

Agenda

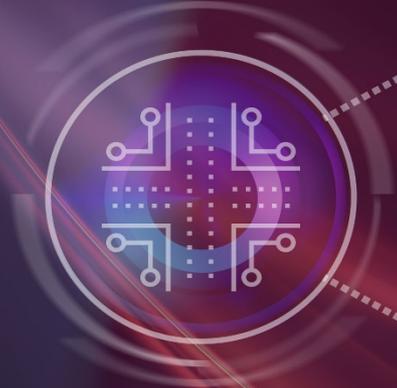
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 14.00 - 14.30 | Meet & Greet |
| 14.30 - 15.00 | The Bright Future of Parking – Frank De Moor – Q-Park |
| 15.00 - 15.30 | The Future Trends in Mobility – Giuliano Mingardo – Erasmus University |
| 15.30 - 16.00 | Coffee break |
| 16.00 - 16.45 | Student presentations and interactions; <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The effects of private AVs on drivers' parking location choice, by Daphne van den Hurk (TU Delft)- The social costs of on-street parking-searching, ..., by Michael McIvor (VU)- Know before you go: predicting parking space occupancy ..., by Robert Boer (EUR - RSM) |
| 16.45 - 17.00 | Celebrating the Ward Vleugels Thesis Award |
| 17.00 - 18.00 | Networking (Drinks & Snacks) |

A bright future for parking

CEO Q-Park BV | Frank De Moor | March 15 2018



We
Develop
Quality



But first, some perspective ...



Electric vehicle

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST 57

A Four-Passenger Coupé with removable top which may be replaced with Leather Victoria or Buggy top. Exide, Waverley or National Batteries. Choice of solid or pneumatic tires.

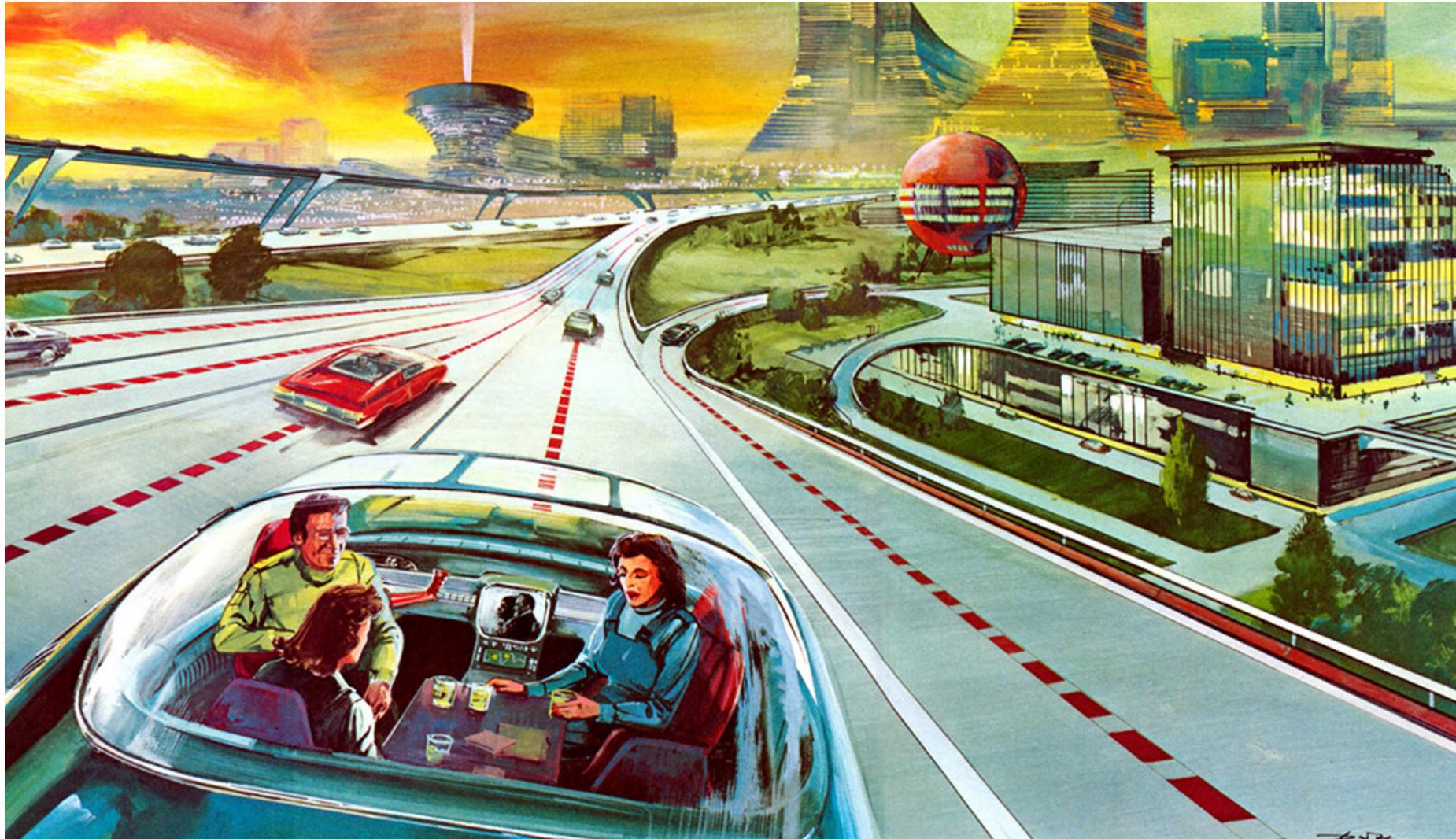
Price \$2,250



Waverley

*Perfection of
Style and Service
In an Electric*

Autonomous vehicle



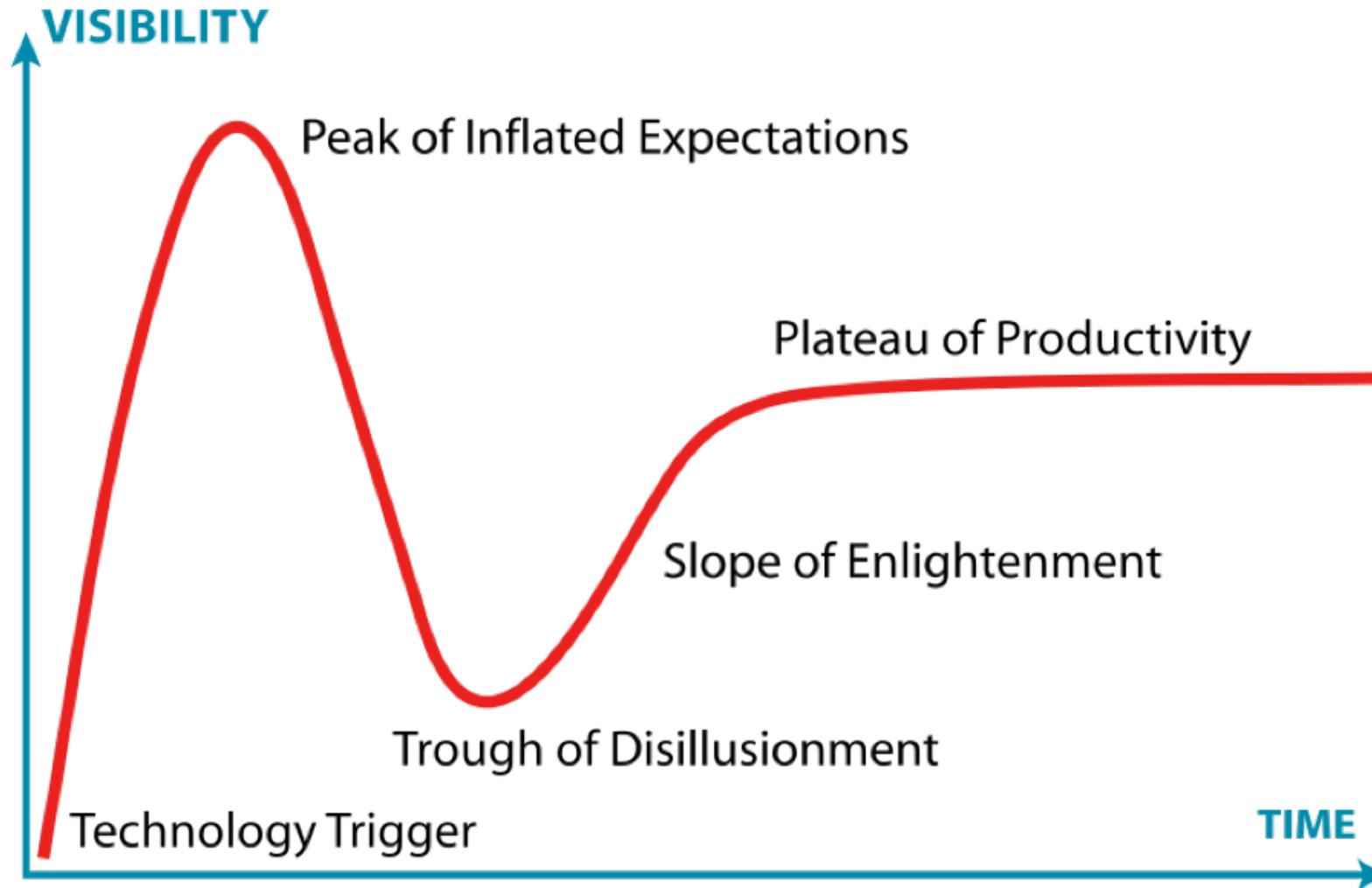
Ride-sharing vehicle



Car-sharing vehicle

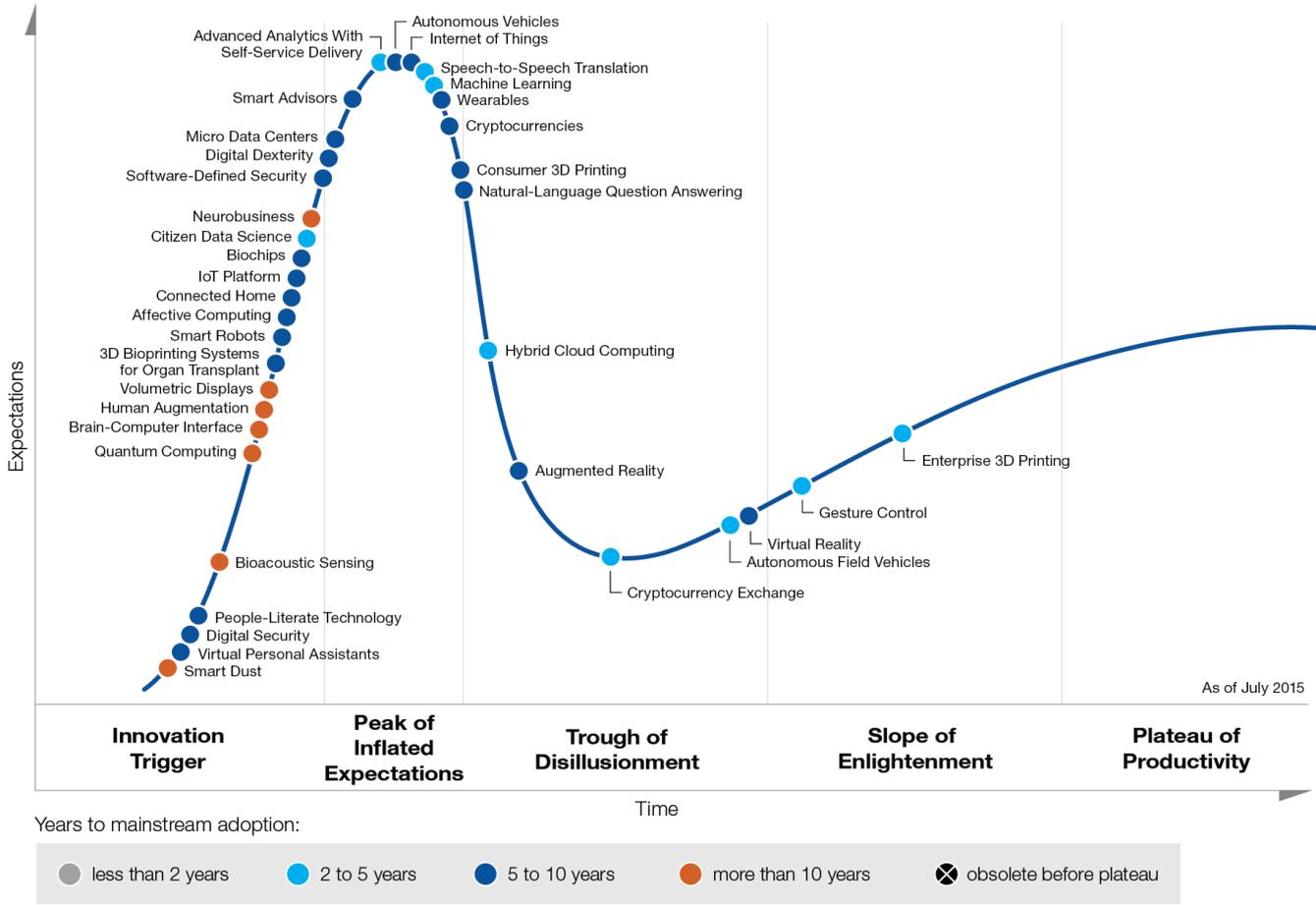


Gartner Hype Cycle



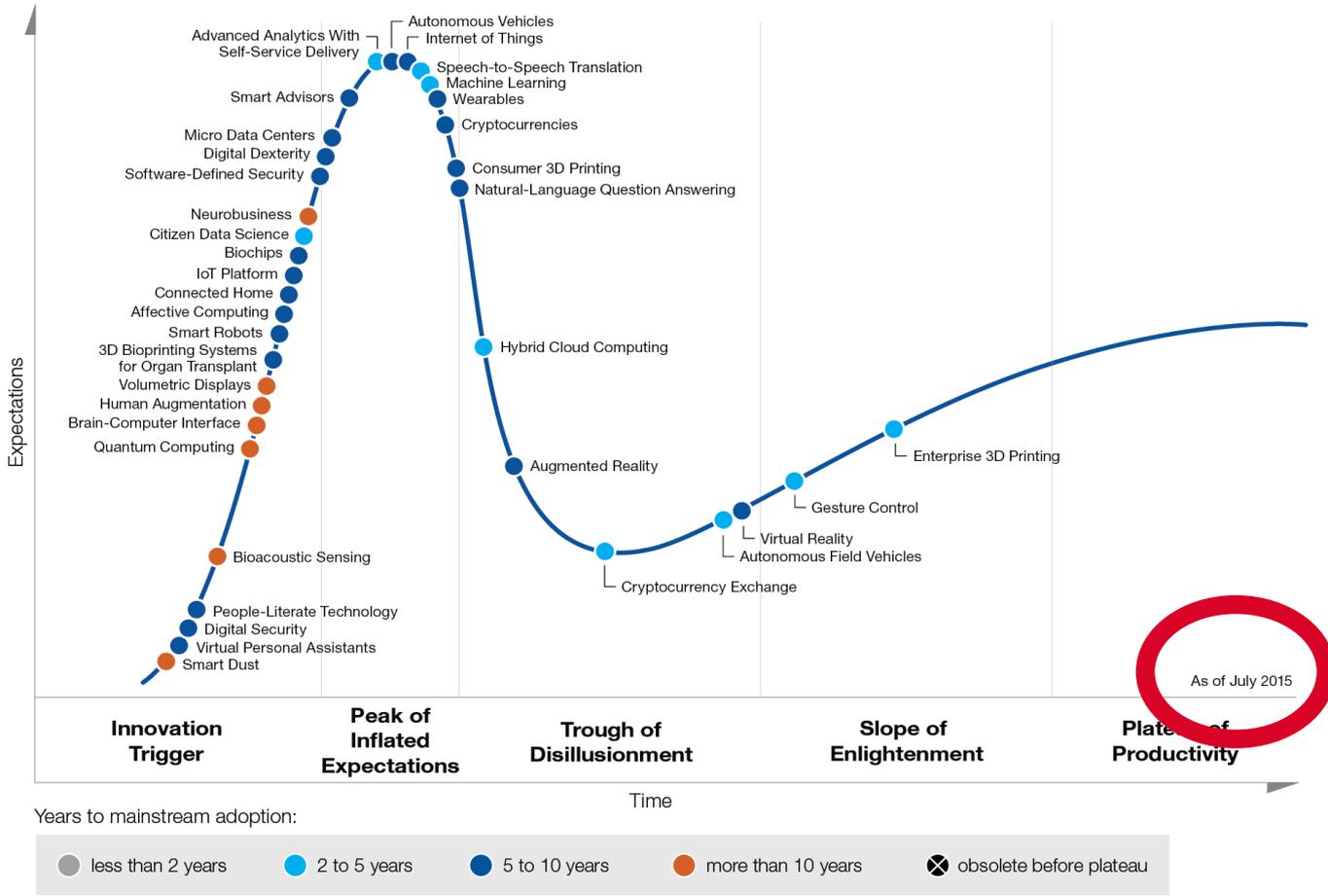
Gartner Hype Cycle – Emerging Technology 2015

Emerging Technology Hype Cycle



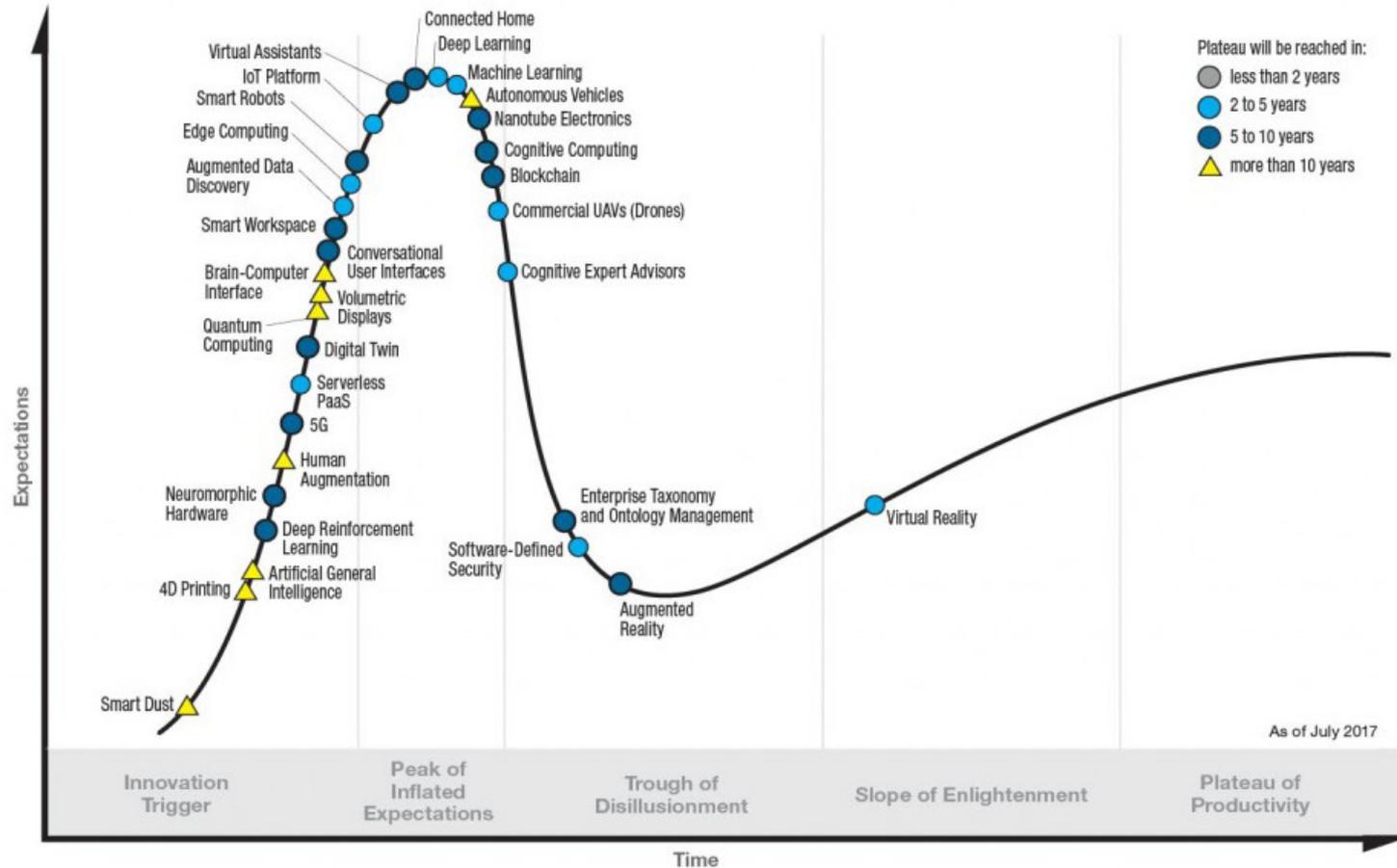
Gartner Hype Cycle – Emerging Technology 2015

Emerging Technology Hype Cycle



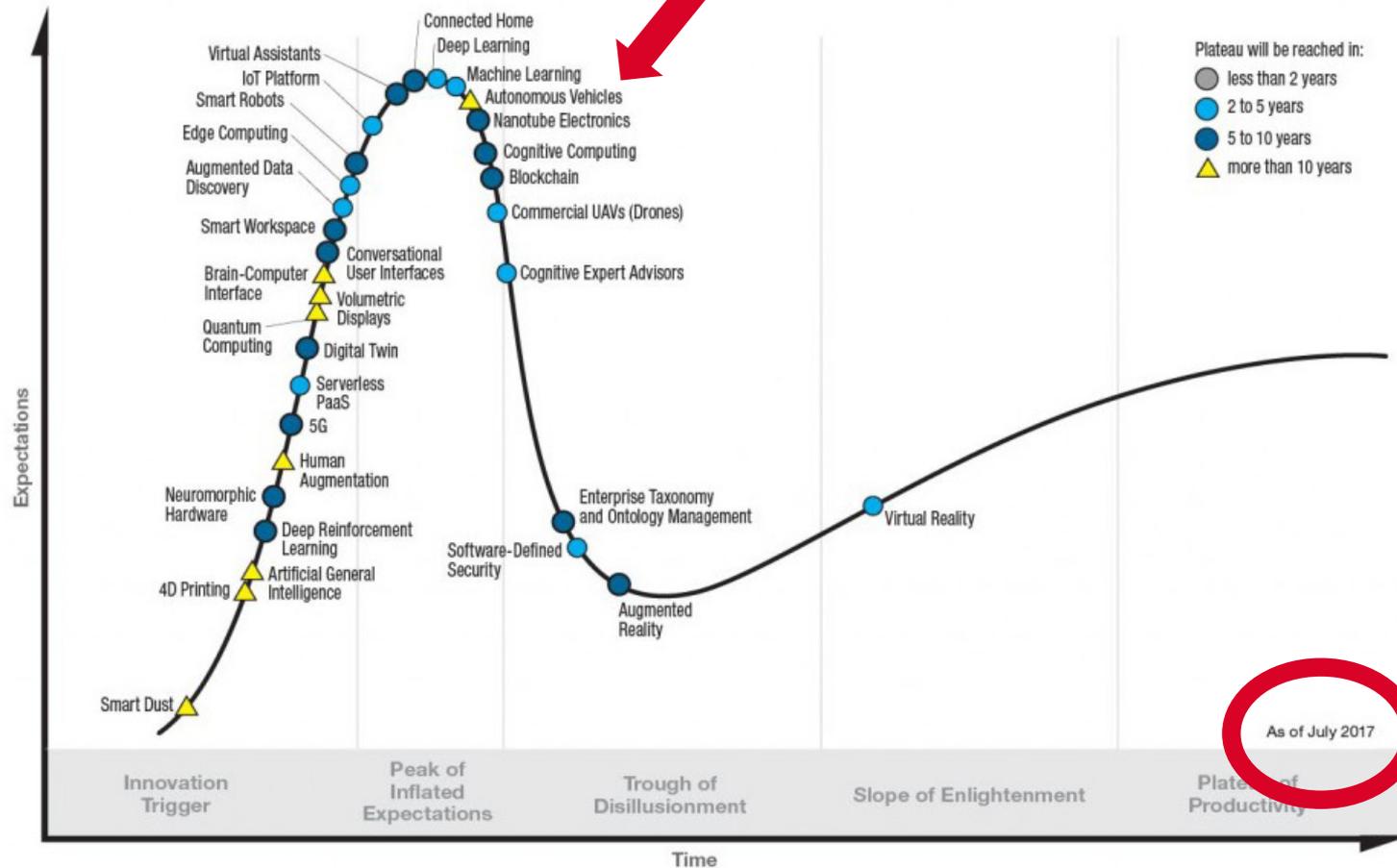
Gartner Hype Cycle – Emerging Technology 2017

Gartner Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2017



Gartner Hype Cycle – Emerging Technology 2017

Gartner Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2017



**“Technology changes all the time;
human nature, hardly ever.”**

Evgeny Morozov

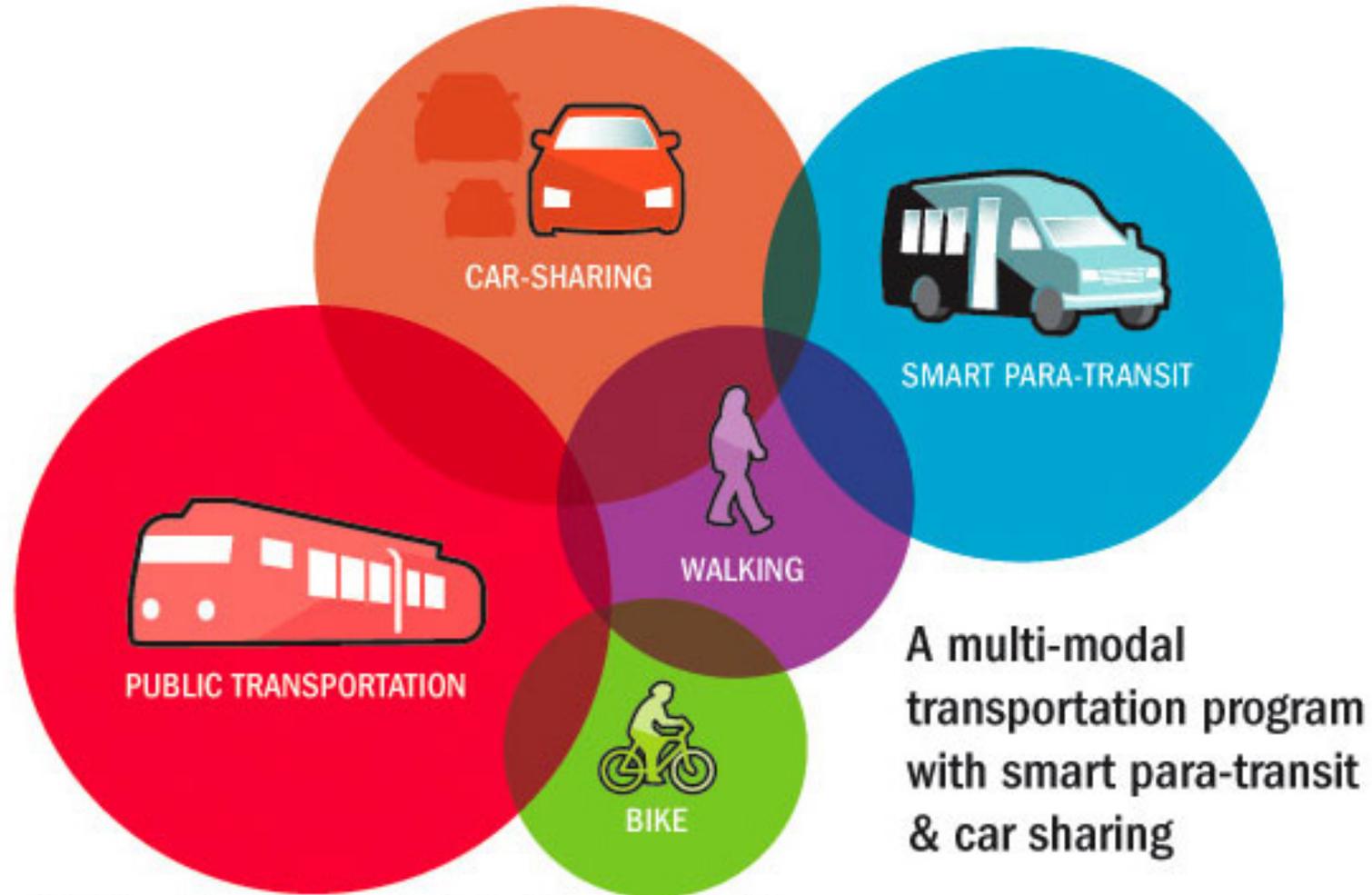
Who stops predictable behaviour of AVs in city centres?



