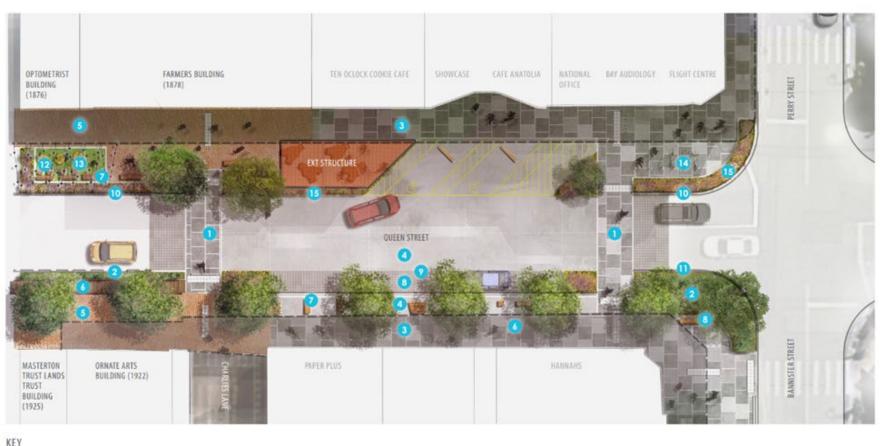
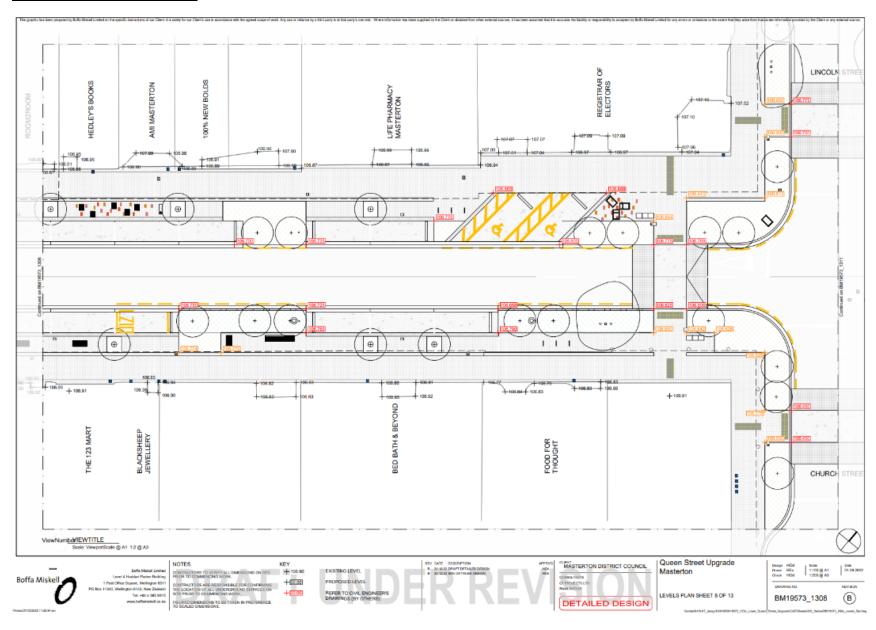
#### Attachment 1: Option 2 - Redevelopment of Queen Street - Indicative Design 2019 and Detailed Design 2022

#### Figure 1 – Indicative design from Boffa Miskel, 2019



KEY					
0	RAISED TABLE CROSSING + RUMBLE STRIP	0	PROPOSED FURNITURE	13	ARTIFICIAL TURF
0	STORMWATER TREATMENT/ RAIN GARDEN	8	RUMBLE STRIP/ INFORMAL PARKING	1	CYCLE STANDS AND REPAIR STATIONS
3	LARGE FORMAT PAVERS	0	DISH CHANNEL DRAIN	1	DRY GARDENS
0	CONCRETE SURFACE	1	100mm HIGH KERB		
6	RECONDITIONED PAVERS	0	100mm HIGH PERFORATED KERB		
0	HARDWOOD TIMBER SURFACE	(P)	CATENARY LIGHTING		

