August 2026

STRATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL

Civil Parking Enforcement

Guidance policies for the enforcement and cancellation of off-street Penalty Charge Notices

Policies set out in this document provide guidance only.

Each case is considered on its own merits, taking into account all of the evidence available and the exceptionality of the individual circumstances.

Introduction

Stratford-on-Avon District Council ('the Council') has prepared the following guidance document in respect of Civil Parking Enforcement in its off-street car parks. The policies in this document are intended to inform the public and provide guidance to Council employees and those working on behalf of the Council in the enforcement of parking regulations.

These policies provide a foundation upon which fairness and discretion can be applied. It is important to recognise that each case will be considered on its own merits, and matters of proportionality, objectivity and reasonableness will be paramount at all times.

Written evidence will only be considered if deemed acceptable by the Council.

This document will be subject to ongoing review to reflect any changes in national legislation, policy and/or good practice.

Off-Street Contravention Codes

There is a single, nationwide list of off-street contraventions and associated codes, although not all contravention codes apply in all council areas. The Council's Environmental and Operational Services Officers (E&OS Officers), who have civil enforcement responsibilities, will allow a period of time to carry out and record observations for genuine attempts to park, load and unload, before they may issue a Penalty Charge Notice (PCN). These observation times are at the E&OS Officers' absolute discretion and subject to local variation. The table below sets out the standard off-street contravention codes as shown on the PCN and as applied in Stratford-on-Avon District.

Code	Contravention
70	Parked in a loading place or bay during restricted hours without loading
71	Parked in an electric vehicles' charging place during restricted hours without charging
73	Parked without payment of the parking charge
74	Using a vehicle in a parking place in connection with the sale or offering or exposing for sale of goods when prohibited
78	Parked wholly or partly in a suspended bay or space
80	Parked for longer than permitted
81	Parked in a restricted area in a car park
82	Parked after the expiry of paid for time
83	Parked in a car park without clearly displaying a valid pay and display ticket or voucher or parking clock
84	Parked with payment made to extend the stay beyond initial time
85	Parked without a valid virtual permit or clearly displaying a valid physical permit where required
86	Not parked correctly within the markings of a bay or space
87	Parked in a designated disabled person's parking place without displaying a valid disabled person's badge in the prescribed manner
89	Vehicle parked exceeds maximum weight or height or length permitted
90	Re-parked in the same car park within the prescribed time period after leaving
91	Parked in a car park or area not designated for that class of vehicle
92	Parked causing an obstruction
93	Parked in car park when closed

94	Parked in a pay and display car park without clearly displaying two valid pay and display tickets when required
95	Parked in a parking place for a purpose other than that designated
96	Parked with engine running where prohibited

Statutory Grounds to make representations
(Part 6, Traffic Management Act 2004)

SG1: The contravention did not occur

SG1.1: Where the motorist claims he/she was loading/unloading

May ACCEPT representations	May REJECT representations
In the event that the vehicle is parked on a waiting prohibition or in a controlled bay: If evidence (e.g. a delivery note, job sheet etc.) is available or provided to show: 1. Goods being delivered or collected were heavy, bulky, or numerous and it would be unreasonable to expect them to be carried from legal parking places. 2. Loading/unloading activity was adjacent to the premises concerned. 3. Loading/unloading activity was timely (includes checking goods and paperwork but not delayed by unrelated activity). 4. If it is in the course of business, including commercial delivery/collections, couriers, multi-drop parcel carriers, removal services etc.	On bus stop clearways. On taxi ranks. Where loading/unloading is prohibited. In car parks (except when depositing materials in public recycling bins). In a goods vehicle loading bay parked in a non-goods vehicle. Parked in a goods vehicle loading bay displaying a disabled person's badge.

