Parking Guidance and Information

This leaflet is one of a series of documents from the ITS Assist Project. ITS Assist is a Department for Transport (DfT) initiative that aims to encourage and promote across the UK the use of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) as tools to implement local transport policy objectives.

Parking Guidance and Information (PGI) Systems provide drivers with dynamic information on parking within controlled areas. The systems combine traffic monitoring, communication, processing and dissemination technologies to provide the service.

This document provides local authorities with an overview of parking management system components and the benefits that can be achieved through their deployment.
BACKGROUND

Parking Guidance and Information can assist in delivering many highway authority policy objectives and provide a safe, efficient and environmentally friendly transportation network. PGI systems can deal effectively with the following network problems:

- Excess queues at car parks;
- Congestion on the surrounding road network;
- Poor air quality; and
- High percentage of visitors in tourist areas.

A PGI system provides greatest benefit when demand for off-street parking is approximately equal to supply. Excess demand for off-street spaces results in the system having little impact on the problems resulting from parking demand. On the other hand, if demand is sufficiently less than supply, spaces are easy to find and the system provides little benefit.

A system helps the public by directing them to car parks where there are vacant spaces, reducing time wasted searching or queuing at car park entrances. This in turn reduces congestion on the road network near the controlled car parks, benefiting other traffic. Non-quantifiable benefits include improved public image of car park management and reduction in driver frustration.

If the public can access parking information before they start their journeys – and therefore decide not to use their cars if car parks are full - parking management systems can then help deliver:

- Reduced demand for parking;
- Reduced environmental impact of vehicular emissions; and
- The transfer of car travel to more sustainable modes.

PGI systems have traditionally been employed in the urban environment to assist with off-street parking. In recent years, the technology has also been used to promote Park and Ride services, with the parking system acting as a catalyst to encourage greater use of more sustainable forms of transport.

PARTNERSHIP

The deployment of PGI systems may require operational and institutional frameworks to be developed with other organisations. These organisations are generally the major stakeholders such as the car park owners, operators and network managers.

As they can affect the equipment requirements, the operational procedures for the system should be developed in parallel with the systems specification. Items to consider include operational costs, maintenance and communication costs and the development of roles and responsibilities for the partners. Agreements between the partnerships could be set down in a Memorandum of Understanding.

Maintenance agreements normally form part of the contract documents and may cover software, signs and monitoring equipment. The ability to expand and develop the system should also be considered as part of the system design.
**System Design**

A Parking Guidance and Information system has four essential elements:

- Monitoring;
- Communication;
- Monitoring System;
- Communication Systems.

Car parks are often grouped into zones to reduce the information that has to be presented on any single sign.

**Available Technologies**

Parking systems have benefited from a reduction in costs of Variable Message Sign technologies and the development of reliable platforms to process the information.

**Variable Message Signs** - can be classed into two main categories:

- Electronic Message Signs (EMS): These signs are able to display a full range of messages and symbols (not only related to car park information); the most common type of sign is the Matrix Sign. Signs can be made with different number of characters and character sizes to suit the location and the messages to be displayed; and
- Limited Function Signs: These signs are only able to display a very limited amount of information; the most common type of signs are Rotating Prisms and Fixed Plate Signs with LED (Light Emitting Diode) panels.

**Monitoring**

One of the fundamental requirements for a successful PGI system is the accurate collection and assessment car park ingress and egress flows. Data is collected from detectors placed at all entrances and exits. Different forms of detectors can be used, including: Inductive Loops, Microwave Radar and Infrared.

All detectors are subject to error, and it is therefore necessary to reset the counts recorded in the system from time to time. This is usually carried out when the car park is closed or early in the morning. A manual count of the cars in the car park is taken, and the number recorded in the system is changed to match the actual number. The accuracy of detection depends on local factors and can be improved by careful siting and choice of detector.
COMMUNICATION

Car Park Information systems do not have high data transmission requirements and so there are a number of media that are suitable to transmit the data to/from a remote location (car park or VMS) to the instation computer. These each offer a different balance of costs between capital and revenue. For example, private networks can be capital intensive but have low ongoing revenue costs, while BT leased lines have low capital costs but higher revenue costs. The “Best Value” solution can consist of a mix of media and is determined by a number of factors including the local topology, the level of data transfer and the available communication infrastructure.

Communication media include:
- Radio, Microwave and Infrared Communications;
- Leased Line, ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) and PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network);
- Fibre Optic Connections;
- Cellular Telephones Services.

INSTATION

The Instation is normally a standard PC. The system could have a closed architecture where the system can only support a PGI system and equipment from a single manufacturer. Alternatively, it could have open architecture to support a number of ITS applications, allow simpler development and communicate with equipment from different manufacturers.

IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

Integrated systems allow the user to exchange information between applications more easily avoiding duplication and potentially reducing communication costs. The UTMC (Urban Traffic Management and Control) specifications offer a means of achieving integration efficiently, while allowing the adoption of the latest technological developments.
Case studies illustrate that there are significant benefits that can be derived from PGI systems both in terms of quantifiable and qualitative benefits. Some of the key findings include:

- A survey in Southampton found that drivers reduced the time spent searching for a parking space on average by 50% from 2.2mins to 1.1mins (3);
- A survey of over 600 people in Valencia, Spain found that 61% of people were influenced by the information on VMS signs and 30% had changed their parking destination as a result (3);
- Improved parking information can raise the public’s image of the area, which can lead to improved revenue generation within that area;
- Improved parking information could lead to safer driving behaviour, as drivers are guided straight to an available space; and
- Improved utilisation of off-street long stay car parks may improve the accessibility to short stay on-street parking areas.

**EVALUATION**

It is recommended that all Local Authorities and Passenger Transport Executives investing in such systems monitor and evaluate the operational performance of systems in accordance with the Guidance on Local Transport Plans produced by the DfT.

Where Car Park Information systems are developed within a Urban Traffic Management and Control environment (4) the UTMC common database can be used to store data, and a performance evaluation module can be developed to assist in monitoring, optimising and quantifying system performance. The ‘UTMC 05a Performance Criteria for UTMC Systems Handbook’ (5) and ‘Technical Note’ provides further advice on this; see the References of this note.
To find out more about the wide range of ITS-related initiatives and projects supported by DfT, and the development of ITS policies to encourage and promote greater deployment of ITS, please contact Transport Technology and Telematics division of the Department for Transport at: its@dft.gsi.gov.uk

REFERENCES


(2) Clarke and Welsh, Car Park Monitoring and Information Systems: Their Integration in Birmingham, Traffic Engineering and Control, October 1995;

(3) M Mcdonald and K Chatterjee, VMS in Urban Areas – Results of Cross Project Collaborative Study, TAP – Transport Sector CONVERGE D.3.3.1

(4) UTMC – www.utmc.dft.gov.uk

(5) UTMC 05a Performance Criteria for UTMC Systems Handbook’ and ‘Technical Note: (DTLR) (www.utmc.dft.gov.uk)