

Hertsmere Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Regulation 18 Report

April 2026

Quality information

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Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position
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V2	15 th April 2026	Regulation 18	YT	Yanny Tsang	Principal Planner

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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	1
	1.1 Context	1
	1.2 Method	2
	General approach	2
	Engagement	3
	Infrastructure topics	4
	IDP Sub Areas	5
2.	Context	6
	2.1 Hertsmere Area	6
	2.2 National Planning Policy Context	6
	National Planning Policy Framework	6
	National Planning Practice Guidance	8
	Other National Infrastructure Context	8
3.	Growth Context.....	10
	3.1 Local Plan Context	10
	3.2 Housing Growth.....	10
	3.3 Employment Growth.....	11
	3.4 Emerging Spatial Strategy.....	12
4.	Infrastructure Assessment	13
	4.1 Transport	13
	Highways	13
	Rail	16
	Local Bus Services	18
	Active Modes	21
	4.2 Utilities.....	25
	Flood Risk Management.....	25
	Water Supply	27
	Wastewater Treatment.....	30
	Waste Management.....	32
	Electricity Distribution.....	36
	Gas Distribution	40
	Renewable Energy	42
	Digital Communications	45
	4.3 Educational and Social Infrastructure	48
	Early Years.....	48
	Mainstream Primary and Secondary Education.....	50
	Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND).....	53
	Further & Higher Education	56
	Community Centres	57
	Libraries	59
	Places of Worship	60
	Cemeteries	61
	4.4 Healthcare and Emergency Services	63
	Primary Healthcare and Public Health	63

Acute and Mental Healthcare.....	66
Social Care	68
Ambulance.....	69
Fire and Rescue Services.....	71
Police.....	72
4.5 Leisure and Green Infrastructure.....	74
Green Infrastructure.....	74
Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities.....	77
5. Next Steps	82
5.2 Infrastructure Assessment.....	83
5.3 The IDP Project Schedule	84
5.4 Infrastructure Prioritisation.....	86
5.5 Infrastructure Costs, Funding and Delivery	89
Appendix A Map Book	90
A.1 Figure 1 Electricity Distribution Map	91
A.2 Figure 2 Gas Distribution Map.....	92
A.3 Figure 3 Renewable Energy Map	93
A.4 Figure 4 Education Facilities Map	94
A.5 Figure 5 Community Facilities	95
A.6 Figure 6 Primary Healthcare Facilities Map.....	96

Figures

Figure 1-1: Sub Areas	5
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Tables

Table 1-1: Infrastructure Scope	4
Table 4-1: Major renewable energy sites (Ref 2).....	43
Table 4-2: Proposed renewable energy projects awaiting construction	44
Table 4-3: Estimated Demand and Supply of Early Years Provision in Hertsmere (as of Spring 2025).....	49
Table 4-4: Strategic Planning Ratios	52
Table 5-1: Draft Infrastructure Prioritisation Categories.....	87
Table 5-2: Application of Prioritisation Categories to Infrastructure Topics	88

1. Introduction

1.1 Context

- 1.1.1 AECOM has been commissioned by Hertsmere Borough Council (HBC) to produce an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). The IDP is a high-level study of the funding and delivery implications of the infrastructure requirements of the emerging Hertsmere Borough Council Local Plan 2026-2041.
- 1.1.2 This document presents the Regulation 18 version of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). It outlines the existing infrastructure provision within Hertsmere Borough Council and identifies the key infrastructure planning issues and opportunities arising from planned growth. The IDP forms part of the Regulation 18 Local Plan consultation evidence base. Further engagement with infrastructure and service providers will be undertaken to inform the Regulation 19 version, which will provide a more detailed understanding of the specific infrastructure requirements associated with the proposed development strategy.
- 1.1.3 The main project objectives are to:
- Provide a comprehensive understanding of the existing, committed and required infrastructure that is necessary to support future development to 2041, at the Hertsmere Borough level;
 - Provide an accessible vehicle for engagement and consultation with the Hertsmere community and wider partners.
- 1.1.4 The final IDP will provide a comprehensive understanding of the existing, committed and required infrastructure that is necessary to support future development to 2041.
- 1.1.5 This current version of the IDP is called a Regulation 18 IDP. This is because its purpose is to support the Regulation 18 Hertsmere Borough Council Local Plan 2026-2041. Regulation 18 is the first stage of sharing a plan with the public and stakeholders, focusing on what the plan should contain. It is therefore an early stage of the Plan, sharing the proposed ambitions and framework for future development in Hertsmere Borough, and asking for comments.
- 1.1.6 Therefore, the level of detail on planned growth (where, what, how, how much and so forth) is, by default, not yet decided. What is contained in the Regulation 18 Plan is Hertsmere Borough Council's draft preferred option for growth, based on initial evidence and engagement. Once more views and more evidence are gathered, the options for homes and jobs growth will evolve, and with them, the level, type, and location of infrastructure needed to support that growth. Therefore, this Regulation 18 IDP is also just a first draft, which will be updated and refined, based on engagement, other new evidence, and changes in the growth options.
- 1.1.7 Views will be gathered and taken into account when the next version of the Plan and IDP are drafted for Regulation 19 stage. That is, when the fully drafted Local Plan and its updated evidence (including a Regulation 19 IDP)

will be consulted on again, before being submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination.

- 1.1.8 One of the matters which the Secretary of State will examine when considering whether the Plan is “sound” (i.e. positively prepared, justified, effective, and consistent with national policy) is whether the Plan appropriately meets the areas’ needs in terms of homes and jobs and the infrastructure and facilities required to support them, and whether the Plan can be sustainably delivered, based on evidence such as the IDP.

1.2 Method

General approach

- 1.2.1 The study provides an analysis over the period 2026 to 2041, aligning with the Local Plan period. Monitoring information has been provided for the period to 2041, and so the impacts of additional development and growth is tested from that point onwards.
- 1.2.2 The analysis considers the infrastructure requirements across three horizons:
- Short term (2025-2030): Immediate infrastructure requirements within the next 5 years;
 - Medium term (2030-2041): Emerging infrastructure requirements to 2041; and,
 - Longer term (2041 and beyond): Future infrastructure requirements at the end of the plan period and, where necessary, beyond the plan period.
- 1.2.3 This IDP aims to look at what infrastructure is needed, when, where, and how by:
- first taking into account the current baseline population and infrastructure, i.e. how many people live and work in Hertsmere Borough at present and what infrastructure they have access to;
 - secondly considering what known infrastructure projects are already in the pipeline (planned for by the Council and other infrastructure providers);
 - then collecting and applying appropriate standard benchmarks of infrastructure provision (for instance the number of persons per square meter of primary healthcare floorspace, based on NHS guidance);
 - to the projected increase in population based on the plans for growth in homes and jobs and patterns of demographic change (such as in the age profile of the population);
 - And finally, identifying draft infrastructure requirements – ‘theoretical projects’ – both for the Borough overall and broken down by Hertsmere Borough Council IDP sub area where relevant.
- 1.2.4 As mentioned above, this Regulation 18 stage will be covering the baseline issues and opportunities, and further site-level analysis will be conducted at Regulation 19 stage.

- 1.2.5 The following will be covered in each chapter:
- Chapter one sets out the scope of the IDP and how it supports the Local Plan process;
 - Chapter two sets out the development context of Hertsmere;
 - Chapter three sets out the growth context for Hertsmere;
 - Chapter four sets out the infrastructure baseline and key infrastructure planning matters likely to arise;
 - Chapter five provides and outline of the next steps following Reg 18 consultation.
- 1.2.6 It is worth noting that the IDP has certain limitations, which are common to all estimates and projections of infrastructure requirements. These include that:
- The quality and reliability of the IDP's outputs are dependent on its inputs, including information from parallel evidence, and information shared by the Council and its stakeholders, including on modelling of demand by other infrastructure providers, some of which have been more engaged and have shared more information and feedback than others.
 - Other evidence often uses different geographies (and subdivisions of the authority areas), making the comparison of information more difficult;
 - All information is subject to change over time as other matters, such as infrastructure delivery and funding model changes (for instance, NHS commissioning being increasingly focused on raising operational efficiencies rather than on new capital projects).

Engagement

- 1.2.7 Two rounds of engagement have been carried out with relevant partners and infrastructure providers in the Hertsmere area. 24 stakeholders were contacted as part of the first stage of engagement process and 16 stakeholders as part of the second stage.
- 1.2.8 For the first (baselining) stage of engagement, a bespoke information request proforma was prepared and issued to stakeholders that detailed all the information that was required from them to enable the IDP infrastructure assessment to take place for those areas where additional research is required.
- 1.2.9 Following the initial stage of engagement, a second round of proformas was issued to gather further detail on infrastructure requirements across Hertsmere, in light of the emerging Local Plan's draft scale of housing growth.
- 1.2.10 This engagement has informed the Reg 18 IDP document.
- 1.2.11 Now, at Regulation 18 stage, the Council is engaging on the Reg 18 draft of the IDP more widely, supporting the first stage of sharing the Local Plan with the public and wider stakeholders.

1.2.12 There will also be future stages of engagement to help the Council finalise the Local Plan and evidence base, as well as wider engagement to support the Regulation 19 IDP.

Infrastructure topics

1.2.13 The study covers the following infrastructure areas (Table 1-1):

Table 1-1: Infrastructure Scope

Infrastructure Categories	Sub Categories
Transport	Highways
	Rail
	Local Bus Services
	Active Modes
Utilities and Environment	Flood Risk Management
	Water Supply
	Wastewater Treatment
	Waste Management
	Electricity Distribution
	Gas Distribution
	Renewable Energy
Education and Social Infrastructure	Digital Communications
	Early Years
	Mainstream Primary and Secondary Education
	Secondary Education
	Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)
	Further & Higher Education
	Community Centres
	Libraries
	Places of Worship
Cemeteries	
Healthcare & Emergency Services	Primary Healthcare and Public Health
	Acute and Mental Healthcare
	Social Care
	Ambulance
	Fire and Rescue Services
Leisure and Green Infrastructure	Police
	Green Infrastructure
	Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities

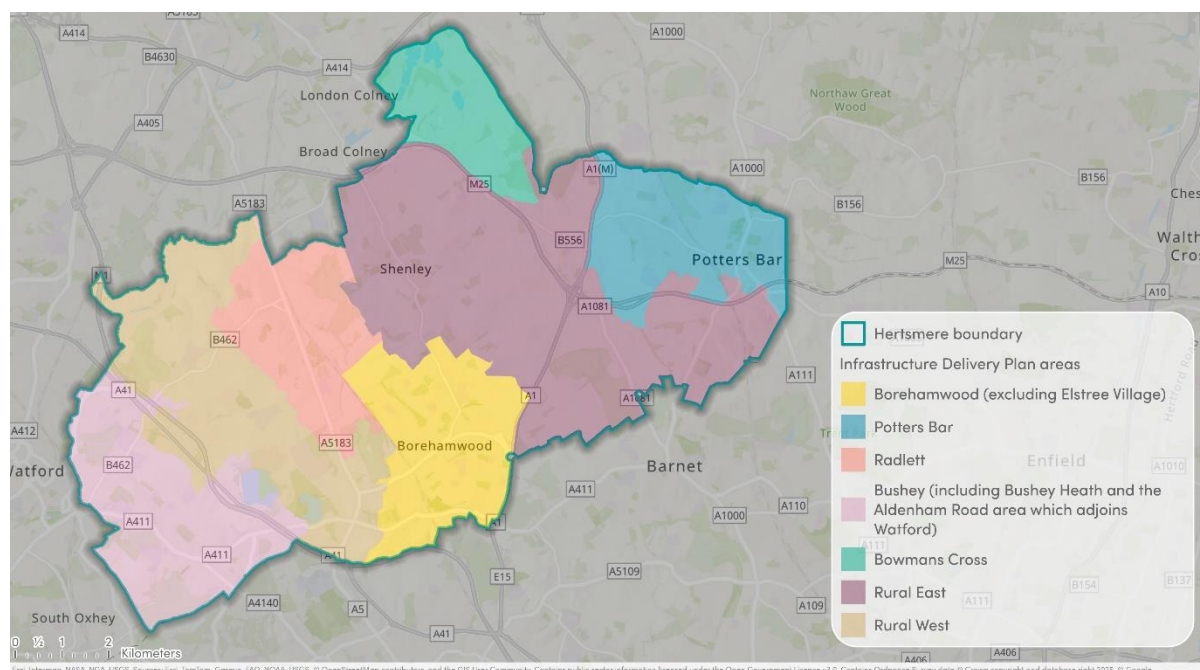
IDP Sub Areas

1.2.14 The emerging local plan is being prepared on a sub-area and growth-area basis which reflects the existing Hertsmere Core Strategy 2012-2027 spatial strategy, existing committed development (through allocations and planning permissions) and the emerging Local Plan 2026-2041 spatial strategy, including new site allocations.

1.2.15 The following sub-areas have been used to structure analysis and reporting of the IDP, as shown in Figure 1-1:

- Borehamwood (excluding Elstree Village)
- Potters Bar
- Radlett
- Bushey (including Bushey Heath and the Aldenham Road area which adjoins Watford)
- Bowmans Cross
- Rural East
- Rural West

Figure 1-1: Sub Areas



2. Context

2.1 Hertsmere Area

- 2.1.1 The study area encompasses the entirety of Hertsmere Borough, located in the South West of the county of Hertfordshire. It is a largely rural borough, with 80% of the Borough is Green Belt. The borough is immediately north of the London Boroughs of Harrow, Barnet and Enfield, and is bounded on its remaining sides by Three Rivers, Watford, St Albans and Welwyn Hatfield councils, all within Hertfordshire.
- 2.1.2 Hertsmere Borough is well connected to London and the rest of the country. The M25 and A1 (M) run through the borough. Rail links through the area focus on north-south routes which run through Potters Bar in the east, and Elstree & Borehamwood and Radlett in the centre of the borough.
- 2.1.3 Hertsmere Borough has a population of over 107,800 people¹. The borough is characterised for having a number of separate identities due to the way it was formed. Hertsmere was formed in 1974 from combined parts of Bushey Urban District and the Potters Bar Urban District with the Elstree Rural District and a section of the Watford Rural District. This has resulted in settlements such as Potters Bar being physically separate from other settlements in the borough.
- 2.1.4 The largest settlement in Hertsmere is Borehamwood and Elstree. The next largest settlements are Potters Bar, Bushey, Radlett, Elstree Village and Shenley. Smaller rural villages include Aldenham, Letchmore Heath, Patchetts Green, Ridge and South Mimms, which are largely residential and rely on the larger settlements for employment and local services. The majority of the borough is located within the Watling Chase Community Forest.

2.2 National Planning Policy Context

- 2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (2025)² and its accompanying Planning Practice Guidance³ place strong emphasis on the effective planning and coordinated delivery of infrastructure within the plan-making process. The expectations set out in the NPPF, alongside the detailed guidance provided in the Planning Practice Guidance, have shaped and informed the methodology and approach adopted in this Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.2.2 The NPPF is underpinned by the principle of delivering sustainable development.
- 2.2.3 The NPPF (2025) highlights the essential role of the Local Plan in ensuring that infrastructure needs, including those generated by new development, are planned for effectively. It emphasises this in Paragraph 20, which states that:

¹ Census – Office for National Statistics (2021)

² Available at: [National Planning Policy Framework](#)

³ Available at: [Planning practice guidance - GOV.UK](#)

“Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places and make sufficient provision¹² for:

a) homes (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;

b) 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);

c) community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and

d) conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.”

2.2.4 Specific references to infrastructure throughout the NPPF include:

- Chapter 6, Building a strong competitive economy – Paragraph 86: *“Planning policies should seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure”*
- Chapter 8, Promoting healthy and safe communities – Paragraph 101: *“To ensure faster delivery of other public service infrastructure such as health, blue light, library, adult education, university and criminal justice facilities, local planning authorities should also work proactively and positively with promoters, delivery partners and statutory bodies to plan for required facilities and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted. Significant weight should be placed on the importance of new, expanded or upgraded public service infrastructure when considering proposals for development.”*

2.2.5 The NPPF further highlights the importance of collaborative working between local authorities to support the delivery of new infrastructure. Paragraph 16 sets out that Local Plans should be *“shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan-makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees”*. In addition, Paragraph 26 explains that:

“Effective and on-going joint working between strategic policy-making authorities and relevant bodies is integral to the production of a positively prepared and justified strategy. In particular, joint working should 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.”

2.2.6 The NPPF highlights the key role of the Local Plan in ensuring that essential infrastructure is delivered alongside growth. Paragraph 35, in particular, recognises the need to balance infrastructure obligations with the viability of development, noting that: *“Plans should set out the contributions expected from development. This should include setting out the levels and types of affordable housing provision required, along with other infrastructure (such as that needed for education, health, transport, flood and water management, green and digital infrastructure). Such policies should not undermine the deliverability of the plan.”*

2.2.7 The NPPF Paragraph 59 places strong emphasis on assessing viability during the plan making stage rather than relying on case-by-case evaluations at the planning application stage. Establishing viability early ensures that planning policies are realistic from the outset, and that the requirements placed on developers, such as contributions to infrastructure and affordable housing, do not undermine the deliverability or feasibility of development.

National Planning Practice Guidance

2.2.8 National Planning Practice Guidance builds on the policies set out in the NPPF and offers additional detailed advice to support the delivery of infrastructure.

2.2.9 Paragraph 059 of the guidance of Plan-making of the PPG states:

“A plan is an opportunity for the strategic policy-making authority to set out a positive vision for the area, but the plan should also be realistic about what can be achieved and when. This means paying careful attention to providing an adequate supply of land, identifying what infrastructure is required and how it can be funded and brought forward.

At an early stage in the plan-making process strategic policy-making authorities will need to work alongside infrastructure providers, service delivery organisations, other strategic bodies such as Local Enterprise Partnerships, developers, landowners and site promoters. A collaborative approach is expected to be taken to identifying infrastructure deficits and requirements, and opportunities for addressing them. In doing so they will need to:

- *assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure, and its ability to meet forecast demands. Where deficiencies are identified, policies should set out how those deficiencies will be addressed; and*
- *take account of the need for strategic infrastructure, including nationally significant infrastructure, within their areas.”*

2.2.10 Paraph 001 of the guidance on Viability states that *“Plans should set out the contributions expected from development. This should include setting out the levels and types of affordable housing provision required, along with other infrastructure (such as that needed for education, health, transport, flood and water management, green and digital infrastructure).”*

Other National Infrastructure Context

2.2.11 The government’s 10-year infrastructure strategy⁴ was published in June 2025. The ‘UK Infrastructure: A 10 Year Strategy’ sets out a renewed, long-term approach to national investment, underpinned by at least £725 billion of government funding over the next decade. The Strategy is comprehensive, bringing together both economic and social infrastructure for the first time.

2.2.12 This funding certainty, as part of the new approach to infrastructure set out in this Strategy, will help government and industry plan further ahead, allowing

⁴ Available at: [CP 1344 – UK Infrastructure: A 10 Year Strategy](#)

for more efficient delivery. This will also create opportunities to unlock other types of new investment into infrastructure, to maximise public investment.

- 2.2.13 Central to the strategy is the creation of the National Infrastructure and Service Transformation Authority (NISTA), which has been established to integrate infrastructure policy, strategy and delivery in the centre of government. NISTA is reforming wider processes to ensure delivery is more effective and to develop stronger partnerships with the private sector. It will also help in recommending infrastructure projects with the greatest growth impact.

3. Growth Context

3.1 Local Plan Context

- 3.1.1 The existing Local Plan, the 2012-2027 Core Strategy, was adopted in 2013. This set a housing requirements of 3,990 new homes over the plan period, at a rate of 266 dwellings per year. Growth was focused within previously developed land, and it did not envisage a need for Green Belt release. The Borough Council adopted the Elstree Way Corridor AAP in 2015 as a spatial strategy for the coordinated development and design of the Elstree Way Corridor area in Borehamwood to contribute approximately 800 dwellings.
- 3.1.2 The plan also set employment growth requirements across the plan period to be approximately 2,700 new office jobs, 240 new warehousing jobs and 660 fewer industrial jobs. The Core Strategy planned for this growth to be accommodated within existing town centres and through new provision on larger sites planned in adjoining boroughs.
- 3.1.3 The emerging Hertsmere Borough Council Local Plan sets the strategic development vision and requirements for new development coming forward in the borough over the period 2026-2041. This includes identifying the types and locations of development that the Council is supportive of.
- 3.1.4 The Local Development Scheme (March 2025), sets out the timeline the Council has committed to for the Local Plan:
- Public consultation on New Local Plan – Scope, Issues and Preferred Options (Regulation 18) in April 2026
 - Public consultation of Pre-submission (Regulation 19) August 2026
- 3.1.5 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan informs the plan by providing a detailed assessment of the infrastructure requirements associated with the projected growth set out in the Local Plan.

3.2 Housing Growth

- 3.2.1 The Hertsmere Local Housing Needs Assessment (LHNA) Update (December 2025) has calculated the baseline housing need for Hertsmere Borough using the Standard Method set out in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) as of December 2024. This calculation takes into account Census projections, which reflect projected household growth to 2041 based on growth rates observed between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses.
- 3.2.2 This results in a minimum local housing need of approximately 1,010 net additional dwellings per year, equating to around 15,143 homes over the Local Plan period from 2026 to 2041.
- 3.2.3 Notably, this figure is 38.1% higher, an increase of about 279 dwellings per year, than the 731 dwellings per annum identified in the South West Herts Local Housing Needs Assessment Update (March 2024), which was based on the previous version of the Standard Method.

3.3 Employment Growth

- 3.3.1 The Hertsmere Economic Study (February 2026) provides a detailed, evidence-based understanding of the current and future requirements for employment land and premises in Hertsmere. This study presents a series of scenarios based on different assumptions to try and predict the future economic trends and corresponding employment land requirements for Hertsmere between 2025 and 2041.
- 3.3.2 Scenario 3 of the study follows the Housing Standard Method to provide an approximate prediction of the local labour supply based on total number of households. This scenario determines that local labour supply from local residents alone is expected to increase by 9,674 workers between 2025 and 2041. This increase would require an additional 134,031 sqm of employment floorspace, of which 35,519 sqm of office floorspace and 98,512 sqm of industrial floorspace.

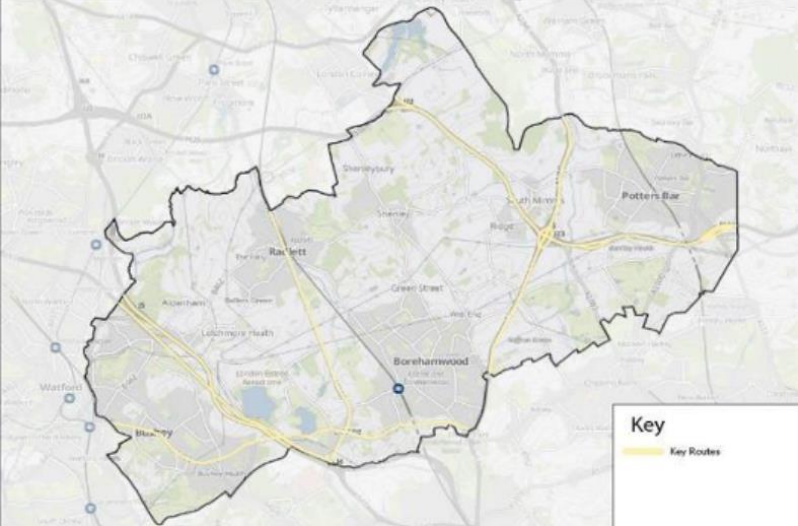
3.4 Emerging Spatial Strategy

- 3.4.1 Hertsmere Borough Council is developing a Spatial Strategy to guide growth and development across the borough during the Local Plan period (2026–2041). The Strategy seeks to balance the delivery of new homes with the protection of the borough’s character, environmental assets, and infrastructure capacity. It identifies a distribution approach for housing allocations across settlements, informed by factors such as sustainability, accessibility, and local constraints.
- 3.4.2 The proposed allocations aim to meet the borough’s housing need over the plan period.
- 3.4.3 The Strategy will rely upon supply and delivery from new Strategic Urban Extensions, and smaller-scale urban extensions that surround and immediately adjoin Borehamwood and Potter’s Bar. The Strategy considers that the borough’s remaining two settlements, Radlett and Bushey, would take a smaller scale of growth – in the form of smaller scale urban extensions and intensification through windfall and infill development.
- 3.4.4 The Strategy could also, subject to the outcomes from the technical evidence work, support a new settlement south of London Colney/Bowman’s Cross that could either deliver growth later in the plan period (and continue into the next) or potentially deliver new homes at scale earlier in the plan period.
- 3.4.5 The Strategy considers the remainder of the borough – specifically the smaller rural settlements (such as Shenley) - as being inappropriate and unsustainable locations for growth/ place-making during the plan period.
- 3.4.6 The strategy considers that future employment floorspace targets will be divided across B2, B8 and Class E(g)(i), (ii) and (iii) uses. The priorities are to maintain Hertsmere’s key role in the international film and TV industry, meet growing demand for B8 logistics linked to Greater London, improve understanding of future data centre needs, and support place-specific employment needs that may complement the film sector.

