“Public Parking System – traffic Police”
Parking is the act of stopping and disengaging a vehicle, and leaving it unoccupied.

Countries and local governments have rules for design and use of parking spaces.

A parking lot is a cleared area that is intended for parking vehicles.

Usually it is a dedicated area that has been provided with a durable or semi-durable surface.
Parking lots tend to be sources of water pollution because of their extensive impervious surfaces. Their paved surfaces contribute to heat islands.

Virtually all of the rain (minus evaporation) that falls becomes urban runoff. To avoid flooding and unsafe driving conditions, the lots are built to effectively channel and collect runoff (which can be stored, recycled, and used for gardening and flushing toilets).
Parking lots, along with roads, are often the principal source of water pollution in urban areas.

Landscaping (i.e. the planting of trees to provide shade) in parking lots is desirable. Customers have long preferred shaded parking spaces in the summer, but parking lot providers are reluctant to planting trees because of the extra cost of cleaning the parking lots. Actually, the leaves collected while cleaning can be a good source of manure/compost – useful for all plants.
Roads are valuable public spaces/thoroughfares, built at great cost by investing public funds (taxpayers’ money) meant for movement of men and materials, and not for stationary/parked vehicles.

Land in any Capital Region is too valuable/precious to be wasted for parking.
Every inch of available land should be utilised for productive purposes like providing office space, accommodation for employees, citizens/visitors, greenery/trees to give shade and produce oxygen. These are days of striving for carbon neutral environments (like Bhutan).
Paved surfaces contribute to “heat islands” in two ways. The first is through excessive accumulation of heat. Dark materials and the enclosed canyons created by city buildings trap more of the sun's energy. The reflection rate of paving compared to natural surfaces is important as higher reflectance means cooler temperatures. Black pavements, the hottest, have solar reflectances of 5 to 10 percent.
Lighter pavements have solar reflectance rates of 25 percent or higher. Reflectance values for soils and various types of vegetation range from 5 to 45 percent.

The second cause of “heat islands” is the low moisture content of paving and building materials. Such materials are watertight, so no moisture is available to dissipate the sun's heat through evaporation.

Advancements in Parking Lot designs have involved porous surfaces, more trees for shade and storm-water collection facilities.
A parking lot needs fairly large space, around 25 square meters, or 270 square feet per parking spot. This means that lots usually need more land area than for buildings for offices or shops. This means covering large areas with asphalt.

Parking lots designed specifically for bike parking are also becoming more prevalent in response to increased environmental and health consciousness. It is important that “Park & Ride” forms part of an overall urban planning strategy.
Park and Ride
Park-and-ride facilities are parking lots with public transport connections that allow commuters and other people headed to city centres to leave their vehicles and transfer to a bus, rail system (rapid transit, light rail, or commuter rail), or carpool for the remainder of the journey.

The vehicle is left in the car park, and retrieved when the owner returns.
Park-and-ride facilities allow commuters to avoid a stressful drive along congested roads, and a search for scarce parking space. They will reduce congestion by making optimal and full use of public places in urban areas.
Park-and-ride facilities lead to more efficient driving practices by reserving parking spaces for polluting vehicles (low emission designs), and using environment friendly/battery operated vehicles for the final part of the journey.

Many “park-and-rides” have passenger waiting areas, toilets. At larger facilities, extra services such as Malls, public conveniences, food shops, car wash, cafeterias etc may be provided.
A key choice is to be made
Each destination to have ‘enough’ dedicated parking for its own demand

VERSUS

Parking to serve whole vicinities, not specific Sites