

West Sussex County Council
Integrated Parking Strategy
2022 – 2027

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Introduction

The average car is parked at home for 73% of the time, parked elsewhere for about 23% of the time and only used 4% of the time. Source – RAC Foundation: Standing Still July 2021

Parking is a big part of all our lives. It affects where we go, how we choose to get there and how long we stay there.

Well managed parking can enable a more mobile society and help our local economies grow but poorly managed parking can cause congestion and road safety problems by encouraging more car use as well as impact adversely on the local economy and the environment.

As the Highway Authority for West Sussex, the County Council has an Integrated Parking Strategy (IPS) that sets out its approach to managing parking. This mainly includes the management and enforcement of parking controls and regulations on the public highway, often referred to as 'on-street'. but it also sets out its view and role in off-street parking provision, primarily provided by the six District and Borough Councils in West Sussex. The IPS also sets out how the County Council's approach to parking management relates to its other policies and strategies.

The West Sussex IPS was last updated in 2014 and this latest review, covering the period from 2022 to 2027, seeks to ensure that the County Council's approach to managing parking remains appropriate and effective at meeting the needs of local communities as well as its other corporate objectives.

Aims & Objectives

The aim of the IPS review is to ensure that the supply, regulation, enforcement and cost of all types of parking in West Sussex continues to be managed and controlled in ways which are consistent with the County Council's other transport, economic and environmental policies.

Managing the demand for car use through the control of on-street parking will continue to be integrated with and supportive of measures to tackle congestion and pollution, promote alternative modes of transport, enhance the economic viability and vitality of town centres and improve road safety and residential amenity.

As a strategic document the IPS will not set out each and every decision or action that will affect car parking in West Sussex but rather set out a basis on which the County Council will make future decisions and what these should achieve.

The specific objectives of the IPS review are to:

1. Collate and review the national/local policies and guidance that influence the County Council's approach to parking management in West Sussex.
2. Refine and set out the County Council's parking management policies for the period 2022 - 2027.

Part 1

The IPS in Context

The county of West Sussex sits on the south coast of England, bordering Hampshire, Surrey and East Sussex. It covers an area of 199,000 hectares and is predominantly rural in character but with some large towns. West Sussex is made up of seven Districts and Boroughs and operates under a two-tier system of local government. In terms of size, West Sussex County is the 31st largest authority in England and Wales.

Latest population estimates from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that West Sussex is now home to a little under 859,000 people. This population is projected to grow to just under 1 million people in 2039, an increase of over 20%.

The majority of the county's resident population lives in the ten largest towns yet 42%, and over half of its businesses are located in rural areas. 87% of the rural population live in small towns and villages, with 13% living in hamlets and dispersed farms and houses. In West Sussex, the main coastal urban areas are, from west to east; Bognor Regis, Littlehampton, Worthing and Shoreham-by-Sea. Chichester is located in the south-west of the County. Development in the east of the County is concentrated around Haywards Heath and Burgess Hill close to the boundary with East Sussex and in the north-east of the County around Horsham, Crawley, and East Grinstead close to the boundary with Surrey.

The largest centres of population are Crawley and Worthing with around 110,000 people each. Bognor Regis has almost 65,000 people and Horsham has a population of about 50,000 people. Burgess Hill, Chichester, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Lancing/Sompting, Littlehampton, and Shoreham/Southwick have populations of between 25,000 and 45,000 people.

Over half of the land area of West Sussex is designated as protected countryside, due to a large part of the county falling within the South Downs National Park, which cuts a large swathe right across the area, and two other designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty: Chichester Harbour and the High Weald.

The county has good transport links with London. Mainline rail services between Brighton, Southampton and Portsmouth run through West Sussex with direct links to London Victoria and London Bridge. Other direct services to the west link the county with Bath, Bristol and Cardiff.

The M23/A23 corridor runs down the eastern side of the county connecting Brighton with London and the A27 provides east/west links through the coastal towns. Gatwick Airport offers excellent national and international links for residents and is a major source of employment. While the towns of West Sussex are generally well connected, some rural parts of the county remain relatively isolated from the main transport networks of the South-East.

The National Strategic Road Network (SRN) comprised of motorways and trunk roads is managed by Highways England. In West Sussex this includes the M23, A27 and most of the A23. The A27 is the only part of the National SRN running east – west south of the M25. Due to its location, it serves both a strategic role as well as being heavily used as a local distributor road with short trips and heavy cross flows at junctions. The local road network in West Sussex comprises of the County Strategic Road Network (CSRN) and most other local roads. In 2021, the County Council's carriageway assets were made up of 4,034km (2,506miles) of road of which approximately 840km (522miles) is classified A and B class, 7.5million sqm of footways, 726 road bridges, 34 subways and 60 footbridges.

In 2021, there were 75km (47 miles) of cycleway and 7,497km (4,658 miles) of footway in West Sussex. National Cycle Network (NCN) routes 2, 20, 21, 82, 88, 223, 228 are located fully or partially in West Sussex. There are over 4,000km (2,500 miles) of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) in West Sussex, which includes footpaths (1717 miles), bridleways (733 miles), restricted byways (81 miles) and byways open to all traffic (BOATs) (8 miles). There are also long-distance trails which partially follow PRoW such as the South Downs Way and Downs Link. In the near future, the planned England Coast Path will be a new long-distance trail through the County.

2011 Census records indicate that there are 413,000 cars and vans in West Sussex compared to 346,000 households. 18% of households have no car or van, 43% have one car or van and 39% have two or more cars or vans. Across West Sussex the average number of cars or vans per household stands at 1.34. The car remains the dominant mode of transport for journeys to work with nearly two thirds of people in employment travelling to work by car and the average distance travelled to work being 17km.

In October 2021, there were 211 publicly accessible electric vehicle charging points in West Sussex including 45 rapid (43kw or above) chargers. The charging points tend to be located in or near urban areas and there are clusters of facilities in Crawley and Worthing.

There are also two car clubs in West Sussex; one in Chichester and one in Horsham both operated commercially by Co Wheels following initial public sector support. A Worthing Car Club is also expected to be established in the area in the near future.

Currently, there are around 24,500 designated parking spaces in West Sussex, including over 6,000 which are free. Approximately 15,000 of these spaces are provided within 7 on-street parking schemes, located in Billingshurst, Bognor Regis, Chichester, Crawley, East Grinstead, Horsham and Worthing.

Parking Management in West Sussex

In the 1980s the County Council's approach towards on-street parking was based upon two main criteria:

- (a) that action should be justified on grounds of road safety and/or traffic flow; and
- (b) that parking regulations should be mainly self-enforcing and require minimal supervision.

In effect, whilst parking problems in residential areas were recognised, the difficulties in resolving them were considered to out-weigh the benefits in taking action. This all changed following a major consultation and policy making exercise held in 1988, where a number of issues were raised:

- (i) there was a pressing need for better enforcement of waiting restrictions;
- (ii) the most constructive approach would be better facilities rather than more waiting prohibitions;
- (iii) comprehensive parking plans were urgently required in most towns; and
- (iv) environmental/amenity (i.e. residential) problems should be considered and tackled.

Accordingly, a more strategic approach to parking was agreed upon, whereby parking plans would address these issues by "having regard to the customer in the vehicle, whether moving or parked, and the needs of other road users and the environmental effects". This would require "the appropriate level and means of enforcement, to create a sufficient risk of

detection to deter offenders.” This approach formed the basis for the first on-street parking schemes in West Sussex, subsequently implemented in Chichester (1990), Bognor Regis (1992), Horsham (a small residents-only scheme, in 1994), and Worthing (1996).

In 1997, a review of the County Council’s On-Street Parking Policies led to the development of the first IPS in July 2000. Incorporated within the Local Transport Plan for West Sussex, the IPS sought to reflect national, regional and local policies as well as establish a forward programme for more effective parking management throughout West Sussex at all levels.

The IPS was first reviewed in 2007 and then again in 2014.

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Part 2

Parking Policy Context

A wide range of national and local policy and guidance documents have helped the County Council to develop its approach to parking management since the first IPS was produced in 2000. These documents enable it to understand the current situation, the challenges it faces and the options it has for tackling them. Whilst the County Council is careful to recognise the particular needs of communities within West Sussex, these documents are important as they provide it with the broader tools it needs to produce the right parking management approach for West Sussex as a whole.

A summary of each of the documents listed below can be seen in Appendix A

National Policy and Legislation

- The Future of Transport White Paper 2004
- Full Guidance on Local Transport Plans (2nd Edition) 2004
- The Traffic Management Act 2004
- The Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984
- The Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2016
- Towards a Sustainable Transport System 2007 and Delivering a Sustainable Transport System 2008
- Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon – Making Sustainable Transport Happen White Paper 2011
- The Climate Change Act 2008
- The Portas Review 2011
- Planning Policy Statements and Guidance Notes
- National Planning Policy Framework 2019

National Guidance

- The Highway Code
- Know Your Traffic Signs 2016
- Know Your Parking Rights 2018

Local Policy

- Our Council Plan 2021 - 2025
- West Sussex Transport Plan 2022 - 2036
- West Sussex County Council Guidance on Parking at New Developments 2019
- Climate Change Strategy 2020
- Healthy and Well in West Sussex - West Sussex Public Health Plan 2012-2017
- Breathing Better Air Quality Plan 2018 (updated 2019)
- Electric Vehicle Strategy 2019

West Sussex Parking Policy and Operational Guidance Documents

- WSCC Parking Policy 2018
- WSCC Controlled Parking Zone Policy 2022
- WSCC Controlled Parking Zone Management Guide

Part 3

An IPS for West Sussex 2022 - 2027

The Aim of the IPS

To bring together a number of different policy influences to commission a joined-up parking service in West Sussex that reflects the objectives of Government, the County Council and Stakeholders as well as meet the needs of local communities.

