AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

# STREET VENDING PLAN FOR THE CITY OF 'PQR'

**Whereas**, the Parliament has enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities;

**And Where As,** sub-section (1) of section 21 of the said Act cast duty upon every local authority to prepare a plan, in consultation with the Planning Authority and on the recommendation of the town vending committee, to promote the vocation of street vendors;

The local body of *PQR* (fictitious name) has formulated the following street vending plan for the area under its control, in consultation with the Town Vending Committee and the Planning Authority and submitted it to the Government for final sanction.

In formulating this plan due diligence has been exercised for organizing street vending activity in Brown field and Green field areas of the city.

# **Objective of the Plan:**

Introducing orderly placement of the street vendors; to the extent possible, in same area, from where they are carrying on their business, with minimum hindrance to the flow of traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian in the already developed area and make built-in provisions for street vending in the development plan at the time of its formulation.

Steps undertaken for formulation of the Plan:

# 1. The details obtained from the Survey of street vending activity under the provisions of section 38 (1) of the Act

Relevant data about ward wise number of vendors and their exact location are transposed on a city level map.

The survey referred to above has been carried out as provided under the sub-section 1 of section 13 of the Street Vending Rules made under the Act in a transparent fashion and with a consultative approach. The findings of the survey are contained in the Annexure-1.

AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

# 2. Two important tools used for working out the vending plan:

For effecting and orderly placement of street vendors the plan has relied on two conceptual tools mentioned in the scheme framed under the Street Vending Act have been used namely

- Zoning of vending areas.
- Carrying capacity of the vending areas.

# 3. Zoning of Roads for Purpose of Organizing Street Vendors:

The Town Vending Committee has decided to categorize a street in its entirety or in stretches under any of the following three zones:

- No Vending Zone.
- Restricted Vending Zone.
- Restriction Free Vending Zone.

# I. No Vending Zone.

The following areas have been designated as no vending zones

- [zz] meters from the entry and exist points of important government buildings, like State Secretariat, State Assembly, High court, District Collectorate, offices of District Panchayat, Municipal Corporation, buildings Municipality, Nagar Panchayat, Courts, Cantonment Board Fire Brigade stations, Govt. General Hospitals etc.
- [zz] meters from the entry and exit points of railway stations.
- [zz] meters on both the sides of railway crossing falling within the city limits.
- [zz] meters from the entry and exit points of bus terminus.
- No vending in the areas as enjoined in the relevant provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 2010 and the State Archeological Monument Protection Act.
- The areas prohibited under the provisions of the Built Heritage Conservation Rules.
- [zz] Meters from any crossing of two or more roads on all sides.
- [zz] Meters on both the sides from the entry and the exit of any educational institution.
- [XYZ] area which the state has prohibited from being used as vending space from the angle of security.
- Any other area which the Local Body in consultation with the Town Vending Committee considers fit to be included in the category of no vending zone.

#### AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

*Note:* No existing market or a natural market as identified under the survey should be included as a no-vending zone.

# II. Restricted Vending Zone:

The restricted vending zones are mainly linked up with the road width, and the roads of the following description have been put in this category in the plan;

- a. No stationary vending is proposed on the roads having width equal to [zz] meters having two way traffic. However, street vending can be allowed if any such road is declared as no vehicular road, at any point of time.
- b. No Street vending is suggested for the roads having width between [zz] meters to [zz] meters. However, street vending can be allowed if such road is declared one way vehicular road.
- c. One side street vending is proposed on the roads having width between [zz] meters to [zz] meters.
- d. Both side vending can be allowed for the roads having width [zz] meters and above.
- e. The number of street vendors shall be decided after taking into consideration the holding capacity of each designated vending area on such a road,
- f. Such stationary vending shall be allowed after taking the clearance from traffic police regarding the smooth vehicular and pedestrian movement. If necessary, road side parking shall be banned in such areas where street vending is allowed,
- g. Mobile vending shall be allowed on such roads looking to the traffic and pedestrian movement, and
- h. Suggestive road designing as provided in the Annexure appended to these bye-laws.

AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

# III. Remaining road stretches have been put under the category of restriction free vending zone:

Over and above the road stretches [xyz] open plots owned by the state / local body have been designated as restriction free vending zone.

