

Stonehouse Parking Review

Background Data

October 2015



This document sets out the results of a parking survey conducted in Stonehouse on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council. The information may be used to quantify parking patterns in the areas, and understand travel patterns and parking behaviour.

The data includes:

- Vehicle ownership information, provided by the DVLA
- Off-street parking availability data provided by the Valuation Office
- Results of a Parking Survey undertaken in September 2014 that tells us:
 - How many vehicles were parked in the town
 - How long these vehicles stayed, and
 - An estimate of where these vehicles came from (based on registered keeper's postcode provided by DVLA)
- DfT's Demographic Segmentation categorisation, by postcode origin

Parking Survey Methodology

Study Area

A parking survey was undertaken in September 2014. The study area included on-street parking in Stonehouse. The area was broken down into distinct survey zones so that different patterns could be identified.

A plan showing the extent of the on-street survey zones is provided overleaf.

Survey Periods

For each area, surveys took place across a weekday, between the hours of 9am and 4pm, giving an overview of parking in Stonehouse.

Details of parked cars were recorded three times each day. By cross-referencing the observed vehicles in each survey period, the length of time vehicles remained parked in the town can be identified. The survey times were:

- AM (9-11am)
- IP (1-2pm)
- PM (3-4pm)

Therefore:

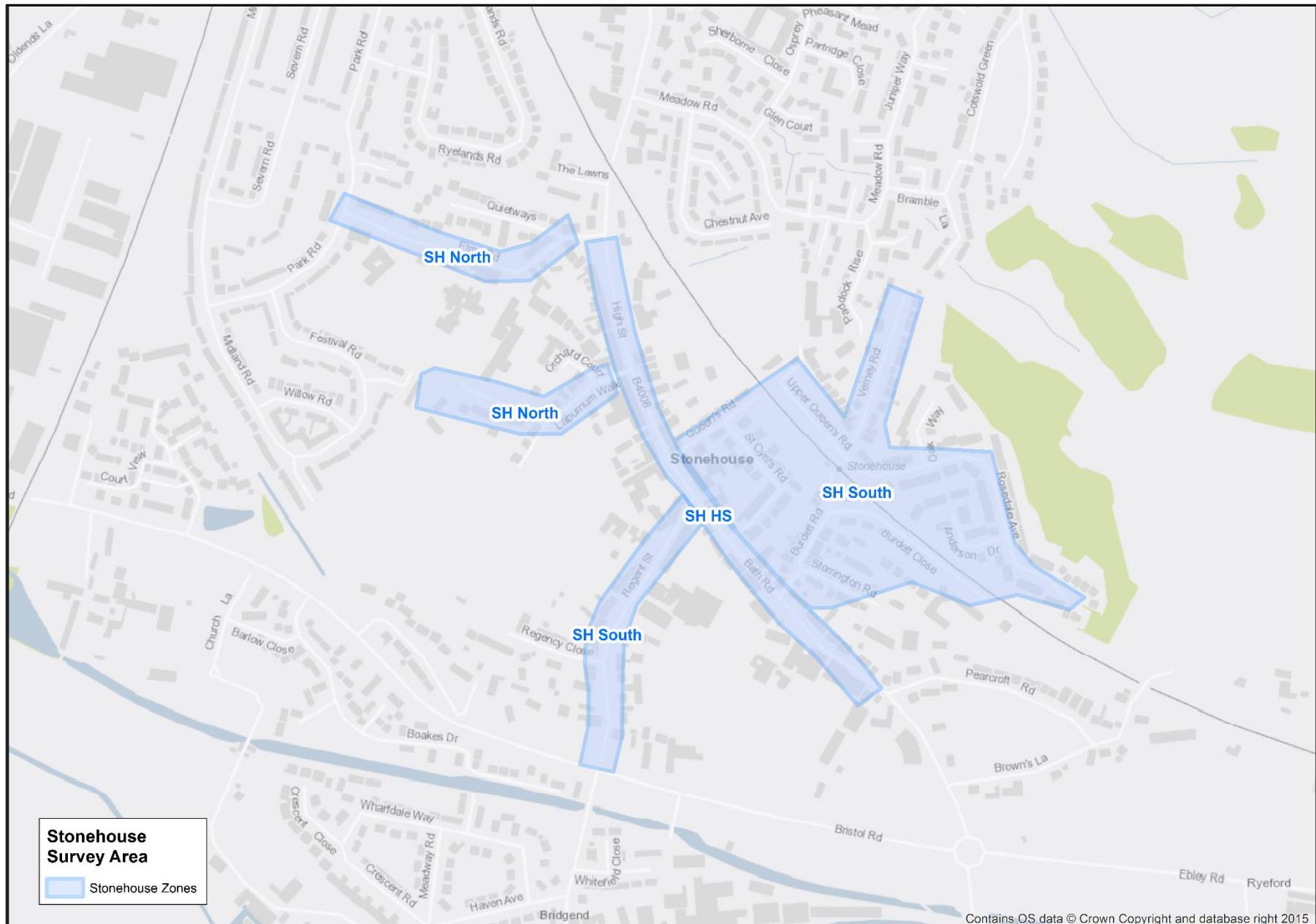
- Vehicles seen in only one survey period are classified as 'Short Stay' _ < 4hrs
- Vehicles seen in two consecutive periods are classified as 'Long Stay' _ 4 – 8 hours
- Vehicles seen in all survey periods are classified as 'All Day' _ 8+hrs

Typical commuter parking would therefore be classified as 'Long Stay', having been seen in the morning and afternoon, but not in the evening after 6pm.

Vehicle Origin Analysis

The registered keeper's postcode was provided by the DVLA for each observed vehicle. This has been used as an estimate of origin, and analysis is presented relating to the distance vehicles have travelled, and socio-economic profiling of those postcodes.

Parking Survey Zones: Stonehouse



Parking Survey Results

The results of the parking survey are presented over the following pages as follows:

Occupancy Analysis

Number of parked vehicles, and length of stay against capacity.

Presented for Average Weekday

- On-street Stonehouse

The occupancy figures presented are measured against an optimum capacity, calculated based on the length of available kerb-space for parking in the area (or number of marked spaces in car parks).

In practical terms, once parking usage exceeds 80% of capacity, users begin to find parking less accessible, less convenient, and circulation increases. When managing parking, 80% usage is seen as the maximum effective capacity, and optimum parking levels are therefore between 60% and 80%.

Origin Analysis

Distance to estimated origin of parked vehicles

- On-street Stonehouse

Summary of all long stay and short stay parking, on-street.

