

CAR PARKING MANAGEMENT STUDY

PART D – UTILISATION SURVEYS



Precinct	Current Restrictions	Trip Origin (% outside of LGA)	Occupancy	Average Stay (hours)	Findings
Berowra Town					
On-street (584 bays, 82 bays time restricted)	1P, 2P	24.59%	50%	2.1	Current time restricted bays are not being used by commuters.
Off-street (626 bays, 125 bays time restricted)	4P	24.59%	96%	6.0	Commuter parking overspill is occurring at the Community centre and along Pacific Highway.
Brooklyn					
On-street (1199 bays, 53 bays time restricted)	4P	34.83%	58%	2.1	Commuter parking overspill is occurring around the activity centres.
Off-street (664 bays, 118 bays time restricted)	2P, 4P	34.83%	38%	1.2	Operating near capacity on weekends at carparks near certain activity centres.
Berowra Waters					
On-street (332 bays, 0 bay, time restricted)	N/A	24.59%	23%	1.9	Demand during weekends impacts the availability of River Resident Parking.
Off-street (288 bays, 0 bay time restricted)	N/A	24.59%	59%	2.9	The rooftop level of the multideck car park is underutilised.
Asquith					
On-street (1199 bays, 53 bays time restricted)	1/4P, 1/2P, 1P, 2P	35.51%	57%	3.1	Owners and tenants own more than one vehicle and park their second vehicle on-street utilising highly desirable town centre parking bays.
Off-street (287 bays, 49 bays time restricted)	2P, 3P	35.51%	71%	3.4	Operating at reasonable occupancy with possible improvements to compliance.

1 STAGE 1 PARKING INVENTORY AND UTILISATION SURVEY RESULTS

1.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Council engaged Trans Traffic Surveys (TTS) to undertake the parking supply and demand surveys. The surveys were conducted, on Thursday 2 August 2018, and Saturday 4 August 2018, between 8.00am and 6.00pm at 60 minute time intervals on both days. Automatic licence plate recognition (ANPR) technology was used to survey the study area. This comprised an unobtrusive camera which was attached to a vehicle.

A basic inventory of parking supply was developed using a combination of camera recognition software, site inspection and a review of existing information.

1.1.1 PARKING SUPPLY SURVEY

Using information supplied by Council and site visits, a detailed inventory of current parking facilities was prepared. The time restrictions for all parking was recorded in the inventory.

The following was included:

- Public on-street.
- Public off-street.
- Private off-street where access was available.
- Parking for persons with a disability.
- Taxi ranks.
- Bus parking.
- Loading zones (delivery vehicles).
- Parking for drivers with prams.
- Motorcycle parking.
- No parking zones.
- No stopping zones.

The inventory included both marked and unmarked parking supply.

1.1.2 PARKING UTILISATION SURVEY

This survey investigated:

- Car parking demand at various times of the day.
- Average parking demand.
- Peak car parking demand and time period.
- Bay turnover.
- Car parking duration of stay.

1.1.3 PARKING OCCUPANCY BENCHMARK

Parking occupancy is one of the central concepts in parking management. Whether in reference to on-street parking or to an off-street car park, parking occupancy describes the percentage of spaces that are occupied at any given time. Parking occupancy rates, also called 'utilisation', reflect the relationship between parking supply and demand. Ideally, the occupancy of parking facilities should be high enough to ensure that they are occupied at a level that justifies that parking as a necessary land use, but not so high that it is unreasonably difficult to find a space.

Generally, parking is considered 'at capacity' when available spaces are 85% occupied for on-street and 95% occupied for off-street at times of peak demand. ¹

85% occupancy at times of peak demand means that approximately one parking space in every seven should be vacant. When peak parking occupancy (the average of the four highest hours of demand in a day) is regularly above 85%, a change to the parking management approach is necessary. This 85% benchmark is a recognised best practice approach to the management of on-street parking. It means that the parking resource is well used but people can still easily find a space, thus reducing customer frustration and congestion.

