



# Parking Policy & Management

Creating Space for the City

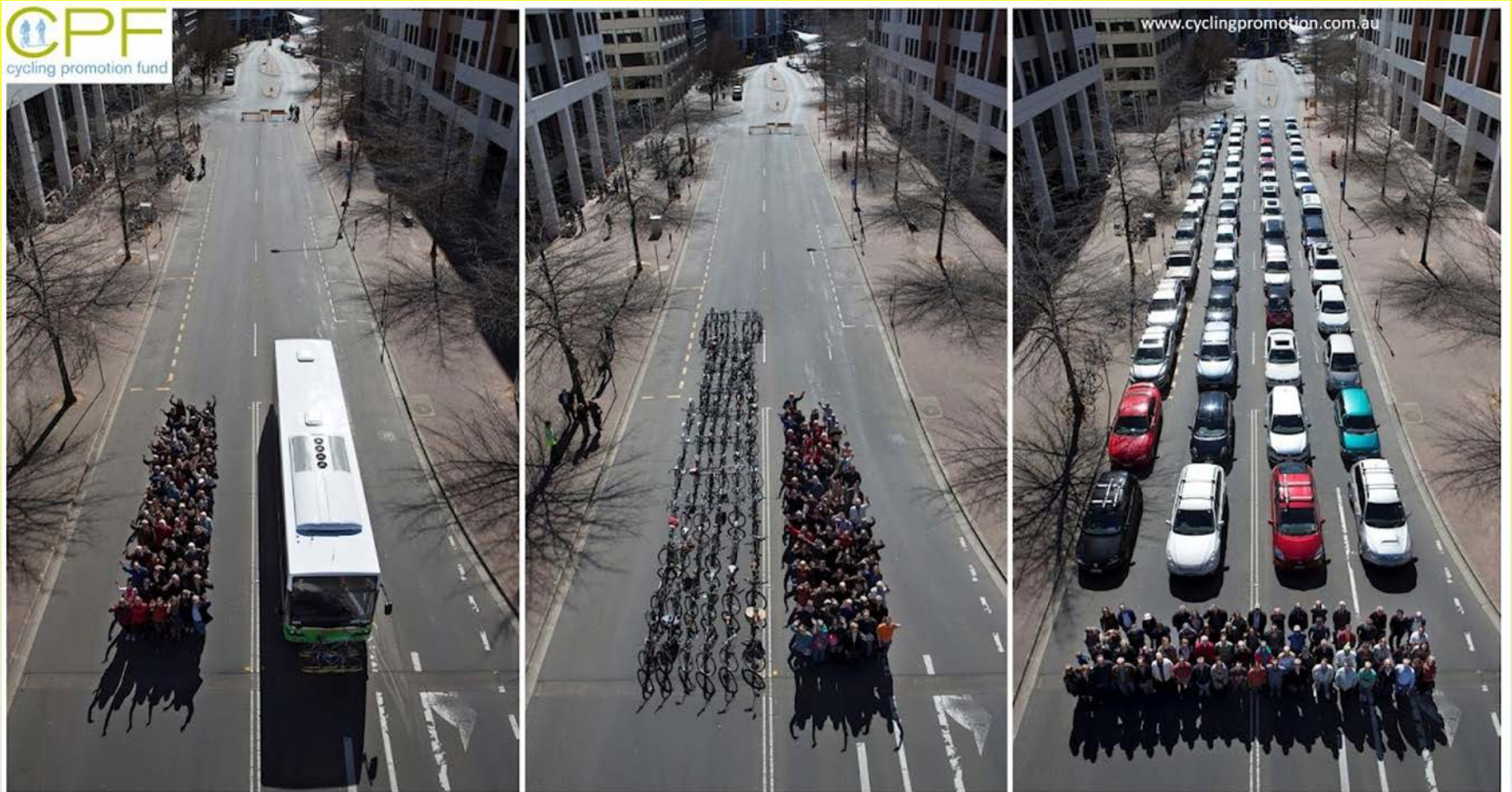


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**Policy Specialist**



# Why a Parking Policy?

- A parking policy creates space





# Whose space?



# Why create space?

- To create opportunities for
  - customers of businesses
  - quality of life
  - social function of the city
  - development of alternative transport modes