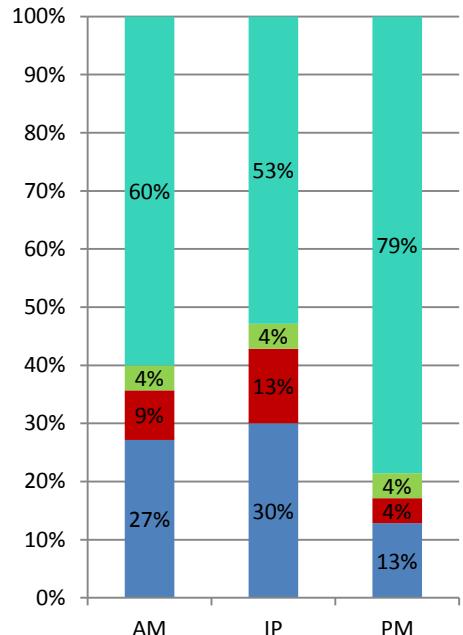
A plan of estimated origins

Demographic Segmentation Analysis

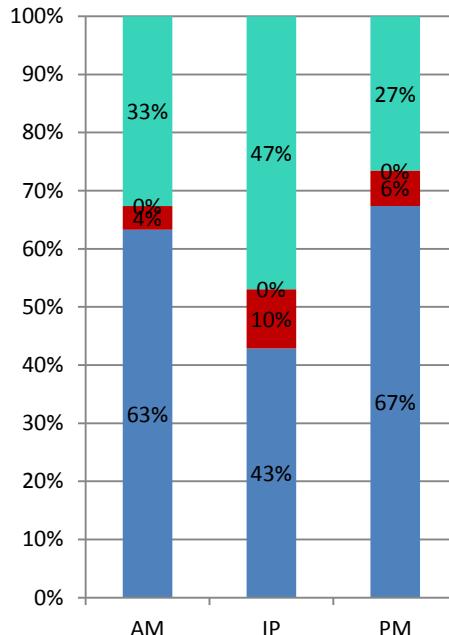
Analysis of socio-economic profile of origin Output Areas.

Occupancy Analysis: On-street parking (**weekday average**)