4. Infrastructure Assessment

4.1 Transport

Highways

Infrastructure Topic		Transport
Sub Topic		Highways
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highways within Hertsmere are the responsibility of two organisations. National Highways manages the strategic road network, comprising motorways and more significant A roads. Hertfordshire County Council (HCC) manages the remainder of the borough’s A roads, as well as all B roads and unclassified roads. A section of the A1 (Barnet Bypass) east of Borehamwood between Rowley Lane and Barnet Lane (Stirling Corner) is managed by Transport for London as part of their Red Route network. The objectives of HCC’s Local Transport Plan 2018-2031 (LTP4) highlight the need to enhance connectivity between urban centres in Hertfordshire, aspiring to a resilient network. The reduction in carbon emissions is also a key objective, and the principles of the LTP4 include to encourage modal shift away from the private car. Policy 1 reflects this principle, providing a transport user hierarchy, stating that HCC will consider opportunities to reduce travel demand; vulnerable road users; and passenger transport users, before the priorities of the private car in the design of any scheme and development of any transport strategy. Policy 5 of the LTP4 states that HCC will only consider new accesses onto primary and main distributor roads where special circumstances can be demonstrated in favour of the proposals.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hertsmere is served by four strategic routes– the M1 and A41 to the west, and the M25 and A1/A1(M) to the east. This provides a relatively good level of strategic connectivity, and the majority of the principal settlements are well serviced, with Radlett the only major settlement with no direct strategic road link (the A5183 Watling Street runs through the town and connects St Albans to the north, and Elstree and Edgware to the south). As shown in the figure below, there is a lack of east-west connectivity across the borough by strategic highway routes, particularly from Radlett to South Mimms/Potters Bar. This poor east-west connectivity is a theme reflected across the wider county. 

Infrastructure Topic	Transport	
Sub Topic	Highways	
<p>Existing Issues / Opportunities</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main congestion hotspots in Hertsmere are where the strategic road network joins the local road network including M25 J22, J23 and J24J25, the A1 Stirling Corner roundabout and at junctions within the larger settlements such as Radlett and Borehamwood. • Key capacity issues identified by National Highways include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – M1 Junction 5 and M1 mainline between Junctions 4 and 6: M1 J5 is currently capacity-constrained and subject to cumulative impact of significant quantum of development coming forward outside the Local Plan process. The M1 mainline between Junctions 4 and 6 also experiences significant pressures. – The A1 Barnet By-Pass / A5135 Rowley Lane Junction: This junction is subject to significant pressure from nearby development. The slip roads at this junction are understood not to meet Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) standards. There are also known issues with queueing from Stirling Corner, which blocks back onto the A1 mainline through this junction. – M25 Junction 22: This junction experiences significant peak pressures through extended AM and PM peak periods. This may also be subject to considerable additional pressure due to trips from the potential Bowmans Cross development. – M25 Junction 23: This junction experiences congestion and high volumes of traffic. – M25 between Junctions 20 and 25: This section of the motorway, part of which passes through Hertsmere, is identified to have a high proportion of freight traffic with vehicle routing decisions impacting journey time reliability.
<p><i>Borehamwood</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM peak hour observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Severe congestion southbound into A1 Stirling Corner causing traffic to block back to the upstream Rowley Lane junction – close to M25 J23 so potential effect M25 running as well as adjoining and parallel local routes in Borehamwood. – Congestion at Barnet Lane/A411/A5 signalised junction.
<p><i>Potters Bar</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM peak hour observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Congestion anticlockwise on M25 in close proximity to J24. – Congestion from Hatfield Road, High Street and Southgate Road leading to M25 junction.
<p><i>Radlett</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM peak hour observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Severe congestion on Watling Street A5183 southbound north of Radlett – stretching as far back as Colney Street. This also effects Harper Lane which is a key route to the M25 from Radlett and industrial areas north of Radlett. – Congestion southbound on Park Road due from M1, A41 and Watford. – Congestion on Theobald Street from Borehamwood.
<p><i>Bushey</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM peak hour observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Severe Congestion on Aldenham Road both northbound and southbound from A41 junction. This then leads to congestion at Aldenham Road/Little Bushey Lane/Bushey Mill Lane signalised junction. – Congestion eastbound and westbound on Bushey Hall Road leading into Water Lane. – Severe congestion on all arms of Bushey Arches Bridge effects access to Bushey Station.

Infrastructure Topic		Transport
Sub Topic		Highways
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Congestion on Coldharbour Lane northbound and southbound from Little Bushey Lane.
	<i>Rural East</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM peak hour observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Severe congestion at Bell Lane/Harper Lane/Shenley Lane/Shenleybury roundabout. – Congestion on Courses Road arm at The Bell Roundabout.
	<i>Rural West</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM peak hour observations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Congestion westbound on Hartspring Lane/Radlett Road from Hartspring Roundabout. – Congestion on Aldenham Road/Dagger Lane/Butterfly Lane – all in close proximity to Haberdashers School.
	<i>Bowmans Cross</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing issues include congestion at M25 J22 including on the Coursers Road and B556 Ridge Hill approaches.
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radlett Rail Freight Interchange is located just north of Hertsmere, however the impacts from this may affect Hertsmere – in particularly Radlett. There is a proposed access to the Rail Freight Interchange on the A5183 in the Park Street area. • National Highways also note existing improvements including the A1 Rowley Lane mitigation and M1 J5 mitigation through planning permissions.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Transport and Movement Assessment and Hertsmere Car Parking evidence bases are in development in parallel to this IDP. More information on the infrastructure required to support growth is expected to be available once this work is complete.
	<i>Borehamwood</i>	See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Potters Bar</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Radlett</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Bushey</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Rural East</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Rural West</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Bowmans Cross</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Transport and Movement Assessment and Hertsmere Car Parking evidence bases are in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hertsmere Borough Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan Part 1: Baseline Infrastructure Capacity Report (2021), Arup: https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Documents/09-Planning--Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Local-Plan/Hertsmere-IDP-Phase-1-Report-Final-Issue.pdf • Hertfordshire's Local Transport Plan (2018), Hertfordshire County Council: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/about-the-council/consultations/ltp4-local-transport-plan-4-complete.pdf • Hertfordshire Rights of Way Viewer: https://webmaps.hertfordshire.gov.uk/row/row.htm • Hertsmere Sustainable Transport Appraisal and Outline Settlement Transport Studies, Sustainable Transport Appraisal (2023), Hertsmere Borough Council

Rail


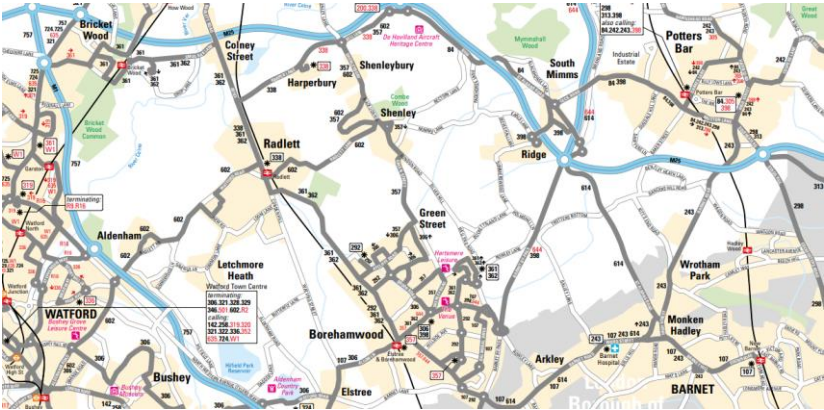
Infrastructure Topic	Transport	
Sub Topic	Rail	
<p>Infrastructure Delivery</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rail service provision in the UK is highly complex, with a number of agencies involved. Governance and oversight are generally the responsibility of the public sector, with service specification undertaken by the Department for Transport under National Rail Contracts (although there are varying degrees of opportunity for local authority involvement in this process), and regulatory oversight provided by the Office for Road and Rail. Strategies for the usage of the network are produced by Network Rail, a public-sector organisation, which is also responsible for the day-to-day maintenance and upgrade of the network. A new public body, Great British Railways (GBR) is now progressing through legislation and will be responsible for integrating the railways, owning the infrastructure, collecting fare revenue, running and planning the network, and setting most fares and timetables. • Rail infrastructure includes tracks, stations, crossings, signalling and maintenance infrastructure which make up the rail network in Hertsmere. Network Rail is responsible for operating, maintaining and renewing the rail infrastructure (e.g. track, signalling, level crossings, bridges and tunnels), and owns the stations. Stations are managed by the Train Operating Company (TOC), GTR – comprising Thameslink (Radlett, and Elstree & Borehamwood stations) and Great Northern (Potters Bar station). GTR is expected to transfer into public ownership during the DfT’s transition programme, completing by 2027. • HCC and HBC are involved in the development of rail strategy and planning, interchange between rail and other modes, and supporting funding for rail in the Borough. • Network Rail produces a number of Strategic Plans and geographically focussed Route Studies. Of relevance to Hertsmere is the London North Eastern & East Midlands Route Strategic Plan. The strategies include key deliverables and interventions required in order to achieve the route objectives identified. In each case they also present likely costings and deliverability of each scheme and suggest levels of prioritisation. • At a local level, HCC’s Rail Strategy sets the strategic framework against which decisions regarding future investment in infrastructure can be identified and prioritised. The strategy is divided by route corridor, as the rail infrastructure in Hertfordshire includes sections of five lines (the West Anglia Main Line, Midland Main Line, London to Aylesbury Line, East Coast Main Line and West Coast Main Line) and each of the route corridors is operated by a different franchise (now Train Operating Company under National Contracts or public sector operation).
<p>Current Provision</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thameslink services operate along the Midland Main Line. Elstree & Borehamwood (up to 6 trains per hour) has a lower frequency of trains departing for London than other stops in Hertfordshire, such as Harpenden and St Albans (both >10 tph). This is noted as a key issue in HCC’s Rail Strategy, which also identifies a need to increase frequencies to London from Elstree & Borehamwood and Radlett. This is off peak service. • Great Northern and Thameslink services operate on the East Coast Main Line via Potters Bar station (up to 6 trains per hour). • Rail is an important component of the Hertfordshire transport network, given radial journey patterns into London. This role will only increase given significant congestion on the road network,

Infrastructure Topic		Transport
Sub Topic		Rail
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<p>particularly on key corridors such as the A1(M), M25 and A414, and HCC’s focus on modal shift as a means to mitigate this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is noted in HCC’s Rail Strategy that there is a lack of good east-west rail links in Hertfordshire, creating connectivity gaps as much of the rail network in the county runs radially to and from London. This issue is apparent in Hertsmere, which is served by two railway lines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Midland Main Line (London St Pancras to South Yorkshire), with services stopping at Elstree & Borehamwood and Radlett stations primarily routeing between Luton, St Albans and London East Coast Main Line (London Kings Cross to Scotland), with services stopping at Potters Bar station primarily routeing between Cambridge, Welwyn Garden City and London Whilst it does not enter Hertsmere, London Underground services from Stanmore (Jubilee Line), Edgware and High Barnet (two branches of Northern Line) create an alternative to national rail main line services. Stanmore and High Barnet both have large car parks. London Overground and London North Western Railway services call at Bushey station which lies under 0.5km from the Hertsmere boundary. Watford Junction station is located under 1km from the edge of Hertsmere and is served by Overground, London North Western Railway and Avanti West Coast services.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibility to create multi-modal hub at Elstree and Borehamwood station due to access to Beryl Bike and bus station being adjacent to railway station. Elstree and Borehamwood only have one access to the station on the eastern side. Elstree and Borehamwood are step-free.
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potters Bar is a step-free station. Potters Bar has access via eastern and western entrances.
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to improve accessibility by active travel modes to Radlett station. Radlett station is not step-free meaning those with accessibility issues travelling north are required to travel to St Albans City then travel back south to access the station via the step free exit. The station is not currently on a priority list for DfT investment. Radlett station can be accessed via eastern and western entrances.
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve accessibility by active travel modes to Bushey station. There are no lifts at Bushey station. Possibility to create multi-modal hub at Bushey station due to access to Beryl Bikes.
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No station in walkable distance. Opportunities to improve bus connections to other stations in the borough (or outside of the borough, such as the London Underground terminuses).
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No station in walkable distance. Opportunities to improve bus connections to other stations in the borough (or outside of the borough, such as the London Underground terminuses).
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No station in walkable distance. Opportunities to improve bus connections to other stations in the borough (or outside of the borough, such as the London Underground terminuses).
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radlett Rail Freight Interchange is under construction alongside the Midland Main Line in neighbouring St Albans City and District. This is expected to result in additional highway infrastructure and mitigation

Infrastructure Topic		Transport
Sub Topic		Rail
		outside of Hertsmere borough but could for example have an influence on routes such as the A5183 running through Radlett.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertsmere Transport and Movement Assessment and Hertsmere Car Parking evidence bases are in development in parallel to this IDP. More information on the infrastructure required to support growth is expected to be available once this work is complete.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is secured as part of the DfT's Access for All programme to install lifts at Bushey station, but the timeframe for delivery is uncertain.
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	The Hertsmere Transport and Movement Assessment and Hertsmere Car Parking evidence bases are in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 1: Baseline Infrastructure Capacity Report (2021), Arup: https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Documents/09-Planning--Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Local-Plan/Hertsmere-IDP-Phase-1-Report-Final-Issue.pdf Hertfordshire's Local Transport Plan (2018), Hertfordshire County Council: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/about-the-council/consultations/ltp4-local-transport-plan-4-complete.pdf Hertfordshire Rights of Way Viewer: https://webmaps.hertfordshire.gov.uk/row/row.htm Hertsmere Sustainable Transport Appraisal and Outline Settlement Transport Studies, Sustainable Transport Appraisal (2023), Hertsmere Borough Council

Local Bus Services

Infrastructure Topic		Transport
Sub Topic		Local Bus Services
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local bus services across most of the UK are generally provided by private operators. The role of HCC is to help support the provision of high-quality bus services and provide passenger information. HCC published an updated Bus Service Improvement Plan in June 2024, setting out the framework of strategic and detailed policies for passenger transport, and the challenges facing bus provision in the county. Thus, HCC run bus services in Hertsmere. Following the adoption of LTP4 by HCC, the Hertfordshire Intalink Enhanced Partnership also produced the Intalink Bus Strategy in September 2019. The Intalink Partnership is a group of public transport operators and local authorities working together to improve the passenger experience of services in the county by supporting schemes, including the introduction of multi-operator ticketing products, upgrading bus stops and stations, and better integration of services.

Infrastructure Topic	Transport	
Sub Topic	Local Bus Services	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertfordshire Travel Survey published by AECOM in 2022 found that 3% of households in Hertsmere used bus services as their main mode of travel down from 3.4% in 2018. The county average being 3%.
<p>Current Provision</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The map below shows the bus service frequency in Hertsmere, from the BSIP (update published 2024), which demonstrates that Borehamwood and Potters Bar are better served by bus than other areas of the borough, with up to 24 buses per hour in some parts of both towns.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As shown in the figure below, the majority of the main settlements in Hertsmere are served by multiple bus routes. The figure below also provides an indication of how regularly services run, with numbers in black denoting services that run at least hourly between 8am and 6pm on weekdays, and numbers in red denoting services that run less often. The borough is served by a variety of services including TfL-controlled services into London services, main inter-urban 'corridor' services within Hertfordshire (run by operators such as Metroline and Uno) and more local, less-frequent services between towns and villages. The TfL services only run to/from Potters Bar, Borehamwood and Bushey/Watford, as these settlements are closest to the neighbouring London Boroughs. Current bus network in Hertsmere, as presented by Intalink:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 20.8 million bus passenger journeys in 2023/24 across Hertfordshire, which is 23% less than pre-covid (Herts BSIP, 2024), suggesting an opportunity for improving uptake in bus patronage. There were 25.8million vehicle kilometres per year in 2023/24 across Hertfordshire, which is 34% less than in 2020/21 (Herts BSIP, 2024), suggesting potential for improving the number of services / distances served.

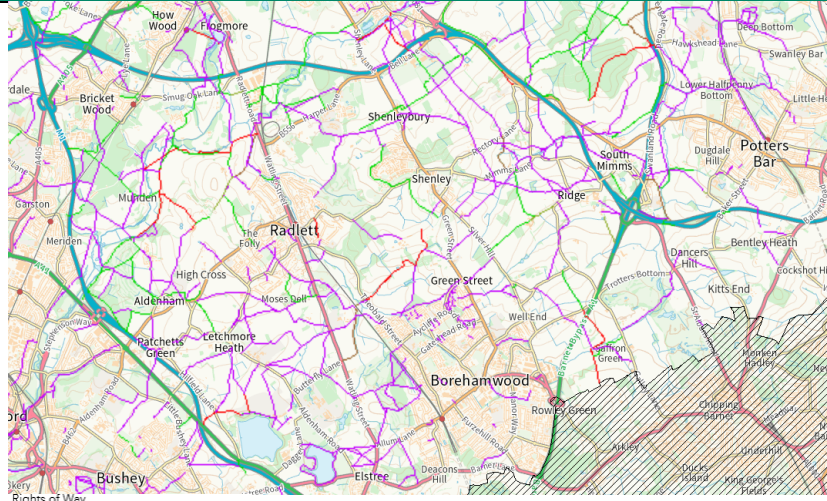
Infrastructure Topic		Transport
Sub Topic		Local Bus Services
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48% of the bus fleet in Hertfordshire is less than 6 years old, with 13% being 6-12 years old and 38% being greater than 12 years old (Herts BSIP, 2024), suggesting potential for upgrading the fleet. • The percentage of buses running on time in Hertfordshire has steadily increased between 2021 (85%) to 86% in 2022 and to 88% in 2023 (Herts BSIP, 2024). This could be improved.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor east west connections with only two routes connecting Radlett and Borehamwood to Rural West and Bushey. • Poor east west connections with only two routes connecting Borehamwood and Rural East to Potters Bar. • The Bus Stop Improvement Programme and Multi-operator Ticketing is a programme to bring all bus stops to the same standard in the borough and improve multi-operator ticketing across the Borough. • Bus route frequency and reliability need to be improved for buses to become a more attractive mode choice. There is an opportunity for bus times to be planned around local train times to create further public transport connections between settlements. • The proposed HERT (Hertfordshire Essex Rapid Transit) is a potential mass transit project transforming east/west public transport across Hertfordshire. Opportunities to connect existing services with this proposed scheme, as well as improvements to bus stops on the HERT's route. • Lack of real-time information at all bus stops as well as accessibility considerations.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junctions along Shenley Road with Furzehill Road and Theobald Street have many conflicting multi-modal crossings
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junctions along Potters Bar High Street and Darkes Lanes with The Walk and The Avenue have many conflicting multi-modal crossings. • Potential for a multi-modal hub at Potters Bar railway station due to proximity to other trip attractors and bus routes.
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junctions along Watling Street with Aldenham Avenue, Shenley Hill and Park Road have many conflicting multi-modal crossings. • Potential for a multi-modal hub at Radlett railway station due to proximity to other trip attractors and bus routes.
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for a multi-modal hub at Bushey railway station due to proximity to other trip attractors and accessibility to Beryl Bikes
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public transport linking Bowmans Cross to Radlett or St Albans City/Abbey railway stations.
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A – no committed bus schemes in Hertsmere.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Transport and Movement Assessment and Hertsmere Car Parking evidence bases are in development in parallel to this IDP. More information on the infrastructure required to support growth is expected to be available once this work is complete.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'

Infrastructure Topic		Transport
Sub Topic		Local Bus Services
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Transport and Movement Assessment and Hertsmere Car Parking evidence bases are in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part 1: Baseline Infrastructure Capacity Report (2021), Arup: /https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Documents/09-Planning--Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Local-Plan/Hertsmere-IDP-Phase-1-Report-Final-Issue.pdf • Hertfordshire's Local Transport Plan (2018), Hertfordshire County Council: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/about-the-council/consultations/ltp4-local-transport-plan-4-complete.pdf • Hertfordshire Rights of Way Viewer: https://webmaps.hertfordshire.gov.uk/row/row.htm • Hertsmere Sustainable Transport Appraisal and Outline Settlement Transport Studies, Sustainable Transport Appraisal (2023), Hertsmere Borough Council • Bus Service Improvement Plan (2024), Intalink: https://www.intalink.org.uk/bus-service-improvement-plan

Active Modes

Infrastructure Topic		Transport
Sub Topic		Active Modes
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active travel predominantly refers to walking and cycling, but can also include trips made by wheelchair, mobility scooters, adapted cycles, e-cycles, scooters, as well as cycle sharing schemes. • Local authorities are responsible for planning and delivering active travel infrastructure. Although funding is often controlled by national government, decision-making generally falls to HCC then filters down to HBC. • Encouraging active travel is an integral part of delivering HCC's Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4) objectives. One of the four principles of HCC's LTP4 refers to achieving 'modal shift and encouraging active travel'. • Active Travel England is playing an increasingly influential role in reviewing and advising on the provision of active mode infrastructure.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hertsmere is served by several cycling routes, as part of HCC's wider network, such as the Great North Way. Using Hertfordshire's Cycle Facility Register it can be determined that the majority of cycle routes have are lacking safe cycling facilities and there are limited shared use footways and cycle rights of way. Borehamwood has the highest concentration of advisory cycle lanes in the borough. • National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 12 routes through the eastern part of Hertsmere to the west of Potters Bar. • NCN Route 6, which routes between Watford and St Albans, briefly crosses into the northwestern corner of Hertsmere. • The figure below shows public rights of way (PRoWs) in Hertsmere. There are various PRoWs across the borough, serving the majority of the major settlements. In total, within Hertfordshire there is an extensive network of PRoWs, with over 5,200 paths totalling more than 3,000km.

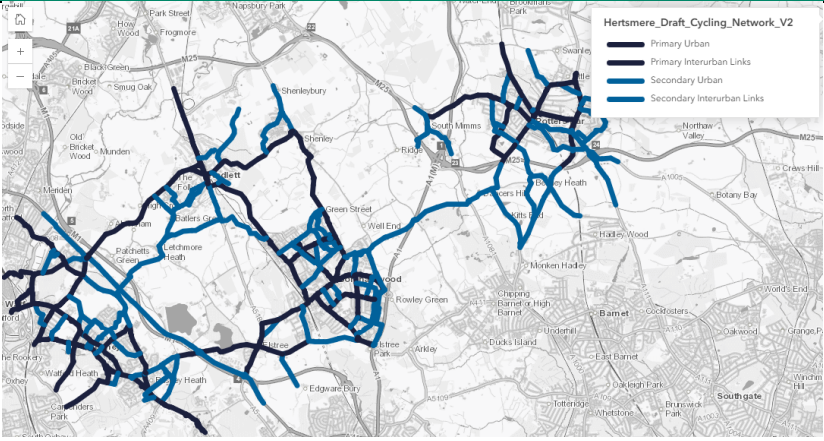
Infrastructure Topic	Transport
Sub Topic	Active Modes



- HCC are currently developing an LCWIP for Hertsmere which is due to be finalised in Summer 2026.
- The draft walking network for the emerging Hertsmere LCWIP is shown in the map below. Primary routes (orange) are those with the most demand. They are often in high-footfall areas such as town centres, on busy routes to train stations or other main destinations. Secondary routes (red) are complementary routes that help to join primary routes to residential areas and other destinations, such as schools or employment sites.



