400kV AND 275kV substation is located in Elstree and feeds into grid (132kV) substations at Elstree, Bushey Mill, Barnet and Hatfield. There are currently nine primary (33kV) substations in the borough: Elstree, Rowley, Central Potters Bar, West Potters Bar, Shenley, Radlett, Hartspring, Berrygrove and Merry Hill.

Future Provision

8.19 Available capacity in the borough is currently estimated as 30,750 gas heated properties or 12,300 electric heated properties. This is indicative and subject to change pending connections to the network. This capacity is at primary substation level, and local 11kV network reinforcement may be required. Loads are indicative only and vary depending on property size and the number of bedrooms. No provision for electric vehicles charging is included in these figures.

8.20 National Grid or UK Power Network has no future plans for infrastructure upgrades in their current action plans for the Hertsmere Borough.

Additional provision arising from new development

8.21 National Grid has advised that specific development proposals within the borough are unlikely to have a significant direct effect upon their electricity transmission infrastructure.

8.22 Generally, network developments to provide supplies to the local distribution network are a result of overall regional demand growth rather than site specific developments. If new infrastructure is required in response to an increase in demand across the local electricity distribution network operator (UK Power Networks) may request improvements to an existing National Grid substation or a new grid supply point.

8.23 The identification and means of delivery of any infrastructure required to support the new development which may be proposed in the new Local Plan will be discussed with UK Power Networks throughout the plan-making process.

⁴¹ South Eastern Power Networks Business Plan (2015 to 2023) Core narrative.
https://www.ukpowernetworks.co.uk/internet/en/have-your-say/documents/UKPN_SPN_Core_Narrative.pdf

Funding

8.24 Funding for any infrastructure identified as necessary may be able to be met through the investment programmes of UK Power Networks, planning obligations (CIL and S106), on site provision and other funding sources as appropriate.

Drinking Water

8.25 Hertsmere is supplied with drinking (portable) water by Affinity Water which they do via a system of pipes which they own and operate. Hertsmere falls into Affinity's Central supply area and the Colne water resource zone (WRZ2). Groundwater is Affinity's primary source of water but the Central region also utilises surface water sources.

8.26 Affinity Water's Business Plan for 2015-2020⁴² aims to meet four key customer expectations:

- Making sure customers have enough water, whilst leaving more water in the environment.
- Supplying high quality water you can trust.
- Minimising disruption to you and your community.
- Providing a value for money service.

8.27 Sustainability is a key theme in Affinity Water's approach to meeting customers' expectations. To provide a water service in a way that supports the well-being of the communities they serve, both today and in the future.

8.28 In carrying out their duties, Affinity Water is regulated by the Water Services Regulation Authority Ofwat, who set the price, investment and service package that customers receive.

Plans, Strategies and Programmes

8.29 Affinity Water has a statutory duty under the Water Act 2003 to produce a Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) every 5 years, which sets out how the company will meet the supply demand balance over the next 25 years, taking into account both domestic (household) and commercial growth during that period. Affinity published its current WRMP for the period 2015 to 2040 in June 2014⁴³, following approval by the Secretary of State. Affinity Water is now preparing the next plan period which is due for publication in 2019.

⁴² Affinity Water – Our Business Plan for 2015-2020. <https://stakeholder.affinitywater.co.uk/docs/AW-summary-business-plan-2015-2020.pdf>

⁴³ Affinity Water - Our Plan for Customers and Communities. Final Water Resources Management Plan, 2015-2020. <https://stakeholder.affinitywater.co.uk/docs/FINAL-WRMP-Jun-2014.pdf>

Future Provision

- 8.30** The WRMP meets the planned demand of housing growth forecast of 22% on average; within WRZ2 (which includes Hertsmere) a 17% increase in the number of new houses is predicted (WRMP June 2014, Table 12)⁶.
- 8.31** WRMP considers the issue of demand management including the possibility of regulatory action to reduce overall levels of water consumption. It presents a Water Savings Programme⁴⁴ to support customers in reducing their demand for water through leakage reduction, metering and water efficiency. Metering of domestic customers is shown to reduce household consumption (WRMP June 2014, Section 8.4.3.6). Water Resource Zone 2 is expected to achieve universal metering by 2019.
- 8.32** New developments are governed by legislation (Part G of Build Regulations) that requires developers to build efficient properties, so that a more effective management of customer consumption can occur. The company remains concerned that whilst new homes meet the conditions set out by Part G, residents remove the water efficient devices after they have moved in, increasing their household demand for water. It believes that a partnership between local authorities, residents and Affinity Water is essential to help educate domestic and commercial customers about their use of water and how all parties can work together to protect this vital resource, and this is therefore a key success measure of the Water Savings Programme.
- 8.33** A major challenge for Affinity Water is to reduce the amount of water abstracted from the environment whilst meeting the supply needs of a growing population. Reducing leakages is an important component of managing the supply demand balance. Reducing demand is also important and the introduction of meters and metered charges is a central plank of the company's strategy. Alongside this the company is looking to find new sources of supply and increase the flexibility of their network so that water can be transferred around communities to where it is needed more effectively.

Additional provision arising from new development

- 8.34** In overall terms Affinity Water predict no major constraints to supplying Hertsmere with drinking water although this could change in the future.
- 8.35** Water companies have a duty to supply water for domestic purposes to customers under Section 52 of the Water Industry Act 1991, and are hence

⁴⁴Affinity Water - Water Saving Programme. <https://www.affinitywater.co.uk/water-saving-programme.aspx>

obliged to connect developments to the network once planning permission has been received.

8.36 Any localised upgrades to existing supply networks are likely to be funded from the usual water developer requisitions and investment processes.

Waste Water

General

8.37 Thames Water is the statutory water and sewage undertaker for the area and has a duty under the Water Industry Act 1991 to ensure that the area is effectively drained and to effectively deal with the contents of its sewers. It is responsible for conveying and treating surface and foul water and discharging the treated effluent to watercourses.

8.38 The infrastructure for which they are responsible comprises:

- **Trunk sewers** – The main skeletal network of sewer pipes, typically > 300mm diameter, which convey wastewater to the Sewage Treatment Works for treatment
- **Sewage Treatment Works (STW)** – Process of removing contaminants from the wastewater, typically through physical, chemical, and biological processes to produce environmentally safe to be released treated wastewater (treated effluent)
- **Sewage Pumping Stations (SPS)** – Pumping stations necessary to ‘lift’ and transport wastewater over short or large distances, where wastewater cannot be conveyed to the STW under the influence of gravity alone.
- **Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO)** – Flood relief structures located at critical points within combined sewer networks (systems which collect foul and rainfall runoff flows) to divert excess storm flows to the environment (e.g. a watercourse).

8.39 Sewerage infrastructure in Hertsmere operates under separate surface and foul water systems. In planning for new development it is crucial that account is taken of the capacity of existing waste water infrastructure in order to avoid causing problems of flooding in properties and pollution of land and watercourses.

Plans, Strategies and Programmes

8.40 A county wide strategic assessment of water infrastructure – the Water Cycle Study - was commissioned by Hertfordshire County Council in 2015. The primary objectives of the study were to identify how future growth is likely to affect water infrastructure systems, what changes are potentially needed to

facilitate this growth and how could new systems impact the environment. The final report is awaited but the draft does not suggest any insurmountable capacity issues for Hertsmere in the period to 2031.

Current Provision

8.41 Blackbirds Sewage Treatment Works (STW) is located within the borough. There is also a relationship with the STWs at Maple Lodge in Rickmansworth and Rye Meads in Ware.