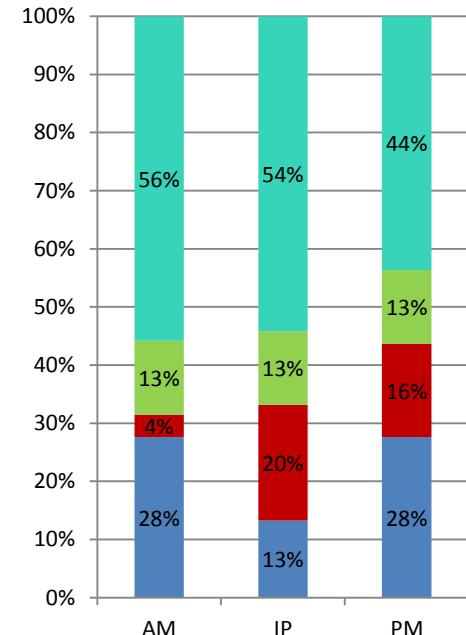
Stonehouse North Average Weekday



Stonehouse High Street Average Weekday



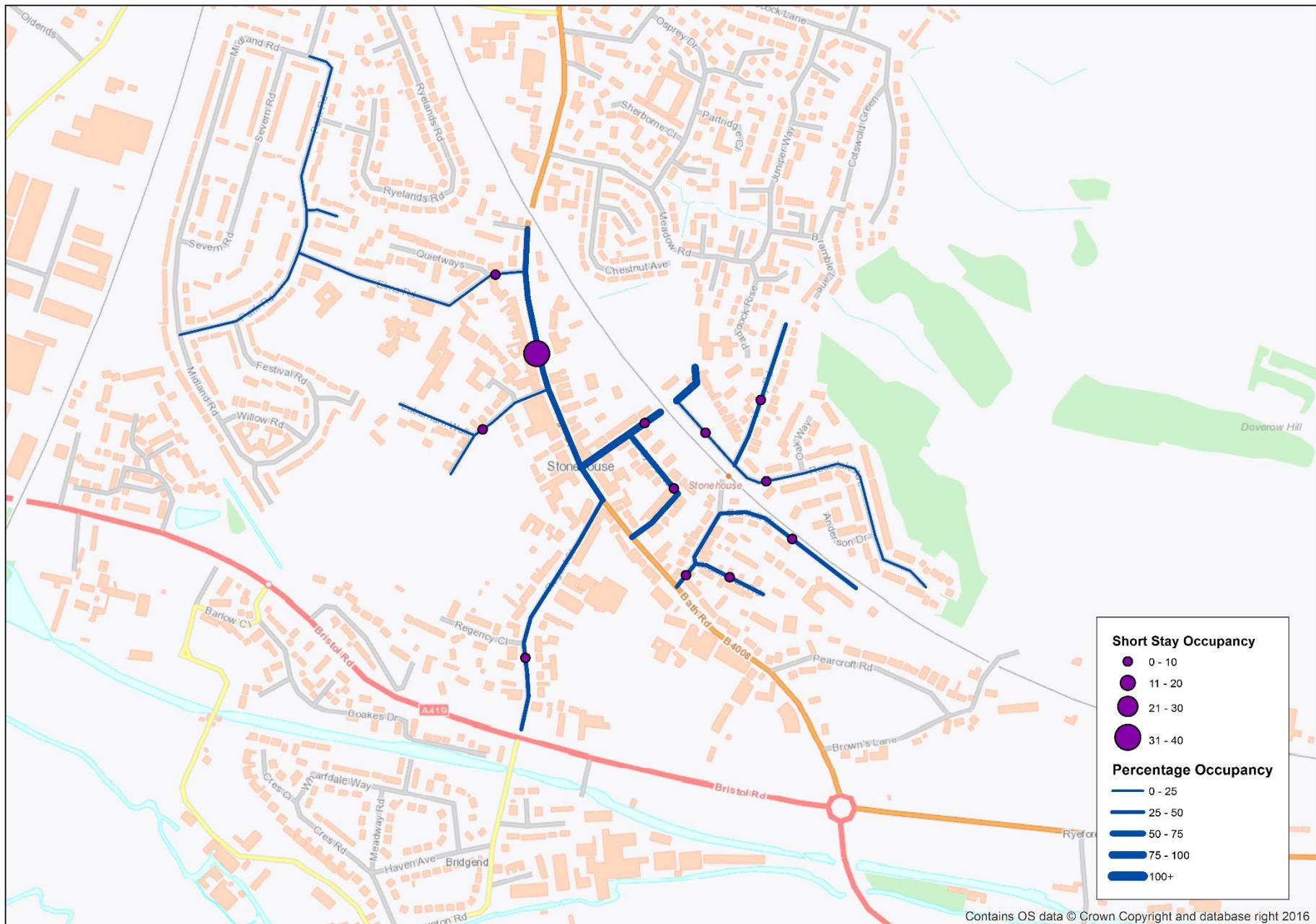
Stonehouse South Average Weekday

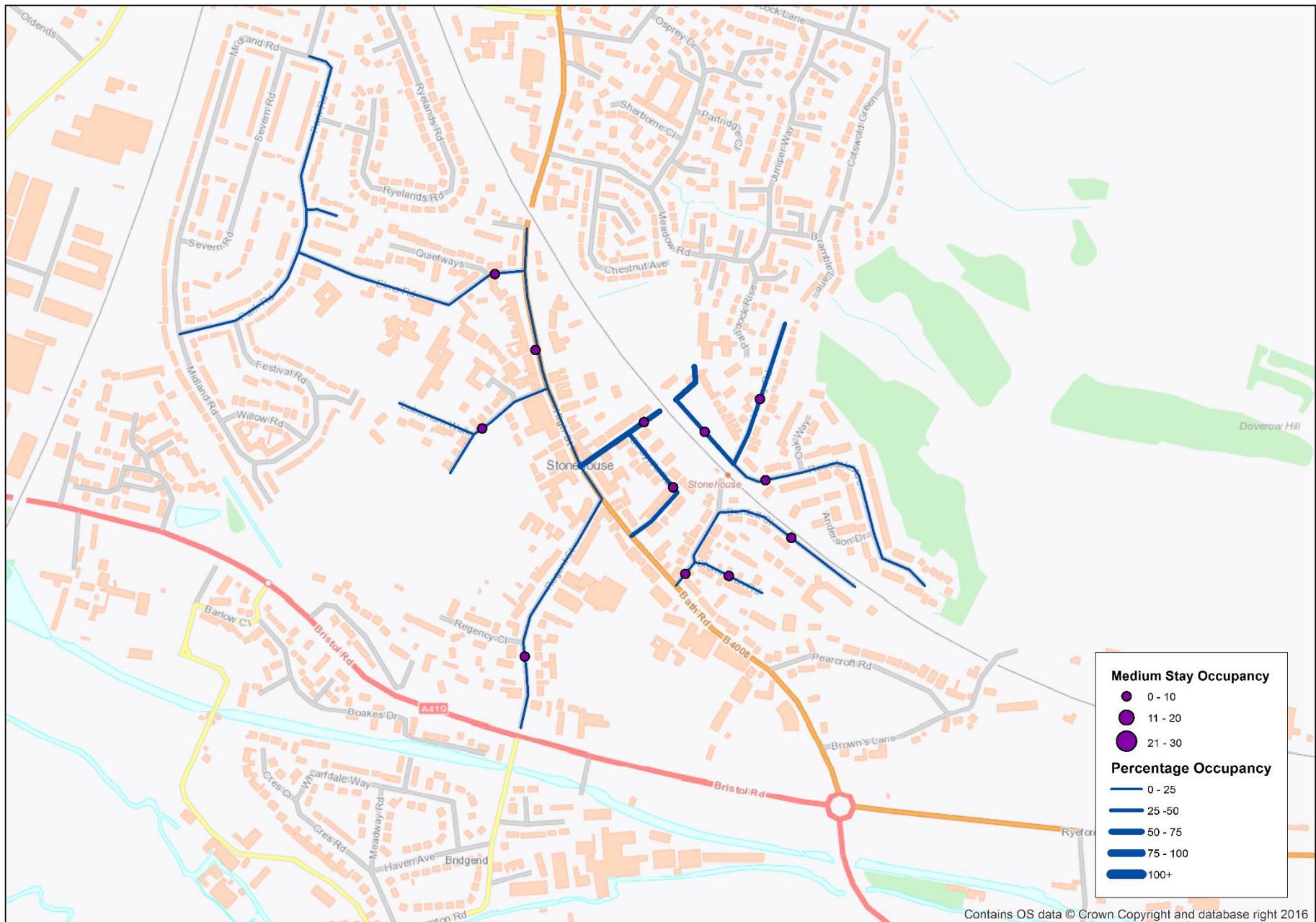


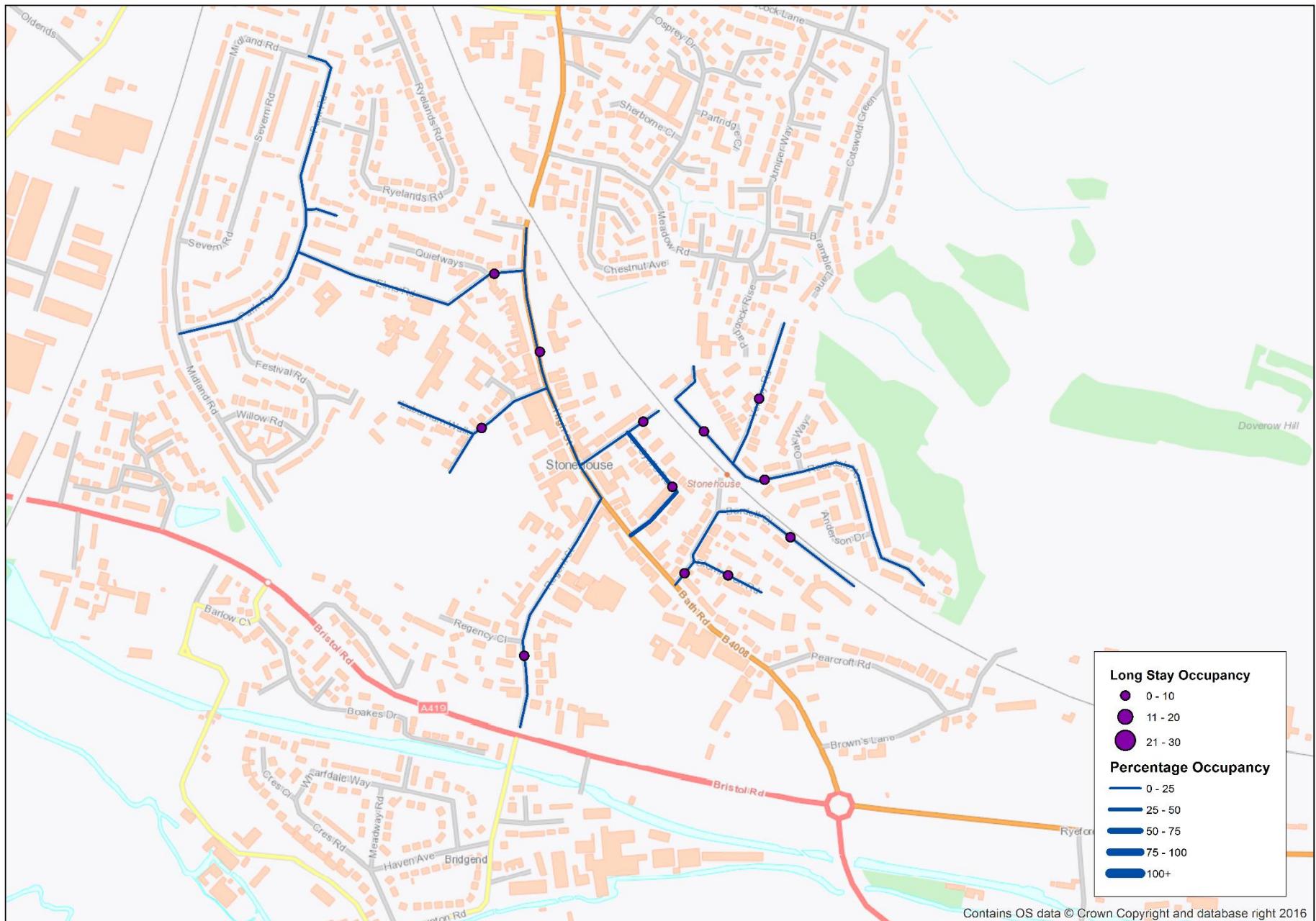