- The draft cycling network for the emerging Hertsmere LCWIP is shown in the map below. This shows where the most demand and future potential for local journeys by bicycle is. It does not necessarily reflect current behaviours, but it aims to identify where people want to cycle or where people could start cycling to reach key destinations.

Infrastructure Topic	Transport	
Sub Topic	Active Modes	
		 <p>The map displays a network of cycling routes across Hertsmere. A legend in the top right corner identifies four types of links: Primary Urban (thick black line), Primary Interurban Links (thick blue line), Secondary Urban (medium blue line), and Secondary Interurban Links (thin blue line). The network is dense in urban areas like Potters Bar, Radlett, and Borehamwood, and more sparse in rural areas. Major roads and railway lines are visible in the background.</p>
<p>Existing Issues / Opportunities</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With two NCN routes running within and adjacent to the borough, there is an opportunity to link existing or new active travel infrastructure to these national routes to connect trips with other boroughs in Hertfordshire and further afield. • The current cycle network provision is fragmented. • Cycling parking provision is most prevalent at railway stations. This could be utilised due to Potters Bar, Radlett and Elstree & Borehamwood stations being located close to other trip attractors such as high streets, cinemas and health care centres. • There is an opportunity to expand the existing Beryl Bike provision from the Borehamwood and Watford areas into other urban areas.
<p><i>Borehamwood</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality existing cycle lanes, both non-segregated and segregated from Borehamwood station. Access by bicycle between the railway station and Elstree is limited as Allum Lane is the only possible cycle access across the railway line. Other accesses are not suitable for bicycles. • Cycle priority facilities fragmented and not always fit for purpose. • Potential for an active travel link connecting Elstree Village, North Borehamwood and East Borehamwood to Elstree and Borehamwood station and High Street. This can link developments adjacent to Allum Lane to key trip attractors via safe and efficient active travel routes.
<p><i>Potters Bar</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A footpath runs adjacent to the railway line providing good connections to northwest Potters Bar. Improvements to street lighting are required to make this access safer. • Baker Street and High Street have no cycleway provision. • There are partial existing PRowS and active travel links between Potters Bar High Street and Darkes Lane. By improving and upgrading Bying Drive, Highfield Way and The Walk, this can become a full active travel link between Potters Bar High Street and Darkes Lane.
<p><i>Radlett</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topography in Radlett is a barrier for cycling and walking, with the high street and railway situated in a valley. • There is an existing active travel off-road route between The Warren in Radlett and Shenley. By improving this off-road route this can increase active travel movements between Radlett and Shenley. The current quickest connection of Radlett Lane is very narrow road with limited advancements available for cycle improvement. • The majority of Radlett is within a 25-minute walk of the railway station, which is an opportunity for encouraging active travel usage. • There is no cycleway provision near Radlett station which does not create an attractive environment for cyclists.

Infrastructure Topic		Transport
Sub Topic		Active Modes
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bushey station is covered by the Watford Beryl Bike programme, with docking stations located near to the station. There are also docking stations located on Bushey high street and two parks in the town. • Improvements to active travel link between Bushey and Watford town centre as it is major trip attractor from Bushey. Existing cycle facilities exist on both sides of the River Colne west of Bushey station. Further cycle facilities in the form of shared paths exist on Dalton way and Lower High Street leading into Watford town centre.
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'. It is more important to note that Bowmans Cross is in quite an isolated location, however there are some PRowWs to the west and east of Bowmans Cross. Furthermore, new developments is an opportunity for improving these PRowWs and general active travel facilities in the area.
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A – no committed active travel schemes in Hertsmere. • Further information on committed active travel schemes may become available when the Hertsmere LCWIP is published.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Transport and Movement Assessment and Hertsmere Car Parking evidence bases are in development in parallel to this IDP. More information on the infrastructure required to support growth is expected to be available once this work is complete.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
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Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Transport and Movement Assessment and Hertsmere Car Parking evidence bases are in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
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4.2 Utilities

Flood Risk Management

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment	
Sub Topic	Flood Risk Management	
<p>Infrastructure Delivery</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Agency provides a strategic overview of flood risk from all sources of flooding across Hertsmere. They are responsible for managing flood risk from Main Rivers, which includes the delivery, inspection and maintenance of flood alleviation infrastructure. • Ensuring regulatory compliance with the Flood and Water Management Act (2010), Hertfordshire County Council, in their role as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) are responsible for developing, maintaining, applying and monitoring a strategy for flood risk management, including flood risk from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Working closely with the Environment Agency, Hertfordshire County Council is responsible for managing local flood risk from surface water, ground water and Ordinary Watercourses. • Thames Water is responsible for managing their own infrastructure to reduce flood risk from both water supply and sewerage (foul and surface water) connections. • National Highways is responsible for managing the effectual drainage of surface water from motorways and major A roads as well as maintaining drainage systems across their strategic road network. • The Highways Authority (Hertfordshire County Council) are responsible for maintaining and managing drainage on non-trunk roads (excluding private roads). • Riparian landowners are those that own land or property next to a river, stream or ditch. Riparian landowners have certain rights, duties and responsibilities which they are legally obliged to fulfil. These apply equally to local authorities when they are the landowner. The aim of these responsibilities is to help manage flood risk and protect the environment. Further information on the role of Riparian Landowners can be found in the EA's document 'Living on the Edge'. • Private developers are responsible for providing SuDs based surface water drainage infrastructure within their development to reduce the risk of flooding from surface water. • Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 would establish a framework for the adoption of SuDs but it is currently not enacted in England. If enacted, Local authorities would be designated as the sustainable drainage approval body (SAB), responsible for checking compliance and approving the use of the systems. The previous government were consulting on the enactment of Schedule 3; however, following the change in government, this process is on pause. • January and March 2025 saw the update of the National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA2) which improves on the first iteration. The mapping outputs are driven by updated hydrology, greater granularity and greater resolution. As a result, there is an increased number of areas now considered to be at risk of flooding from Main Rivers. Statistics now show that although the total number of properties at risk remain stable there is an 88% increase in the number of properties now classified to have a high chance of flooding from rivers or sea. The new mapping also shows there to be a 43% increase in the number of properties at risk of surface water flooding. These changes are likely to influence a developments location, design and planning decisions. • The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy for England outlines a comprehensive approach to

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment	
Sub Topic	Flood Risk Management	
		<p>managing flood and coastal erosion risks. Two clear goals from this are to make more England more resilient to flooding by 2100 and to help people and wildlife adapt to climate change impacts, including flooding and sea level rise. The strategy encourages fostering a more collaborative partnership between the government local authorities, businesses and communities. Between now and 2030 the Risk Management Authorities (RMA's) will make greater use of funding and financing from non-public sector sources to contribute to the investment needs of flood and coastal resilience.</p>
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertsmere Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information on the provision of existing infrastructure is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertsmere Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information on the provision of existing infrastructure is expected to be available once this work is complete. Engagement with Hertfordshire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority has highlighted historic flooding in Potters Bar owing to constrained sewer capacity and sewer flooding in Borehamwood.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the latest NaFRA2 updates more homes now have a high probability of experiencing fluvial (river) flooding and there has been a 43% increase in properties at risk of surface water flooding therefore demonstrating a development is not at risk and will not increase risk further. For proposed developments that were not previously within the floodplain, with the latest updates this could have changed and as such could impact design and planning. If implementation of Schedule 3 happens, SuDS will become mandatory in all developments and will be subject to increased scrutiny under an appointed Suds Approval Body. This could potentially impact design and planning. Flood risk management schemes are heavily reliant on local and/or national government funding to progress through all relevant optioneering and planning stages. As funding is not guaranteed, this could have consequences on the design, programme and planning if a site or works is or was reliant on flood management measures to be implemented before, during or after construction. At the local level, Hertfordshire County Council leading the following infrastructure projects to reduce flooding in Hertsmere, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water butts provided to properties near Oakroyd Avenue and Elmroyd Avenue in Potters Bar to reduce sewer loading. This project has now been completed and was funded by Thames Water. This is followed by ongoing water butts being provided along Dugdale Hill Lane and at some properties on Wellesley Crescent, Shillitoe Avenue, SanTERS Lane, Robert Clsoe and Elmfield Road. This project is also funded by Thames Water and is in progress. Property-level flood resilience measures to be installed on eligible properties that have flooded or are at flood risk through Local Levy.

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Flood Risk Management
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood risk management schemes are subject to national and regional interests/needs and funding. If a development is proposed within an area of flood risk (any source), it would need to align with the National Planning Policy Framework (national legislation) to ensure the sequential test and the exception test (where required) have been satisfied. This would ultimately ensure that flood risk to and from the development is managed appropriately. Hertsmere Borough Council will continue to work with the EA to identify areas of land to safeguard for future flood defence schemes.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertsmere Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIMS Spatial flood defence data (2025), Environment Agency. Flood Map for Planning (2025), Environment Agency. Long Term Flood Risk Mapping (2025), Environment Agency. Hertfordshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2019), HCC. Hertfordshire County Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (2011, 2017), HCC.

Water Supply

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Water Supply
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affinity Water (AW) is responsible for planning and delivering potable water supply infrastructure throughout the Borough. They manage the water supply for the region, ensuring residents have access to clean drinking water. AW is regulated (economically) by the Government Department Ofwat; AW is also regulated by the Drinking Water Inspectorate for drinking water compliance and the Environment Agency for water resources management and environmental performance. The Government announced in July 2025 that Ofwat will be abolished into a new single integrated water regulator which will take responsibility of water functions across Ofwat, Environment Agency, Natural England and Drinking Water Inspectorate. The new regulator has yet to be established as of January 2026. The Governments 25-year Environmental Plan (2018) sets out goals for improving the environment over the next 25 years. One of the main goals includes to achieve clean and plentiful water. There are two objectives pertinent to water supply. Firstly, the reduction in the damaging abstraction of water from rivers and groundwater ensuring there is enough water to support environmental standards. Secondly, supporting Ofwat's ambitions in minimising the amount of water lost by leakage. The National Framework for Water Resources (2020) identifies the long-term water needs for England both nationally and within regional Water Resource Zones (WRZ). Each regional group must

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic	Water Supply
	<p>produce a single plan that sets out the best options to provide the best value for customers, society and the environment. The plans must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provisions for up to a 1 in 500 annual exceedance probability drought event. - Sustainable abstraction regimes to deliver greater environmental improvement. - Long term reductions in water usage to 110 litres per person per day by 2050, as well as reductions in non-household demand. - Reduction of leakage of 50% by 2050. - Reduced use of drought permits and orders. - Increased water supplies, including reservoirs, water reuse schemes, desalination plants, shared resources with other sectors, and catchment management. - Opportunities for water transfer, within and between regions, at all scales. - Establishing an environmental destination clarifying the requirement to reduce current abstractions by 2050 to meet good status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Water Abstraction Plan (2021) sets out how the Government plans to reform water abstraction management to protect the environment and improve access to water. The Environment Agency are the regulatory driver behind this and will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the Water Industry National Environmental Programme (WINEP) to make sure water companies take a leading role in addressing unsustainable abstraction. - Review and adjust as necessary more than half of time limited licences to protect the environment now and in future. - Adjust all permanent licenses shown to be seriously damaging. - Revoke unused licenses. - Regulate all significant abstractions that have been exempt historically - Update all abstraction license strategies by 2027, capturing agreed solutions to environmental pressures. • The Environment Act (2021) is a comprehensive piece of legislation in the UK aimed at protecting and enhancing the natural environment. The Act includes provisions to ensure clean and plentiful water for all and introduces measures to reduce demand for water. The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - places a duty on water companies to secure a reduction in adverse impacts of discharges from storm overflows on the environment; growth proposed in Local Plans significantly influences how these reductions can be achieved. - makes drainage and sewerage planning a statutory duty through the requirement for water companies to produce Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans. - enables the revocation or variation of permanent abstraction licences where the change is necessary to protect the environment or where the licence is consistently underused; this may affect water available to service proposed growth • The Levelling up and Regeneration Act (2023) introduces a new duty on water companies in ‘sensitive catchment areas’ to upgrade their Wastewater Treatment Works. They will be required to achieve the highest technological levels for nutrient removal by 1 April 2030; growth proposed in Local Plans significantly influences how these treatment improvements can be achieved.

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment	
Sub Topic	Water Supply	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2023 the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) launched the Integrated Plan for Delivering Clean and Plentiful Water which aims to transform the management of the water system, clean up the water environment, and create a sustainable supply of water. Some of the key aims of this plan are to improve the overall management of water resources to ensure efficiency and sustainability and to ensure a reliable and sustainable supply of water for future generations. It outlines key actions which include an increase in investment in water infrastructure and technology focusing on the challenges posed by climate change, population growth and an aging infrastructure. The Environment Agency produces Abstraction Licensing Strategies (ALS) as part of their Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) which is used to regulate abstraction of water from the environment. The Borough falls within the Colne ALS of which covers an approximate area of 1,018 km². This sets out whether there is capacity for additional abstraction from rivers or aquifers within the study area and categorise water available for licensed abstraction whilst ensuring a minimum flow for the watercourse to achieve good status under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Recent changes to the Planning and Infrastructure Bill aims to half the statutory pre-consultation period for major infrastructure projects in order to accelerate national growth. This will benefit current and future large water supply infrastructure schemes.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertsmere Water Cycle Study is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information on the provision of existing infrastructure is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertsmere Water Cycle Study is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information on the provision of existing infrastructure is expected to be available once this work is complete. Water Resources South East's (WRSE) Regional Water Resources Plan for South Eastern England (which covers the whole of the TWUL region estimates that by 2075 there will be a public water supply shortage of around 2.7 billion litres of water per day (Ml/d), equal to around a third of the predicted future need. The main causes are population growth, climate change and the need to restore, protect and enhance the natural environment. Having to supply more people and growth, but with the overall amount of water available from existing sources reducing in the region by 2050, the WRMPs and WRSE's regional plan for South Eastern England explain how the deficits will be met through a combination of reducing water demand, tackling leakage (reducing leakage by 20% by 2027; by 30% by 2032; and by 50% by 2050), and water companies investing in new sources of supply.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertsmere Water Cycle Study is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Water Supply
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertsmere Water Cycle Study is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Borehamwood		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Potters Bar		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Radlett		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Bushey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Rural East		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Rural West		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Bowmans Cross		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertsmere Water Cycle Study is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Abstraction plan (2021): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-abstraction-plan-2017/water-abstraction-plan Water Resources South East (2025): https://www.wrse.org.uk/media/m33fdxe3/wrse-final-regional-plan-june-2025.pdf

Wastewater Treatment

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Wastewater Treatment
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thames Water Utilities Limited (TWUL) is responsible for the public sewer systems throughout Hertsmere, with the exception of some highway drains which may be the responsibility of Local Authorities or the Highways Agency and small communities and individual rural properties which are served by small private package treatment plants or septic tanks. TWUL is regulated (economically) by the Government Department Ofwat who oversee the long-term resilience of waste water infrastructure. TWUL is also responsible for building, operating and maintaining wastewater treatment facilities, referred to as, Sewage Treatment Works (STWs). TWUL's wastewater operations are also regulated by the Environment Agency for environmental performance. The Government announced in July 2025 that Ofwat will be abolished into a new single integrated water regulator which will take responsibility of water functions across Ofwat, Environment Agency, Natural England and Drinking Water Inspectorate. The new regulator has yet to be established as of January 2026. The EA is responsible for regulating wastewater treatment works, by issuing permits and assessing the quality of treated effluent against compliance limits. In particular, the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, transposed into UK law, prescribes minimum standards for wastewater collection and treatment in urban areas with a population equivalent of over 2,000, with more advanced treatment required in places with a population equivalent over 10,000 in sensitive areas. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) Regulations also require watercourses to meet set water quality conditions which affect how wastewater discharges are regulated.

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment	
Sub Topic	Wastewater Treatment	
		<p>The Environment agency manage this by setting standards for treated wastewater effluent being discharged into the environment through the issue of a permit to discharge at all STWs under the requirements of the Environmental Permitting Regulations. These permits limit the volumes which can be discharged and set quality standards which must be complied with. This process limits how much development a STW can serve before a new permit to discharge is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governments 25 Year Environmental Plan (2018) sets out goals for improving the environment over the next 25 years. One of the main goals includes to achieve clean and plentiful water. There are two objectives pertinent to wastewater, firstly reaching or exceeding objectives for rivers, lakes, coastal and groundwaters that are specially protected whether for biodiversity or drinking water as per or River Basin Management Plans. Secondly, minimising harmful bacteria in designated bathing waters and continuing to improve the cleanliness of our waters by 2030. • The Environment Act (2021) is a comprehensive piece of legislation in the UK aimed at protecting and enhancing the natural environment. The Act includes provisions to ensure clean and plentiful water for all. The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – places a duty on water companies to secure a reduction in adverse impacts of discharges from storm overflows on the environment; growth proposed in Local Plans significantly influences how these reductions can be achieved. – makes drainage and sewerage planning a statutory duty through the requirement for water companies to produce Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans. • Water companies are legally required under the Water Industry Act to serve customers by investing in and providing new strategic wastewater infrastructure and treatment facilities as necessary to provide for housing granted planning permission. They manage this through the Asset Management Plan (AMP) business planning process which is now supported by the statutory requirement to produce Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMP).
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Water Cycle Study is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWUL have identified the following 4 key issues with regards capacity of the existing wastewater treatment infrastructure network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Population Growth: population in the Thames Water region is expected to increase by more than 2 million people by 2045; – Climate change: Impacts of climate change are expected to increase, with more extreme weather expected. This includes droughts, heatwaves and summer rainstorms becoming 20% more extreme; – Loss of green space: Loss of green and impermeable areas to housing, transport infrastructure, and many other uses. This reduces the ability of rainwater to soak into the ground, and runs into sewers and rivers more quickly, increasing the risk of flooding. • The TWUL DWMP indicates that there will be an increase in internal and external sewer flooding by 2050 for all STW catchments during a 1 in 30 and 1 in 50 year which will also result in an increase in storm overflow incidents without the implementation of the measures within the DWMP. With the implementation of the DWMP measures and the proposed works/investments the number of internal and external

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Wastewater Treatment
		<p>flooding events is expected to be 0 with the total number of annual overflow instances predicted to be <=10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Hertsmere Water Cycle Study is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.</i>
	<i>Borehamwood</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Potters Bar</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Radlett</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Bushey</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Rural East</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Rural West</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Bowmans Cross</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Water Cycle Study is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete. • Engagement with TWUL shows that approximately 80% of the Borough drains to Maple Lodge Sewage Treatment Works (STW) with the remainder draining to Blackbirds STW. Upgrades are proposed to be delivered to Maple Lodge TW during AMP8 which runs until March 2030.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Water Cycle Study is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
	<i>Borehamwood</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Potters Bar</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Radlett</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Bushey</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Rural East</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Rural West</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Bowmans Cross</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Water Cycle Study is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Water Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (2024), Thames Water.

Waste Management

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Waste Management
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hertfordshire County Council (HCC) is the Waste Planning Authority and the Waste Disposal Authority for Hertfordshire. Hertsmere Borough Council (HBC) is the Waste Collection Authority for the Borough and holds a statutory responsibility to collect waste from households and businesses. • As Waste Planning Authority, Hertfordshire County Council has a statutory duty to identify potential sites and areas suitable to accommodate facilities for sustainable waste management within the County. This includes the management of three types of key waste

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment	
Sub Topic	Waste Management	
		<p>including Local Authority Collected (LAC) waste, Commercial and Industrial (C&I) and Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adopted Waste Development Framework for Hertfordshire covers the plan period between 2011 and 2026 and comprises the following Development Plan Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2011-2026 (Adopted November 2012), which sets out the spatial vision and strategic objectives for waste planning in Hertfordshire; and – Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document 2011-2026 (Adopted July 2014), which identifies sites for waste management facilities in Hertfordshire, including waste site briefs for allocated sites and employment land areas of search. • The Waste Local Plan is currently under review through the emerging Minerals and Waste Plan. A Draft Plan was published for Regulation 18 Consultation in Summer 2022. The latest Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, published in December 2021, indicated adoption of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan by February 2024. As of October 2025, a Regulation 19 Consultation is pending. • In addition, HCC performs statutory functions as the Waste Disposal Authority under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It is responsible for managing the Recycling Centres (RCs) network, waste transfer stations (WTSs) and the end treatment and disposal of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW). HCC and the local Waste Collection Authorities including HBC, together form the Hertfordshire Waste Partnership (HWP). • In May 2021, HCC prepared a Local Authority Collected Waste Spatial Strategy which sets out an assessment of desirable new and improved waste management facilities required across Hertfordshire over the period to 2031, to better enable the sustainable management and disposal of LACW. This is supported by an Annex (Updated April 2022) which assesses the current Recycling Centre network and identifies the waste infrastructure requirement for the network over the period to 2037 and beyond.
<p>Current Provision</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2024/25, Hertfordshire's Local Authority Collected Waste is approximately 510,000 tonnes, of which 56.1% were either recycled or composted. The Waste Local Plan plans for additional waste management capacity to 2026 in Hertfordshire which is monitored annually. A new Waste and Mineral Plan is being developed at present. • In Hertsmere, SA236 Redwell Wood Farm in Ridge is safeguarded as one of the five existing strategic sites which provide waste management beyond the local area providing in-vessel composting to process organic waste. Three of HCC's waste strategic sites (Cumberlow Green Farm, Westmill Quarry/Landfill and Waterdale WTS) have the potential for enhancement and are therefore also listed as Allocated Sites in the Waste Site Allocations document. • Hertsmere also includes two Household Waste Recycling Centres at Elstree and Potters Bar. While the assessment of operational waste treatment capacity to 2037 shows that the Elstree RC is operating under capacity at both daily and hourly metrics, it has been identified as a highly unsuitable centre due to its condition, parking capacity and long-term suitability. Alongside this, Potters Bar RC has also been identified as unsuitable due to its parking capacity, location and long-term suitability. • HCC is currently exploring a new large Recycling Centre located between Elstree and Potters Bar although cost and land availability

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic	Waste Management

is identified as key challenges. An area of search (Area of Search 4, Figure 11, Local Authority Collected Waste Spatial Strategy Recycling Centre Annex, Hertfordshire County Council) has been identified for a new or improved facility to support housing growth in the area.

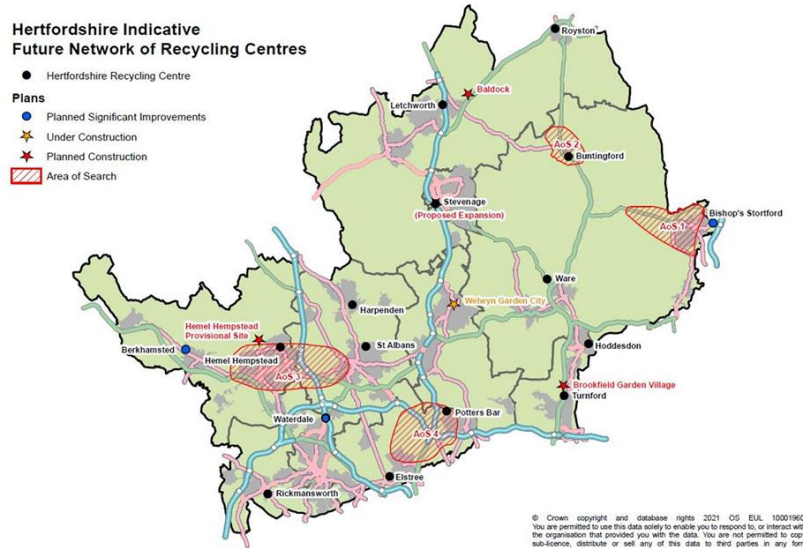


Figure 11. The indicative future network of recycling centres for Hertfordshire.