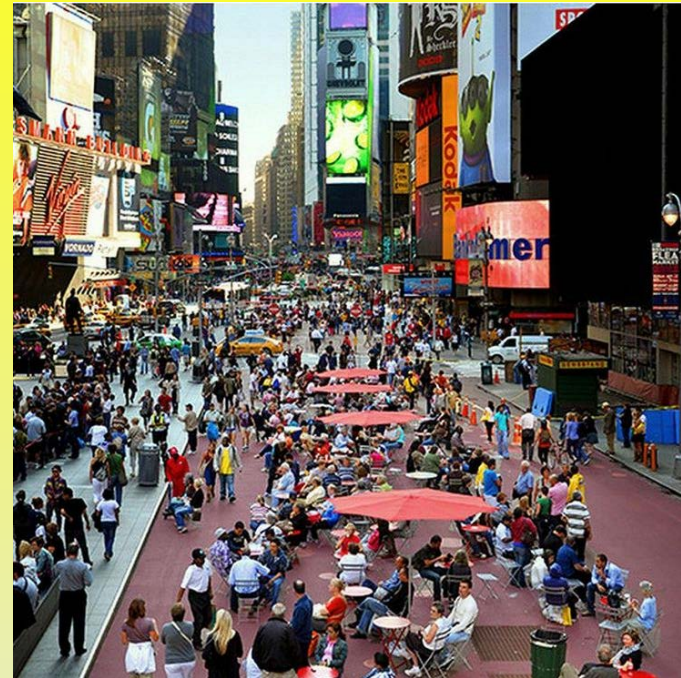




# Please don't forget!



# Who did it before?



New York City – Times Square



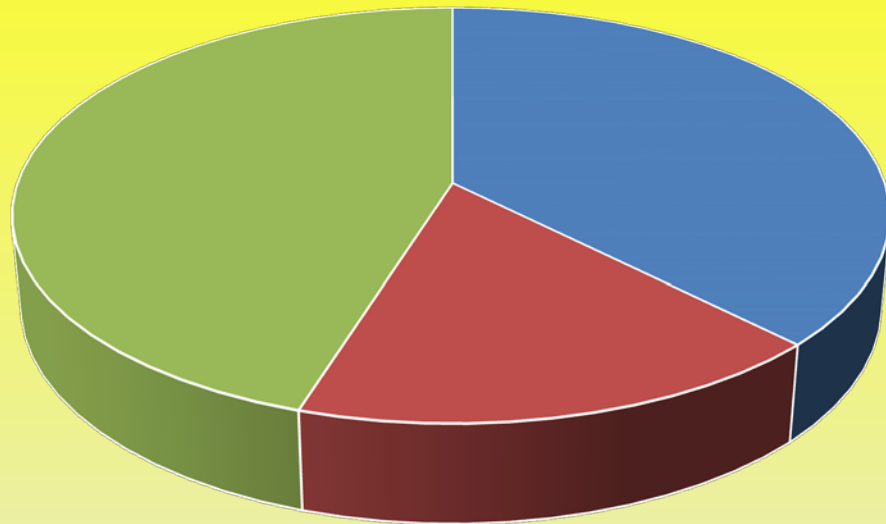
# Who did it before?



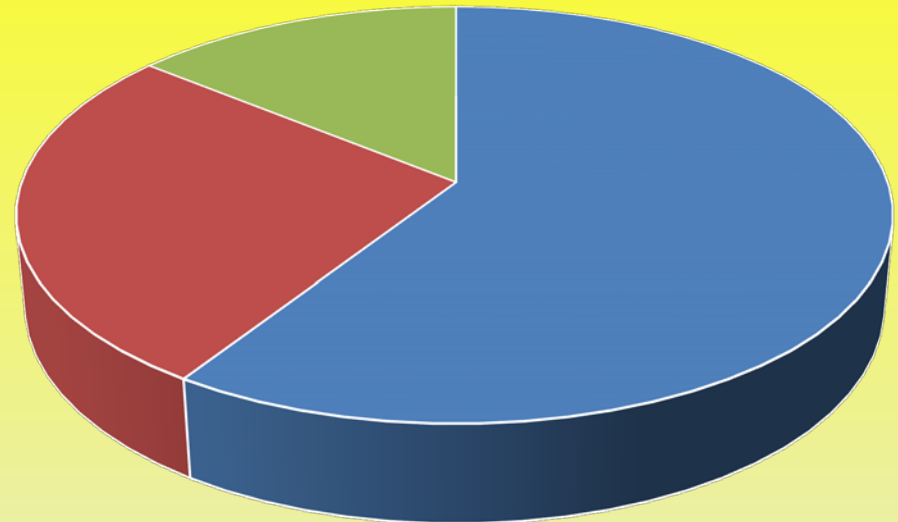
Eindhoven – Netherlands (1950 and 2015)