Key

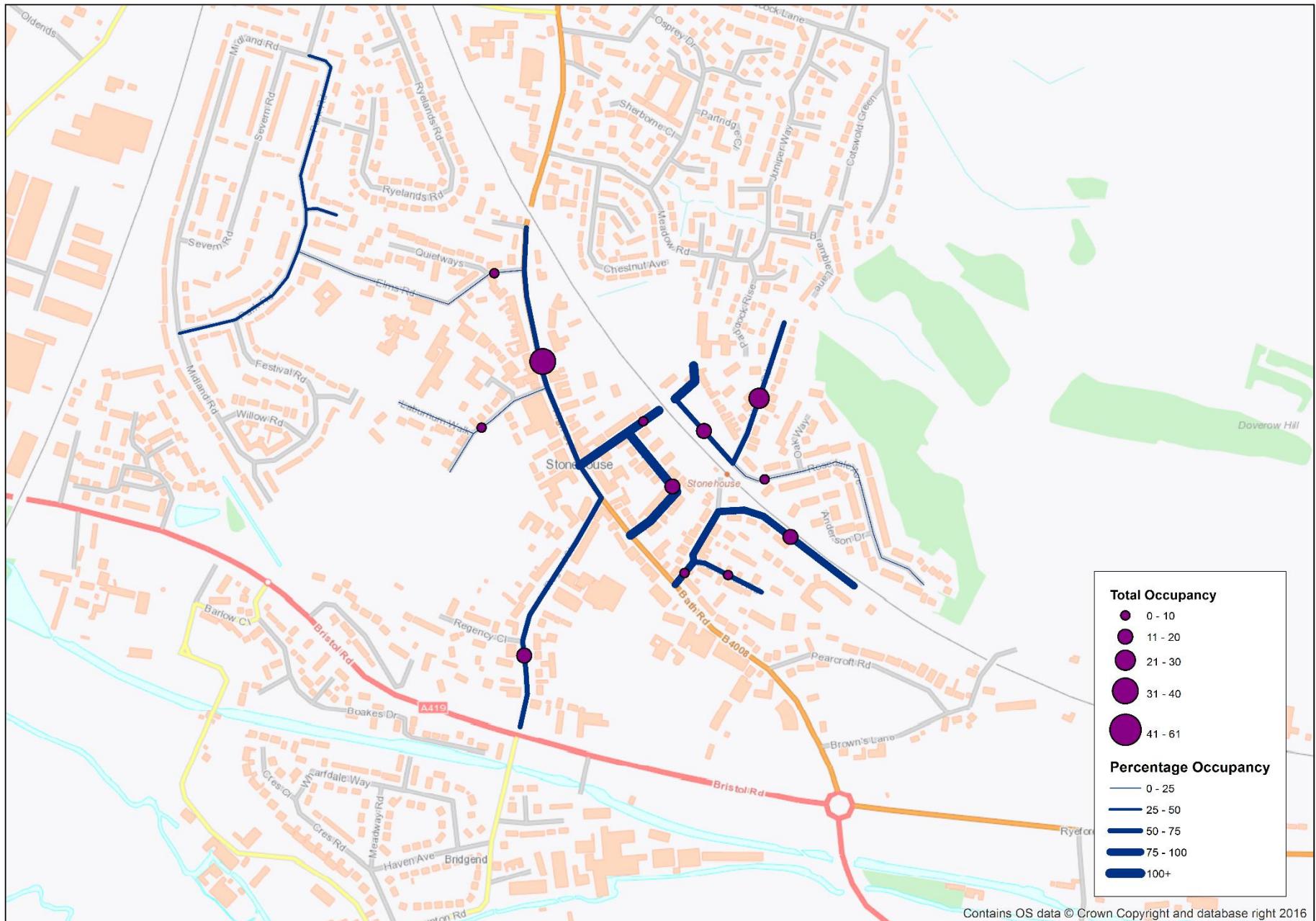
- Available
- Long (4+hrs)
- Medium (2-4hrs)
- Short (≤ 2 hrs)

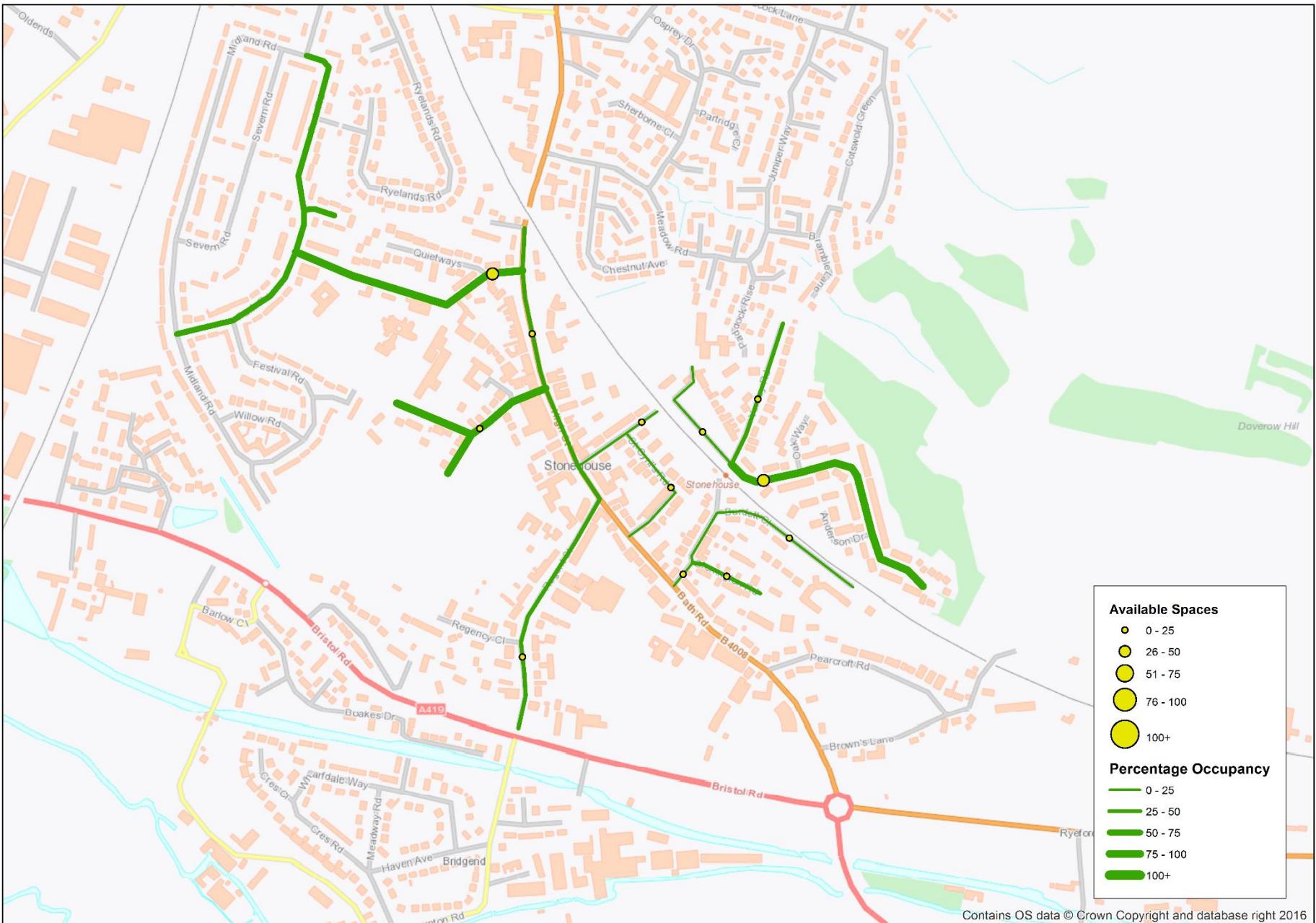
- The graphs show how much of the available on-street parking capacity in each zones of Stonehouse was occupied by short, medium and long duration parking throughout the day
- The results show that on-street parking is most congested in the centres of Stonehouse, with up to two thirds of capacity utilised (PM).
- Short stay parking is greater near the centre, which is as expected







