



Agenda

- Introduction
- Project Background & Objectives
- The Importance of Parking in the Urban Context
- **Emerging Trends**
- Modern Parking Management Strategies
- **Next Steps**
- Discussion





IBI Group

- Globally integrated architecture, planning, engineering, and technology firm.
- Completed parking studies on a municipal level, site specific level, and for large institutions such as post-secondary schools.
- Project staff are recognized experts in parking management and policy.

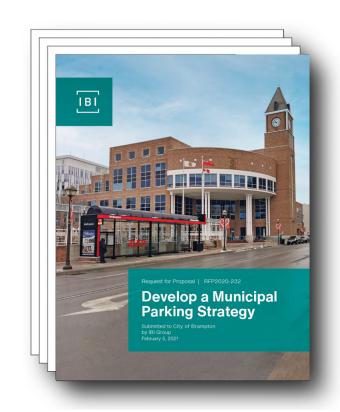






Project Purpose

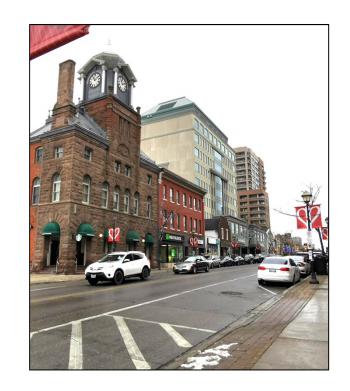
The purpose of the Municipal Parking Strategy (MPS) is to develop a **forward thinking**, comprehensive parking policy, management and implementation **framework** for Brampton that is consistent with the **Brampton 2040 Vision** (2040 Vision), 2018-2022 Term of Council Priorities (TOCPs), other relevant City department objectives, and the 2041 Metrolinx Regional **Transportation Plan** (RTP).





Project Objectives

- Develop a vision and guiding principles that are consistent with provincial, regional, and forward-looking municipal plans and address public input
- Develop a modern city-wide parking policy framework that is sensitive to Brampton's context
- Develop a future direction for the City's parking operations and enforcement with regard to on-street and off-street parking assets

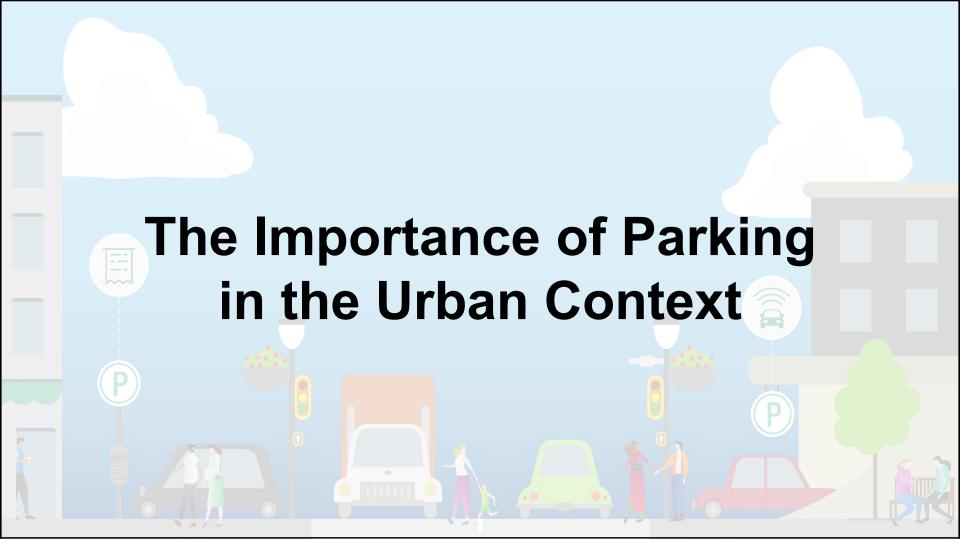




Project Background

- Brampton's population and employment are projected to grow by over 40% by 2051
- Brampton is shifting towards greater intensification with goals to reduce parking supply
- Major investments in transit infrastructure, decreasing parking demand
- Goods movements is a key economic activity



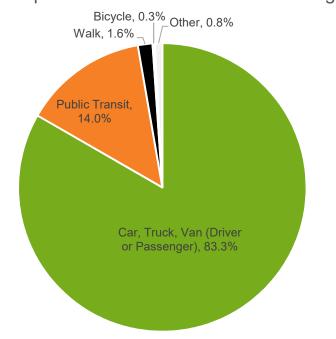




Parking

- Parking is an essential part of a transportation network
- Automobiles are the most common mode of commuting
- Existing low density land use patterns have contributed to auto-dependency

Brampton 2016 Main Mode of Commuting





Negative Impacts of Parking

- Increases automobile use (induced demand)
 - Urban sprawl and congestion
 - Greenhouse gas emissions
 - Health impacts
- Increases housing costs
- Inefficient use of space, decreases accessibility for non-automobile users
- Impermeable surfaces contribute to runoff and the urban heat island effect





Parking in North America

- Parking is often over-supplied and over-prioritized in the North American context
- Each individual car has approximately 4-5 parking spots
- Parking should be approached strategically to meet the demands of the local context while minimizing negative impacts







Shared Economy

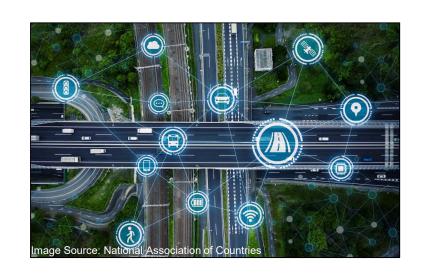
- The use of shared transportation modes is increasing
 - Rideshare
 - Carshare
 - Micromobility
 - · Others?





