



# Public Parking Strategy

Council Meeting  
July 21, 2025

# Agenda


1. Study Background
2. What We Have Learned
3. Parking Management Primer
4. Draft Strategy Framework
5. Next Steps

# Part 1

## Study Background





An aerial photograph of a city, likely Langley, showing a mix of urban development, green spaces, and water bodies. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is centered over the image, containing text. The text describes the purpose of the Public Parking Strategy, which is to guide the city's approach to public parking management, ensuring reliable access for residents, businesses, employees, customers, and visitors while balancing various needs.

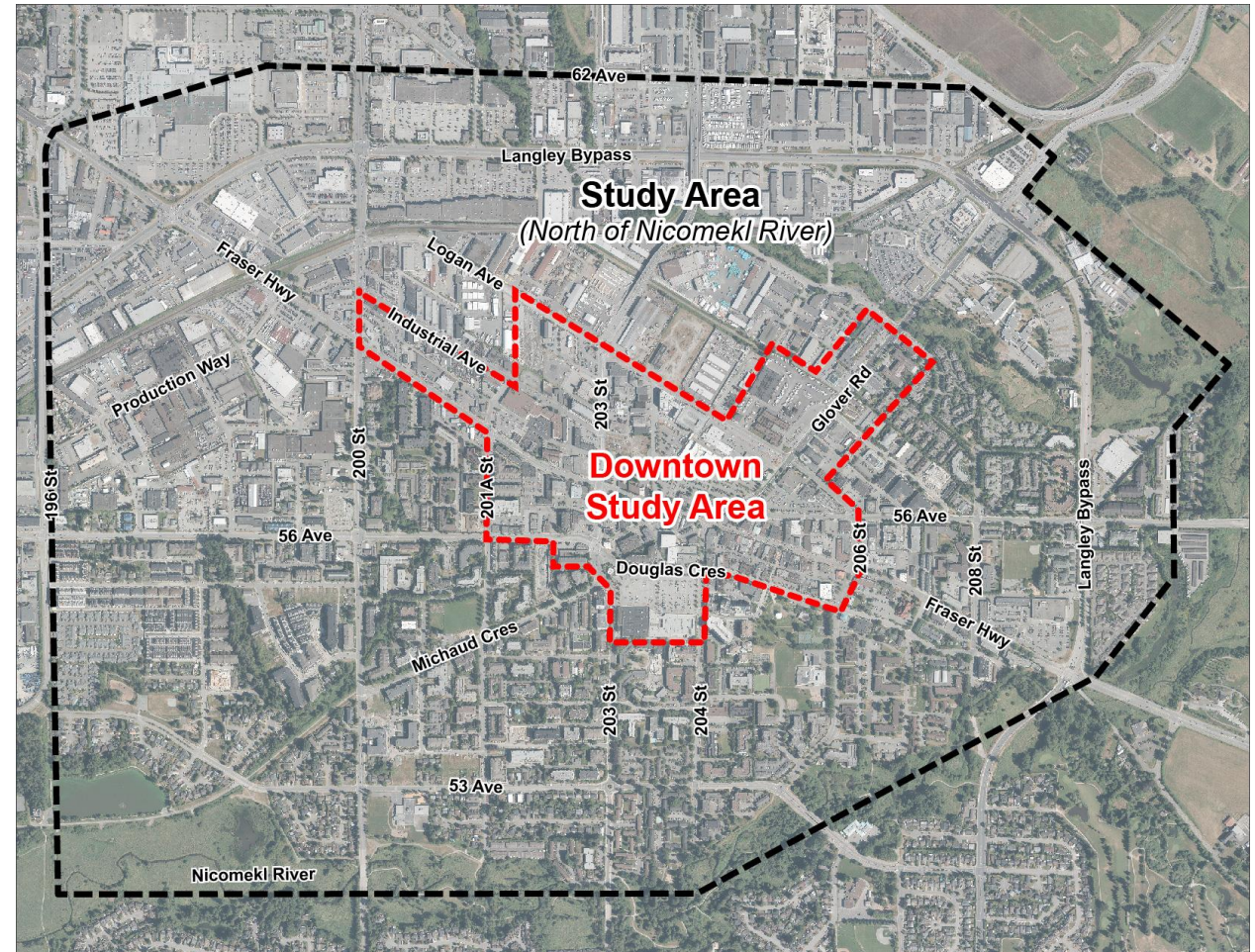
The **Public Parking Strategy** will guide the City's approach to public parking management to ensure residents, businesses, employees, customers, and visitors in Langley have reliable access to public parking options while balancing a variety of needs.



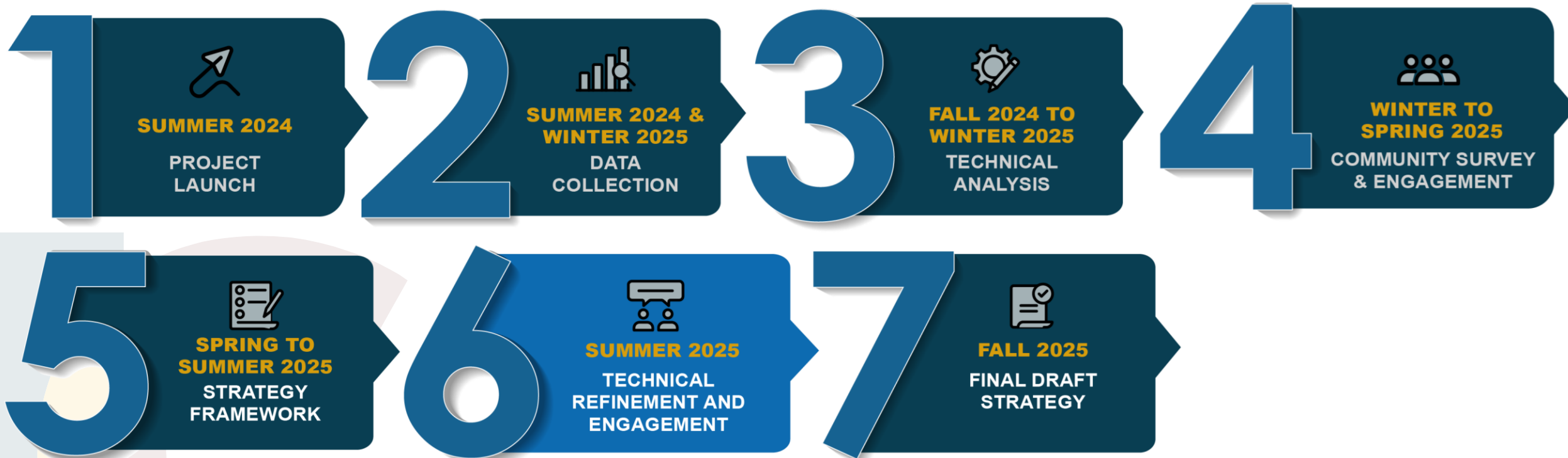
# Study Background

Geographic focus on  
Nicomekl and Douglas,  
specifically:

- Downtown
- Brydon Park area
- Michaud Crescent area



# Study Background Timeline



  
**We Are Here**

# Study Background

## Timeline

- Ensuring alignment with concurrent work on the Regional Parking Strategy led by TransLink.
- Further community engagement on parking management options in residential areas outside downtown Langley, targeted for beginning of fall 2025.



Part 2

# What Have We Learned





# What Have We Learned

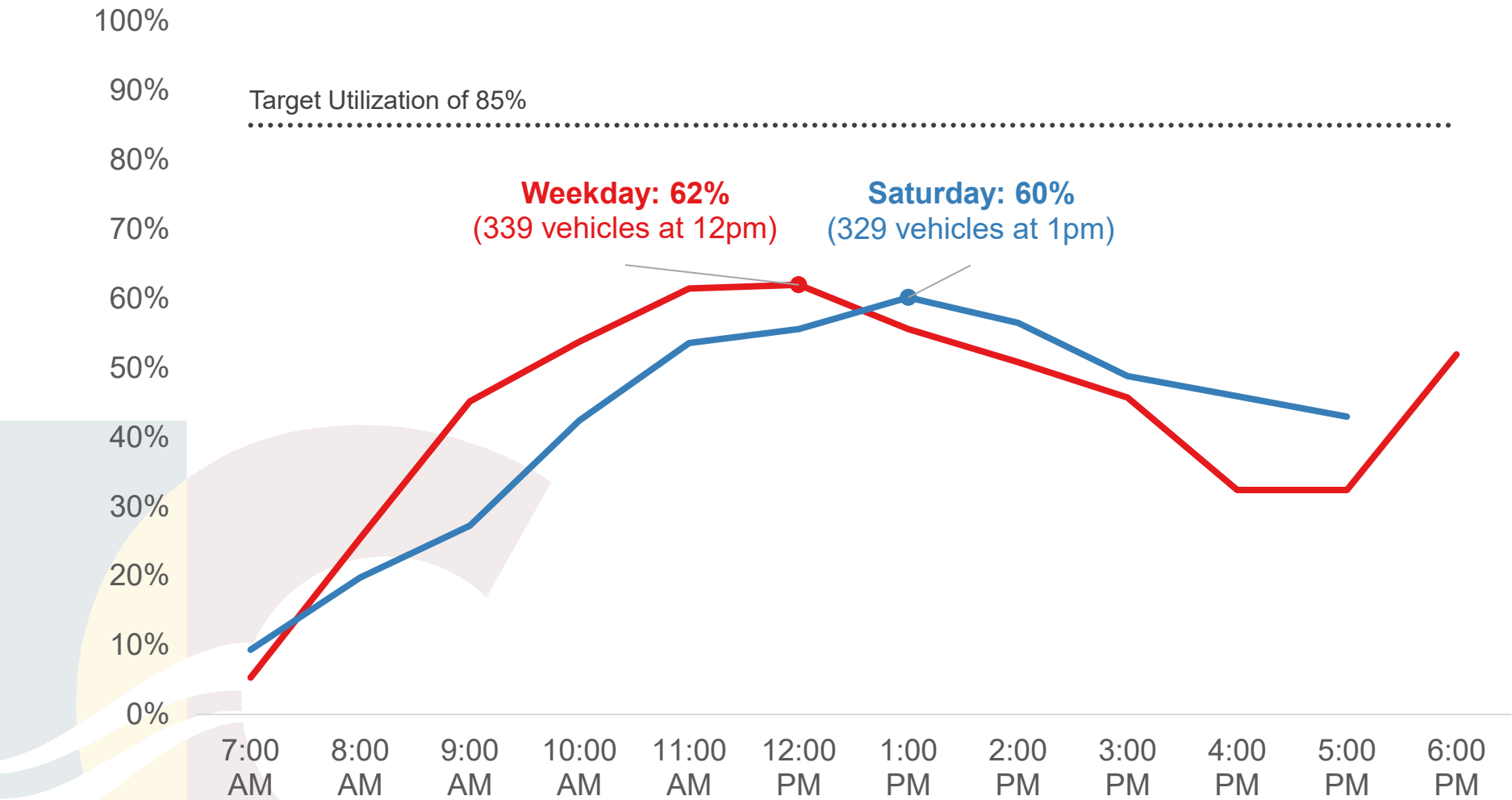
We have undertaken five activities to inform the draft strategy framework and actions:

1. Best practice review of other communities
2. Downtown parking activity assessment
3. Residential parking activity assessment
4. Community survey
5. Business stakeholder engagement

# On-street & public off-street parking utilization in Downtown Langley

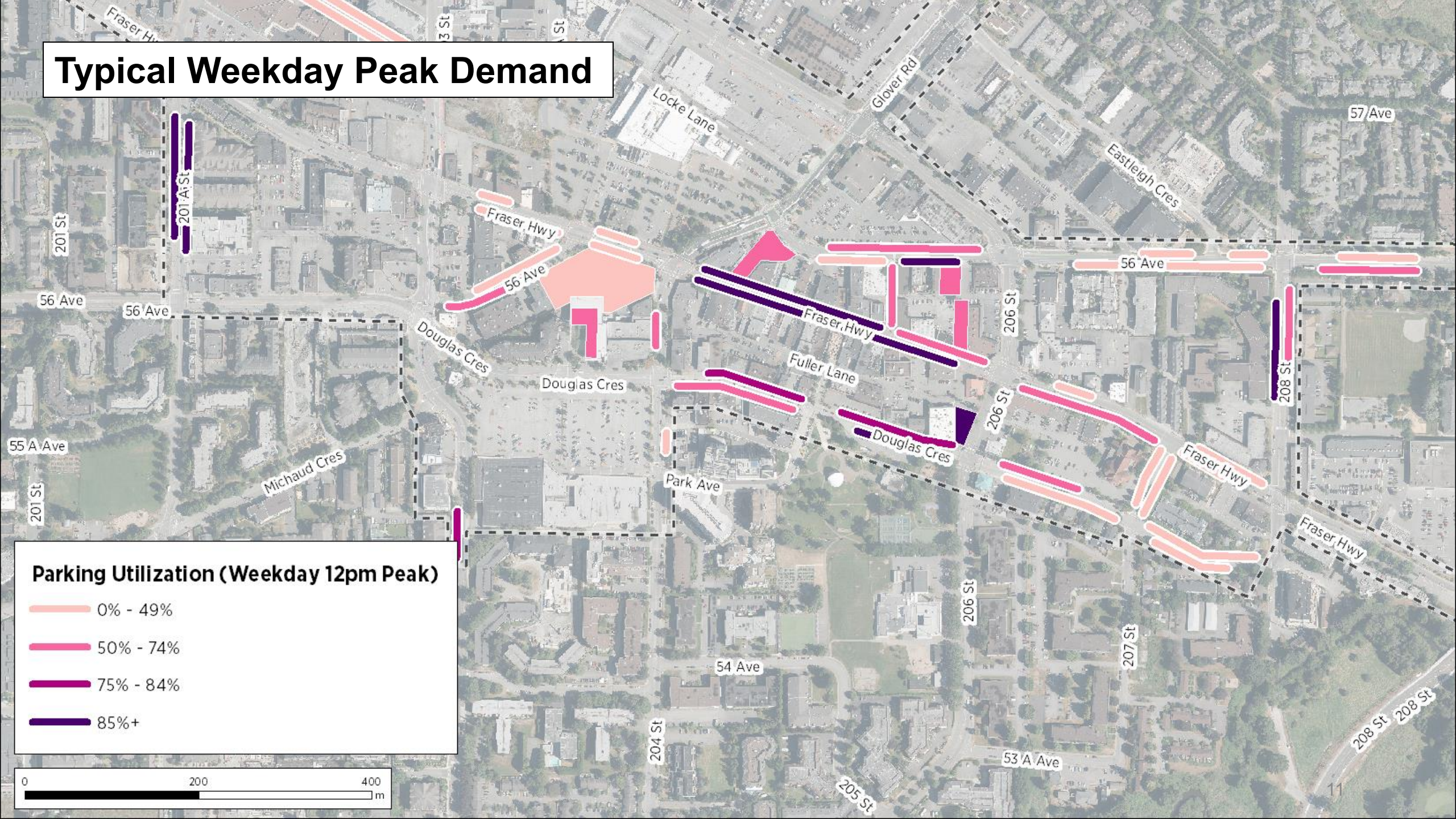


Number of vehicles divided by number of parking spaces





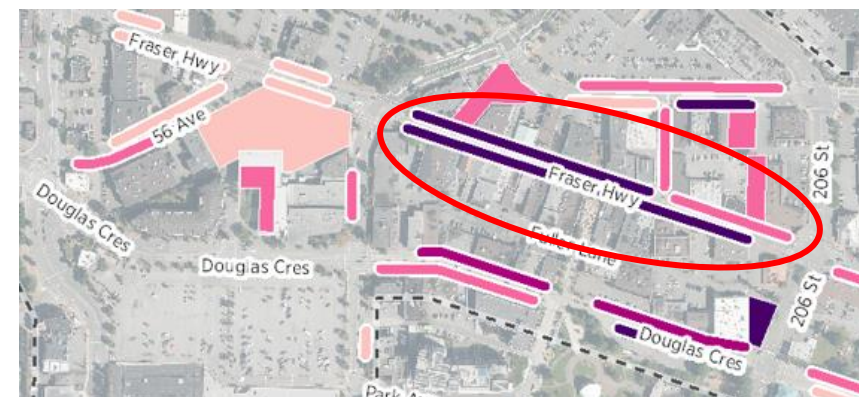
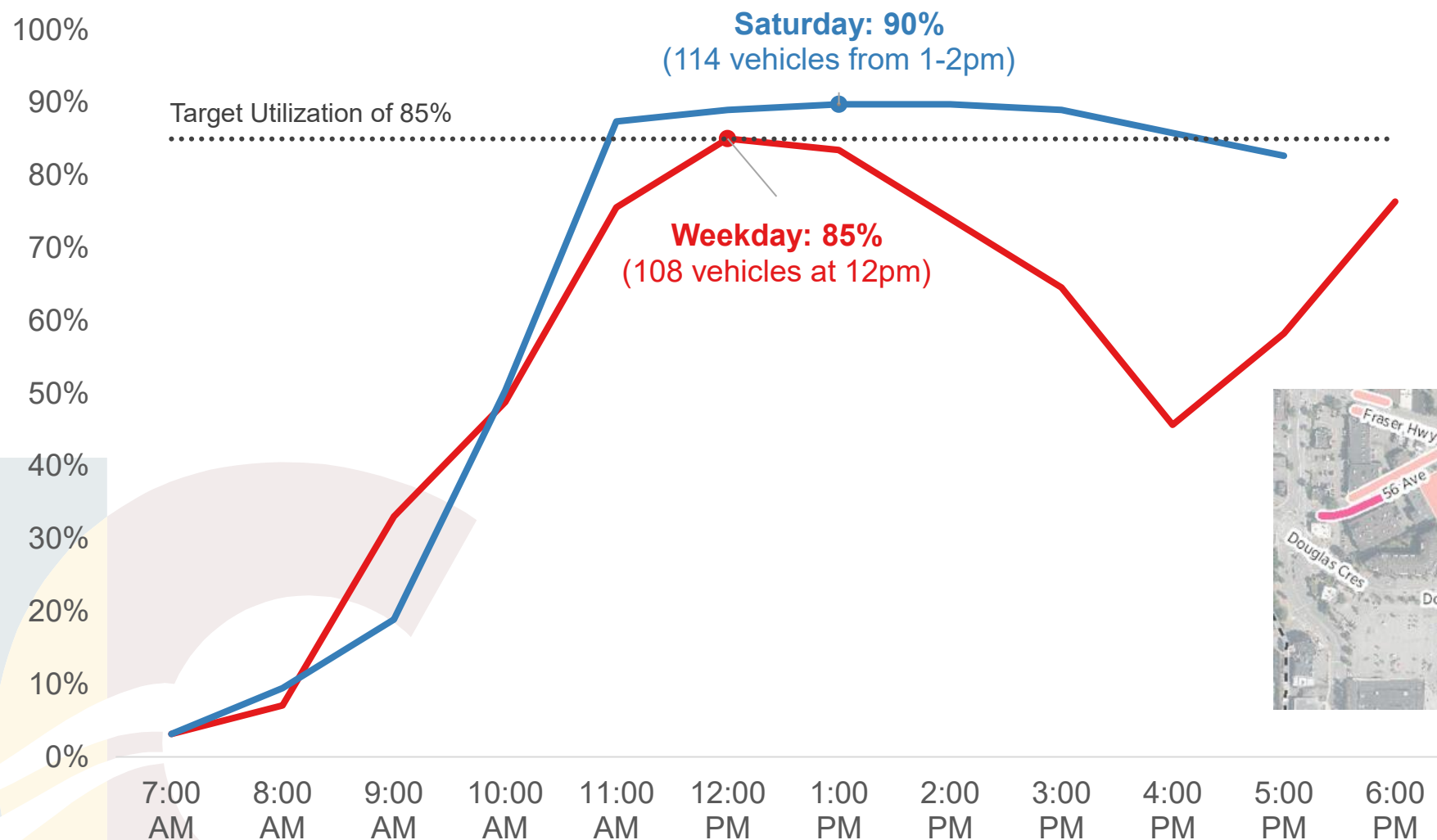
# Typical Weekday Peak Demand





# On-street parking utilization on Fraser One-Way

Number of vehicles divided by number of parking spaces





# What Have We Learned

## Finding #1

There is sufficient parking availability in downtown Langley overall. However, there are hotspots of excess demand (e.g., Fraser One-Way) that may negatively skew public perception on the availability of parking.

### ***What does it mean?***

- Parking is a very localized experience. One street can have a significant demand for parking while spaces just around the corner sit vacant.
- A comprehensive review of parking supply and demand can provide valuable insights that no one single person can alone offer.