SG1.2: Where the motorist claims that a parking pay and display machine was faulty

May ACCEPT representations	May REJECT representations
If service records confirm a fault, or if the machine had been taken out of service at the time the contravention occurred, and there was not another ticket machine in the same car park which was working correctly.	If there was another ticket machine in the same car park which was working correctly at the time. If there is no record of the machine being faulty or taken out of service. If other motorists had been able to purchase tickets during the relevant period. If the E&OS Officer's notes confirm that the machine was working correctly at the time.

SG1.3: Where the motorist claims that the restriction is not clearly signed or marked

May ACCEPT representations	May REJECT representations
If signs and/or markings are missing, incorrect or unclear. If signs and markings are inconsistent with each other and/or the Traffic Regulation Order or legislation.	If site visit records or photographs establish that signs and/or markings are correct and consistent with each other and the Traffic Regulation Order or legislation.

SG1.4: Where the motorist was carrying out building works

May ACCEPT representations	May REJECT representations

If evidence confirms that the motorist was simply loading/unloading. If a valid waiver/permit to park at the car park in question had been authorised or issued and was clearly on display in the vehicle. If the building works are of a statutory nature or are exempted from restrictions by a Traffic Regulation Order or legislation. If it can be proven that the building works were an emergency via the submission of job sheets/invoices.	In all other circumstances, including those vehicles used by painters/decorators etc., whereby the equipment can be unloaded and then parked appropriately for the building works to take place.
SG1.5: Where the motorist claims that the PCN was not issued (i.e. the PCN was not found affixed to the vehicle or handed to the motorist)	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If no evidence of issue can be provided to the motorist.	If the E&OS Officer's notes and/or photographs confirm that the motorist drove away before a PCN could be issued, or the motorist was abusive/ aggressive i.e. the PCN was not handed to the motorist or affixed to the vehicle, then the penalty charge will be posted to the registered keeper as a Notice to Owner.
SG1.6: Where the motorist claims that their vehicle was not parked in the car park at the time and/or on the date alleged on the PCN which was issued	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the motorist can provide evidence to verify the location of the vehicle.	If the motorist cannot provide evidence to verify the location of the vehicle or if the evidence provided does not support the claim or is inconclusive; or There is photographic evidence that was taken by the E&OS Officer to the contrary.
SG1.7: Where the motorist claims that a valid authorisation to park had been issued	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If records show that the motorist holds a valid authorisation to park. Proof must be provided.	If the motorist cannot provide a copy of the valid authorisation to park, or if there is no record of any issue of the authorisation. If the motorist did not park in accordance with the authorisation.
SG1.8: Where the motorist claims that a pay and display ticket was purchased and displayed or a stay has been purchased	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**

If the motorist produces a pay and display ticket that was valid at the time the contravention occurred and the E&OS Officer confirms that a face down pay and display ticket or a pay and display ticket that was displayed but concealed in some other way was seen and it is the first contravention of this type. If there is evidence that a stay has been purchased for the correct car park to cover the period of time parked. If one digit on the vehicle registration was incorrect but the stay was valid for the correct car park for the correct period of time parked.	If the motorist is unable to produce a valid pay and display ticket. If the E&OS Officer was unable to confirm that a face down pay and display ticket or a pay and display ticket that was displayed but concealed in some other way was seen. If the motorist has made a similar representation before and had a previous PCN cancelled. If the E&OS Officer noted that the motorist obtained their pay and display ticket from another motorist in the car park. If a pay and display ticket was purchased in another car park and is non-transferrable in accordance with the terms and conditions of the car park. If the pay and display ticket has been amended in some way. If a stay was not purchased to cover the period of time parked in the car park. If the incorrect vehicle registration has been selected for that period of time.
SG2: The motorist was not the owner/registered keeper of the vehicle in question at the time the contravention occurred	
SG2.1: Where the current registered keeper claims that the vehicle was disposed of before the contravention occurred	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the current registered keeper is able to provide proof that the vehicle was disposed of before the contravention occurred, e.g. an invoice, or a bill of sale, or a receipt, vehicle registration documents, insurance documents or a letter from the DVLA; and/or If the current registered keeper is able to provide the full name and address of the person to whom they disposed of the vehicle. **Action** – send a new Notice to Owner to the person named by the current registered keeper.	If the current registered keeper is unable to prove that they disposed of the vehicle before the contravention occurred nor provide the full name and address of the person to whom they disposed of the vehicle. If the person named by the current registered keeper as the person to whom they disposed of the vehicle either does not exist, cannot be traced or is for some other reason not considered to be genuine. If the DVLA confirms the owner's details.
SG2.2: Where the current registered keeper claims that the vehicle was purchased after the contravention occurred	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the current registered keeper is able to provide proof that the vehicle was purchased after the contravention occurred, i.e. the date of the transaction, an invoice, or a bill of sale, or a receipt, vehicle registration documents, insurance documents or a letter from the DVLA; and/or If the current registered keeper is able to provide the full name and address of the person from whom they purchased the vehicle.	If the current registered keeper is unable to prove that they purchased the vehicle after the contravention occurred nor provide the name and address of the person from whom they purchased the vehicle. If the person named by the current registered keeper as the person from whom they purchased the vehicle either does not exist, cannot be traced or is for some other reason not considered to be genuine.
SG2.3: Where the current registered keeper claims that a contracted third-party was responsible for the vehicle at the time the contravention occurred	