# Parked cars vs hours consumed

No. of Parked cars



Parking hours used



■ Residents

■ Commuters

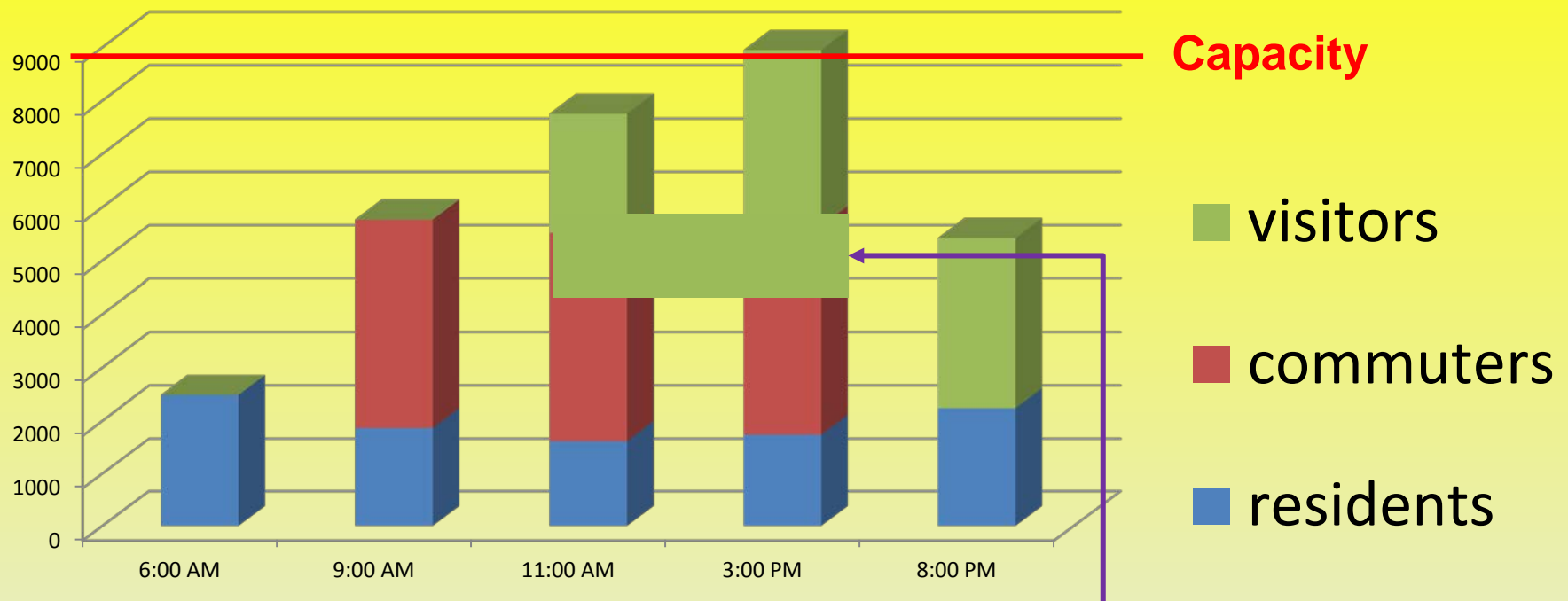
■ Visitors

**Almaty 2013**



# Problems of missing parking management

## Occupation



### Average parking time

Commuters: 8 hrs  
Visitors: 1.5 hrs

Removing 1,000 commuters  
benefits 5,000 visitors

Ulaanbaatar, 2016

# What's the story?

- Why a parking policy?
- How should a modern City manage Parking?
- What can it earn from parking?





# Priorities of a parking policy

## 1. Residents

- *A city without residents is not a city*

## 2. Visitors to shops, restaurants, theatres

- In a city people meet and it is where the culture and the economy are shaped

## 3. Commuters

- Use one parking space for 8 hours



# Create space, create value

## Specific Parking Objectives:

1. Facilitate Resident Parking
2. Facilitate Visitor Parking
3. Use available parking space efficiently
4. Generate income (to invest in accessibility)
5. Attract private sector investment





# 11 Characteristics of Best Practices

1. Introduce regulated parking in a comprehensive area
  - *The fee regulates*
  - *Choose appropriate time span*
2. Differentiate prices:  
*A-Brand* is more expensive than moderate quality.