Connected Automated Vehicles (CAVs)

- Impacts of CAVs on parking supply may include:
 - · Reduced parking demand
 - · Increased parking capacity
 - Additional curb space for pick-ups and drop-offs





Municipal Parking Strategies

- Partnerships with local developers to supply public parking in new developments
- Shared private parking facilities for land uses with opposite peak periods
- Shared parking facilities for truck parking





Key Lessons

- Future parking demand is uncertain given emerging trends
- Flexibility should be included in parking strategies to increase resilience to future changes





Parking Management for Smart Growth

- 1. Parking Prices that reflect market demand
- 2. Parking Revenues that benefit the neighbourhoods from which they are collected
- 3. Parking Minimums elimination
- 4. Partnerships & Shared Facilities
- **5. Parking Enforcement** identified as key to successful strategy



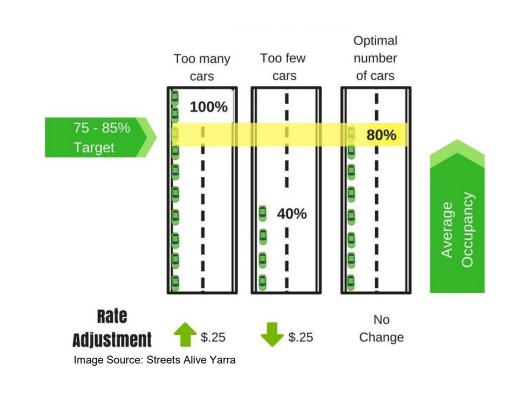


1. Parking Prices

 Parking prices can be used to achieve targeted utilization levels

Pricing Strategies:

- · Location based pricing
- Time based pricing
- Performance based pricing





2. Parking Revenues

- Parking Benefits Districts:
 - Geographic areas where parking revenues are reinvested into the district
- Uses of Revenue
 - Active transportation infrastructure
 - Street enhancements (i.e. lighting, benches)
 - Street repairs





3. Parking Minimums

- Minimum parking requirements often result in developers oversupplying parking
- Removal of parking minimums can be implemented on city-wide or area-specific basis
- Being adopted in some parts of Brampton





4. Partnerships & Shared Facilities

- Shared parking spaces can lead to higher parking utilization
- Public parking facilities allow municipalities to adjust rates to achieve desired utilization levels
- Mutually-beneficial partnerships with local developers



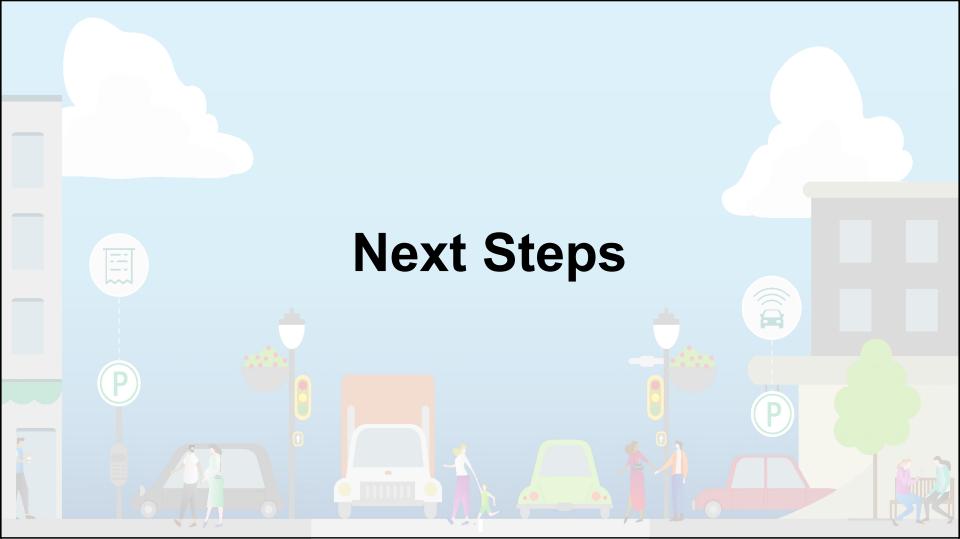


5. Parking Enforcement

- Enforcement is an important piece of effective parking management
- Parking fines should cover the cost of parking enforcement
- Key Principles:
 - Consistency
 - Fairness
 - Desired rate of compliance



Image Source: City of Brampton





Next steps

- Complete work on Task 2 Data Collection & Consolidation and Task 3 Best Practices Review
- Kick-off engagement & consultation tasks
- Phase 1 to be complete Q1 2022