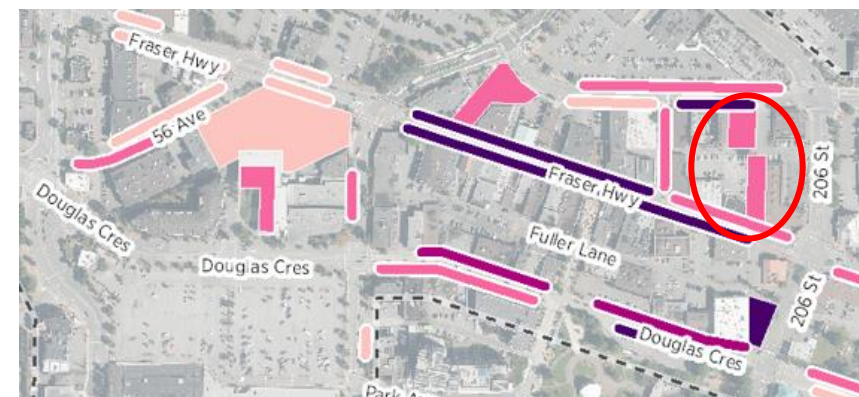
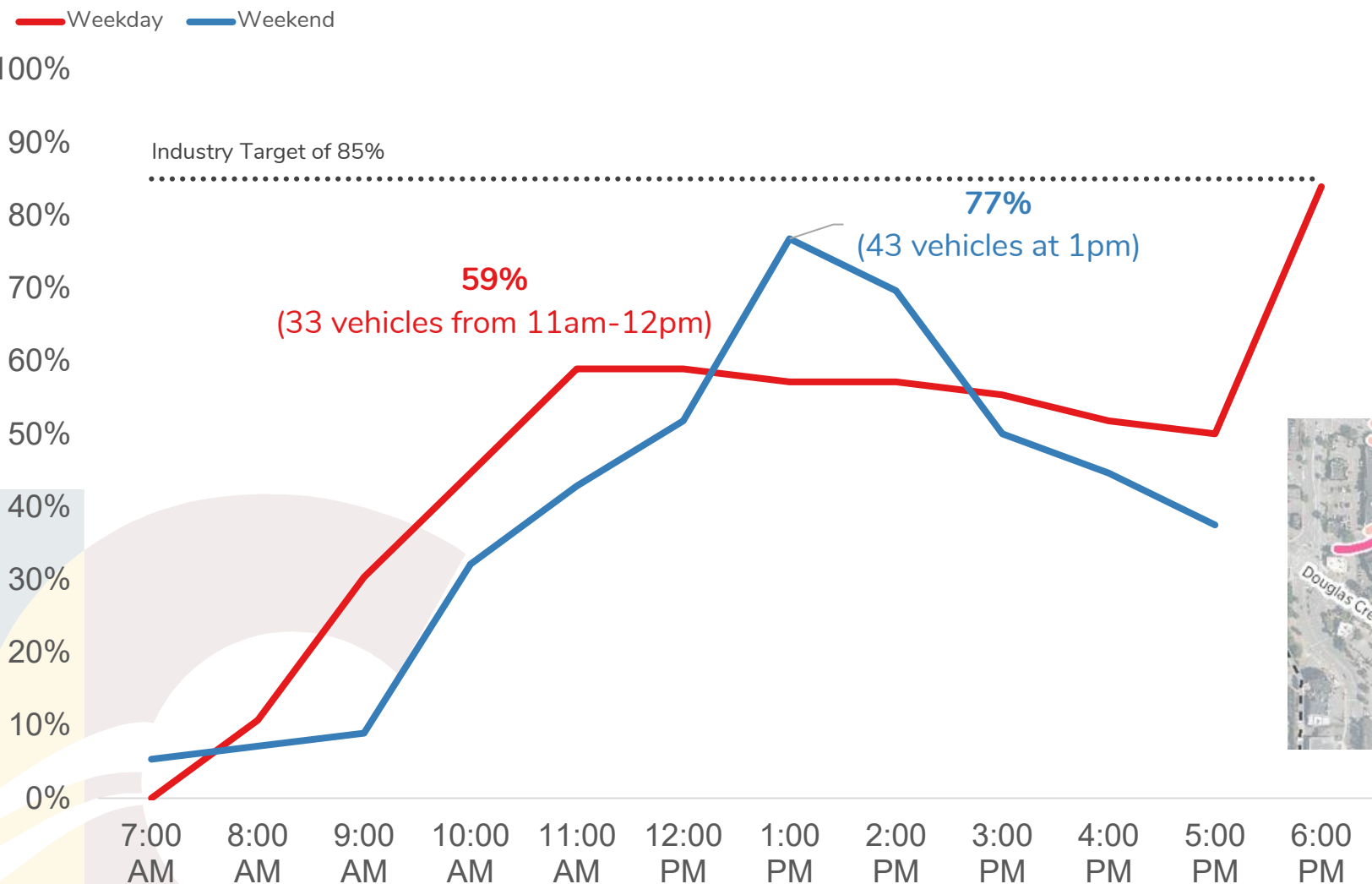


**Private  
Parking**

**Public  
Parking**

# Parking utilization at 206 St public lots

Number of vehicles divided by number of parking spaces





# What Have We Learned

## Finding #2

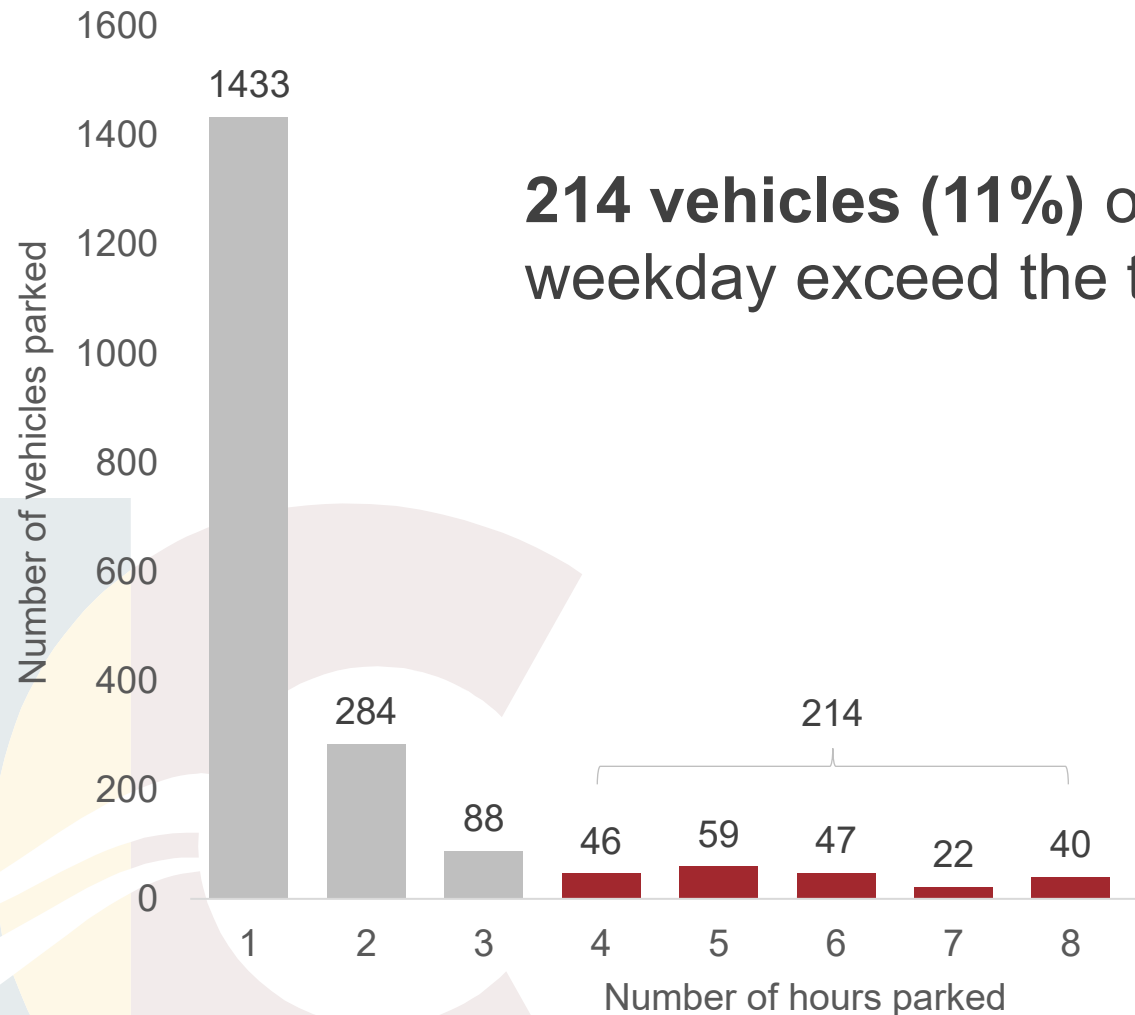
- Public off-street parking options are available within convenient walking distance to key destinations within downtown Langley but are not being used to their full potential.
- Available public off-street options are poorly understood, even among business stakeholders.

### ***What does it mean?***

- Parking consumes a lot of space and can be used for other important local government objectives (e.g., transportation, public space, housing).
- If a city provides a dedicated off-street facility, it should be a good investment that is well used.

# On-street & public off-street weekday parking duration in downtown Langley

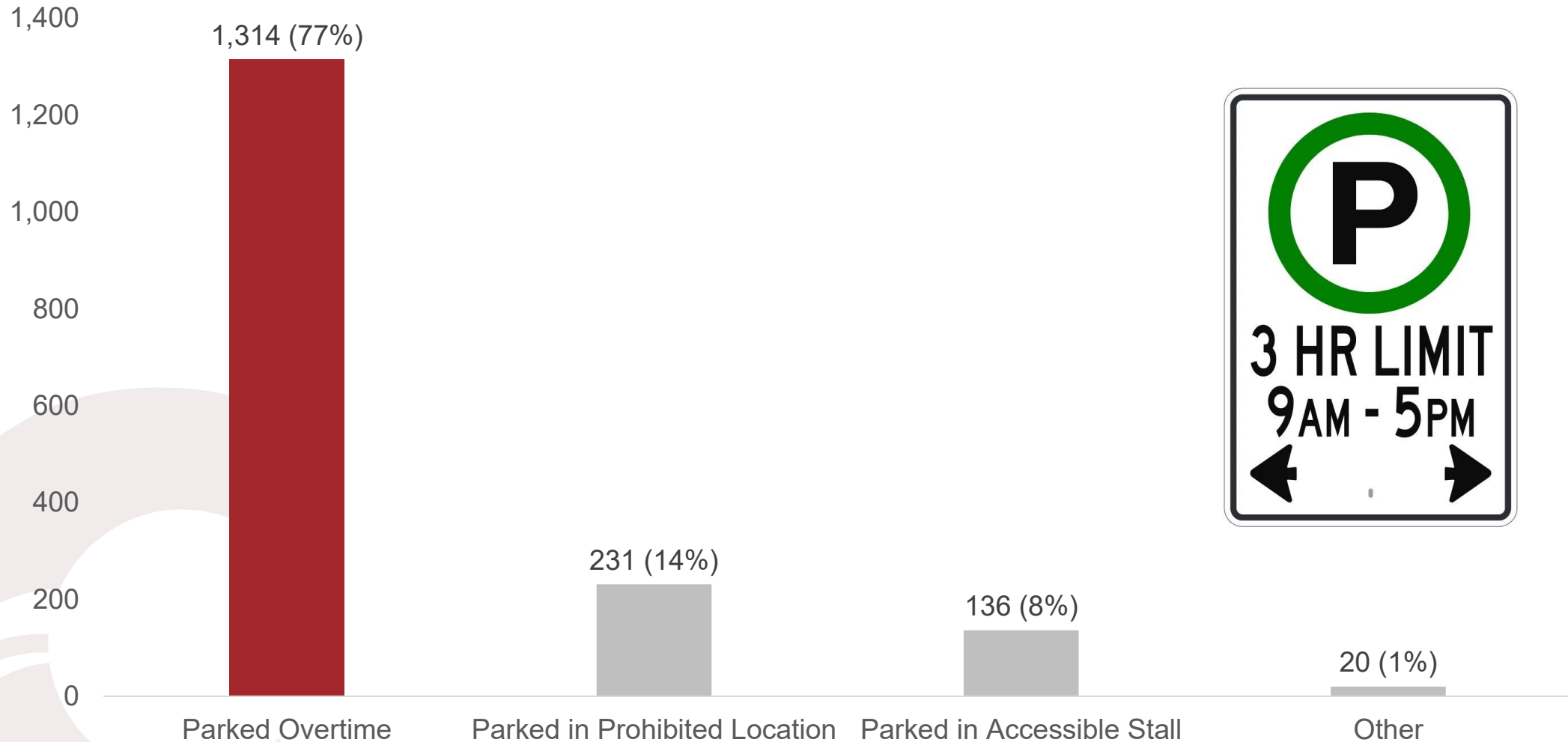
Number of vehicles by length of stay in hours from 7am to 7pm