1.1.4 DURATION AND TURNOVER

Parking duration, Average Length of Stay (ALS), refers to the length of time a vehicle occupies a space. Turnover per bay describes how frequently a parking space becomes available or 'turns over' during an hour.

A low occupancy rate in an area means that there are many spaces that are empty or unused. While this may be convenient for drivers travelling to that destination, low occupancy rates can also mean that oversupplies of parking or inappropriate parking prices exist in the area. By contrast, an area, or precinct that has a very high level of occupancy could mean that the available parking supply needs additional management to accommodate the appropriate demand.

¹ Shoup Donald 2005, 'The High Cost of Free Parking. American Planning Association Part II: Section 12.

2 STAGE 2 PARKING INVENTORY AND UTILISATION **SURVEY RESULTS**

2.1 **BROOKLYN**

The study area for the Brooklyn Activity Centre is presented in Figure 2.1.

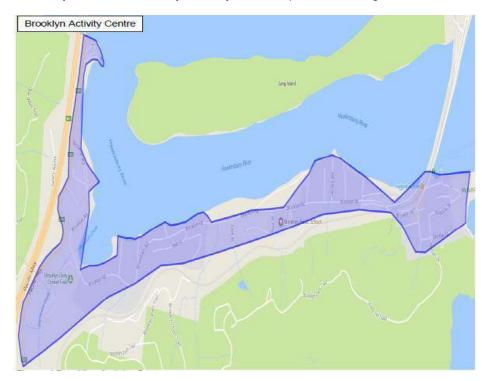


Figure 2.1: Brooklyn Activity Centre survey study area

2.1.1 PARKING SUPPLY

The supply survey identified 1485 parking bays on-street and 909 parking bays off-street within the Brooklyn Activity Centre. A summary of the overall on-street and off-street parking supply in the Brooklyn Activity Centre is presented in Table 2-1 and Table 2-2.

Figure 2.2 and Figure 2.3 present the distribution of on-street and off-street parking types in pie chart format.

Table 2-1: On-street parking inventory within the Brooklyn Activity Centre

Parking type	Parking bays	% of total
Time-restricted parking	32	2%
Unrestricted parking	549	37%
Parking for persons with a disability	0	0%
Taxi zone	0	0%
Loading zone	1	0%
Bus zone	11	1%
Others (ambulance, reserved etc.)	72	5%
Total overall supply	665	45%

Table 2-2: Off-street parking inventory within the Brooklyn Activity Centre

Parking type	Parking bays	% of total
Time-restricted parking	37	2%
Unrestricted parking	624	42%
Parking for persons with a disability	9	1%
Taxi zone	0	0%
Loading zone	8	1%
Bus zone	3	0%
Others (ambulance, reserved etc.)	208	14%
Total overall supply	889	100%

On-street Distribution of Parking Types

1% 5% 2% 37%

Time restricted Unrestricted parking Mail Zone Bus zone Others (no parking, etc)

Figure 2.2: Distribution of on-street parking types in the Brooklyn Activity Centre



Figure 2.3: Distribution of off-street parking types in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

Table 2-3 presents the breakdown of on-street and off-street parking supply while Figure 2.4 presents the percentage distribution for on-street and off-street parking.

Table 2-3: On-street and off-street parking supply within the Brooklyn Activity Centre

Parking type	Parking bays	% of total	
On-street			
Time restricted parking	116	7%	
Unrestricted parking	549	35%	
Off-street			
Time restricted parking	265	17%	
Unrestricted parking	624	40%	
Total	1554	100%	

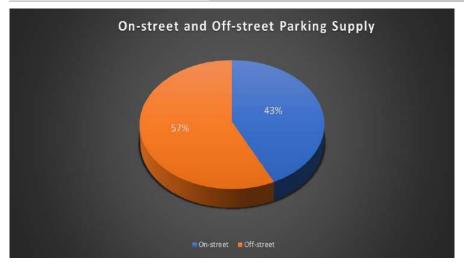


Figure 2.4: Distribution of on-street and off-street parking in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

2.1.2 **DEMAND**

Table 2-4 presents the hourly parking occupancy observed at the Brooklyn Activity Centre, while Figure 2.5, Figure 2.6 and Figure 2.7 present the on-street, off-street and overall hourly parking occupancy.

