

Resident's Parking Permits

Substandard Vehicular Access and Off-Street Parking

Where one or more of the following criteria apply to a property, they demonstrate that the access, crossover, driveway, hardstanding, garage or carport is not compliant and hence that the property owner does not have off-street parking available to them. In such circumstances, the property owner who owns a vehicle is not required to park it within the property and is eligible to apply for a resident's parking permit.

Streetscape, landscape and built elements within and adjacent to crossovers

Where any of the following physical obstructions are located within or adjacent to the dropped curb area of a crossover:

- A street tree, any protected tree within a Conservation Area or any tree subject to a Tree Preservation Order;
- Any built fabric that forms part of the curtilage of a Listed Building, is within a Conservation Area or subject to an Article 4 Direction withdrawing permitted development rights;
- A lamp column, utility pole, utility cabinet, road sign, vehicle or pedestrian safety barrier, bollard or other above ground apparatus of a statutory undertaker;
- Any other permanent built fabric that the beneficial user of the crossover cannot remove or alter as of right or with appropriate consent(s).

Access to hardstandings

Where the vehicular access to the property connects the road to a hardstanding within the property with a length of less than [4.5m] (measured at right angles to the road).

Where the vehicular access to the property or the hardstanding has a width of less than [2.75m] at any point.

Access to drives, garages and carports

Where the vehicular access to the property connects the road to a driveway which provides access to a hardstanding or similar vehicle parking area within the property with length of less than [4.5m].

Where the vehicular access to the property connects the road to a driveway which provides access to a garage within the property that has a minimum internal length of less than 6m and a minimum internal width of less than [4.22m].

Where the vehicular access to the property connects to a driveway which provides access to a carport within the property that has a minimum internal length of less than [4.5m].

Where the vehicular access or hardstanding at any point or has a width of less than [2.75m].

Where a garage or carport entrance has a width of less than [2.75m].

Where the design of a garage or carport constrains its internal height at any point to less than [2.25m].

Shared accesses and drives

Where a vehicular access or drive is shared between two or more properties, but an individual property as a matter of fact is unable to obtain unimpeded compliant access to and/ or exclusive use of a compliant location at which a vehicle may be parked off the highway at all times.

Access lanes and service courts

Where vehicular access to the property is made from a lane or service court with a trafficable width of less than [3m] and out of or into which a turning movement of greater than [45 degrees] is required to be made.

Definitions

In this policy:

'access lanes and service courts' mean any trafficable route over which there is a legal right of vehicular access to a property, but which may or may not be a highway or street;

'carport' means a roofed structure for the storage of one or more vehicles that is not fully enclosed by walls and is not designed to be capable of being shut and secured;

'compliant' means a crossover, access, hardstanding, drive, garage or carport individually or a combination of these which when taken together meet or exceed the minimum standards set out in this policy as to dimensions and physical obstructions.

'hardstanding' means an area accessible, designed and constructed or as a matter of fact laid out to provide a location off the highway on which one or more vehicles can be parked.

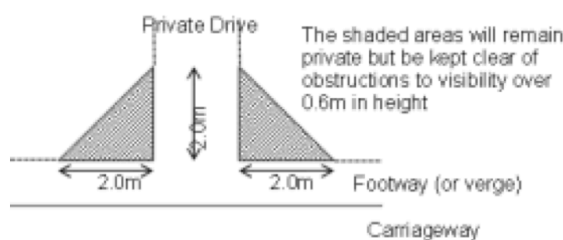
'garage' means a roofed and enclosed building for the storage of one or more vehicles, designed to be capable of being shut and secured whilst one or more vehicles are inside it;

'internal height' means the effective unobstructed internal height of any entrance or building through which a vehicle may pass, as constrained by any fixed structural element or by mature vegetation which cannot be removed without consent;

'length' means effective length as constrained by any fixed structural element or by mature vegetation which cannot be removed without consent;

'physical obstructions [...] adjacent to the dropped curb area of a crossover' means physical obstructions located within its visibility splay and greater than 0.6m in height above ground (see Diagram 1);

Diagram 1: Visibility Splay Requirements for Accesses and Driveways



'statutory undertaker' means any person or body defined or referred to as such in the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), section 262.

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'street tree' means any tree within a street that Brighton and Hove City Council deem to be of value to the amenity or visual quality of the street scene; and

'width' means effective width as constrained by any fixed structural element or by mature vegetation which cannot be removed without consent.

Note on dimensions:

All dimensions in this draft marked as follows '[n]' are initial proposals, subject to review with reference to Chapters 8 and 9 of the 'Manual for Streets' (DfT / MHCLG 2007)¹, any locally applicable design standards and engineering design judgment.

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