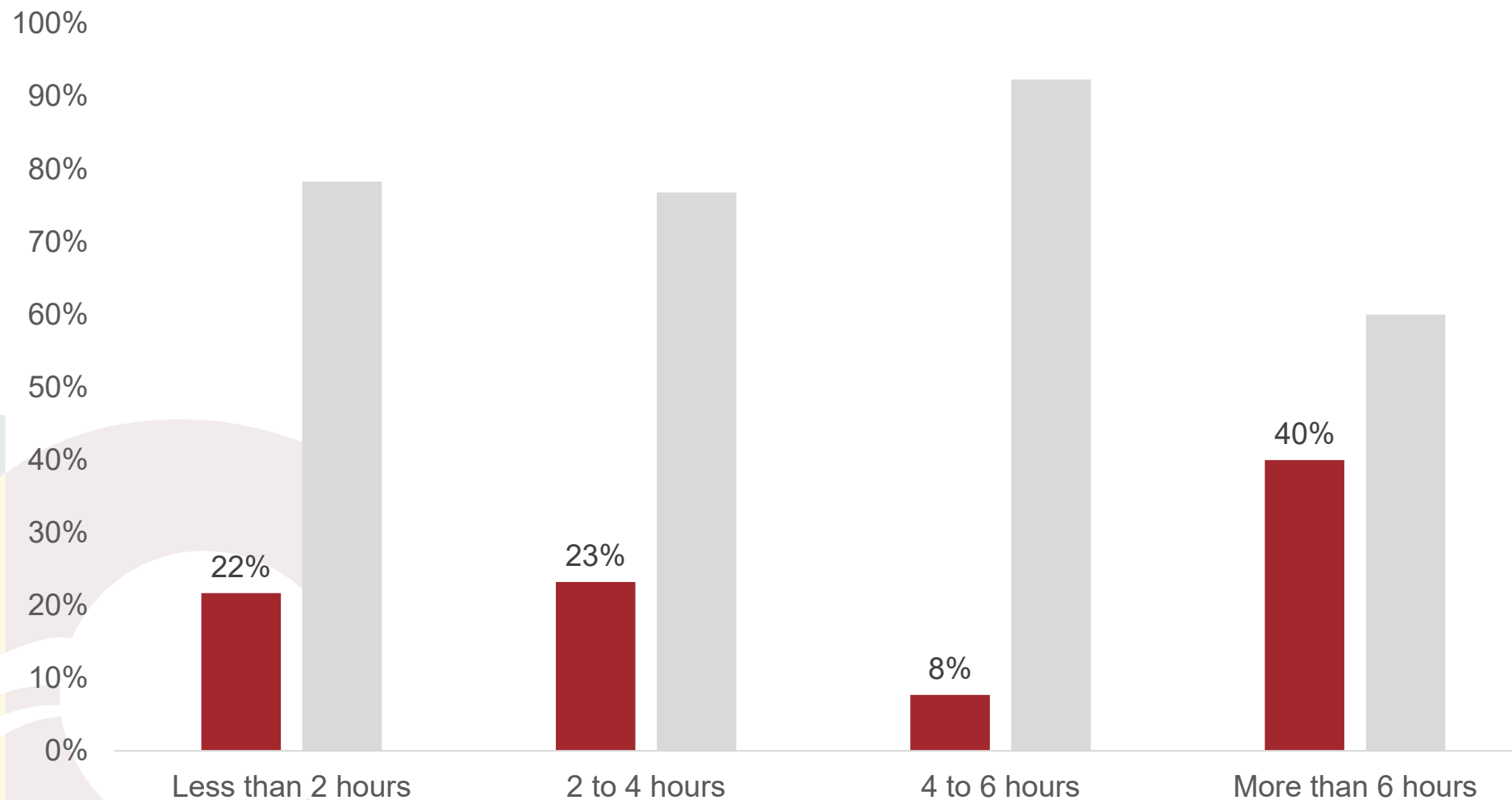
# Parking enforcement tickets issued annually in downtown Langley by violation

Number of tickets, 2023



# Parking satisfaction among downtown parkers by typical parking duration

■ Dissatisfied ■ Satisfied or Neutral





# What Have We Learned

## Finding #3

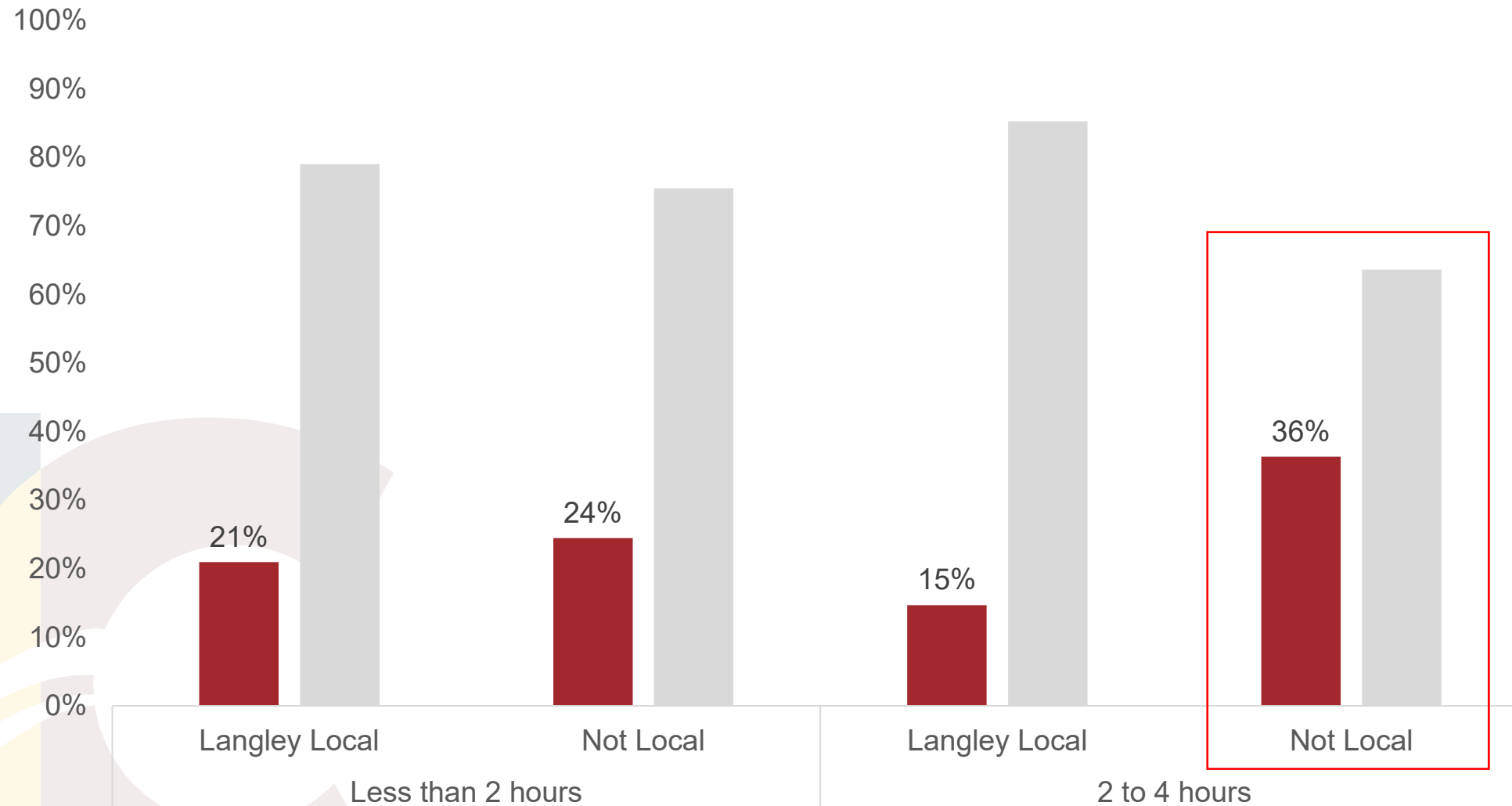
- There are a significant number of vehicles that potentially need medium to long-term parking options for a typical day (four hours or more).
- People who park for 6+ hours are twice as more likely to report being dissatisfied than people who park for 2 or less hours.

## *What does it mean?*

- Thinking about how long and when people need to park, rather than a snapshot of how many vehicles are parked, can provide greater insights into whether parking is adequately serving an area.
- Emphasizes the importance of thinking about groups of people with distinct needs (e.g., employees, customers) rather than lumping everyone together.