The County Council is committed to an active role in the overall management of public parking throughout West Sussex. 'Integrated', in the case of the IPS, refers to the coming together of various parking functions that are the separate responsibility of the County Council and the District and Borough Councils, and the close liaison between those authorities to provide a coordinated and joined-up parking service.

The Objectives of the IPS

By definition, the objectives of the IPS are broad, encompassing a range of policy influences, namely; Traffic Management, Community, Economic, Health and Wellbeing, Location, Enforcement and Financial.

Traffic Management

1. To manage the free flow of all traffic on the highway and to maintain road safety for all road users.
2. To share out limited kerb space amongst competing user groups, fairly and transparently.
3. To maintain town centre parking charges and controls that provide effective demand management to:
 - protect the needs of residents and their visitors;
 - encourage the turnover of on-street parking of short duration;
 - support local businesses

- facilitate public transport, cycle and pedestrian movements;
- encourage long-stay parking to take place in off-street car parks and/or designated on-street locations; and
- minimise the effect of circulating traffic 'searching' for spaces.

Community

1. To prioritise parking in residential areas for use by residents and their visitors.
2. To ensure that the parking and transport needs generated by new development are adequately provided for by the development and do not have adverse impacts upon local communities.

Economic

1. To provide sufficient on-street car parking in town and district and village centres to maintain economic vitality and viability without encouraging unnecessary or excessive car use.

Health and Wellbeing

1. To reduce levels of car ownership and reliance on the private car as the principle mode of choice through the promotion and support of alternatives, including car clubs, car sharing, non-car modes and active travel.
2. To facilitate the adoption of less polluting technology, such as electric vehicles, through the development of appropriate support infrastructure.

Location

1. To positively encourage the location of activities in well-served and accessible areas.
2. To locate long-stay parking spaces in off-street car parks or less central on-street areas, subject to the safeguarding of residents' parking needs.
3. To support the provision of out-of-town Park and Ride schemes that reduce long-stay town centre parking.

Enforcement

1. To provide a single integrated parking service, combining on-street and off-street management and enforcement that will be accessible, at a local level within the Districts and Boroughs.
2. To provide the effective enforcement of parking controls.

Financial

1. For parking schemes to be self-financing. Individual schemes should, preferably, recover their set-up costs over a period of time and return a surplus to the On-Street Parking Account to provide for on-going maintenance, monitoring, enforcement, review and extension, where necessary.
2. To review parking charges regularly and to set those charges at levels that cover operating costs and influence short and long stay parking demands, consistent with traffic management and demand management objectives.
3. The County Council's On-Street Parking Account, to which all expenditure and income is assigned, to operate in surplus, as required under Section 55 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984. Any surpluses should be used, in the first instance, to implement or support parking schemes, and subsequently to improve parking facilities and approved transport and environmental improvement schemes, strategically across the County irrespective of where they originated.

The Policies of the IPS

Within the IPS sit a set of priorities and policies that, when applied together, will help deliver the aims and objectives outlined above. Many of these are cross-cutting and the headings under which they are grouped are only intended to aid the narrative and flow of this document and are not intended to limit their application to a particular use or area.

- 1. Service Integration - The County Council, together with the District and Borough Councils, will take all reasonable steps to provide a cost-effective and efficient parking service.**
- 2. Effective Enforcement - Civil Parking Enforcement will be quality based and information readily available to help road users understand that enforcement is as fair, accurate and expeditious as possible.**
- 3. Asset Maintenance - Parking signing and lining defects will be corrected as soon as possible after being reported.**
- 4. Parking Management - Management of all on-street parking spaces will complement other transport and planning policies to discourage car use in congested urban areas, balance the needs of various competing user groups and maintain the economic viability of those areas.**
- 5. Parking Charges - On-Street parking charges will be reviewed regularly and set at an appropriate level to cover operating costs and influence parking demands, consistent with traffic management and environmental objectives.**
- 6. Controlled Parking Zones - A Controlled Parking Zone policy framework will set out an appropriate set of rules for the consideration, implementation, review and removal of Controlled Parking Zones.**
- 7. Verge/Pavement Parking - The County Council will maintain a locally responsive approach towards verge and pavement parking, enabling it to draw on a range of options to manage issues in local communities.**
- 8. Blue Badge Scheme - The County Council will promote improved access for Blue Badge holders through the provision of designated on-street spaces and the detection and investigation of Blue Badge misuse.**
- 9. Additional Enforcement Powers - The County Council will consider widening its parking enforcement powers, including for moving traffic, in order to improve compliance, improve road safety, reduce public transport journey times and reduce congestion.**
- 10. Technology and Innovation - The County Council will embrace technological innovations which help customers to better access services and aid the efficiency of parking operations.**
- 11. Financial and Operational Accountability - The County Council and the District/Borough Councils will be open and transparent about how the Civil Parking Enforcement Service works and how decisions are made.**
- 12. Best practice and Lobbying - As a member of the British Parking Association, the County Council will continue to add its voice to those of other local authorities when lobbying Government or responding to government consultations on parking issues.**

IPS Policy No 1: Service Integration

The County Council, together with the District and Borough Councils, will take all reasonable steps to provide a cost-effective and efficient parking service.

The Department for Transport (DfT) has issued operational guidance which sets out the policy framework within which it believes that all English Local Authorities should be setting their parking policies and, if appropriate, enforcing those policies.

While non-metropolitan District and Borough Councils in England are not able to apply for Civil Parking Enforcement (CPE) powers the guidance stipulates that there should be very close co-operation between District and Borough Councils and their County Council. The guidance goes on to suggest that a District or Borough Council might, under an agency agreement, carry out parking duties, including enforcement, on behalf of a County Council.

In most areas with two tiers of local government it is the District or Borough Council that own and operate most local authority off-street car parks. Where a District or Borough Council also acts as an agent for their County Council, there should be significant efficiency gains in having a unified CPE operation.

Accordingly, the County Council has followed this model when introducing CPE in West Sussex between 2006 and 2010 and on-going operations in each District and Borough focus upon the provision of a unified parking service, combining on-street and off-street management and enforcement that is accessible and effective, at a local level.

West Sussex is divided into seven Civil Enforcement Areas (CEAs), which are contiguous with the District and Borough boundaries. The County Council is the Enforcement Authority for the enforcement of all decriminalised on-street parking regulations within the CEAs. The Police remain responsible for parking enforcement in those roads and areas that are excluded from the CEAs and for some other areas of enforcement. The County Council is also the Enforcement Authority for any off-street parking areas and car parks that it operates or controls.

The District and Borough Councils are the Enforcement Authorities for off-street car parks and parking areas that they operate or control. Through the use of Agency Agreements, they have also been delegated the responsibility for the on-street

enforcement service and provision of a Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) management service. Under these joint working arrangements, the County Council is not responsible for the issuing or determination of Penalty Charge Notices (PCN) and any appeal against the issue of a PCN is made to the relevant District or Borough Council.

The County Council is confident that the current CPE service in West Sussex is being delivered fairly and transparently and in accordance with legislative requirements and industry standards. A number of operational processes have been refined since the introduction of CPE and the service is under continuous review in order to ensure that every opportunity is taken to reduce costs and improve its efficiency. Despite this, the County Council remains keen to identify areas for wider strategic and organisational improvement where necessary. Areas of intended improvement for the period 2022 – 2027 include a reduction of management costs and other overheads, a more streamlined set of processes and therefore lower administrative costs, and more cost-effective deployment of staffing resource and thus reduced staffing costs.

In sum, the County Council will continue to explore whether its current CPE service can be improved so that parking provision is delivered and organised in the most efficient and cost-effective way.

IPS Policy No 2: Effective Enforcement

Civil Parking Enforcement will be quality based and information readily available to help road users understand that enforcement is as fair, accurate and expeditious as possible.

When it comes to the enforcement of on-street (and off-street) parking regulations, there are a number of principles that the DfT endorses and that underpin the Statutory and Operational guidance issued to local authorities. These are:

- The public have a right to expect fair and efficient enforcement
- There is a need for public confidence in a CPE scheme
- Authorities must have appropriate back office systems in place including properly trained staff
- Notice to Owner backlogs must be avoided
- Representations must be dealt with quickly and efficiently
- Mitigating circumstances must be properly considered
- Properly reasoned decisions must be given in response to representations
- Local Authorities must be sure of their ground before they contest appeals

The primary aim of parking enforcement in West Sussex is to achieve the following;

- To encourage a high level of compliance by motorists with the parking controls and waiting and loading restrictions.
- To integrate traffic management policies with effective on-street enforcement.
- To ensure the equitable distribution and management of the availability of parking space.
- Be responsive to changing priorities, local factors and demand.
- Provide parking permits, exemptions, dispensations and waivers for residents and businesses, the disabled, and others as appropriate.

A good CPE regime is one that uses quality-based standards that the public understands, and which are enforced fairly, accurately and expeditiously. Parking enforcement in West Sussex will therefore be 'fair but firm' and community support for or acceptance of parking controls is conditional upon achieving this balance in the enforcement operation.

A West Sussex Parking Policy assists in this objective and establishes the "ethos" of CPE. Available for the public to view on the County Council's website, it seeks to minimise the potential for misunderstanding and dispute over specific parking issues by reflecting the latest national legislation and guidance while recognising local needs and conditions across the county. The policy will be subject to periodic review, variation and amendment as it is appreciated that parking patterns and other circumstances may change.

Enforcement activity in West Sussex will continue to comply with the following general principles –

- Fairness in applying the legislation and securing compliance.
- Focusing enforcement action where necessary.
- Consistency of approach.
- Transparency about what enforcement action is taken and why.
- Recognition that an effective relationship between all areas of the enforcement operation is needed.

