

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
POLICY FOR RESIDENT PARKING SCHEMES

1.0 Background

1.1 The main purpose of the highway is

Advantages

- * Discourage commuter/shopper/business parking in residential streets.
- * Enhanced environment in residential areas.
- * Residents may find their on-street parking to be easier and more convenient.
- * May provide improved parking and traffic management.
- * Can produce road safety benefits.

Disadvantages.

- * Possible knock-on effect of relocated commuter/shopper/business parking.
- * Costs of introduction and management and payment for permits. On these grounds it is recommended that any individual scheme should be self-financing.
- * Permits do not absolutely guarantee a parking space.
- * May only help manage an under supply of spaces and not solve problems.
- * Can lead to inefficient use of on-street parking space.
- * There are risks that a scheme could reduce levels of on-street parking, with problems for visitors and businesses.

3.0 Types of Parking Permit Schemes

3.1 There may be considered, to be broadly three types of location where residents parking schemes may be appropriate:-

3.2 Demand for Parking Exceeds Supply - Exclusive Permit Schemes.

This is the most traditional and common form of scheme, where a street or area is divided into prohibited and permitted parking areas. To park in a permitted area, a vehicle would be required to display a valid permit. The permit categories may vary but usually provide for residents, visitors, health care workers serving residents and other users the Council may consider to be appropriate. This system provides optimum benefit to residents but low levels of residents' parking can lead to an inefficient use of on-street parking provision, in areas where the overall parking supply is limited.

In areas where the demand for on-street spaces from residents alone exceeds the supply, the management and allocation of permits can be problematic. This is particularly so where a scheme results in a reduction in kerbside space

by the formalisation of parking provision, e.g. clearing parking from junctions etc.

3.3 On-Street Parking Control with Relaxation for Residents – Shared Spaces.

This type of scheme is referred to as ‘shared space’, where there is dual use of on-street space, overcoming the under use, resulting from the under use issues experience in the exclusive permit schemes detailed above. This scheme enables the time-limited use of on street space (which may or may not be charged for) to operate alongside vehicles with residents’ permits that would be exempt from either time or charge restrictions. In isolation, these schemes may eliminate the need for the administration of permits for visitors, carers etc. Possible variations to this type of scheme could provide for the provision of exclusive residents parking bays.

3.4 Areas where Parking has Environmental/Safety/Traffic Management Issues

In some instances the management of parking may be desirable for highway management of traffic flow/safety reasons. Whilst this category can include residents’ parking as a management feature, it should be noted that more conventional parking restrictions can be as effective, but where these could interfere with residents, schemes to accommodate their needs may be appropriate.

4.0 Criteria for the Consideration of Residents’ Parking Schemes

4.1 The main criteria for the justification of a residents’ parking scheme is that there is insufficient highway space for the residents of an area to park, as a result of the presence of vehicles arising from visitor, business or commuter parking and/or as a result of existing parking restrictions. Initial principles

4.2

6.0 Definitions and Permit Details

6.1 In order for schemes to operate satisfactorily and without ambiguity, it is necessary to detail vehicles that would qualify for permits and the type of permits issued.

6.2 Permitted Vehicles

- * Permits will only be issued to cars and light goods vehicles with a weight limit of 3.5 tonnes or under. Vehicles that exceed 6 metres in length, 2.44 metres in height or are capable of carrying more than 13 people including the driver will all be excluded from applying for permits.
- * Permits will not be issued to motor cycles due to display practicalities, but, wherever possible, motorcycle!

* A permit will not be required for vehicles carrying out essential duties and statutory powers, including emergency service vehicles whilst attending an emergency, statutory undertakers, postal collection/delivery, council/government business and formal wedding cars and hearses. In addition permits will not be required for vehicles engaged in the loading/unloading of goods or where passengers are boarding or alighting.

6.5 Residents Permits

The following definitions and guidance should be considered as a part of a residents' parking scheme:-

- * A resident will be considered as any person who resides at a residence within the defined scheme, for at least four nights a week and should be registered in the Council Tax records.
- * A residence will be defined as a

permit, to enable them to decide which vehicle is parked in the bays and to avoid swapping cars on and off a driveway. However it is stressed that a permit must

(a) Set up costs i.e. Capital costs covering the investigation of schemes, consultation, design, traffic order and changes to signs and lines.

(b) Ongoing operational costs for enforcement and management.

7.2 It is recommended that all schemes should be fully self financing, including the repayment of all initial set up costs. Any operational surplus should be ring fenced for use on the improvement of parking facilities throughout the County area.

8.0 Scheme Implementation

8.1 From past history it can be expected that the number of schemes requested will be substantial once civil parking is operational and will probably exceed the Authority's resource capacity in any single financial year. It is recommended that all applications are evaluated by Traffic Section staff in conjunction with Parking Services and a shortlist of those considered to be desirable and practical submitted to the respective Local Members for approval, prior to submission to the approval of the Director of Environment and Executive Board Member. Larger schemes covering more than a single Ward may require Executive Board approval.

These approvals are recommended due to the need to alter Traffic Regulation Orders, to rank schemes in order of priority and to verify that affair and reasonable evaluation has been undertaken.

Factors for determining relative scheme priorities should be:-

- * The tie in with other works being undertaken e.g. town centre reviews.
- * Emergency vehicle access.
- * Availability of off-street parking for non-residents using the area.
- * Impact of displacing non-residents cars.
- * Size of the scheme proposed.
- * Purposes for which non-residents are parking.

8.2 Consultation and Implementation.

All proposed resident parking schemes will be subject to consultation and will include:-

- (a) An initial questionnaire sent to all residents and businesses within and adjacent to the proposed area, to identify the lev2(r)10(A6(f)-8.8(y)3.4(9 3 T

from the consultation will be available for examination by any consultee.

(b) Once a scheme has been determined there should be further consultations undertaken by means of a local public exhibition, public meeting or residents group meetings and concentrating on the size and scale of any potential scheme to allow officers to answer any questions, followed by a further questionnaire to all residents and business asking respondents to indicate if they agree or disagree with the scheme.

* The formal stage of the process will involve the publication of Notices of Intent in the press and on site. At this stage any objections received will need to be dealt with and resolved in accordance with the Council's agreed procedures.

10.3 The recommended current level of