

Vertical Zoning - Methodology

Hypothesis	Method	Sampling Technique and Sample Size	Day Date Time Weather	How was the Data Collected?	Justification of Methods	Originality in Methods
'In the <u>Central Business District</u> there will be evidence of <u>Vertical Zoning</u>.	Street analysis for floor usage. Pie charts for data representation. Photographs for annotation.	Stratified sampling was used. We chose 4 roads of varying distances from the <u>PLM</u> - West Street, Bridge Street, Sheep Street and Jolyffe Park Road.	Monday 17/09/12 Between 9:30am and 12:45pm Mainly overcast with spells of sunshine	Primary Data Collection Each floor on every building on each side of the road was recorded in a table and photographs were also taken for annotation later.	We analysed 4 streets, two of which were in the <u>CBD</u> (within 150m of the <u>PLM</u>) and the other two were in the <u>suburbs</u>. This means that the data could represent the whole of the <u>CBD</u>; this would allow us to see where <u>vertical zoning</u> was evident and/or prominent. We used pie charts so we could compare data of street to street and floor to floor thus allowing us to make conclusions regarding our hypothesis.	We decided the: Roads to be analysed for <u>vertical zoning</u>. The sampling method - stratified.

Traffic Count - Methodology

Hypothesis	Method	Sampling Technique and Sample Size	Day Date Time Weather	How was the Data Collected?	Justification of Methods	Originality in Methods
The further away from the PLM the lower the traffic count will be'	Traffic Counts. Spearman's rank to show correlation. Photographs to be annotated.	Systematic Sampling 20 points at intervals of 50m were analysed starting at the PLM and finishing 950m away.	Monday 17/09/12. Between 9:30am and 10:35am. Mainly overcast with spells of sunshine.	Primary Data Collection We counted the number of vehicles passing each point in two minutes and recorded it in a table. Photographs were taken to be annotated later.	Ranging from the PLM all of the way to the fringes of the CBD and into the PLM we chose 20 equidistant points to collect data. This gave us the widest range allowing for a correlation between distance from PLM and traffic count can be found. The best way of presenting the data was a Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient as it showed the strength of any correlation allowing better conclusions to be drawn.	We decided the: Length of time counting vehicles. Where the data collection points were and distance between each. Sampling method

Car Park Analysis – Methodology

Hypothesis	Method	Sampling Technique and Sample Size	Day Date Time Weather	How was the Data Collected?	Justification of Methods	Originality in Methods
The further away from the PLM the car park is the lower the number parking spaces there will be.	Counted the parking spaces. Spearman's rank showing correlation. Photographs for annotation.	Every car park in the CBD was analysed. All car parks with a P symbol were investigated. 20 car parks around the CBD were analysed.	Monday 17/09/12. Between 9:30am and 12:45pm. Mainly overcast with spells of sunshine.	Primary Data Collection We counted the number of spaces per car park and recorded the details in a table. Photographs were taken to be annotated later.	Because we collected data from 20 car parks from near to PLM all the way into the CBD we can compare results from close to the PLM to the CBD and see whether our hypothesis was correct. The best way of presenting the data was a Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient as it showed the strength of any correlation allowing better conclusions to be drawn.	We decided the: Number of car parks to count the spaces in. The hypothesis and survey methods. Counting every space in every car park rather than use a sampling method.