IPS Policy No 3: Asset Maintenance

Parking signing and lining defects will be corrected as soon as possible after being reported.

Key to the successful enforcement of on-street parking is ensuring the correct lining and signing of the parking restrictions as they appear on the public highway and the expeditious correction of any faults to the lines and signs, as soon as possible after they occur.

The County Council has developed a framework protocol that forms part of the Agency Agreements with the District and Borough Councils, enabling them to log faults and undertake remedial work on all on-street parking lines and signs on behalf of the County Council. This framework will be kept under continuous review so that the provision of the service is delivered and organised in the most efficient and cost-effective way.

IPS Policy No 4: Parking Management

Management of all on-street parking spaces will complement other transport and planning policies to discourage car use in congested urban areas, balance the needs of various competing user groups and maintain the economic viability of those areas.

The management of parking, in particular in built up areas, has become increasingly important for the County Council as the number of vehicles in West Sussex continues to increase. Residential areas, town/city centres and areas close to railway stations, local attractions or hospitals all experience varied levels of parking pressure and this can lead to conflict between competing user groups, for example between residents, shoppers, deliveries and workers.

The majority of issues raised with the County Council concern either a lack of available parking space or inconsiderate parking, or a combination of the two. Increasing the amount of on-street parking space is rarely possible and so the council has to try and find ways to make the best use of the limited space, providing parking for those that most need it while not ignoring the broader requirements of all road users. By restricting on-street parking where demand exceeds supply and providing alternative means of access to such areas, the pressure on the space available can be better controlled.

The County Council has no direct control over the provision of off-street parking in West Sussex as this is a matter for the District and Borough Councils as well as private operators. Nevertheless, all parties need to work together in order to ensure that on-street and off-street parking provision complement each other. In many circumstances, the purpose of this is to encourage motorists to park off street, particularly when parking for a long time i.e. while at work.

The cost of off-street parking should therefore be set below that of comparable on-street parking with a similar level of accessibility to facilities, such as shops and services. This creates a pricing mechanism whereby the off-street facilities are used in the first instance, increasing the availability of on-street parking for stays of the shortest duration and/or those trips that require the greatest accessibility. This mechanism makes the most efficient use of both on and off-street parking capacity, generates a turnover of spaces to support the local economy, minimises the effect of circulating traffic, 'cruising' for spaces and maximises on-street access for activities such as the loading and unloading of goods.

Overall, it is important to recognise that on and off-street parking management offers one of the main means of regulating the total flow of traffic to and from or within a built-up area. Whilst policies can be adapted to local circumstances; the underlying principles that will be followed by the County Council are widely applicable. These are:

- parking policies should positively encourage the location of activities in well-served and accessible areas;
- management of all public parking spaces should complement transport and planning policies to discourage car use in congested urban areas and promote the use of public transport, cycling and walking;
- tight parking control regimes should be the norm for town centres to enable charges and restrictions to be used as effective demand management tools;
- effective enforcement of on-street parking regulations is required and there is a general recognition that CPE is the most suitable mechanism;
- greater priority should be given to short stay shopper and visitor demand which add most value to the viability of the town centre;
- emphasis should be on ensuring rapid turnover of spaces in most convenient shopper car parks by a more consistent approach to parking charges;
- where possible, the needs of residents and their visitors should be given the highest priority
- restrictive parking management regimes are likely to be acceptable only if there is seen to be investment in public transport alternatives;
- parking standards for new development provide a consistent level of provision across the County.

IPS Policy No 5: Parking Charges

On-Street parking charges will be reviewed regularly and set at an appropriate level to cover operating costs and influence parking demands, consistent with traffic management and environmental objectives.

Demand management is perhaps best understood when described in terms of the 'carrot and stick' approach to transport planning. Much of the County Council's Local Transport Plan is about improving travel alternatives and encouraging people to change their travel habits as a matter of personal choice - this is the 'carrot' part of demand management. However, there is widespread agreement that transport capacity is increasingly a scarce resource and an argument that private car use that is virtually free at the point of use can be controlled best by charging. Many people believe that with traffic levels continuing to rise there will come a time when charging is preferable to the costs of ever-increasing congestion – this is the 'stick' part of demand management.

The County Council's overall approach to managing demand utilises a mix of 'soft' measures such as road improvements and bus priority schemes, and 'harder' measures such as some form of road user charging. The IPS provides the platform for the introduction of the 'harder' type demand management measures.

On-Street parking charges enable the County Council to deliver its wider objectives for parking. Amongst other things, the availability and cost of on-street parking is important in supporting the economic vitality of town centres and reducing traffic congestion. Achieving the correct level of charges is not an exact science, and there is no 'one size fits all' approach. Instead, many factors need to be balanced in order to arrive at an appropriate level of charging.

- Parking charges can help to curb unnecessary car use where there is adequate public transport or where car-sharing, walking and cycling are realistic alternatives, for example, in town centres;
- Charges can reflect the value of kerb-space, encouraging all but short-term parking to take place in nearby off-street car parks where available. Charges at a prime parking space in a busy town centre should normally be higher than those either at nearby off-street car parks or at designated places in more distant residential areas. Such a hierarchy needs to be as simple as practicable and applied consistently so that charge levels are readily understandable and acceptable to both regular and occasional users;

- Charges should be set at levels that encourage compliance with parking restrictions. If charges are set too high they could encourage drivers to risk non-compliance or to park in unsuitable areas, possibly in contravention of parking restrictions. In certain cases they could encourage motorists to park in a neighbouring area which may not have the capacity to handle the extra vehicles. In commercial districts this may have a negative impact on business in the area;
- If on-street charges are set too low, they could attract higher levels of traffic than are desirable. They could discourage the use of off-street car parks and cause the demand for parking spaces to exceed supply, so that drivers have to spend longer finding a vacant space. This will also inevitably lead to increased congestion and reduce the accessibility of the area.

On-Street parking charges will continue to be reviewed annually to ensure that they remain in balance with off-street charges, that all operational costs are met and that wider parking and environmental objectives are being met.

Also, to support its Climate Change Strategy the County Council will develop, implement and operate a differential parking charges mechanism that will encourage the ownership, take-up and use of zero and low emission vehicles, while discouraging the ownership and use of noxious and high emission vehicles. The emission-based charging mechanism will be consulted on in accordance with the emergence of the enabling technologies to assess its applicability and impact on residents and road users within West Sussex with a view to promoting the use of low or zero emission vehicles.

IPS Policy No 6: Controlled Parking Zones

A Controlled Parking Zone policy framework will set out an appropriate set of rules for the consideration, implementation, review and removal of Controlled Parking Zones.

In addition to the progression of Traffic Regulation Orders (TROs) Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) are a vital component of the County Council's approach to on-street parking management and are a key demand management tool, in that they can control and manage parking over a wide area. CPZs are designed to prevent or manage all day on-street parking by non-residents, make it easier for residents, shoppers and visitors to park, enhance road safety and reduce congestion and pollution.

It is appreciated that in many cases, parking on the highway may best be managed informally by local communities and/or by small scale TROs, such as yellow lines on bends and junctions, and therefore the County Council will not actively seek out

areas where new CPZs can be introduced. Many roads in West Sussex will generally remain unrestricted, so that the available on-street parking can serve a range of needs for residents, visitors and other community service providers.

The County Council will maintain a responsive position to parking problems and will be driven by complaints and expressions of interest before committing to undertaking CPZ investigations. The consideration of new CPZs will therefore only be favoured in situations where there is clear evidence of residents and other road users experiencing difficulties in parking and where any intervention on the part of the County Council, namely the use of on-street parking permits, has the initial support of the local community. It is often the case that CPZs actually reduce overall parking space in an area, as well as requiring residents etc to pay to park, so the County Council is keen to ensure that by its approach, it is not seen to be imposing such schemes upon local communities.

As demographics and local attractions change over time, the County Council will ensure that it is adapting to these changes and carry out a programme of CPZ reviews. These will typically be prioritised based on resident, business and stakeholder requests, changes to existing infrastructure as well as any significant developments in an area. All reviews will seek to ensure that established CPZs are achieving the desired effect and responding adequately to any changes in parking activity that may have arisen since their introduction or the last time they were reviewed.

A CPZ policy framework will set out an appropriate set of rules for the consideration, implementation, review and removal of CPZs and an outline on how decisions will be made by the County Council on whether particular proposals should be progressed. As with the County Council's Parking Policy, the CPZ policy framework will be available for the public to view on the County Council website. A CPZ works programme will accompany this framework and both will be subject to regular review.

IPS Policy No 7: Verge and Pavement parking

The County Council will maintain a locally responsive approach towards verge and pavement parking, enabling it to draw on a range of options to manage issues in local communities.

Many pavements and verges are only designed and constructed to take the weight of pedestrians, mobility scooters and wheelchairs. The weight of a car or goods vehicle parking on a pavement or verge can cause considerable damage as well as other problems such as obstructing other road users.

In cases where the County Council wishes to take action in a particular area, TROs, such as yellow lines, will continue to be the most effective way to enforce pavement or verge parking as such restrictions apply not just to the carriageway, but to the back of the highway boundary.

It is also possible to deter pavement and verge parking and clearly indicate where people can park through a variety of physical measures such as guard rails, bollards or fixed/movable planters. The choice between these measures will depend on desired effect, location, access requirements and the need to consider requirements of disabled people, safety factors, aesthetic considerations and the funds available.

The County Council will discourage indiscriminate verge and pavement parking where it can but also recognises that in some situations where on-street parking capacity can't meet demand, verges and footways are often utilised as overflow parking. Whilst this is not ideal, it is often necessary to prevent roads from being obstructed by vehicles. In cases where no serious damage is being caused the County Council may choose not to take any action.

