

<p><u>Hypothesis</u> Pedestrians in Malham are safe.</p>
<p><u>Locations</u> Malham</p> <p>Malham is a rural area and honey pot site attracting large numbers of tourists (500,000). Malham has a number of physical attractions nearby including Malham Cove, Gordale Scar and Janet's Foss.</p> <p>Malham is located in the Yorkshire Dales National Park 30km North East of Bradford.</p>

<p><u>How was evidence collected:</u> Malham</p> <p>Pedestrian flow count and Traffic flow count-</p> <p>To investigate the flows of traffic and pedestrians at Malham we did a 5 minute count of both at 4 different locations. We counted the pedestrians and vehicles travelling to and from Malham village. Opportunistic sampling technique- Quantitative technique collected factual data</p> <p>Annotated photograph- at the 4 locations we took pictures to show how the National Park had tried to mitigate the risk to pedestrians.</p>
--

<p><u>How was data analysed:</u></p> <p>Pedestrian flow count and Traffic flow count-</p> <p>showed that the highest flow of vehicles was in Malham and going into the Pay and Display car park. The highest flow of pedestrians was near Malham Cove and Janet's Foss. This clearly shows pedestrians in Malham are safe.</p> <p>Annotated photograph- The photograph clearly showed dangers for pedestrians however it also showed how the National Park Authority had attempted to mitigate the risk by obtaining a permissive way to make it safe for pedestrians. This clearly shows pedestrians in Malham are safe.</p>
--

<p><u>Key concept and Methodology- Mitigating Risk-</u> Identifying the nature of risk and human responses to it in one location.</p> <p>Measuring Flows- Analysing flows and patterns of movement</p>
--

<p><u>How was data presented:</u></p> <p>Pedestrian flow count and Traffic flow count-</p> <p>flow map showing the direction that the pedestrians and cars were travelling. The arrows were 1mm wide for each pedestrians and car.</p> <p>Annotated photograph- Annotated Photograph to show how the risk had been mitigated for pedestrians.</p>
--

<p><u>What conclusions?</u></p> <p>Pedestrians in Malham are safe because we found most of the cars near Malham village and the highest numbers of pedestrians near Malham Cove and Janet's Foss. The Flow map shows 11 cars in Malham and 59 pedestrians at Janet's Foss.</p> <p>My annotated photograph showed the dangers facing pedestrians however it also showed how the National Park Authority had mitigated the risk through getting permission from a farmer for a permissive way to avoid the dangerous road. I have proved pedestrians in Malham are safe.</p>

<p><u>What evaluative techniques :</u></p> <p>Pedestrian flow count and Traffic flow count-</p> <p>the biggest problem with the flow counts was that we were only able to undertake one at each site. The data would be far more accurate if we were able to undertake a number of samples at different times of the day</p> <p>Annotated photograph-- the advantage of the photographs are that they clearly show the measures put in place to protect pedestrians. We know they are accurate because we took the photos ourselves. The biggest weakness is that we are biased about what pictures we choose to take and use in our fieldwork.</p>
--