Future Provision

8.42 In the short term, Thames Water will be looking to maximise capacity in sewers including by promoting more widespread use of sustainable drainage practice. They will also be improving their larger STWs – this will increase capacity but avoid developing new waste water infrastructure sites. Their strategy to 2040 is to improve gradually both the capacity and the reliability of the major STWs through targeted investment and measures to reduce overall demand. Continued investment in catchment improvement and management projects aimed at reducing the quantity of pollutants entering water sources (e.g. introducing new landscaping features such as grassed areas and ditches) is also a priority. Looking at more sustainable ways to manage rainfall and prevent it entering sewers is also a priority. This again includes promoting the use of SuDS. They will also be aiming to manage their networks more actively, with the installation and progressive use of real-time control and telemetered monitoring systems.

8.43 Based on the latest model 2015-2020 there are no significant/strategic upgrades required. From 2020 onwards there will need to be significant/strategic upgrades to sewage treatment works likely (which will require significant investment both monies and 'lead in' times. Capacity at Maple Lodge STW is flagged as an issue moving forwards (with the level of growth proposed across the authority areas which feed into this STW³⁸. It is likely therefore, that Blackbirds STW will need expanding and upgrading, which will reduce pressure on Maple Lodge STW.

8.44 Thames Water base their investment programmes on a range of factors, including population projections and development plan allocations. Investments in the network to facilitate growth are made when there is sufficient certainty that development leading to the need for the upgrade is coming forward, they are reactive to 'step changes' in housing delivery. Thames Water cannot do speculative upgrades or put systems in place based on predictions. As such Thames Water encourages developers to liaise with them at the earliest opportunity. Thames Water has stated that they are currently liaising with planning process via pre-apps or after permission is given to proposals.

Additional provision arising from new development

- 8.45** Thames Water have indicated that they will be able to comment at a high level on proposed allocations for the new Local Plan and advise of any potential concerns regarding infrastructure capacity to serve those sites. The impact on existing infrastructure will depend on factors including the scale, location, point of connection and phasing of development together with other development within the same catchment. Where there are concerns Thames Water would encourage the developer to engage with them at the earliest opportunity in order to discuss the infrastructure requirements and how and when any necessary upgrades will be delivered.
- 8.46** It is recognised that cross boundary water infrastructure planning is absolutely vital, as siting growth in one district in one part of a sub-catchment will have ramifications for infrastructure capacity terms for the sub-catchment overall, and therefore for other districts.
- 8.47** The Water Cycle Study does not suggest any capacity issues for Hertsmere that are not capable of being overcome in the plan period without the appropriate level of investment.
- 8.48** There will need to be continued liaison between local authorities and Thames Water, particularly as the Local Plan develops, to enable proposed growth and environmental objectives to be reflected in Thames Water's business plans and ensure sufficient lead in time for the funding approval and delivery of sewage treatment works upgrades and strategic network upgrades.
- 8.49** It should be noted that sewerage undertakers have limited powers under the Water Industry Act 1991 to prevent connection of new dwellings ahead of infrastructure upgrades and therefore rely heavily on the planning system to ensure infrastructure is provided ahead of development, through either appropriate phasing or planning conditions.
- 8.50** The Water Act 2014 enables developers to connect new building development to the water mains and sewerage system. There are only limited powers for Thames Water to prevent new connections ahead of infrastructure upgrades; Thames Water therefore rely heavily on the planning system to ensure infrastructure is provided ahead of development, through either appropriate phasing or planning conditions.

Funding

- 8.51** The investment plans of water companies (Thames Water) are based on a five-year cycle. In general, infrastructure funding comes from investment through the business plan process whereby the water regulator, Ofwat, sets the price,

investment and service packages that customers receive. It then also has to meet Environment Agency's requirements in relation to pollution control, environmental protection and management of river basins and the water environment. In addition to complying with European legislation such as the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive and the Water Framework Directive, which aim to protect the environment from the impact of waste water discharges and seek to ensure the good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies.

8.52 Water companies are required by Ofwat to plan in five-year periods known as Asset Management Periods (AMPs). The capital funding required for strategic infrastructure will be sourced from the expenditure approved by Ofwat. The current AMP Business Plan is AMP6 which covers the period 2015-2020⁴⁵. The Draft AMP7 Business Plan for 2020-2025⁴⁶ has also now been published. It has been submitted to Ofwat who will review it and provide feedback to Thames Water and the plan shall be agreed by summer 2019. Thames Water's 'Our long-term strategy'⁴⁷ which describes the course that Thames Water has set itself for the next quarter of a century (2015-2040).

8.53 Thames Water mentioned at the SW Herts Infrastructure Provider meeting (February 2018) that they are currently in the process of reviewing the way that infrastructure provision is funded. This is likely to see the onus for funding infrastructure moving almost solely onto Thames Water, as opposed to relying on developer contributions as has been the case historically.

Flooding and Drainage

8.54 The Environment Agency (EA) is responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea.

8.55 Locally, HCC is the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and as such is responsible for developing and maintaining a flood risk strategy with the relevant Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) to manage flood risk from surface run-off, groundwater and ordinary watercourses across Hertfordshire. RMAs include district and borough councils. Flooding from the public highway

⁴⁵Thames Water. Business Plan 2015-2020 - <https://corporate.thameswater.co.uk/-/media/Site-Content/Thames-Water/Corporate/AboutUs/Our-strategies-and-plans/our-five-year-plan/Supporting-information/overview.pdf>

⁴⁶Thames Water. Our Business Plan 2020-2025 - <https://www.thameswater.co.uk/-/media/Site-Content/Thames-Water/Corporate/AboutUs/Our-strategies-and-plans/PR19/Our-plan-2020-to-2025.pdf>

⁴⁷ Thames Water. Our long-term strategy 2015-2040. <https://www.thameswater.co.uk/sitecore/content/corporate/corporate/about-us/our-strategies-and-plans/-/media/af3e1056a9fa4dd095682c2248581193.ashx?bc=white&db=web&la=en&thn=1&ts=e433a493-f316-455c-bef6-fcb645feeb29.pdf>

is also the responsibility of HCC as highway authority. Flooding from public sewers is the responsibility of Thames Water.

8.56 In Hertfordshire the primary risk is from fluvial and pluvial flooding, with other 8,000 properties at risk of fluvial flooding and 53,000 from pluvial. There is a low risk from groundwater and sewer flooding, with only isolated instances occurring around the county. There is no risk from tidal flooding.

8.57 HCC is also a statutory consultee to the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), which includes district and borough councils, on all major developments in relation to drainage. The LLFA advises the LPAs on whether proposed drainage schemes meet the relevant policy standards. The LLFA also develops policies and provides guidance to support planning applications.

Plans, Strategies and Programme

8.58 As part of its statutory duties HCC has produced a 'Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for Hertfordshire'⁴⁸ and the 'Hertfordshire Interim SuDS Policy Statement'⁴⁹ (November 2012).

8.59 At a borough wide level the council has undertaken a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment⁵⁰, which identifies the current flood defence infrastructure in the county; this was published in 2009 and is currently in the process of being updated.

8.60 EA is currently working with Affinity Water to improve sewage treatment processes/plant outputs as these can have significant impacts on water courses, especially on the chalk streams (and water levels) with SW Herts³⁸.