If a pavement is wide enough, TROs may be considered to allow parking partly or wholly on defined sections of pavement. A variety of alternative treatments, such as converting a verge to hardstanding, may also be considered in some areas. Works of this nature can be expensive, but there may be opportunities to introduce them when maintenance schemes are undertaken e.g. carriageway widening.

The issue of pavement and verge parking is also being considered at a national level and in the summer of 2020 the DfT launched a consultation to seek views on some additional options to help local authorities tackle this problem.

To further develop its understanding of the pavement parking problem, the DfT sought views on:

- whether its ongoing work to improve the TRO process, under which local authorities can already prohibit pavement parking, is sufficient and proportionate to tackle pavement parking where it is a problem; or if not:

- which of 2 specific options might be preferred. These options involve either (1) legislative change to allow local authorities with CPE powers to enforce against 'unnecessary obstruction of the pavement' or (2) legislative change to introduce a London-style pavement parking prohibition throughout England.

The DfT recognises that there are pros and cons for each of the options, and the responses on each will hopefully inform how this issue should be addressed. The County Council will continue to monitor this national situation whilst maintaining a locally responsive approach towards specific issues.

IPS Policy No 8: Blue Badge (Disabled Persons Parking) Scheme

The County Council will promote improved access for Blue Badge holders through the provision of designated on-street spaces and the detection and investigation of Blue Badge misuse.

The Equality Act 2010 protects disabled people from direct or indirect discrimination. Sections 20-22 of the Act, imposes a duty to make reasonable adjustments to ensure that a disabled person is not put at a disadvantage in comparison with persons who are not disabled.

The Blue Badge Scheme is a National Concession, managed by the Department for Transport and administered in West Sussex by the County Council. The scheme is governed by legislation and eligibility criteria set by central government. The Scheme provides a range of national on-street parking concessions for eligible disabled people with visible and non-visible ('hidden') disabilities to assist them to access goods and services, by allowing them to park close to their destination. Blue Badge holders may travel as either the driver or passenger in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

The County Council attaches particular importance to catering for disabled people. The Department for Work and Pensions states that 42% of state pension adults, 21% of working age adults and 9% of children are reporting to be disabled and so it will continue to be an important part of the County Council's parking policy that disabled people who severely struggle to access the community, should be able to travel with the minimum of difficulty.

The County Council will support Blue Badge holders by:

- Facilitating free and time unlimited parking in its on-street pay-and display spaces;
- Facilitating time unlimited parking in its limited waiting parking bays, unless there is a traffic regulation order in place specifically time-limiting parking for Blue Badge holders;
- Permitting parking on single or double yellow lines for up to three hours except where there is a ban on loading and unloading.
- Issuing a free first residents' parking permit if the holder lives within a CPZ
- Providing mandatory on-street disabled bays (backed up by a TRO and enforceable by CEOs), subject to an application process.
- Providing advisory on-street disabled bays (also subject to an application process) but also investigating whether more of these bays can be made mandatory so that they can be enforced.
- Not immobilising (clamping) vehicles and only removing them if there is an emergency, security or ceremonial reason, or where the vehicle is causing a serious safety hazard or obstruction.
- Investigating cases of Blue Badge misuse (see below)

In 2019, 99% of prosecutions for Blue Badge misuse in the UK were non-badge holders using another person's badge. There are several ways in which Blue Badges can be misused. These include:

- Misuse of a valid badge by a friend or relative, with or without the badge holder's knowledge or permission;
- Misuse of a badge issued to a person who has since passed away;
- Fraudulently altering a badge in order to make it appear valid (such as altering the expiry date);
- Use of a badge that has been reported lost or stolen – possibly to obtain another badge for a friend or relation; and
- Use of a badge that is no longer valid.

CEOs will continue to play an important part in identifying lost, stolen and fraudulent badges as part of their daily enforcement regime. Specialist Blue Badge Investigators will also be employed by the County Council to detect and investigate misuse on specific enforcement action days. These will involve checking Blue Badges in use and where misuse is suspected, retaining badges for further investigation and possible legal action. CEO's and local parking teams will support these operations to share knowledge and knowhow.

Where this is a clear problem (and there is a business case for tackling it) District and Borough Councils will, either individually or as a group, be able to set up a specialist Blue Badge enforcement team to carry out undercover surveillance work. The team

may identify suspected systematic abuse and apply for permission to carry out further undercover surveillance in order to build up evidence that can later be used to prosecute the individual in the Magistrates Court.

The County Council will continue to work alongside Sussex Police to monitor Blue Badge misuse including working on joint enforcement operations and using Community Resolutions as an educational tool to deal with low level misuse.

Currently the UK has reciprocal arrangements with all European Union Member States for use of Disabled Person's Blue Badges. These give badge holders the right to parking concessions provided in the host country by displaying a badge issued under their own national scheme.

Although the County Council currently does not know whether these or new national reciprocal agreements will be in place after the UK leaves the EU, in West Sussex, CEOs will continue to treat vehicles displaying the Blue Badge of a participating EU country as if it were displaying a UK Blue Badge. If a vehicle displays a Blue Badge equivalent from a country outside of the EU, then the Blue Badge exemptions need not apply unless the County Council has agreed to recognise badges from that country. However, it is acknowledged that the general obligation in the Equality Act still applies if a vehicle is believed to be used by a disabled person. The County Council will take great care to ensure that it meets its obligations.

Separate guidance exists to inform decision makers of the requirements of disabled people when considering planning proposals for new developments.

IPS Policy No 9: Additional Enforcement Powers within the Traffic Management Act

The County Council will consider widening its parking enforcement powers, including for moving traffic, in order to improve compliance, improve road safety, reduce public transport journey times and reduce congestion.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition

In 2021 the Traffic and Technology Division of the Department for Transport published an advice note to all local authorities in England asking for applications of interest from those who may wish to seek a Designation Order, under the Traffic

Management Act, for part 6 powers on their highway network. This would permit authorities to monitor their road networks and enforce a number of 'moving traffic' contraventions via the use of Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras.

As part of a wider programme of measures to reduce congestion and pollution and to improve the reliability and punctuality of public transport, the County Council has already enacted the powers to enforce bus gate contraventions in West Sussex using ANPR cameras and four bus gate camera enforcement trial sites are currently being considered. The aim of enforcement at such sites is to give priority to public transport by excluding other road users during prescribed hours. Evaluation of these sites will be undertaken during their operation to better inform and empower the County Council to plan next actions in the use or not of ANPR camera enforcement on the county's highway.

Should the County Council wish to consider extending its part 6 powers in the future, policies and procedures will need to be developed to identify ANPR enforcement sites and to ensure all necessary actions and considerations have been undertaken at each site. The objectives behind it and the rules by which it would be operated will need to be made absolutely clear to stakeholders and the public. A Code of Practice will need to be prepared that ensures that issues such as privacy, integrity and fairness are properly dealt with. This will also set a minimum standard to be adhered to by the County Council for enforcing TROs using CCTV cameras to ensure public confidence.

One particular area where the County Council will examine the feasibility of ANPR enforcement is in relation to parking contraventions outside of schools, for example parking in bus stops and on school keep clear markings. School parking enforcement builds upon the work delivered through Safer Routes to School, Road Safety Education and School Travel Planning as part of the County Council's wider approach to Behavioural Change. The main objectives are to build confidence in sustainable travel for the journey to and from school by protecting key access points to schools, improving visibility and reducing the potential of casualties. Most importantly, enforcement is used to deal with poor parking behaviours around school gates at drop off and pick up times, which directly addresses common issues raised by school communities.

The County Council will also explore the use of pan tilt zoom cameras on the highway network to support its efforts in minimising disruption to the travelling public. With the ongoing consideration of Lane Rental Powers for the County Council, if applied for and granted by Secretary of State, this could lead to the greater use of such cameras for the monitoring and enforcement of Lane Rental Powers on the busiest roads in the county. The use of pan tilt zoom cameras will bring with it

GDPR concerns that must be considered and addressed. This will involve working with Sussex and Surrey Police as well as a probable linking of the County Council's potential camera network with the Police's existing network.

Double Parking and Dropped kerbs

The TMA also enables authorities with CPE powers to enforce prohibitions of double parking and parking at dropped footways without the need for a TRO or traffic signs. The purpose of these powers are to help prevent inconsiderate and selfish parking causing congestion and road safety problems. As it stands, the County Council has not enabled these powers.

Parking more than 50cm from the edge of the carriageway may not cause problems for smaller vehicles, but can obstruct the passage of ambulances, fire engines, buses, waste collection vehicles and other essential vehicles. The contravention of double parking applies when a vehicle parks on any part of the carriageway and no part of the vehicle is within 50 cm of the edge of the carriageway, subject to the exemptions in part 6 of the TMA.

Parking across or alongside a dropped kerb can cause considerable inconvenience to vehicles trying to enter/leave a premises but it can also put vulnerable road users at greater risk of being involved in a road traffic accident.

The contravention of parking adjacent to a dropped footway applies where a vehicle parks on the carriageway next to a place where the footway, cycle track or verge has been lowered to the level of the carriageway (or where the carriageway has been raised to the level of the footway, cycle track or verge) to assist pedestrians crossing the carriageway, cyclists entering or leaving the carriageway or vehicles entering or leaving the carriageway across the footway, cycle track or verge.

The County Council will examine the feasibility of double parking and dropped kerb enforcement. If the powers are to be applied, they will need to be clearly communicated to the public and used reasonably and with circumspection. Ideally, they would only be taken if a vehicle was causing or likely to cause a road safety hazard or obstruction to other road users or pedestrians. Restrictions on the situations in which an authority can use these powers mean that they may be more suitable for tackling persistent problems than occasional ones.

Vehicle Removal

The County Council has the power, under the TMA, to operate the removal of vehicles that are parked in contravention of the parking regulations but has decided not to enact these powers to date.