# Parking satisfaction among downtown parkers by typical parking duration and place of residence

■ Dissatisfied ■ Satisfied or Neutral

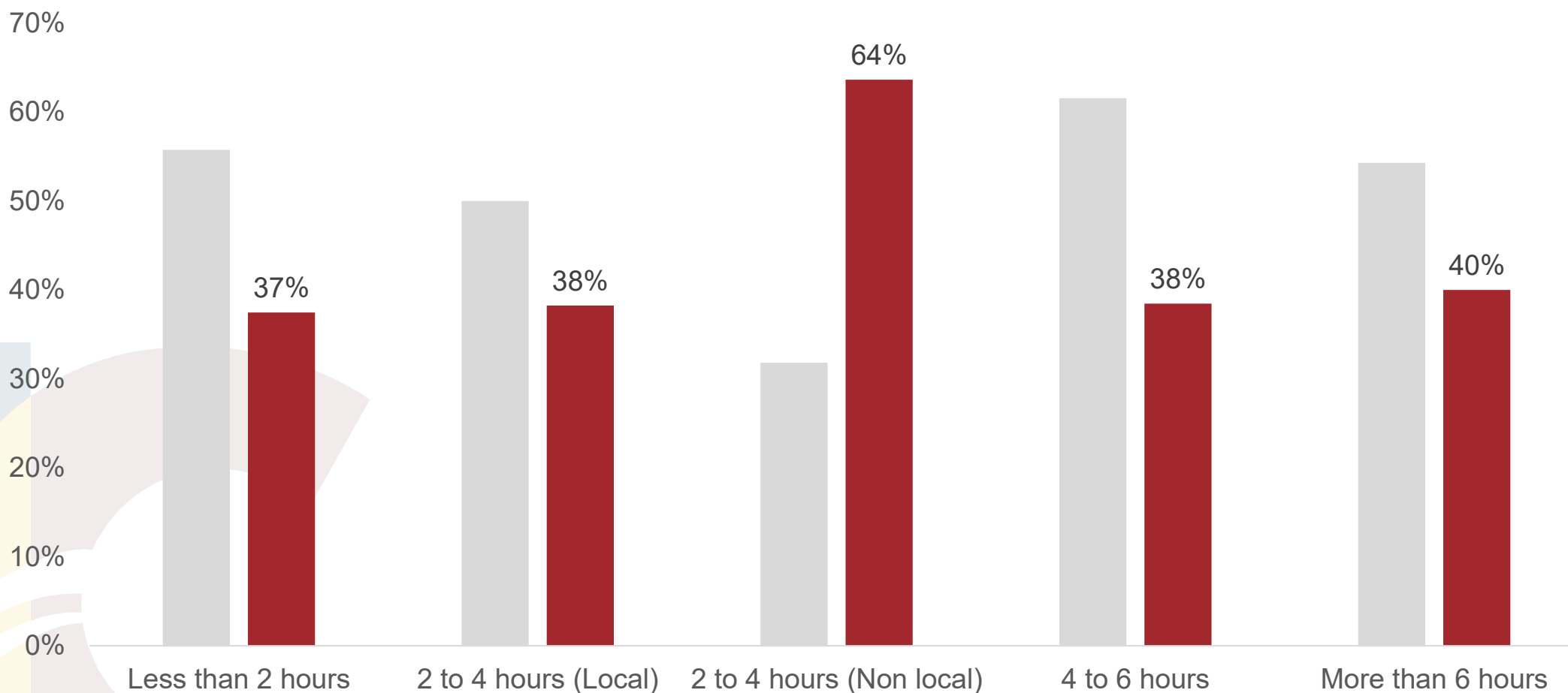




## Parking search time among downtown parkers by typical parking duration

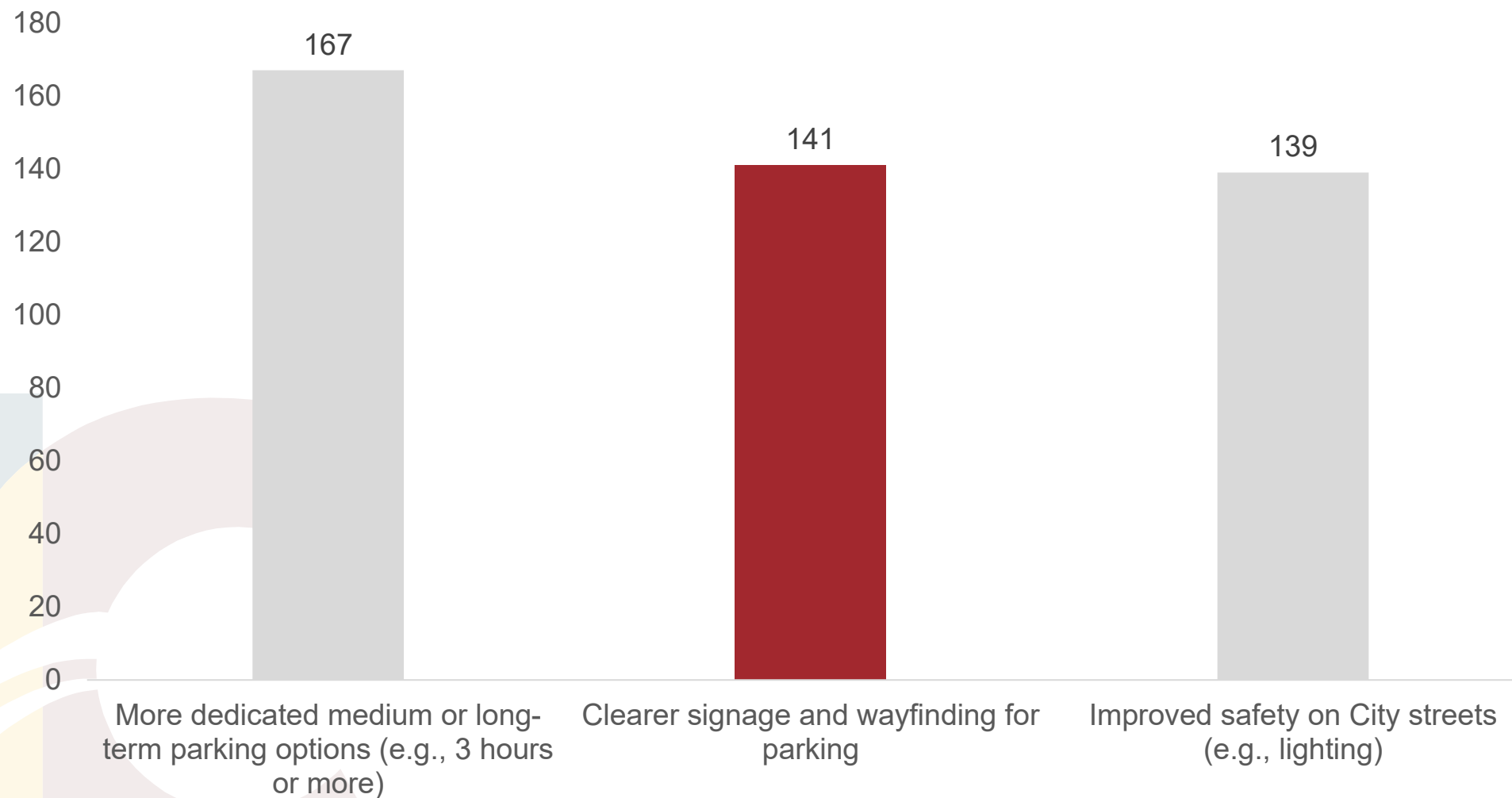
■ No wait time, find parking right away (0 to 5 minutes)

■ I have to circle around my destination to find parking (5 to 10 minutes)



## Top 3 community-supported ideas for improving downtown parking

Number of responses





# What Have We Learned

## Finding #4

Non-local visitors are more likely to report being dissatisfied with parking and having to spend more time searching for parking in downtown Langley compared to local residents.

### ***What does it mean?***

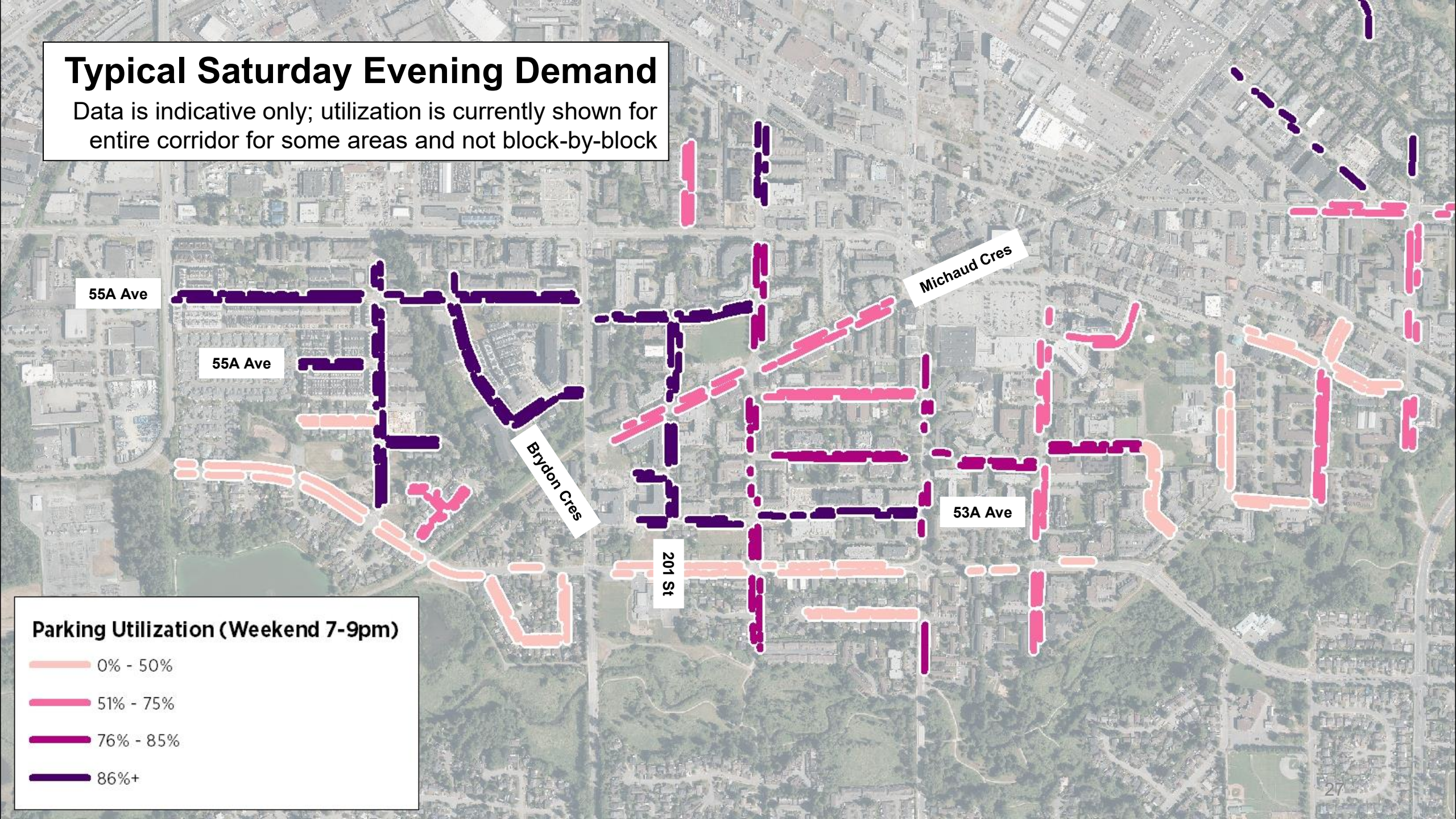
- One-third (32%) of all vehicle trips in Langley City originate from outside the community, representing a significant customer base.
- Drivers who are unfamiliar with an area need additional support such as clear signage and wayfinding to find parking that meets their needs.