Balance emotion and reason



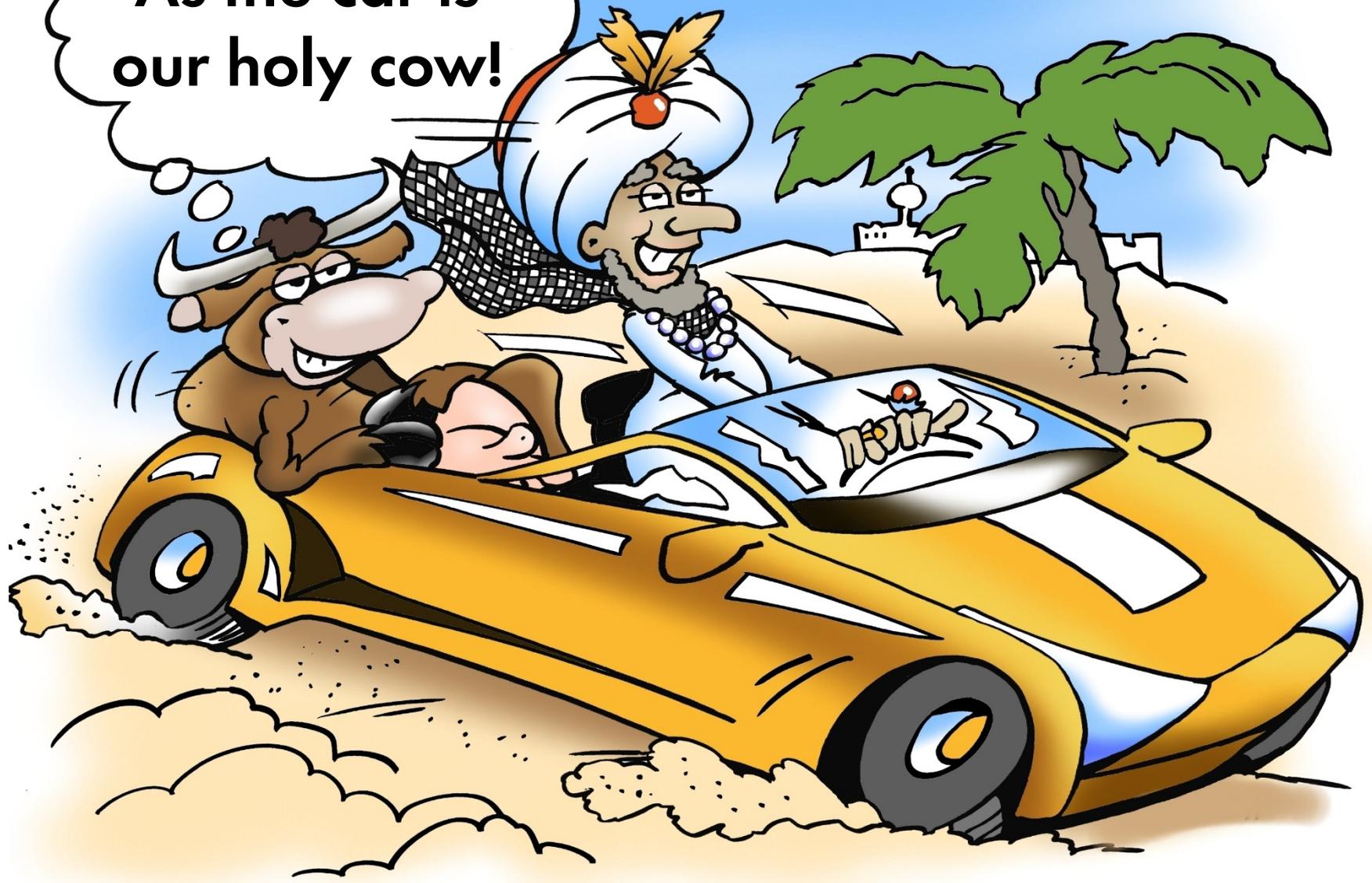
Reason says; "Sharing + active transport is smart !"



adapted from <http://www.gflcarsharing.org/about-carsharing.htm>



As the car is
our holy cow!



Just over 15 million new passenger cars
in the European Union

(growth 3.4% vs 2016)

What penetration of AV is needed to reap benefits ...

80%

How fast will AV penetration go, knowing that ...

50x



10x



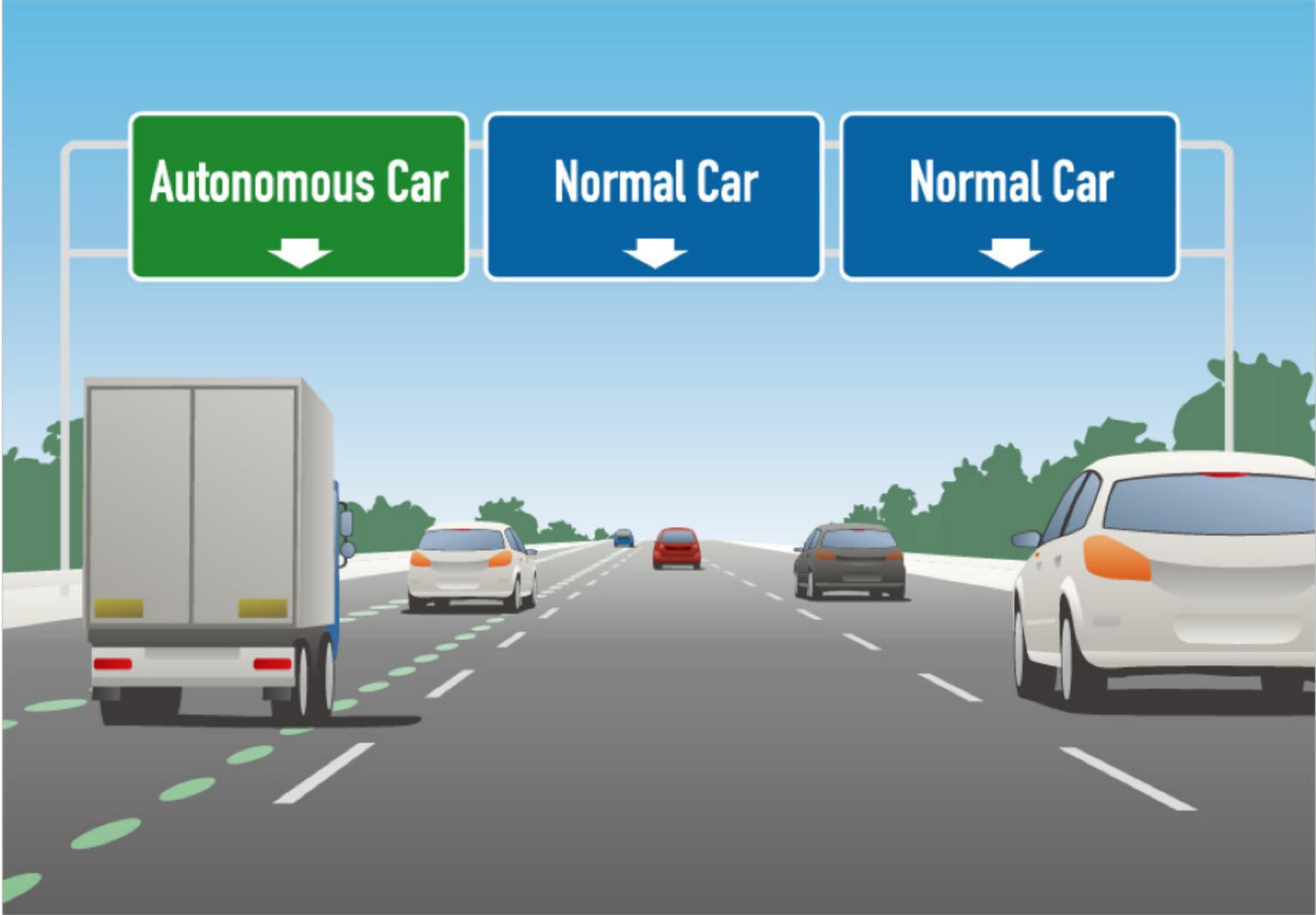
Letting go on highways (100% penetration)

2045

Letting go in city centres (100% penetration)

2085

We need to separate transport modi – on highways



We need to separate transport modi – in city centres



We need to separate transport modes – in city centres

At the expense of on-street car parking



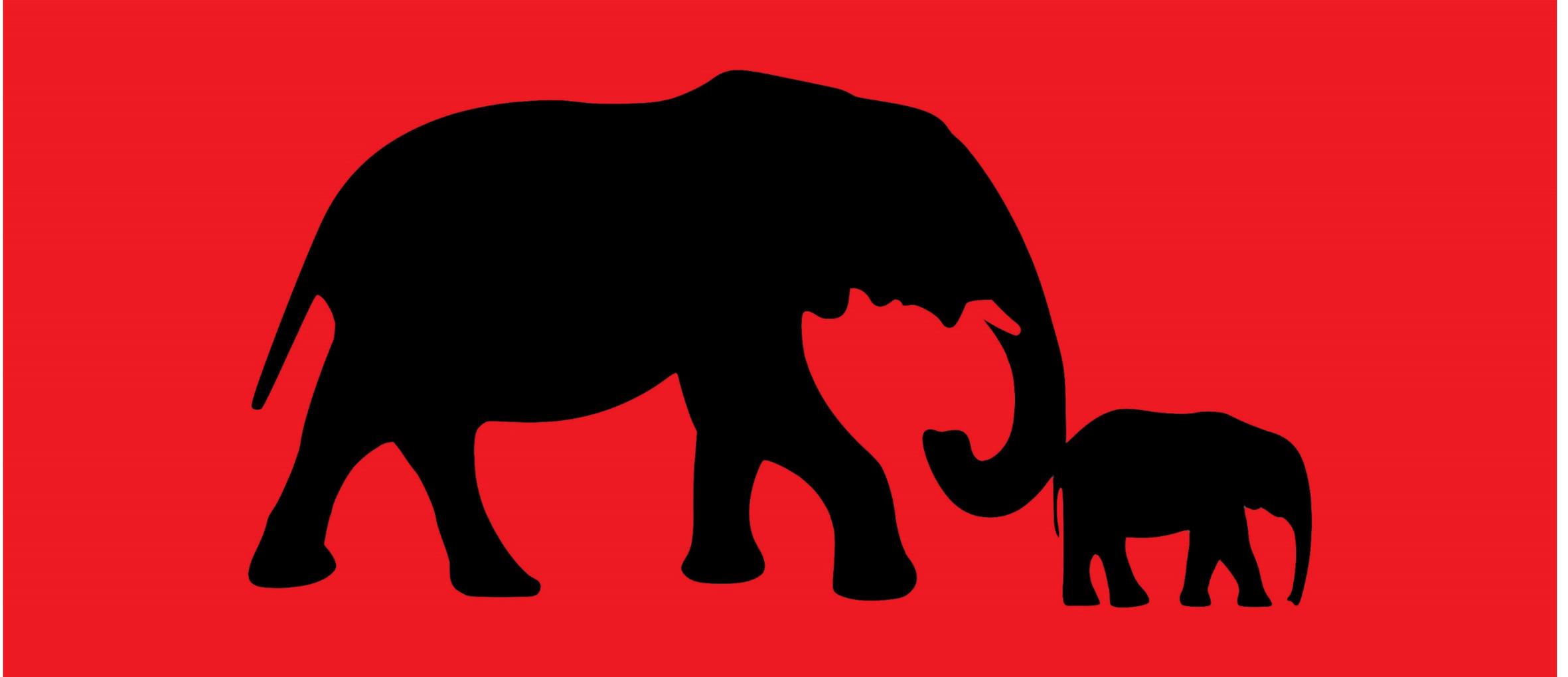
Off-street car parking capacity is the solution



The solution for ...



As an urban partner, we need to nudge ...



As an urban partner, we need to facilitate ...





One more thing

Many AVs will not park at the outskirts of town



Because, how long will people wait for their ride?



And, what will happen at peak moments?



Many AVs need to park nearby





Be aware when advocating AVs



16%

Be aware when advocating AVs



27%

Be aware when advocating AVs



39%

Be aware when advocating AVs



VMT increase from 30% to 70%

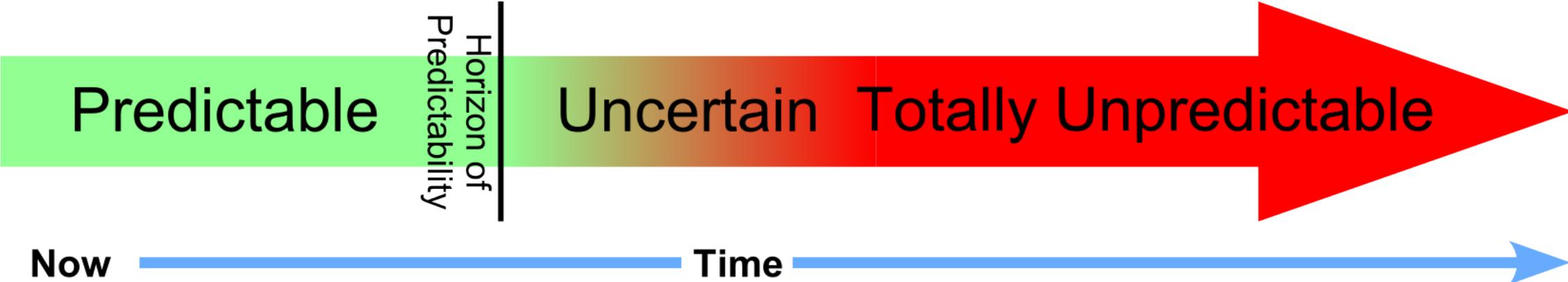
Public transport decreases from 44% to 14%

Traffic increase by 80%



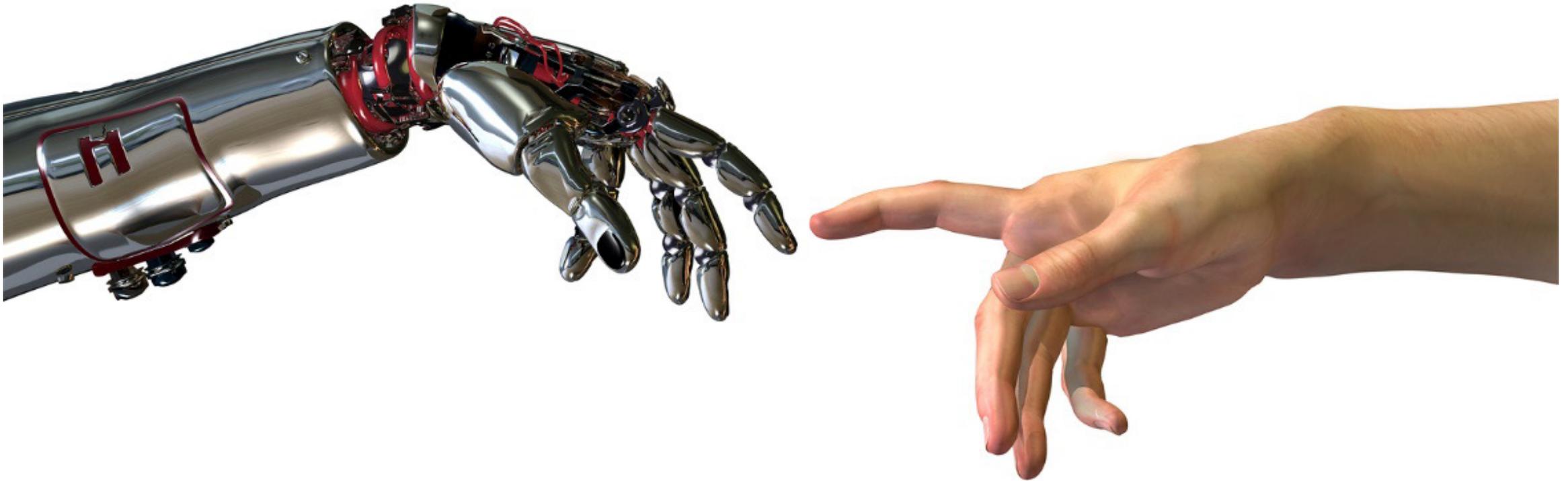
So, how to support cities today for a bright tomorrow ...

■ By broadening our planning perspective



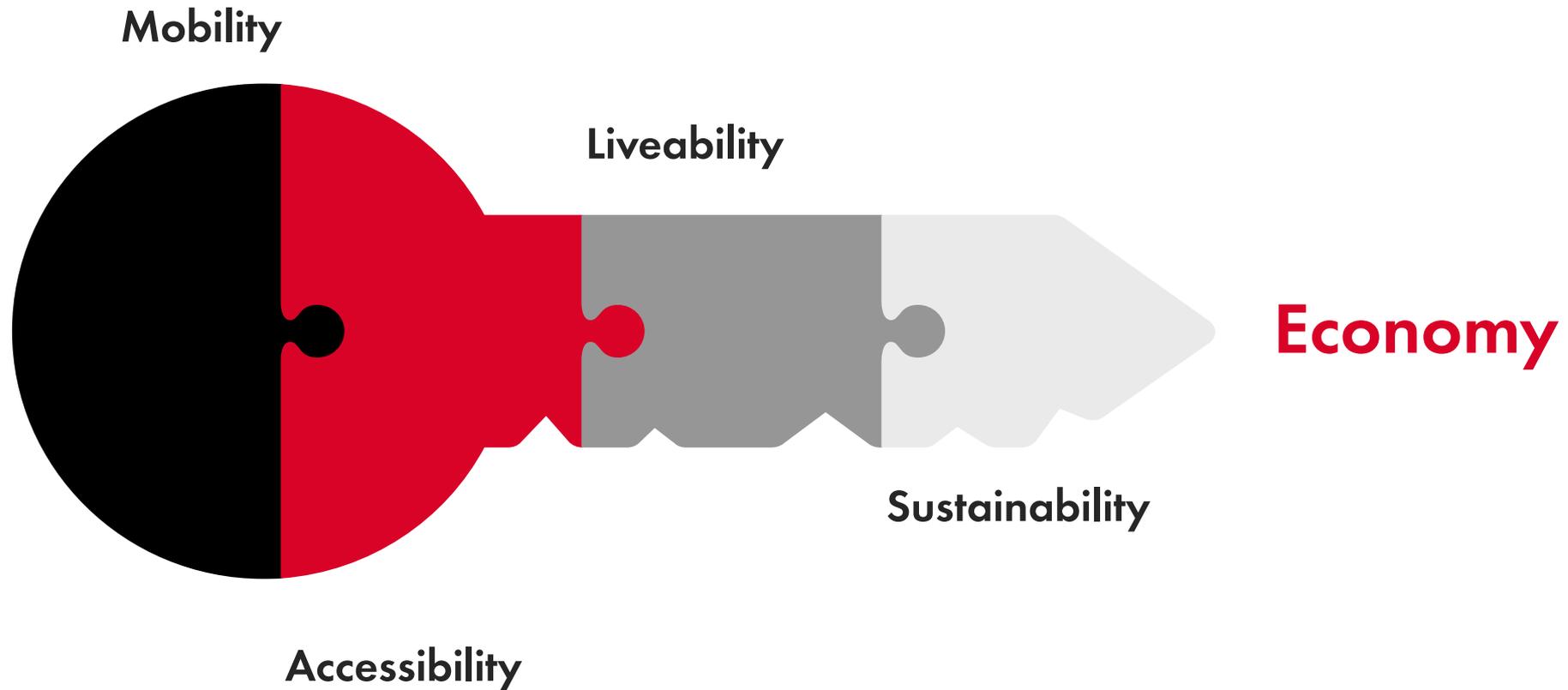
So, how to support cities today for a bright tomorrow ...

- By designing adaptable PPPs, and focus on the P of Partnership



So, how to support cities today for a bright tomorrow ...

- By showcasing that purpose-built parking facilities are a key infrastructure asset in smart cities





**BUILDING
OUR FUTURE
TOGETHER**



... and be flexible

**THE ONLY THING WE
KNOW ABOUT THE
FUTURE IS THAT IT
WILL BE DIFFERENT.**

A yellow diamond-shaped sign with a black border, mounted on a silver post. The sign features the text "BRIGHT FUTURE AHEAD" in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters, arranged in three lines. The background is a clear blue sky with a light gradient.

**BRIGHT
FUTURE
AHEAD**

We
Develop
Quality



**LET'S GET
STARTED**





Quality in parking



Q-Park Thought Leader Event – 15 March 2018

Urban Mobility: past, present and future

Dr. Giuliano Mingardo

Erasmus Centre for Urban, Port and Transport Economics

Erasmus University Rotterdam

mingardo@ese.eur.nl



Urban Mobility: past and present



Urban Mobility

In Europe there have been three general eras of urban mobility:

- 1890s till 1930s: WALKING
- 1930s till 1950s: BUS & BICYCLE
- 1960s on: CAR



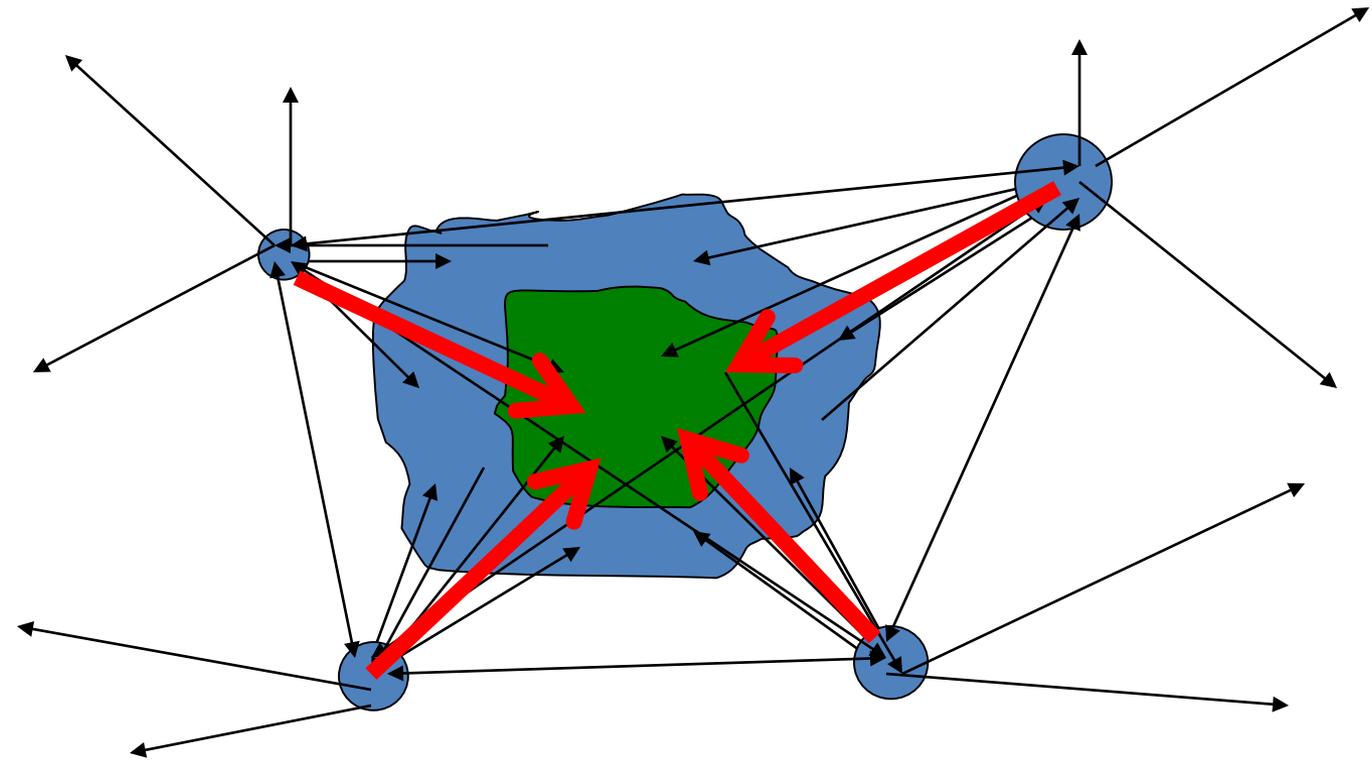
How did urban mobility change in the last decennia?