8.61 Hertfordshire Water Study 2021-2051 (Stage 1) is expected to be published shortly and this will outline future infrastructure needs up to 2051. The main objectives for are:

- 1) To identify how current and planned local water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure could affect future growth levels for Hertfordshire, and where possible and relevant, neighbouring areas.
- 2) To identify potential changes to water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure required to support the scale of development envisaged for

⁴⁸ Hertfordshire County Council - Hertfordshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy: non-technical Summary. <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/water/flood-risk-management/lfrms-for-hertfordshire-non-technical-summary.pdf>

⁴⁹ Hertfordshire County Council – Interim SuDS Policy Statement <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/statweb/meetingsnov04toapr13/Cabinet/20130225/item%206%20-%20Appendix%20A.pdf>

⁵⁰ Hertfordshire County Council –Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/2254/hertfordshire_strategic_flood_risk_assessment_parts_1_and_2.pdf

the county as a whole, and considering the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) growth corridors, and wider sub-region, where relevant.

- 3) To scope out potential environmental impacts of the development of water supply and wastewater treatment related infrastructure.
- 4) To provide a range of options to meet strategic and local infrastructure needs, and an indication of the scale of investment required at the sub-catchment level.
- 5) To set out a range of wider policy options and solutions to remedy any shortfalls in infrastructure provision.

8.62 Any increased growth targets above what had been assumed when this work commenced will need to be covered through an addendum to the report. Stage 2 work may be necessary to identify the extent of additional growth in certain areas and any challenges this may cause³⁸.

Future Provision

8.63 The EA are currently working to reduce Flood Risk for 300,000 homes. There are several schemes within South West Herts; within Hertsmere this includes Darkes Lane Surface Water Study³⁸.

8.64 At present a need for new flood defences in the borough has not been identified. However the provision of flood defences may be reviewed when taking forward the growth proposals set out in the council's upcoming Local Plan. National Planning Policy is to maintain/reduce flood risks, through utilising good opportunities to improve floor risk issues. There has recently been a shift towards flood risk management, as opposed to the building or retention of defences, therefore new schemes may emerge in the future³⁸.

Additional provision arising from new development

8.65 All new development coming forward in the borough will however be required to provide sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDs) on site to reduce the risk of flooding. There is also the potential for new development to reduce existing flood risk to existing communities and built-up areas.

8.66 The need for any additional flood defence infrastructure will be assessed when preferred locations for new development have been identified. The proposed locations for new development will be subject to the sequential and exception tests.

Funding

8.67 Regional and national funding for flood risk management projects is potentially available through the national Medium Term Programme administered by the EA and the two Regional Flood and Coastal Committees (RFCCs), Thames and Anglian Central, covering Hertfordshire. New bids can be made to this programme. Grant-in-aid funding can be available for projects including new or improved flood defences or other infrastructure such as sluices or pumping stations. The extent of GIA funding will depend on how many households will be better protected from flooding as a result. At least a proportion of the cost may need to be met by scheme beneficiaries/other funding sources.

9. Social Infrastructure

- 9.1** Social infrastructure is vital for the creation of sustainable and cohesive communities and includes sports facilities, community buildings, play areas, facilities for different faith groups and leisure activities.
- 9.2** This section provides an overview of existing social infrastructure in the borough and sets out where new provision is required to support housing growth.

Culture, Arts Leisure

- 9.3** The key cultural, arts and leisure facilities provided in the borough are set out below:
- **Theatres:** There are two theatres in the borough the Radlett Centre (Radlett) and the Wyllotts Centre (Potters Bar).
 - **Arts, Galleries and Museums:** There are two museums in the borough, Elstree and Borehamwood (Borehamwood) Museum and Bushey Museum and Art Gallery (Bushey). There are three art galleries Artdor Gallery (Borehamwood), Art Nrshinga Art Gallery (Radlett) and Bushey Museum and Art Gallery (Bushey)
 - **Other Leisure Facilities:** There is one cinema in the borough the Reel Cinema (Borehamwood).
- 9.4** The council will support (where appropriate) the provision of new cultural, arts and leisure facilities in the borough along with the enhancement of existing facilities if required. New proposals will be considered on an individual basis as part of the planning process and will be incorporated in the Infrastructure and Delivery Schedule.

Indoor Sport

- 9.5** Indoor sport facilities across Hertfordshire comprise both public and private facilities. Public facilities are funded and provided by each of the individual districts. Private facilities are run by independent organisations and often require membership and payment in order to be able to use these facilities.
- 9.6** The Herts Sports and Physical Activity Partnership (HSP) works in partnership with HCC and other partners from the public, private and voluntary sectors, including Sport England and Local Authority partners, to bring together expertise, resources and ideas across the sports, health and physical activity arena in order to encourage more people to get active, enhance physical and mental wellbeing and contribute to a better quality of life for residents.
- 9.7** Hertsmere is considered to have a relatively strong provision of indoor facilities.

Current provision

- 9.8** There are a wide range of indoor sports facilities with Hertsmere⁵¹ ⁵². These include: Sports halls: There are 85 sport halls in the borough of 1 court and above, provided at 29 sites. Most of these are public and dual use, meaning that all halls are accessible to the community. The main sports halls are located at Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and the Furzefield Centre.
- 9.9** Health and Fitness centres: There are 17 health and fitness centres in the borough. Of these, seven are available on a 'pay and play' basis, eight are for commercial registered members club and two are for private use only.
- 9.10** Indoor Bowls centre: There are currently no indoor bowls facilities within Hertsmere. The nearest facilities are located in Barnet, Hemel Hempstead and Watford respectively.
- 9.11** Indoor Tennis courts: There is one indoor tennis facility in the Borough, the David Lloyd centre in Bushey, which has 13 courts.

Future provision

- 9.12** The council's Hertsmere Open Space Strategy 2011⁵¹ identifies the following need:
- May be a need for new indoor tennis facilities in the Borough as a result of increase participation.
 - No need for additional health and fitness, swimming pools or indoor sports hall provision at the present time or by 2021.
 - Where schools are being redeveloped as part of the Building Schools for the Future potential for dual use arrangements should be maximised where possible.

Additional provision arising from new development

- 9.13** The council will work with landowners/developers and service providers to deliver the above facilities to ensure that new developments are well served by sport facilities. Further to this, contributions may also be sought to enhance existing indoor facilities where demand from population growth has the potential to impact upon service provision.

⁵¹Hertsmere Open Space Study 2011 - <https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Documents/09-Planning--Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Local-Development-Framework/Hertsmere-Open-Space-Study-Oct-2011.pdf>

⁵² Hertsmere Playing Pitch Strategy 2017

Outdoor Sport

9.14 Hertsmere comprises a variety of outdoor sport facilities. These facilities and spaces are owned and operated by a variety of public and private organisations. These include:

- Playing pitches – football, cricket, rugby, hockey
- Tennis Courts
- Bowling Greens
- Golf courses
- Athletics
- Netball

9.15 Herts Sports and Physical Activity Partnership (HSP)⁵³ also apply its core aims and objectives to outdoor facilities and sports provision.

Current provision

9.16 There are 136 football pitches in Hertsmere, 81 of these are available for community use. The current supply of pitches in Hertsmere are able to cater for the current football demand across all age groups (Adult, youth 11v11, youth 9v9, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5)⁵².

9.17 There are 12 sites used by the community to service cricket demand. Hertsmere has enough cricket supply to cater for both existing and future cricket demand over the next 10 years⁵².

9.18 There are four rugby facilities in Hertsmere that are available to the community with one located in each of the four sub-areas, these include: Tabard RFC (Radlett and Shenley), Dame Alice Owen's (Potters Bar), Old Haberdashers Borehamwood and Elstree) and Queens School South (Bushey).