May ACCEPT representations	May REJECT representations
Only when a signed hire agreement exists.	In all other circumstances, as the current registered keeper is always liable for the PCN, including where the vehicle was left in the care of a garage.
SG2.4: Where the motorist claims that they never owned the vehicle	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the DVLA confirms that the motorist was not the registered keeper of the vehicle at the time the contravention occurred.	If the DVLA confirms that the motorist was the registered keeper of the vehicle at the time the contravention occurred. If the previous registered keeper is able to provide proof that the motorist purchased the vehicle before the contravention occurred or the subsequent registered keeper is able to provide proof that the motorist sold the vehicle after the contravention occurred. If the motorist is proven to have hired the vehicle for the day on which the contravention occurred and signed a hire agreement to take responsibility for the PCNs incurred, subject to the time of hire.
SG3: The vehicle had been taken without the owner's consent	
SG3.1: Where the current registered keeper claims that the vehicle had been stolen	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the current registered keeper provides a valid police crime reference number and the name of the police station where the theft was reported.	If the current registered keeper is unable to provide any proof of theft. If the police crime reference number provided by the current registered keeper does not exist or it does not match the theft or date of the alleged theft.
SG3.2: Where the current registered keeper claims that the vehicle was driven by a third party (i.e. a friend, relative or estranged partner)	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
In no circumstances.	In all circumstances, the current registered keeper is always liable for the PCN, except when a hire agreement exists.
SG4: The owner is a vehicle hire company and have supplied the name of the hirer	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**

If the vehicle hire company is able to provide proof that the vehicle was hired at the time the contravention occurred, i.e. a signed hire agreement containing prescribed particulars. If the vehicle hire company is able to provide the full name and address of the person to whom they hired the vehicle. **Action** – send a new Notice to Owner to the person named by the vehicle hire company. If the hirer does not respond to any correspondence, the liability of the PCN will remain with the vehicle hire company.	If the vehicle hire company is unable to prove that they hired out the vehicle on the date the contravention occurred nor provide the full name and address of the person to whom they hired the vehicle. If the person named by the vehicle hire company as the person to whom they hired the vehicle, without proof, either does not exist, cannot be traced or denies responsibility for the contravention. If the vehicle was being used as a courtesy car without a signed agreement to accept responsibility for the PCN issued.
SG5: The Penalty Charge exceeded the relevant amount	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the PCN and/or Notice to Owner showed the incorrect amount of penalty charge, i.e. the wrong penalty charge band.	If the PCN or Notice to Owner showed the correct amount of penalty charge.
SG6: There has been a procedural impropriety	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the Council has failed to comply with any requirement imposed on it by the Traffic Management Act 2004 in relation to the imposition or recovery of a penalty charge or other sum(s).	If the Council has complied with the requirements imposed on it by the Traffic Management Act 2004 in relation to the imposition or recovery of a penalty charge or other sum(s).
SG7: The Traffic Regulation Order was invalid	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the Traffic Regulation Order which prescribes the restrictions that the vehicle was parked in contravention of was not constructed correctly.	If the Traffic Regulation Order which prescribes the restrictions that the vehicle was parked in contravention of was constructed correctly. If the motorist merely considers the restrictions to be unfair.
SG8: The Penalty Charge was paid in full	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
The PCN can be proven to have already been paid in full or at the discounted rate set in accordance with Schedule 9 of the Traffic Management Act 2004.	No evidence of payment or receipt of payment has been received by the Council.
SG9: Any other information that the motorist/vehicle owner wants the Council to take into consideration to cancel the PCN and refund any sum already paid (please see the mitigating circumstances highlighted on the following pages)	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
The decision whether or not a PCN should be cancelled will only be taken following careful consideration, taking into account all of the evidence available.	