Consideration will be given to vehicle removal in cases where a vehicle is causing a serious hazard or obstruction or where it is preventing essential highways works (i.e. resurfacing) from being undertaken. Vehicle removal could also be considered in cases where a vehicle is subject to numerous PCNs (i.e. a persistent evader) or where it is untaxed.

Other agencies, including the Police, the DVLA and Enforcement Agents acting under the jurisdiction of a County Court, may operate removal of vehicles under separate powers and without the need for the County Council's consent or approval.

The Continuing Role of Sussex Police

Under CPE the police service has been specifically excluded from yellow line parking enforcement although it retains responsibility for certain non-yellow line parking offences:

- Those offences for which a motorist can receive endorsements on their driving licence, such as dangerous parking, obstruction, and for failure to comply with police 'no parking' signs placed in emergencies;
- Moving traffic offences and infringements, including bus lane enforcement;
- Acting against any vehicle where security or other traffic policing issues are involved, including parking enforcement at Gatwick Airport and the need to close roads or set up diversions; and
- All parking restrictions on roads outside CEAs (including the trunk roads and high speed roads).

The County Council will continue to work closely with Sussex Police on all matters related to parking and traffic enforcement

IPS Policy No 10: Technology and Innovation

The County Council will embrace technological innovations which help customers to better access services and aid the efficiency of parking operations.

We are now considered to be a 'Smartphone Society' with Ofcom reporting that 76% of adults own a Smartphone. Smartphones have overtaken laptops as the most popular device for getting online with faster 4G connections helping change the way people make transactions and communicate. In-car technology and connectivity have also seen unparalleled growth in

recent times with industry experts predicting that over the next 5 to 10 years vehicle transport will change more than it has in the last 100 years.

This surge in technology has extended to the parking industry which has resulted in convergence, development and innovation. Customers now expect to be able to access flexible and convenient services on-line and be able to make quick and easy parking transactions when using parking facilities

Technological developments have the potential to improve the service that is offered to customers as well as the effectiveness of managing that service. A number of developments are currently being implemented by the County Council and/or being considered for the next five year period.

Pay & Display

Pay & Display (P&D) is not new in itself, but the on-going development in technology is improving the customer interface, payment systems and the quality of data that is available for parking management. The County Council currently operates P&D in all of its CPZs and has established a replacement/upgrade programme (whereby existing cash only machines will be upgraded to take cash/card/contactless payments) in order to improve the accessibility and transparency of its on-street parking, reduce cash collection and on-going upgrade/repair costs as well as give customers a better experience

As processing power and screen technology improves, it becomes easier to present instructions and information on larger and clearer screens and in a range of languages. So newer machines will benefit users in West Sussex, where the population demographic varies and where there is a developed tourist economy.

The development of the internet, of .net computer platforms and mobile phone networks has already led to much easier networking of on-street equipment across mobile phone networks. This has allowed all P &D machines in West Sussex to be linked to their operational base and for the machines to send data reports and alerts. The management of the equipment becomes much more effective as an operator may respond to an alert (i.e. to empty a machine's cashbox or to refill its ticket roll) when it is necessary to do so rather than check each machine on a daily (or more frequent) basis. This also creates a log of any mechanical breakdown enabling a faster response time and thereby reducing lost revenue. A record of breakdowns can also be cross-referenced to provide evidence to defend parking appeals when it is claimed that a machine was not operational.

Networking also allows a flow of data that can be analysed to determine parking patterns and to identify parking trends. This becomes a powerful modelling tool when the data from the on-street and off-street environments are combined in a single back-office system. Integrating on-street systems with those of the District and Borough Councils enables the County Council to gain a more comprehensive understanding of parking behaviour across a town centre and to understand patterns in more detail i.e. parking bay turnover. In the future, this data will provide a better tool for modelling changes in parking controls or parking charges.

Mobile Phone Payments

There is little doubt that a significant proportion of the population have mobile phones that are able to make payments for parking and that many are willing to do so. However, the rapid growth in mobile phone payments has predominantly been in off-street car parks and on-street in London. In both of these situations, the parking charges are of a level that justifies the payment of a transaction fee by the customer. To date, the County Council has been of the view that payment of a transaction charge would not be attractive in West Sussex where charged parking is predominantly short stay (e.g. 1 hour maximum stay) and the associated charges are relatively low.

However, Covid-19 has had a profound effect upon consumer parking preferences and while there may still be uncertainty around the long-term impact of the pandemic, the County Council is expecting to see phone-based parking payments take priority, coupled with a reduced use of parking machines. Accordingly, the County Council will examine options to bring forward the introduction of mobile phone payment technology in its on-street pay and display locations as well as any off-street assets.

In addition to the potential migration from machine to cashless payments, the County Council will look to make more data driven decisions, specifically to track sessions and income.

Digital Permits

These can be issued to customers who submit an online permit application and attach scanned supporting documentation. Once an online authorisation has been granted for the permit and payment has been made, the permit can be added to a database of current digital or 'virtual' permits. On-street enforcement staff are then able to interrogate the database to check whether a vehicle holds a valid permit.

The benefits of digital permits are the ease of application and rapid authorisation of a live permit without requiring a bureaucratic administrative process and the necessity for customers to wait for a physical permit to arrive in the post. The ease of holding data on a database removes problems of permits that fall off windscreens or get stolen, changing permits when changing vehicles and updating details when residents change addresses.

The County Council has already introduced digital on-street permits in some areas and will seek to roll these out into all of its CPZs, and some off-street assets by 2027.

Back Office Centralisation

Developments in 'cloud' computing provide the opportunity for greater centralisation of the back office systems used by the District and Borough Councils for the management of CPE. Centralisation can provide a single system, hosted by the system provider – on a 'cloud' – and accessed via the internet. Partitioning the system protects each council's data whilst the County Council has access to view headline data across all sites. This greatly improves access to data for monitoring and reporting and facilitates the unification of equipment, such as handheld computers, and stationery – providing greater purchasing power, increasing efficiency and reducing costs.

The County Council will ensure that a single cloud based back office system is in place across West Sussex.

Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles (ULEV)

The Government sees ULEVs as 'a vital part of the government's plans for a modern transport system that promotes economic growth whilst benefiting the environment'. Whilst ULEVs in themselves do not contribute to reducing congestion on the network they can impact positively on lowering emissions and pollution in cities.

Vehicles include hydrogen fuel cell and electric (plug in) vehicles for both private and commercial use. . Key to developing ULEV use, particularly in households without access to off road parking will be access to convenient, reliable public charging. West Sussex County Council, in its Electric Vehicle Strategy has committed, amongst other things to providing a comprehensive and cohesive public charging solution on public land. This should include three main types of charging infrastructure - residential charging, rapid hub charging and destination (top Up) charging.

The Strategy also makes it clear that any solution must be at zero cost to the Council. The County Council has worked in partnership with many of the district and borough councils across the county to secure a market based supplier that will be responsible for planning, funding, building, marketing and operating publicly accessible chargepoint network across West Sussex, as well as providing an on-going 24/7 service (including the management of payments and support), maintenance and repair to ensure the network is fully operational at all times.

Car Clubs

Car Clubs have been established in Chichester and Horsham. Car Clubs enable people to make use of a vehicle when they need to rather than maintaining a personal vehicle. Car Club vehicles are parked in dedicated bays on-street thereby removing the need to search for a parking space. Short and long term hire options are available.

West Sussex County Council is committed to encouraging the coordinated development of car clubs, both on-street and within new developments. In this way the numbers of vehicles seeking to park in already oversubscribed areas can be reduced. There is also evidence to suggest that car club members make more use of public transport, walking and cycling than people who own their vehicle so consideration will also be given to incentives such as coordinated ticketing.

There is also a need to ensure political education and support if car clubs are to maximise their potential in reducing car ownership and contributing towards climate change goals.

Variable or Demand Responsive Charging

Technology for variable pricing of parking has been explored, developed and piloted in San Francisco. The 'SFpark' system uses new technologies and policies to improve parking in San Francisco. The benefits are cited as follows:

- More parking availability makes streets less congested and safer.
- Meters that accept credit and debit cards reduce frustration and parking citations.

Smart pricing enables drivers in San Francisco to quickly find open spaces. To help achieve the right

level of parking availability, SFpark periodically adjusts meter and garage pricing up and down to match demand. This 'demand-responsive pricing' encourages drivers to park in underused areas and garages, reducing demand in overused areas and helps to readjust parking patterns in the city so that parking is easier to find. The changes in pricing are always advertised in advance and the system works using an app/website so that drivers can plan ahead.

This approach to charging for parking may be considered in parts of West Sussex at an appropriate time. Should such a scheme be considered in the future it will be subject to full consultation in line with government advice

IPS Policy No 11: Financial and Operational Accountability

The County Council and the District/Borough Councils will be open and transparent about how the CPE Service works and how decisions are made.

CPE in West Sussex is a means of achieving transport policy objectives. Raising revenue is not an objective of CPE, nor will West Sussex CPE authorities set targets for revenue or the number of PCNs they issue. For good governance, West Sussex enforcement authorities need to forecast CPE revenue and expenditure in advance.

West Sussex enforcement authorities will run their CPE operations (both on and off-street) as efficiently, effectively and economically as possible. The purpose of penalty charges is to dissuade motorists from contravening parking restrictions. The objective of CPE should ultimately be for 100 per cent compliance, with no penalty charges, however it is unlikely that it will ever reach this position. Parking charges and penalty charges are aimed to be proportionate, and so authorities seek not to set them at unreasonable levels. Any penalty charge payments received (whether for on-street or off-street enforcement) will be used in accordance with section 55 (as amended) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.

The Secretary of State will not expect either national or local taxpayers to meet any deficit and for this reason all CPE schemes in West Sussex have clear mechanisms to manage any projected deficits.