Two major changes happened:

1. The matrix Origin – Destination (home-work) has changed;
2. The number and type of activities has changed;

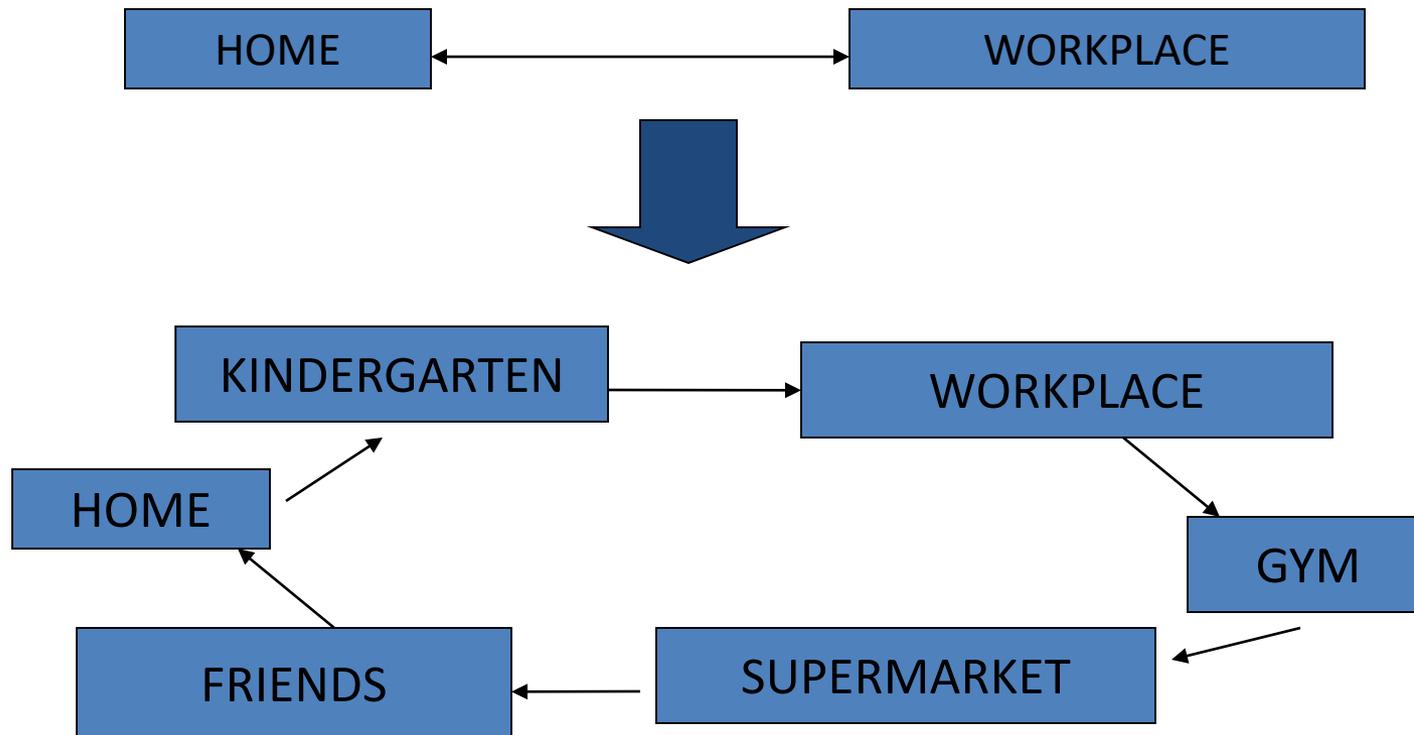


Urban Mobility





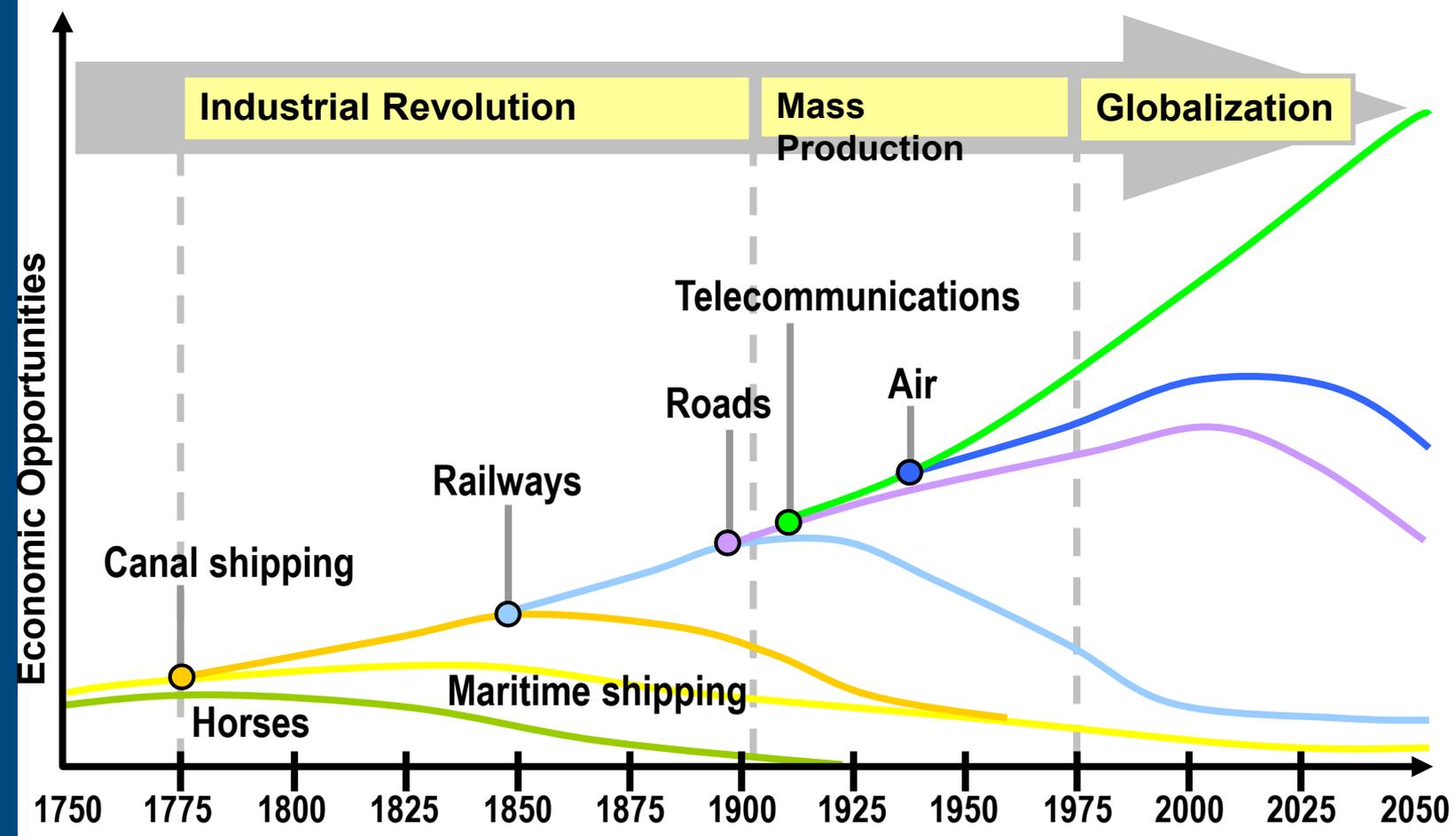
Evolution of commuting





Cumulative Modal Contribution to Economic Opportunities

Erasmus Centre for Urban, Port and Transport Economics (Erasmus UPT)





Why did mobility changed in the last decennia?

Which factors did influence the change in mobility in urban areas?

- Welfare;
- Technological development;
- The transition from an industrial economy to a service economy first and a knowledge economy later;
- Higher participation of women in the job market;
- Spatial planning;
- New location factor for companies;



Why did mobility changed in the last decennia? (Cont.)

Which factors did influence the change in mobility in urban areas?

- Aging and multipop
- The distance among family members is getting bigger; at the same time proximity is important for care (for old people)
- ‘New families’/ ‘patchworkfamilies’ due to divorces, new relationships, etc...
- Health is getting important as lifestyle; more interest in sport



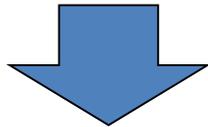
Urban Mobility: future developments



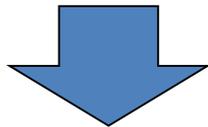
The future of mobility

Supply of mobility

- Suppliers of a transport mode (Railways, Car manufacturers, Bike ,...)



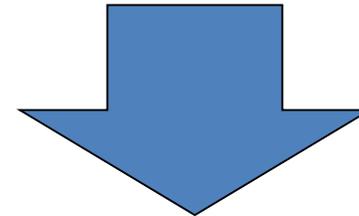
- Suppliers of more transport modes (Car Manufacturers, Dutch Railways,...)



- **SERVICE PROVIDER**

Demand for mobility

- Demand for a transport mode (car, PT, bike,...)



- Demand for a mobility solution (from A to B)



Which trends will influence mobility in the future?

- Car ownership
- Car use
- Electric cars
- Bike use
- MaaS
- ...
- Societal changes
- Urban quality of life
- High quality public transport
- Other functions for parking?
- ...



CAR OWNERSHIP

The screenshot shows the DriveNow website homepage. At the top left is the DriveNow logo. To its right are navigation links: HOW IT WORKS, YOUR CARS, CITIES, and RATES. Further right, it says "Carsharing by BMW i, MINI, SIXT" with logos for each brand. On the far right of the top bar are buttons for REGISTER, LOGIN, and a language selector set to EN. The main banner features a white BMW i car with its driver-side door open, parked in front of a building with a green door. A woman is sitting in the driver's seat. A text box over the car reads: "Your cars for every occasion. Carsharing by BMW i, MINI and Sixt from 24 ct/min." Below the car is a navigation bar with four icons and text: "Find car via App", "Drive BMW & MINI", "Leave car anywhere", and "All included". A prominent green "Register now" button is on the right. At the bottom, there are three small image thumbnails: a person using a smartphone, a city skyline at night, and a building under a blue sky.



Niet autoloos, maar auto later

Voor jongvolwassenen blijft de auto een aantrekkelijk perspectief

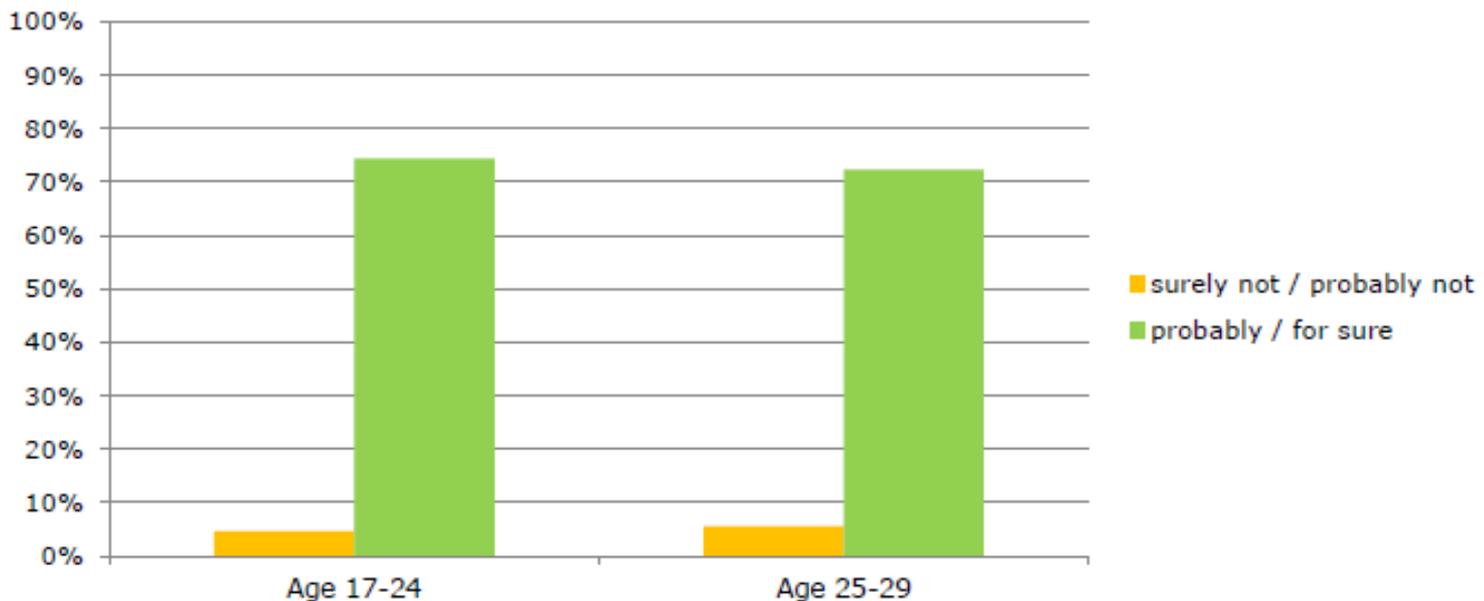
Kennisinstituut voor Mobiliteitsbeleid | KiM

CAR OWNERSHIP

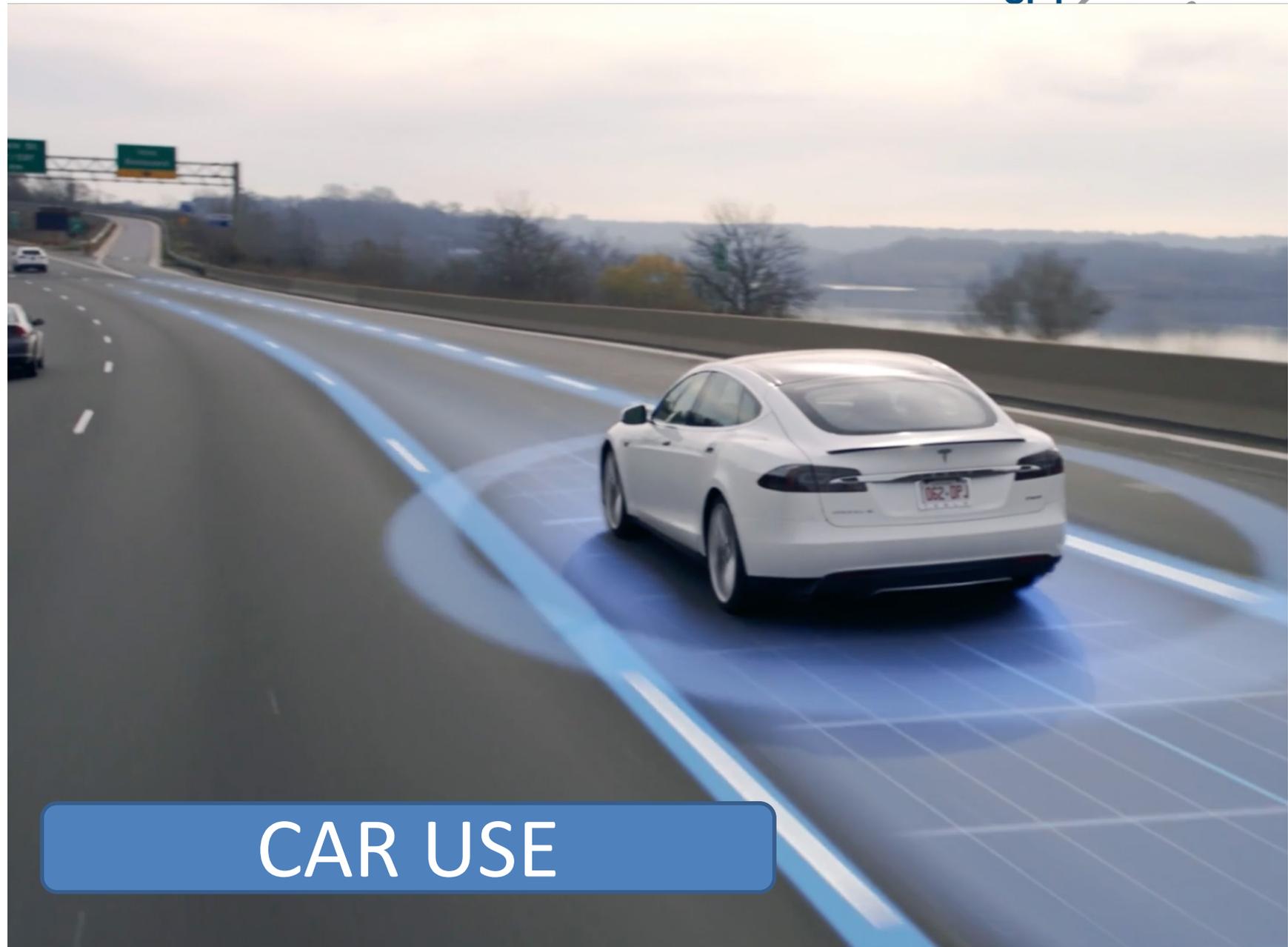
CAR OWNERSHIP

Changing attitudes towards the car

Suppose you are over 30, You live together, maybe have one or two children and are 'settled'. Would you consider owning a car?



KiM, 2014



CAR USE



Why self-driving cars might not lead to a huge drop in fuel consumption

By Justin Worland

AUTOMATED CARS—ONCE A FAR-OFF DREAM—HAVE IN recent years left the realm of science fiction and leapt closer to the American garage. Leading U.S. automakers say that bona fide self-driving cars are coming within two decades and they're fighting to stay competitive, from Ford's \$1 billion investment in an artificial-intelligence company earlier this year to Uber's 2016 purchase of self-driving truck company Otto.

These advances promise relief to drivers sick of two-hour commutes and bumper-to-bumper traffic, but they leave open questions for a society shaped for the past century around the automobile. Perhaps no area is more quantifiably uncertain than the environmental impact of automated vehicles. One report from the Department of Energy found that automated vehicles could reduce fuel consumption for passenger cars by as much as 90%, or increase it by more than 200%.

That's a significant difference given that more than a quarter of U.S. greenhouse-gas emissions come from the transportation sector, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. And scientists and policymakers say reducing that figure will be key to addressing man-made climate change.

And it's happening quickly. Tesla, Nissan and BMW all say they will have fully driverless cars by 2021. And a report from the Boston Consulting Group suggests that by 2030 more than 5 million conventional vehicles could be replaced by automated ones.

"There's a dramatic energy impact possible," says Jeff Gonder, a transportation researcher at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. "But there remains dramatic uncertainty in magnitude and even direction."

\$80 billion
The investment in autonomous-vehicle technology since 2014

217%
The increase in fuel demand as a result of self-driving cars in the most extreme projection

60%
The potential cost savings for consumers associated with shared autonomous electric vehicles

SOURCE: BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP, BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The wide range of potential outcomes is the result of a long list of variables about how a future with automated cars will take shape. Most significantly, researchers expect that automated cars will lead to a sharp increase in the average miles traveled by a given vehicle. Key barriers to hopping in a car—fatigue, age or intoxication, to name a few—will disappear, and car owners will be free to travel further and more frequently. Workers may choose to live even further away from the office, opting to sleep in the car or use that time to squeeze in a workout. And, once in the city, car owners might instruct their vehicle to drive around in circles rather than pay for parking.

"A lot of the uncertainty comes from not knowing how the value of people's time is going to change," says Don MacKenzie, a researcher at the University of Washington who studies automated driving. "There will be some kind of cost associated with the travel, but it's much less than it is today."

Researchers have sought to model how humans might respond to automated driving using surveys, driving data and lab experiments, but ultimately the sheer number of choices and assumptions involved in transportation has made reaching concrete conclusions about driving behavior difficult.

Beyond changed driving patterns, simple technology advances will reduce the environmental toll of automated cars. Most important, engineers say that the largely accident-free vehicles can eliminate safety equipment, such as antilock brakes and airbags, that has increased the weight—and fuel consumption—of vehicles. Automated cars can also travel closer together, allowing them to take advantage of aerodynamics. Trucking fleets are already trying to take advantage of this fuel-saving measure.

Regulation represents the obvious way to protect against the potential environmental downsides of automated vehicles. The government could require cars take the most efficient route or even push consumers away from private car ownership toward ride sharing. □

CAR USE

Time, Dec. 2017



Rutte III doet benzine- en dieselauto's in de ban om emissie terug te dringen



CAR USE

▲ Tesla's zijn 'onbetaalbaar voor de massa', zegt autojournalist Niek Schenk. Het duurt nog even voordat de grote autofabrikanten een elektrisch model hebben. FOTO: ANP

Iedereen elektrisch in 2030?

Na Noorwegen, Engeland en Frankrijk doet ook Nederland benzine- en dieselauto's in de ban: in 2030 mogen nieuwe modellen geen CO2 meer uitstoten van Rutte III. Twee experts over de haalbaarheid.

David Bremmer
Rotterdam

NIELS KORTHALS ALTES
LAADPALENEXPLOITANT
FASTNED

JA „Deze doelstelling is niet eens nodig. De vraag is wie er in 2025 nog een benzine- of dieselauto wil kopen. De technologie schrijdt snel voort: al in 2020 of 2021 worden elektrische wagens goedkoper dan fossiele exemplaren, is de verwach-

ting. Zowel qua rijkosten als aanschafprijs. Gevolg is dat stekkerauto's snel aan marktaandeel winnen; Nederlanders rijden met hun portemonnee. De restwaarde van auto's op fossiele brandstoffen keldert, bovendien zijn benzineauto's in steeds minder binnensteden welkom.

Er zijn nog forse uitdagingen: om stekkerauto's aantrekkelijk te maken moet de oplaadtijd drastisch omlaag. Onze stations hebben nu laders met 50 kilowattuur capaciteit. Een auto moet een uur laden om 250 tot 300 kilometer te rijden. De komende tijd plaatsen we de eerste 150 kilowattuurladers, nog betere komen eraan. Een auto hoeft straks slechts twintig minuten aan het infuus. Dat begint erop te lijken. Verder dient er een landelijk dek-

kende laadinfrastructuur te komen. Nederland heeft 4.000 pompstations. Fastned heeft circa 60 snellaadstations, dat moeten er 200 worden. Wij verwachten niet dat iedereen thuis een laadpaal krijgt. Driekwart van Nederland heeft geen eigen parkeerplaats, bovendien zijn de aanlegkosten zeer hoog. De meeste automobilisten rijden daarbij gemiddeld 300 kilometer per week. Wekelijks één keer opladen is dan voldoende.”

NIK SCHENK
AUTOJOURNALIST

NEE „Met de huidige stand van de techniek lijkt het me een optimistisch scenario. Er zijn allertei vraagtekens rond elektrisch rijden. De batterij hele-

maal opladen duurt vaak tien uur. Stekkerauto's zijn duur. Tesla baande de weg, maar die wagens zijn onbetaalbaar voor de massa. Vanaf 2020 hebben alle grote fabrikanten de eerste modellen in de showroom. Maar dan is er nog weinig keus. De jaren daarna wordt het beter: fabrikanten als Volvo, Mercedes, BMW, Toyota en Volkswagen investeren fors in elektrisch rijden. In 2025 moet een kwart van de Volkswagens elektrisch zijn, zei VW-baas Matthias Müller dit voorjaar. Maar ook dan blijft 100 procent emissieloos rijden in 2030 een forse

Toch zou het auto-industrie technologie of veel verder is developmentcentra van autofabri-

kanten hoor ik dat er veelbelovende ontwikkelingen zijn in batterij-technologie. Er zijn veel start-ups op dat gebied. Als die innovaties straks werkelijkheid worden, kan het snel gaan.

Wat meehelpt, is dat bij ons de overheid elektrisch rijden fiscaal stimuleert. Nederland telt daardoor relatief veel elektrische auto's. Noorwegen, waar nog meer belastingvoordelen zijn voor elektrisch rijden, heeft met 29 procent het hoogste percentage in de wereld.

De vraag is dan nog of emissieloos rijden betekent dat we alle-

AD, 12 okt 17



'Verkoop elektrische auto's verdubbelt in 2018'

Gepubliceerd: 24 november 2017 07:39

Laatste update: 24 november 2017 08:55



De verkoop van elektrische auto's in Nederland zal volgend jaar naar verwachting verdubbelen. Het aanbod van beter betaalbare modellen met een grotere actieradius neemt volgens de RAI Vereniging toe.

"Vanaf 2018 worden steeds meer nieuwe modellen elektrische auto's op de markt geïntroduceerd", stelt de organisatie vrijdag. "Hierdoor wordt het voor een grotere groep autobezitters interessant om te kiezen voor een emissieloze auto."

De branchevereniging denkt dat de verkoop van nieuwe, volledig elektrisch aangedreven auto's volgend jaar zal groeien tot vijftienduizend. Dat komt neer op bijna 4 procent van het totale aantal nieuwe auto's (430.000) dat in 2018 naar verwachting wordt verkocht.

Toename

Tot 1 november van dit jaar zijn 5.998 nieuwe, uitstootvrije auto's verkocht. In dezelfde periode een jaar eerder ging het nog om 3.015 elektrische wagens. Voor het hele jaar gaat de organisatie uit van een verkoop van ongeveer zeventienduizend volledig elektrische auto's.

Vooraf voor zakelijk gebruik worden elektrische auto's aangeschaft. Het gaat dit jaar om zo'n 90 procent van de verkopen. Dit wordt gestimuleerd door de lage bijtelling van 4 procent die tot 2021 geldt.

Particulieren kiezen vaker voor een goedkopere benzine- of dieselmotorauto. Volgens de RAI Vereniging is dit voornamelijk het belangrijkste alternatief, omdat elektrische auto's voor particulieren nu nog vaak te duur zijn.

"De enige manier om particulieren te verleiden, is met een particuliere aanschafsubsidie voor nieuwe elektrische auto's", bepleit RAI-voorzitter Steven

24 nov 17



Why switching to fully electric cars will take time

By Theo Leggett
Business correspondent, BBC News, Frankfurt

🕒 19 September 2017 | Business

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BBC, 19 sep 17

Toyota blazed a trail in hybrid car design with its Prius



BIKE USE



BIKE USE



BIKE USE



Verkehrsplanung

Tausende Mieträder verstopfen europäische Großstädte



Im August begann die Firma Obike aus Singapur, überall in München Leihräder aufzustellen. Inzwischen sind es 7000. (Foto: Catherina Hess)

Zürich, München und jetzt Frankfurt: Leihräder aus Fernost lassen den Platz in vielen europäischen Städten noch knapper werden. In Deutschland wird nun nach Rezepten gesucht - und Verbraucherschützer warnen vor Geschäften mit Kundendaten

BIKE USE

14 March 2018

Gemeenten zitten in hun maag met Aziatische fietsverhuurders

'Ze plempen ze overal neer'

De felgekleurde deelfiets duikt in de grote steden

overall op. De ergernis groeit met de dag. 'Ze zijn van niemand, dus ook niemand zijn probleem.'

Ton Voermans Rotterdam

Ineens waren ze er deze zomer. Deel- en huurfietsen in alle kleuren en maten. FlickBike, Hello-bike, Urbee, Swapfiets, Nextbike, Keo-bike, obike, Donkey Republic, Drogbyke, en Mobike. De laatste vier zijn van fietsbedrijven uit Singapore, Denemarken, Litouwen en China. Als een inktvlek stromen hun deelfietsen over de grote steden.