# 4. Carrying Capacity of the areas inside the City:

The principles to decide the carrying capacity of any road where street vending is allowed is finalized by dividing the net available road stretch where the street vendors can be positioned by the space occupancy norm decided by the Town Vending Committee.

# 5. Space Occupancy Norm for Street Vending units:

The space requirement for street vending has been worked out in the following fashion.

- a minimum of ..... sq. mts area as 'vending area' shall be provided to each vendor/ hawker with dimension of ..... meter x ..... meter, where vendor can keep their push cart, goods, materials etc and also stand/sit along with it for business,
- (ii) passage of ..... meter width in front of stalls / push carts shall be reserved as 'extension' for consumers/ users to stand or buy the goods,
- (iii) a walkway / footpath of .... / .... meters width shall be provided for pedestrians in front of extension space depending on the width of the road,
- (iv) The carriageway has not been included in the vending space
- (v) Graphical representation of such area is shown in Annexure 3

# 6. Vending from Open Plots:

The following criteria evolved by the Town Vending Committee have been accepted for positioning the street vendors on open plots.

- a minimum of ..... sq. mts area as 'vending area' have been provided to each vendor/ hawker with dimension of .... meter x .... meter, where vendor can keep their push cart, goods, materials etc and also stand/sit along with it for business,
- (ii) passage of ..... meter width in front of stalls / push carts have been reserved as 'extension' for consumers/ users to stand or buy the goods,

AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

(iii) a walkway of ...... meter width have been provided for pedestrians movement in between two lane of venders in the plot,

Graphical representation of such area is shown in Annexure 4

# 7. Net Space Availability for Organizing Street Vendors Activity:

The net space availability for the street vending area in the road stretches is worked out after deducting the no vending areas from the stretch. On the basis of the above criteria the carrying capacity of ..... road stretches in *PQR* in the different wards work out to be:

- 1. Ward-1: (..)sq.m
- 2. Ward-2: (..)sq.m
- 3. Ward-3: (..)sq.m
- 4. Ward-4: (..)sq.m, etc.

There is an additional area available from the open plots adjacent to the roads. The carrying capacity of these plots has been calculated to be:

- 1. Plot1....
- 2. Plot2...
- 3. Plot3...
- 4. Plot4..., etc.

After adding the latter figures the net area available works out to be xyz. This area divided by the space occupancy norm gives ward wise figure of the carrying capacity.

The plan has proposed to position the existing street vendors in a single file to the extent possible on these roads. The plan has also earmarked xyz places for public conveniences in the street vending areas and also identified the xyz spots for dumping waste near the street eateries.

All details may be accompanied by ward wise maps and a city level map showing the stretches and open plots along with public conveniences and dustbins.

# 5. Strategy to deal with Street Vendors who cannot be accommodated in the area for which the street vending plan has been done:

xyz number of the street vendors have found to be in excess of the numbers permissible under the carrying capacity calculations. In order to accommodate them as far as possible near about the old sites, attempts were made to find out small alcoves, niches, recesses pockets etc. in the old area itself. As the result of this effort *xyz* pockets were identified and

#### AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

*xyz-abc* surplus vendors were accommodated there. The remaining *abc* vendors have been accommodated in the adjacent wards and some of them have been accommodated in suitable place in wards slightly away from the place from where they were carrying on their vending originally.

TVC may also explore the possibility of obtaining private land for settling, street vendors, at negotiated terms and conditions and approved by the concerned local body. In this connection the possibility of using Transferrable Development Right (TDR) / Additional FSI / FAR may also be explored.

# 6. Provision for Street Vending for the areas proximate to Neighbourhood Market:

Seasonal or festive vending is normally confined to the sale of certain seasonal produce like fruits, fireworks, cloth, readymade clothes, decorative elements etc. It is necessary to ear mark areas where such items can be stored in bulk and sold from the same site. In order to facilitate the ward wise vending of fruits and vegetables places have been earmarked in the different wards of the city.

# 7. General Guidelines:

The declaration of a road one way, may, ease the problem of congestion which ensues from street vending. This may bring out some amount of space for accommodating a few new vendors also. In case where there are two arterial parallel roads connected by a number of smaller streets or roads, the street vendors from main carriage way may be diverted to the connecting roads and placed in an organized fashion. In such traffic management option, road side parking shall be completely banned.