9.19 Hertsmere has three full sized sand based AGP's suitable for hockey; two of these are available for community use and are located in Potters Bar at Dame Alice Owen's school and the Furzefield Leisure Centre. The other is located at Aldenham Sports Centre in Radlett and Shenley sub-area but is not available for community use. The existing supply of hockey AGP's is appropriate to support the current and future projected demand for hockey.

9.20 Hertsmere has 61 Tennis courts within the district located in and around the four major sub areas. In addition, Hertsmere has tennis courts at various school and educational facilities. These school sites typically have limited community

⁵³ Herts Sport and Physical Activity Partnership (HSP) <https://sportinherts.org.uk/about-us/>

access and therefore not considered to form part of the available tennis stick in Hertsmere⁵².

- 9.21** Hertsmere has 5 bowling sites located within the district that are capable of supplying provision of the required standard for competitive Lawn Bowls⁵².
- 9.22** Hertsmere has 12 golf courses at 9 sites located within the district that are capable of supplying provision of the required standard for competitive golf. Hertsmere is well supplied for golf courses across the borough. There is a good mix of driving ranges and 9 and 18 courses.
- 9.23** There are no permanent cinder, grass or synthetic athletic track located within Hertsmere but the county of Hertfordshire on the whole is well served for by athletics tracks with six UKA certificated tracks used by affiliated clubs based within other local authorities, (Woodside Stadium Watford, Jarman Park Hemel Hempstead, Westminster Lodge St. Albans, Gosling Park, Welwyn Garden City, Ridlings Wood Stevenage, Wodson Park, Ware). The closest track to Hertsmere is based at the Woodside stadium in Watford⁵².

9.24 Netball is well provisioned in Hertsmere with 77 outdoor netball courts.

Future provision

- 9.25** For football pitch provision there is a shortage of third generation (3G) artificial grass pitches (AGP) provision in the borough with most evidence suggesting the need for at least one more full-sized, floodlit facility is required. The potential locations for this new provision include: The Parkex Stadium (Home ground of Potters Bar FC), the Furze Field Centre (used for football matches and training by multiple clubs) and the Metropolitan Police Training Ground (located in Bushey and used by 57 teams). The Mount Grace School in Potters Bar has also expressed an interest in a new full size 3G AGP⁵².
- 9.26** For future rugby provision, the adult and junior pitches at Tabard RFC are currently over capacity due to the amount of weekly demand placed on them by 3 adult teams and 11 youth/mini teams. It is recommended that the pitches receive either (or both) additional maintenance around aeration and sand-dressing to help increase the carrying capacity of the site or install artificial drainage on the youth pitches⁵².
- 9.27** According to Hertsmere Playing and Pitch Strategy there is a real lack of floodlit courts, especially at pay and play facilities. Supporting bids from clubs to maintain and develop facilities should be a priority as these are the main court providers in the area and they are operating close to capacity and are projected

to close to maximum capacity inside the next 10 years. These clubs include Radlett Lawn Tennis and Squash Club and David Lloyd Club Bushey.

9.28 In terms of bowls provision in Hertsmere, currently it is not very well catered for with a limited number of greens. The greens that do exist within Hertsmere however are extremely popular and well utilised by the large clubs. These will need to be continuously maintained in order to facilitate bowls provision⁵².

9.29 Hertsmere does not require further golf courses but there is a need for clubs to provide additional non-traditional playing opportunities within existing facilities. This is due to a steady decline in golf participation and in order to help increase this golf initiatives are required to entice people to participate⁵².

9.30 There is not a demand for any new athletic track or field facilities within Hertsmere as the borough is well catered for via facility provision in six other local authorities that are based within Hertfordshire. England Athletics prioritise their capacity and support to the affiliated clubs and track and field facilities that are based in neighbouring Hertfordshire boroughs but would be keen to support the development of safe, non-track, running routes and Compact Athletics Facilities within Hertsmere as and when the evidence of need arises.

Additional provision arising from new development

9.31 The council will work with landowners/developers and service providers to deliver the above facilities to ensure that new developments are well served by sport facilities. Further to this, contributions may also be sought to enhance existing outdoor sporting facilities where demand from population growth has the potential to impact upon service provision.

Play facilities

General

9.32 Open space helps to meet children's play needs. The typology of facilities for young people encompasses a vast range of provision from small areas of green space with a single piece of equipment to a large multi-purpose play areas. Fields in Trusts categorises play facilities into three distinct types of facility, specifically:

- Local Areas of Play (LAPs)
- Local Equipped Areas of Play (LEAPs)
- Neighbourhood Equipped Areas of Play (NEAPs)

9.33 Provision for children facilities also includes play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor teenagers basketball hoops, and other informal areas. These include:

- Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs)

- Skate parks
- Basketball Courts
- Youth Shelters
- Informal Kickabout Areas
- BMX tracks

Plans, strategies and programmes

9.34 The current standard for children’s play facilities is set out in the current Local Plan requires a minimum of 0.7 hectares of facilities per thousand population. Policy L5 of the Hertsmere Local Plan requires proposals for residential development to make suitable provision for the additional recreational demand that will be created. The requirement is supported by an SPG Recreation Provision For Residential Development, which was adopted in October 2001, and subsequently updated November 2003⁵⁴.

9.35 The Fields in Trust Benchmark Standard for Children’s Playing Space is 0.8 hectares per thousand population, this includes 0.25 hectares per thousand population of designated playing space (including equipment) and 0.55 hectares per thousand population of informal playing space.

Current provision

Table 20: Current provision of play space in Hertsmere

Sub Area	Number of sites	Total area	Area per thousand population
Aldenham and Shenley	10	1.15	0.07
Borehamwood	18	2.88	0.11
Bushey	5	0.94	0.04
Potters Bar	7	1.32	0.06
Total	40	6.29	0.07

9.36 With regards to access to play facilities, provision for children and teenagers, the perception of the majority of local residents is that it is quite easy to access such facilities.

⁵⁴ Hertsmere Open Space Study (October 2011) - <https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Documents/09-Planning--Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Local-Development-Framework/Hertsmere-Open-Space-Study-Oct-2011.pdf>

Future provision

9.37 The current access to parks and garden is considered to be good however, areas of deficiency based on the Hertsmere Open Space (2011)⁵¹ study were:

- Radlett – Deficiencies in the east
- Borehamwood – deficiencies on central, south east and small area in the north west
- Bushey – deficiency in south and north
- Potters Bar – a deficiency in the centre, north and south

Additional provision arising from new development

9.38 The council will expect new developments to make provision for play facilities in accordance with the standards set out in the Hertsmere Open Space Study; it recommends 0.4 hectares per 1,000 residents to be accommodated in the proposed development. This equates to approximately 800m² per 50 units. Guidance also states that less than 100 units, 1 LEAP (Local Equipped Play Area) should be provided and over 100 units, 1 NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Play Area) should be provided on site.

Community and Youth Facilities

9.39 Community centres and youth facilities (mostly youth centres) are both meeting places used by members of a community for social, cultural, or recreational activities.

Plans, strategies and programmes

9.40 The Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities on Services and Activities to Improve Young People's Well-Being (2012)⁵⁵ informs that young people should have access to opportunities to develop their personal and social skills, which are essential in learning, work and the transition to adulthood. Facilities for young people are therefore essential where they can engage in informal educational opportunities.