- The residual LACW generated in the southern, western and central parts of Hertfordshire, including Hertsmere, are directed to Waterdale Waste Transfer Station which handles 57% of LACW as of May 2021 (equivalent of 136,049 tonnes). The facility also receives residual waste from the County's Recycling Centre Networks.

Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide

- The LACW Spatial Strategy highlights the need for an increase in strategically placed bulking capacity to mitigate the current dependency on Waterdale WTS with safety concerns on fire risks and movement impacts; and the need to further segregate waste types to enable their efficient processing and recycling. The Waterdale WTS is identified to have significant potential improvements to mitigate additional strain on the facility owing to decreasing availability of proximate disposal facility and the need to segregate bulky waste.
- The LACW Spatial Strategy also highlighted the need for improvements to the Recycling Centres Network which are expected to be not fit for purpose and/or capable of sustaining service delivery for the plan period of the Waste Plan. Potters Bar and Elstree RC are assessed as 'highly unsuitable' and 'unsuitable' owing to various site constraints.
- Under the Environment Act 2021 and the Separation of Waste (England) Regulations 2025, all local authorities in England must provide weekly food waste collections for households by March 2025, and businesses producing more than 5kg of food waste per week are required to separate food waste from other waste stream starting April 2025. HBC introduced weekly food waste collection service and a chargeable opt-in garden waste collection since September 2023.

- No identified planned projects of relevance.
- A new HWRC at Welwyn Garden City has opened in May 2023. It is anticipated that this site would process some household waste from the closest areas of Hertsmere, particularly the vicinity of the

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Waste Management
		<p>potential new settlement at Bowmans Cross. This could mean that HWRC needs arising from the new settlement will not need to be met on site subject to further engagement with HCC.</p>
<p>Infrastructure required to Support Growth</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of appropriate infrastructure to manage waste is critical. Hertfordshire County Council has identified that as housing growth continues the amount of LACW and waste generated from recycling centres will also increase. Therefore, in support of the County Council’s disposal function, strategically placed waste transfer stations and recycling centres are required to increase capacity and allow for the proximate bulking and segregation of waste. • However, as it is planned on a county-wide basis, levels and distribution of planned waste management capacity will have limited bearing on decisions around the location of growth for the Local Plan. • At the site-specific level, new housing development is required to incorporate an adequate buffer from existing waste infrastructure. • A new or improved HWRC facility in the Elstree and Potters Bar Area of Search is likely to be required during the plan period, to be facilitated through the emerging Minerals and Waste Plan.
<p>Further commentary</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further commentary.
<p>Data / Document Sources</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Document (2012), Hertfordshire County Council. Available at: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-in-hertfordshire/waste-local-plan/waste-core-strategy-and-development-management-policies-document.pdf • Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document (2014), Hertfordshire County Council. Available at: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-in-hertfordshire/waste-local-plan/the-waste-site-allocations-document-2.pdf • Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (2021), Hertfordshire County Council. Available at: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/planning/minerals-and-waste-development-scheme.pdf • Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2022), Hertfordshire County Council. Available at: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/waste/mwlp/core-document-library/core-documents/cd-01-minerals-and-waste-local-plan-draft-plan-jul-2022.pdf • Local Authority Collected Waste Spatial Strategy (2021), Hertfordshire County Council. Available at: https://democracy.hertfordshire.gov.uk/documents/s30171/05.%20item%205%20-%20local%20authority%20collected%20waste%20lacw%20spatial%20strategy%20report.pdf • Recycling Centre Annex Update (2022), Hertfordshire County Council. Available at: https://democracy.hertfordshire.gov.uk/documents/s41453/06a.%20Appendix%20A%20-%20Hertfordshire%20County%20Council%20Spatial%20Strategy%20Recycling%20Centre%20Annex%20Update%20April%20.pdf

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Waste Management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hertfordshire Waste Partnership Annual Report (2023), Hertfordshire Waste Partnership. Available at: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/doc/waste/hwp-annual-report.pdf

Electricity Distribution

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Electricity Distribution
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This infrastructure type covers the district network and assets that deliver electricity from the transmission system to end users, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution substations (primary and secondary) Overhead lines and underground cables at low voltage (LV) and high voltage (HV) Switchgear and transformers within the distribution network UK Power Networks (UKPN) are the Electricity Distribution Network Operator (DNO) for the local area and are responsible to deliver the area’s electricity requirements. They do this by owning and maintaining electricity cables and lines across London, the South East and the East of England, which is then utilised by consumer facing companies who provide or ‘sell’ the electricity to households. UKPN are responsible for reinforcing their network to support new developments when they come forward for development. There are several strategic developments shaping UKPN’s approach to electricity distribution planning and delivery. The UK Government’s commitment to achieving a carbon-free power system by 2030 and net zero by 2050 is driving accelerated investment in low-carbon technologies and network reinforcement to accommodate anticipated increases in electricity demand. Further policies, such as the Future Homes and Buildings Standard introduced in 2025, aim to eliminate carbon-based heating in residential properties. These policies will increase electricity demand and place greater strain on distribution networks. At the same time, with the removal of carbon-based heating systems and fluctuations in energy prices, the uptake of carbon-free energy solutions, such as renewable generation and heat pump installation, is growing. To anticipate future electricity demand, UKPN publishes annual Distribution Future Energy Scenarios (DFES), which forecast energy demand and generation trends to 2050 under multiple scenarios aligned with National Grid’s Future Energy Scenarios. These forecasts help UKPN plan for future fluctuations in demand and ensure the network remains resilient and capable of supporting decarbonisation goals
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development growth accounted for in this IDP would be supplied by primary substations (33kV). A primary substation is a substation within the DNO network that steps voltage down from 132 kV to 33 kV or 11 kV for local distribution. Hertsmere is supplied electricity by the following primary substations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hatfield Primary 33/11kV Central Potters Bar Primary 33/11kV West Potters Bar Primary 33/11kV Tapster Street Primary 33kV/11kV Elstree Primary 33/11kV Hartspring Primary 33/11kV

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment	
Sub Topic	Electricity Distribution	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rowley Lane Primary 33/11kV - Stonegrove Primary 33/11kV - Merryhill Primary 33/11kV - Shenley Primary 33/11kV - Bushy Mill Grid 33kV • UKPN's Open Data portal (Ref 1) indicates that all of these primary substations have over 5% spare demand headroom. The underutilised capacity of each primary substation is listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 48.2% Hatfield Primary 33/11kV - 68.3% Central Potters Bar Primary 33/11kV - 45.2% West Potters Bar Primary 33/11kV - 57.6% Tapster Street Primary 33kV/11kV - 45.2% Elstree Primary 33/11kV - 36.4% Hartspring Primary 33/11kV - 40.3% Rowley Lane Primary 33/11kV - 32.0% Stonegrove Primary 33/11kV - 21.4% Merryhill Primary 33/11kV - 50.6% Shenley Primary 33/11kV - 64.6% Bushy Mill Grid 33kV • A Grid Supply Point (GSP) is the interface where electricity is transferred from the National Grid transmission system to the distribution network operated by the DNO (UKPN for Hertsmere). The primary substations are supplied electricity from two Grid Supply Points (GSPs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elstree GSP - Brimsdown GSP • The technical limits for both GSPs are noted to be green. This is typically an indication that the GSP can support new connections without immediate reinforcement. • See Appendix A for Electricity Distribution Map.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout Hertsmere, there generally appears to be sufficient capacity within the electricity network without the need for immediate network reinforcements, subject to further consideration of identified housing and economic growth requirements. • If capacity within the network were to become constrained in the future, UKPN as the DNO would still be required to supply new development areas with their electricity requirements. Should new development come forward, SSEN would be required to reinforce their networks to support the development.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borehamwood is supplied by the Elstree, Rowley Lane, and Stonegrove primary substations. Each substation currently operates with more than 5% firm capacity headroom relative to its maximum demand, suggesting that the existing infrastructure can accommodate incremental load growth without triggering immediate reinforcement under current planning criteria. However, the precise additional demand that can be supported before breaching thermal or voltage compliance limits has not been quantified and would require detailed load forecasting and network modelling to determine.
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potters Bar is supplied by the Rowley Lane, Central Potters Bar and West Potters Bar primary substations. Each substation currently operates with more than 5% firm capacity headroom relative to its maximum demand, suggesting that the existing infrastructure can accommodate incremental load growth without triggering immediate reinforcement under current planning criteria. However, the precise

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Electricity Distribution
		additional demand that can be supported before breaching thermal or voltage compliance limits has not been quantified and would require detailed load forecasting and network modelling to determine.
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radlett is supplied almost exclusively by Hartspring primary substation with only its north-eastern extent being supplied by Shenley primary substation. Both substations currently operate with more than 5% firm capacity headroom relative to its maximum demand, suggesting that the existing infrastructure can accommodate incremental load growth without triggering immediate reinforcement under current planning criteria. However, the precise additional demand that can be supported before breaching thermal or voltage compliance limits has not been quantified and would require detailed load forecasting and network modelling to determine.
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushey is supplied by the Merryhill and Hartspring primary substations. Both substations currently operate with more than 5% firm capacity headroom relative to its maximum demand, suggesting that the existing infrastructure can accommodate incremental load growth without triggering immediate reinforcement under current planning criteria. However, the precise additional demand that can be supported before breaching thermal or voltage compliance limits has not been quantified and would require detailed load forecasting and network modelling to determine.
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural East is supplied by the Shenley, Rowley Lane, and Tapster Street primary substations. Each substation currently operates with more than 5% firm capacity headroom relative to its maximum demand, suggesting that the existing infrastructure can accommodate incremental load growth without triggering immediate reinforcement under current planning criteria. However, the precise additional demand that can be supported before breaching thermal or voltage compliance limits has not been quantified and would require detailed load forecasting and network modelling to determine.
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural West is supplied by the Hartspring, Stonegrove, Merryhill and Elstree primary substations. Each substation currently operates with more than 5% firm capacity headroom relative to its maximum demand, suggesting that the existing infrastructure can accommodate incremental load growth without triggering immediate reinforcement under current planning criteria. However, the precise additional demand that can be supported before breaching thermal or voltage compliance limits has not been quantified and would require detailed load forecasting and network modelling to determine.
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bowmans Cross is supplied by the Hatfield, and Shenley primary substations. Each substation currently operates with more than 5% firm capacity headroom relative to its maximum demand, suggesting that the existing infrastructure can accommodate incremental load growth without triggering immediate reinforcement under current planning criteria. However, the precise additional demand that can be supported before breaching thermal or voltage compliance limits has not been quantified and would require detailed load forecasting and network modelling to determine.
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UKPN's Long-Term Development Statement (LTDS) (Ref 2) lists Hertsmere as part of its East of England licence area, with accepted large demand projects requiring significant grid connections. These include high-capacity connections for data centres and commercial developments, particularly linked to the DC01UK data centre campus near South Mimms, which has a reserved 400 MVA capacity from the National Grid. UKPN will deliver local network reinforcements to support this load.

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment	
Sub Topic	Electricity Distribution	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the Future Energy Scenarios, UKPN's DFES 2025 forecasts significant growth in electric vehicle uptake and heat pump installations in Hertsmere, driving reinforcement and flexibility projects through 2030 and beyond. National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) are currently working to extend the existing Elstree 132kV GIS substation in Hertfordshire to create two new circuits and facilitate the construction of nine additional SGT bays which will provide increased power capacity to the region. In addition, NGET have completed in January 2025 the refurbishment of the existing 400KV overhead transmission line between the Elstree and Sundon substation. The project involved replacing conductors and associated equipment along the 35km route to ensure long-term network reliability and support future clean energy connections.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The daily electricity demand is estimated to increase by the demands stated below by 2043. These estimates are based on the total anticipated residential house increases and on an electricity demand of 7.5 kW per residential unit, which would be considered worse case in regard to electricity demand increases.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertsmere Local Area Energy Plan is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete. Reinforcement work: Typically, distribution network reinforcement takes 12 - 24 months to be implemented, once the DNO has established the business case for the reinforcement. The preparation of development briefs and masterplans for larger strategic sites can assist in ensuring that these needs are identified early in the planning process. Those responsible for planned residential developments should engage early with the DNO to ensure distribution network reinforcements are implemented in time for the development. Future electricity demand: An important aspect of future infrastructure investment in the energy sector is the anticipated rapid adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) and the electrification of heat. This follows the Government's objectives for grid decarbonisation. Traditionally, vehicles and heat have relied on power derived from fossil fuels. However, recent legislation across the UK (i.e., the 2050 net zero carbon target, the 2035 ban on new petrol vehicles) necessitates widespread momentum in the adoption of EVs and the electrification of heat. It is unclear though what the anticipated adoption of these practices will be. If household don't adopt domestic solar power or low energy decarbonised heat sources such as air or ground source heat pumps, the additional electricity demand could exert significant pressure on the country's existing electrical infrastructure. The uncertainty of future loads could have a regional impact on the scale of planned infrastructure reinforcements and the overall network capacity. However, due to existing DNO licence constraints, the required infrastructure reinforcements will only materialise once the demand increases, which could, in turn, limit the spare capacity available for new development.

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Electricity Distribution
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Infrastructure Assets: Engagement with National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) shows that the potential growth area south of Potters Bar and east of Watford may be crossed by or in close proximity to NGET assets. NGET suggests that development should appropriately recognise and respond to the presence of NGET assets, with policy suggestion on requiring development to include a strategy for responding to the Overhead Line Route present within or adjacent to the site(s) which demonstrates how the NGET Design Guide and Principles have been applied at the Masterplanning stage and how the impact of assets has been reduced through good design.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Power Networks Primary Substation Distribution Areas (ukpn_primary_postcode_area) (30 May, 2025), date accessed November 2025, publisher UK Power Networks, Company number 3870728, License: C BY 4.0, Downloaded from UKPN Open Data Portal https://ukpowernetworks.opendatasoft.com/explore/dataset/ukpn_primary_postcode_area/information/ (Ref 1) • Long Term Development Statement - November 2025, UKPN, https://ukpowernetworks.opendatasoft.com/pages/ltds_ndp_landingpage/ (Ref 2)

Gas Distribution

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Gas Distribution
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadent Gas are the Gas District Network Operator (DNO) for the local area and are responsible for delivering the area’s gas requirements and reinforcing their network to support new developments when they come forwards for development • The Future Homes and Buildings Standard (FHS) is new legislation that intends to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions from new homes and non-domestic buildings to ensure new properties are ‘zero-carbon’ ready so that they will not require retrofitting to benefit from the decarbonisation of the electricity grid. In addition to insulation and renewable energy integration requirements, one of the key requirements of the FHS is the electrification of heating, banning the installation of gas boilers in new homes. The FHS regulations were expected to be published in Autumn 2025, although have not yet been published as of November 2025. The legislation would then likely have been laid before Parliament in December 2026 with a 12-month transitional period ending in December 2027. From 2028 onwards, all new homes would need to comply. As a results, it is expected that gas demand would reduce significantly over the next decade.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadent Gas, as the Gas DNO for Hertsmere, operate underground distribution pipes, which are part of its East of England networks. These pipes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mains pipes (primary distribution routes) – Service pipes (connections to properties) – Local Transmission System (LTS) pipes for higher capacity supply • These pipes vary in pressure tiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – LP (Low Pressure) – typically for domestic supply

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment	
Sub Topic	Gas Distribution	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MP (Medium Pressure) and IP (Intermediate Pressure) – for commercial/industrial use – HP (High Pressure) – part of regional transmission links. • Naturally, the locations of these pipes are concentrated around existing developed areas. LTS and HP pipes are not shown as Cadent Gas does not publish the location of these pipes for security reasons. <p><i>Location Cadent Gas’s gas pipes in Hertsmere (excluding high pressure mains) (Ref 2)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Appendix A for Gas Distribution Map.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See area specific commentary below for the key issues and opportunities related to the current geographical distribution and capacity of this infrastructure.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borehamwood has a well-established gas network. Cadent Gas would be able to provide new connections in this area.
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potters Bar has a well-established gas network. Cadent Gas would be able to provide new connections in this area.
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radlett has a well-established gas network although its coverage lessens towards the periphery of the settlement in the less developed areas, particularly in the south. Cadent Gas should be able to provide new connections in this area.
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bushey has a well-established gas network. Cadent Gas would be able to provide new connections in this area.
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst Hertsmere has a well-established gas network, there is a lack of existing development in the Rural East which results in a lack of coverage in this settlement. Cadent Gas may require significant upgrades to their networks to provide a new connection to new development in the Rural East, which it may deem uneconomical depending on how remote the sites are to existing pipeline. New developments in this settlement may not however require new gas connections given the Future Homes standard.
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst Hertsmere has a well-established gas network, there is a lack of existing development in the Rural West which results in a lack of coverage in this settlement. Cadent Gas may require significant upgrades to their networks to provide a new connection to new development in the Rural West, which it may deem uneconomical depending on how remote the sites are to existing pipeline. New developments in this settlement may not however require new gas connections given the Future Homes standard.
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst Hertsmere has a well-established gas network, there is a lack of existing development in the Bowmans Cross which results in a lack of coverage in this settlement. Cadent Gas may require significant upgrades to their networks to provide a new connection to new development in the Bowmans Cross, which it may deem uneconomical depending on how remote the sites are to existing pipeline. New developments in this settlement may not however require new gas connections given the Future Homes standard.
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2025 to 2026, Cadent Gas are currently upgrading 300km of their pipelines in the East of England, which includes Hertsmere, to modern, plastic pipes. This is a £91 million investment to future-proof the network for biomethane and hydrogen blending. This investment forms part of Cadent’s Future of Gas Strategy to convert the network to 100% hydrogen by 2050.
Infrastructure required to	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadent Gas state in their Long Term Development Plan 2025 (Ref 1) that they anticipate that gas demand will remain broadly stable in the

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Gas Distribution
Support Growth		<p>short term, with a modest recovery toward pre-energy-crisis levels by the late 2020s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, beyond 2030, overall demand is expected to decline steadily as energy efficiency improvements and the adoption of low-carbon heating technologies such as heat pumps and hydrogen-ready systems accelerate. This trend aligns with the UK’s net-zero objectives and Cadent’s strategy to transition its network toward renewable gases and hydrogen blending. • If new gas connections are required to support new development, construction lead-in time would need to be considered. Gas network reinforcement project requiring high-pressure pipelines typically require two-to-four-year notice. However, Cadent Gas would expand and grow their network to support new developments that are committed by the Local Authority. The cost of the large scale network expansion would be funded by Cadent Gas as part of their investment procedure under their licensing condition. • Given the uncertainty about future gas demand due to the Future Homes and Buildings Standard, an estimate of the future gas demand for each Settlement has not been provided.
Borehamwood		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
Potters Bar		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
Radlett		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
Bushey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
Rural East		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
Rural West		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
Bowmans Cross		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertsmere Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-Term Development Plan 2025 (October 2025), Cadent Gas (Ref 1) • LA_Pipe_Infrastructure_Hertsmere_Shared, (June 3, 2025), date accessed November 2025, publisher Cadent Gas, License: Cadent Gas Data Sharing Agreement, Downloaded from Cadent Gas Open Data Portal https://cadentgas.opendatasoft.com/explore/dataset/la_pipe_infrastructure_hertsmere_shared/information/ (Ref 2)

Renewable Energy

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Renewable Energy
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy projects are typically developed by private developers who then profit from the energy generated by selling it to the National Grid. Developers typically deliver their own strategies with the assistance of private consultants who plan the strategies. Local planning authorities are responsible for reviewing and offering approval for renewable energy projects with generations capacities less than 50 MW. Renewable energy projects larger than 50 MW are classified as National Significant Energy Projects and require Development Consent Order Planning applications. • Hertsmere’s Climate and Sustainability Strategy (2025-2030) (Ref 1) states the renewable electricity generated was equivalent to 3.7% of the electricity consumed in 2023 in Hertsmere. This is far below the national

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment															
Sub Topic		Renewable Energy															
		<p>average proportion of renewable energy in the national electricity grid which is 46.4%. Hertsmere acknowledges that significant amount of renewable electricity capacity must be deployed to meet the net zero target of 2050. The Climate and Sustainability Strategy states that a strong programme of engagement with residents, businesses and the public sector is required to promote the use of renewable technologies.</p>															
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 2024, there are currently 1233 solar PV based renewable electricity sites and one anaerobic digestion renewable energy plant operating in Hertsmere. Together, these sites have an installed capacity of 21.8 MW. Of the 21.8 MW renewable electricity installed capacity, 16 MW is provided by four major sites and are detailed in Table 4-1 below: <p style="text-align: center;">Table 4-1: Major renewable energy sites (Ref 2)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">Technology</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">Settlement</th> <th style="background-color: #e0f2f1;">Installed Capacity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Solar PV</td> <td>Potters Bar</td> <td>5 MW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solar PV</td> <td>Potters Bar</td> <td>5 MW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solar PV</td> <td>Borehamwood (Excluding Elstree)</td> <td>3 MW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anaerobic Digestion</td> <td>Bowmans Cross</td> <td>3 MW</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix A for Renewable Energy Map. 	Technology	Settlement	Installed Capacity	Solar PV	Potters Bar	5 MW	Solar PV	Potters Bar	5 MW	Solar PV	Borehamwood (Excluding Elstree)	3 MW	Anaerobic Digestion	Bowmans Cross	3 MW
Technology	Settlement	Installed Capacity															
Solar PV	Potters Bar	5 MW															
Solar PV	Potters Bar	5 MW															
Solar PV	Borehamwood (Excluding Elstree)	3 MW															
Anaerobic Digestion	Bowmans Cross	3 MW															
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See area specific summaries below: 															
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borehamwood is well-established and there is limited space for large renewable energy development projects. Renewable energy project for this area would likely be limited to roof mounted solar photovoltaic panels. 															
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potters Bar is well-established and there is limited space for large renewable energy development projects. Renewable energy project for this area would likely be limited to roof mounted solar photovoltaic panels. 															
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radlett is well-established and there is limited space for large renewable energy development projects. Renewable energy project for this area would likely be limited to roof mounted solar photovoltaic panels. 															
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushey is well-established and there is limited space for large renewable energy development projects. Renewable energy project for this area would likely be limited to roof mounted solar photovoltaic panels. 															
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural East could potentially support further renewable energy projects given its size, rural context and limited existing development. However, it would be dependent on current infrastructure plans and environmental assessments 															
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural West is less developed and could potentially support renewable energy projects. However, given the size of the area and existing development dispersed through the settlement, large renewable energy projects may not be feasible and may be limited to smaller projects such as battery storage or roof mounted solar photovoltaics panels 															
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bowmans Cross is currently undeveloped and could potentially support renewable energy projects. However, the area is a proposed new settlement meaning much of its available area may already be allocated to development. This means that there may not be available space for larger renewable energy projects. Therefore, this area may be more 															