Note: Full consideration will be given and account taken of all representations received, whether they fall within the description of "Statutory Grounds" or not.

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES

MC1: Where the motorist claims to have become unwell while driving	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the motorist provides proof of a medical condition, temporary or permanent, that is consistent with the condition explained. When the E&OS Officer's notes support the motorist's representations.	If the motorist cannot provide proof of a medical condition, temporary or permanent, that is consistent with the condition explained; or Where any other evidence contradicts the motorists' claim.
MC2: Where the motorist claims to be a doctor, nurse or health visitor attending a patient	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the motorist produces evidence that they were responding to an urgent medical call and there was no nearby legal parking space.	If the motorist was not attending a patient in urgent circumstances or if there were legal parking spaces nearby. If the motorist was parked outside their practice or other place of work for any reason other than to collect supplies for an urgent medical call. If the motorist was parked in an area that does not correspond with claims made in their representations, i.e. far from the patient's property. In all other circumstances.
MC3: Where the motorist has stopped to use the toilet	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
On production of medical evidence confirming a relevant medical condition and in support of the circumstances explained in the motorist's representations.	In all other circumstances.
MC4: Where the motorist has stopped to collect (prescribed) medication from a chemist or pharmacy	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
Only in the most serious, urgent, life-threatening and exceptional circumstances and the use of a legal parking space would have caused an unacceptable delay.	In any lesser circumstances. No medical evidence produced.
MC5: Where the motorist was a patient visiting a doctor's surgery	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the motorist can provide a letter from a doctor to confirm that the visit was urgent and that they were unable to walk from the nearest legal parking space.	If the motorist was not the patient but only driving the vehicle carrying the patient. If the motorist was attending a pre-arranged, non-urgent doctor's appointment. If the motorist could reasonably have been expected to have parked legally elsewhere.
MC6: Where the motorist claims to have been recently bereaved	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**