# Typical Saturday Evening Demand

Data is indicative only; utilization is currently shown for entire corridor for some areas and not block-by-block



## Parking Utilization (Weekend 7-9pm)

- 0% - 50%
- 51% - 75%
- 76% - 85%
- 86%+



# What Have We Learned

## Finding #5

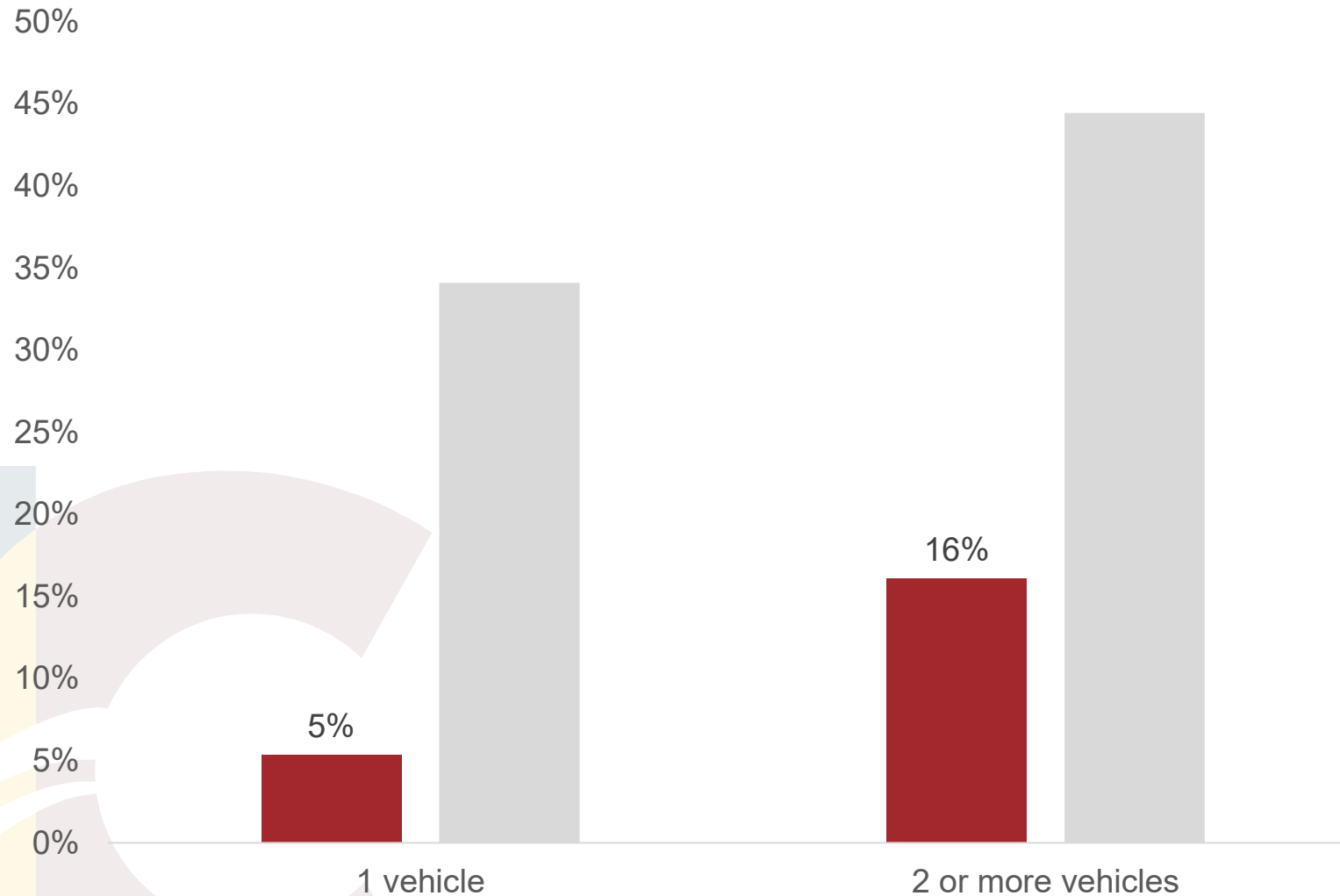
On-street parking in higher density residential areas have low parking availability during periods of high demand, such as weekday and weekend evenings.

### *What does it mean?*

- On-street demand driven primarily by residents and their visitors. Households are making economically rational decisions between:
  - Off-street parking: monthly rental cost or included in home purchase cost
  - On-street parking: unregulated and free
- Need to manage residential parking demand proactively when warranted.

# Parking satisfaction in residential areas among residents by vehicle ownership

■ Dissatisfied ■ Satisfied or Neutral



# What Have We Learned

## Finding #6

Higher vehicle ownership households (2+ vehicles) are three times more likely to report being dissatisfied with parking than single-vehicle households.

### *What does it mean?*

- Unregulated on-street parking can encourage vehicle ownership when households don't need to think about the cost of parking.
- Limited alternatives for sustainable transportation options (e.g., walking, cycling, transit, etc.) means people will opt to own a vehicle, exacerbating parking issues.



# What Have We Learned

## Downtown Parking Summary

1. There is sufficient parking availability in downtown Langley overall. However, there are hotspots of excess demand (e.g., Fraser One-Way) that may negatively skew public perception on the availability of parking.
2. Public off-street parking options are available within convenient walking distance to key destinations within downtown Langley but are not being used to their full potential.
3. Available public off-street options are poorly understood, even among business.
4. There are a significant number of vehicles that potentially need medium to long-term parking options for a typical day (four hours or more).
5. People who park for 6+ hours are twice as more likely to report being dissatisfied than people who park for 2 or less hours.
6. Non-local visitors are more likely to report being dissatisfied with parking and having to spend more time searching for parking in downtown Langley compared to local residents.

# What Have We Learned

## Residential Parking Summary

1. On-street parking in higher density residential areas have low parking availability during periods of high demand, such as weekday and weekend evenings.
2. Higher vehicle ownership households (2+ vehicles) are three times more likely to report being dissatisfied with parking than single-vehicle households.

Part 3

# Parking Management Primer





# Parking Management Primer

## Breaking Down the Elements

User Group	Area Employees	Area Customers/Visitors	Area Residents	Non-Area Visitors
Time Season	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Time Day of the Week	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Holidays
Time Hour of Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Overnight
Land Ownership and Type	Public On-Street	Public Off-Street	Private Off-Street (Publicly Accessible)	Private Off-Street (Privately Accessible)

# Parking Management Primer

## Diversity of Curb Uses

**Vehicle Parking**



**Vehicle Loading**



**Fire Hydrants & Driveways**



**Transit Priority Lane**



**Bicycle Parking**



**Patios**

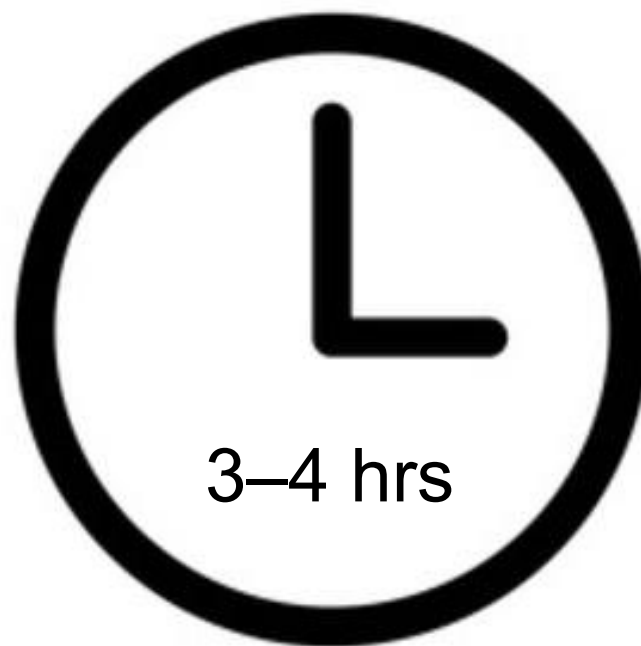


# Parking Management Primer

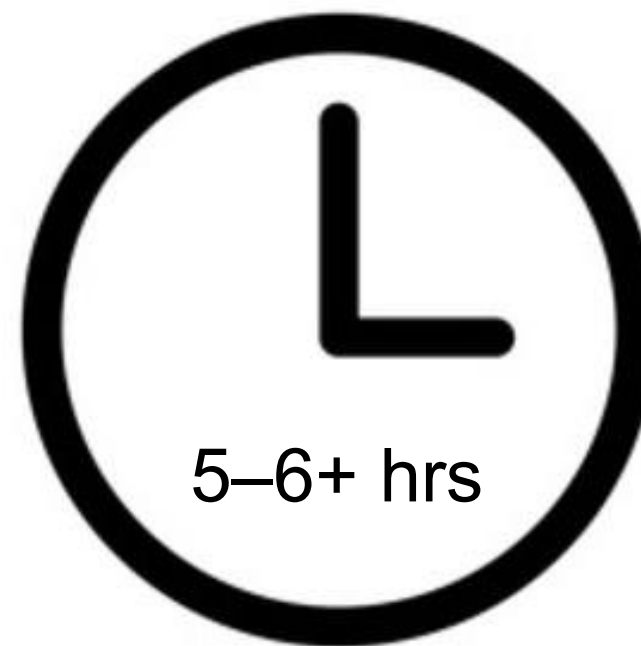
## Parking Duration



**Short-Term**



**Medium-Term**



**Long-Term**



# Parking Management Primer

## Parking Regulation Toolkit

### Residential Streets

Unregulated

Resident Only  
Parking

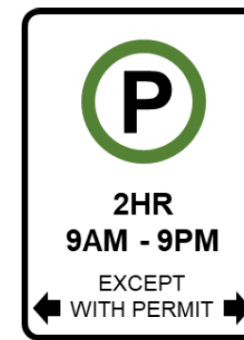


Resident Parking  
Permits



### Mixed or Adjacent Commercial & Residential Streets

Time Limits  
(Except with Permit)



Pay Parking  
(Except with Permit)



# Parking Management Primer

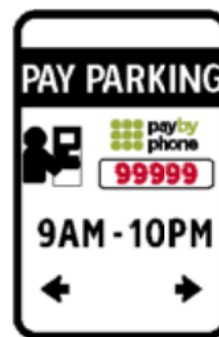
## Parking Regulation Toolkit

### Commercial Streets

Unregulated

Time Limits

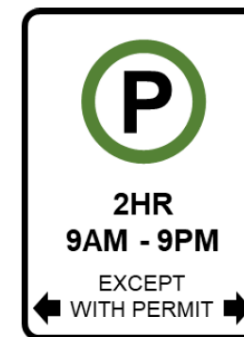
Pay Parking



### Mixed or Adjacent Commercial & Residential Streets

Time Limits  
(Except with Permit)

Pay Parking  
(Except with Permit)



Part 4

# Draft Strategy Framework





# Draft Strategy Framework



Goals

Objectives

Actions

Implementation Framework

# Draft Strategy Framework



Goals

Objectives

Actions

Implementation Framework

# Draft Strategy Framework

Strategy goals aligned with Transportation 2050 Plan

- **Goal 1 – Mobility**

Support the efficient movement of people, goods, and commercial services in Langley City

- **Goal 2 – Access**

Support inclusive access to needs, services, and amenities in Langley City

- **Goal 3 – Economic**

Support the economic prosperity and financial sustainability of Langley City



# Draft Strategy Framework

Goals

Objectives

Actions

Implementation Framework

# Draft Strategy Framework

Strategy objectives to address core priorities identified from the technical and engagement work completed

- **Objective 1**

Improve the reliability of finding available parking

- **Objective 2**

Create a safe, accessible, and defined parking experience

# Draft Strategy Framework

## **Objective 1: Improve the reliability of finding available parking**

- Critical in areas like downtowns where there is a finite supply of (curb) space, coupled with a high demand for parking.
- Providing distinct options to serve the diversity of users depending on how long and where they need parking, supported by enforcement with tools and strategies to proactively manage.
- Improve parking availability and create a more consistent and reliable experience for people who need to drive.