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment																						
Sub Topic	Renewable Energy																						
	suited to smaller projects such as battery storage or roof mounted solar photovoltaics panels																						
<p>Existing Planned Projects</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The renewable energy database lists (Ref 3) all renewable energy projects that are included within the planning system. The projects that have received planning approval and are 'Under Construction' or 'Awaiting Construction' are listed in Table 4-2 below. All proposed renewable energy projects that meet these criteria are roof mounted Solar PV projects. The existing pipeline will be delivered by private developers. As such, the delivery of scheme will be subject to economic viability and industry influences. <p>Table 4-2: Proposed renewable energy projects awaiting construction</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="564 734 1430 1169"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="564 734 826 837">Settlement</th> <th data-bbox="826 734 1134 837">Number of Proposed Solar PV installations</th> <th data-bbox="1134 734 1430 837">Proposed Installed Capacity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="564 837 826 882">Bowmans Cross</td> <td data-bbox="826 837 1134 882">2</td> <td data-bbox="1134 837 1430 882">0.35 MW</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="564 882 826 927">Rural East</td> <td data-bbox="826 882 1134 927">2</td> <td data-bbox="1134 882 1430 927">0.83 MW</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="564 927 826 1030">Borehamwood (excluding Elstree Village)</td> <td data-bbox="826 927 1134 1030">1</td> <td data-bbox="1134 927 1430 1030">0.22 MW</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="564 1030 826 1075">Bushey</td> <td data-bbox="826 1030 1134 1075">2</td> <td data-bbox="1134 1030 1430 1075">0.56 MW</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="564 1075 826 1120">Potters Bar</td> <td data-bbox="826 1075 1134 1120">1</td> <td data-bbox="1134 1075 1430 1120">0.16 MW</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="564 1120 826 1169">Rural West</td> <td data-bbox="826 1120 1134 1169">1</td> <td data-bbox="1134 1120 1430 1169">0.17 MW</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are three additional projects listed under this database that are still subject to a planning decision. These include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battery Storage 170 MW Storage capacity located in Rural West Battery Storage 99.9 MW storage capacity located in Radlett Solar PV Proposed generation capacity 30 MW located in Rural East As these projects have yet to receive a planning decision, it is possible that may not come to fruition. The locations of existing and proposed renewable energy projects in Hertsmere are shown in Table 4-2. See Appendix A for Renewable Energy Map. 	Settlement	Number of Proposed Solar PV installations	Proposed Installed Capacity	Bowmans Cross	2	0.35 MW	Rural East	2	0.83 MW	Borehamwood (excluding Elstree Village)	1	0.22 MW	Bushey	2	0.56 MW	Potters Bar	1	0.16 MW	Rural West	1	0.17 MW
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Potters Bar	1	0.16 MW																					
Rural West	1	0.17 MW																					
<p>Infrastructure required to Support Growth</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy projects are developed for one of two reasons: generation export or demand reduction. Generation export projects are where the renewable energy project has been developed with intention of selling the electricity that is generated to the national transmission grid for profit. Demand reduction projects create renewable energy for personal use in an effort to reduce their demand or reliance on the national transmission grid. As a consequence, renewable energy project does not necessarily meet Hertsmere's infrastructure requirements since the energy generated feeds into the country's national energy requirements or it is kept for private use. However, renewable energy projects are important for achieving the Government Net Zero targets and can generate income for the development area. Renewable energy projects that exceed 1 MW undergo a transmission impact assessment to understand the impact that the project would have on the national transmission network. The distribution network may have capacity or may require local upgrades which can be performed by the 																					

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Renewable Energy
		DNO, however if the transmission network does not have capacity for the energy generated by the project, this can lead to extended lead in times for the national transmission reinforcement works to be completed.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		• See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		• See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		• See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		• See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		• See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		• See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		• See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	• The Hertsmere Local Area Energy Plan is in development in parallel to this IDP. More information is expected to be available once this work is complete.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and Sustainability Strategy (2025 – 2030), Hertsmere (Ref 1) • Renewable Energy by Local Authority 2014 – 2024, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (Ref 2) • Renewable Energy Planning Database: October 2025 (quarter 3), Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (Ref 3)

Digital Communications

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Digital Communications
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital communication infrastructure in Hertsmere is owned and maintained by various Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) and Fibre Operators and regulated by the Office of Communications (Ofcom). Ofcom oversees the telecom sector, defining and enforcing the conditions by which all mobile and broadband companies must abide. • The Department of Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT) is responsible for government policy on digital connectivity, including on the rollout of mobile and fixed broadband networks. • The UK Digital Strategy (October 2022) recognises the importance of worldclass and secure digital infrastructure in supporting innovation across the UK's digital ecosystem. It sets national targets of at least 85% gigabit-capable broadband coverage by 2025 and 99% by 2030. • Since December 2022, the Building Regulations have made gigabit-readiness a legal requirement for new homes in England. New builds must be fitted with gigabit-capable infrastructure and connected to a gigabit-capable network where reasonably practicable. • This is complemented by the UK Wireless Infrastructure Strategy (April 2023) which aims to deliver nationwide standalone 5G coverage in all populated areas by 2030. • At the local level, the Digital Hertfordshire programme seeks to improve the county's telecommunications infrastructure with further aims to improve mobile coverage, digital inclusion and advanced technology exploration. A Hertfordshire Digital Infrastructure and Inclusion Strategy is being developed at present.

Infrastructure Topic	Utilities and Environment	
Sub Topic	Digital Communications	
<p>Current Provision</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<p>Fixed Broadband:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The latest Ofcom Connected Nations Report (November 2025) suggests that over 89% of existing premises within Hertsmere have access to gigabit-capable service, above the national target of achieving 85% by 2025. • However, the challenge of providing adequate broadband provision to rural areas of the Borough persists, where less than half (47%) of the rural premises have access to gigabit-capable services. • Current programme as part of Project Gigabit is expected to increase gigabit coverage in Hertsmere by a further 2 to 3% by 2032, on top of any commercial coverage investments. • In terms of full-fibre (FTTP) connectivity, over 73% of premises in Hertsmere are served, equalling to national average. <p>Mobile Coverage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of Mobile Coverage, the latest Ofcom Connected Nations Report suggests that all (100%) existing premises within Hertsmere have reliable indoor and outdoor 4G services from at least one operator. • There are currently no publicly available data on the premises-level coverage or availability of 5G services or future generations of mobile technology. However, Ofcom’s geographic-level data on outdoor services indicates that all of Hertsmere has reliable 5G coverage from at least one operator. • It should be noted that borough-level coverage data is modelled using signal propagation models which may not fully reflect the actual user experience considering indoor building types and materials. Current data also only indicates where a reliable signal is expected, without factoring in spectrum availability or local mast capacity. • Research undertaken by Digital Hertfordshire’s Signal Checker Coverage Map through crowdsourced data identifies pockets of very poor coverage from all operators within the Borough, including near Potters Bar, Mimms Lane and Shenley.
<p>Existing Issues / Opportunities</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, Hertsmere has yet to achieve the UK government’s ambition of 99% of gigabit-capable service coverage by 2030, with challenges of providing gigabit-capable services to rural areas.
<p><i>Borehamwood</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
<p><i>Potters Bar</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
<p><i>Radlett</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
<p><i>Bushey</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
<p><i>Rural East</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
<p><i>Rural West</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
<p><i>Bowmans Cross</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ‘Authority Wide’
<p>Existing Planned Projects</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Hertfordshire is currently supporting broadband connectivity across the county particularly in hard-to-reach areas, including through government investment programmes such as Project Gigabit which is expected to benefit over 13,500 premises in Hertfordshire in 2026. Hertsmere is expected to benefit from approximately 2,000 premises being included within the Type C contract (subject to change), which has already started delivery in Potters Bar.
<p>Infrastructure required to</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of appropriate and future-proofed digital infrastructure within new development is critical. However, it is not an infrastructure type where capacity within existing networks is

Infrastructure Topic		Utilities and Environment
Sub Topic		Digital Communications
Support Growth		<p>typically affected by new development and is therefore unlikely to be a factor in determining the ability of individual settlements within the borough to accommodate new growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key consideration for digital communications provision in the context of the IDP is to ensure that new development is equipped and future-proofed to provide gigabit or full-fibre fixed broadband and supports access to mobile data connectivity. To achieve this, it is recommended that HBC include a policy in the new Local Plan to ensure that new development is provided with adequate infrastructure for digital communications, as retrofitting the required cabling once development is completed will incur higher costs and cause significant disruption.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further commentary
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connected Nations Interactive Report (November 2025), Ofcom: https://www.ofcom.org.uk/phones-and-broadband/coverage-and-speeds/connected-nations-interactive-report-2025 HCC Signal Checker (online), Digital Hertfordshire: https://hcc.teragence.com/district-view?districtId=4

4.3 Educational and Social Infrastructure

Early Years

Infrastructure Topic		Education
Sub Topic		Early Years Provision
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hertfordshire County Council has a statutory duty to secure sufficient free early years education and childcare for all children in Hertfordshire from infancy until they start school (around age five) meeting the eligibility criteria as set out in the Childcare Act 2006 and 2016. The funding for early years education and childcare is provided by central government through childcare entitlements. This includes 15 hours a week universal entitlement for all three- and four-year olds; 15 hours a week for disadvantaged two-year olds; and extended 30 hours a week entitlement for three- and four-year-olds from eligible working families. Following the 2023 Spring Budget, the entitlement to 30 hours of government funded childcare for three- and four-year-olds with eligible working parents in England has been extended to younger children, with all eligible families with children aged nine months to three years also able to access 30 hours a week from September 2025. The Department for Education is responsible for providing funding to local authorities in the ‘early years block’ of each authority’s dedicated school grant (DSG), alongside additional funding for disadvantaged children (Early Years Pupil Premium), children with additional needs (Disability Access Fund), and supplementary funding for maintained nursery school. Hertfordshire County Council is responsible for distributing funding to providers in the area, including determining how much funding to allocate to childcare in the area, and the funding rate for individual providers through provider agreements and the Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Framework (EYFS). The EYFS sets out the standards that school and childcare providers must meet for the learning, development and care of young children. This statutory guidance is for school leaders, school staff, childcare providers, childminders and out of school providers and is applicable to both nurseries and pre-school/playgroups.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early years provision in Hertsmere is delivered by a range of early years education and childcare providers, including private, voluntary and independent operators. The latest Hertfordshire Childcare Sufficiency Report (2025) shows that there are 123 early years providers in Hertsmere, of which 82% offers early years entitlements. This includes 28 day nurseries, 21 pre-schools and 74 childminders. As of March 2025, 87% of the inspected private, voluntary and independent providers offering early years entitlements are rated as ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’. See Appendix A for Education Facilities Map.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hertfordshire County Council’s early years demand data model as reported in the latest Hertfordshire Childcare Sufficiency Report (2025) shows that there is a deficit in early learning and childcare for 2-year-olds. There are recorded average surplus in other type of entitlements at present, however this does not mean that early years provision in the area is sufficient as requirements for early years provision is typically bespoke and dependent on family work patterns and incomes. The Chancellor’s recent changes to early year provision are also expected to increase demand for early years places at the local level. Spatially, there are existing early year provisions across Hertsmere in most of the major settlements, however, there remains to be lack of nurseries in the South Mimms area. It is noted that childminders help to

Infrastructure Topic	Education																																									
Sub Topic	Early Years Provision																																									
	<p>provide substantial early years provision within Hertsmere, it was not possible to spatially present these services within this baseline analysis.</p> <p>Table 4-3: Estimated Demand and Supply of Early Years Provision in Hertsmere (as of Spring 2025)</p> <p>(Source: Hertfordshire Childcare Sufficiency Report, 2025)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Type of Entitlements</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Demand (Codes Issued)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Demand (Take up)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Demand (Average)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Supply (Number of Places)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Surplus/Deficit (Average)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Early Education and Childcare for 9-23 months</td> <td style="text-align: center;">519</td> <td style="text-align: center;">384</td> <td style="text-align: center;">452</td> <td style="text-align: center;">646</td> <td style="text-align: center;">195</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Early Education for 2-year olds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">526</td> <td style="text-align: center;">397</td> <td style="text-align: center;">462</td> <td style="text-align: center;">614</td> <td style="text-align: center;">153</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Early Learning and Childcare for 2-year-olds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">222</td> <td style="text-align: center;">197</td> <td style="text-align: center;">210</td> <td style="text-align: center;">189</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Early Education and Childcare for 3-4-year-olds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1593</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1427</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1510</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2223</td> <td style="text-align: center;">713</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Early Education and Childcare for 3-4-year-olds (Working Families)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1124</td> <td style="text-align: center;">679</td> <td style="text-align: center;">902</td> <td style="text-align: center;">993</td> <td style="text-align: center;">92</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Type of Entitlements	Demand (Codes Issued)	Demand (Take up)	Demand (Average)	Supply (Number of Places)	Surplus/Deficit (Average)	Early Education and Childcare for 9-23 months	519	384	452	646	195	Early Education for 2-year olds	526	397	462	614	153	Early Learning and Childcare for 2-year-olds	222	197	210	189	-21	Early Education and Childcare for 3-4-year-olds	1593	1427	1510	2223	713	Early Education and Childcare for 3-4-year-olds (Working Families)	1124	679	902	993	92
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Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Hertsmere area, the 2025 Childcare Sufficiency Report reported key actions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 5 early years providers to increase their number of childcare places; and – Increase the number of childcare places across all ages in Borehamwood and 2-year-old places in Bushey • Early Years Provision is sought through planning obligations on a case-by-case basis, including through new on-site provision and resources to expand an existing provider. Where a new primary or first school is proposed as part of a development site, nursery provision is sought as part of that school. 																																								
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theoretical demand for additional Early Years provision across the Borough will be established through the Hertfordshire County Council Demographic Model, which forecasts the number of children likely to emerge from different types, sizes and tenures of dwellings. • Hertfordshire County Council prefers to deliver new provision for 0-2-year olds through day nurseries and pre-school and 3-4-year olds through nursery classes in mainstream schools. • Engagement with Hertfordshire County Council will continue with the purpose to establish whether there is a clear need from Local Plan 																																								

Infrastructure Topic		Education
Sub Topic		Early Years Provision
		growth that exceeds existing surpluses of capacity in the area and the potential quantum of childcare places to be provided.
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement with Hertfordshire County Council will be undertaken.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Childcare Sufficiency Report (2025) Hertfordshire County Council: childcare-sufficiency-report-2025.pdf Hertfordshire Guide to Developer Infrastructure Contribution Technical Appendix 2 Education (Early Years) (2024) Hertfordshire County Council: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/planning/developer-infrastructure-contributions-guide/technical-appendix-2-education-early-years.pdf Early Years Dataset for Hertfordshire (2024) Hertfordshire County Council: https://www.reports.esriuk.com/view-report/c0060a87d61a4c0dbea7bfebb6fbf84e/E10000015?clear=true

Mainstream Primary and Secondary Education

Infrastructure Topic		Education
Sub Topic		Mainstream Primary and Secondary Education
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hertfordshire County Council is the local education authority with statutory responsibility for education across the county. This includes primary education for children between the ages 5 and 11 years old (Key Stages 1 and 2) and secondary education for children between the ages of 11 and 16 years old (Key Stages 3 and 4). HCC has a legal duty to secure sufficient school places within its area so that every child who needs one can access a suitable school. HCC fulfils these responsibilities by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forecasting and analysing the demand for school place to maintain an appropriate balance between short-term supply and demand Commissioning and negotiating the right number of places with academies and other own admitting authority (OAAs) schools (such as academies, voluntary aided and foundation schools that set their own admission policies) Securing appropriate mitigation for new development Undertaking longer term strategic planning to ensure sufficient education infrastructure is identified within Local Plans to meet long term needs HCC produces Primary and Secondary School Area Forecasts each year to assess projected demand for school places over the next five years.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of Summer 2025, there were 43 mainstream primary schools and 13 mainstream secondary schools within the Borough's administrative area. The map below sets out the geographical distribution of existing nursery, primary and secondary schools in Hertsmere. All the Borough's major settlements have primary schools, with secondary schools in Borehamwood, Bushey and Potters Bar. See Appendix A for Education Facilities Map.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<p>Mainstream Primary Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been, and is forecast to be, sufficient capacity at the boroughwide scale over the period 2022/23 to 2029/30. There is also

Infrastructure Topic	Education	
Sub Topic	Mainstream Primary and Secondary Education	
		<p>an estimated overall decrease in pupil demand in Hertsmere in the short term based on the Summer 2025 Primary School Forecast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to long-term school place planning is challenging due to the wider dynamics at play including housing market, social mobility, central government policies, Ofsted ratings, parent choices and global major events. • The council aims to maintain a 5% surplus at schools to accommodate growth, including managing any possible temporary peak in school place demand associated with growth. If any peak in demand is not managed the Borough may have to provide even more school places that could then become surplus in the future. <p>Mainstream Secondary Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been, and is forecast to be, sufficient capacity at the boroughwide scale over the period 2022/23 to 2031/32. • As stated in the summer 2025 secondary school forecast, looking at forecast figures for secondary in Hertsmere there is estimated to be an overall decrease in numbers in the longer term. However, some settlements, such as Potters Bar, predict a lower than 5% surplus at schools in the secondary school forecast. • The council aims to maintain a 5% surplus at schools to accommodate growth, including managing any possible temporary peak in school place demand associated with growth. If any peak in demand is not managed the Borough may have to provide even more school places that could then become surplus in the future. • Secondary school places are more difficult to predict and manage. The uncertainty associated with secondary school place pressures is exacerbated by parental preference and the fact that older pupils of secondary age are prepared to travel further to their school of their preference. Whereas with the larger housing developments over a certain size, a new secondary school is feasible, expansion of 'nearby' schools and the retention of surplus places will be essential in managing the temporary pressure. This may also require further consideration of cross-boundary pupil flows.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on 2025 forecasts, this school planning area is expected to have 3.8 FE (+26.0%) surplus in mainstream primary education capacity by 2029-30 and 2.2 FE (+15.5%) surplus in mainstream secondary education capacity by 2031-32.
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on 2025 forecasts, this school planning area is expected to have 1.5 FE (+19.6%) surplus in mainstream primary education capacity by 2029-30 and 2.1 FE (+11.9%) surplus in mainstream secondary education capacity by 2031-32.
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on 2025 forecasts, this school planning area is expected to have 0.8 FE (+16.7%) surplus in mainstream primary education capacity by 2029-30. • The Radlett and Bushey school planning area is expected to have 2.4FE (+10.6%) surplus in mainstream secondary education capacity by 2031-32.
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on 2025 forecasts, this school planning area is expected to have 1.5 FE (+14.6%) surplus in mainstream primary education capacity by 2029-30. • The Radlett and Bushey school planning area is expected to have 2.4FE (+10.6%) surplus in mainstream secondary education capacity by 2031-32.
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based pm 2025 forecasts, the Shenley school planning area is expected to have 0.8FE (+40.0%) mainstream primary education capacity by 2029-30. There are no secondary schools in Shenley.

Infrastructure Topic		Education																
Sub Topic		Mainstream Primary and Secondary Education																
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable: covered through surrounding school planning areas. 																
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable: covered through surrounding school planning areas. 																
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with Hertfordshire County Council will continue with the purpose to establish whether there is a clear need from Local Plan growth that exceeds existing surpluses of capacity in the area and the potential quantum and location of mainstream primary and secondary education required. 																
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hertfordshire County Council's Strategic Planning Ratios expresses the number of new dwellings in each category for which the County Council would plan to be able to provide an additional form of entry. It helps assesses the potential implications of new development sites and local plan growth to inform the appropriate level of education provision. The relevant Strategic Planning Ratios suggests: Table 4-4: Strategic Planning Ratios (Source: Local and Joint Strategic Plans Engagement Document, Hertfordshire County Council, 2024) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tier</th> <th>Description of development</th> <th>Phase and Ratio Primary</th> <th>Phase and Ratio Secondary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Typically, edge of settlement or other greenfield sites with a high percentage of houses (e.g. ~80%). A greater proportion of 3+ bed properties, detached or semidetached houses, at lower densities.</td> <td>1:400</td> <td>1:450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Typically, Previously Developed Land (PDL) with a more even mix of houses and flats, at higher densities than Tier 1 schemes. A greater proportion of terraced houses, maisonettes, or flats. A more even split between smaller (1 & 2-bed) and larger (3-bed+) homes.</td> <td>1:500</td> <td>1:600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>These sites are typically PDL with a high percentage of 1 & 2 bed properties and are predominantly flatted developments with higher densities e.g. 75+ dwellings per hectare (dph) as a result. May form part of mixed-use schemes and/or be town centre locations.</td> <td>1:1000</td> <td>1:1500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with Hertfordshire County Council will continue with the purpose to establish whether there is a clear need from Local Plan growth that exceeds existing surpluses of capacity in the area and the potential quantum and location of mainstream primary and secondary education required. 	Tier	Description of development	Phase and Ratio Primary	Phase and Ratio Secondary	1	Typically, edge of settlement or other greenfield sites with a high percentage of houses (e.g. ~80%). A greater proportion of 3+ bed properties, detached or semidetached houses, at lower densities.	1:400	1:450	2	Typically, Previously Developed Land (PDL) with a more even mix of houses and flats, at higher densities than Tier 1 schemes. A greater proportion of terraced houses, maisonettes, or flats. A more even split between smaller (1 & 2-bed) and larger (3-bed+) homes.	1:500	1:600	3	These sites are typically PDL with a high percentage of 1 & 2 bed properties and are predominantly flatted developments with higher densities e.g. 75+ dwellings per hectare (dph) as a result. May form part of mixed-use schemes and/or be town centre locations.	1:1000	1:1500
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<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide' 																
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide' 																
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide' 																
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide' 																
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide' 																

Infrastructure Topic		Education
Sub Topic		Mainstream Primary and Secondary Education
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further engagement with Hertfordshire County Council will be undertaken.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Planning (2025), Hertfordshire County Council: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/schools-and-education/at-school/school-planning/school-planning.aspx • Summer 2025 primary school area forecast (2025), Hertfordshire County Council: summer-2025-primary-school-forecast.xlsx • Summer 2025 secondary school area forecast (2025), Hertfordshire County Council: summer-2025-secondary-school-forecast.xlsx • Local and Joint Strategic Plans Engagement Document (2024), Hertfordshire County Council: https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/planning/local-and-strategic-plans-engagement-document.pdf • Get information about schools (2025) GOV.UK: https://get-information-schools.service.gov.uk/

Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)

Infrastructure Topic		Education
Sub Topic		Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND) provision is for those with complex medical conditions, profound and multiple learning difficulties, severe learning difficulties and those with an autistic spectrum condition. • Hertfordshire County Council and the NHS Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care Board share joint responsibility and accountability for planning and commissioning services that meet the needs of children and young people with SEND in Hertfordshire. • The Special Educational Needs, Disability Strategy (2022-2025) is a key document that outlines Hertfordshire's vision for SEND. • The draft SEND Strategy 2026-2029 is consultation has now closed. This strategy will replace the previous one. • Provision is made by dedicated SEND schools and by SEND departments which operate within mainstream schools and other facilities. • Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) must be prepared for children and young people with more complex needs. EHCP plans can continue up to the age of 25, provided that the individual remains in some form of education or training.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2025 summer around 36,000 children and young people in Hertfordshire had an identified SEND need. This is equivalent to around 13.3% of pupils in Hertfordshire schools. • In summer 2025 2,189 Hertsmere Children and Young People in School had an identified SEND need, that's 13.37% of the Hertsmere's School Population. • In summer 2025 631 Hertsmere Children and Young People in School have an EHCP, that's 4.08% of the Hertsmere's School Population. • There are 5 specialist settings in Hertsmere:

Infrastructure Topic	Education	
Sub Topic	Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 2 SEND Primary schools within HBC with 45 children enrolled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – One is a community school, and – One is an independent special school. • There are 2 SEND Secondary schools within HBC with 71 children enrolled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – One is a community school, and – One is an independent special school. • There is one SEND all-through independent school within HBC with 55 children enrolled. • There are a further 3 schools/facilities offering resourced provision and/or SEND unit within a mainstream setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – One is a community primary school; – One is an academy and – One is an all-through independent school.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hertsmere special schools are now reaching capacity and as demand continues to rise, new capacity must be built into the system. • The increased demand in this sector is consistent with growth seen nationally and the forecast indicates that demand will continue to rise. • Hertfordshire County Council has identified the need to open a new 60 place primary special school in Potters Bar, for children with communication and autism needs.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCC aims to create at least 650 new places in Specialist Resource Provisions and SEND Units by 2029 within mainstream schools and for children with higher levels of need, up to 500 new special school places across Hertfordshire. • A new primary school (Journeys Academy) in Potters Bar has been approved with a phased opening - initially with 36 places in the 26/27 academic year, rising to 60 places the following year. This primary school is currently under development. <p>Wider Hertfordshire planned projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2024, Hertsmere Borough Council approved nearly £770,000 in Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding to support the relocation and expansion of Breakspeare School, a specialist SEND school currently at capacity in Abbots Langley. The contribution forms part of a Hertfordshire County Council-led £31 million project to move the school to Croxley Green, increasing its capacity from 97 to 210 places for children and young adults with severe learning difficulties across South West Hertfordshire. • Buntingford Special Needs school will provide 100 spaces for pupils aged 11 to 19 and operate as a satellite for Amwell View School in Stanstead Abbots.