If no evidence exists to the contrary, taking into consideration the sensitivity of this issue on the first occasion. Only in respect of an immediate family member. On the submission of a Death Certificate.	Only if there is a significant reason to doubt the sincerity of the representations, i.e. the E&OS Officer's notes indicate that the motorist was going about a normal day (e.g. shopping or working), or the bereavement is considered to be a long time ago.
MC7: Where the motorist was delayed in returning to their vehicle and the parking time purchased had expired	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If supported by appropriate evidence, the motorist's representations claim that the delay in returning to their vehicle was caused by circumstances that were entirely unforeseen, unavoidable and exceptional. If the motorist's vehicle had broken down, evidence should be provided of recovery. If the motorist was unable to drive since parking the vehicle.	If the delay explained by the motorist was entirely avoidable, i.e. queuing in a shop, waiting for a doctor/dentist appointment etc. If the motorist simply underestimated the time needed and could have reasonably purchased more time, i.e. when conducting business, shopping or commuting. If the motorist was unable to drive since parking the vehicle due to excess alcohol in the body or had been detained by the police for any reason, unless subsequently released without charge or proven innocent.
MC8: Where the motorist claims to have been unaware of the charges or restrictions in the car park relating to the vehicle's class or weight	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If reference to charges or restrictions on the tariff board(s) are incorrect or missing.	In all other circumstances.
MC9: Where the motorist claims to have been unaware of the recent increase in tariffs	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If statutory notices were not erected in accordance with procedural regulations. If the revised tariffs are not on the tariff board(s).	If statutory notices were erected in accordance with procedural regulations and the tariff board(s) were correct.
MC10: Where the motorist had parked with one or more wheels outside of a marked bay in a car park	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
Only in the most exceptional of circumstances that were outside the motorist's control and are supported by clear and incontrovertible evidence; otherwise In no circumstances.	When clear and incontrovertible supporting evidence (e.g. photographs/sketch plan) is available.
MC11: Where the motorist is a Blue Badge holder or was transporting a Blue Badge holder and they did not have their Blue Badge and/or clock on display or it could not be read or had expired	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**

If it can be established that this is the motorist's first contravention of this type and they can provide evidence that they are a Blue Badge holder or were transporting a Blue Badge holder.	If the motorist has previously had a PCN cancelled for the same contravention and has been warned to display a valid Blue Badge and/or clock correctly in the future. If the E&OS Officer could not see the Blue Badge displayed in the vehicle. If the motorist forgot to display the Blue Badge or it was left at home. If the motorist was parked on a waiting restriction beyond the 4-hour time limit permitted by the Blue Badge Scheme, or on another restriction which does not provide an exemption for Blue Badge holders. The incorrect use of the clock.
MC12: Where the motorist was displaying an expired authorisation to park, or has an expired digital permit i.e. dispensation, season ticket, residents permit, business permit or visitors permit	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the renewal of the authorisation to park was delayed by the Council's administrative processes. If it can be established that other reasonably unforeseen circumstances delayed the renewal of an authorisation to park, e.g. sickness on the part of the applicant or a postal dispute/delay (supported by appropriate evidence).	In all other circumstances. In the event of more than one vehicle registration included on a season ticket or parking permit, the subsequent production of the season ticket or parking permit will not necessarily cause automatic cancellation of the PCN, as the season ticket or parking permit may have been used on the other vehicle.
MC13: Where the motorist is parked in contravention of a waiting/parking prohibition whilst displaying a residents permit or a visitors permit	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If there is inadequate signage.	In all other circumstances.
MC14: Where the motorist is a new resident and had parked in a parking place without displaying a valid residents permit	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
In no circumstances.	On all occasions.
MC15: Where the motorist assumes that they were entitled to a "period of grace" before the PCN was issued	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
In no circumstances.	On all occasions.
MC16: Where the motorist claims that snow, foliage, fallen leaves or flooding covered the signs or markings	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If it can be established that such conditions prevailed and it is likely that signs and markings were obscured as claimed and there was no alternative indication of the restriction.	If it can be established that such conditions did not cause signs and markings to be obscured as claimed. If the E&OS Officer's notes, photographic evidence etc. contradict the motorist's version of events. If any reasonable alternative indication of the restriction was available to the motorist. If the location of the contravention was unlikely to be

