Author(s)	Data collection	Data analysis
Lynch, 1960	Interviews, field observations by trained observers, sketch maps from a sample of residents and directional instructions from passers-by	Researchers classify physical elements from the data into paths, landmarks, edges, nodes and districts. They are combined into a mental image with the proportions of a geographically accurate street map
Appleyard, 1973	 Free-hand drawn sketch maps drawn by the participants Questionnaires asking education level, familiarity with the area, age and other personal information from the participants 	 Clustering the map drawings with similar structure Exploring the connections between the clusters of maps and independent variables such as age, education and familiarity with the area
Mohsenin & Sevtsuk, 2004	A visual survey: participants drew a missing part of the map left blank inside a geographically accurate street map	A measurement framework based on graph theory was used to compare the hand- drawn and the geographically accurate street map
Kim & Penn, 2004	Participants produced free- hand drawn sketch maps from memory	 Free-hand drawn maps were converted to street directions using axial coding Space syntax analysis was used to compare axial coding of free-hand drawn maps and geographically precise street maps.
This exposition	Participants produced free- hand drawn sketch maps from memory representing the same area	 All sketch maps were digitalised and coded in relation to the contents of each map. Codes where combined into themes and explored by referencing the visual elements. Morphology of the maps was analysed separately by focusing on the paths and on