Figure 2 - Detailed Design 2022





**Masterton District Council** 

Parking Study
Councillor Workshop



# Scarcity



# Scarcity



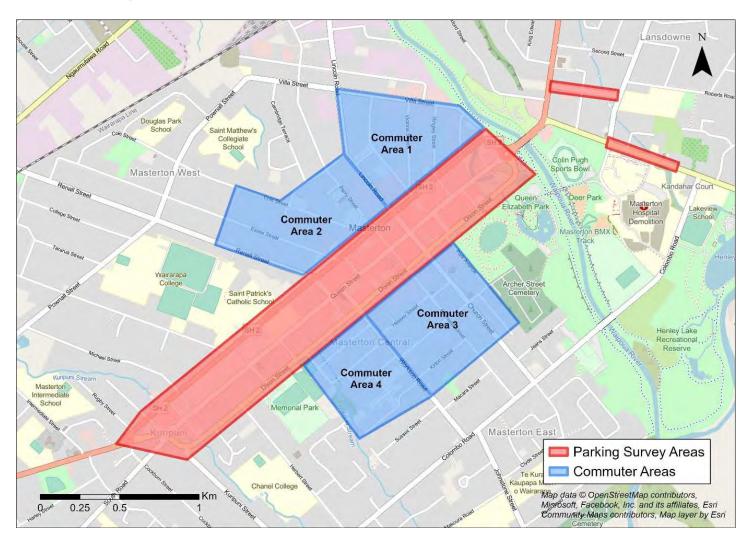




 $Source: \ RNZ-https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/country/462566/cauliflower-selling-for-nearly-15$ 