# Draft Strategy Framework

## **Objective 2: Create a safe, accessible, and defined parking experience**

- Prioritize personal safety, security, and comfort.
- Accommodate people of all ages and abilities through accessible and barrier-free design.
- Enable drivers to navigate to a clearly defined parking space with little to no ambiguity.
- Create a more consistent and enjoyable experience for people who need to drive, where people are willing and invited to walk from their parked vehicle to their destination.

# Draft Strategy Framework

Goals

Objectives

Actions

Implementation Framework

# Draft Strategy Framework

Select draft strategy actions are being presented today, with more in development





# Draft Strategy Framework

## Draft Action 1

### **Provide a complete range of parking options to serve all parking users**

- History of switching between two- vs. three-hour parking.
- Previous attempts failed to address the underlying issue of people who have distinct parking needs in terms of duration:
  - Short-term loading (5 to 30 minutes)
  - Short-term parking (2 hours or less)
  - Medium-term parking (3 to 4 hours)
  - Long-term parking (5 to 6+ hours)

# Draft Strategy Framework

## Draft Action 1

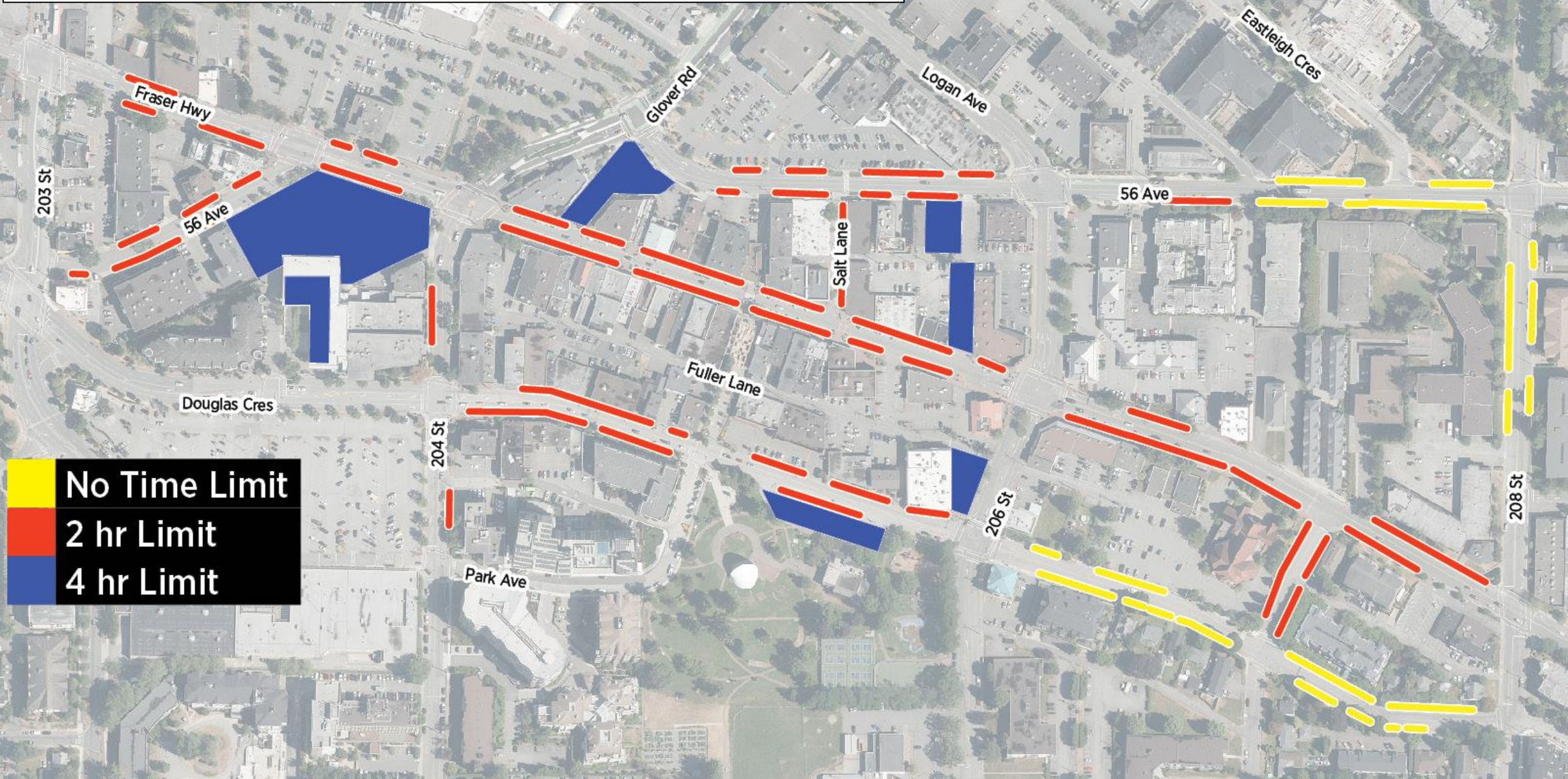
### **Provide a complete range of parking options to serve all parking users**

- Short-term implementation that addresses immediate and low-hanging fruit challenges.
- For a typical day:
  - 2-hour on-street time limit accommodates 85% of all parked vehicles (1,717 vehicles)
  - 4-hour off-street time limit accommodates 7% of all parked vehicles (134 vehicles)



# CONCEPTUAL SHORT-TERM PARKING PLAN

Subject to further refinement and does not include loading and other special zones





# Draft Strategy Framework

## Draft Action 1

### **Provide a complete range of parking options to serve all parking users**

- City currently already has a form of pay parking in downtown
- 21 off-street spaces at 206 St lot that are reserved only through purchase of monthly permit (\$58.05), available Monday to Friday from 6 AM to 6 PM



# Draft Strategy Framework

## Draft Action 1

### **Provide a complete range of parking options to serve all parking users**

- Expand permit program to select lots and limit it to employees who need 5 to 6+ hours of parking.
- Open up reserved spaces to general public during evenings and weekends.
- Potential consideration for discounted permit based on salary.
- Potential consideration for assigning reserved spaces and first-come-first-serve spaces.



# CONCEPTUAL SHORT-TERM PARKING PLAN

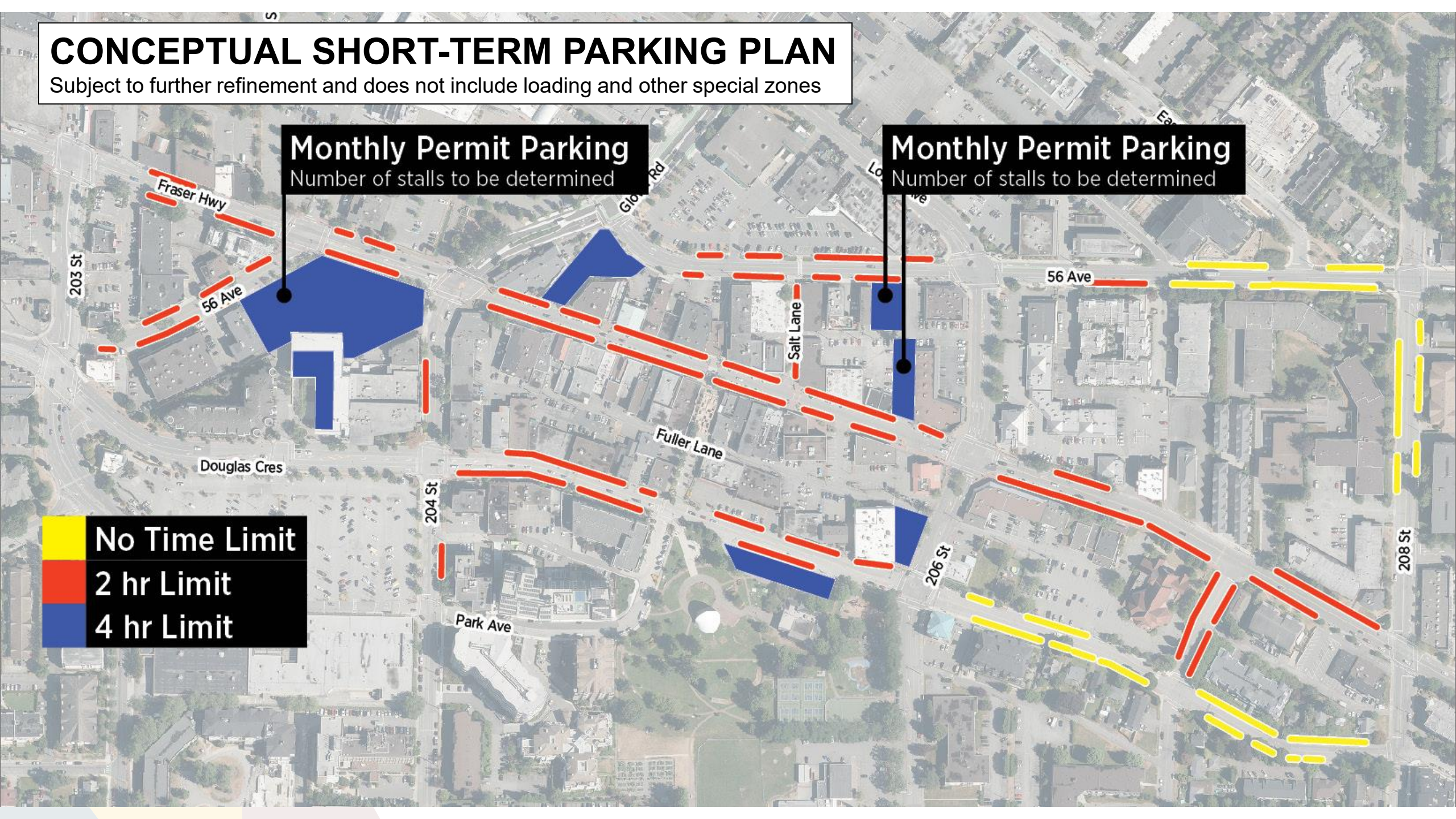
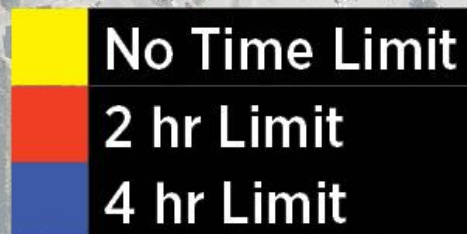
Subject to further refinement and does not include loading and other special zones

## Monthly Permit Parking

Number of stalls to be determined

## Monthly Permit Parking

Number of stalls to be determined





# Draft Strategy Framework

## Draft Action 2

### **Explore adopting comprehensive pay parking in high-demand areas to increase turnover and availability**

- Represents best practice and is an important parking management tool that is warranted when there is high demand.
- Often confused with being a *revenue generation* tool.
- Different ways of setting up pay parking depending on priorities.
- Key principle is reinvesting revenue collected back into the downtown area towards improvements that address community priorities.