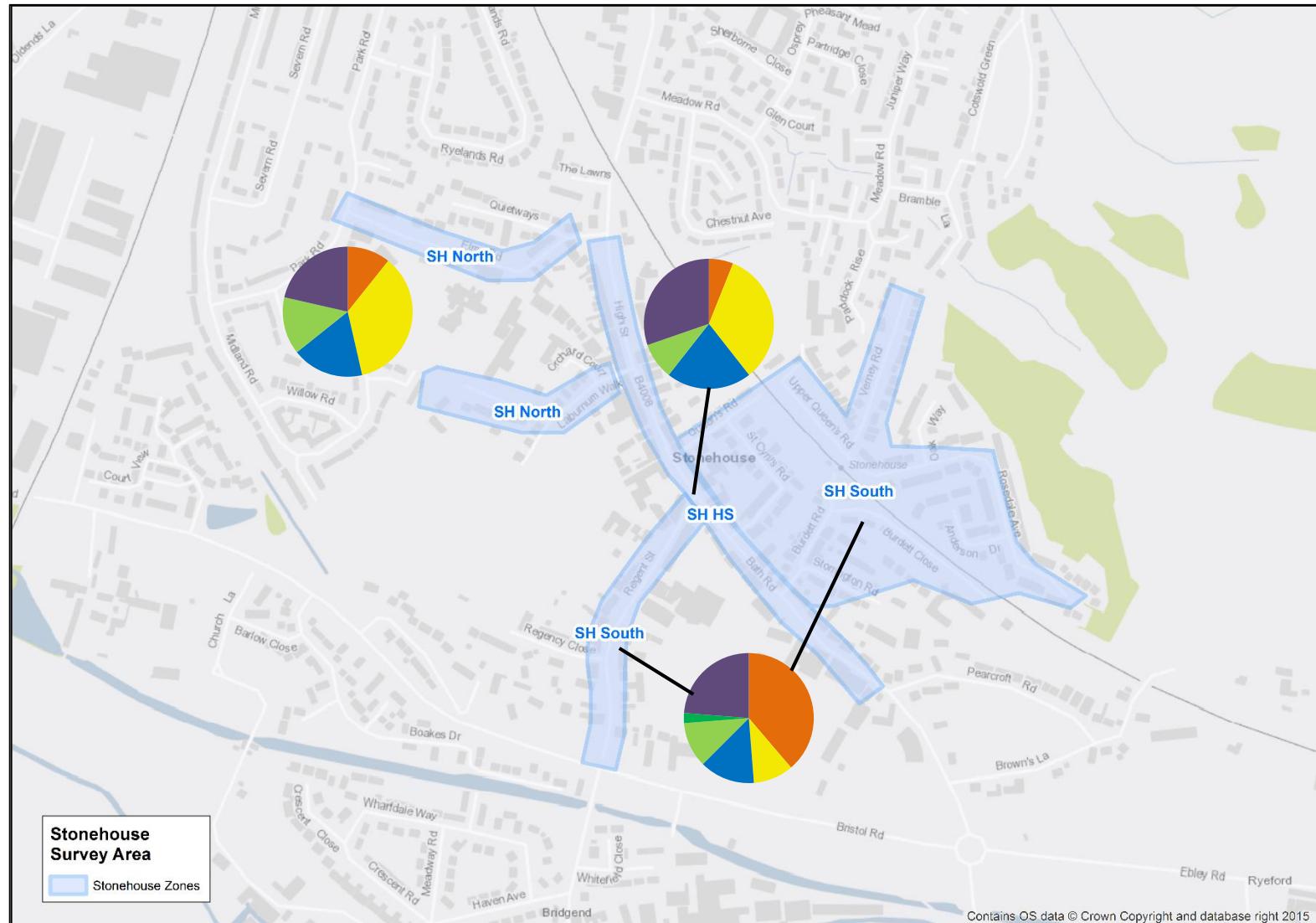




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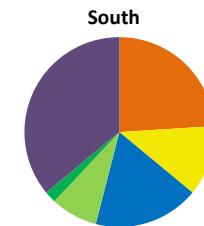
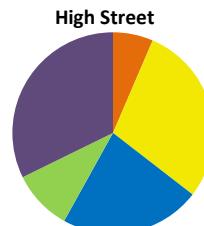
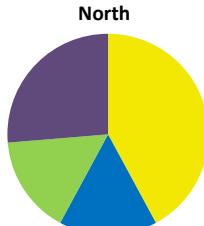
- Same_Zone
- Inner_Zone
- Within_2
- Within_5
- Within_25
- Within_50
- Within_200
- Over_200
- UNKNOWN

The map shows where vehicles parked On-Street in each zone came from. This is only based on the parking during the AM period.