The On-Street Parking Reserve

On-street parking charges, which include P&D and permit charges as well as penalties from CPE accrue to the County Council's On-Street Parking Reserve. The costs and expenses associated with introducing, managing and maintaining on-street parking are all drawn from this reserve.

The reserve is managed in accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, which sets out the purposes for which the County Council may levy on-street parking charges and how any surplus may be spent. It is important to note that parking charges may be levied for traffic management objectives.

As a Highway Authority, the County Council's responsibilities are strategic as well as local and they extend across the entire County. As such, the County Council manages a single On-Street Parking Reserve and it invests surpluses strategically across the County, irrespective of where they originated.

Reporting

Clearly, reporting is an important part of accountability. The transparency given by regular and consistent reporting will help the public understand and accept CPE. Monitoring also provides the West Sussex CPE authorities with management information for performance evaluation and helps to identify where they might need to improve the CPE regimes.

In addition to providing regular performance reports to the County Council, West Sussex CPE enforcement authorities will produce an annual report about their enforcement activities. The report will be published and as a minimum it will cover the financial, statistical and other data necessary to illustrate the performance of the respective CPE schemes. The annual report will be developed over time to ensure that it is fully 'fit for purpose', transparent, easily understood and above all informative.

West Sussex CPE enforcement authorities will make annual returns to the Government about the number and speed of payment of PCNs. All West Sussex CPE authorities use the Traffic Penalty Tribunal which is an independent adjudication service and so they will also advise the adjudication service in a timely fashion how many PCNs they have issued.

West Sussex CPE authorities are seeking to develop and include information that will allow their performance to be assessed over time and measured against each other and also against other comparable authorities. Each authority will publish the report on their website and place copies in civic offices and local libraries.

West Sussex CPE authorities expect benefits from collecting and comparing management information on other aspects of civil parking enforcement operations. Examples include the grounds on which representations and appeals are made, the number of CEOs employed or deployed, and perhaps the average number of appeals per officer.

IPS Policy No 12: Best practice and Lobbying

As a member of the British Parking Association, the County Council will continue to add its voice to those of other local authorities when lobbying Government or responding to government consultations on parking issues.

As the professional body representing the parking industry, the British Parking Association (BPA) represents both the public and private sector to inform and influence Government policy. As a member of the BPA, the County Council already supports the development of best practice within parking

The County Council will continue to be an enthusiastic supporter of the work that the BPA carries out not only on behalf of local authorities, but also the commercial sector. The resultant interface is vital in ensuring West Sussex remains up to date with developments particularly in technology and the industry as a whole.

The interface between the BPA and government, particularly with the DfT and the Home Office, is most valuable for it enables not only disparate local authorities to approach issues with one voice, but adds the weight of the business sector to representations. The inputs of the BPA to TMA operational guidance has proven valuable – work which continues today. Such lobbying causes government to consider matters presented to it with greater attention.

The County Council has been pleased to base its agency agreements on the BPA's model contract. Helpful in the case of Worthing which alone of all the districts and boroughs, decided to appoint a contractor to undertake enforcement (for which the model contract was originally designed), and elsewhere forming the core of service level agreements which detail the operational standards and responsibilities expected from each District and Borough.

The BPA has been instrumental in developing the City & Guilds course for the training of CEOs and the County Council requires each of its Districts and Boroughs to ensure their CEOs gain this qualification. There has also been an enthusiastic uptake in applications for Park Mark safer parking status in many of the off-street car parks operated by the District and Borough Councils.

As well as for its own interests, the County Council will continue to actively encourage its Districts and Boroughs to participate in the various exhibitions, seminars and workshops offered by the BPA. The Local Authority Special Interest Group (LASIG) is an excellent national forum for networking and exchanging news and views. The Regional Groups likewise provide opportunities for members at a more local level.

It is vital that all local authorities keep abreast of issues such as the fraudulent use Blue Badges, developments with the Traffic Enforcement Centre handling of registrations and warrants, and best practise with regard to bailiffs. The experiences of other authorities in having adopted cashless parking, ANPR and CCTV technologies are recent examples of important learning for the County Council.

The County Council is a champion of firm but fair enforcement and for transparency in all aspects of parking enforcement – qualities which it is pleased that the BPA also supports on behalf of all in the industry, for example, through its development of best practice guidelines on producing the CPE Annual Report and the consumer's guide to parking. The County Council will therefore continue to support the BPA's work and have no hesitation in recommending active membership to all those engaged in the parking industry.

The Scope of the IPS

It is important to recognise that the IPS and its related parking policies do not exist in a traffic management 'vacuum', rather they sit within and contribute towards the County Council's wider transport, economic, community, environment, and health strategies. As an example, the following section highlights how the IPS contributes towards the County Council's current environmental objectives. including its aspiration to be carbon neutral by 2030.

There will always be a compelling argument to improve the way the County Council manages parking as part of a balanced transport strategy, but the management of parking must also change because of the climate emergency.

"The scale of the challenges we face in tackling and adapting to climate change is really substantial, new territory and cannot be under-estimated. It will require radical transformation in how we all work, live and play. Its importance is reflected in the cross cutting theme that underpins everything in Our Council Plan and in our detailed Climate Change Strategy."

Paul Marshall - Leader of West Sussex County Council

The Climate Change Strategy (July 2020) sets out the County Council's five priority commitments, which are:

- mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing carbon emissions (aligning with our ambitious target to be net zero by 2030)
- adapt and be resilient to a changing climate
- source and use resources sustainably
- support and grow our local green economy
- transform how we work.

The strategy is supported by a delivery plan, which gives a summary of the priority actions the County Council is taking over the first few years. Transport issues, including parking management, largely sit under carbon reduction but clearly have links to all other commitments.

If left unchecked, the number of vehicles owned in West Sussex, and hence needing to be parked, will only continue to grow. Accommodating this growth will not be possible, nor will it be desirable from an environmental perspective. A fundamental shift from the use of internal combustion engine cars to ULEVs will be necessary to get to a zero-emission goal in the long-run but taking electric vehicles as an example, there are currently more CO2 emissions required to build these, including the batteries, than current combustion engine cars. Therefore, for the County Council to meet its targets and stick within the overall carbon budget, this will require parking management to incorporate a balance of demand reduction and mode shift policies as well as the transition to ULEVs.

'Climate smart' parking management implies a shift away from individual car ownership and making walking, cycling and public transport more attractive as well as promoting car sharing, so that people can still access cars when they need to. This requires the County Council to think differently about how space is allocated in towns and cities. All car journeys start and end with parking so different considerations are important for residential, workplace and other non-residential uses.

County Council intervention to manage parking availability, primarily via CPZs, and raising parking charges where there are good alternatives to the car, are perhaps the most traditional and obvious ways it can reduce car ownership. These demand management elements are more 'stick' than 'carrot' and can often be politically contested and unpopular to use. The argument is often put forward that the removal of parking restrictions and charges is required to stimulate local economies.

Free or low-cost on-street parking might seem appealing from an economic standpoint but can actually lead to more car trips and also encourages traffic to cruise and look for those elusive spaces. Cruising does not only imply more vehicle-distances travelled but also contributes to congestion and pollution disproportionately, as these vehicles slow down other vehicles. The additional vehicle-distances travelled in slow speeds and congested streets of town centres have significant environmental costs as CO2 emissions are increased and cause outdoor air pollution exactly where it is most harmful for human health.

The planning process also has an important role to play in climate smart parking management. It is essential to locate housing in the right places and ensure that new developments are more accessible and generate less car travel. Parking for accessible developments can, and should, be limited. The County Council can also work with developers to ensure that compelling alternative modes of transport are built into developments from day one. These can include walking and cycling routes, public transport, and shared mobility solutions such as car clubs. Developments can also be future proofed by the inclusion of adequate EV charging provision and sufficient local network and substation capacity on the grid.

Whilst parking management can be politically challenging to implement, there is a growing evidence base on the benefits of a range of interventions. Without these, progress on mode shift will likely be limited to well below the levels of ambition regarding the climate emergency which both national and local governments have declared.

IPS Action Plan 2022 – 2027 (To be reviewed and updated annually)

IPS Policy	IPS Objectives Met	Specific Actions	Timescales
<p>The County Council, together with the District and Borough Councils, will take all reasonable steps to provide a cost-effective and efficient parking service.</p>	<p>Traffic Management, Community, Economic, Health & Wellbeing, Location, Enforcement, Financial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a comprehensive review of the County Council’s CPE service. • Introduction of a new back office case management system (Chipside) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPE Review Report completed Spring 2020 and updated November 2021. Further feasibility work to continue throughout 2022/23. Gateway review planned for April 2023 • Next Agency Agreements due for renewal May 2024 • Chipside introduced countywide from April 2021. Client meetings planned every 6 months
<p>Civil Parking Enforcement will be quality based and information readily available to help road users understand that enforcement is as fair, accurate and expeditious as possible.</p>	<p>Traffic Management, Community, Economic, Health & Wellbeing, Location, Enforcement, Financial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of the County Council’s IPS and Parking Policy as well as the District and Borough Council Annual Parking Reports • Production (internal) of CPE performance reports for each District/Borough. Key information to be fed into annual parking reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPS Review to be undertaken in Spring 2022 with publication later in year. IPS action plan to be reviewed annually. • Parking Policy to be reviewed in February 2022 and published shortly after. Procedural review every 3 years • Annual Reports to be published by the District and Borough Councils by the end of October each year. • Operative from April 2022 and submitted quarterly.
<p>Parking signing and lining defects will be corrected as soon as possible after being reported.</p>	<p>Traffic Management, Economic, Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review (internal) of sign/line defect expenditure as well as PCN cancellations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operative from April 2021 and monitored quarterly

		attributed to sign/line defects	
Management of all on-street parking spaces will complement other transport and planning policies to discourage car use in congested urban areas, balance the needs of various competing user groups and maintain the economic viability of those areas.	Traffic Management, Community, Economic, Health & Wellbeing, Location, Enforcement, Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Standards Review • Review of internal processes related to Section 278 agreements • Review of IPS and CPZ operational guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed 2020/21 • Completed 2021/22 • IPS review to be undertaken Spring 2022 with action plan to be reviewed annually. Continuous review of CPZ operational guidance.
On-Street parking charges will be reviewed regularly and set at an appropriate level to cover operating costs and influence parking demands, consistent with traffic management and environmental objectives	Traffic Management, Economic, Location, Enforcement, Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of on-street parking charges report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Charges reviews to be considered annually (summer) with any changes effective from October 1st.
A Controlled Parking Zone policy framework will set out an appropriate set of rules for the consideration, implementation, review and removal of Controlled Parking Zones	Traffic Management, Community, Economic, Health & Wellbeing, Location, Enforcement, Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare new CPZ policy and incorporate forward programme for CPZ development and review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of CPZ policy January 2022 and published Spring 2022. Annual review of CPZ work programme. • CPZ Reviews to be undertaken as and when appropriate