DOCKING STATION

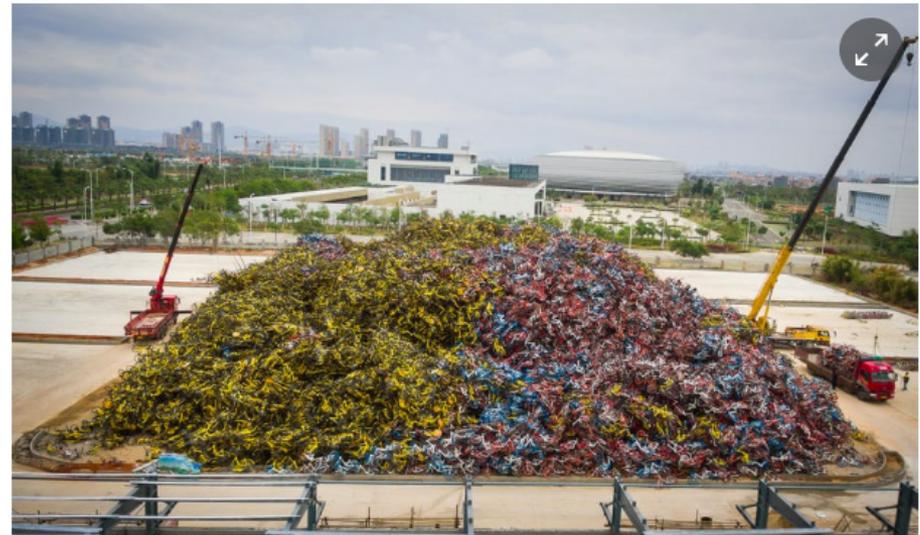
Elders in de wereld voorkomen veel steden met docking stations dat leenfietsen overall en neergins worden neergekwakt en zo tot grote ergernis en overlast leiden. Parijs en Londen zijn steden met deze aanpak. Maar de Aziatische nieuwkomers op het gebied van deelfietsen willen dat nu juist niet. Want dan moet je veel te ver lopen voor een fiets en pak je alzoog de auto.

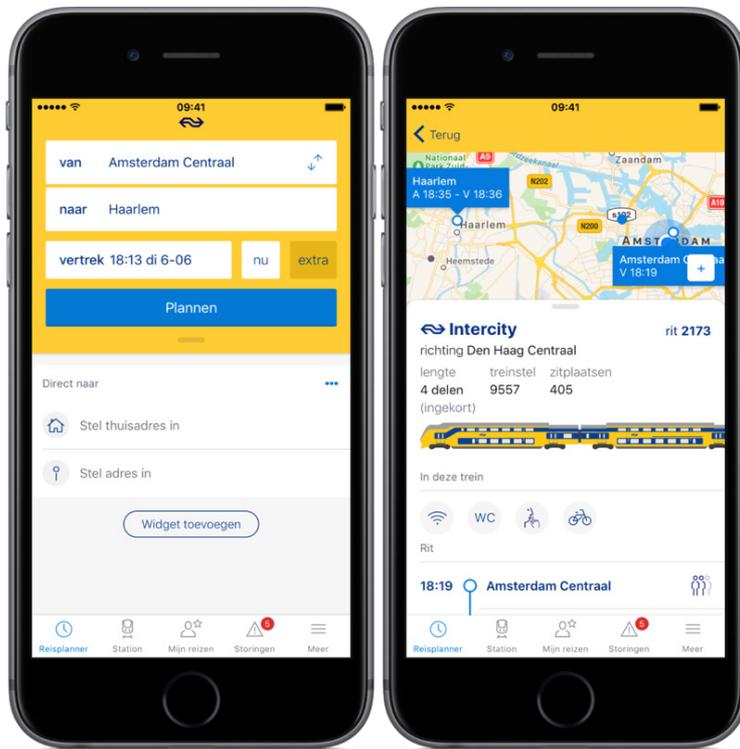
den moeite om onze fietsen in te zamelen omdat je in Amsterdam steeds in de file staat. Dat is precies de reden dat we er begonnen. Het ging goed. We hebben ruim 23.000 actieve gebruikers.

„Overall een fiets kunnen pakken, is de kracht, maar ook de zwakte”, zegt Van Es van de Fietsenbond. „Die leenfiets is van niemand, dus ook niemand zijn probleem. Voor je eigen fiets zorg je goed, maar voor een deelfiets die je eventjes gebruikt Die vrijheid-bijheid dat je de fiets zomaar erens neerzet.

Chinese bike share graveyard a monument to industry's 'arrogance'

Future of dockless bicycles under a cloud amid concerns there are too many bikes and not enough demand





MaaS



NS biedt alternatief voor auto met SnappCar en Uber

OV © september 12, 2017

SHARING



TAGS

modaliteit, NS



NS gaat samenwerken met mobiliteitsaanbieders SnappCar en Uber in de hoop het particuliere autobezit terug te dringen. De drie partijen starten een tijdelijke campagne waarmee enkele Amsterdammers een NS Business Card en een budget van Uber en SnappCar krijgen.

Deze #DitchYourKeys-campagne begint op 15 september en eindigt al op 22 september. In de campagne wordt gekeken of mensen overgehaald kunnen worden om hun eigen auto te laten staan en in plaats daarvan gebruikmaken van andere modaliteiten. "Wij willen mensen helpen om vrij te reizen op de manier die op dat moment het beste bij ze past", aldus president-directeur Roger van Boxtel van NS.

European Mobility Week

De drie partijen werken samen in het kader van de European Mobility Week, met dit jaar als thema schone, gedeelde en intelligente mobiliteit. Geïnteresseerden in de proef kunnen zich nog aanmelden en daartuit worden enkele deelnemers gekozen. Zij ruilen een week lang hun autosleutels in voor een tegoed voor de apps Uber en SnappCar en een NS Business Card voor OV, Greenwheels en de OV-fiets. "Het idee dat mensen kiezen voor óf de auto óf de trein is achterhaald", vertelt Van Boxtel.

De reden voor deze campagne is een internationaal onderzoek. Hieruit bleek dat ruim tweederde van de Amsterdammers deze 'mobility apps' als alternatief ziet voor eigen autobezit én data van Uber. Die informatie heeft uitgewezen dat een kwart van alle ritten in de ochtendspits in Amsterdam bij een van de NS-treinstations begint of eindigt.

"Wij zien en horen dat steeds meer inwoners van Amsterdam open staan voor een toekomst zonder een eigen auto", aldus Thijs Emondts, topman bij Uber Nederland. "Het gebruik van apps zoals Uber, in combinatie met onder andere het openbaar vervoer, verbetert luchtkwaliteit, vermindert verkeerscongestie en geeft ruimte terug aan de stad doordat er minder parkeerplekken nodig zijn."



**Op Rotterdam Centraal
is nu veel meer
te halen dan je trein.**

MaaS

...e, een gezond broodje, een snack tussendoor of lekkere maaltijd op
ntaal kan het nu allemaal. En ontdek bovendien de winkels met hippe
massende cadeaus of winkels met de laatste trends op het gebied van
is bovendien dat de passage van je vroege tot late trein geopend is.
pagina 2.





3 EXPAND YOUR HORIZONS



OUTSTANDING MODULARITY

With 7 individual seats, the all-new Peugeot 5008 SUV can be configured in a way to perfectly meet your needs. Intelligent features including removable seats in row 3 and flat folding front passenger seat* help to increase practicality even further. Whilst front seat passengers can enjoy the new PEUGEOT i-Cockpit®, rear occupants haven't been overlooked, second row occupants can enjoy back seat angle adjustment, comfort is enhanced even further with rear seat back tray tables* and window blinds*.

DO ANYTHING AND EXPLORE EVERYWHERE

Go the extra few miles with the unique e-Bike folding bike with electric assistance by Peugeot and e-Kick folding scooter with electric assistance following a partnership between Peugeot and Micro mobility solutions. When not in use simply place the e-Bike within its dockstation, located in the boot area of all-new Peugeot 5008 SUV, to recharge the battery on the move.

RESPONSIBLE PLEASURE

The chassis, body and equipment have all been streamlined to optimise pleasure and efficiency. Combined with high-performance multi award winning

[BACK TO TOP](#)

MaaS



General Motors rust auto's uit met koopknop



General Motors voegt een marktplaatsfunctie toe aan zijn nieuwste automodellen. Daarmee wordt het voor chauffeurs en passagiers mogelijk voedsel te bestellen, het dichtstbijzijnde tankstation te vinden en reserveringen te plaatsen bij hun favoriete restaurant.

De zogenoemde Marketplace is onder meer voorzien van een shop-afdeling, waarmee inzittenden kunnen winkelen via het dashboardscherm. Er verschijnen ook notificaties met relevante aanbiedingen. General Motors werkt onder meer samen met Dunkin' Donuts, TI Fridays, Starbucks en Shell.

De marktplaats is volgens het autobedrijf zo ontworpen, dat ook chauffeurs er gebruik van kunnen maken. Forenzen zijn voor de meeste retailers en merken nu niet toegankelijk, stelt Santiago Chamarro, die de functie vice president for global connected customer experience bekleedt. "Marketplace biedt verkopers de mogelijkheid om veilig contact te maken met chauffeurs en passagiers, op een manier dat het waarde biedt voor onze klanten."

[AUTO](#) [DUNKIN' DONUTS](#) [GENERAL MOTORS](#)

[STARBUCKS](#) [TECHNOLOGIE](#) [TGI FRIDAYS](#)

🕒 7 december 2017 om 10:50

📄 [Download artikel als PDF](#)

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07 dec 17



(PT)

Societal changes

Erasmus

2005



Luca Bruno / AP

2013



Michael Sohn / AP



► Nog geen oplossing voor vele auto's rondom Plaswijckpark



▲ Verkeersregelaars moeten regelmatig helpen vanwege grote drukte bij het Plaswijckpark. FOTO FRANK DE ROOJ

Buurt wil groen in plaats van extra parkeerruimte

Voor bewoners rond Plaswijckpark is de maat vol. Zij ergeren zich aan de vele parkerende bezoekers. Maar de gevonden remedie blijkt erger te zijn dan de kwaal.

Priscilla van Agteren
 Rotterdam

Geregeld stromen de Adrianalaan, Plaswijcklaan en omliggende straten vol auto's op zoek naar dat laatste vrije plekje. Een onderzoek van ingenieursbureau Royal Haskoning wijst extra plekken voor 200 tot 300 auto's aan als beste oplossing voor de overlast. Die zouden moeten komen in openbaar park de Mel-

Tijdens de laatste bijeenkomst van de klankbordgroep — met vertegenwoordigers van de gemeente, Plaswijckpark en de verschillende bewonersgroepen — liepen de gemeenteraden hoog op. Leden van de buurtgroeperingen weigerden een keuze te maken uit de vijf voorgestelde locaties voor een nieuwe parkeerplaats. „Vanaf het begin hebben we gezegd dat we geen groen meer kwijt wilden,” stelt Caroline

kers op verderop gelegen parkeergelegenheid bij revalidatiecentrum Rijnland. Ook die plekken raken echter snel bezet. „Om 13.00 uur vertrekken de verkeersregelaars en is de wijk weer open. Dan krijg je overal zoekverkeer.” Bestuurders halen soms de gekste toeren uit om een plekje te bemachtigen. „Er ontstaan soms gevaarlijke situaties. Mensen rijden zo hard.”

De drukte in de wijk leidt ook tot andere perikelen. „Bezoekers van het park laten overal hun afval slingeren. De luiers gooien ze gewoon in je voortuin”, zegt Tirza Bont, die ook aan de Adrianalaan woont. Dat leidt wel vaker tot onaangename confrontaties. „Laast fiesste ik met

wel op eigen terrein. Toen ik het waagde haar aan te spreken, kreeg ik me toch de wind van voren.”

Bewoners noemen het onderzoek van Royal Haskoning gekleurd. Het is immers uitgevoerd in opdracht van de gemeente en Plaswijckpark zelf. Oplossingen die bezoekers afweren of het park op kosten jagen, worden daarom bij voorbaat terzijde geschoven, denken zij.

De ideale optie, aldus de buurt, is een parkeergelegenheid op grotere afstand van het park. Pendelbussen brengen bezoekers heen en weer. In de omgeving moet betaald parkeren worden ingevoerd. Plaswijckpark vindt dat te duur en niet passen bij het 'laagdrempelige' karakter van het park.

Op 12 september is een bijeenkomst gepland waar inwoners een oplossing kunnen vinden. Daarna wordt een advies uitgebracht aan wethouder Langen

Quality of Life

AD, 28 aug 17



► **Metropoolregio trekt 3,5 miljoen euro uit**

Meer voertuigen gaan rijden op RandstadRail

Op RandstadRail gaan meer voertuigen rijden. De frequentie op de populaire metroverbinding tussen Rotterdam en Den Haag gaat omhoog van 18 naar 24 voertuigen per uur. Dat gebeurt wel pas over twee jaar. Tot die tijd zet de RET drie extra voertuigen in de ochtendspits in.

**Yvonne Keunen
Rotterdam**

De Metropoolregio Rotterdam Den Haag (MRDH) trekt 3,5 miljoen euro uit om de lightrail te verbete-

ren. De RET is dolblij met dat besluit. „In de spits kampt RandstadRail met Japanse toestanden. We hebben al meer metrostellen gekocht, alleen kunnen we die nog niet structureel inzetten omdat nieuwe infrastructuur en een extra stroomvoorziening nodig zijn”, zegt een woordvoester van het vervoersbedrijf.

RandstadRail vervoert dagelijks 43.000 reizigers, een aantal dat extreem snel groeit met 5 tot 10 procent per jaar. Vooral in de ochtendspits zitten de metrostellen overvol, de avondspits is doorgaans iets rus-

tiger, maar nog steeds heel druk. Tussen Rotterdam Centraal en Pijnacker stappen de meeste passagiers in en uit. Daarom wil de MRDH op dat traject meer metro’s inzetten. Daarvoor is wel een keerlus nodig bij Pijnacker-Zuid, zodat de metro niet door hoeft te rijden naar Den Haag. Ook zijn geluidwerende voorzieningen nodig zodat bewoners van de wijk Koningshof geen overlast ondervinden van kerende metro’s.

De 3,5 miljoen voor RandstadRail maakt deel uit van een investering van 28 miljoen euro voor verschil-

lende ov-projecten in Rotterdam en Den Haag.

Het totale aantal ov-reizigers in Rotterdam en Den Haag groeit jaarlijks met 3 procent. Dat komt doordat steeds meer mensen in de stad wonen, de economie aantrekt en de filedruk toeneemt. De MRDH zet daarom in op een *metropolitaan ov*, dat inwoners en bezoekers binnen 45 minuten naar hun werk, school, ziekenhuis of theater kan brengen.

Hoekse Lijn onder je thee

ROTTERDAM Treinreizigers met gevoel voor nostalgie kunnen de Hoekse Lijn naar huis halen. Het Rotterdamse VerdraaidGoed verkoopt dienbladen - 12,95 - gemaakt van de afgedankte NS-borden uit het gebied. Haast is geboden: de voorraad bladen is 'beperkt'.



High Quality PT

AD, 29 nov 17



High Quality PT



Delft University of Technology

Car Park as Power Plant offering frequency reserves

A technical and economic feasibility assessment

M.J. Poorte

TU Delft

Parking 2.0



Woensdag 01 november 2017 · Het laatste nieuws het eerst op NU.nl

[NU.nl](#) > [Economie](#) > [Zakelijk](#)

Parkeergarages Rotterdam krijgen onbemand afhaalpunt voor pakjes

Gepubliceerd: 06 maart 2017 05:39
 Laatste update: 06 maart 2017 08:57

Gemeentelijke parkeergarages in Rotterdam krijgen onbemande afhaalpunten voor pakjes.

Vooral nog gaat het om twee stadsgarages, op de Boompjes en aan het Schouwburgplein. De kluizen zijn voor iedereen te gebruiken. Via een code op het afhaalbewijs gaat de voetgangersdeur van de stadsgarage en het betreffende kluisje open.

Binnenkort kan het winkelende publiek in de Rotterdamse binnenstad ook aankopen laten bezorgen bij een van de afhaalpunten, zodat er 'handsfree' kan worden verder gewinkeld.

Rotterdam werkt samen met het bedrijf De Buren voor deze beide diensten.

Door: ANP

Lees meer over: [Rotterdam](#)

Nieuws

7 mrt

De Buren introduceert pakketkluis in parkeergarages

Distributie 699

Gemeentelijke parkeergarages in Rotterdam krijgen onbemande afhaalpunten voor pakjes. Vooral nog gaat het om twee stadsgarages.



Na winkels, universiteiten en treinstations komen er ook pakketkluizen in parkeergarages. De pakketkluis is voor iedereen te gebruiken. Via een code op het afhaalbewijs gaat de voetgangersdeur van de stadsgarage en de betreffende pakketkluis open. Rotterdam heeft de primeur. De kluizen komen in de parkeergarages de Boompjes en aan het Schouwburgplein. De Buren is de

initiatiefnemer.

Pakketkluis nieuwe wapen retail

Parking 2.0



fashion / food / recipes /
love & sex / health & fitness / more

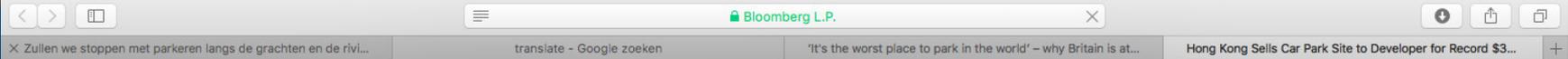


How Deliveroo's 'dark kitchens' are catering from car parks

The Guardian, okt 17

As appetite grows for upmarket takeaways, delivery service is setting restaurants up with satellite kitchens inside metal boxes

Parking 2.0



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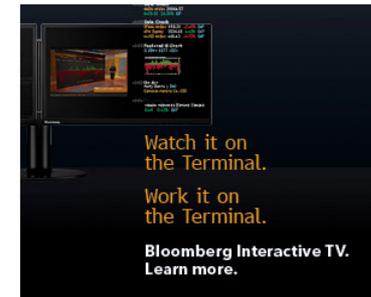
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Hong Kong Sells Car Park Site to Developer for Record \$3 Billion

by Moxy Ying

May 16, 2017, 2:31 PM GMT+2 Updated on May 17, 2017, 3:48 AM GMT+2

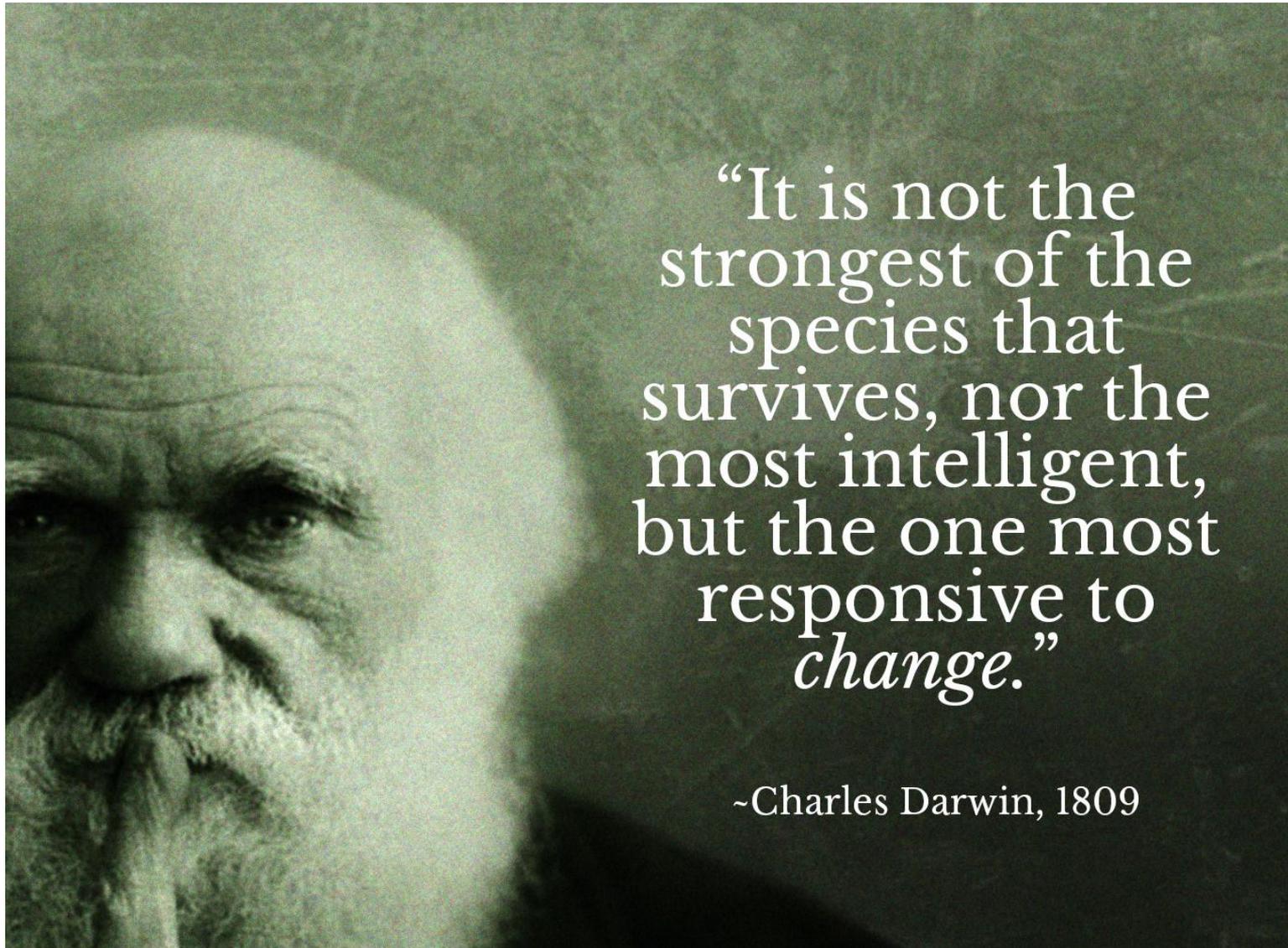
- Sale is city's first of a CBD commercial plot since 1996
- Henderson Land shares fall on purchase, plan for office tower



Parking 2.0



Conclusions





THANKS

Giuliano Mingardo
Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam
mingardo@ese.eur.nl

An empirical study into the effects of private automated vehicles on drivers' parking location choice

An application to the city of The Hague

 TU Delft
Delft University of Technology

mobility
consultants
**Goudappel
Coffeng**



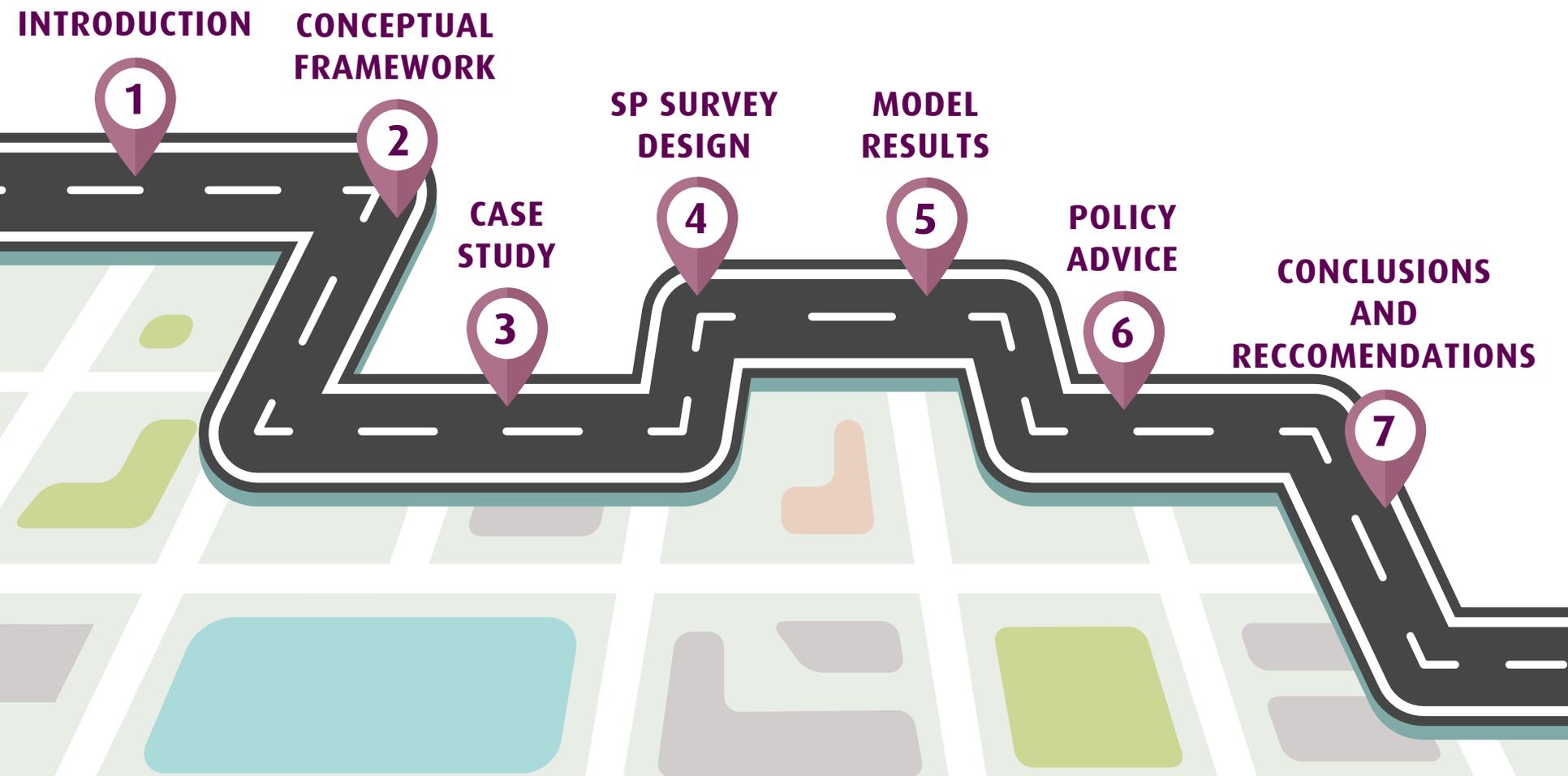
Master thesis - Daphne van den Hurk



AUTOMATED VEHICLES



PARKING LOCATION CHOICE



RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- Find the importance of factors that could influence drivers' parking location choice
- Use the results to guide parking policy for the future situation

RESEARCH SCOPE

Private and **highly** automated vehicles



RESEARCH QUESTION

“What is the effect of private highly automated vehicles on drivers’ parking location choice, based on parking constraints?”