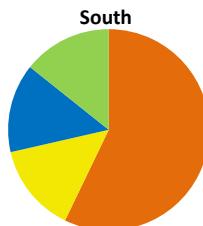
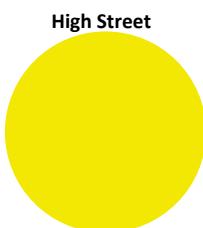
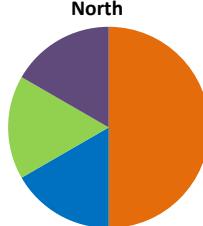


Stonehouse On-Street

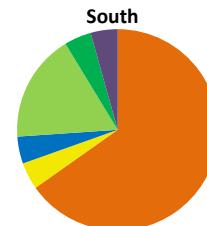
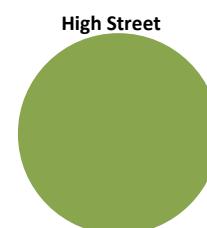
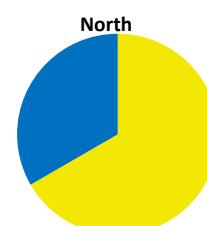
Weekday Short



Weekday Medium



Weekday Long

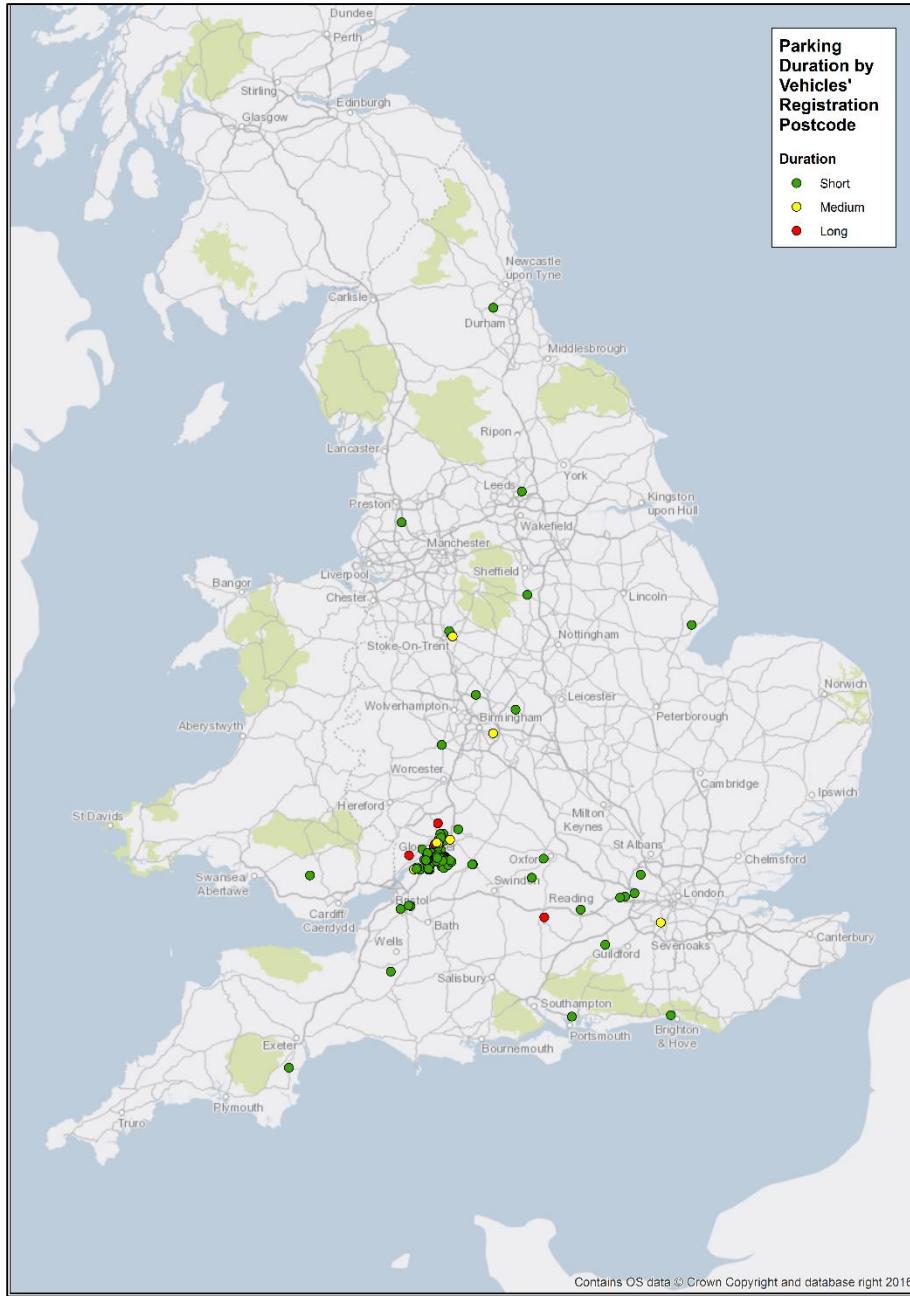
Key

■ Same_Zone	■ Inner_Zone
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■ Within_25	■ Within_50
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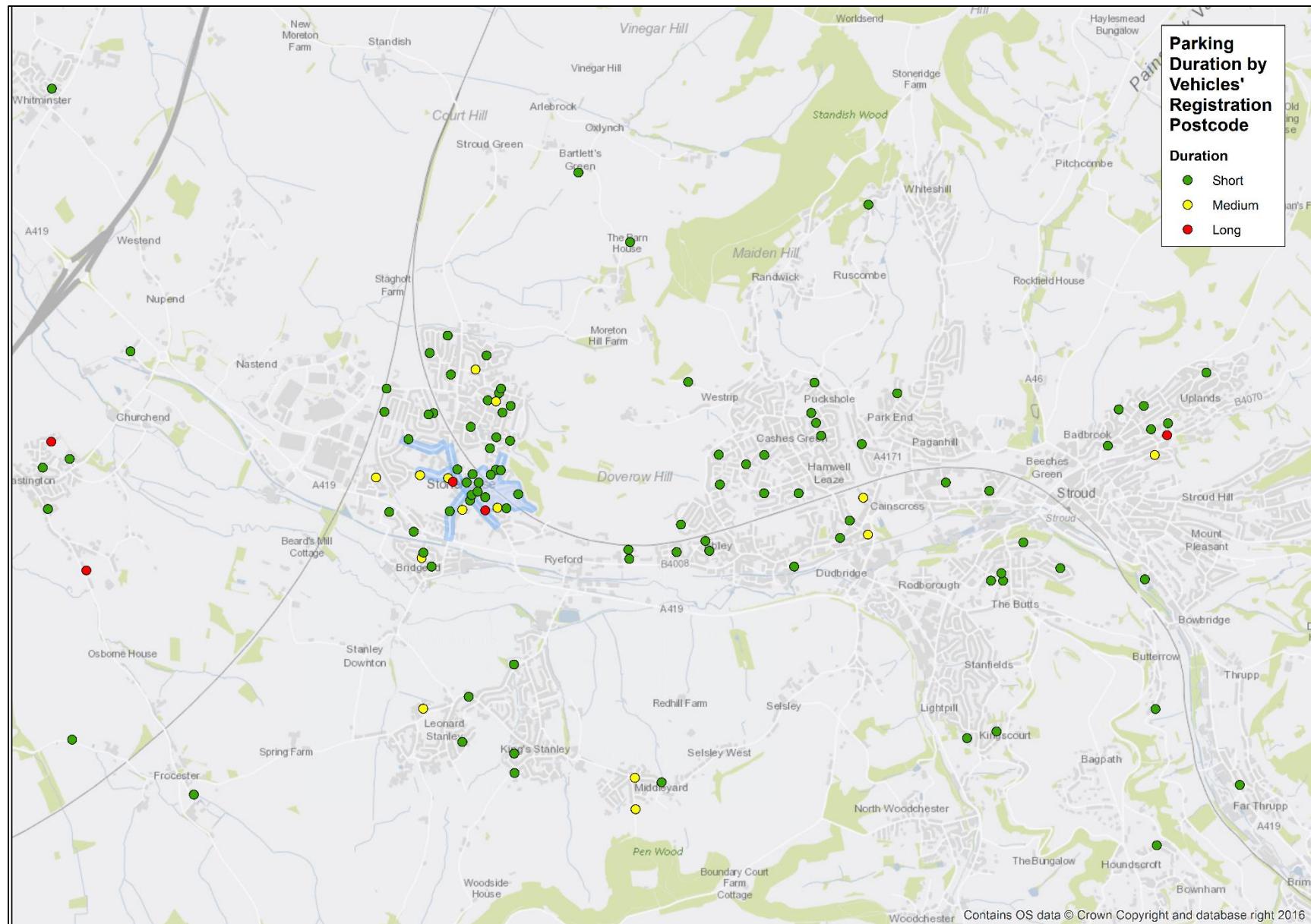
Weekday Average