Infrastructure Topic		Education
Sub Topic		Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expansion of Southfield School in Hatfield will increase from 100 to 126 pupils, with the expansion set to take effect from September 1, 2026. This expansion is part of a broader effort to address the SEND crisis in Welwyn Hatfield. • Plans have also been approved to open 2 more specialist resource provisions (SRPs) in Spring 2026 at the following schools (each creating a further 12 places): Lordship Farm Primary (Letchworth), and Swallow Dell Primary (Welwyn Garden City). • The following 3 SEND units are also proposing to open in September 2026: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Westfield Primary School, Berkhamsted (12 places for social, emotional and mental health needs) – Shepherd Primary School, Rickmansworth (24 places for cognition and learning needs) – Morgans Primary School, Hertford (12 places for cognition and learning needs)
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with Hertfordshire County Council will continue with the purpose to establish whether there is a clear need from Local Plan growth that exceeds existing surpluses of capacity in the area and the potential quantum of SEND places to be provided.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further engagement with Hertfordshire County Council will be undertaken.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEND Strategy (2022-2025), Hertfordshire County Council: send-strategy-2022-25-pdf-415kb.pdf • Get information about schools (2025) GOV.UK: Get Information about Schools - GOV.UK • Choosing the right school for your family (2025), Hertfordshire SEND Local Offer: Choosing the right school for your family • SEND Special School Place Planning Strategy (2020-2023) Hertfordshire County Council: SEND Special School Place Planning Strategy 2020-2023 • Increasing specialist provision and school places in Hertfordshire (2025) Increasing specialist provision and school places in Hertfordshire • SEND Strategy (draft) 2026-2029: Hertfordshire SEND Strategy 2026-2029 • SEND Provision Plan 2026-2029: Hertfordshire SEND Provision Plan 2026-29

Further & Higher Education

Infrastructure Topic		Education
Sub Topic		Further and Higher Education
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further education provision encompasses all post-school education, outside of the higher education (universities) sector, as well as adult and lifelong learning. • Provision of further education is the responsibility of the Department for Education, although HCC has a local role in terms of adult education provision. • Post-16 providers offer education pathways to HCC students, including sixth forms in mainstream and SEND schools, colleges, and training and education provided in partnership with employers and other providers. • Herts AHEAD (Accessing Higher Education and Academic Development) is a collaboration between organisations in Hertfordshire that are interested in promoting access to higher and further education, including all the providers in the county. • Higher education is tertiary education that follows secondary school education. It covers a broad array of qualifications, including foundation degree courses, Higher National Certificates and Higher National Diplomas, bachelor's degrees and postgraduate degrees. • The Office for Students (OfS) oversees higher education provision in England. • Herts AHEAD (Accessing Higher Education and Academic Development) is a collaboration between organisations in Hertfordshire that are interested in promoting access to higher and further education, including all the providers in the county. These organisations include Hertfordshire Futures (previously known as the Hertfordshire LEP), the University of Hertfordshire and Oaklands College.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further education in Hertsmere is provided mostly at secondary schools and all-through schools across the borough. • Provision in Hertsmere includes 11 sixth forms in independent schools and academies, including one free school (Elstree Screen Arts Academy). • There is one FE College in the area, Oaklands College Borehamwood Campus. This College has further campuses in St Albans and Welwyn Garden City. • Barnet and Southgate College in Barnet who run a PASE academy (a sports and education programme) in partnership with Borehamwood Football Club. • Hertsmere has no university of its own, however it does also offer higher education alongside further education. • The current provision of higher education in Hertsmere consists of the Elstree Screen Arts in Borehamwood. • Hertsmere also benefits from the proximity to Welwyn Hatfield, where the University of Hertfordshire is located. • The Royal Veterinary College is also located in Welwyn Hatfield and is the UK's oldest and largest veterinary school.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further and Higher Education is delivered across a much wider area rather than within settlements, therefore the key consideration is to ensure that the service demands arising from development are met. • The Hertfordshire Futures is working to increase apprenticeship opportunities across the county, offering alternatives to higher education for young adults aged 16-24.
Borehamwood		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'

Infrastructure Topic		Education
Sub Topic		Further and Higher Education
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified at present but will further engage with the County Council regarding adult education provision.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further and higher education is delivered across a wider area than individual settlements, it is therefore unlikely to be a key factor in determining the spatial strategy although can still inform site selection decisions.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are also a number of facilities in neighbouring districts/boroughs of Hertfordshire which are used by Hertsmere residents; including West Herts College in Watford, Hertford Regional College in Broxbourne and additional Oaklands College campuses in St Albans and Welwyn Garden City. • Although outside of Hertsmere, plans to expand the University of Hertfordshire have been backed by Welwyn Hatfield Council
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get information about schools (2025) GOV.UK: Get Information about Schools - GOV.UK • Hertfordshire Futures (2025) About us Hertfordshire Futures

Community Centres

Infrastructure Topic		Community and Civic
Sub Topic		Community Centres
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community facilities are delivered and managed through a variety of ownership and operational models. • In Hertsmere, 3 of the facilities are operated by InspireAll (formerly Hertsmere Leisure). The remaining centres are owned by Hertsmere Borough Council and are leased to tenants who run the centres on behalf of HBC. This is in addition to further privately-owned facilities across the borough.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are currently 11 community centres in Hertsmere which are mostly located in the settlements of Borehamwood and Elstree. • Many of these community facilities are multi-use, such as the Community Hub at 96 Shenley Road in Borehamwood, which also houses Borehamwood Library. • See Appendix A for Community Facilities Map.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing community facilities are concentrated in Borehamwood and Elstree, with lighter provisions in other settlements. For example, Shenley and South Mimms only have one facility respectively

Infrastructure Topic		Community and Civic
Sub Topic		Community Centres
		<p>reflecting their settlement hierarchy. However, Bushey also only have a single community facility at present which could be more significantly affected by potential increase in demand driven by population and development growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is currently no detailed study on the quality and specific types of community facilities provided throughout the Borough to support targeted improvements. However, there is a statutory requirement for local authorities to secure, so far as is reasonably practicable, a local offer sufficient to meet the needs and improve the wellbeing of young people. This may be provided through services for young people, which can be delivered through Young People Centres, other community spaces, or at schools and colleges.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning permission (25/1229/FUL) has been granted for the erection of a new community hub at Land off Andrew Close, Shenley in November 2025. This is expected to include Parish Council offices and meeting spaces, as well as a multi-use community hall.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New developments are expected to support the provision of necessary community infrastructure. Further engagement with stakeholders will be undertaken to establish the infrastructure requirements to support growth. It is noted that the proposed development at Bowmans Cross will include a central community hub. Hertfordshire County Council encourages co-location of community facilities, including youth services and libraries to create multi-functional hubs and achieve economies of scale.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement with stakeholders will be undertaken to establish the infrastructure requirements to support growth.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Centres and Facilities (2025) Hertsmere Borough Council: Community Centres in Hertsmere - Hertsmere Borough Council

Libraries

Infrastructure Topic		Community and Civic
Sub Topic		Libraries
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hertfordshire County Council, as the Local Libraries Authority, is responsible for the provision of libraries in Hertsmere under the 1964 Public Libraries and Museums Act. Inspiring Libraries is HCC's ongoing strategy for the Library Service up to 2032. The strategy sets out the vision and direction for the service over a ten-year period and provides a framework for future decisions about service priorities. HCC currently categorises library buildings of three tiers based on the scale of services provided, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tier 1: Centrally located in large towns, offering the broadest range of stock and staffed by HCC personnel Tier 2: Located in smaller towns, providing core services and popular stock with HCC staff during core hours Tier 3: Located in smaller communities or villages, focusing on self-services access and volunteer support.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are currently 4 libraries in Hertsmere, which are located in Bushey, Borehamwood, Potters Bar and Radlett. The opening hours vary; however, they are mainly open Monday-Saturday
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement with Hertfordshire County Council will be undertaken.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified at present but will further engage with Hertfordshire County Council regarding library provision.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the next ten years, it is likely that opportunities for improving library buildings will come through co-locating libraries with other services. Sharing buildings can provide increased opportunities for customers to access a number of services in one visit. Where additional capacity is required, options to extend the public space available to deliver services will be considered where possible. No infrastructure requirements have been identified at present but engagement with Hertfordshire County Council will continue with the purpose to establish whether there is a clear need from Local Plan growth that exceeds existing surpluses of capacity in the area and the potential quantum and location of libraries required.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'

Infrastructure Topic		Community and Civic
Sub Topic		Libraries
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement with Hertfordshire County Council will be undertaken.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspiring Libraries (2022-2032) Hertfordshire County Council. Hertfordshire Inspiring Libraries: My place Libraries opening hours and locations (2025) Hertfordshire County Council: Library opening hours and locations Hertfordshire County Council Hertsmere Creative Strategy (2023) Hertsmere Borough Council: Hertsmere Creative Strategy (pdf 3.8 Mb)

Places of Worship

Infrastructure Topic		Community and Civic
Sub Topic		Places of Worship
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of places of worship is the responsibility of religious groups based on their own needs. Places of worship within Hertsmere are generally managed and owned by individual faith groups. In certain cases, religious organisations operate from leased or rented spaces within community halls or other shared-use buildings.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are currently 50 places of worship in Hertsmere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borehamwood and Elstree: 16 facilities Bushey: 12 facilities Potters Bar: 9 facilities Radlett: 6 facilities Shenley: 3 facilities Elstree Village: 2 facilities South Mimms: 2 facilities
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council's 2012 Faith Community Needs Assessment identified gaps in religious infrastructure, notably the absence of a dedicated mosque in Borehamwood. Since then, the Borehamwood Islamic Society has established a dedicated facility at Maxwell Park. There are currently no identified needs for additional bespoke places of worship across the borough.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no identified planned projects at present.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement will be undertaken with the relevant stakeholders to establish if there are any further known requirements for bespoke places of worship amongst the Borough's faith communities.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'

Infrastructure Topic		Community and Civic
Sub Topic		Places of Worship
Potters Bar		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Radlett		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Bushey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Rural East		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Rural West		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Bowmans Cross		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further commentary.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faith Community Needs Assessment (2012) Hertsmere Borough Council: Faith Community Needs Assessment

Cemeteries

Infrastructure Topic		Community and Civic
Sub Topic		Cemeteries
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no statutory duty for HBC or any other body to provide burial space. However, authorities have legal powers to do so. There are various cemeteries and churchyards, including disused churchyards and other burial grounds, in Hertsmere. The provision of burial grounds is mainly delivered by HBC, while some other burial grounds such as churchyard, are under the remit of the Church of England.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 16 cemeteries and churchyards in Hertsmere. Allum Lane Cemetery is the one of the primary burial grounds in Hertsmere (opened in 1960s, over 3,000 burials have taken place here, it is currently close to capacity with only 140 spaces available) HBC's Provision of Future Burial Needs Report (2021) previously identified the need for a new site to meet the burial needs of Hertsmere residents, based on an identified demand for provision as 50 grave spaces per year.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burial sites have finites capacity so there is a continuous demand for more space. Allum Lane is expected to reach capacity very soon and therefore the is a high need for further provision.
Borehamwood		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Potters Bar		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Radlett		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Bushey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Rural East		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Rural West		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Bowmans Cross		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HBC's Provision of Future Burial Needs Report (2021) identified land to the south of Allum Lane, adjacent to Allum Lane cemetery, as the most viable option to meet future demand for burials however there are a number of challenges including land acquisition and/or potential CPO. The latest Infrastructure Funding Statement covering the monitoring period of 2023/2024 shows a committed amount of £49,891.29 of S106 obligation balance dedicated for the Allum Lane Cemetery Expansion project.

Infrastructure Topic		Community and Civic
Sub Topic		Cemeteries
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity of burial space is unlikely to determine where new housing and economic development should be located at the settlement level, as burial needs are managed on a broader geographical basis.
	<i>Borehamwood</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Potters Bar</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Radlett</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
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	<i>Rural West</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
	<i>Bowmans Cross</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement with the relevant stakeholders will be undertaken.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Churchyards and Other Cemeteries (2025) Hertsmere Borough Council: Churchyards and other Cemeteries - Hertsmere Borough Council

4.4 Healthcare and Emergency Services

Primary Healthcare and Public Health

Infrastructure Topic		Healthcare and Emergency Services																																			
Sub Topic		Primary Healthcare and Public Health																																			
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary healthcare encompasses healthcare provisions designed to be the first point of contact in the healthcare system including general practice (GPs), dentistry, pharmacies and eyecare provisions. The Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care Board (HWE ICB) is responsible for planning and commissioning primary care services to a population of 1.65 million, including Hertsmeire. The HWE ICB is also responsible for emergency and urgent care, community nursing, mental health support, rehabilitative care, hospital care and continuing healthcare. The HWE ICB forms the Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care Partnership (HWE ICP) together with the NHS, local authorities, care providers, the police, healthcare and the voluntary, community, faith and social enterprise (VCFSE) sector. The Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care Strategy 2023-2033 set out how the partnership will work together to create healthy and safe communities. Public health focuses on improving and protecting the health of a population, reducing health inequalities and supporting longer healthy life expectancy. The NHS 10 Year Health Plan focuses on three shifts: from hospital to community, analogue to digital and treatment to prevention. HCC is responsible for public health functions and are currently identifying a new suite of Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) 																																			
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two Primary Care Networks (PCN) which operate in Hertsmeire: Herts Five PCN and Potters Bar. PCNs are groupings of GP Practices which collaborate to find efficiencies and deliver improved outcomes for patients. Whilst largely GP related, these also enable improved coordination for a range of health and social care services, including GPs, pharmacies, district nurses, physiotherapists, physician associate, as well as staff working in social care or the voluntary sector. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Surgery Name</th> <th>Settlement</th> <th>Patients</th> <th>GPs</th> <th>GP Ratio</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Parkfield Medical Centre</td> <td>Potters Bar</td> <td>12724</td> <td>9</td> <td>1413.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highview Medical Centre (The Elms Health Clinic)</td> <td>Potters Bar</td> <td>10103</td> <td>13</td> <td>777.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annandale Medical Centre (The Elms Health Clinic)</td> <td>Potters Bar</td> <td>7677</td> <td>8</td> <td>959.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Little Bushey Surgery</td> <td>Bushey</td> <td>6343</td> <td>4</td> <td>1585.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manor View Practice (Bushey Medical Centre)</td> <td>Bushey</td> <td>48341</td> <td>40</td> <td>1208.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attenborough Surgery</td> <td>Bushey</td> <td>33414</td> <td>31</td> <td>1077.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Surgery Name	Settlement	Patients	GPs	GP Ratio	Parkfield Medical Centre	Potters Bar	12724	9	1413.8	Highview Medical Centre (The Elms Health Clinic)	Potters Bar	10103	13	777.2	Annandale Medical Centre (The Elms Health Clinic)	Potters Bar	7677	8	959.6	Little Bushey Surgery	Bushey	6343	4	1585.8	Manor View Practice (Bushey Medical Centre)	Bushey	48341	40	1208.5	Attenborough Surgery	Bushey	33414	31	1077.9
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Infrastructure Topic	Healthcare and Emergency Services																								
Sub Topic	Primary Healthcare and Public Health																								
	(Bushey Medical Centre)																								
	Fairbrook Medical Centre (Wellswood House)	Borehamwood	14636	9	1626.2																				
	Schopwick Surgery	Elstree	15227	16	951.7																				
	The Grove Medical Centre (Borehamwood Shopping Park)	Borehamwood	12736	5	2547.2																				
	Manor View Practice at Theobald	Borehamwood	Data Unavailable																						
	The Red House Surgery	Radlett	18790	11	1708.2																				
	Gateways Gp Surgery (The Red House Group)	Shenley	Data Unavailable																						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix A for Primary Healthcare Facilities Map. There are 18 dentist practices in Hertsmere: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="background-color: #008080; color: white;">Dental Practices</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bushey Dental Surgery</td> <td>Dental Studio</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bushey Heath Dental Centre</td> <td>Drayton House Dental Practice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cornerhouse Dental Care</td> <td>Lightstine Mr A & Associates</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chiltern Avenue Dental Practice</td> <td>Leeming Dental Clinic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bupa Dental Care, Bushey</td> <td>Assor Mr SM & Levy Mr SJ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harley House</td> <td>Kohn Mr EL & Associate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Borehamwood Dental Practice</td> <td>Gingerbread House Dental and Health Centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orthoclinic</td> <td>Selbourne Dental Practice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leighton House Dental Practice</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 					Dental Practices		Bushey Dental Surgery	Dental Studio	Bushey Heath Dental Centre	Drayton House Dental Practice	Cornerhouse Dental Care	Lightstine Mr A & Associates	Chiltern Avenue Dental Practice	Leeming Dental Clinic	Bupa Dental Care, Bushey	Assor Mr SM & Levy Mr SJ	Harley House	Kohn Mr EL & Associate	Borehamwood Dental Practice	Gingerbread House Dental and Health Centre	Orthoclinic	Selbourne Dental Practice	Leighton House Dental Practice	
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Infrastructure Topic		Healthcare and Emergency Services
Sub Topic		Primary Healthcare and Public Health
		<p>Specsavers opticians Boots Potters Bar</p> <p>Dr DH Glover Eye Deal Eyes Opticians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 23 pharmacies across Hertsmere. The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (2025) reports 23 community pharmacies, equating to 21.2 per 100,000 population.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare is changing, with increasing demand, a growing and ageing population, and a shift toward multidisciplinary workforce models. Many GP practices already experience high patient-to-GP ratios, highlighting both workforce and estate pressures. A large proportion of existing GP premises are ageing or not designed for modern multidisciplinary models of care, resulting in limited space for expanded services and making it difficult to accommodate new ways of working. There is no significant NHS capital funding available for primary healthcare facilities, meaning that any substantial extensions, relocations, or new premises will rely heavily on developer contributions. Primary care estates are not directly managed by the ICB, although the ICB must ensure that any primary care provision is financially affordable and operationally viable; however, there is no dedicated funding within annual ICB budgets for new estate development. The role of the ICB is evolving, and it is not yet clear whether it will retain responsibility for primary care commissioning. Under national proposals to create neighbourhood service providers, these future providers will need to be consulted as they are expected to play a key role in delivering neighbourhood-based health services in line with the NHS 10-Year Plan.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
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<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of the 2023/24 monitoring period, HBC held a Section 106 healthcare balance of £31,141. Although these funds remained uncommitted and unspent during the year, they continue to be available to support future primary healthcare infrastructure where appropriate schemes come forward. No planned projects were identified at present but will further engage with the Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care Board regarding primary healthcare provision.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned housing and economic growth will increase demand for primary healthcare and public health services. Further engagement with the Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care Board will be undertaken to determine infrastructure needs.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
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<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'

Infrastructure Topic		Healthcare and Emergency Services
Sub Topic		Primary Healthcare and Public Health
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further engagement with the Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care Board will be undertaken.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset data from NHS website (2025) • Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (2025): https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/microsites/jsna/jsna-documents/pharmaceutical-jsna-2025.pdf • Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care System: Herts and West Essex ICS • NHS (2025) Find services near you - NHS • Integrated Care Strategy 2023-2033: HWE-Integrated-Care-Strategy-PDF.pdf

Acute and Mental Healthcare

Infrastructure Topic		Healthcare and Emergency Services
Sub Topic		Acute and Mental Healthcare
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute care refers to short-term treatment, usually in a hospital, for patients with any kind of physical or mental health illness or injury. This covers hospital(s) in the Hertsmere Borough. • The Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care Board (HWE ICB) came into being in 2022, taking over health and care service-related planning from the previous clinical commissioning group. They are responsible for planning and funding for hospital services; however, the West Hertfordshire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust is responsible for the operational management of the hospitals. • The Hertfordshire Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust (HPFT) manages and provides mental health care services, including community, crisis, therapy and other more specific services. The Hertfordshire Mental Health, Learning Disability and Neurodiversity Health and Care Partnership (MHLDN) NHS Trust is a group of organisations with involvement in the delivery and planning for care services and to promote positive health and wellbeing for people with serious mental illness, learning disabilities and autism across Hertfordshire and West Essex.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no NHS Hospitals in Hertsmere. The West Hertfordshire Hospitals NHS Trust operates three hospitals in West Hertfordshire (Hemel Hempstead, St Albans and Watford) with the nearest site being Watford General Hospital. • Barnet Hospital, part of the Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust group, is located to the south of Hertsmere and also offers a wide range of acute medical services. • Minor injuries and urgent treatment centres are a form of acute healthcare provision; however, the nearest service is found in Watford General Hospital, outside of Hertsmere. • MHLDN offers mental health and acute services in Radlett and Borehamwood.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hertfordshire and West Essex ICB 2024-2029 strategy sets out the current issues and opportunities: • Urgent and emergency care services face extreme and sustained pressure, with rising ED attendances, more emergency admissions, and longer ambulance waits, signalling significant acute capacity challenges.