<p>The County Council will maintain a locally responsive approach towards verge and pavement parking, enabling it to draw on a range of options to manage issues in local communities.</p>	<p>Traffic Management, Community, Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake feasibility study relating to a road specific or area wide footway parking ban (dependent on location) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footway parking position paper completed 2021. Progress dependent on DfT announcement
<p>The County Council will promote improved access for Blue Badge holders through the provision of designated on-street spaces and the detection and investigation of Blue Badge misuse</p>	<p>Traffic Management, Community, Health & Wellbeing, Location</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake feasibility study relating to supporting advisory disabled bays with traffic regulation orders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study to be undertaken 2022/23 and in accordance with CPZ programme.
<p>The County Council will widen its parking enforcement powers, including for moving traffic, in order to improve compliance, improve road safety, reduce public transport journey times and reduce congestion.</p>	<p>Traffic Management, Health & Wellbeing, Location, Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study relating to CCTV enforcement of School Keep Clears and Bus Stops outside schools (dependent on location) • Adoption of further Pt 6 powers (moving traffic) • Feasibility study relating to the enforcement of double/drop kerb parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All matters relating to additional enforcement powers to be investigated further throughout 2022/23
<p>The County Council will embrace technological innovations which help</p>	<p>Traffic Management, Community, Economic, Health &</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of On-Street Pay and Display upgrade programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay and Display replacement programme runs from 2020 – 2026

<p>customers to better access services and aid the efficiency of parking operations.</p>	<p>Wellbeing, Enforcement, Financial</p>	<p>(incorporating card and contactless payments)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of digital parking permits • Introduction of a new back office case management system (Chipside) • Provision for car clubs will be provided where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital permits introduced in part of Chichester July 2021. Worthing in February 2022. Roll out to continue throughout 2022 and 2023, subject to Chipside resources • Chipside introduced countywide from April 2021. Client meetings planned every 6 months • Car club provision to be considered as per CPZ review programme
<p>The County Council and the District/Borough Councils will be open and transparent about how the CPE Service works and how decisions are made.</p>	<p>Traffic Management, Financial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All District/Borough Councils to produce an Annual Report • County Council to produce annual statement of parking accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual reports to be submitted by the end of October each year • Annual accounts to be published by June each year
<p>As a member of the BPA, the County Council will continue to add its voice to those of other local authorities when lobbying Government or responding to government consultations on parking issues.</p>	<p>Traffic Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going engagement and sharing of best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under continuous review

Appendix A

National Policy and Legislation

The Future of Transport White Paper 2004

This sets out a long- term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system backed up by sustained high levels of investment over 15 years. Effective management of the road network is a key part of this.

Full Guidance on Local Transport Plans (2nd Edition) 2004

The guidance says that local authorities should have policies aimed at tackling congestion and changing travel behaviour, and these include restricting and/or charging for car parking on-street.

The Traffic Management Act 2004

The Traffic Management Act (TMA) takes this a step further and sets out a statutory and network management duty for all local authorities to ensure the effective management of their road networks and details the mechanisms through which this is to be achieved. Of particular importance is Part 6 which provides for the civil enforcement of parking and traffic contraventions. This primary legislation came into effect in 2008 and determines the enforcement mechanisms that can be used by local authorities in order to effectively manage their road networks.

The County Council has adopted these powers for parking enforcement, countywide, through the introduction of Civil Parking Enforcement (CPE).

The Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984

The Road Traffic Regulation Act is a piece of primary legislation that allows highway authorities to lawfully restrict and manage traffic (including cycling and walking - both considered 'traffic'). In particular it sets out (in Part I) how Traffic Regulation Orders (or Traffic Management Orders) can be employed to limit or prevent the use of the road by a particular form of traffic.

The Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2016

The Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions (commonly abbreviated to TSRGD) is the law that sets out the design and conditions of use of official traffic signs that can be lawfully placed on or near roads in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales). The Traffic Signs Manual is a companion guide to the TSRGD which sets out dimensions and other details for using the authorised signs and markings.

Towards a Sustainable Transport System 2007 and Delivering a Sustainable Transport System 2008

These documents represent a response to the Stern Review and Eddington Study. The Stern Review examines the potential cost of climate change to the economy and particularly the economic costs and benefits of reducing our greenhouse gas emissions. The Eddington Study explores the links between transport, the economy and the Government's commitment to sustainable development.

Five objectives for long term transport investment are put forward in the documents.

- To help our economy grow and compete internationally by providing reliable transport that makes the best use of all of our resources;
- Tackling climate change by reducing transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases;
- Make transport safer and healthier by reducing deaths, illnesses and injuries caused by transport and promoting ways of travelling that are good for our health;
- To promote a fairer society and, through transport, allowing everyone to access the opportunities that will help them improve their lives; and

- To promote the aspects of transport that improve our quality of life by helping us access the goods, services and people that we value, whilst reducing the negative effects of these trips on the environment.

Clearly, managing demand for parking is one way of changing the travel choices people have to make, so it is a necessary element in reducing emissions as well as improving the reliability of the transport network and, therefore, the economy.

Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon – Making Sustainable Transport Happen White Paper 2011

The White Paper sets out the need to focus on low-cost, high-value interventions. A package approach is advocated, giving people choice at a local level for short trips and 'nudging' them towards sustainable choices. The view is that for many longer distance trips there is no alternative to the private car; therefore, the paper proposes technological advancement as the major part of the policy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from transport. It also encourages local authorities to provide electric vehicle charging infrastructure in new developments and suggests that they set aside some residential car parking spaces for car club vehicles.

Decarbonising transport: setting the challenge 2020

This Government wish to produce a clear Transport Decarbonisation Plan will set out in detail what government, business and society will need to do to deliver the significant emissions reduction needed across all modes of transport, to achieving net zero emissions across every single mode of transport by 2050.

This document is the first step to developing the policy proposals and a coordinated plan for decarbonising transport, and it sets out six priorities:

- Accelerating modal shift to public and active transport
- Decarbonisation of road vehicles
- Decarbonising how we get our goods
- Place-based solutions
- UK as a hub for green transport technology and innovation

- Reducing carbon in
- a global economy

The Climate Change Act 2008

The Climate Change Act 2008 is the basis for the UK's approach to tackling and responding to climate change. It requires that emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (e.g. via transport) are reduced and that climate change risks are prepared for. The Act also establishes the framework to deliver on these requirements.

The Act supports the UK's commitment to urgent international action to tackle climate change and sets out a target to significantly reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and a path to get there. In 2019 the Government amended the goals within this Act and committed the UK to achieving "net zero" greenhouse gases by 2050.

The Portas Review 2011

This offers an independent review into the future of our high streets and provides a valuable insight into retailers' parking needs. It explains the role parking can play in making high streets more vibrant and competitive places. The review provides a useful counterpoint to other literature on the role of parking, that should form part of the evidence used when considering parking in (or for) high streets

Planning Policy Statements and Guidance Notes

Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and their predecessors Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) are prepared by the Government to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the planning system. They also explain the relationship between planning policies and other policies, such as transport, that have an important bearing on issues of development and land use.

PPG13 provides the most comprehensive advice with regard to parking. The guidance aims to secure sustainable development from a transport perspective. PPG13 also places emphasis on the use of parking charges as a control mechanism. Again a co-ordinated approach is recommended so that appropriate charges and restrictions are established that

do not undermine the vitality of town centres. PPG13 is clear that any parking controls require comprehensive treatments and adequate enforcement measures for them to be a success.

PPS 3 (Housing) states that Local Planning Authorities should, with stakeholders and communities, develop residential parking policies for their areas, taking account of expected levels of car ownership, the importance of promoting good design and the need to use land efficiently.

PPS4 (Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth) looks to set out the background in which sustainable economic growth can take place. Key to this is supporting sustainable transport, which includes ensuring that parking standards are appropriate to achieve increased levels of non-car travel.

National Planning Policy Framework 2019

Section 9 highlights the need to consider transport in plan-making and in the determination of planning applications. Paragraph 105 states that if local planning authorities set parking standards, they should take account of the following:

- a) the accessibility of the development;
- b) the type, mix and use of development;
- c) the availability of and opportunities for public transport;
- d) local car ownership levels; and
- e) the need to ensure an adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles.

Paragraph 106 places the onus on authorities to justify the use of maximum parking standards, stating that "Maximum parking standards for residential and non-residential development should only be set where there is a clear and compelling justification that they are necessary for managing the local road network, or for optimising the density of development in city and town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport".

