# "Investigate transport within an urban area"

John Lusty

Candidate Number: 0058

Centre Number: 31305

June 2014 Exam Series

Chapters 1-3: **80**9

Chapters 4-5: 2049

Total: **285**8

Teacher: Mr Pengilley

#### Contents

### Section 1: Introduction (pages | -7)

- Figure 1.1 The position of Stratford-upon-Avon in relation to the UK
- Figure 1.2 The position of Stratford-upon-Avon in relation to the Midlands
- Figure 1.3 The position of Stratford-upon-Avon in relation to the South Warwickshire
- Figure 1.4 The position of Stratford-upon-Avon in relation to the local area

#### Section 2: Methodology (pages 8-10)

Section 3: Data presentation (pages | 1 - 26)

- Figure 3a.1 Table of results for traffic count taken in Stratford-upon-Avon
- Figure 3a.2 Scatter graph to show relationship between number of vehicles and distance from CBD
- Figure 3a.3 Pie chart to show proportions of different types of vehicle in Stratford-upon-Avon
- Figure 3a.4 Spearman's rank correlation coefficient to show relationship between distance from CBD and number of vehicles
- Figure 3a.5 Annotated photograph to show the location of and explain our seventh traffic count
- Figure 3a.6 Annotated photograph to show the location of and explain our twelfth traffic count
- Figure 3b.1 Table of results for pedestrian count taken in Stratford-upon-Avon
- Figure 3b.2 Scatter graph to show relationship between number of pedestrians and distance from CBD
- Figure 3b.3 Pie chart to show proportions of different ages of pedestrians in Stratford-upon-
- Figure 3b.4 Spearman's rank correlation coefficient to show relationship between distance from CBD and number of pedestrians
- Figure 3b.5 Scatter graph to show relationship between number of vehicles and number of . pedestrians
- Figure 3b.6 Spearman's rank correlation coefficient to show relationship between number of vehicles and number of pedestrians
- Figure 3b.7 Annotated photograph to show the location of and explain our first pedestrian count
- Figure 3b.8 Annotated photograph to show the location of and explain our sixth pedestrian
- Figure 3c.1 Table of results for cost of parking in Stratford-upon-Avon
- Figure 3c.2 Table of results for maximum duration of parking in Stratford-upon-Avon
- Figure 3c.3 Scatter graph to show relationship between maximum duration of parking and distance from CBD
- Figure 3c.4 Isoline map to show maximum duration of parking
- Figure 3c.5 Annotated photograph to show the location of and explain our first parking cost
- Figure 3c.6 Annotated photograph to show the location of and explain our fourth parking cost check

Section 4: Interpretation and QWC (pages 27-29)

Section 5: Evaluation (pages 30 -31)

## John Lusty

# Bibliography

Google Maps: <a href="http://maps.google.co.uk/maps?hl=en&tab=ll">http://maps.google.co.uk/maps?hl=en&tab=ll</a>

. KES VLE (Moodle): http://kes-stratford.org.uk/moodle/

Google: http://www.google.co.uk/

### Introduction

#### Section 1 Word count: 260 words



Figure 1.1 A is the position of Stratford-upon-Avon in the UK

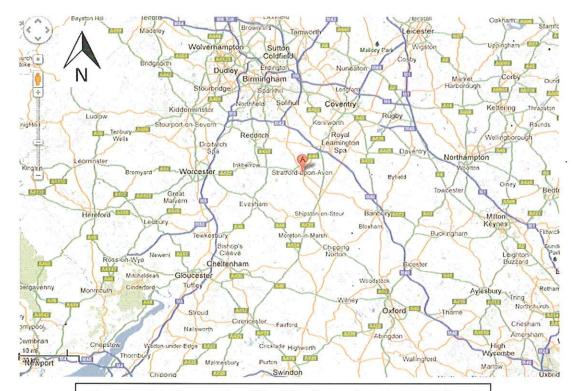


Figure 1.2 A is the position of Stratford-upon-Avon in the Midlands

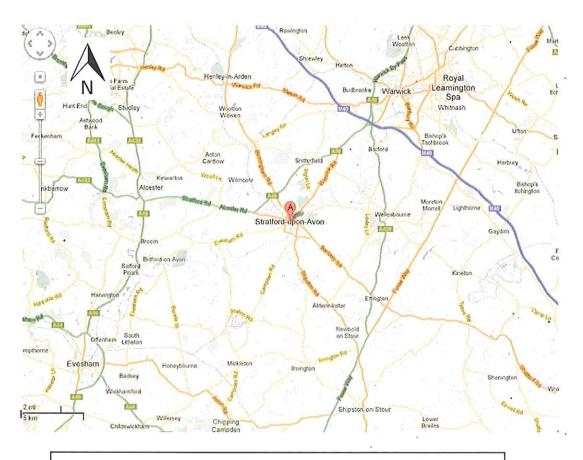


Figure 1.3 A is the position of Stratford-upon-Avon in South Warwickshire

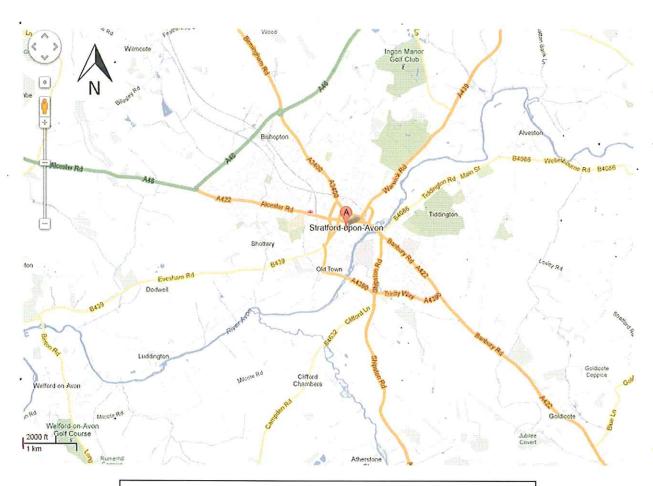


Figure 1.4 A is the position of Stratford-upon-Avon in the local area

Stratford-upon-Avon is a small very popular tourist town – it is the birthplace of Shakespeare. It is located about 35km south east of Birmingham.

## What is transport?

**Transport** is a way of moving people from place to place, using a vehicle. This can include cars, bikes, vans, lorries, aeroplanes, ships, and more.

## What is an urban area?

An urban area is a geographical area which has buildings on it – a city or town.

The urban area we are investigating is Stratford-upon-Avon.

#### Hypotheses

"In an urban area the closer to the CBD, the more transport there is"

#### John Lusty

This is because in the CBD there are more attractions and shops for people to visit. People want to be as close to the CBD as possible. Therefore, there will be more people closer to the CBD, so there will be more transport.

"In an urban area the closer to the CBD, the more pedestrians there are and this will correlate to traffic flows"

This is because in the CBD there are more attractions and shops for people to visit. People want to be as close to the CBD as possible. Therefore, there will be more people closer to the CBD.

"In an urban area the closer to the CBD, the higher the parking costs"

This is because in the CBD there are more attractions and shops for people to visit. People want to be as close to the CBD as possible. Therefore, people will want to park as close as possible to the CBD, so prices will be more expensive.

#### **Key Terms**

CBD — Central Business District — The commercial, office, retail, and cultural centre of a town or city. It is also often the geographical centre.

Transport – a way of moving people from place to place, using a vehicle. This can include cars, bikes, vans, lorries, aeroplanes, ships, and more.

Pedestrian – a person walking along a road in a developed area

Urban Area – a geographical area which has buildings on it – a city or town.