Current Provision

9.41 Hertfordshire youth services are provided by YC Herts, which allows young people to access information, advice, guidance and support from personal advisers on a wide range of subjects. This is aimed at young people aged 13-19 years old but up to 24 years if they have a disability or learning disability and

⁵⁵ Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities on Services and Activities to Improve Young People's Well-being - <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130320220817/http://media.education.gov.uk/assets/files/pdf/s/statutory%20guidance%20on%20la%20youth%20provision%20duty.pdf>

up to 21 years for care leavers. The YC Hertfordshire Access Point in Hertsmere is located at 96 Shenley Road in Borehamwood⁵⁶.

9.42 In addition to the County's youth services, other provisions are also available through Target Youth Support, Families First, Integrated Services for Learning (ISL), the Virtual School and How to Thrive.

9.43 Hertsmere Borough Council has a number of community facilities, including community centres, village halls and church halls, provided by a range of organisations including Parish/Town Councils, village hall committees (often as registered charities), voluntary groups and churches.

Additional provision arising from new development

9.44 New community and youth facilities will be required to support housing development in the borough. Enhancements will also be sought to existing community and youth facilities where new development places extra demand upon these services.

9.45 The Hertfordshire Infrastructure and Investment Strategy (HIIS, 2009) states that a youth facility or community centre needs to have an area of at least 250m² in order to provide an adequate range of services. Therefore a reasonable basis on which to plan is considered to be 0.4m² per dwelling and a cost budget of £1,700 per m² to cover construction, fees and basic equipment. Where the aim is renovation or extending existing premises, half the full rate (£850/m²) should be used.

Libraries

9.46 Hertfordshire County Council is responsible for delivering the county's library service. Libraries across Hertsmere operate as community hubs, offering information services, support access to online resources and services, as well as providing access to books, DVDs, magazines, community language material, computers, online reference service and other learning opportunities.

HCC Strategy for Libraries

9.47 Inspiring Libraries is a strategy adopted by Hertfordshire Library Service in 2014 up to 2024. The strategy delivers the vision and direction for the service and provides a framework for future decisions about service priorities. This strategy is based on three main themes:

- The library as a vibrant community asset;
- The digital library; and

⁵⁶ YC Herts – Borehamwood Access Point <https://www.ychertfordshire.org/advice-and-support/yc-hertfordshire-access-points/borehamwood/>

- The library as an enhanced gateway to reading, information and wellbeing.

Current Provision

9.48 HCC operates four libraries in Hertsmere. The location of the existing libraries in the borough is illustrated in Table 21 below.

Table 21: Library facilities and provision in Hertsmere

Library	Tier	Public space (sqm)	Current Provision
Borehamwood	1	610	A busy Tier 1 library located in 96 Shenley Road, a prestigious and modern community facility in the centre of the high street.
Bushey	2	180	A Tier 2 library on the main road. A major internal refurbishment and reconfiguration took place in 2011 to increase the public floor space and improve services.
Oakmere	2	180	A busy Tier 2 library located in a dated unsuitable building that is in a poor location.
Radlett	2	271	A Tier 2 library located in the centre of the town as part of the Radlett Centre.

Future Provision

9.49 Service provision in Bushey and Radlett meets the needs of the existing populations in those settlements and HCC has no plans for major refurbishment or replacement of those libraries. The digital technology provision of Borehamwood library needs to be updated in line with the aspirations of the HCC's Inspiring Libraries strategy, with provision of a flexible space that includes modern digital creative technologies for public use. Oakmere Library is the most undersized library in the county and has been identified in the Inspiring Libraries strategy as a priority for replacement.

9.50 HCC aim to provide a good quality library service and is continuously exploring new ways of delivering this service. The drive for efficiency and co-location of facilities is likely to influence overall space requirements, and any opportunities for co-location in the borough will be actively explored.

Additional provision arising from new development

9.51 An increase in population numbers arising from new housing developments will have an impact upon the existing services and will mean an increase in the

library service provision in order to facilitate the additional demands on the service. HCC therefore seek contributions from developers for these service improvements appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposed developments.

- 9.52** The costs of an increased library service provision to meet the needs of a growing population is based on a standard charge approach that was first published by the former Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) in May 2010. Although the MLA was abolished in 2012, the MLA's standard charge approach remains the means by which the cost of the library service provision is estimated.
- 9.53** The standard charge approach advises that infrastructure required as a result of new development should be provided at a benchmark of 30m² additional space per 1,000 populations. In 2010, the MLA estimated that the cost of 30m² of library provision was £105 per person (not including land costs). This included: design costs, build costs, external landscaping; car parking; fitting out of space; initial book stock; and IT.

Places of Worship

- 9.54** There are over 30 recognised places of worship in the borough. These serve a variety of practising faiths and include churches, temples and synagogues. Places of worship are managed by the individual faith groups and in most instances the buildings are also owned by the respective faith organisations e.g. the Church Commissioners in the case of Church of England Churches.
- 9.55** Some faith groups also lease or rent rooms in other buildings/ community halls used for evening or weekend worship.
- 9.56** The council will work with faith groups in the borough to explore ways in which the needs of religious groups can be met as part of the delivery of new housing in the borough. New provision could in some instances take the form of a shared community facility.

Cemeteries

- 9.57** There are 11 cemeteries and burial grounds that have been identified within Hertsmere's boundaries, with a total land area of 6.29 ha. These are shown in Table 22.

Table 22: Cemeteries in Hertsmere

Location	Cemeteries
Aldenham	St. John the Baptist Churchyard
Borehamwood	All Saints Churchyard
Elstree	Allum Lane Cemetery St. Nicholas' Churchyard
Potters Bar	St John Church St John Baptist Churchyard St Mary's Graveyard
Radlett	Christ Church
Ridge	St Margaret Churchyard
Shenley	Saint Bololph's Churchyard
South Mimms	St Giles Churchyard

9.58 Every individual cemetery has a finite capacity and therefore there is a demand for more space. Whilst there are no sites allocated for additional burial facilities at current, the provision of new facilities is potentially an acceptable use within the Green Belt⁵¹.

10. Green Infrastructure

General

10.1 According to the Natural England's Green Infrastructure guidance green infrastructure (GI) is a "strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high quality green spaces and other environmental features".⁵⁷ It includes: parks and gardens, amenity green space, natural and semi-natural urban greenspace, green corridors, space for agriculture (allotments), as well as cemeteries and churchyards. It can also include waterbodies such as ponds, lakes, river canals and reservoirs. Green Infrastructure spaces should be multifunctional and can deliver a series of environmental, social and economic benefits.

Current Provision

10.2 Hertsmere Borough has a varied green infrastructure resource, centred primarily on an extensive network of promoted shared use greenways which have been developed to deliver aspirations of the Watling Chase Community Forest, which washes over large parts of the Borough. Other key features are the wetlands and reservoirs associated with Aldenham Country Park and Hillfield Reservoir, the River Colne and a network of minor brooks and tributaries such as Tykeswater and the Catherine Bourne, which often intersect the main settlements and the distinctive parkland estates of the Shenley Ridge. These include Wrotham and Dyrham Parks, and often also have 20th Century historic associations as locations for the film industry at Elstree Studios, within the Borough. In addition there are a series of important links to the wider greenspace network, particularly to London and the All London Green Grid via the London Loop and Aldenham Country Park⁵⁸.

10.3 There is a wide array of existing green infrastructure initiatives in the Borough, such as promoted greenway routes delivering the aspirations of the Borough Greenway Strategy, and the Watling Chase Community Forest. In addition there are a number of successful examples of green infrastructure delivery, such as the Shenley Park Trust⁵⁸.