### Project Scope



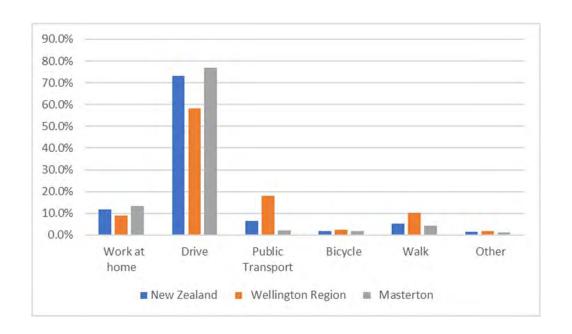
MDC Parking Study Councillor Workshop

Context

### Transport Context

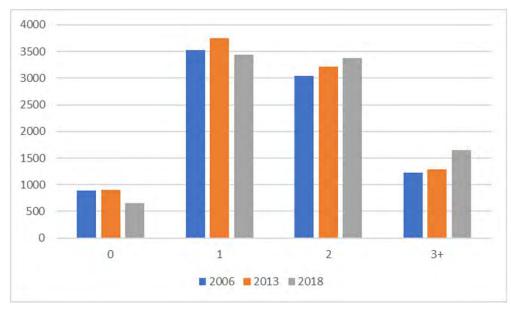
#### **Mode Share**

- 77% driver/passenger
- 13.4% WFH
- 2.2% public transport



#### **Car Ownership**

- Increasing overall
- 657 households without a car



### Transport Context

#### **Public Transport**

• 5 bus routes



#### **Patronage**

Recent growth



### **Redevelopment Projects**

- Masterton Revamp
- Town Hall
- Library



### **Redevelopment Projects**

- Masterton Revamp
- Civic centre
- Library



#### **Ageing Parking Infrastructure**

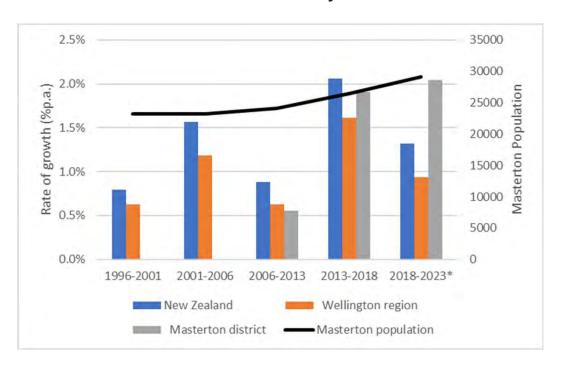
- End of life
- Payment options





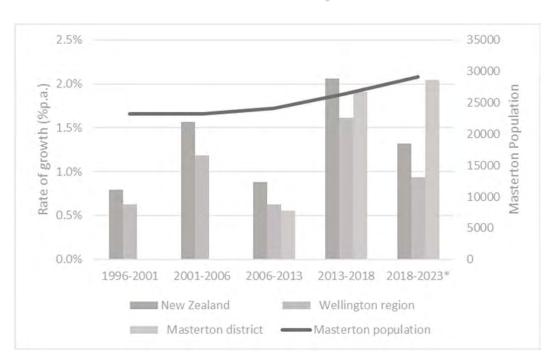
### **Population growth**

- 9.5% increase (2013-18)
- ~ 5000 residents in 10 years



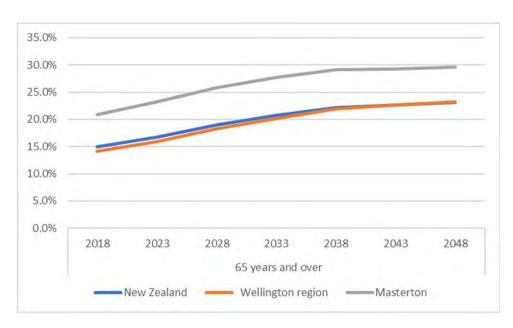
#### **Population growth**

- 9.5% increase (2013-18)
- ~ 5000 residents in 10 years



#### **Ageing Population**

- Median age 42.8 (+5 yrs NZ)
- 2018 20% pop'n > 65 years
- 2048 30% pop'n > 65 years



#### **Emissions Reduction**

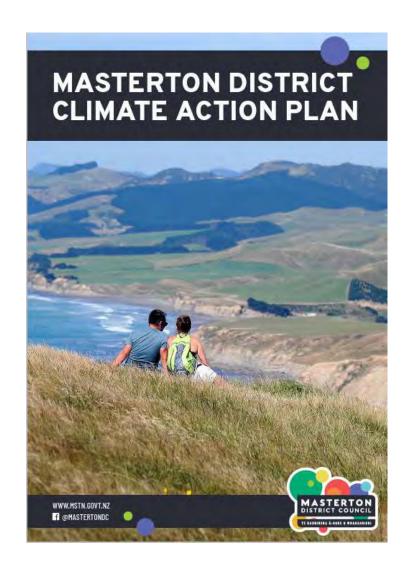
#### **Focus of actions**

- Cycling
- Walking, wheelchairs, prams, scooters.
- Public Transport



How we move around the district using less climate-harming emissions.

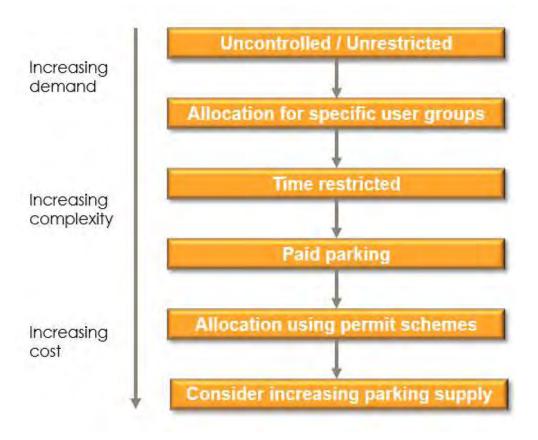
Creating accessible, safe, and attractive local areas where people can access most of their everyday needs within a 20-minute walk, cycle or local public transport trip, allowing them to rely less on personal motor vehicles.