# Draft Strategy Framework

## Draft Action 2

### **Explore adopting comprehensive pay parking in high-demand areas to increase turnover and availability**

- Some form of pay parking in areas of high demand (e.g., downtown/city centre, SkyTrain station) is implemented in at least 11 communities within the Metro Vancouver region.
- Pay parking by itself does not fully address all challenges identified to-date but is an important part of the solution.
- Strategy identifies pay parking as an important action but recommended further consultation with the community in the future to develop and refine a specific proposal.

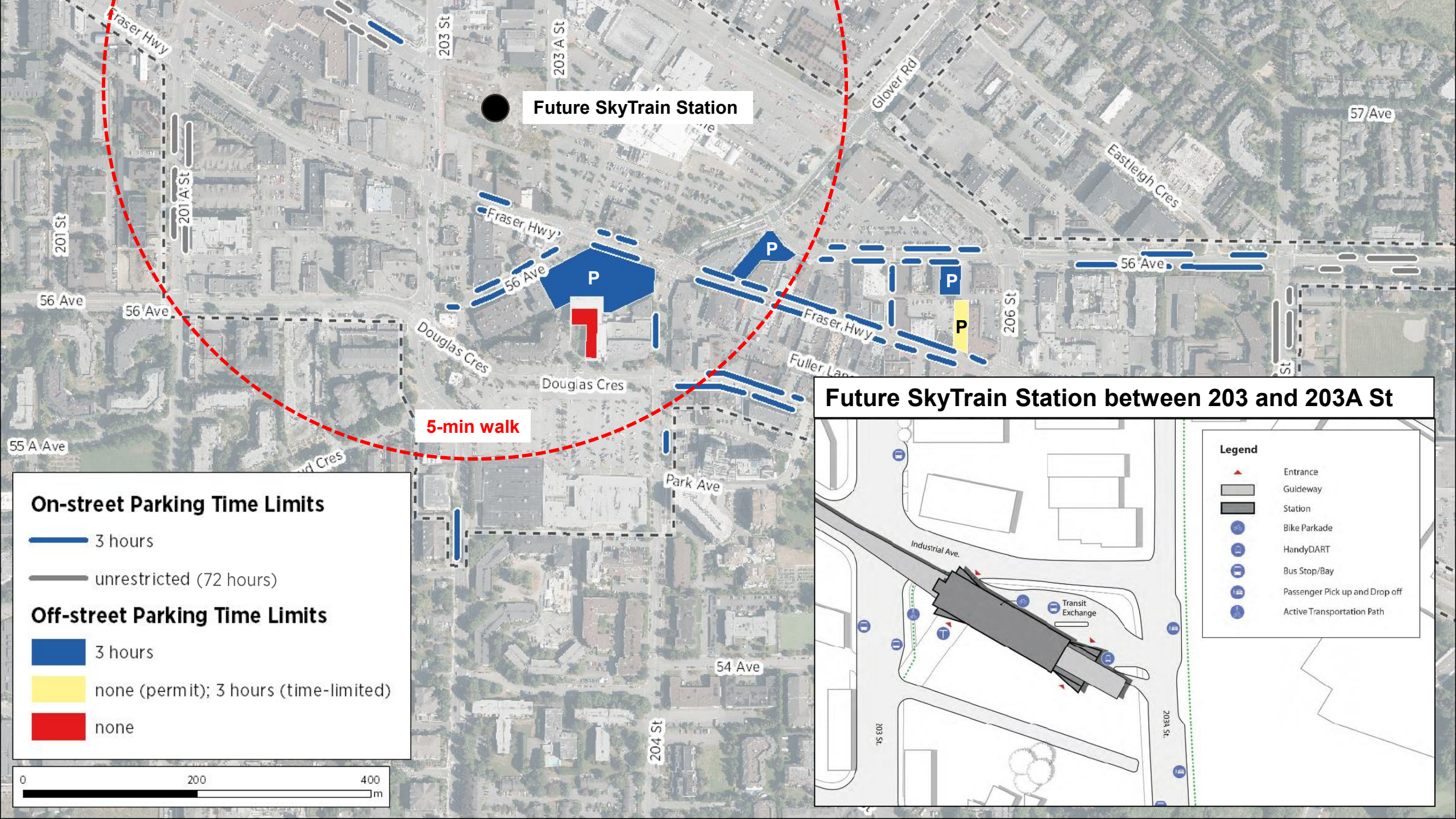
# Draft Strategy Framework

## Draft Action 3

### **Leverage redevelopment opportunities to secure public parking options near the future SkyTrain station**

- Undertaking construction and ongoing maintenance of a parkade would be very costly for City of Langley alone
- Seek out partnerships with private developers near the SkyTrain station to secure parking spaces reserved for public
- 300 to 400 metre walk (~5 minutes) from SkyTrain station to start of Fraser One-way at 204 St







Park-and-ride parking spaces secured by City of Coquitlam as part of Coquitlam Bettie Allard YMCA by Burquitlam SkyTrain Station

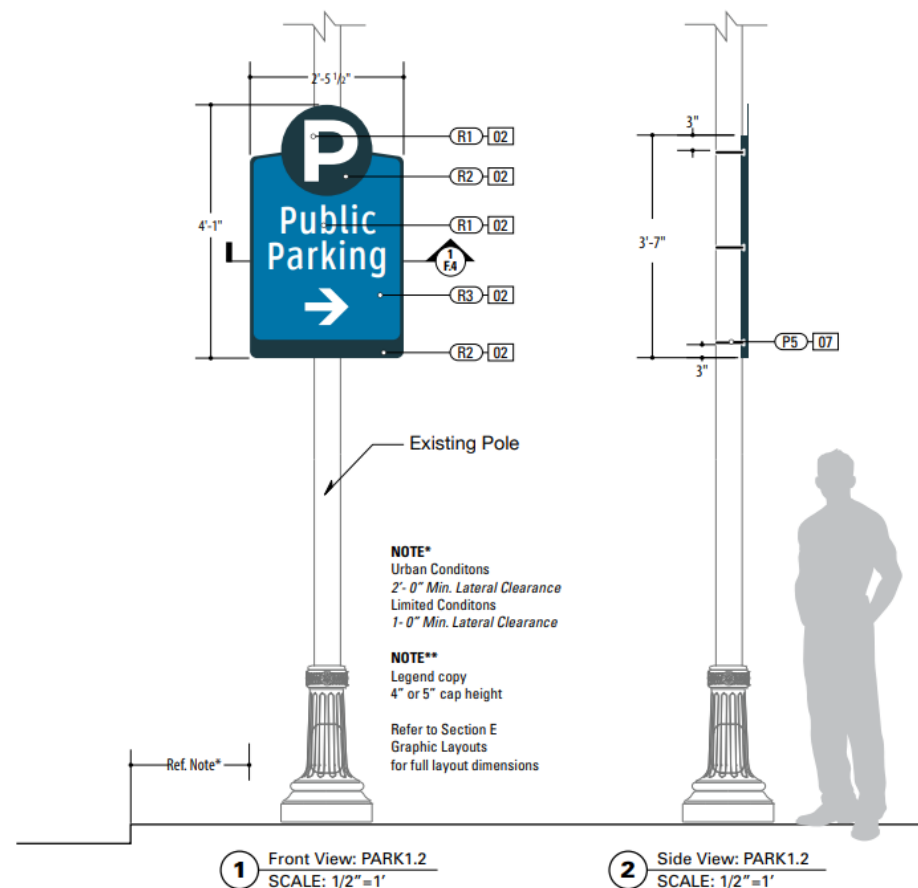


# Draft Strategy Framework

Draft Action 4

## Develop public parking wayfinding strategy

- Public parking is not clearly defined and not legible in downtown Langley
- Benefits everyone, particularly non-local visiting downtown



# Draft Strategy Framework

## Draft Action 5

### **Modernize and enhance parking enforcement**

- Bylaw staff currently rely on chalking
- Automated license plate readers (ALPR) are modern solution
- Adopted by different municipalities across the region to monitor parked vehicles under both time-limited and pay parking management options



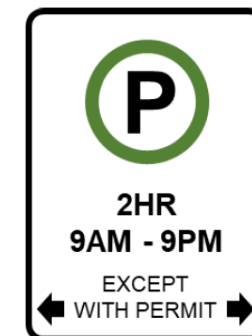


# Draft Strategy Framework

## Other Select Actions Under Study

**Permit parking** in residential areas to manage high demand during key periods such as overnight and weekend evenings

- Some form of residential permit parking is implemented in at least 9 communities within Metro Vancouver region, including recent expansion in City of North Vancouver (April 2025)
- Allows permit holders to park on specific street or zone; does not guarantee parking will always be available in front of your property.



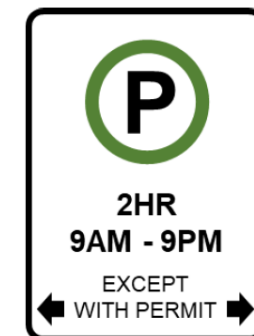


# Draft Strategy Framework

## Other Select Actions Under Study

**Permit parking** in residential areas to manage high demand during key periods such as overnight and weekend evenings

- Encourages households to make more informed decisions on vehicle ownership and/or using off-street parking options.
- Further engagement with community in beginning of fall 2025 to further develop and refine this action.



## Part 5

# Next Steps



# Next Steps

- Complete community and stakeholder engagement.
- Develop draft strategy, including complete set of strategy actions and implementation framework.