Plans, Strategies and Programmes

10.4 The council's Green Infrastructure Plan (2011)⁵⁸ identifies a number of opportunities for enhancing the existing GI in the borough, and providing new GI, and proposes a number of projects to take these aims forward. These set out below:

⁵⁷ Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance - <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35033>

⁵⁸ Hertsmere Borough Green Infrastructure Plan (2011) - <https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Documents/09-Planning--Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Local-Development-Framework/Hertsmere-Green-Infrastructure-Plan.pdf>

1) Potters Bar greenspace links - Gobions & Northaw Great Wood

This projects aims to enhance the current greenspace network in Hertsmere through improving the countryside links from the urban environment at Potter Bar; car free access to the main green infrastructure assets; woodland linkage to existing woodlands sites north and south of Potters Bar and links to WCCF Partnership gateways site at South Mimms; improving signage to greenspace designations and enhance links to local greenspace sites within Potters Bar Town.

2) Elstree and Parkland links

This project aims to enhance the greenspace network and recognise the Elstree and Borehamwood's heritage through enhancing physical green links to parklands and key green assets; celebrate the Elstree and Borehamwood's film industry past and present through a series of 'film heritage' green trails promoting Hertsmere's link to the British Film Making Industry through the iconic scenery of productions; create stronger green links between the parklands of Hertsmere and create links for access to the wider network.

3) Catherine Bourne greenway

This project aims to enhance the functionality, quality and diversity of the rural landscape through the creation and promotion of an enhanced shared access routes; improve the condition, riverine and corridor of the Catherine Bourne; improve access under/over major transport corridors and promote wetland and improve and enhance greenspace network links.

4) Aldenham and Bushey connections

This project aims to improve the greenspace and access through improved connections to the London greenspace network and promote walking routes; enhance signage from local areas; future landscape improvements at Aldenham Country Park (ACP) and delivery of a woodland planting; habitat creation to contribute to WCCF Partnerships Plan at the identified Gateways site, ACP and woodland wildspace and enhancement of greenway networks to Bushey/A41 corridor through woodland planting.

5) Links to the London Loop and London greenspace network

This project aims to enhance the greenspaces network and access to sites through green transport routes from the principle GI Borough settlements and key GI assets to the neighbouring London Boroughs and All London Green Grid (ALGG); promote and enhance local green links between strategic links; improve access to existing greener assets for residents and raise awareness of GI initiatives.

10.5 Further to this, the Hertfordshire Strategic Infrastructure Plan (2011)⁵⁹ also sets out a number of strategic Green Infrastructure projects that will help enhance the existing and deliver new GI in the borough. These projects are set out below:

1) Green Hertfordshire

This project would provide an accessible electronic GI map-based/navigator resource for the county. In this it would provide information on GI assets to users; aid in the development of a series of themed walking/ cycling and riding trails & routes from pubs etc; and link to other relevant programmes.

2) Urban GI Heritage Conservation and Enhancement

This project celebrates and promotes the unique urban GI heritage of Hertfordshire/the Green Arc, as well as providing enhanced functionality of urban greenspace, through appropriate management and new tree planting. The purpose of this project is to: enhance urban biodiversity and promote recognition of the value of urban greening for climate change adaptation; encourage sustainable living options, local food production/allotments, community gardens and orchards; secure positive green urban interfaces through the enhancement of peri-urban greenspace and landscape mitigation of future urban extensions/ settlement growth, as well as linking to orbital greenway projects; and addressing long standing and strategic 'green' deficits through small scale interventions in higher density urban environments, also enhancing experience/ ecosystems/climate change adaptation.

3) Thames Tributaries River Valley and Corridors

This project aims to respond to issues identified in SFRAs concerning river pinch points; create enhanced wetlands at settlement gateways; enable environmental enhancement in vulnerable river valleys and catchments, seeking to restore and enhance/ reinforce wetland habitat and conserve clay rivers and nationally important chalk rivers; enhance riverine ecological quality, to contribute to objectives of Thames River Basin Management Plan, Integrated Biodiversity Delivery Area & Water Framework Directive; and contribute to the restoration of former mineral sites in river valleys/remediation of contaminated land through enhancement & positive wetland habitat management.

4) Reconnect

This project aims to reconnect Rights of Way that have been severed by major barriers to the movement of people and wildlife (e.g. by rivers,

⁵⁹ Hertfordshire Strategic Green Infrastructure Plan (Incorporating the GreenArc area) (2011) - https://www.broxbourne.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/Planning_Policy/pp_HCC_Herts_Strategic_Green_Infrastructure_Full_Report_%28Mar11%29.pdf

canals & dual carriageways); and replace lost strategic links between existing local Rights of Way networks.

5) Woodarc

The aim of this project is to enhance resilience to climate change and provide linked landscape/habitat mosaics; link and buffer strategic woodland sites, to provide alternative semi-natural greenspace; deliver 'Living Landscapes'; provide landscape links; target woodland creation to deliver enhanced landscape experience/ setting and deliver Community Forestry; use woodland creation to protect, enhance and manage historic assets and help deliver Forestry Commission aspirations; and provide appropriately designed and sited access links.

10.6 The projects set out in the Hertfordshire Strategic Infrastructure Plan and Hertsmere Borough Green Infrastructure Plan is aimed at enhancing the existing green space network and delivering multiple benefits. Because of this approach, none of the schemes are required purely because of new development. However, it is clear, that the measures proposed are required to support new housing growth, and these will be complemented by measures required to mitigate the impact of specific development sites.

10.7 Other open space schemes may also be planned and delivered during the plan period, and these will be included within the further updates to the plan.

10.8 With regards to the delivery of on-site green infrastructure, the council's Open Space Study (2011)⁵¹ sets out standards for the provision of green infrastructure, and play space in the borough, and the council will expect infrastructure to be provided in accordance with these, to ensure that communities have access to these leisure assets.

Parks and Gardens

10.9 This type of open space includes urban parks, formal gardens and country parks, which provide opportunities for various informal recreation and community events within settlement boundaries.

Current provision

Table 23: Parks and Gardens provision in Hertsmere

Area	Area	Number	Hectares per thousand population
Aldenham & Shenley	15.78	4	1.01
Borehamwood & Elstree	81.36	12	2.44
Bushey	18.75	6	0.76
Potters Bar	15.78	4	1.01
Hertsmere	131.67	26	1.39

10.10 The amount of park per thousand population reduces significantly if no new parks are provided between now and 2021. The sub area that would experience the greatest pressure on parks is Potters Bar. As a result there should be no loss of parks space unless it can be demonstrated that the park is surplus to requirements. The provision of new parks will be encouraged. (Hertsmere Open Space Study 2011).

10.11 The Council does not currently have a defined standard for parks and gardens, the local plan sets the requirement of 0.4 hectares per 1,000 of general use space. The Fields in Trust guidance recommends 0.55 hectares per 1,000 of informal play space. The provision of parks in all the sub areas is above this standard.

10.12 The current level of provision of parks and gardens is equivalent to 1 ha per 1,000 population in Hertsmere (with Aldenham Country Park excluded). This is recommended as the minimum standard, which should be viewed as a minimum level of quantitative provision across all areas.

Future provision

10.13 The analysis indicates that any new park provision should be focused in Aldenham and Shenley, Bushey and Potters Bar where provision is lowest⁵¹.

Natural Green Space

10.14 Natural / semi natural green spaces and woodland are a typology of open space identified by PPG17. They include woodlands, urban forestry, scrubland, grasslands, wetlands, nature reserves and wastelands with a primary purpose of wildlife conservation and biodiversity within the settlement boundaries. In some instances there may be some sites classified as parks that also provide a natural and semi natural function, thus highlighting the overlap between typologies⁵¹.