Table 2-4: Brooklyn Activity Centre hourly occupancy

Time	Occupied bays		% Осс	upied
	Thursday	Sunday	Thursday	Saturday
6:00	767	867	49%	56%
7:00	831	941	53%	61%
8:00	879	986	57%	63%
9:00	928	1015	60%	65%
10:00	954	1060	61%	68%
11:00	985	1061	63%	68%
12:00	1008	1039	65%	67%
13:00	1000	1021	64%	66%
14:00	1000	979	64%	63%
15:00	978	933	63%	60%
16:00	892	889	57%	57%
17:00	830	850	53%	55%

Time	Occupied bays		% Осс	upied
18:00	766	800	49%	51%
19:00	723	778	47%	50%
20:00	673	742	43%	48%
21:00	644	713	41%	46%
22:00	616	666	40%	43%

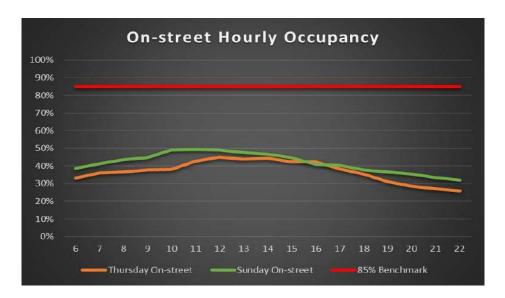


Figure 2.5: On-street hourly occupancy in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

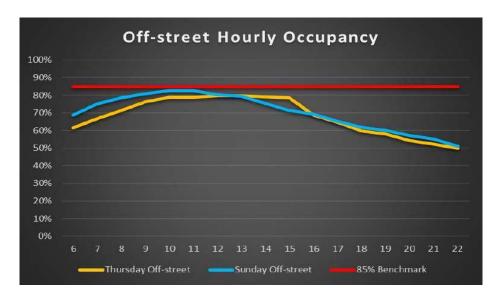


Figure 2.6: Off-street hourly occupancy in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

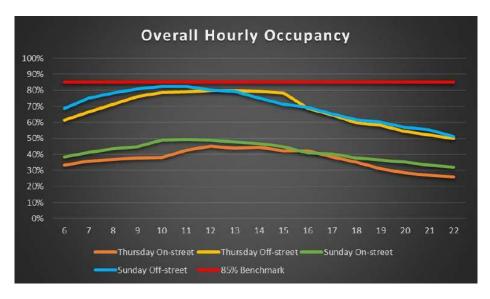


Figure 2.7: Overall Brooklyn Activity Centre parking occupancy

Table 2-5 and Table 2-6 present the on-street and off-street, average and peak occupancy for the Brooklyn Activity Centre.

Table 2-5: On-street parking capacity and occupancy in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

	Thursday	Saturday
Capacity	665	665
Average occupancy	37%	42%
Peak occupancy	45%	49%

Table 2-6: Off-street parking capacity and occupancy in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

	Thursday	Saturday
Capacity	889	889
Average occupancy	68%	70%
Peak occupancy	80%	83%

2.1.3 DURATION OF STAY AND TURNOVER

On-street Duration of Stay and Turnover

Table 2-7 and Figure 2.8 presents the on-street duration of stay and average turnover observed on Thursday and Saturday.

Table 2-7: On-street duration of stay in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

Time	Thursday		Saturday	
	Vehicles	%	Vehicles	%
0-1hr	79	9%	70	8%
1-2hrs	110	13%	76	9%
2-3hrs	106	13%	85	10%
3-4hrs	127	15%	119	14%
4-5hrs	87	10%	121	14%

Time	Thursday		Saturday	
Time	Vehicles	%	Vehicles	%
5 - 6hrs	87	10%	101	12%
6-7hrs	80	10%	71	8%
7 - 8hrs	63	8%	66	8%
8-9hrs	28	3%	42	5%
9-10hrs	36	4%	31	4%
10+ hrs	35	4%	68	8%
Total	838		850	
Average turnover per bay	1.2		1.3	
Average duration of stay	2.3		3	



Figure 2.8: On-street duration of stay in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

Table 2-8 presents the Thursday and Saturday average turnover per bay, which has been categorised by restricted and unrestricted areas.

