

Methodology

Section 2 Word count: 529 words

Hypothesis	Method	Sampling Technique and Sample Size	Day Date Time Weather	How was the Data Collected?	Justification of Methods	Originality in Methods
"In an urban area the closer to the CBD, the more transport there is"	Traffic Counts Data displayed in scatter graph Spearman's rank to show correlation Photographs taken to be annotated	Systematic Sampling 20 points at intervals of 35m were analysed, starting at the CBD and finishing 700m away	Thursday 16 th May 2013, between 9am and 1pm. It was Sunny, with a few small periods of cloud.	Primary Data Collection We counted the number of each type of vehicle passing each point in one minute, and recorded this in a table. Photographs were taken, which I will annotate later	Starting at the CBD and finishing 700m away we chose 20 points at intervals of 35m to collect data. This gave us a wide range allowing us to find a correlation between distance from CBD and traffic count. The data will be presented in a Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient as it shows whether there is a correlation	We decided: The length of times to count vehicles for Where the data collection would be made Sampling method We didn't just count vehicles, we counted the number of each different type of vehicle

Hypothesis	Method	Sampling Technique and Sample Size	Day Date Time Weather	How was the Data Collected?	Justification of Methods	Originality in Methods
"In an urban area the closer to the CBD, the more pedestrians there are and this will correlate to traffic flows"	Pedestrian Counts Data displayed in scatter graph Spearman's rank to show correlation Photographs taken to be annotated	Systematic Sampling 20 points at intervals of 35m were analysed, starting at the CBD and finishing 700m away	Thursday 16th May 2013, between 9am and 1pm. It was Sunny, with a few small periods of cloud.	Primary Data Collection We counted the number of pedestrians in 3 age categories passing each point in one minute, and recorded this in a table. Photographs were taken, which I will annotate later	Starting at the CBD and finishing 700m away we chose 20 points at intervals of 35m to collect data. This gave us a wide range allowing us to find a correlation between distance from CBD and pedestrian count. The data will be presented in a Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient as it shows whether there is a correlation	We decided: The length of times to count pedestrians for Where the data collection would be made Sampling method We didn't just count pedestrians, we counted the number of pedestrians in 3 age categories

Hypothesis	Method	Sampling Technique and Sample Size	Day Date Time Weather	How was the Data Collected?	Justification of Methods	Originality in Methods
"In an urban area the closer to the CBD, the higher the parking costs"	Looking at the cost of parking in car parks for 30 minutes, 1 hour and 2 hours Data displayed in scatter graph and a Choropleth map Photographs taken to be annotated	No sampling We looked at the cost of parking in all car parks	Thursday 16 th May 2013, between 9am and 1pm. It was Sunny, with a few small periods of cloud.	Primary Data Collection We looked at the cost of parking for 30 minutes, 1 hour and 2 hours and recorded this in a table. Photographs were taken, which I will annotate later	We analysed all the car parks. This allows us to find if there is correlation between distance from CBD and pedestrian count. The data will be presented in a Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient as it shows whether there is a correlation	We decided: What survey to carry out Where the data collection would be made What lengths of parking time we looked at the costs for