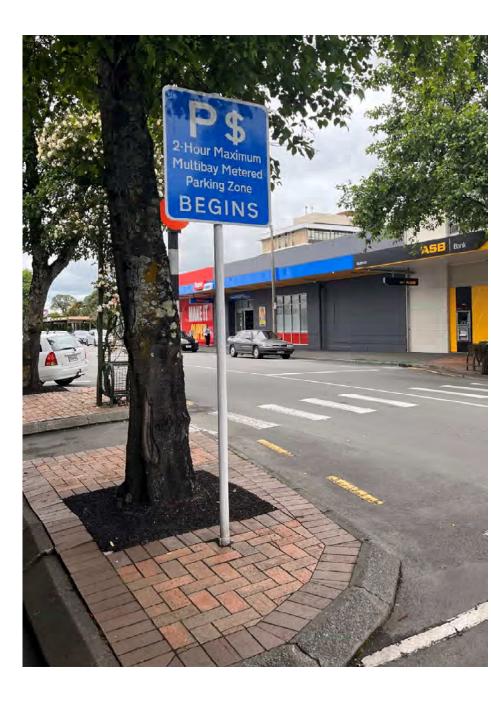


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Parking Fundamentals

### **Managing Demand**





### Types of parking

#### **People**

Commuters / staff

Residents

Shoppers

Tradespeople

**Tourists** 

Mobility impaired

#### **Vehicle**

Car

Taxi / SPSV

Service vehicles

Bus

Campervan

Coach

Motorcycle

Bicycle

Carpool & Car share



Variable length of stay, proximity and space requirements

### The cost of parking

- Construction & maintenance
- Enforcement & technology
- Opportunity cost
  - Land use parks, shops, homes
  - Transport movement, place

### Parking fees

- Recover costs
- Support turnover
- Prioritise premium spaces
- Influence behaviour / mode choice



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Parking Data

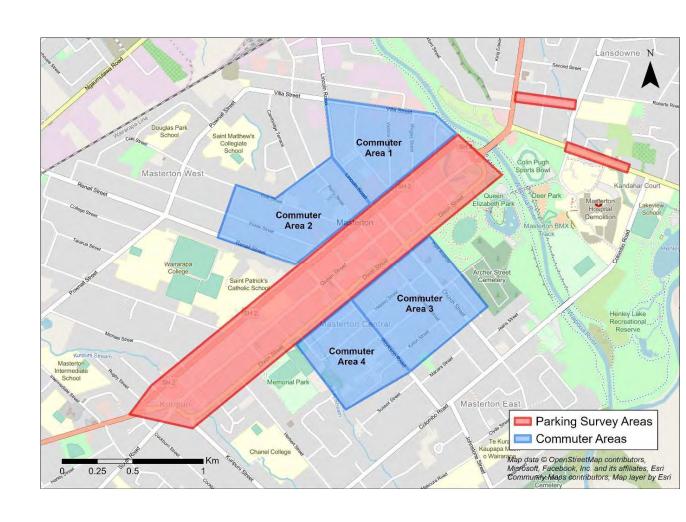
### Parking Supply

### Main study area

- 2,071 public spaces
  - 1,226 on-street
  - 845 off-street
  - 250 metered
- ~1,900 private spaces (48%)