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THE HAGUE

SP SURVEY
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Movie: trip with a private highly automated vehicle



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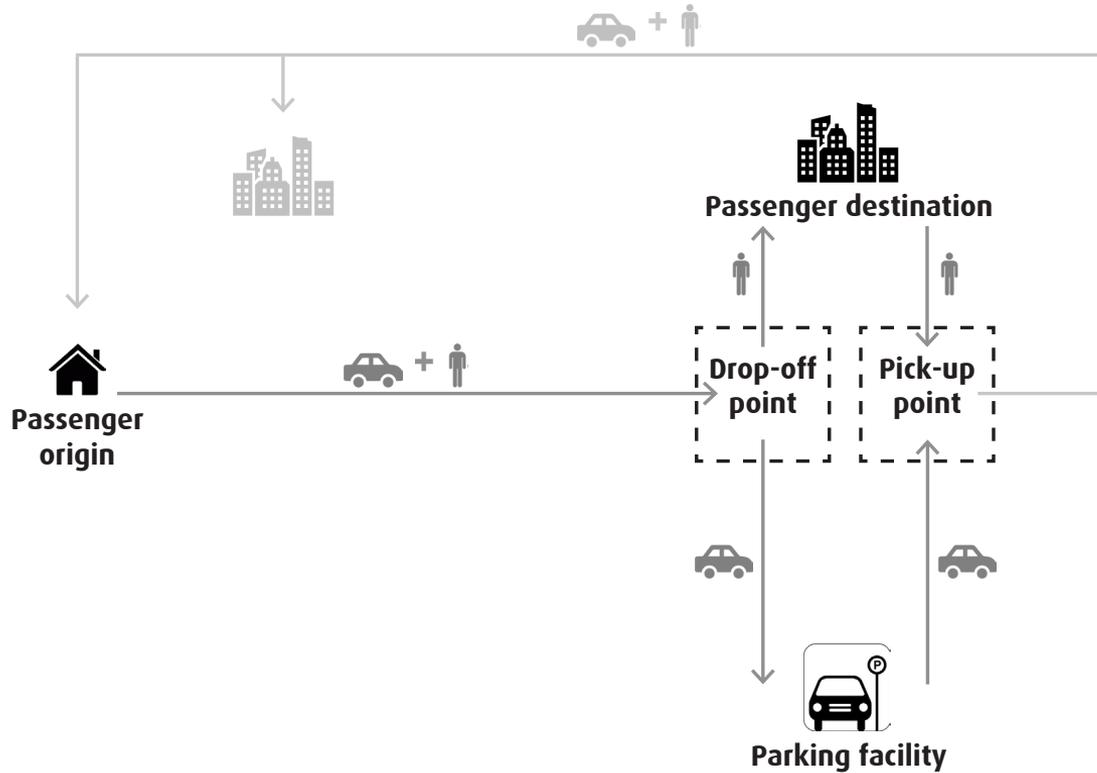
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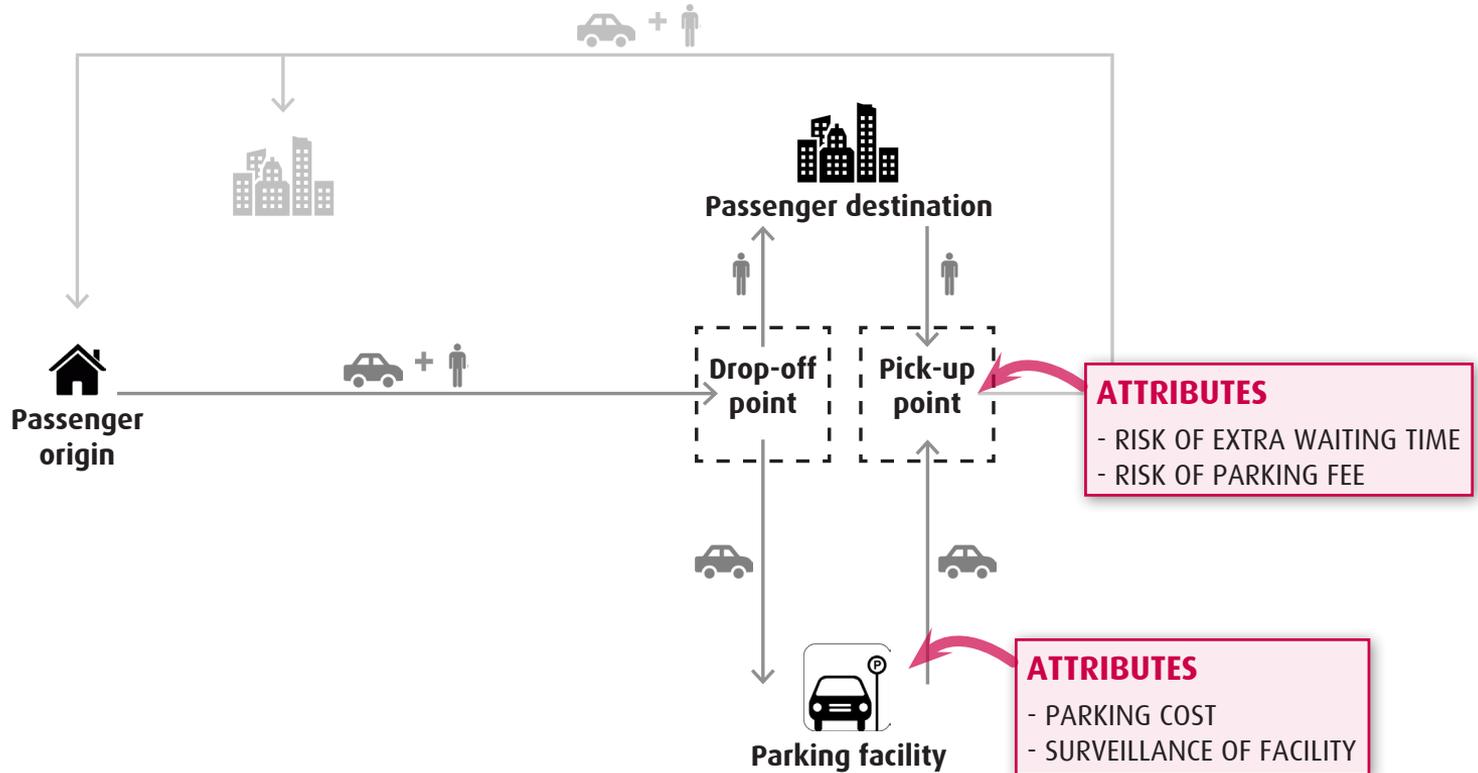
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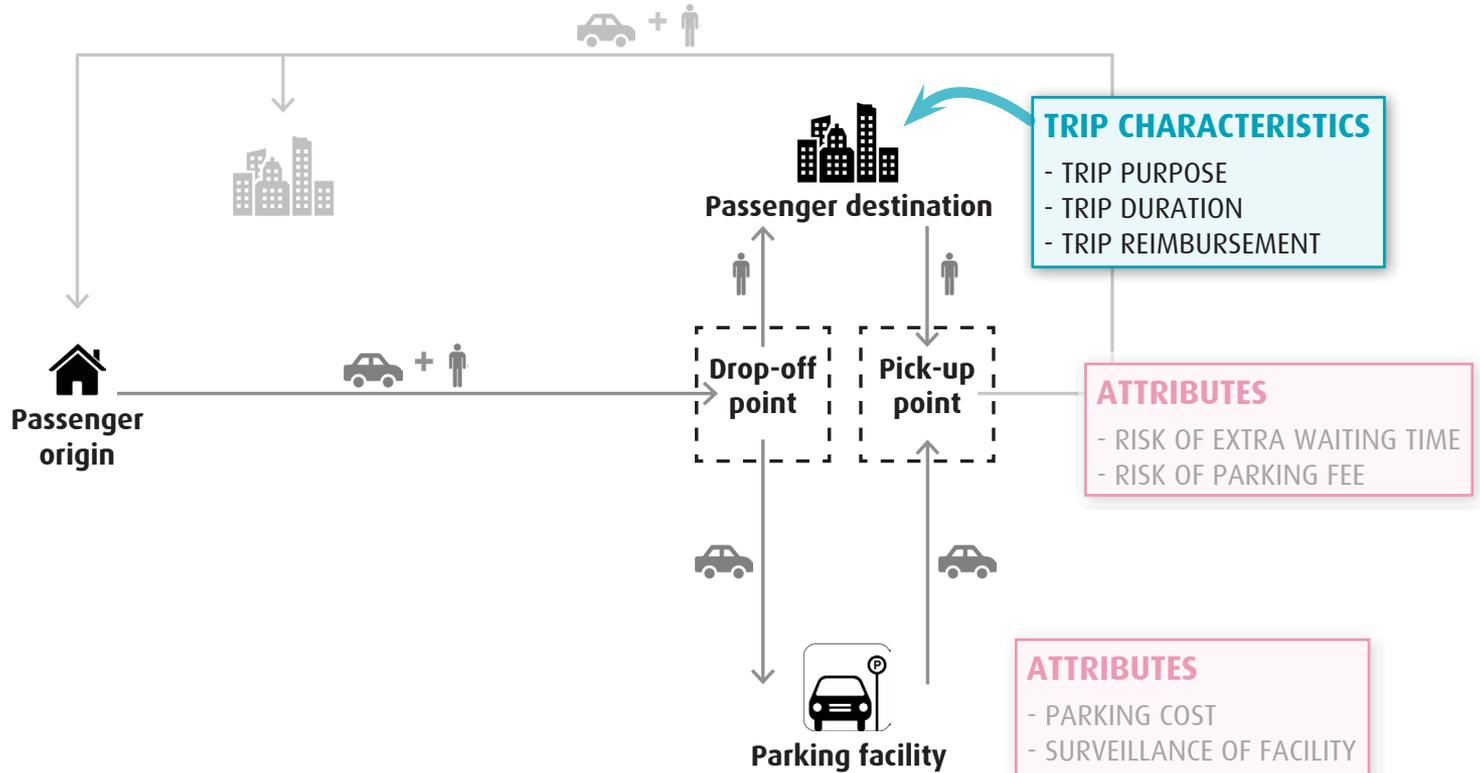
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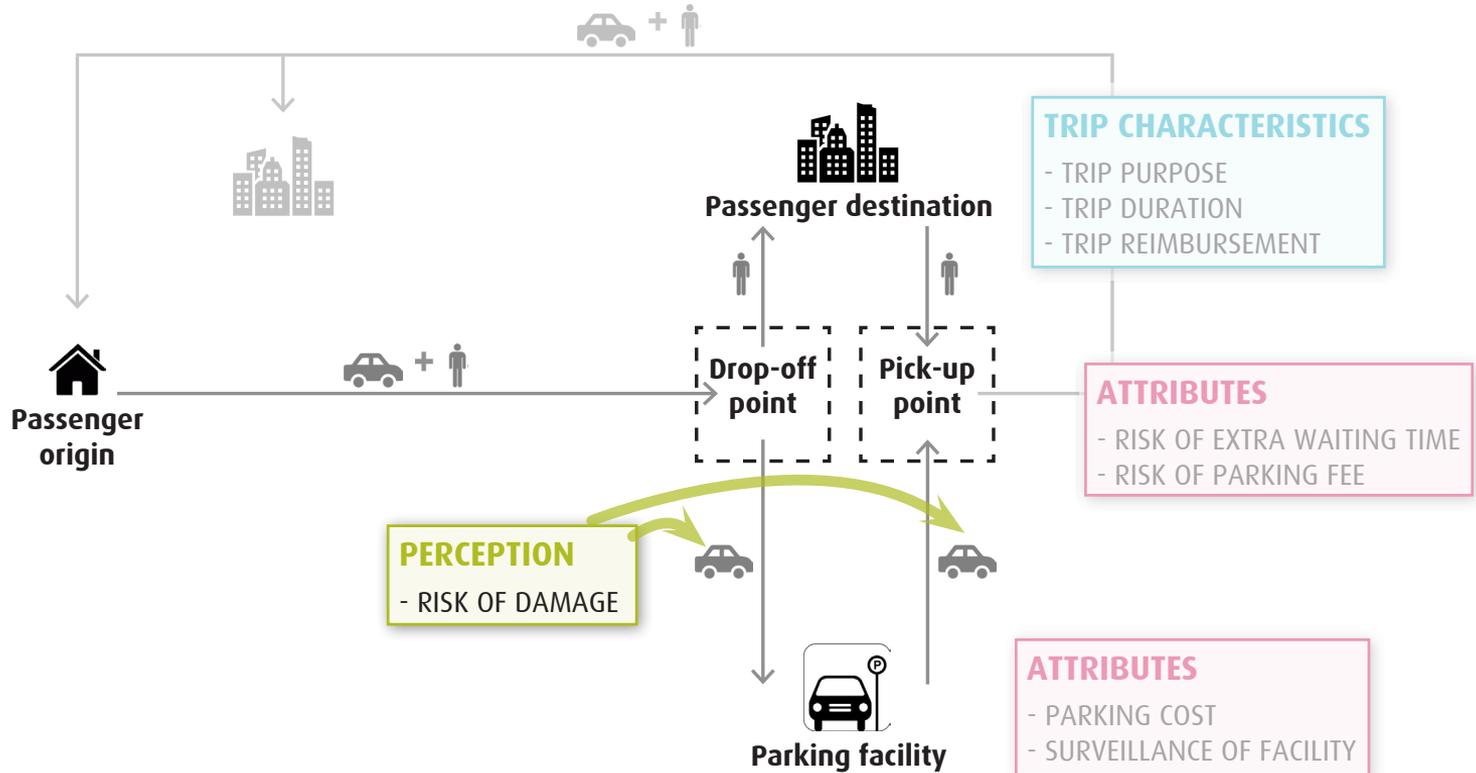
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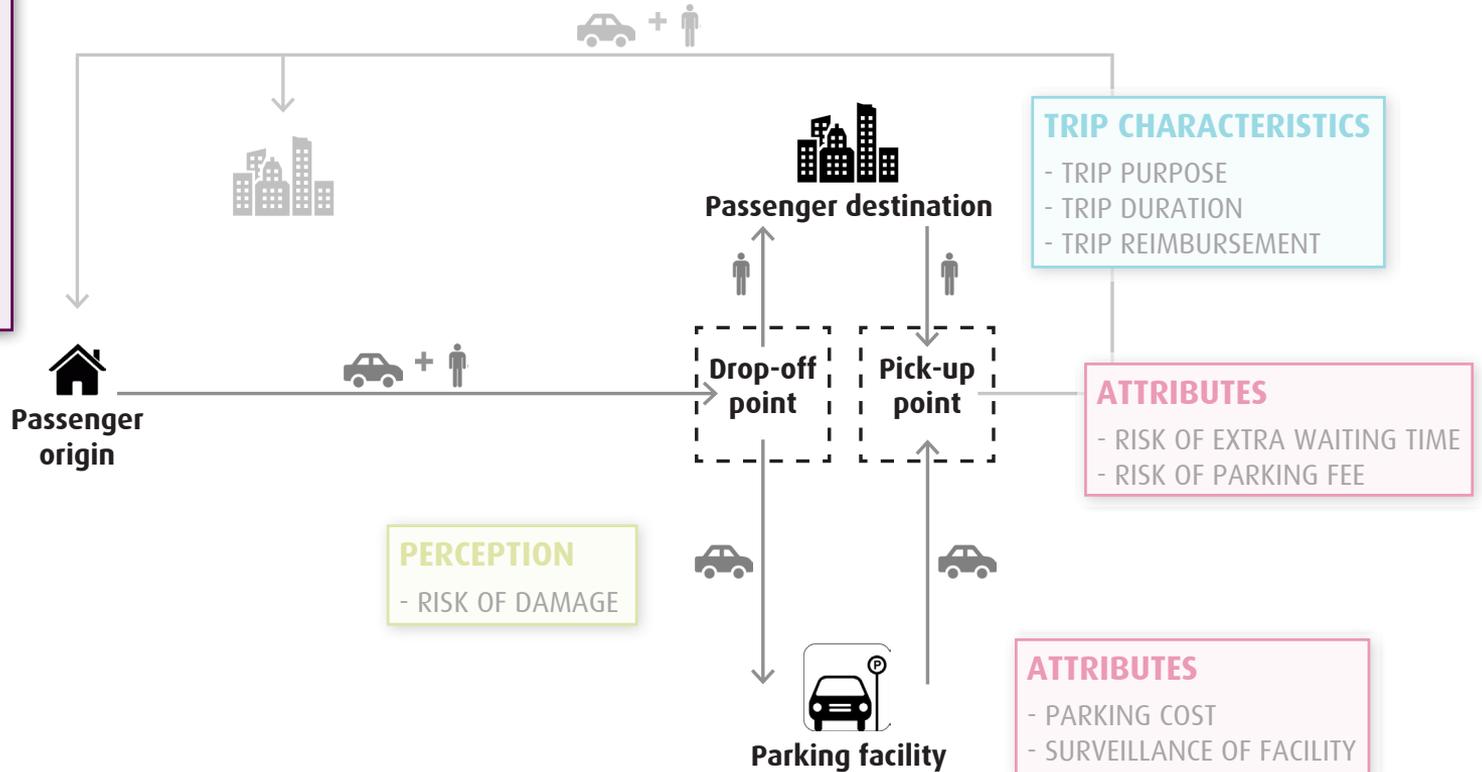






PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

- GENDER
- AGE
- INCOME
- VALUE OF THE CAR
- NUMBER OF TRIPS WITH PRIVATE VEHICLE TO INNER CITY
- FAMILIARITY WITH AVs

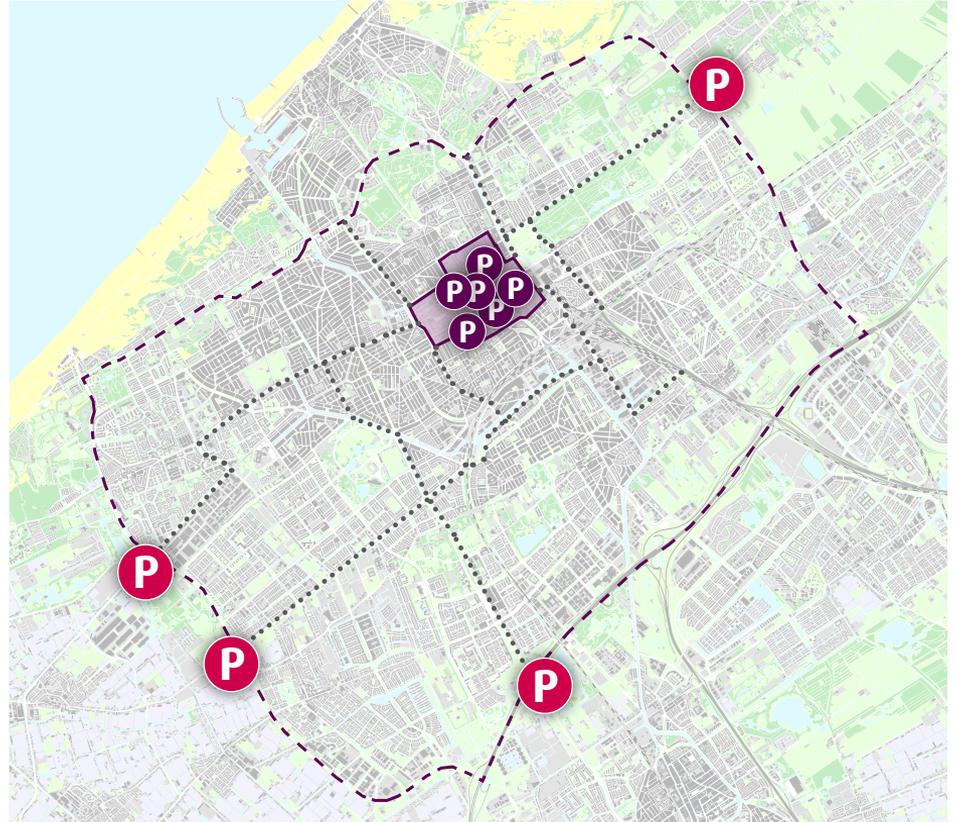


Parking in the inner city

P

Parking cost 

Type of surveillance   no surveillance



Parking in the inner city



Parking cost 

Type of surveillance   no surveillance

Parking at the edge of the city

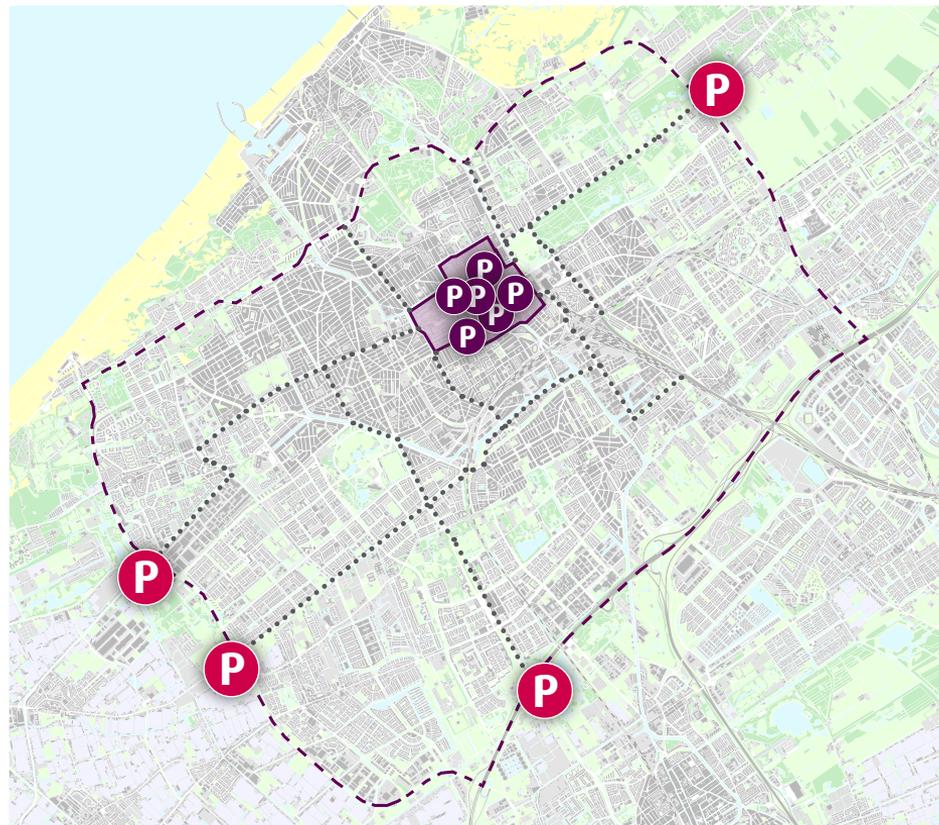


Parking cost 

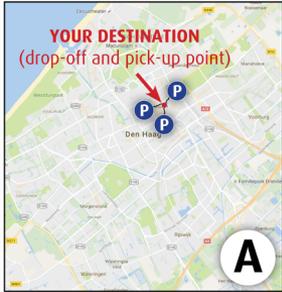
Type of surveillance   no surveillance

Risk of extra waiting time 

Risk of parking fee 

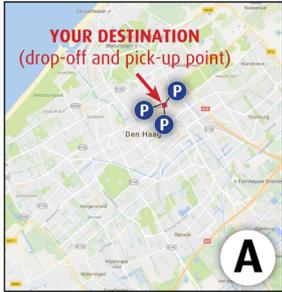


ATTRIBUTES

	PARKING INNER CITY - GARAGE	PARKING EDGE OF THE CITY - LOT
driving costs and time to and from parking facility (applies for every scenario)	 <p>€ 0.40 - 10 minutes</p>	 <p>€ 2.00 - 40 minutes</p>
PARKING COSTS PARKING FACILITY	€ 3.50 PER HOUR (MAX. € 30.00 PER DAY)	DAY-TICKET € 8.00
TYPE OF SURVEILLANCE PARKING FACILITY	NO SURVEILLANCE	PERSONNEL SURVEILLANCE
WHEN VEHICLE IS TOO LATE: YOU HAVE TO WAIT FOR 10 MINUTES AT YOUR PICK-UP POINT 	N/A	1 OUT OF 10 TIMES YOU HAVE TO WAIT FOR 10 MIN
1 OUT OF 20 TIMES VEHICLE IS TOO EARLY: VEHICLE HAS TO WAIT AT YOUR PICK-UP POINT 	N/A	PAID VEHICLE WAITING TIME: € 20 (SO ONLY IN 5% OF THE CASES WHEN THE VEHICLE IS TOO EARLY)



ATTRIBUTES

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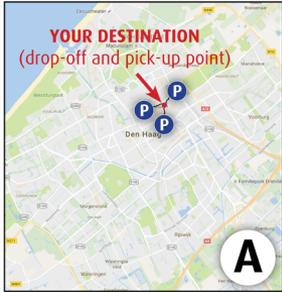
TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

What was the purpose of your last trip to the inner city of The Hague with your own car? *

- Business appointment
- Working day
- Recreational (e.g. shopping, excursion, visit a friend, etc..)
- Different, namely...



ATTRIBUTES

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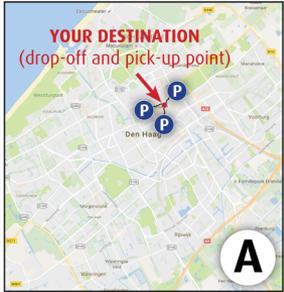
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- Different, namely...

PERCEPTIONS

I trust the technology of the self-driving car during the empty vehicle trip *



ATTRIBUTES

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- Different, namely...