	subject to the natural conditions described by the motorist, i.e. it was under cover.
MC17: Where the motorist claims that their vehicle had broken down	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the motorist is able to provide evidence of a vehicle breakdown, i.e. proof of recovery, or an invoice, or a bill of sale, or a receipt for repair or parts.	If the motorist is unable to provide evidence of any kind that their vehicle had broken down. If the cause of the vehicle "breaking down" was due to negligence on the part of the motorist, i.e. the vehicle had not been properly maintained, had run out of fuel, oil, water or a similar reason. If the E&OS Officer's notes contradict the motorist's version of events.
MC18: Where the motorist claims that they were attending an emergency or another vehicle that had broken down	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the motorist is able to provide reasonable proof of the emergency, i.e. a credible report of an accident or incident, or that they were attending to another vehicle that had broken down.	If the motorist is unable to provide evidence of any kind that they were attending an emergency or another vehicle that had broken down. If the E&OS Officer's notes contradict the motorist's version of events, i.e. the motorist was not seen attending an emergency or another vehicle that had broken down.
MC19: Where the vehicle in question was on police, fire brigade or ambulance duties	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If a senior officer of the emergency service concerned supports the representations and there is no reason to doubt that the vehicle was engaged in operational activities.	In all other circumstances.
MC20: Where the motorist claims to have been collecting or depositing monies at a financial institution	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the procedure explained in the motorist's representations is consistent with the allowance for loading and unloading; or If specific arrangements have been agreed in advance with the Council.	In all other circumstances.
MC21: Where the registered keeper liable for payment of the PCN is expected to be absent for a long period of time, e.g. is living abroad or is in prison	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
In no circumstances.	On all occasions.
MC22: Where the registered keeper liable for payment of the PCN is said to have died	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
Where the circumstances can be confirmed (by sensitive enquiry). A Death Certificate may be requested.	Only if there is considerable evidence to doubt the sincerity of the representations.
MC23: Where the vehicle driven by the motorist is diplomatically registered	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**

In all circumstances. A Notice to Owner should never be sent to the keeper of a diplomatically registered vehicle.	In no circumstances.
MC24: Where the motorist received a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) from a police officer or traffic warden when parked in the same location	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
To prevent 'double jeopardy', if confirmation is provided by the police that proceedings for a criminal offence in connection with the same parking/waiting incident have been instituted.	In all other circumstances.
MC25: Where a Council officer or elected Member has parked in contravention and claims to have been on Council business	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the Council officer or elected Member was carrying out emergency work and provides evidence/confirmation from a senior officer.	If it can be established that the Council officer or elected Member could have reasonably parked elsewhere.
MC26: Where the motorist has stopped to drop off someone	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If the circumstances are seen by the E&OS Officer. If, in exceptional circumstances and subject to observation times, the motorist had to escort a passenger (child, elderly, infirm or disabled person) to home or school.	In all other circumstances.
MC27: Where the motorist claims that they were in police custody when the PCN was issued	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If proof (from the police) has been provided that the police had instructed the motorist to leave the vehicle. If the time of arrest (proof required from the police) provides confirmation that the motorist was legally parked and was unable to move the vehicle before the restriction started.	If no proof is provided. If the vehicle was not legally parked before the arrest.
MC28: Where the motorist claims that they were visiting a friend or relative in urgent circumstances	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If, due to an emergency, the parking contravention could not be avoided due to the exceptional nature of the incident.	If the motorist has already received a PCN, which has been cancelled for the same reason. If the E&OS Officer's notes provide a significant reason to doubt the sincerity of the representations.
MC29: Where the motorist claims that there was no legal place to park	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
In no circumstances.	On all occasions.
MC31: Where the motorist claims that they were parked on private property	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**

If a land registry search confirms that the location is private property and not subject of the relevant Traffic Regulation Order. If there is insufficient evidence to establish the location of the vehicle.	In all other circumstances.
MC32: Where the motorist has stopped to answer a mobile phone	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
In no circumstances.	On all occasions.
MC33: Where the motorist claims that the details on the PCN are incorrect, e.g. the location	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If there is reason to doubt that the PCN was issued correctly, considering evidence provided by the E&OS Officer.	If the PCN was completed fully and issued correctly.
MC34: Where the motorist claims that they were unaware of parking enforcement on bank holidays	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
In no circumstances.	On all occasions.
MC35: Where the motorist claims that the restriction was marked after the vehicle had been parked	
May ACCEPT representations	**May REJECT representations**
If records confirm that the signing/lining/ placement of cones or suspension notices was likely to have taken place after the vehicle had been parked.	If there is evidence to show that markings were already in place at the time the vehicle was parked.