Current provision

Table 24: Natural Green Space provision in Hertsmere

Area	Area	Number	Area per thousand population
Aldenham & Shenley	5.76	5	0.37
Borehamwood & Elstree	11.47	3	0.34
Bushey	6.83	3	0.28
Potters Bar	6.98	2	0.33
Hertsmere	31.04	13	0.33

10.15 There is currently no standard for natural green spaces in Hertsmere. The most appropriate standard is the ANGSt model (Figure 4) is based on research, which reviewed the available scientific literature and concluded that a hierarchy of size should govern provision of natural green space in urban areas and distance criteria, which can be translated into a set of standards. The ANGSt model requires:

- that no person shall live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural green space of at least 2ha in size;
- provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population;
- that there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home;
- that there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km; and
- that there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km.

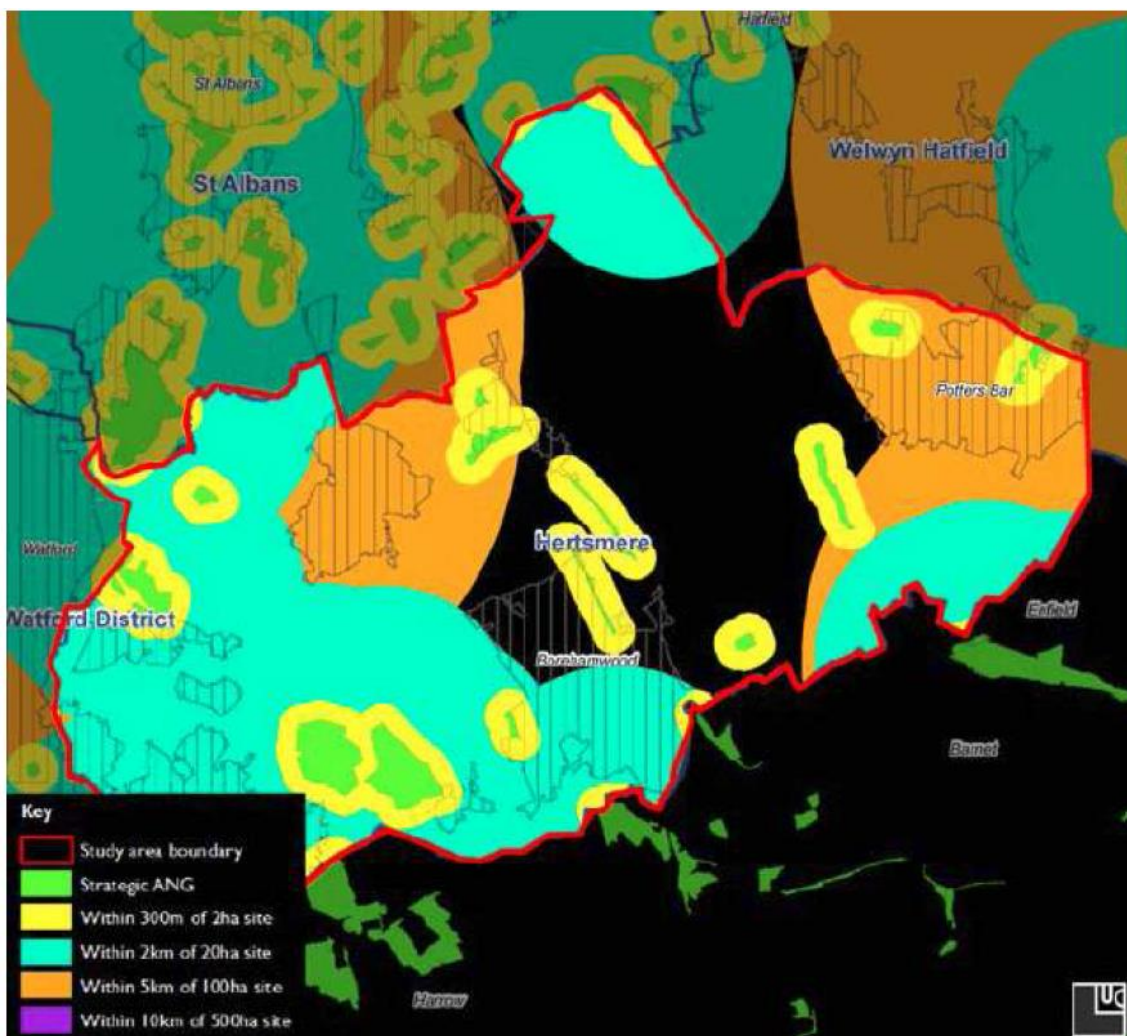


Figure 4: ANGSt Model for the Hertsmere Borough.

Future provision

10.16 The ANGSt model found that the key deficiencies are in terms of local (300m) and strategic provision, in all the main settlements. In addition, Radlett and Potters Bar also experience deficiency at the 2km scale, as does the northern part of Borehamwood.

Green corridors and Greenways

10.17 Green corridors are linear areas of open and/or green space that may or may not be accessible to the public. Green corridors often run through urban areas and can include canal towpaths and riversides, disused railways and cycle ways. It is noted that even the creation of simple surfacing, such as grassed roadside verges, could create a green corridor if it provides for the migration of plant and animal species.

10.18 Since the late 1990s, the Council has been actively developing a network of largely car free network of routes known as Greenways. These routes for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders are intended to run within and between urban destinations and into the countryside. They are for use by people of all abilities on foot, bike or horseback, for commuting, play or leisure. Greenways link to other networks for non-motorised users, such as the National Cycle Network, towpaths beside inland waterways, national trails and other rights of way.

10.19 Green corridors are also recognised by PPS 25 a potential opportunity for mitigating flood risk by utilising the green space as flood storage.

10.20 The Hertsmere Green Infrastructure Study identifies a number of new potential Green Corridors.

Current provision

10.21 The implementation of the Watling Chase Greenways Strategy (2003) has resulted in the creation of several Greenways routes, involving both new sections and enhancements to the existing rights of way network, as well as cycle routes adjacent to the public highway, over 18,000 metres of route to date.

10.22 In implementing a network of routes in the Greenways Strategy, there has been a focus on improving links both within and between towns, as well as on improving access to the countryside. Almost the entire Borough lies within the boundary of the Watling Chase Community Forest including large areas within the urban fringe between north London and the wider countryside.

10.23 Continuing to promote opportunities to walk, cycle or ride in the countryside will help increase opportunities for recreation and improving access to the countryside, a key objective of the Community Forest and consistent with the Hertsmere Community Strategy aim of creating opportunities to engage in healthy, active lifestyles. Whilst the major urban settlements do not have complete green corridor networks at current, the Council is in the process of developing a more integrated network.

Funding

10.24 A number of funding options may exist to facilitate the delivery of the Green Corridor and other GI projects, including:

- CIL
- S106
- Natural England
- Environment Agency

- National Lottery
- Forestry Commission grant funding
- The Woodland Trust
- Groundwork / Tesco Community Scheme
- Charitable funding
- Corporate Social Responsibility funding (large companies)
- Play England (neighbourhood projects)
- Welwyn Hatfield Community Grant funding
- Local Neighbourhood Partnership (LNP)
- Local Economic Partnership (LEP)
- Sponsorship from local companies or organisations
- Community supported agriculture
- Other statutory grants

10.25 It is considered that a combination of funding mechanisms will be required to deliver the range of projects outlined above. The process of applying for grant funding can be a challenging and complex one but the availability of match funding from a range of sources can help provide support.