PERCEPTIONS

I trust the technology of the self-driving car during the empty vehicle trip *



PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

What is your gender? *

- Male
- Female

What is your year of birth? *

"Your answer"



FIXED PARKING LOCATION PREFERENCE: 28%

Individuals are not influenced by attributes

TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

PIC: - business trip - short trip duration - trip reimbursement

PEC: - recreational trip - long trip duration - no trip reimbursement

PERCEPTIONS

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS



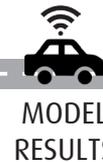
**PARKING
LOCATION
CHOICE**

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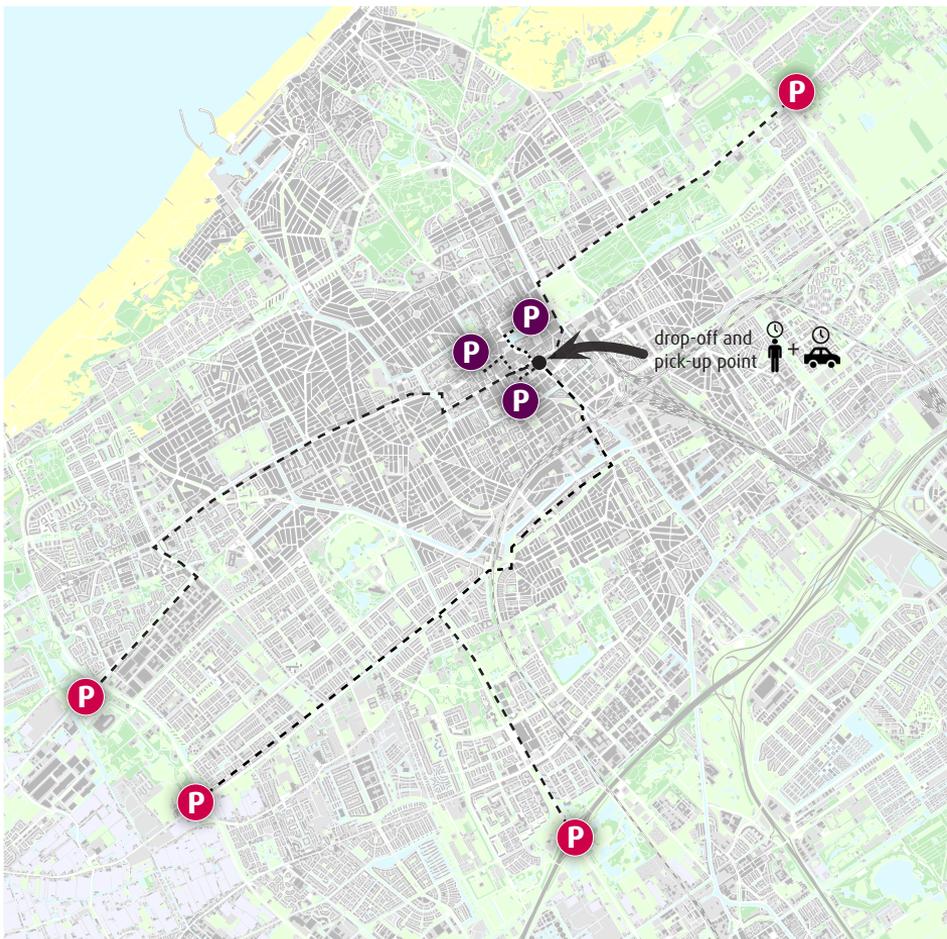
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Parking demand inner city

P

BASE SCENARIO

28%




 € 3.5
 per hour

WHAT-IF SCENARIOS

Parking demand edge of the city

P

BASE SCENARIO

72%




 € 4
 per day

no surveillance

+

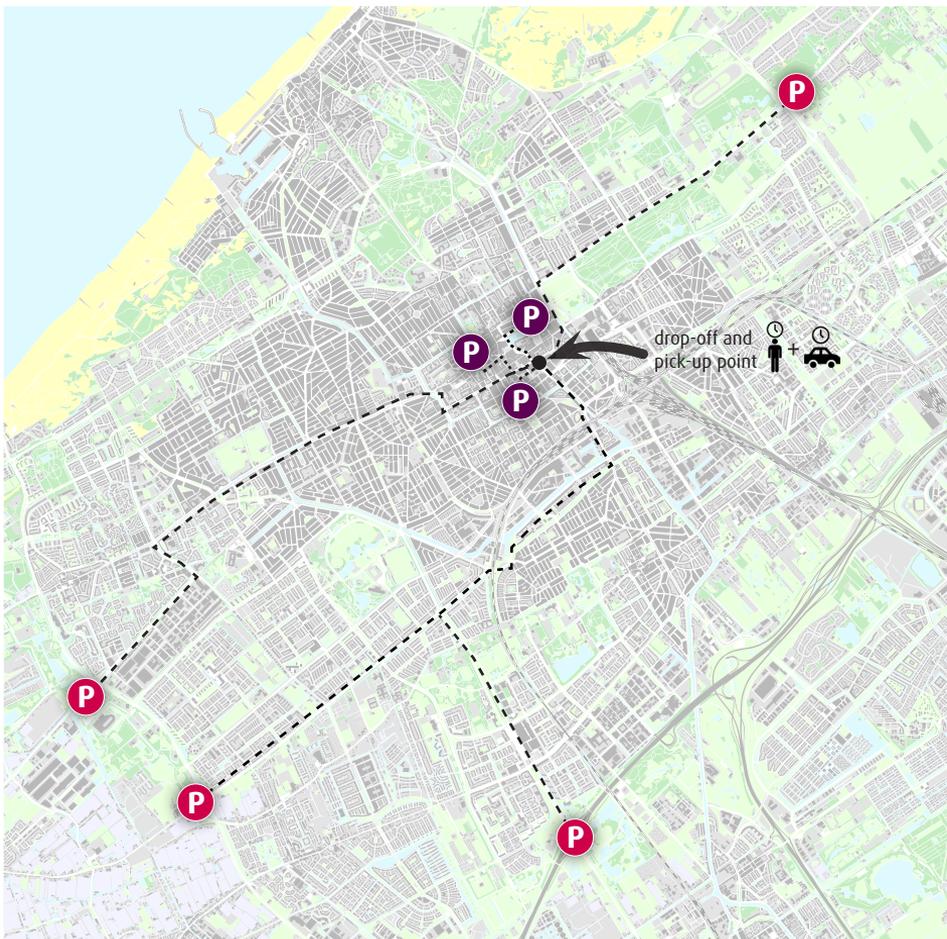
 1 out of 10
 times wait
 for 10 min.

+

 no parking
 fee

WHAT-IF SCENARIOS





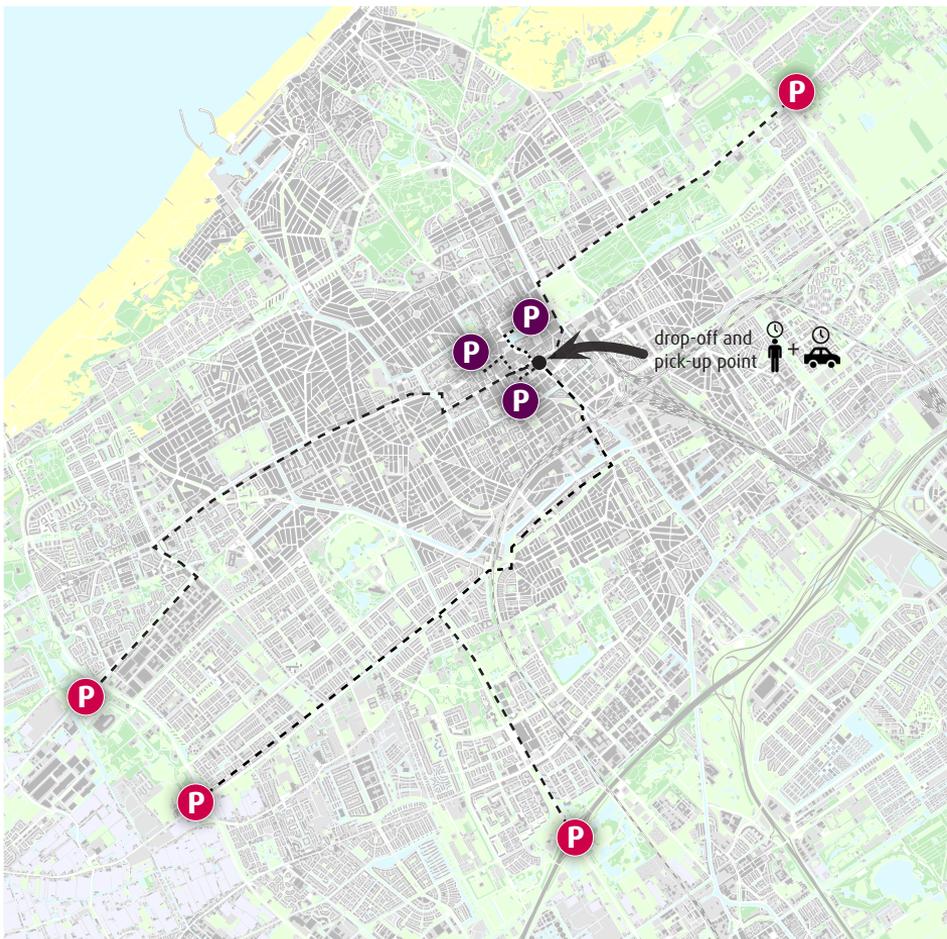
Parking demand inner city **P**

BASE SCENARIO	WHAT-IF SCENARIOS
<p>28%</p> <p>€ 3.5 per hour + </p>	<p>WHAT-IF SCENARIOS</p> <p> +11%</p> <p>€ 2.5 per hour</p> <p> -8%</p> <p>€ 4.5 per hour</p>

Parking demand edge of the city **P**

BASE SCENARIO	WHAT-IF SCENARIOS
<p>72%</p> <p>€ 4 per day + no surveillance</p> <p>+ 1 out of 10 times wait for 10 min.</p> <p>+ no parking fee</p>	<p>WHAT-IF SCENARIOS</p> <p> 0%</p> <p>€ 0 per day</p> <p> -15%</p> <p>€ 8 per day</p> <p> -45%</p> <p>€ 12 per day</p>





Parking demand inner city

P

BASE SCENARIO

28%

€ 3.5 per hour +

WHAT-IF SCENARIOS

+11% +6%
 € 2.5 per hour
 -8% no surveillance 0%
 € 4.5 per hour

Parking demand edge of the city

P

BASE SCENARIO

72%

€ 4 per day + no surveillance

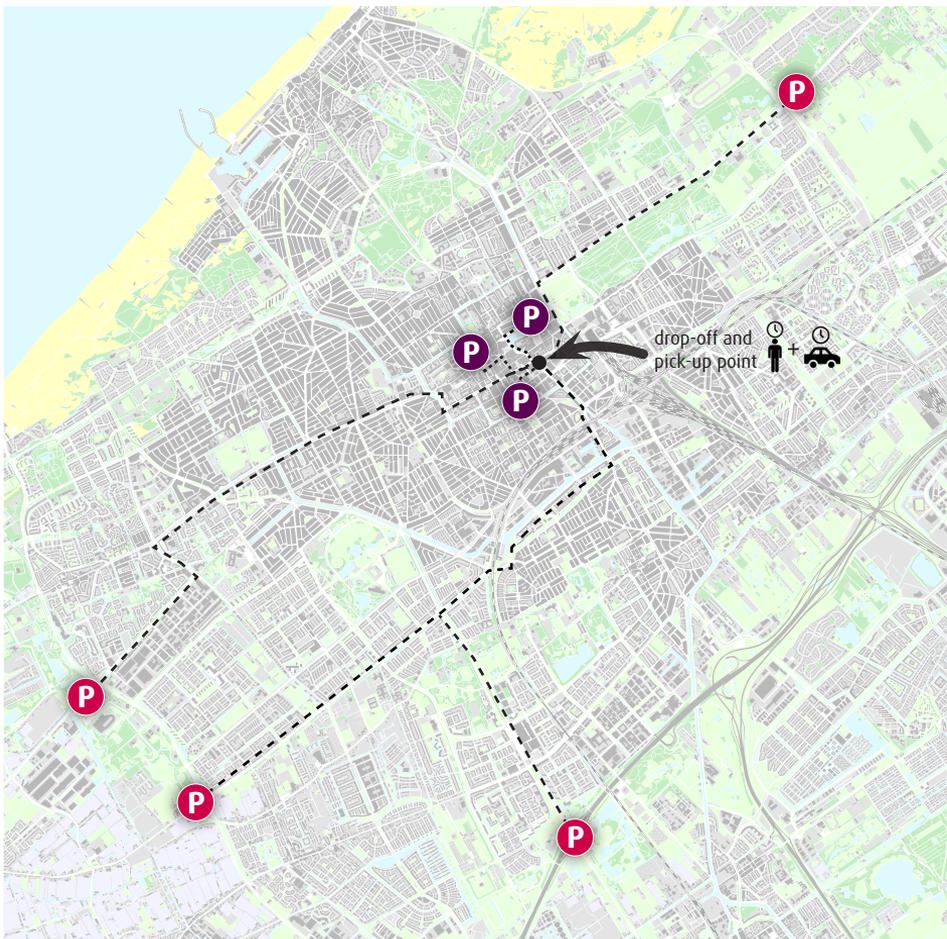
1 out of 10 times wait for 10 min.

+ no parking fee

WHAT-IF SCENARIOS

0% +3%
 € 0 per day
 -15% 0%
 € 8 per day
 -45%
 € 12 per day





Parking demand inner city

P

BASE SCENARIO

28%

€ 3.5 per hour +

WHAT-IF SCENARIOS

+11% +6%
 € 2.5 per hour
 -8% no surveillance 0%
 € 4.5 per hour

Parking demand edge of the city

P

BASE SCENARIO

72%

€ 4 per day + no surveillance

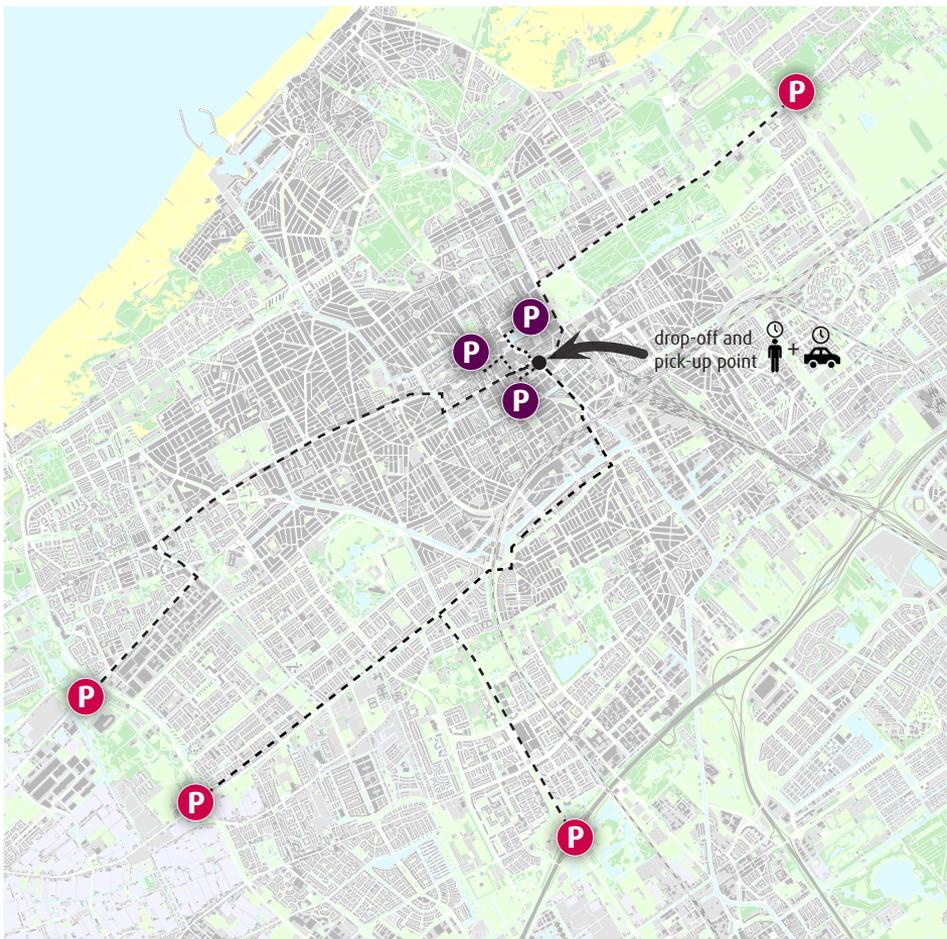
1 out of 10 times wait for 10 min.

+ no parking fee

WHAT-IF SCENARIOS

0% +3% 3 out of 10 times wait for 10 min. -5%
 € 0 per day
 -15% 0% 5 out of 10 times wait for 10 min. -9%
 € 8 per day
 -45%
 € 12 per day





Parking demand inner city

P

BASE SCENARIO

28%

€ 3.5 per hour +

WHAT-IF SCENARIOS

+11% +6%
 € 2.5 per hour
 -8% no surveillance 0%
 € 4.5 per hour

Parking demand edge of the city

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BASE SCENARIO

72%

€ 4 per day + no surveillance

1 out of 10 times wait for 10 min.

+ no parking fee

WHAT-IF SCENARIOS

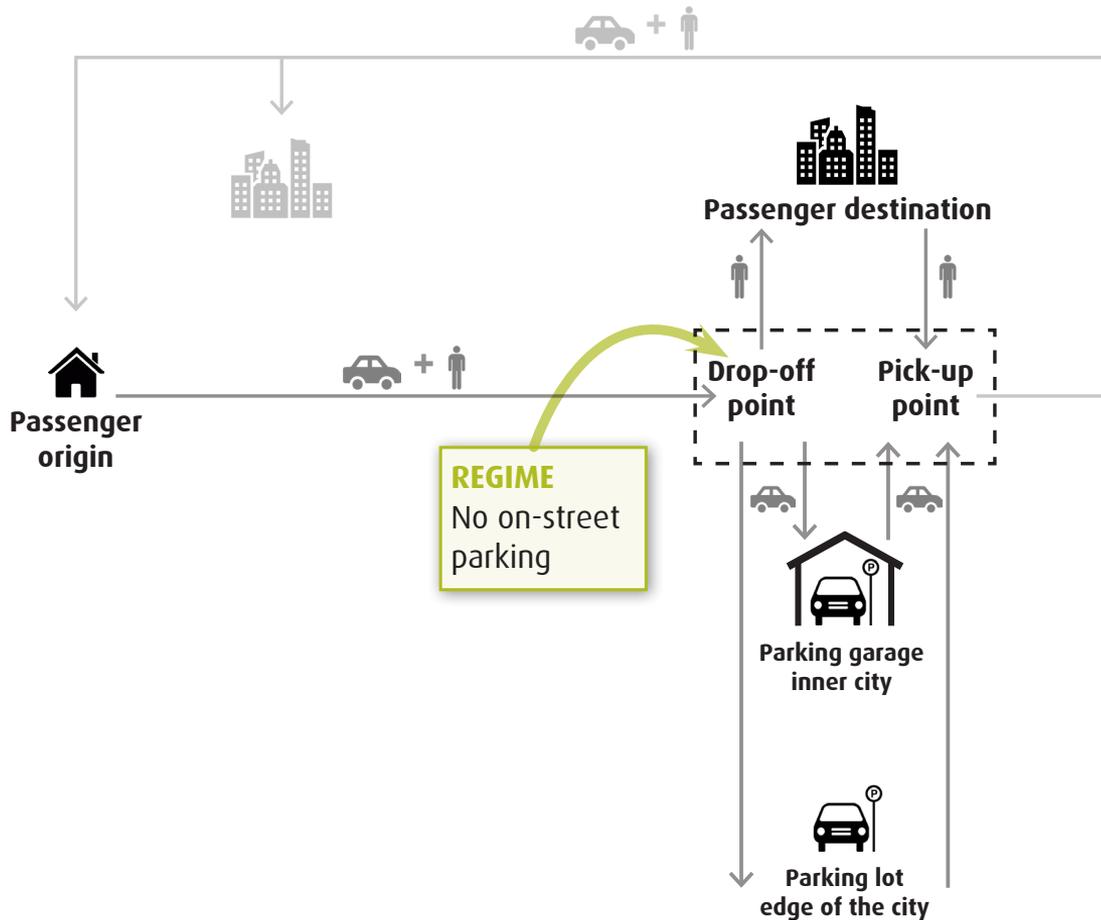
0% +3% 3 out of 10 times wait for 10 min. -5%
 € 0 per day
 -15% 0% 5 out of 10 times wait for 10 min. -9%
 € 8 per day
 -45% parking fee € 20 -19%
 € 12 per day

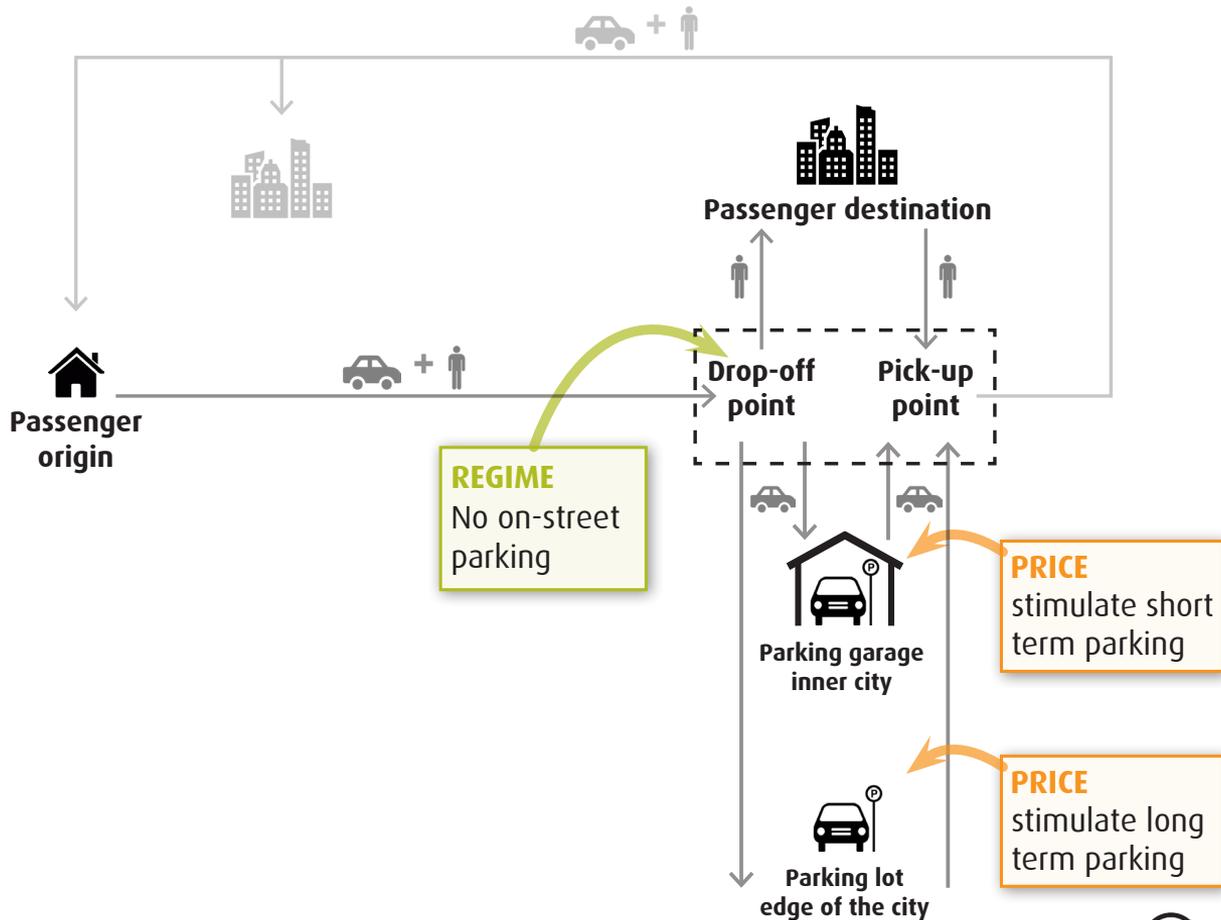


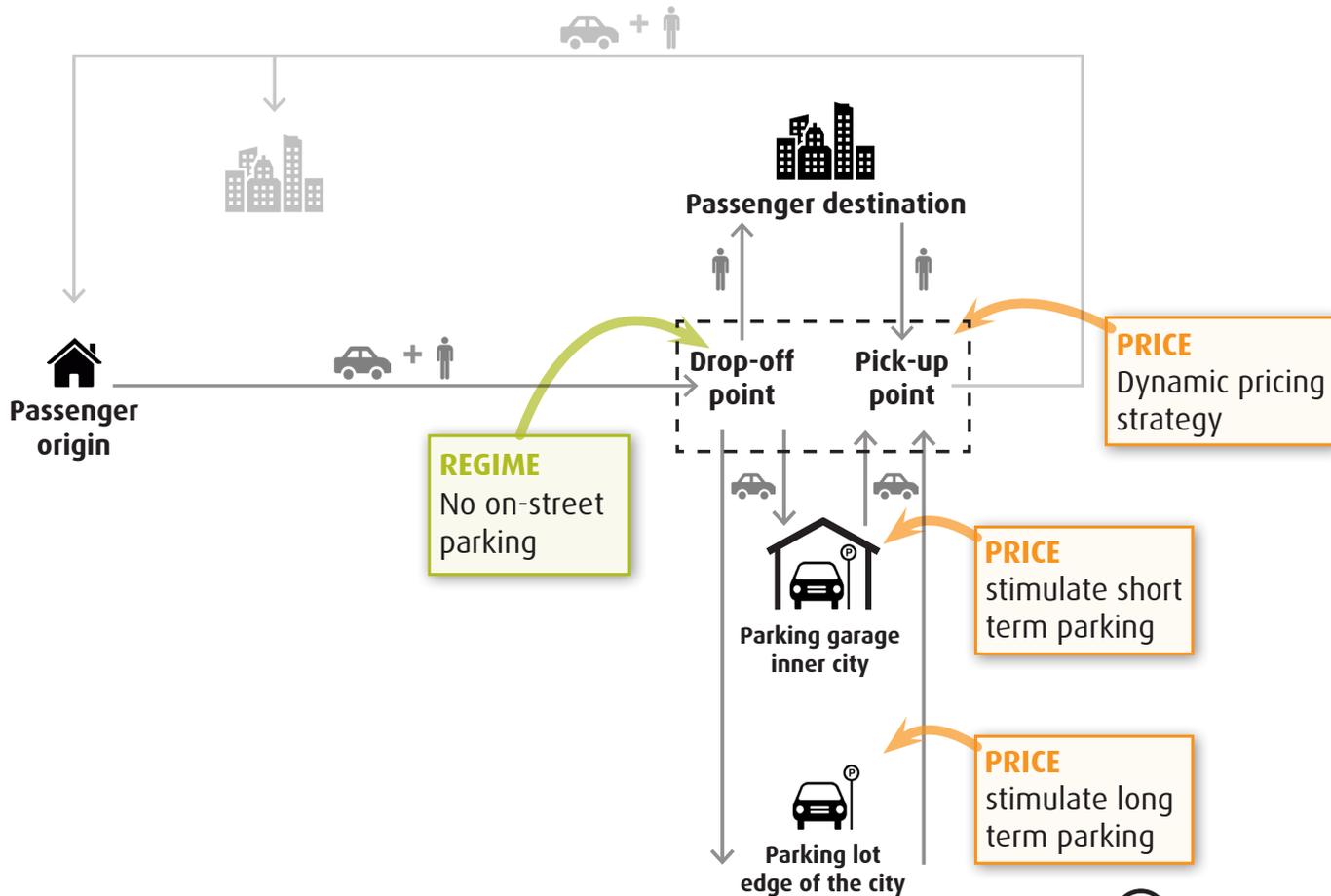


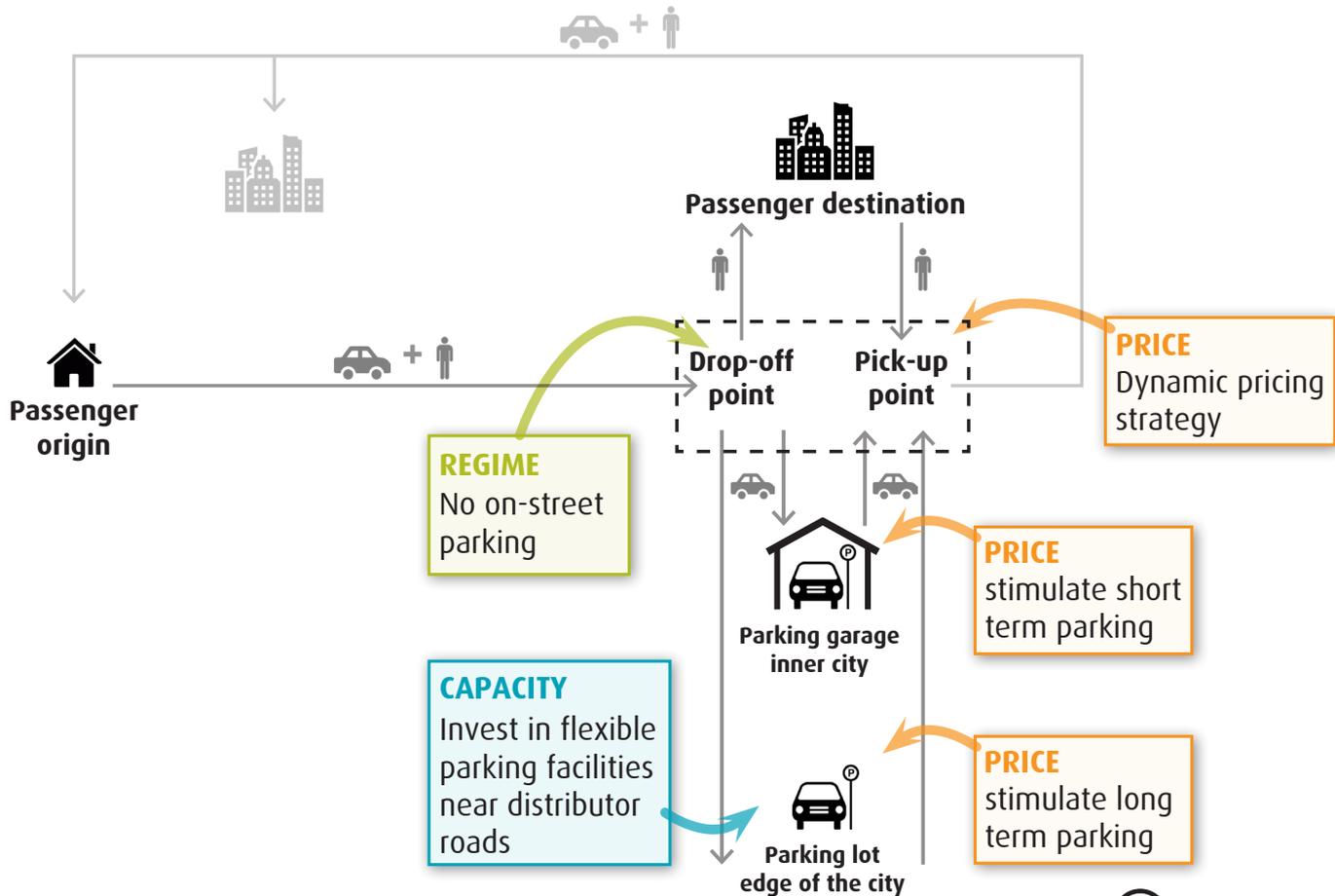
“Reduce the number of on-street parking places”

“Minimize the number of empty vehicle kilometres”









CONCLUSIONS

“What is the effect of private highly automated vehicles on drivers’ parking location choice, based on parking constraints?”