Infrastructure Topic	Healthcare and Emergency Services	
Sub Topic	Acute and Mental Healthcare	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitals experience ongoing flow and discharge delays, contributing to bottlenecks and corridor care, highlighting the need for improved pathways and increased capacity. Mental health capacity is constrained, with too many patients waiting over 24 hours in ED for a mental health admission, requiring strengthened crisis response and alternative pathways. Workforce shortages across acute and mental health services continue to hinder the system's ability to meet demand, creating opportunities for targeted workforce expansion and skill development.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government has committed nearly £12 million to progress the redevelopment of Watford General Hospital. This funding will support the next phase of site preparation for the new hospital building and provide resources for a dedicated project team to advance the scheme. Following the Government's review of the New Hospital Programme (NHP) and the publication of an updated national delivery timetable in January, it was confirmed that Watford General Hospital will be fully funded and rebuilt under the programme.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned housing and economic growth will increase demand for acute and mental health services. Further engagement with the West Hertfordshire Hospitals NHS Trust will be undertaken to determine infrastructure needs.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
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<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement with the West Hertfordshire Hospitals NHS Trust will be undertaken.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Hertfordshire Teaching Hospitals Trust overview :: West Hertfordshire Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust Hertfordshire Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust: Find our services Hertfordshire and West Essex Integrated Care System: Urgent treatment or minor injuries - Herts and West Essex ICS Urgent and emergency care strategy 2024-2029: Urgent and emergency care strategy 2024-2029 - Herts and West Essex ICS

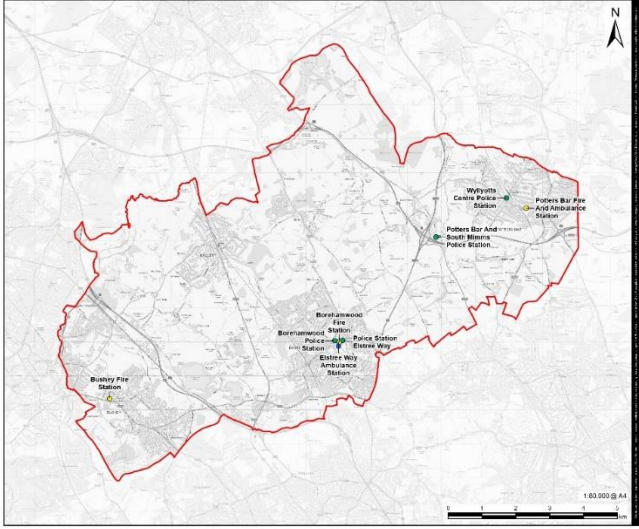
Social Care

Infrastructure Topic	Healthcare and Emergency Services	
Sub Topic	Social Care	
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social care, within the context of the NHS, is a broad term encompassing services and support that help individuals and families maintain their independence and well-being, particularly when facing challenges related to health, disability, or social circumstances. • Adult social care is part of a complex system of services and support – including the NHS, the Integrated Care System (ICS), and local authorities. Hertsmere Borough Council are responsible for elements of social care infrastructure, including planning (development management and strategic planning). Hertfordshire County Council are responsible for the commissioning of social care provisions and managing service delivery. • Infrastructures within this topic include nursing homes for older people, residential care homes, residential homes for people with learning disabilities, sheltered housing, supported living centres, supported housing centres, adult social care centres, children and family centres and residential accommodation for children with disabilities. • Current strategic priorities for health and wellbeing focus on preventative healthcare measures, aimed at improving the mental and physical health outcomes of the public, to minimise the need for more reactive treatments and solutions.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hertsmere Borough Council social care provision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 12 residential care homes – 9 nursing homes for older people – 2 residential homes for people with learning disabilities – 11 residential homes for people with physical disabilities – 6 assisted living homes and extra care housing – 25 retirement homes and sheltered housing sites – 1 close care housing site
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hertfordshire County Council published an Adult Care Services Fifteen Year Direction which sets out the long-term strategy to cater for the population growth across the county. The Plan shows the population projections for Hertfordshire in 2030 to be up to 137.5% increase for people over 85 and 49.7% increase for people over 65. There will also be between a 10-15% increase for people with learning and physical disabilities. • The South West Herts Local Housing Needs Assessment also projects around a 50% increase in disabilities amongst 65+ in Hertsmere. • The growth in these demographic bands is likely to put additional pressure on the social care system, with demands largely driven by an ageing population.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'

Infrastructure Topic		Healthcare and Emergency Services
Sub Topic		Social Care
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified at present but will further engage with relevant stakeholders regarding social care provision.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned housing and economic growth will increase demand for social care services. Further engagement with Hertsmere Borough Council to determine infrastructure needs
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
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<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement with Hertsmere Borough Council will be undertaken.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Housing Care (2025): Retirement homes & sheltered housing in Hertsmere, Hertfordshire : HousingCare Adult Care Services Fifteen Year Direction (2018-2033) Adult Care Services – 15 Year Plan South West Herts Local Housing Needs Assessment (2024) south-west-hertfordshire-local-housing-needs-assessment-september-2024

Ambulance

Infrastructure Topic		Healthcare and Emergency Services
Sub Topic		Ambulance
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambulance services within Hertsmere are provided by the East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust (EEAST) which is responsible for services across Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk. The EEAST Strategy sets out the priorities for the next 5 years to 2030
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEAST has two stations in Hertsmere, one in Potters Bar and one in Borehamwood. Watford Ambulance Station is outside of the Hertsmere authority boundary; however, it is functionally connected to the area and is considered of importance in terms of providing increased capacity to support future growth.

Infrastructure Topic	Healthcare and Emergency Services	
Sub Topic	Ambulance	
		
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2022, the Care Quality Commission (CQC) inspected the East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust (EEAST) and rated the service as “Requires Improvement” overall. The inspection report highlighted that, despite recent efforts to improve recruitment and retention, staffing levels remained insufficient to ensure patient care and safety.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified at present but will further engage with EEAST regarding ambulance provision.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing and employment growth across Hertsmere would be expected to increase demand for the ambulance service, and considerations for this should be made in terms of infrastructure and service provision planning at the earliest possible stage. Ambulance service infrastructures to support growth are likely to be focused on staffing, vehicles and capacity, rather than additional premises.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement with EEAST will be undertaken.

Infrastructure Topic	Healthcare and Emergency Services	
Sub Topic	Ambulance	
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust Inspection report (2022) Trust - RYC East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust (13/07/2022) INS2-12690215621 EEAST Strategy 2025-2030 (2025) EEAST Strategy 2025-2030 EEAST

Fire and Rescue Services

Infrastructure Topic	Health and Social Care	
Sub Topic	Fire and Rescue Services	
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertfordshire Fire and Rescue Service (HFRS) is the provider of fire and rescue services for Hertfordshire, and is part of the Community Protection Directorate of HCC The HFRS Community Risk Management Plan sets out the plans to develop the service from 2024-2028.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two fire stations identified, one at Borehamwood Fire Station and one at Potters Bar Fire Station There are nearby stations in St Albans, Garston and Watford which also serve parts of Hertsmere.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) 2023-2025 inspection of HFRS concluded that the service required improvement, but there is no indication that the improvement requirements include new infrastructure. The 2023-2025 inspection also concluded that the workforce in Hertfordshire was lower per capita (0.54 firefighters per 1,000 population) than across England (0.61 firefighters per 1,000 population).
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified at present but will further engage with HFRS regarding fire and rescue services provision.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New housing and employment growth will increase the demand on the fire and rescue service and planning for such matters ought to be considered early in the planning stage. New growth might not necessitate additional fire stations, but planning in terms of resourcing would account for the changes associated with additional population and employment growth.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'

Infrastructure Topic		Health and Social Care
Sub Topic		Fire and Rescue Services
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement with HFRS will be undertaken.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HFRS Community and Risk Management Plan 2024-2028: hfrs-crmp-summary-document.pdf HMICFRS 2023-2025: Hertfordshire Fire and Rescue Service 2023–2025 - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services

Police

Infrastructure Topic		Healthcare and Emergency Services
Sub Topic		Police Services
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policing services within Hertsmere are delivered by Hertfordshire Constabulary, operating under the strategic direction of the politically appointed Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Hertfordshire. The Police and Crime Plan 2025-2029 by the PCC sets out the priorities for the plan period. One of the key strategic priorities in this plan is to increase the police officer baseline within Hertfordshire to accommodate growth. The Hertsmere Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has developed a Partnership Plan highlighting the key priorities for Hertsmere. The partnership is comprised of a multi-agency team, including Hertfordshire Constabulary, Hertsmere Borough Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner, Hertfordshire County Council and the Probation Service.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary operational base for policing within Hertsmere is a joint facility housing both the Intervention Team and the Safer Neighbourhood Team, located at the Borehamwood Police Station (within the Civic Offices of Hertsmere Borough Council in Borehamwood).
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the Police and Crime Plan, developer infrastructure contributions are not being secured to offset the impact of new development and population growth on policing services in Hertfordshire. The PCC intends to draw on best practice from other counties that have successfully implemented mechanisms to secure such contributions.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified at present but will further engage with Hertsmere Constabulary regarding police services provision.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support growth additional officers and police support staff will be required. The current Hertsmere Civic Office Police Station in Borehamwood lacks the capacity to accommodate this increase, therefore an expansion to the existing station or the construction of a new facility would be necessary.

Infrastructure Topic		Healthcare and Emergency Services
Sub Topic		Police Services
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer placemaking and crime prevention design principles will be required to be delivered as part of new housing and employment growth. This may require engagement with the Hertsmere Community Safety Partnership and potential ongoing policing work.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further commentary.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership Plan 2023-2027, Hertsmere Community Safety Partnership: CSP partnership plan 2023-27 (pdf 940 Kb) • Fighting Crime, Making Hertfordshire Safer – Police and Crime Plan 2025-2029: hi-res-herts-pcc-plan-brochure.pdf

4.5 Leisure and Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure

Infrastructure Topic	Leisure and Green Infrastructure	
Sub Topic	Green Infrastructure	
<p>Infrastructure Delivery</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Infrastructure (GI) refers to a network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The NPPF further highlights the need for the inclusion of integrated GI including sustainable drainage and is a tool for proactive planning in response to climate change. • The Hertfordshire’s Green Infrastructure Strategy (2021) further lists example components of Green Infrastructure, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GI elements of the built environment, such as verges, street trees, private gardens, amenity space and pocket parks, green/brown roofs and green walls and bird/bat boxes – Managed and natural green spaces, such as public parks, formal and informal open space, allotments, publicly accessible nature conservation and undisturbed areas which accommodate successful breeding, shelter and foraging of wildlife – Liner linkages, such as footpaths, greenways and bridleways, cycle paths and cycle lanes with roads, disused railway lines, towing paths, waterways and river corridors – Aspects of the wider landscape and countryside, such as farmland, wetland/floodplains and wildlife habitats. • The planning and delivery of GI is spread across multiple stakeholders, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hertsmere Borough Council – Hertfordshire County Council – Town & Parish Councils, including Aldenham Parish Council, Elstree and Borehamwood Town Council, Shenley Parish Council and South Mimms and Ridge Parish Council – Hertfordshire Nature Recovery Partnership – National agencies including Natural England, Environment Agency and Historic England – Conservation charities including Herts & Middlesex Wildlife Trust, Canal and Rivers Trust, National Trust, Woodland Trust and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (It is close to RSPB Rye Meads at northeast, nearest point around 14.3km) – Private landowners, including private estates such as Aldenham Estate – Sports clubs • A number of national and county level strategies sets out the framework and advice on setting standards for Green Infrastructure, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Environment Improvement Plan (EIP) (2025) is a strategic framework that sets out how the government will achieve the nature ambitions proposed by the 25-Year Environment Plan (25YEP). – Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework (2023) provides a framework for understanding and setting standards for Green Infrastructure. Framework continually being updated. – Fields in Trust (FIT) Standards: Creating Great Spaces for All (2024)

Infrastructure Topic	Leisure and Green Infrastructure	
Sub Topic	Green Infrastructure	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hertfordshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (2025) sets out targets, priorities and actions to support species and habitats across the County. • The Hertsmere Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy, Hertsmere Indoor Sports Assessment Strategy and Hertsmere Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy are being prepared in parallel to this study, which will further assess existing and future provision required.
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information in HBC IDP (2021) taken from HBC Open Space Assessment (2019): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 109 hectares of formal parks and gardens, which exceeds FiT standard. Provision however concentrated in Elstree and Borehamwood due to presence of Aldenham Country Park. Omitting Alderman Country Park reduces provision to below FiT standard. - 81.41 hectares of Natural and Semi-natural green space, which falls short of FiT standard. - 53no. plays areas in Hertsmere which in total is 5.8 hectares, falling short of FiT Standard. Majority of sites are located in Elstree and Borehamwood although highest average provision is in Alderham and Shenley. • Information From HBC IDP (2019): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13 allotment sites totally 18.66 hectares. - Current provision below The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) standard. - Majority of shortfall in Elstree and Borehamwood. - Quality of allotments for half, poor. • Key features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alderman Country Park - Colne Valley - Hertfordshire Way - Ver-Colne Valley Walk - Reservoirs at Aldenham and Hilfield • A revised up to date Hertsmere Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy is being prepared in parallel to this IDP, which will provide updated provision information.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deficits in parks access and quality, sports facility capacity, children’s play, and allotments against recommended standards. - Uneven geographical distribution and quality inconsistencies, gaps in natural green space accessibility in some settlement areas. • Opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance quality and accessibility of existing green spaces via management plans and targeted investment. - Integrate Green Infrastructure (Parks, Garden, Indoor and Outdoor plays and Allotment) into new development. - HBC have produced a number of management plans and greenspace action plans for their parks and open spaces. - Target development planning to address deficits including uneven geographical distribution. - Potential large scale development can provide a comprehensive GI strategy including district parks, sports hubs, allotments and integrated blue-green corridors.

Infrastructure Topic		Leisure and Green Infrastructure
Sub Topic		Green Infrastructure
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Existing Planned Projects	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of projects identified through the Hertsmere Borough Council Green Infrastructure Plan (2011) are currently at planning or delivery stages, including at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Watling Chase Community Forest: This remains a cross-boundary major strategic GI asset and as of the 2023/24 monitoring period HBC hold a S106 balance of £25,184 specifically for the forest. – Meadow Park, Borehamwood – FurzeField Greenway – Moatfield Greenway • Some identified opportunities remain at ambition stage which will be reviewed as part of the Hertsmere Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy. Hertsmere Borough Council also maintains management plans for local parks. Key delivery challenges identified include funding and land availability as well as landowner engagement
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and improved green infrastructure will be required to support population, housing and economic growth over the plan period. The Hertsmere Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy developed in parallel with this IDP will set out the associated GI standards required. The provision of GI will also need to consider their wider benefits in relation to health and wellbeing, biodiversity net gain and climate resilience. • Engagement with Natural England encourages development to adopt the Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework and expect adherence to greenspace ANGST standards. It also expects new green infrastructure to take account of the Hertfordshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy in design plans and promote connectivity between habitats. • Natural England has also identified that Wormley Hooedesdonpark Woods SAC is being subject to visitor pressure as demonstrated by a Natural England recreational impact condition assessment which took place in March 2024. This showed that the SSSI is now assessed as unfavourable, with five of the eight units that make up the SAC showing evidence of recreational pressure or disturbance. Mitigation requirements may be required if any infrastructure or development could have potential impacts on the site. • The Hertfordshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy was recently published in December 2025. It maps priority areas for species, habitat creation, enhancement and connectivity across the County, as well as identify actions for habitats and species for different areas across the County. This includes site specific targeted actions relating to habitat and species for identified areas that could become particular importance for biodiversity which would need to be considered by developers and as part of spatial planning.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'

Infrastructure Topic		Leisure and Green Infrastructure
Sub Topic		Green Infrastructure
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further commentary
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hertsmere Borough Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan Part 1: Baseline Infrastructure Capacity Report (2021) Hertsmere-IDP-Phase-1-Report-Final-Issue.pdf • Hertsmere Borough Council Open Space Assessment (2019) Hertsmere Borough Council: Hertsmere Open Space Assessment Report • Hertsmere Borough Council Open Space Study Standards Paper (2019) Hertsmere Borough Council: Hertsmere Standards Paper • Hertsmere Borough Council Playing Pitch Strategy (2019) Hertsmere Borough Council: Hertsmere PPS - Strategy & Action Plan FINAL V3 • Environmental Improvement Plan Dec (2025) Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Environmental Improvement Plan 2025 • Hertfordshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (2025) Hertfordshire Nature Recovery Partnership Local Nature Recovery Strategy Hertfordshire County Council • Watling Chase Community Forest SPG SPG - Watling Chase Community Forest

Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities

Infrastructure Topic		Leisure and Green Infrastructure						
Sub Topic		Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities						
Infrastructure Delivery	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hertsmere Borough Council is responsible for district-level leisure and parks services, which include the provision and management of outdoor recreational spaces, sports grounds, and associated leisure facilities. • The Herts Sport & Physical Activity Partnership (HSP) works strategically across Hertfordshire to reduce inequality and inactivity by using sport and physical activity to improve health and wellbeing, collaborating with local partners and being part-funded by Sport England to deliver locally against the national Uniting the Movement strategy. • The Hertsmere Indoor Sports Assessment and Outdoor Sports Strategy are being progressed concurrently with this IDP, and the information included in the proforma reflects the emerging findings from the draft studies. As these assessments are ongoing, the findings will be updated and reviewed at the Reg 19 stage. This is particularly relevant following the completion of the summer outdoors sports study, as the evidence base currently comprises the winter outdoors assessment. 						
Current Provision	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports Halls: There are 21 sports halls in Hertsmere accommodating 78 badminton courts. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Map ID</th> <th>Site name</th> <th>Number of courts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Aldenham Sports Centre</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Map ID	Site name	Number of courts	1	Aldenham Sports Centre	9
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1	Aldenham Sports Centre	9						

Infrastructure Topic	Leisure and Green Infrastructure	
Sub Topic	Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities	
	5	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre 4
	6	Bushey Meads School 4
	6	Bushey Meads School 2
	7	Dame Alice Owen's School 2
	7	Dame Alice Owen's School 5*
	10	Edge Grove Preparatory School 2
	12	Furzeffield Leisure Centre 5
	14	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls (Senior School) 0
	14	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls (Senior School) 1
	14	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls (Senior School) 4
	15	Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School 1
	15	Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School 6
	17	Hertswood Academy 4
	19	Immanuel College 3
	22	Maxwell Park Community Centre 0
	23	Mount Grace School 2
	23	Mount Grace School 1
	23	Mount Grace School 1
	25	Potters Bar Evangelical Free Church 0
	26	Purcell School 1
	29	Queen's School (South) 6
	34	St Margarets Sports Centre 4
	35	Stormont School 1
	38	The Grange Academy 4
	40	The Venue Leisure Centre 0
	41	The Wroxham School 2
	43	Yavneh College Sports Centre 4
	-	Total courts 78

- Swimming Pools: There are 17 pools across 13 sites.

ID	Site	Type	Lanes	Length	Area
5	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Main/general	6	25	313
5	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Learner/teaching /training	0	16	128
8	David Lloyd (Bushey)	Main/general	3	25	150
8	David Lloyd (Bushey)	Lido	2	25	125
9	Dyrham Park Country Club	Main/general	2	15	60
10	Edge Grove Preparatory School	Lido	0	20	160
11	Feel Good Health Club (Mercure London Watford Hotel)	Learner/teaching /training	0	12	72
12	Furzeffield Leisure Centre	Main/general	6	33	396
12	Furzeffield Leisure Centre	Learner/teaching /training	4	12	108

Infrastructure Topic	Leisure and Green Infrastructure																																																																																			
Sub Topic	Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities																																																																																			
	14	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	Main/general	6	25	300																																																																														
	15	Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	Main/general	8	25	450																																																																														
	16	Hartsbourne Golf and Country Club	Lido	0	18	270																																																																														
	20	James Rattery Elstree	Learner/teaching /training	0	11	55																																																																														
	34	St Margarets Sports Centre	Main/general	6	25	350																																																																														
	40	The Venue Leisure Centre	Main/general	8	25	438																																																																														
	40	The Venue Leisure Centre	Learner/teaching /training	0	12.5	94																																																																														
	42	Village Gym (Watford)	Main/general	3	25	250																																																																														
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Fitness Suites: There are 24 health and fitness gyms in Hertsmere: a total of 1,517 stations. Generally, they are well-distributed, located in the more densely populated areas such as Borehamwood, Bushey, Elstree and Potters Bar. 																																																																																			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Site name</th> <th>Stations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>Aldenham Sports Centre</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Anytime Fitness (Borehamwood)</td><td>150</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Bushey Grove Leisure Centre</td><td>81</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>David Lloyd (Bushey)</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>Feel Good Health Club (Mercure London Watford Hotel)</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>Furzefield Leisure Centre</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>Graftism Gym</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>Haberdashers Askes School for Girls (Senior School)</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>Immanuel College</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>James Rattery Elstree</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>Livingwell Fitness (Watford)</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>Next Gen Fitness</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>Puregym (Borehamwood)</td><td>160</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>Queen's School (South)</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>Radlett Cricket Club</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>32</td><td>Rebourne Health and Fitness</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>33</td><td>Revive Fitness & Spa Ltd</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr><td>34</td><td>St Margarets Sports Centre</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>36</td><td>Tabard RFC</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>38</td><td>The Grange Academy</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>39</td><td>The Shire London</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>40</td><td>The Venue Leisure Centre</td><td>140</td></tr> <tr><td>42</td><td>Village Gym (Watford)</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Total</td> <td>1,517</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						ID	Site name	Stations	1	Aldenham Sports Centre	21	2	Anytime Fitness (Borehamwood)	150	5	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	81	8	David Lloyd (Bushey)	250	11	Feel Good Health Club (Mercure London Watford Hotel)	25	12	Furzefield Leisure Centre	130	13	Graftism Gym	60	14	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls (Senior School)	10	15	Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	25	19	Immanuel College	18	20	James Rattery Elstree	28	21	Livingwell Fitness (Watford)	20	24	Next Gen Fitness	60	27	Puregym (Borehamwood)	160	29	Queen's School (South)	20	30	Radlett Cricket Club	8	32	Rebourne Health and Fitness	30	33	Revive Fitness & Spa Ltd	130	34	St Margarets Sports Centre	30	36	Tabard RFC	5	38	The Grange Academy	20	39	The Shire London	16	40	The Venue Leisure Centre	140	42	Village Gym (Watford)	80	-	Total	1,517
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Squash: There are 16 squash courts across six sites in Hertsmere, of which 10 are traditional and six are glass-backed. Gymnastics and Trampolining: Eight sites provide gymnastics in Hertsmere; of which none are dedicated facilities. Indoor Bowls: There is no dedicated indoor bowls facility in Hertsmere. There are, however, three indoor bowls facilities within 30 minutes' drive time of the Borough. Indoor Tennis: There is one indoor tennis facility in the Borough at David Lloyd (Bushey) it has 15 courts. 																																																																																			

Infrastructure Topic	Leisure and Green Infrastructure	
Sub Topic	Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugby: There is a total of 10 pitches across seven unique sites in Hertsmere. • Hockey: There are five full size AGPs in Hertsmere across four sites, and ten smaller size AGPs across nine sites, mainly located in education sites. • Football pitches: In total, there are 195 pitches across 50 unique sites in Hertsmere, of which, 102 pitches across 23 sites are available for community use. The pitches that are unavailable for community use are primarily located at education sites or professional football clubs; Hertsmere is home to the training grounds of Arsenal FC and Watford FC which collectively provide 32 pitches. • Third Generation Turf (3G) pitches: There are five 11v11 3G pitches in Hertsmere across the same number of sites. Four of the five pitches are serviced by sports lighting and available for community use.
<p>Existing Issues / Opportunities</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall good supply of playing pitches, although the quality of the pitches is generally standard or poor. Not all are accessible to the public. • Given the projected population increase in those residents over 65 years of age, seek opportunities to support providers to increase activities and opportunities for this group. • Collaborate with school sites to ensure that sports hall quality remains at/rises to an appropriate standard and that their venues continue to be made available for community use, especially wherever possible, they remain open for the maximum possible period of time for community use throughout the year. • There is a large positive supply/demand balance in the area for health and fitness suites both now and accounting for population growth to 2041, however, there is opportunity to improve the quality across the stock. • HBC should consider how to encourage development of additional recreational gymnastics provision across the Authority, based on current demand. • There is calculated demand for six more padel courts.
<p><i>Borehamwood</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<p><i>Potters Bar</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<p><i>Radlett</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<p><i>Bushey</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on LTA calculations and demand at David Lloyd Bushey, there is sufficient demand to validate the development of additional padel courts in the authority.
<p><i>Rural East</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<p><i>Rural West</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<p><i>Bowmans Cross</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'Authority Wide'
<p>Existing Planned Projects</p>	<p>Authority Wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports Halls: At the time of the audit of the KKP Assessment (November 2025), the 4-court sports hall at Dame Alice Owen's School was closed and in the process of being rebuilt. Works are due to be completed, and it should be in a position to re-open for curricular and community usage by September 2026. It is anticipated that a community use agreement (CUA) will be implemented, and existing users (pre-works) will be given priority access.

Infrastructure Topic		Leisure and Green Infrastructure
Sub Topic		Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work has begun on the installation of two padel courts at Queen’s School, which are due to be open in April 2026.
Infrastructure required to Support Growth	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) helps quantify additional demand for community sports facilities generated by new growth populations, development and regeneration areas. For Sports Halls, the KKP assessment states that the SFC indicates a requirement for an additional 0.92 (badminton) courts, up to 2041. This does not take account of the replacement of the 4-court sports hall located at Dame Alice Owen’s School. These figures do not take account of housing development. Once this is determined through the Local Plan process, an updated review should take place. For Swimming Pools, the SFC suggests a need for additional capacity of 0.92 lanes by 2041 on the basis of population increases (estimated cost: £981,029). In the short/medium term, upgrade and then maintain the standard of the area’s swimming pools via ongoing investment. The infrastructure requirements will also be reviewed at Reg 19 stage following the review of the Indoor Sports Assessment and the Outdoor Sports Strategy.
<i>Borehamwood</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Potters Bar</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Radlett</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Bushey</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Rural East</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Rural West</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
<i>Bowmans Cross</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ‘Authority Wide’
Further commentary	Authority Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is overall good provision of indoor and outdoor sports facilities in Hertsmere, however, HBC should ensure that facilities are provided and maintained at a high quality. Further engagement with Hertsmere Borough Council will be undertaken.
Data / Document Sources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hertsmere Indoor Sports Assessment and Strategy – Needs Assessment Draft Report (February 2026) (KKP) Hertsmere Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy – Stage B report: Winter Sport Summary (March 2026) (KKP) Herts Sports & Physical Activity Partnership: Herts Sport & Physical Activity Partnership

5. Next Steps

- 5.1.1 As it has been stated throughout this report and was made clear through the stakeholder engagement, the IDP is not a one-off deliverable but instead a living document that will be regularly reviewed and updated in line with progress on the local plan, strategic development sites and the emergence of new important information relating to infrastructure delivery.
- 5.1.2 The ability of this Reg 18 IDP to review, analyse and engage with all service provision and providers was not 100% comprehensive. Where the project was not able to engage with a stakeholder these will need to be picked up as a focus area of engagement as part of the Reg 19 local plan preparation.
- 5.1.3 As part of the next stage in Reg 19, the IDP will provide the following additional information to this report:
- an assessment of infrastructure requirements across all infrastructure topics;
 - an IDP project schedule;
 - prioritisation of projects;
 - alongside a review infrastructure costs, funding and delivery implications.