National Guidance

The Highway Code

The Highway Code applies to England, Scotland and Wales and is essential reading for everyone. The aim of The Highway Code is to promote safety on the road, whilst also supporting a healthy, sustainable and efficient transport system.

Many of the rules in the Code are legal requirements, and if a road user disobeys these rules they are committing a criminal offence. They may be fined, given penalty points on their licence or be disqualified from driving. In the most serious cases they may be sent to prison. Such rules are identified by the use of the words 'MUST/MUST NOT'. Although failure to comply with the other rules of the Code will not, in itself, cause a person to be prosecuted, The Highway Code may be used in evidence in any court proceedings under the Traffic Acts to establish liability. This includes rules which use advisory wording such as 'should/should not' or 'do/do not'.

Know Your Traffic Signs 2016

'Know your traffic signs', produced by the Department for Transport, is a guide for all road users, new and experienced. It illustrates and explains all the important traffic signs, signals and road markings for drivers, cyclists and pedestrians.

Know Your Parking Rights 2018

KnowYourParkingRights.org is a website that is a source of information on parking for consumers. The site is run by the British Parking Association Ltd – the members association for parking companies and local authorities.

The site gives an overview of some of the concepts and issues with regards to both private and public parking.

Local Policy

Our Council Plan 2021 - 2025

The plan sets out the priorities for the County Council over the next four years and the outcomes it wants to achieve for people who live and work in West Sussex.

The Plan focuses on four priorities, all of which are underpinned by a cross-cutting theme of tackling climate change:

- Keeping people safe from vulnerable situations.
- A sustainable and prosperous economy.
- Helping people and communities to fulfil their potential.
- Making the best use of resources.

The plan also contains a set of performance indicators that will be used to measure the impact of the work the County Council does in the county and whether it has achieved the outcomes and delivered on the four priorities in the plan.

West Sussex Transport Plan (WSTP) 2022-2036

The WSTP is the County Council's main policy on transport and supports delivery of the Council Plan and its priorities. The WSTP sets out how the County Council, working with its strategic partners particularly in relation to funding, intends to address key challenges by improving, maintaining and managing the transport network in the period to 2036.

A number of key issues have been identified that the WSTP seeks to address, namely: climate change, local environmental impacts, spatially variable economic performance, development and regeneration pressures and opportunities, growing and ageing population, public health and well-being, access to services, and transport network performance issues

The WSTP builds on the local plans prepared by the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) and is supported by a series of thematic strategies such as the Road Safety Framework, Bus Strategy, Walking & Cycling Strategy, Rights of Way Management Plan, Highway Infrastructure Asset Management Plan and Bus Service Improvement Plan which guide day-to-

day operational matters. As these thematic strategies and plans are reviewed, where necessary, they will be updated to take account of the WSTP.

West Sussex County Council Guidance on Parking at New Developments 2019

This replaces the County Council's previous guidance 'Standards and Transport Contributions Methodology' (2003) and 'Guidance for Parking in New Residential Developments' (2010), and sets out its recommended approach to parking in new residential and non-residential developments.

The County Council's overall ambition for parking at new developments is to ensure that sufficient parking is provided to meet the needs of the development while maintaining highway network operations, protecting surrounding communities and pursuing opportunities to encourage use of sustainable modes of transport.

The following principles inform the design of new developments and decision-makers' consideration of proposals for new development. Unless clearly specified, the Guiding Principles apply to both residential and non-residential developments

- Accommodating Parking Demand - parking provision should be sufficient to accommodate parking demand while exploiting the potential for sustainable travel, minimising adverse effects on road safety, and avoiding increased on-street parking demand.
- Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure – 'active' charging points for electric vehicles should be provided at a minimum of 20% of all parking spaces with ducting provided at all remaining spaces where appropriate to provide 'passive' provision for these spaces to be upgraded in future. The number of active points will increase overtime in line with EV sales in West Sussex.
- Sustainable Transport - In some locations, limiting parking provision should form part of a strategy to exploit the potential for sustainable transport. In order to realistically promote lower levels of car ownership and use whilst avoiding unacceptable consequences, all of the following should be available or provided - travel plan measures, targeted at reducing vehicle ownership levels such as car clubs, high levels of accessibility to non-car modes of travel and to local amenities and facilities and comprehensive parking controls such as CPZs

- Traffic Regulation Orders - in some circumstances, it may be necessary to regulate on-street parking to manage or mitigate the impact of development. If TROs are required, developers will be expected to fund administration and works costs. It may also be necessary to prevent residents of new development within CPZs from qualifying for residents and visitors parking permits. Residents could qualify for permits, provided spare on-street capacity exists and the issue of permits will not undermine planning policies and travel plan measures.
- Design Considerations - developers will be expected to provide balanced, mixed, and flexible parking provision and ensure that all spaces are useable without creating highway safety issues. This should reflect best practice as set out in national guidance and best practise, such as 'Manual for Streets', and 'Car Parking: What Works Where' as well as the 'Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions (2016).
- Sustainable Drainage - parking areas should adopt sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to minimise the risk of flooding in the County, as part of a drainage strategy for the development.

Climate Change Strategy 2020

In July 2020 the County Council adopted a new Climate Change Strategy. This strategy sets out a vision that in 2030, West Sussex County Council is carbon neutral and climate resilient, using its limited resources wisely. West Sussex County Council has enabled positive actions and behaviours across our county to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The Strategy sets out five commitments, each with a series of clear ambitions:

- mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing carbon emissions
- adapt and be resilient to a changing climate
- source and use resources sustainably
- support and grow our local green economy
- transform how we work

Transport issues largely sit under carbon reduction but clearly have links to all other commitments.

In 2011, the County Council committed to reducing its carbon footprint by 50% by 2022. By 2018/2019 it had achieved a reduction of 52.9%, meaning it had halved its carbon emissions 3 years ahead of schedule. Furthermore, it had achieved a 46% reduction in its carbon emissions from the original baseline.

In April 2019 a Notice of Motion was passed, which commits the County Council to attempt to be carbon neutral by 2030. The Council has taken this opportunity to re-evaluate the scope of the emissions included with the target and have re-baselined.

Healthy and Well in West Sussex - West Sussex Public Health Plan 2012-2017

The Public Health Plan provides a framework for improving the health and wellbeing of the residents of West Sussex.

Transport policy contributes to the plan in a number of ways by creating and promoting social and environmental conditions that are favourable to health and encouraging lifestyles that promote health, for example promoting exercise through active travel.

Breathing Better Air Quality Plan 2018 (updated 2019)

The County Council has worked with the District and Borough Councils to produce a county-wide air quality plan. This plan highlights good practice already in place and shows where District and Borough Councils will assess, deliver and review improvements.

Established under the Environment Act 1995, Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) places a duty on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the national air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where an exceedance is considered likely, the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) which sets out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives. In West Sussex, there are currently 11 AQMA's.

Electric Vehicle Strategy 2019

The County Council's overall transport vision for West Sussex remains one based on sustainable transport. It wants to reduce car use overall across the county in favour of public transport and active travel. However it recognises that, for certain activities, cars and vans remain an appropriate mode of transport. Moving these vehicles from petrol and diesel to electric is critical, to reduce the impact of those journeys.

The strategy sets out the County Council's vision for electric vehicles (EV) across the county, and the interventions it will be taking to deliver this vision. It looks forward to 2030, but as EV, and EV charging, is very much an emerging technology it is important for the County Council to be able to adapt to changes and ensure a flexible approach to delivery of the strategy. Therefore, the actions within the strategy focus on the period until 2024 and will be reviewed regularly to ensure adaptability to changes in technology, trends in mobility and financial considerations.

The County Council wants to support EV take up to reduce carbon emissions; improve air quality and generate revenue without risk. To achieve this vision it has three highly ambitious aims:

1. 70% of all new cars in the county to be electric by 2030, but as a minimum it wants to see at least 50% electric.
2. There is sufficient charging infrastructure in place to support the vehicles it predicts will be reliant on public infrastructure to charge.
3. Ensure a renewable energy source for all charging points it enables.

The solution is aimed at both encouraging a quick switch to EV, and addressing the barriers that are preventing the switch.

The solution has two strands:

Encouraging

- Communication and engagement - Ensure residents understand the options for and benefits of EV ownership, are aware of available grants, and where they can find charging points.
- Incentives - Offer incentives to encourage a switch to electric vehicles as soon as possible.

Enabling

- New development Ensure the future long-term sustainability of EV charging by integrating infrastructure into new development
- Provide a comprehensive and cohesive public charging solution on public land. This should include three main types of charging infrastructure - residential charging, rapid hub charging and destination (top Up) charging.

West Sussex Parking Operational Guidance Documents

The County Council has a suite of operational documents that translate the aims and objectives of the IPS into various actions that shape the day-to-day management of parking operations in West Sussex.

WSCC Parking Policy 2019 (Updated 2022)

The Parking Policy sets out how the County Council, working in partnership with the six District and Borough Councils in West Sussex, enforces on and off-street parking. It explains the guidelines under which Civil Enforcement Officers in West Sussex will operate and the criteria under which they may serve Penalty Charge Notices. It seeks to reflect the latest national legislation and guidance while recognising local needs and conditions across the county.

WSCC Controlled Parking Policy Framework 2022

This sets out rules for the consideration, implementation, review and removal of Controlled Parking Zones, including how decisions will be made by the County Council on whether particular proposals should be progressed. The framework also incorporates a programme for CPZ development.

WSCC Controlled Parking Zone Management Guide

The Controlled Parking Zone Management Guide is a guidance note issued by the County Council to the District and Borough Councils, and their contractors, outlining its recommendations on how to manage the seven CPZs (Bognor Regis, Billingshurst, Chichester, Crawley, East Grinstead, Horsham and Worthing). This is a working document that is reviewed regularly in order to ensure that best, and consistent, practice is followed.