Additional provision arising from new development

10.26 Improvements to the borough's existing green infrastructure network and the provision of new green infrastructure will be crucial in supporting the levels of development identified in the upcoming Local Plan, and particularly the delivery of the strategic development sites. This will assist the council in promoting access to green space and the countryside, improving connectivity between places through the use of 'green' networks and promoting healthy lifestyles.

10.27 The council will therefore work with its partners and developers to implement the projects identified above, and will promote green infrastructure provision in new developments in accordance with the above standards, to ensure that new development in the borough is well supported by green infrastructure.

11. Emergency Services

11.1 This section looks at the level of emergency service provision required to support housing growth in the borough. Existing emergency services provision in the borough is illustrated in Figure 5.

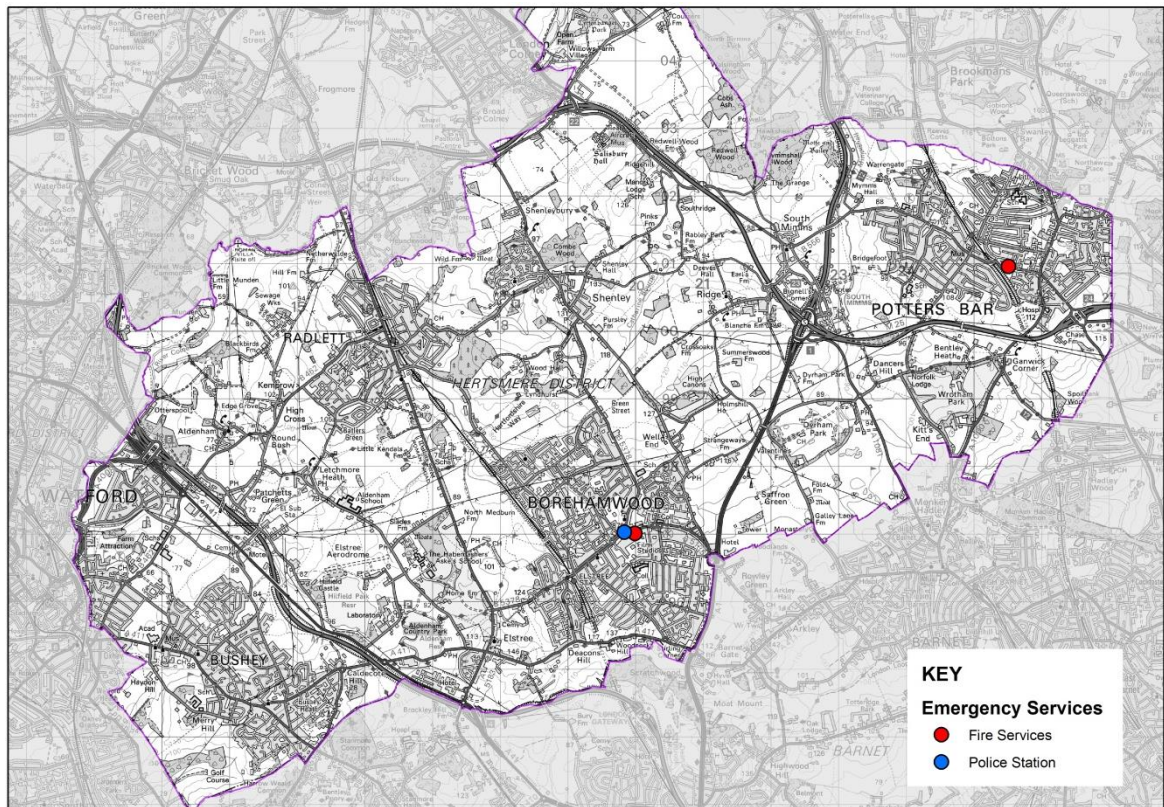


Figure 5: Hertsmeire Borough Council – Existing Emergency Services

Police

11.2 The main police station for the borough is located in Borehamwood. This facility has no front counter service but there is a free outside public telephone to the police control room. Stations that do not have a front enquiry office are also still fully operational and the public are able to attend a police station and speak to a police officer as long as they have phoned ahead to make an appointment. The headquarters for the Hertfordshire Constabulary are also located in Welwyn Garden City.

11.3 The main sources of funding for Hertfordshire Constabulary are central government funding and council tax receipts; all the funding they receive is revenue funding, a proportion of which is allocated for capital expenditure. The only capital held by the force is in the form of property, vehicles, computer software, information technology systems and equipment.

11.4 As well as our emergency response teams, at a local level Hertsmere Safer Neighbourhood Team's (SNT)⁶⁰ are part of Hertsmere Community Safety Partnership. They are made up of a team of Sergeants, Police Officers and PCSOs all dedicated to their neighbourhood to serve the community, promoting safety and keeping crime low.

Fire Service

11.5 Hertfordshire Fire & Rescue Service (HFRS) provides a 24 hour emergency response capability for the county that includes delivery of a wide variety of community safety, older persons and youth engagement initiatives. HFRS is part of the Community Protection Directorate of Hertfordshire County Council which is also the Fire and Rescue Authority.

11.6 There are two fire stations in the borough, at the following locations:

- Borehamwood: Whole-time cover, 1 x pump, 4x4 off road vehicle, Fuel Bowser.
- Potters Bar: Whole-time cover, 1 x pump, Water 1st Responder.

11.7 At present, Borehamwood and Potters Bar Fire Stations have no plans to close or move locations. There is no current necessity to expand service provisions further.

11.8 Any additional developments in the borough of over 300 dwellings will be assessed by fire protection to see whether service provision needs altering.

11.9 A query was raised at a recent SW Herts Infrastructure Provider meeting⁶¹ about the ability to deal with fires if much taller buildings come forward or are converted to residential. Hertfordshire Fire and Rescue advised that they have recently purchased the tallest high rise ladder in Europe. Additionally, newly built taller buildings are well equipped for fire and safety and modern building regulations are robust with this.

11.10 Funding for fire services is primarily from central government.

Ambulance Service

11.11 Hertsmere Borough Council is covered by the East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust (EEAST). The trust provides a range of service provision including: emergency 99 ambulance and rapid response provision; a scheduled patient transport service; special and partnership operations of which there are two hazardous area response teams (HART) and commercial services.

⁶⁰ Safer Neighbourhood Team <https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Community/Community-Safety/Safer-Neighbourhood-Team.aspx>

⁶¹ SW Herts Infrastructure Provider Meeting – HCC Services (February 2018)

11.12 The ambulance service is predominately demand drive, as opposed to purely population driven. The service's targets are for patient with life threatening conditions to be attended with 8 minutes 75% of the time.

12. Next Steps

- 12.1** The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be subject to review to ensure that it responds to changes relating to future growth and distribution, the completion of infrastructure projects, opportunities/requirements from new development and as pressures change over time. This will ensure that the necessary infrastructure is provided within the borough.
- 12.2** The council will continue to monitor infrastructure issues in relation to the delivery of new housing and economic development emerging from the new Local Plan.
- 12.3** The identification and means of delivery of any infrastructure required to support the current provision, future provision or additional developments which may be proposed in the new Local Plan, will be discussed further with infrastructure providers throughout the plan-making process.
- 12.4** The council will be able to provide a more updated infrastructure delivery plan and the infrastructure provision required, when the government releases the updated housing figures and progresses to the next stage in preparing its Local Plan (Publication stage) in late 2019 / early 2020.