# 11 Characteristics of Best Practices

## 3. Introduce Residents' Permit Scheme

- Relatively low price vs. visitors
- No reserved parking places





# 11 Characteristics of Best Practices

4. Enforcement of the rules: non-payment and illegal parking



5. Enforce using physical means



# 11 Characteristics of Best Practices

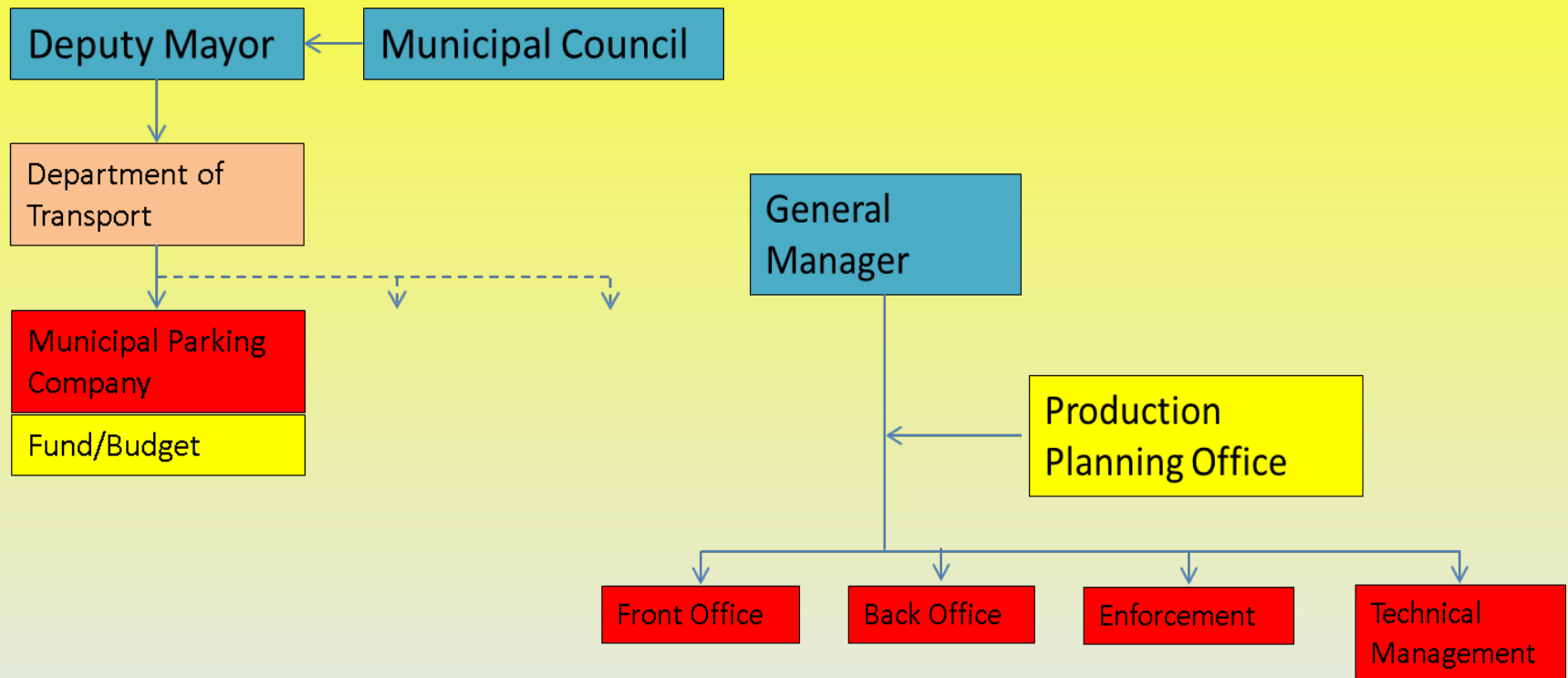
## 6. Monitor the parking system and adjust when needed, e.g.:

- Parking fee differentiation
- Unbalanced Supply-Demand
- Intensify control, towing or consider wheel clamping when Non-Payment is too high



# 11 Characteristics of Best Practices

## 7. Organise Parking Management within the Municipal organisation





# 11 Characteristics of Best Practices

## 8. Create additional parking space

- Regulate provision of parking space in building permit application process

## 9. Guarantee Financial Transparency

- Report on total cost & revenues
- **Revenues**: short term parking, permits, **fin**es
- **Costs**: Personnel (**control** & office, overhead), investments, maintenance



# 11 Characteristics of Best Practices

## 10. Have a solution available where residents complain

- Introduce paid parking
- Residents' Permit Scheme
- Enforcement



## 11. Support Mobility Management

- Parking signing
- Park & Ride, Car Pooling, Car Sharing



**Provide alternatives!**



# Nett revenues in good practices

(Million € source: ITDP)

	# paid on-street places	Gross Yearly income	Nett Yearly income
<b>Amsterdam</b>	110,000	155	108
<b>Stockholm</b>	32,000	60	50
<b>Copenhagen</b>	30,000	100	





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Discussion