#### Other areas

- Commuter area 2,623 on-street
- First Street 65 spaces
- Hospital 82 spaces



### Parking Demand

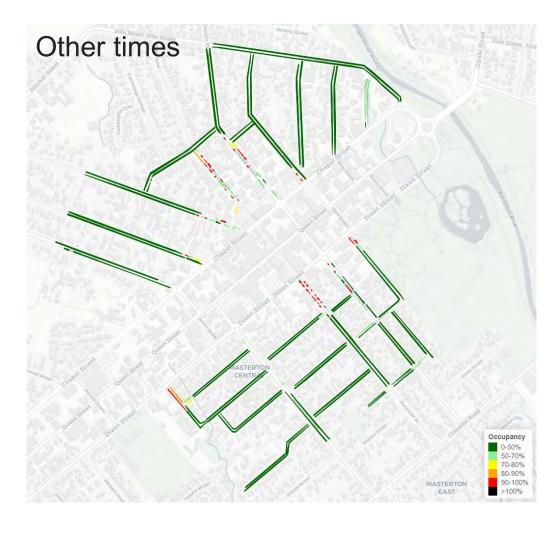
#### **Peak Demand (town centre)**

- @1pm
  - On-street 71%
  - Off-street 65%



### Parking Demand – Residential areas





### Parking Demand – off-street car parks

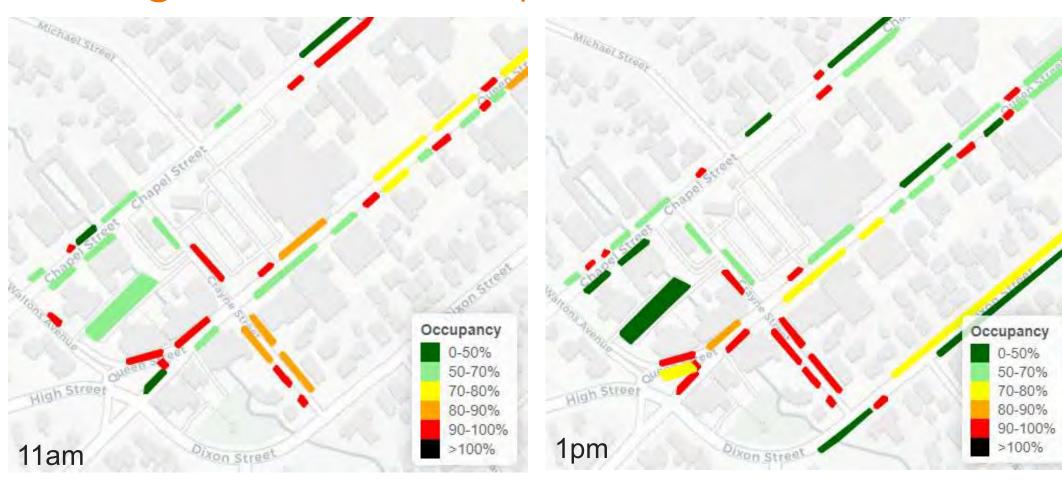
	Capacity	9am	<b>11am</b>	1pm	3pm
Average		45.6%	66.0%	64.8%	60.7%
Horseshoe carpark	66	10.6%	25.8%	18.2%	16.7%
Wrigley Street	55	70.9%	78.2%	78.2%	70.9%
Library carpark	43	32.6%	74.4%	74.4%	60.5%
McDonalds carpark	49	40.8%	55.1%	65.3%	61.2%
Cowie Place (Town Hall)	37	97.3%	100.0%	81.1%	91.9%
ACC carpark	14	92.9%	100.0%	92.9%	78.6%
Perry Street (Town Square)	26	34.6%	73.1%	61.5%	42.3%
Perry Street	17	70.6%	100.0%	100.0%	94.1%
Essex Street	128	53.1%	59.4%	85.9%	68.8%
QE Park*	112	1.8%	21.4%	8.9%	9.8%
Woolshed parking	41	109.8%	119.5%	109.8%	102.4%
Dixon Street (Southey)	24	37.5%	75.0%	66.7%	58.3%
Church Street (Police station)	43	100.0%	104.7%	97.7%	95.3%
Dixon Street / Uncle Bills	100	26.0%	75.0%	70.0%	82.0%
Smith Street (beside Moore Wilsons)	38	50.0%	78.9%	68.4%	65.8%
Total	793				

### Parking Demand – Lansdowne / Hospital





### Parking Demand – Kuripuni

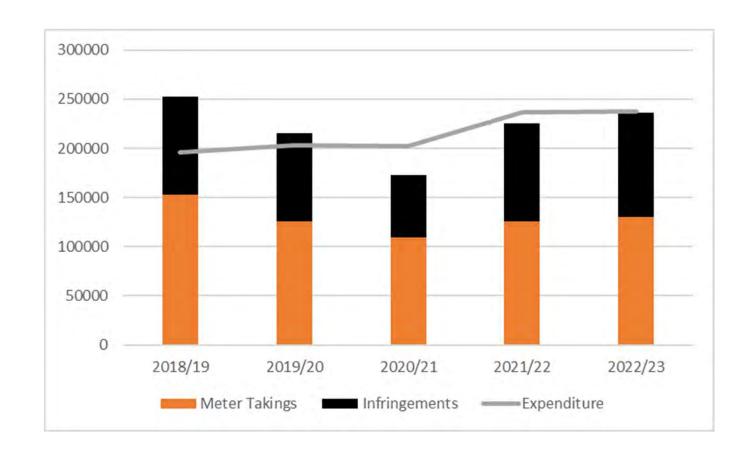


### Parking / Infringement Revenue

#### 2022/23: Revenue ≈ cost

#### **Parking meters**

- 41% expired
- 6 machines broken



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Parking opportunities

### Social Licence

What do we value?
What is our vision for the future?