5.2 Infrastructure Assessment

5.2.1 The infrastructure assessment and associated project schedule will be informed by the following:

- Emerging Local Plan housing and economic growth plans, including the scale, trajectory and location of committed and proposed development sites, will be refined and finalised following the Reg 18 process and these figures will provide the assessment scenario for the IDP. Each topic area will provide either quantitative or qualitative assessments of the infrastructure provision required to support that scale of change.
- Infrastructure topic specific baseline information review – As covered by chapter 4, each topic area has been reviewed and relevant policy documents, plans, service or estate strategies and any other relevant information have been reviewed. This will feed into the assessment of future demand for infrastructure for each of those topic areas.
- Existing HBC Infrastructure planning analysis and proposals related to strategic allocations will be taken into consideration as part of the assessment and any relevant projects brought into the IDP Project Schedule.
- Any emerging Hertsmere Borough Council Local Plan evidence base documents that are being prepared in parallel to the IDP and that provide further detailed analysis of infrastructure requirements to support growth (i.e. transport assessment, sports facilities or open space assessments) will also be taken into account and integrated into the assessment for that relevant topic area.
- Stakeholder engagement – The information gathered from the first two stakeholder engagement stages will assist to verify and sense check the IDP assumptions and emerging IDP infrastructure assessment. In some case the IDP will look to include analysis or calculations undertaken by relevant stakeholder (such as the county council who hold relevant infrastructure calculators).
- Where no assessment or relevant information can be secured through engagement or research, the IDP infrastructure topic will be informed through the use of high-level quantitative modelling informed by the growth data and relevant best practice planning benchmarks. For example, this might include calculations to determine the scale of open space per 1000 population.

5.3 The IDP Project Schedule

5.3.1 An important output of the IDP is the project schedule. The purpose of the schedule is to collate a comprehensive list of all identified infrastructure investment required to support the local plan housing and employment growth to 2041.

5.3.2 As part of Reg 19, the IDP Schedule will collate the following information for each of the infrastructure projects identified as required to support the local plan, for each infrastructure topic area:

- Infrastructure Type
- Project Name
- Project Description
- Project Status
- Location / IDP Sub Area
- On-Site or Off-Site infrastructure
- Associated Homes + Jobs (scale and strategic sites)
- Relevant Delivery Parties
- Prioritisation Category
- Phasing
- Project Costs
- Project Funding (secured and/or anticipated)
- Funding Gap
- Information Sources

5.3.3 It will be necessary for some items contained within the project schedule to be updated further as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan refinement by HBC and its partners. This may reflect a number of scenarios such as:

- Scale of growth confirmed at a different level to that tested at Reg 18
- Multiple options for a solution can be refined down to a preferred option
- Review of co-location potential for compatible projects may reduce the physical number of projects needed and/or as well as potential costs
- Demand could be accommodated within existing facilities through utilisation of previously unavailable/unidentified capacity
- Project is capable of being delivered in an alternative manner that is considered more appropriate
- Projects were aspirational and aligned to enhanced placemaking activity and therefore not appropriate at the delivery stage.
- Projects should / could be delivered by the private sector / alternatives
- Projects already have funds committed or could be secured from previously unidentified sources

5.3.4 An important review of the Project schedule will also be to identify projects that comply with the legal requirements for planning obligations contained within planning regulations. These set out that obligations must be:

- Necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms
- Directly related to the proposed development
- Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development

5.3.5 This review is necessary to identify those projects for which a developer contribution could justifiably be expected or has already been collected as opposed to other projects which are not directly related to developments such as strategic motorway projects and therefore will require alternative funding sources.

5.3.6 Infrastructure assumed to be delivered as standard development costs expected of developers will not be included within the Infrastructure Schedule. These exclusions would include the following examples:

- On site highways (not including adoption)
- On site broadband and Wi-Fi installation
- On site CCTV
- On site amenities such as electric charging points

5.4 Infrastructure Prioritisation

5.4.1 Prioritisation of the Infrastructure Project schedule is an essential process for the following reasons:

- Prioritisation will enable the identification of strategic and local priorities. The former has the potential to unlock multiple smaller scale local priorities. A holistic approach is needed both for strategic projects as well as local ones. The relationships between projects are critical.
- A clear approach to prioritisation will aid long term delivery. It is essential that all partners in the delivery of development and infrastructure have a clear understanding of investment priorities, thus establishing positive working relationships with other partners and ensuring development sites do not become unduly stifled or advanced ahead of anticipated timescales. Key sites will be unlocked through a joined-up approach between public and private sectors.
- Prioritisation of infrastructure will help to identify early viability constraints and help direct early actions.
- Prioritisation of infrastructure and timetabling the triggers for infrastructure delivery will provide valuable information for developer cash flow modelling and infrastructure provider investment programmes. It is known that certain projects will have a lag time of investment and require 'pump priming'. Prioritisation will influence future spending and banking of monies and help to mitigate and manage funding gaps.

5.4.2 Following the identification of all required Infrastructure projects the IDP will assign each project a prioritisation category. This will distinguish those projects required to enable development and mitigating infrastructure compared to those that are important to deliver good place making principles but would be appropriate to deliver at a later date. This process is intrinsically linked to the development trajectory and requires a consideration for the role infrastructure holds in unlocking development sites as well as mitigating the pressures arising from population growth. The priorities will also be directly related to the aims and ambitions of the local plan.

5.4.3 The categories set out in Table 5-1 support the prioritisation process.

5.4.4 The Reg 18 IDP has identified four draft prioritisation categories and given each infrastructure topic an initial prioritisation category. This assignment can be seen in Table 5-2. It is important to note that this assignment is effectively a first stage in the prioritisation process and Reg 19 will assign these categories to individual projects within the schedule. There is also the opportunity as the IDP progresses into the Reg 19 stage of the local plan to revisit these assumptions and the application of these categories.

Table 5-1: Draft Infrastructure Prioritisation Categories

Prioritisation Category	Description of Prioritisation Category
<p>Category A Unlocking Sites</p>	<p><i>‘We can’t unlock / get development on site without it’</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must happen to enable growth • addresses ‘blockers’ or ‘showstoppers’ • most common in relation to strategic (often city-scale or sub regional) transport and utilities infrastructure • also includes Essential Services that are required to facilitate growth or be delivered in advance of residential / commercial development, i.e. connection to the potable water and wastewater network
<p>Category B Mitigation from early occupation</p>	<p><i>‘We can’t get residents living on site without this’</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • required to mitigate impact arising from operation of development (i.e. from the point at which residents arrive) • unlikely to prevent development being built in short term • failure to invest could result in delays in development / occupation in medium term as capacity in facilities and networks is constrained • most common in relation to trip and population generated by the development • largely secondary infrastructure subsequent to Category A Infrastructure
<p>Category C Longer term policy priority</p>	<p><i>‘We can’t meet Local Plan priorities without this and the sites won’t be sustainable longer term’</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • required to support wider strategic or site-specific objectives set out in planning policy or subject to statutory duty (unless already included in essential / critical?) • typically not directly related to additional population (i.e. adding need per new person) • would not necessarily prevent development from occurring if not provided
<p>Category D Making a better place to live</p>	<p><i>‘The site won’t be a good place to live without this’</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • required for sustainable growth • unlikely to prevent development in short to medium term • often aligned to placemaking objectives • does not require previous enabling

Table 5-2: Application of Prioritisation Categories to Infrastructure Topics

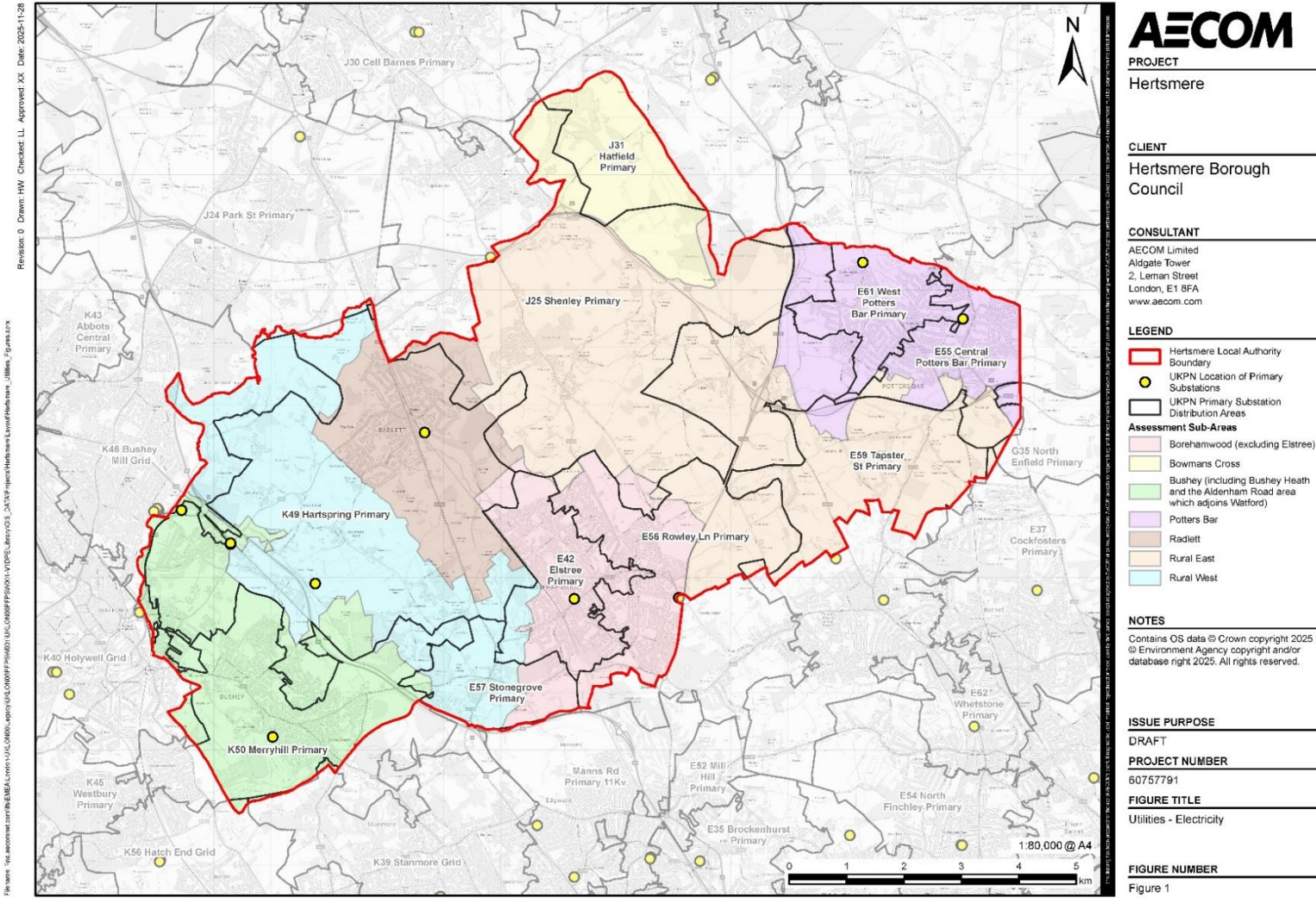
	Category A Unlocking	Category B Mitigation	Category C Policy priority	Category D Better place
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highways Public Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Modes Parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rail Freight / distribution 	
Education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Years Primary Schools Secondary Schools SEND Provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further Education & Adult Learning Higher Education 	
Healthcare & Social Care		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Healthcare Pharmacies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Healthcare Mental Health Services Social Care Public Health 	
Community and Civic			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indoor Leisure & Recreation Cemeteries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community centres Libraries Arts and Heritage
Emergency Services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambulance Fire & Rescue Police 		
Green and Blue Infrastructure			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor Sports and Recreation Strategic - Country Parks, Ecological Reserves etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Open Space Allotments
Flood Risk and Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Supply Wastewater Treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Risk Management 		
Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Communications (mobile & broadband) Gas Distribution Waste collection, disposal and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewables 	

5.5 Infrastructure Costs, Funding and Delivery

- 5.5.1 Reg 19 stage of the IDP will identify the challenges which are associated with delivering infrastructure, in order to set out the context and drivers for implementation of the IDP. This includes consideration of changes to infrastructure delivery that could be expected in the future and the drivers for these changes.
- 5.5.2 The IDP will set out a review of delivery responsibilities making clear those organisations who will be responsible for the implementation of project delivery, alongside those organisations that will be engaged through that process and the organisations with the potential to fund those projects.
- 5.5.3 This chapter will also consider the costs and potential funding of infrastructure, effectively establishing how much the infrastructure required to support growth in Hertsmere will cost and how it will be funded and delivered. It will provide a critical step along the pathway towards implementation.

Appendix A Map Book

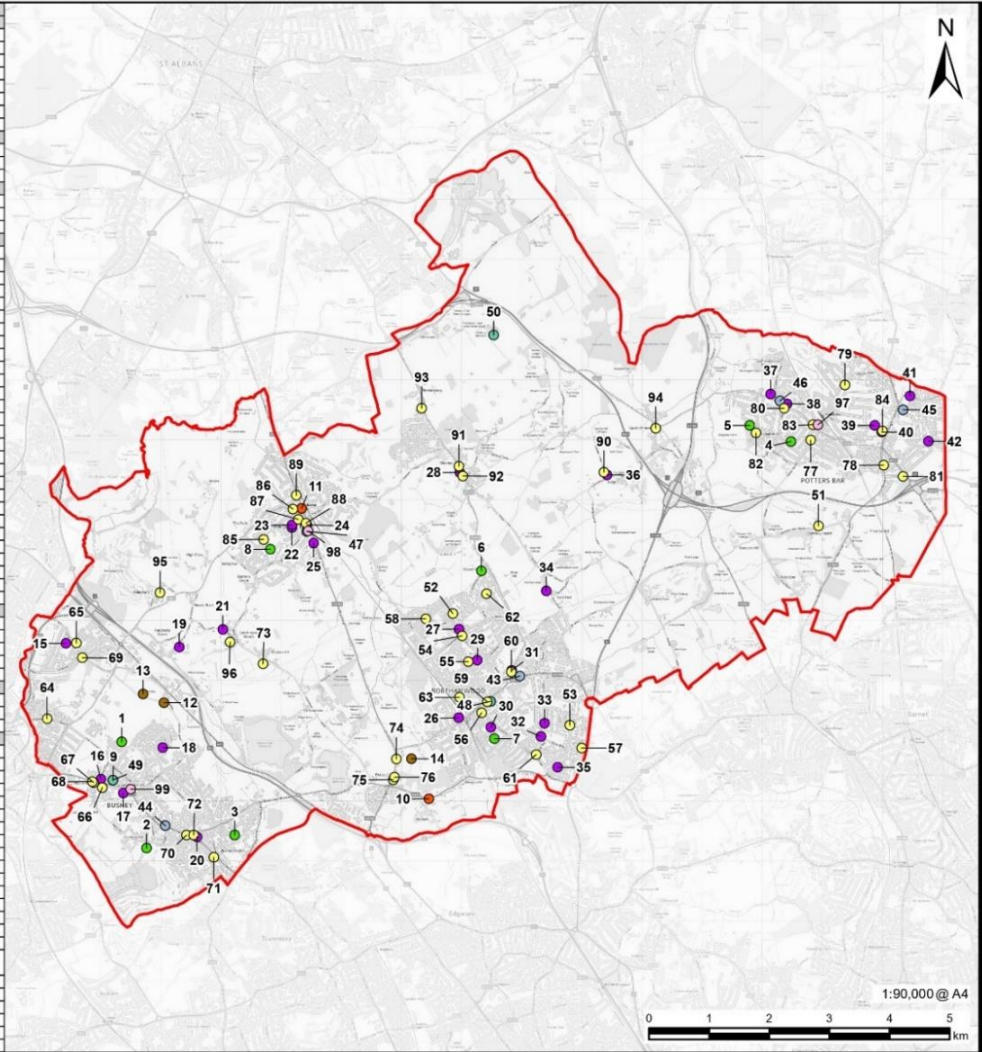
A.1 Figure 1 Electricity Distribution Map



A.5 Figure 5 Community Facilities

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Label	Description
Allotment	
1	Finch Lane
2	Merry Hill Road
3	Windmill Lane
4	Alderdale Gardens
5	Kimpton Mead
6	Farm Field Allotments
7	Melrose Avenue
8	Radlett
Art Gallery	
9	Bushey Museum
10	Penmaets Lodge
11	Watling Street Radlett
Cemetery	
12	Bushey Jewish Cemetery
13	Bushey Cemetery Old Section
14	Elstree Cemetery
Community Facility	
15	Bushey Mill Childrens Centre
16	Falconer Hall
17	Bushey Community Centre
18	The Redings Family Centre
19	Delrow Community
20	St Peters Parish Hall
21	Memorial Hall
22	Scout Association
23	Woodland Lodge Guide Hut
24	Community Centre Rear Cf
25	Christ Church Hall
26	Alum Lane Community Centre
27	Windsor Old Peoples Club
28	Shenley Villages Childrens Centre
29	Community Centre Hall
30	The Borehamwood Elstree Children's Centre
31	St Teresa Catholic Hall
32	Scout Hall
33	Borehamwood Christian Fellowship
34	Scout Association Scout Centre
35	Fairies Way Community Centre
36	Ridge Village Hall
37	Sea Cadet Hut
38	Elm Court Youth And Community Centre
39	Day Centre At Mayfair Lodge
40	Church Hall
41	Potters Bar And District Girl Guides
42	Wayside Jubilee Centre
Library	
43	Borehamwood Library
44	Bushey Library
45	The Oakmere Library
46	Cranborne Library
47	Radlett Branch Library
Museum	
48	Shenley Road Museum
49	Bushey Museum
50	De Havilland Aircraft Heritage Museum
Places of Worship	
51	Bentley Heath Trinity Church
52	St Andrews United Reformed Church
53	Church Of The Holy Cross
54	St Michael And All Angels Church
55	The Synagogue
56	The Borehamwood Baptist Church
57	Kingdom Hall Of Jehovahs Witnesses
58	Catholic Church
59	All Saints Church
60	St Teresa Catholic Church
61	St Pauls Lutheran Church
62	Cowley Hill Free Church
63	Redemption House
64	St Pauls C Of E Church
65	Holy Trinity Church
66	St James Church
67	Catholic Church Of The Sacred Heart Of Jesus And Saint John The Evangelist
68	Church Of The Sacred Heart Parish Centre
69	North Bushey Free Baptist Church
70	Bushey And District Synagogue
71	St Andrews Methodist Church
72	St Paters Church
73	Aldenhams School



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- LEGEND**
- Hertsmere Local Authority Boundary (Study Area)
 - Allotment
 - Art Gallery
 - Cemetery
 - Community Facility
 - Library
 - Museum
 - Place of Worship
 - Theatre

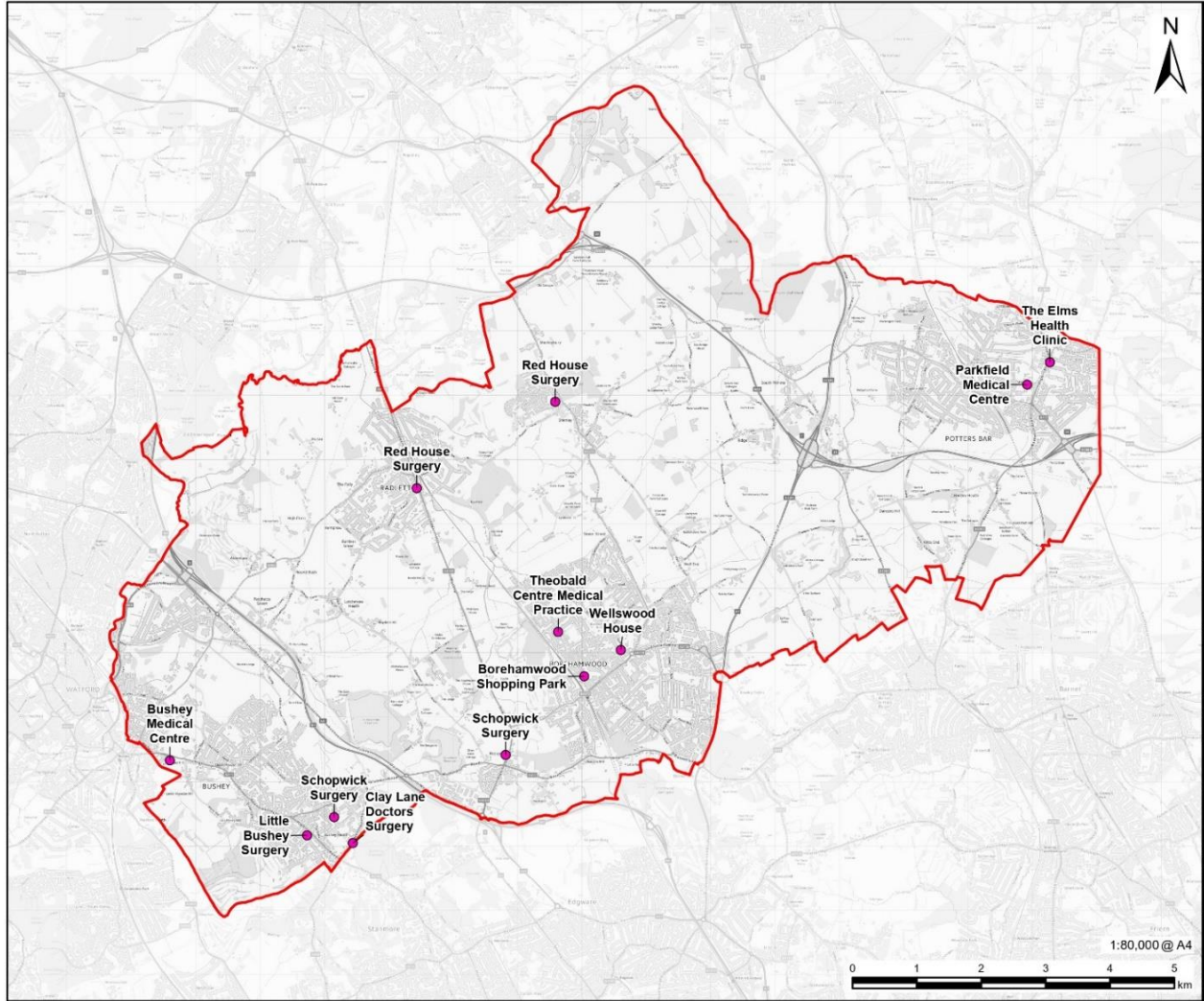
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ISSUE PURPOSE
DRAFT
PROJECT NUMBER
60757791
FIGURE TITLE
Community Facilities

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2

A.6 Figure 6 Primary Healthcare Facilities Map

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LEGEND

- Hertsmere Local Authority Boundary (Study Area)
- GP Surgery and Clinic

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ISSUE PURPOSE
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PROJECT NUMBER
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FIGURE TITLE
Health

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 4