- Trip characteristics, perceptions and personal characteristics do not have much effect on the attributes that influence drivers’ parking location choice
- Individuals are most sensitive for a change in direct costs: ‘parking cost’ and ‘risk of parking fee’
- Individuals are less sensitive for ‘personnel surveillance’ and ‘risk of extra waiting time’





“DE WERELD VERANDERT, MOBILITEIT BLIJFT”

Parking in the inner city

$$U_{PIC} = asc + \beta_{COSTI} * COSTI + \beta_{PSI} * PERS_SURV_I + \varepsilon$$

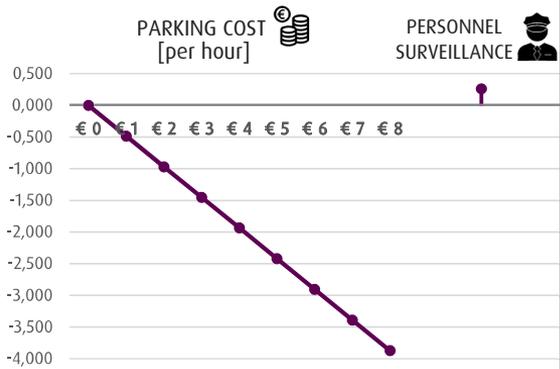
 

Parking at the edge of the city

$$U_{PEC} = \beta_{COSTE_L} * COSTE + \beta_{COSTE_Q} * COSTE^2 + \beta_{PSE} * PERS_SURV_E + \beta_{WAIT} * WAIT + \beta_{FEE} * FEE + \varepsilon$$

Parking in the inner city



Parking at the edge of the city



INTRODUCTION

CONCEPTUAL
FRAMEWORK

CASE STUDY:
THE HAGUE

SP SURVEY
DESIGN

MODEL
RESULTS

POLICY
ADVICE

CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

Searching for parking



Parking externalities, parking policy, and cruising for parking

Michael McIvor and Jos van Ommeren



Overview

- Developed a methodology to estimate the external cruising costs for on-street parking
- Based on the theoretical model developed by Zakharenko (2016)
- We apply this methodology to the city centre of Melbourne

Why is this useful?

- Traffic congestion and emissions have large externalities, and are extensively studied, however little research has been completed into parking externalities.
 - In city centres and urban areas, parking is a very important issue
 - The cost of parking supply is substantial, and comprises a large share of overall travel costs.
- Can improve on existing typical policies
 - Which only worry about blunt vacancy rates
- Previously it was very difficult/cumbersome to estimate cruising costs, e.g. by survey or field observation
 - Now can estimate using on simple metrics – arrivals and vacancy

Fundamental idea

- The time costs of finding a car park increase with occupancy
- When I park, I increase occupancy, and therefore increase search costs for other arriving drivers
- $U(n(t))$ = Consumer benefit of parking for currently parked motorists $n(t)$
- $C(t)$ = search costs for arriving drivers
- $k \cdot N$ economic cost of providing parking bays, N

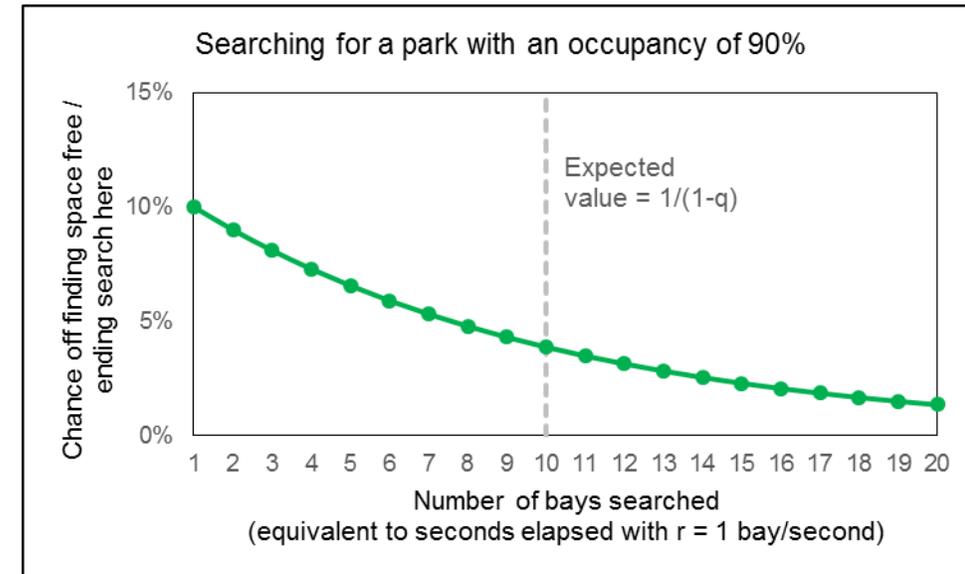
- Welfare = $\int_0^T (U(n(t)) - C(t)) dt - k \cdot N$

Social optimum

- Welfare = $\int_0^T (U(n(t)) - C(t)) dt - K(N)$
- $\frac{\partial U(n(t))}{\partial n(t)} = \frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial n(t)} \quad \therefore p(t) = \frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial n(t)}$ optimal pricing condition
- $\int_0^T \left(-\frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial N} \right) dt = k$ optimal supply condition

Search costs of parking

- Assume vacancy is 10% ($v(t)$)
 - Therefore a driver expects to search for 10 parks, i.e. $\frac{1}{v(t)}$
- Estimate it takes ~ 1 second to drive past each car park (r)
 - So at this occupancy, each driver searches for ~ 10 seconds ($\frac{1}{rv(t)}$)
- Let total number of arriving drivers is ($A(t)$), and their value of time is (c)
- Lower the vacancy, the higher the search time/costs



Total search cost:

$$C(t) = \frac{c\psi}{r} \cdot \frac{A(t)}{v(t)}$$

Marginal external search cost

- If a parked driver departed
 - The number of parked cars ($n(t)$) would slightly decrease
 - the vacancy rate ($v(t)$) would increase
 - **And arriving parkers would marginally save search cost**
- This is the marginal external cost imposed by a parker $\frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial n(t)}$

Marginal external cost of parking:

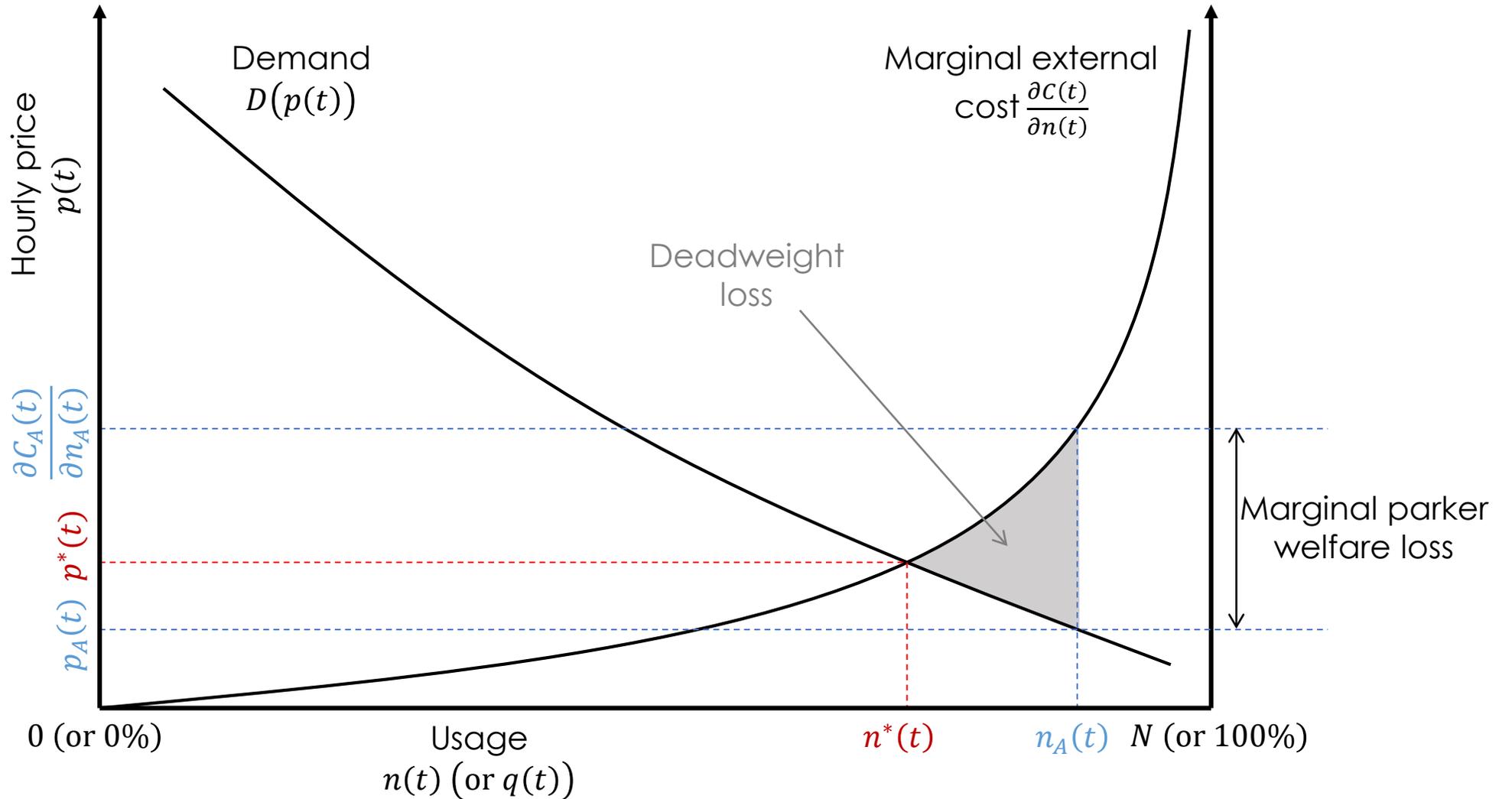
$$\frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial n(t)} = \frac{c\psi}{rN} \cdot \frac{A(t)}{v(t)^2}$$

Optimal pricing policy

- There is no natural marginal cost of parking
- The optimal price of parking (per unit of time) internalises the external search cost, effectively as a Pigouvian tax
- This price per hour encourages drivers to depart once their utility value of the parking space drops
- Internalising the parking externalities provides maximum social welfare

$$p(t) = \frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial n(t)} \quad \text{optimal pricing condition}$$

Optimal pricing policy



Empirical investigation

- Apply to Melbourne
- Requires implicit assumptions
 - Street blocks
 - With a minimum size of 10 car parks
 - Discretise time to 30 minute intervals
 - Search type
 - Selection effect



Empirical investigation

- MEC
- Price
- Occupancy

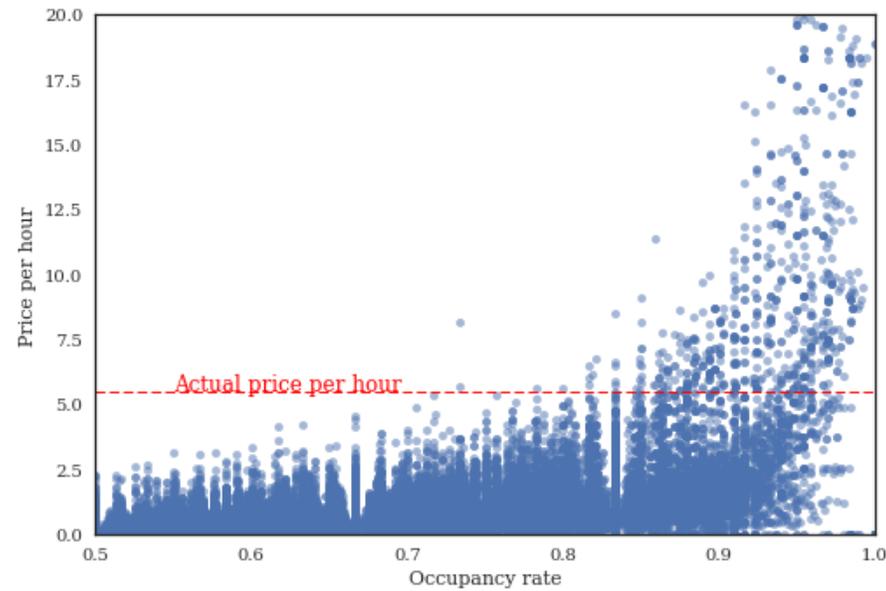


Figure 1: Price is \$5.50 per hour

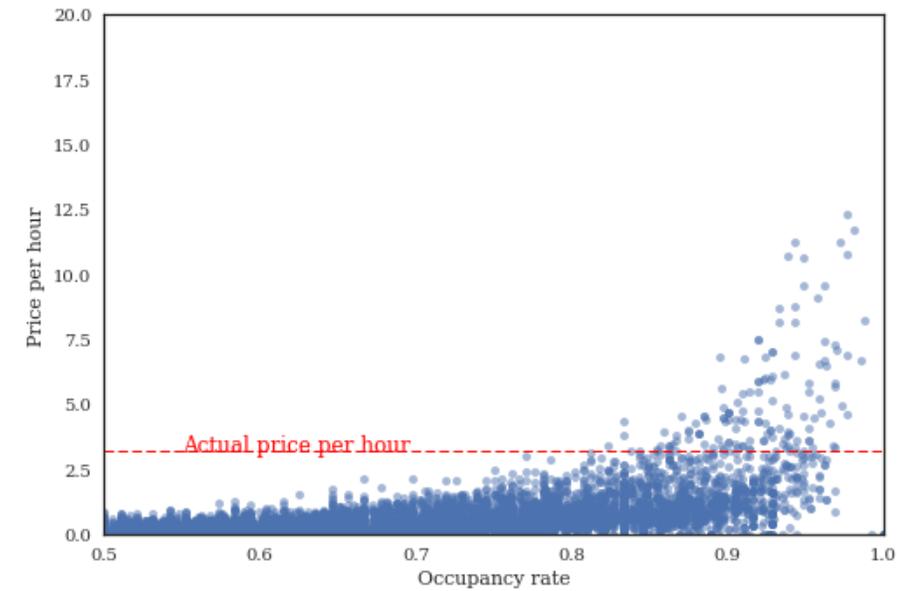


Figure 2: Price is \$3.20 per hour

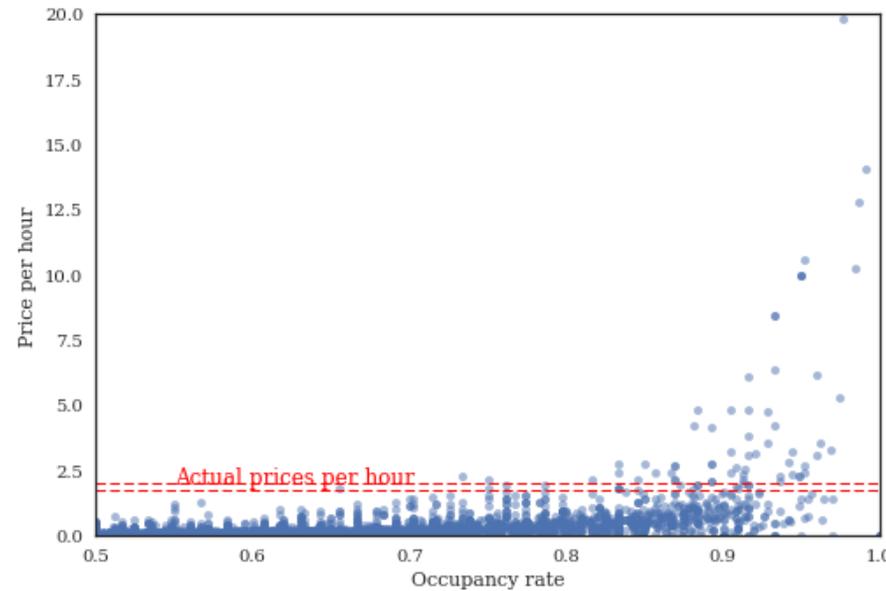


Figure 3: Prices are \$1.70 or \$2.00 per hour

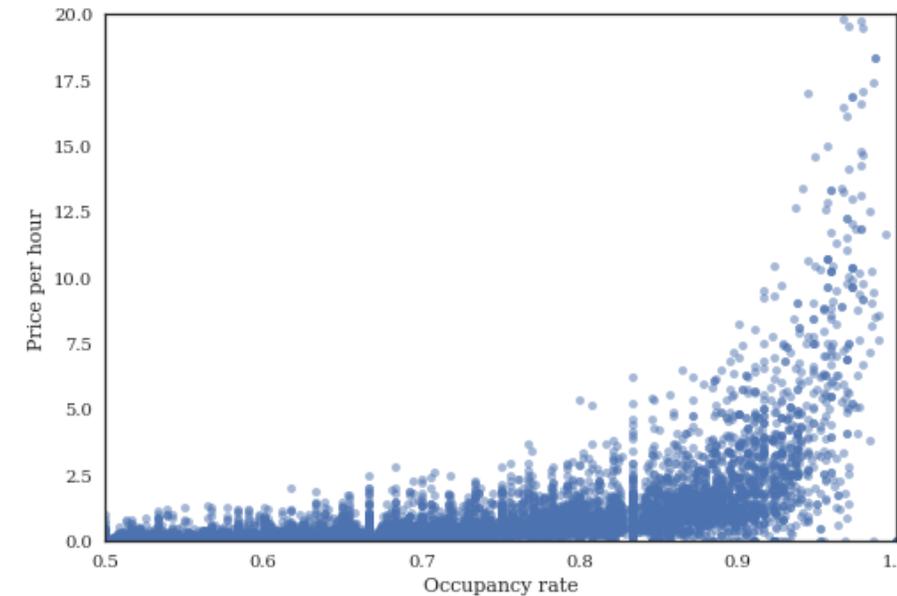
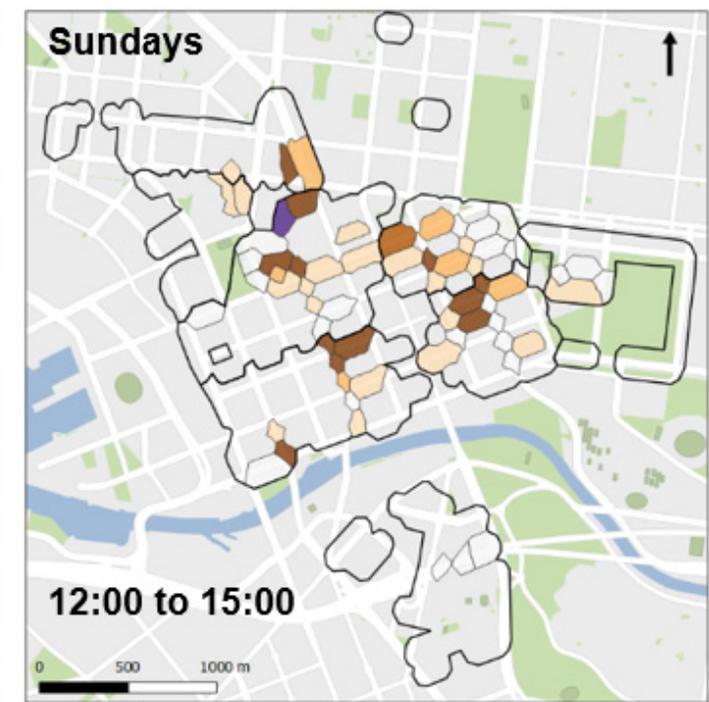
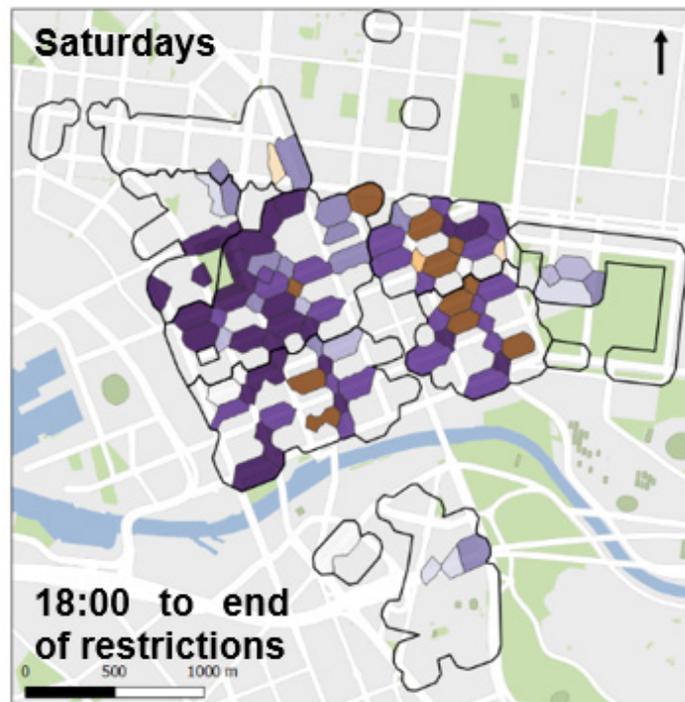
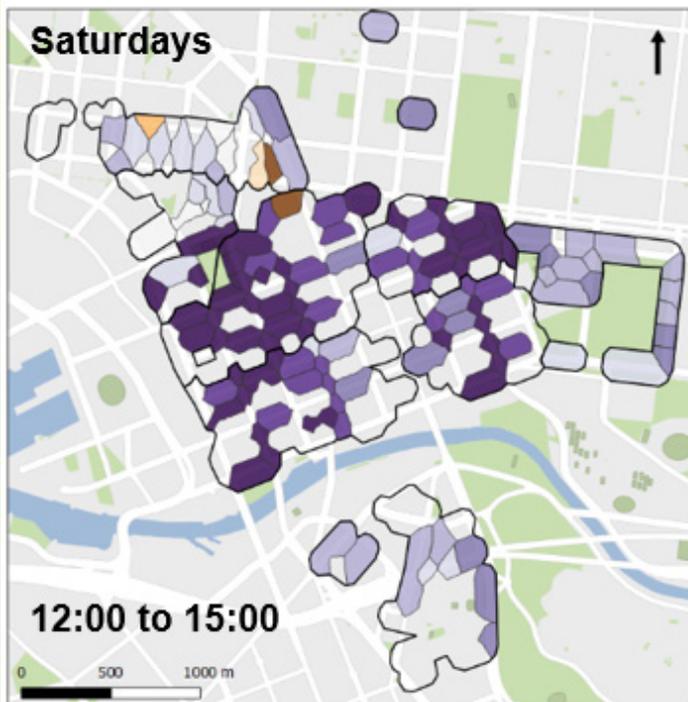
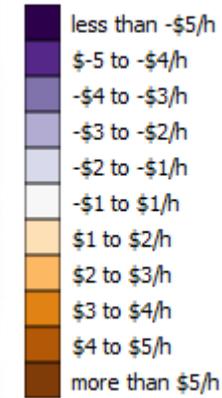
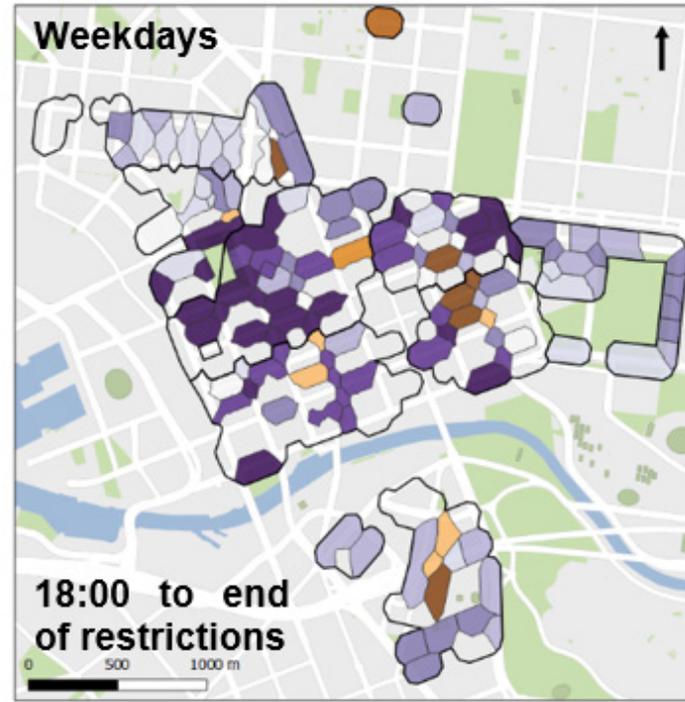
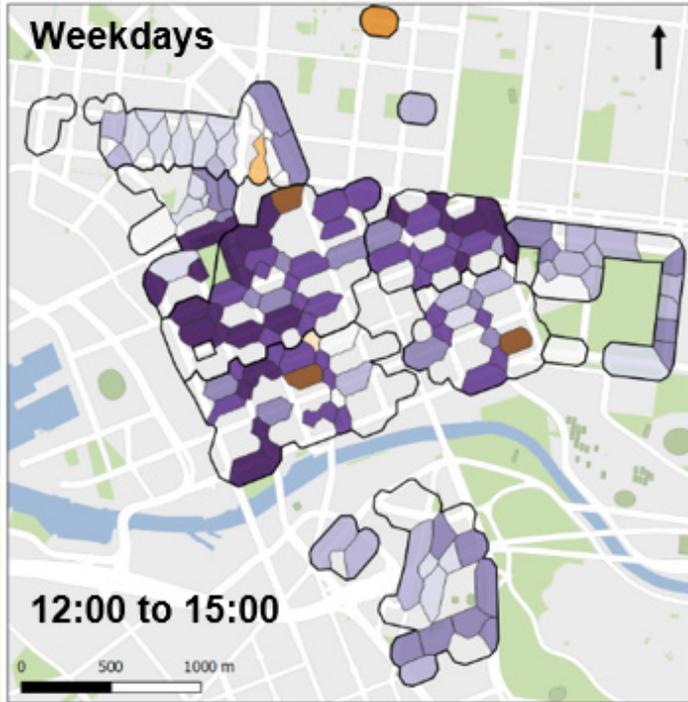