In the rich foot fall areas, the planning department shall try to discover the existence of alcoves, niches, recesses, *khuna-khancho*, etc. An attempt shall be made to accommodate street vendors to the extent possible in such places.

Taking a linear spit of a land carved out along the boundary wall or compound wall of public institutions including schools and colleges, universities, government buildings and parks –gardens. Under no circumstances, more than ..... meters can be carved out from the above mentioned institutional land.

#### AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

(a) In case where there is no such institutional land available, then land from the road margin of private owner can be acquired according to the prevailing rules. If need be offering him, floor space index or floor area ration linked to the land taken up for creating street vending space may be worked out.

(b) The new land so created or earmarked in the master plan or development plan may or may not have high foot fall. Attempts shall be made by signage to ensure foot fall in that area.

## AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

### ANNEXURE – 1

Description		Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4
(a) Estimated	No.				
Population					
(b)Estimated	No.				
Vendors					
(2.5% of (a))					
(c)High footfall	No.				
area	Area				
(d) Reasons for					
high footfall area					
(e)Peak period					
vehicular traffic					
movement					

### **Survey Findings**:

Street vendors		Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4
Mobile	No.				
Vendors	Area				
Stationary	No.				
Vendors	Area				
Total	No.				
	Area				

### Vending Zone wise proposed position of Street Vendors in Ward no. 1:

Street Vendors	No Vending Zone	Restricted Vending Zone	Restriction Free Vending Zone
Mobile Vendors			
Stationary Vendors			
Total			

Proposed Position of Street Vendors as on \_\_\_\_\_ (insert date) standing in single file in Wards no. 1:

AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

Street V	endors	No Vending Zone	Restricted Vending Zone	Restriction Free Vending Zone
Mobile Vendors	No.			
	Specific Area			
Stationary Vendors	No.			
	Specific Area			
Total	No.			
	Specific Area			

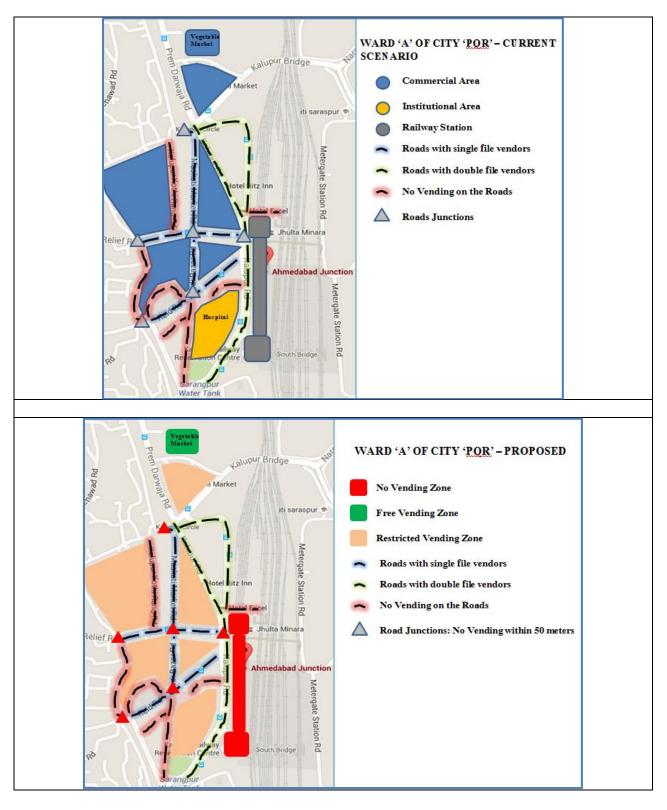
# Proposed Position of Street Vendors as on \_\_\_\_ (insert date) standing in double file in Wards no. 1:

Street Ve	endors	No Vending Zone	Restricted Vending Zone	Restriction Free Vending Zone
Mobile Vendors	No.			
	Specific Area			
Stationary Vendors	No.			
	Specific Area			
Total	No.			
	Specific Area			

AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

10 PRUDA- ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (AIILSG), AHMEDABAD

#### AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014



### LAYOUTS