- Most long stay parking is by locally registered vehicles, as would be expected
- Locally registered vehicles (within 5 miles) account for over half of short stay parking observed

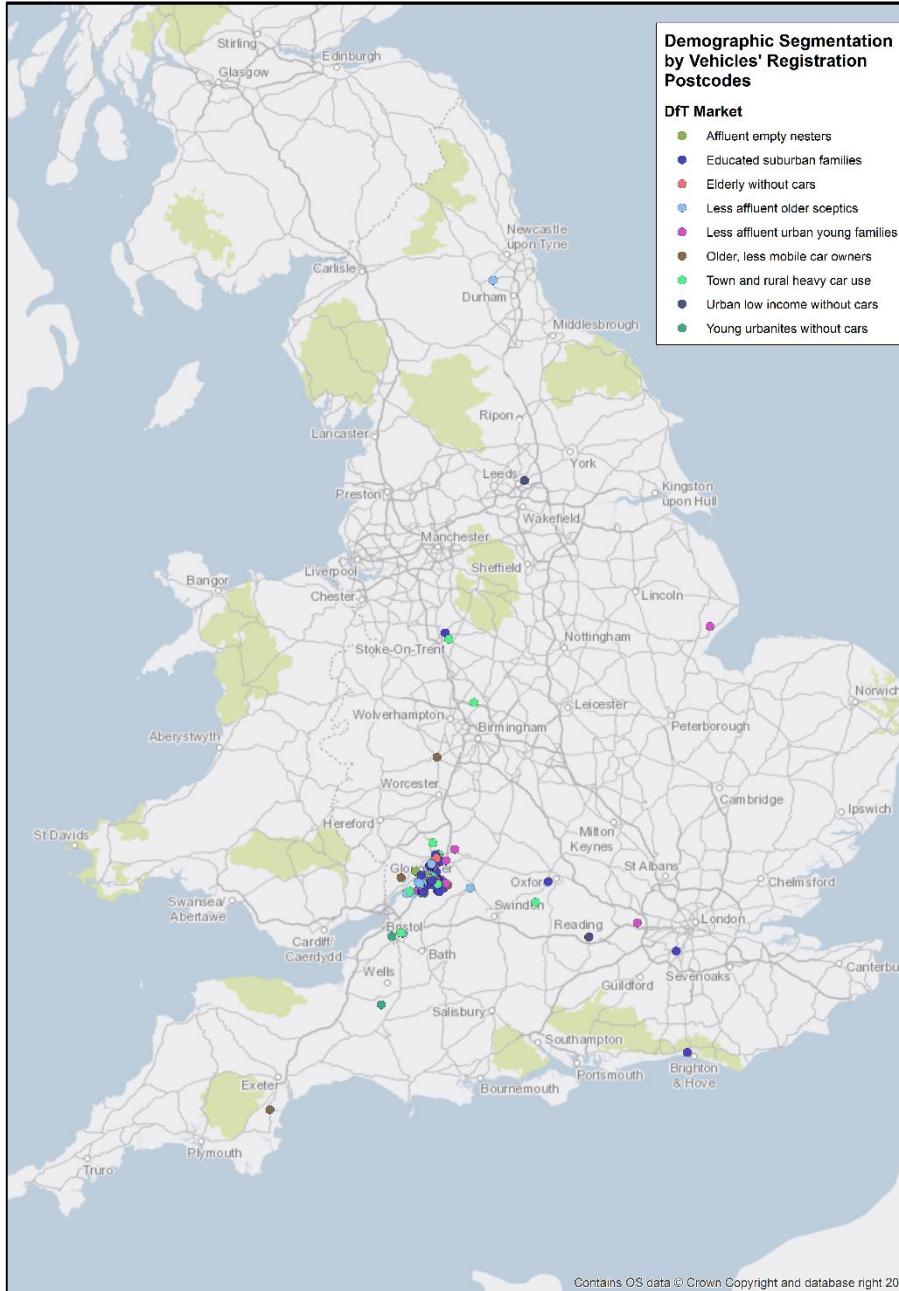
Map showing all parking by duration



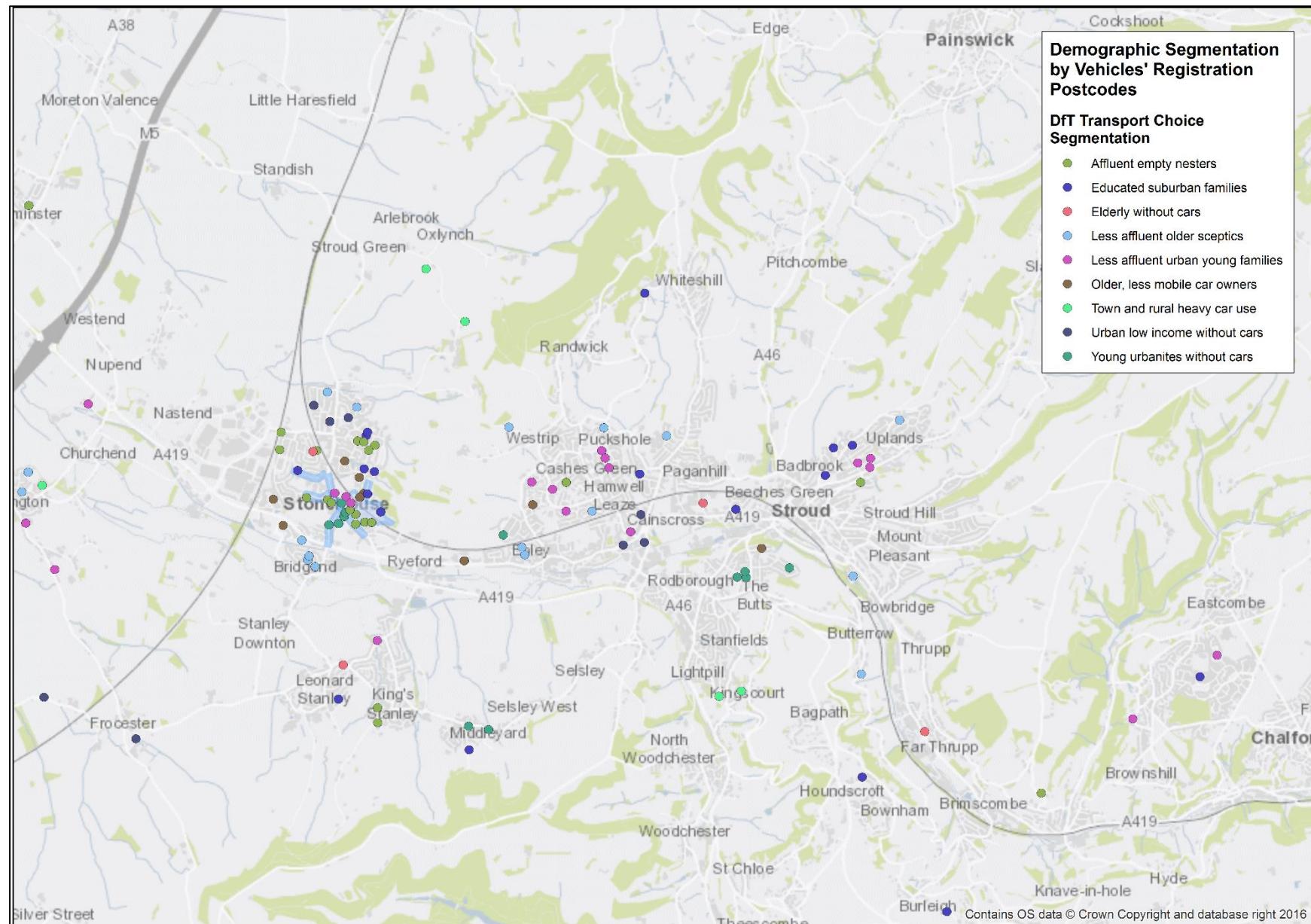
Map showing all parking by duration



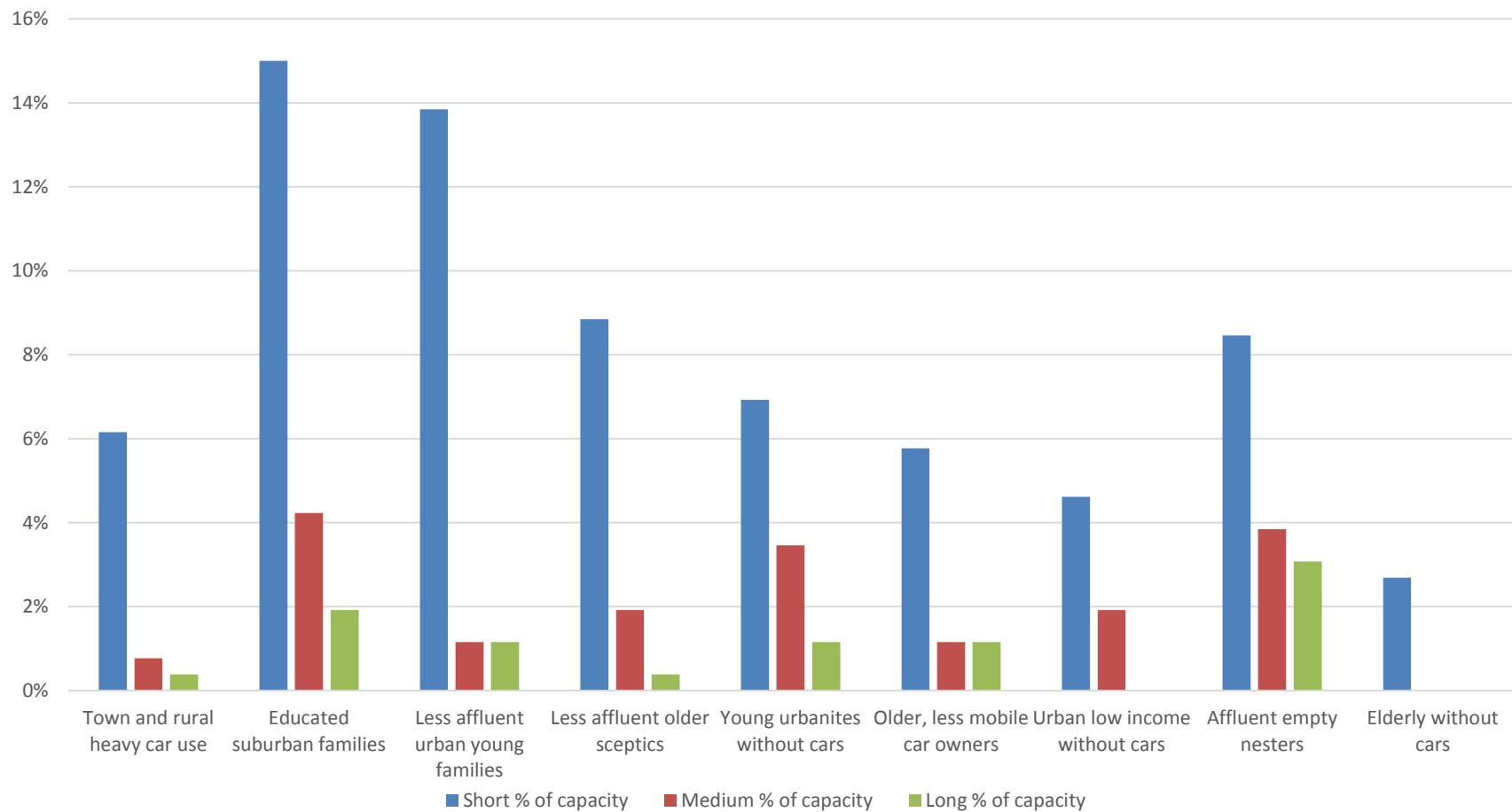
Map showing all parking by Demographic Segmentation



Map showing all parking by Demographic Segmentation



Demographic Segmentation Analysis: Total off-street parking by length of stay



- The analysis is based upon the Transport Choices Demographic Segmentation Data provided by the Department for Transport
- The data provides an average demographic type for each output area
- More information:
 - <http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-segmentation-study-mapping-dataset>
- Short parking duration is the most common duration type for all segmentation groups.
- There is a strong mix and representation of affluent and less affluent demographic groups.

Summary of Key Findings

Occupancy

On-street parking is congested in the centre of Stonehouse during the week.

Other parts of the town experience congestion, with on-street parking relatively well used but has some remaining capacity.

Origin

A significant volume of vehicles (c. 50%) parked on street originate from within 5 miles of Stonehouse.