Figure 4: When there is no price per hour

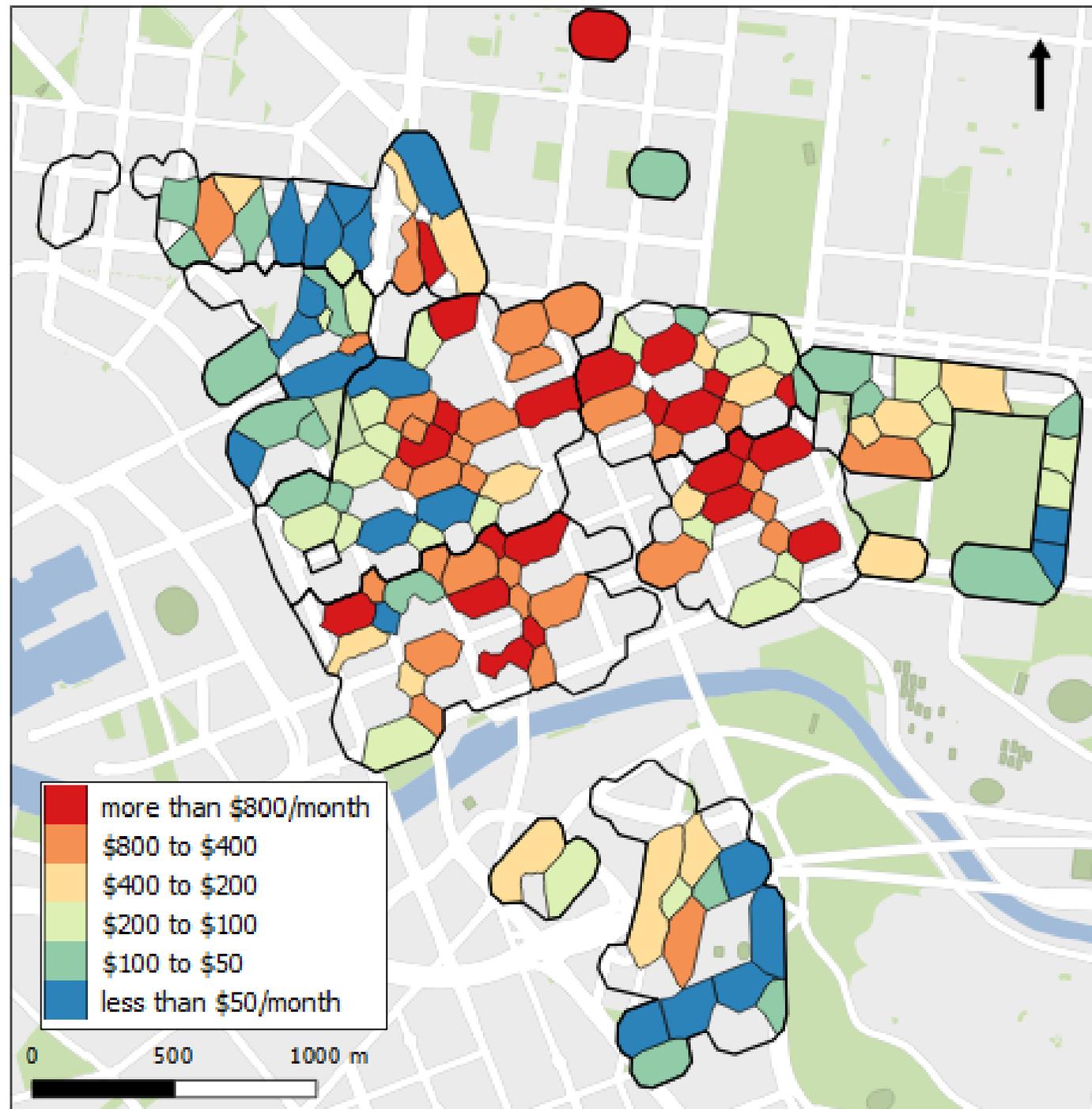
Marginal parker welfare loss



Total marginal search cost per car park

$$\int_0^T \left(-\frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial N} \right) dt$$

- Implicit assumptions:
 - Factoring for observable times
 - Demand response $\frac{\partial A(t)}{\partial N}$
 - Current policy remains

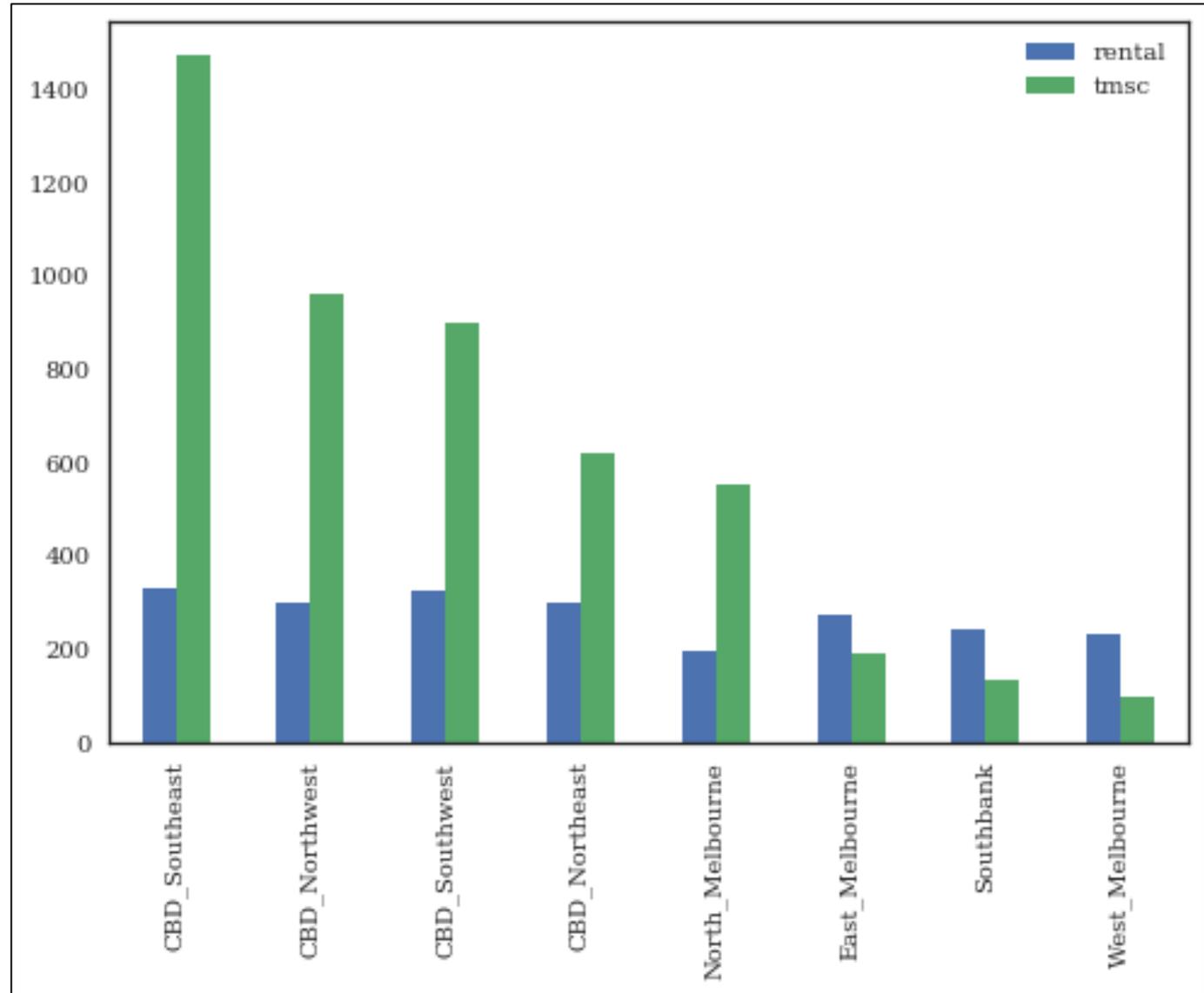


Total marginal search cost per car park

$$\int_0^T \left(-\frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial N} \right) dt = k$$

optimal supply condition

- Take average monthly rental costs as k
- Can make rough welfare comparison



Other avenues investigated

- Allowing for walking time as well as drive search time
- Generalising the sampling rate
- Self-financing rule of parking
- Adding congestion costs and vehicle operating costs
- Time limits versus pricing



Therry Street, North Melbourne
MPWL of \$65 per hour on Sunday afternoons

Why is this useful?

- Should relax or strengthen the time restrictions (or even the price)?
 - Negative marginal positive parker loss → relax time restrictions
 - Positive marginal parker welfare loss → increase prices (or strengthen time restrictions)
- Should we add or remove on-street car parks?
 - Approximate the economic costs/benefits
- Melbourne conclusions
 - Generally time restrictions should be relaxed
 - Hours of restrictions extended
 - Removing on-street car parks in outer areas is a good idea

Searching for parking



Parking externalities, parking policy, and cruising for parking

Michael McIvor and Jos van Ommeren

Numerical example

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assume<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vacancy averages 10%Total car parks (N) is 100 in the village100 people arrive to park over the dayTakes 1 second to search each park (r)Value of time (c) is \$20 per hour, (or $\frac{20}{3600}$ \$/s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">What is the expected search for each arriving driver?<ul style="list-style-type: none">$\frac{1}{r \cdot v} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 0.1} = 10$ seconds to find a car parkWhat is the total time cost spent searching over this day?<ul style="list-style-type: none">$C(t) = \frac{c}{r} \cdot \frac{A(t)}{v} = \frac{20}{3600 \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{100}{0.10} \approx \\5.50What is the marginal external cost of a motorist parking in this area?<ul style="list-style-type: none">$\frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial n(t)} = \frac{c}{r \cdot N} \cdot \frac{A(t)}{v^2} = \frac{20}{3600 \cdot 1 \cdot 100} \cdot \frac{100}{0.1^2} \approx \\0.55 |
|---|---|
- This means that if a parker was not there, and instead left an additional bay vacant, the total search cost incurred by everyone who arrives over a day would reduce by around \$0.55

Searching for parking



Parking externalities, parking policy, and cruising for parking

Michael McIvor and Jos van Ommeren

*'Know Before You Go: Predicting Parking Space Occupancy
by Exploiting Publicly Accessible Data'*

Presentation for Ward Vleugels Q-Park Thesis Award

Author: Robert Boer
MSc programme: MSc Business Information Management
University: Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University

Agenda



- Introduction
- Methodology
- Analysis and results
- Conclusion

Introduction

Setting the scene



“Total kilometres travelled in cities expected to triple by 2050”

- Exploding demand for urban mobility:
 - Road congestions
 - Environmental harm
 - **Difficulties in finding parking space**
 - ...



- ± 30-45% of traffic looking for parking space
- Cruising for parking space typically exceeds 15 minutes



Negative effects

- Driver stress and – frustration
- Additional street congestion
- Waste of *time, fuel and money*

Introduction

Potential benefits of predicting parking space availability



- **Current solutions fail to plan ahead**
 - Information may be invalid by time of arrival
- **Cities and parking facility holders**
 - Better management of transportation and parking demand
- **Disseminate predictions to drivers**
 - Better informed parking decisions
 - Reduce negative effects

The screenshot displays a web-based parking prediction application. At the top left, a search box titled "Find free parking space" contains the address "Gustav Mahlerlaan 2970, Amsterdam" and the arrival time "10:30 AM, tomorrow 11th Sept 2017". Below the search box is a button labeled "Recommend parking facilities". On the right side, a panel titled "Recommended parking facilities" lists three options: 1. P01 VUmc (westflank) at 300 m from the end destination, 2. P03 VU campus at 450 m from the end destination, and 3. P02 VUmc (ACTA) at 50 m from the end destination. The main map shows Amsterdam with various parking spots marked with 'P' icons. A detailed pop-up window for "P02 VUmc (ACTA)" provides the following information: "Spots available: 10:00 AM: 27 spots available (94% occupied), 10:15 AM: 8 spots available (98% occupied), 10:30 AM: 0 spots available (100% occupied)". It also includes a "Show parking occupancy graph" link and "Parking advice" which suggests to "Arrive before 10:15 AM" and to "Park in other parking facility nearby".

Introduction

Research questions

1

To what extent does including external, publicly accessible data in the predictive model for parking space occupancy influence its predictive performance?

2

To what extent does the predictive performance of the predictive model decrease, when the parking space occupancy is predicted further ahead in time?

Methodology

Data collection and parking facility selection

Collection of historical availability data

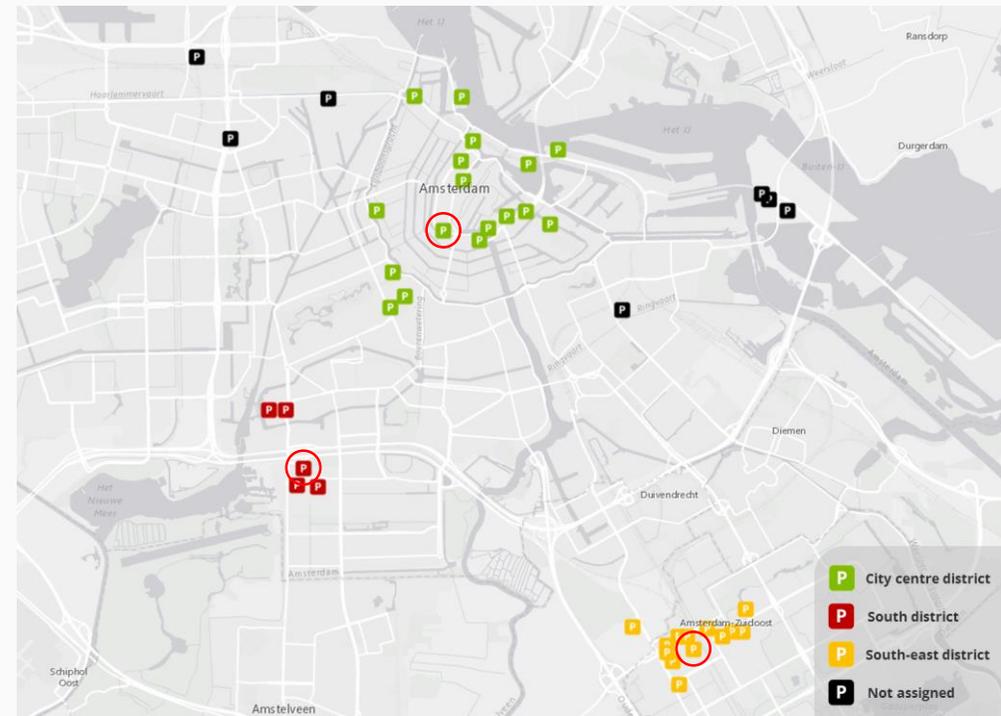
- Amsterdam Open Data platform
- Parking availability in real-time for 42 parking garages in Amsterdam
- 27th of January – 23rd of April 2017
- 10-minute interval

Collection of external variables

- Weekdays (Central European Time)
- Holidays (Dutch Central Government)
- Events (Amsterdam Open Data platform + Facebook API)
- Weather variables (KNMI)
- Fourier terms (*R*'forecast' package)

Parking facility selection

- DSCAN clustering algorithm



Methodology

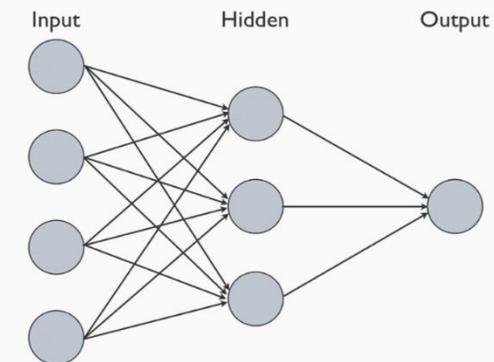
Predictive modelling

Seasonal ARIMA models

- Effective modelling tool for time series data
- Capable of modelling autoregression and moving averages
- Classical and popular approach for prediction tasks in transportation domain
 - Urban traffic flow prediction
 - Forecasting electricity demand for electric vehicle parking lots

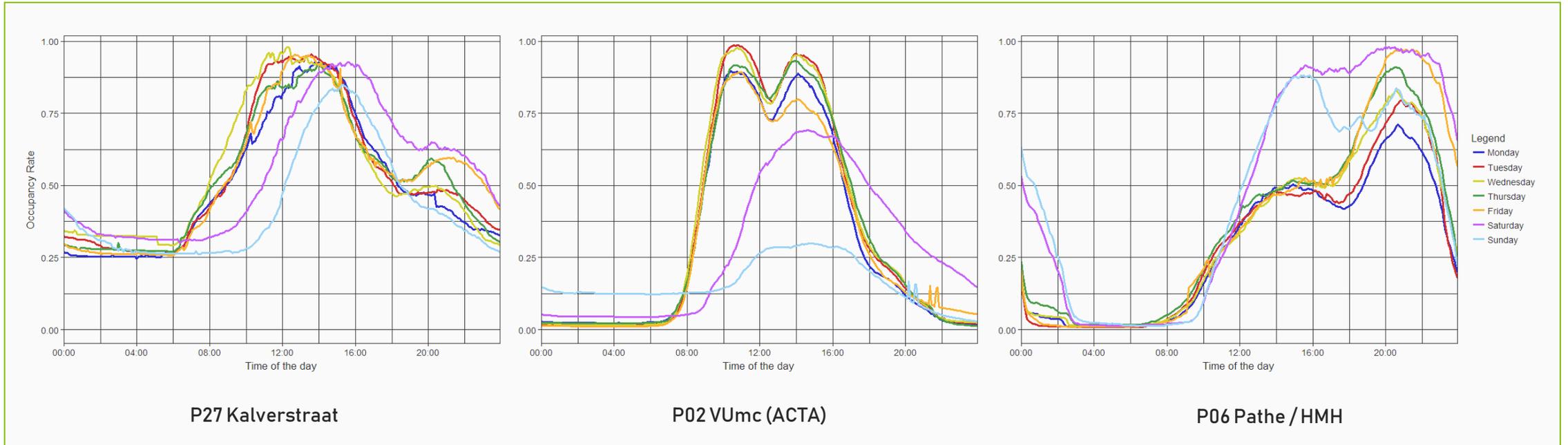
Artificial Neural Networks

- Relax non-stationarity and non-linearity constraints
- Flexible to sudden shifts in data
- Applied in many areas in transportation research
 - Traffic pattern analysis, traffic control, traffic forecasting



Analysis and results

Weekly occupancy patterns



Working days show relatively similar behaviour

Saturdays and Sundays show different occupancy patterns

Each parking facility is characterized by its own distinct occupancy pattern!

Analysis and results

Prediction results — inclusion of external variables

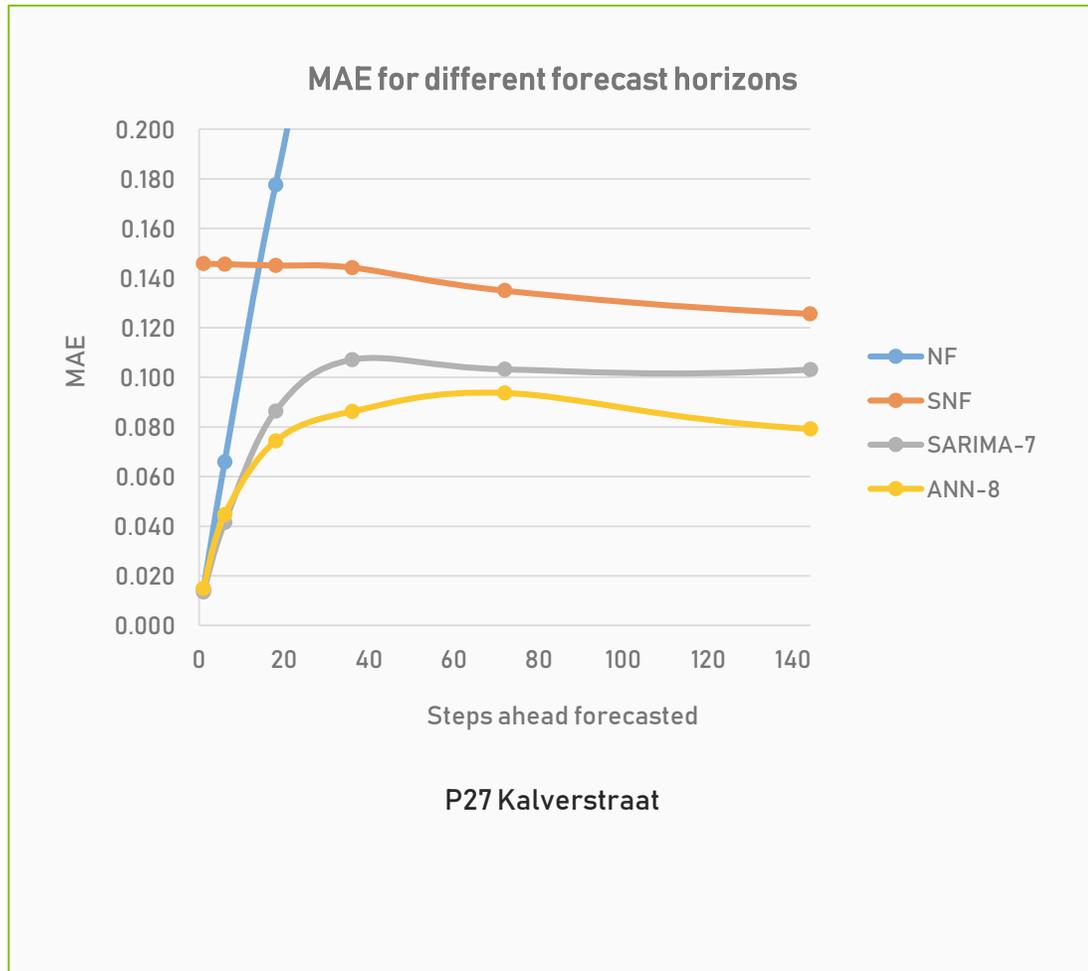
Variables added	Significant model improvement		Highest error rate reduction	
	SARIMA	ANN	MAE	RMSE
Weekdays	0/3	0/3	-	-
Holidays	1/3	2/3	30.51%	21.62%
Events	0/2	2/2	26.22%	21.84%
Weather	0/3	1/3	10.02%	6.58%
Fourier terms	2/3	3/3	42.81%	33.72%
All variables	2/3	3/3	49.15%	43.21%
Significant variables	2/3	3/3	44.02%	46.45%

Results

- Improvement of models when including external variables
- Performance improvement of including external variables dependent on:
 - Predictive modelling technique used (SARIMA/ANN)
 - Parking facility studied
- Including all variables ≠ best model performance!

Analysis and results

Prediction results — extension of forecast horizon



Results

- SARIMA and ANN models perform better than NF and SNF
 - SARIMA for 1- and 6-step ahead forecasts
 - ANN for 18-step and further ahead forecasts
- Steady increase but stable maximum error rate after 36-step (6 hour) ahead forecasts
- RMSE values follow similar pattern

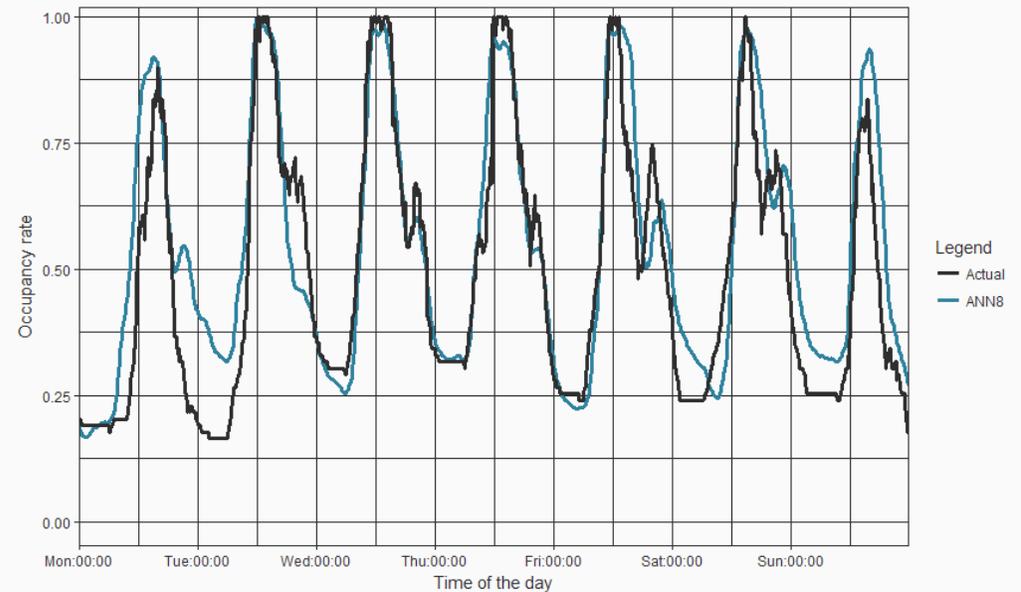
Conclusion

1

- Parking space prediction models can be significantly improved by including external variables
 - Which variables to include dependent on *predictive technique* and *parking facility studied*
- No evidence for model improvement with *weekdays* and *weather*-related variables
- *Holidays* not objectively assessable
- *Events* lead to better forecasts in ANNs
- *Fourier terms* allow for better capturing weekly seasonality

2

Error rates for predictions increase quickly for small steps, but remain stable after predicting six hours ahead and further



The end

Questions?