Table 2-8: Average on-street turnover in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

Average turnover per bay					
Parking restriction Thursday Saturday					
Time restricted	5.1	4.6			
Unrestricted	1.4	1.5			

Off-Street Duration of Stay and Turn Over

Table 2-9 and Figure 2.9 presents the on-street duration of stay and average turnover observed on Thursday and Saturday.

Table 2-9: Off-street duration of stay in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

Time	Thursday		Saturday	
	Vehicles	%	Vehicles	%
0 - 1hr	314	16%	157	9%
1-2hrs	195	10%	170	9%
2-3hrs	217	11%	176	10%
3-4hrs	230	12%	198	11%

Time	Thursday		Saturday	
	Vehicles	%	Vehicles	%
4-5hrs	199	10%	193	11%
5 - 6hrs	190	10%	202	11%
6-7hrs	159	8%	183	10%
7 - 8hrs	145	7%	154	9%
8-9hrs	127	6%	105	6%
9 - 10hrs	77	4%	101	6%
10+ hrs	136	7%	168	9%
Total	1989		1807	
Average turnover per bay	2		2	
Average duration of stay	3.6		4.1	



Figure 2.9: Off-street duration of stay in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

Table 2-10 presents the Thursday and Saturday average turnover per bay, which has been categorised by restricted and unrestricted areas.

Table 2-10: Average off-street turnover in the Brooklyn Activity Centre

Average turnover per bay				
Parking restriction	Thursday	Saturday		
Time restricted	5.8	4		
Unrestricted	1.9	2.1		

2.1.4 FINDINGS

The survey results for the Brooklyn Activity Centre revealed the following:

- There are 381 time-restricted and 1173 unrestricted parking bays located within the study area. Of these, 9% are time restricted and 91% unrestricted.
- 43% of parking supply is on-street, while 57% is off-street.
- Peak occupancy on-street is 45% on a Thursday from 12 pm to 1 pm, and, 49% on a Sunday with peak demand occurring from 11 am to 12 pm.
- Peak occupancy off-street is 80% on a Thursday from 12 pm to 2 pm and 83% on a Sunday with peak demand occurring from 10 am to 11 am.
- The time-restricted areas of on-street parking generate an average turnover of 5.1 cars during the survey on Thursday.
- The unrestricted areas of on-street parking generate an average turnover of 1.4 cars during the survey on Thursday.
- The average length of stay on-street on a Sunday is 3 hours for on-street parking.

2.1.5 TRIP ORIGIN

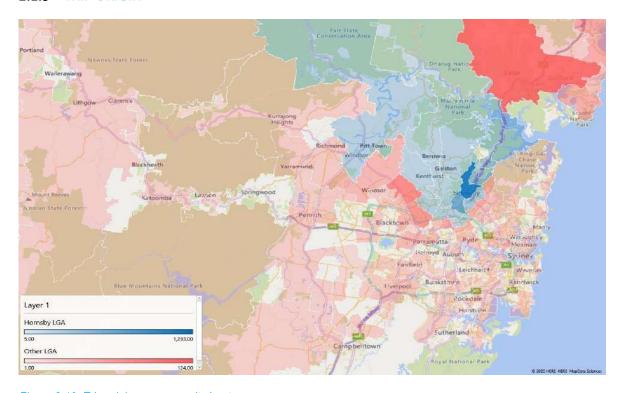


Figure 2.10: Trip origin survey results heat map

The survey results revealed 65.17% of parkers' trip origins in Brooklyn were located within the Hornsby LGA with 34.83% in other surrounding LGA's'.