Date:	5 January 2016
Time:	0830-1000
Venue:	School of Information Systems, Level 4
Present:	Lim Hui Ting Jaclyn, Sim Peh Wuen Jeanne, Lim Hui Ting
Absent with Apologies:	Nil

Agenda:	1. Specify Focus of Project 2. Project Scope 3. Methodology of Project 4. Other Clarifications

1.1	**Specify Focus of Project** 1. Prof Kam suggested that our group should specify the objectives of our project. He mentioned that our project's objectives were too general, and gave a few suggestions such as: *Factors that encourage walkability within the neighbourhood centre. What are the constraints that hinder walkability within the new town? What are the current walkability patterns/ interaction patterns within the new town.* 2. Prof Kam also suggested for us to assess the walkability based on connectivity infrastructure by three different ways. 1. Physical information such as walk paths, the small paths, small roads, overhead bridges, etc. 2. Look at GPS and track how they move around. 3. Conduct question surveys, i.e. market surveys. You can use these to find out the **willingness of walkability** in the community
2.1	**Project Scope** 1. Not to focus on cycling/ running data. There is a small amount of data available. This can be easily done in other countries (i.e. Europe, where almost every bicycle that one rents have GPS attached) and interactivity can be tracked. However, in Singapore, the data available will not be representative. 2. If we want to use cycling/ running data, Prof suggested that we can look at shared space conflict in Tampines itself. 3. If we want to use ez-link data, we can consider looking at how effective bus services are in town.
3.1	**Methodology of Project** 1. Household surveys instead of destination surveys. Try 2-3 households per block. 2. If survey method is not used, can try to work on assessing physical infrastructure. Assess URA's data/ HDB's data/ NParks data to link up all the walkpaths together. Make it into a network that allows you to know the connectivity. 3. Network Analysis - to find the parts that are not well connected, i.e. the break points. Map out alternative routes that might take longer time. Connectivity analysis helps to detect where are the break points, and the sections need further improvements. 4. Using QGis for site visit - use a handphone application to conduct a site survey, using GPS. Record down features of staircases, walkways, etc.

4.1	**Other Clarifications**
	1. Sponsor Sponsors are our aspiring partners, to see what level of information they can use to support their decision making process. 2. Output of Project Not just prototype, but effort required to cover the whole tampines new town for the same exercise. Can come up with a work plan for the client. If it is properly studied, you can put forward your findings to come up with useful findings for them, then you will be able to help them with the results and future implementation purposes.