#### **Communities may want**

- More parking
- Free parking

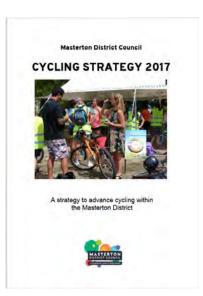
#### But communities also want:

- safer streets,
- vibrant places,
- climate action &
- better ways to move around











What does success look like? How will we achieve it? What if we do nothing?

### Technology

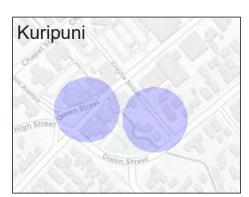
- Pay by plate
  - Payment options / apps
  - Enforcement
  - e-Permits
  - Park once
  - Data
- Wayfinding
- Parking sensors
- LPR
  - Enforcement
  - Data

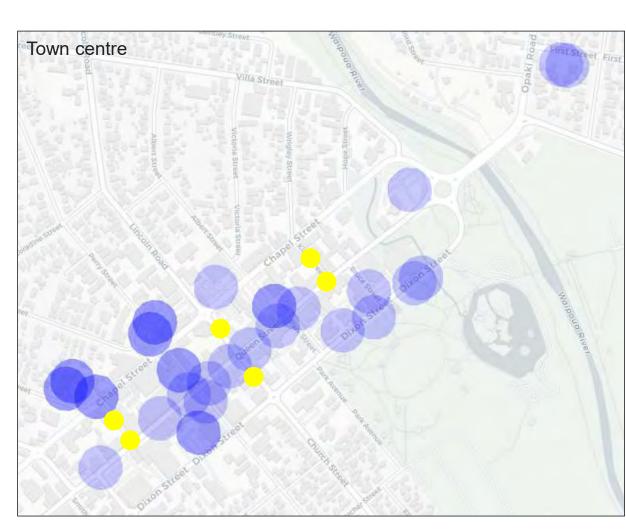


### Mobility Parking

- 33 mobility spaces (public)
  - 36% occupied
  - 100% compliance
- Gaps 50m buffer
- Side/rear loading
- Mobility permit holders
  - Free parking?
  - Double the time?

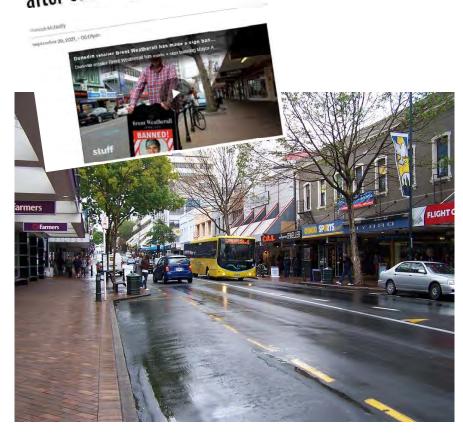






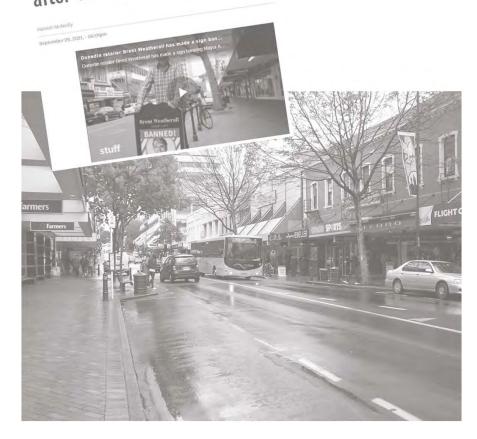
## Case Study – George St, Dunedin

Retailer bans Dunedin mayor after one-way street decision



# Case Study – George St, Dunedin 'Looks good, doesn't it?': George St critic won over

Retailer bans Dunedin mayor after one-way street decision





### **Road Space Hierarchy**

Use	Examples
Movement	Footpaths Traffic lanes Bus / cycle lanes Clearways No stopping areas
Place	Landscaping & amenity Seating Outdoor dining Markets and events
Parking	On-street parking SPSV parking Bus stops Mobility parking Loading zones

