Date:	25 February 2016
Time:	1330-1430
Venue:	School of Information Systems, Level 4
Present:	Sim Peh Wuen Jeanne, Lim Hui Ting, Lim Hui Ting Jaclyn
Absent with Apologies:	-

Agenda:	1. Clarification of Direction of Project 2. Suggestion to Explore Other Methodologies

1.1	**Clarification of Direction of Project**
	Main suggestion: Explore the data, discover, then adapt and evolve with the direction of the data
	
	Prof stated that he was still unclear of how to analyse walkability with the commuters' bus pattern. The way that he would conduct walkability analysis would be like this:
	• Possible ways- from bus commuter data,find out a journey to the commercial center or school nearby where people travel within 1 km
	• See how their bus route look like
	• Find out where are all these people staying <=1 km (1 km refers to the travelling distance. should be 400m.) buffer around the school/POIs
	• Purpose of this:
	    ○ To understand where people come from within the buffer radius.
	    ○ Raster surface instead of a road network to find the shortest path analysis. → Raster layer (square shape, 5m x 5m) over residential areas + road network + void decks linkages.
	        ▪ Residential areas: Can walk through HDBs but unable to trespass private housing areas
	        ▪ Shorter distance: euclidean distance using the pedestrian network
	    ○ The time taken to arrive at the destination, then compare with the pedestrian network data (road network from OSM + connect void decks using the tampines town map). To understand if the pedestrian distance is shorter than bus travelled distance, then conduct survey and understand why is this so. (i.e. peak hour?)
	    ○ Start with the "end point" and hypothesize possible people who may commute to these areas. (i.e. primary schools) and conduct a spatial query and pick out the commuters that travel there, and keep only those who travel within the buffer around the school
	• Motivation of project with this hypothesis: want to investigate if good bus services discourage people to walk
	• Understanding the local conditions where people would prefer to walk through void decks instead of along the roads.

2.1	**Suggestion to Explore Other Methodologies** Prof suggested using SQL (SQLite, PostGIS) to conduct spatial query analysis for euclidean distance

	- Explore the difference between using of SQL (SQLite, PostGIS) and QGIS - PostGIS has raster support as well - Because data needs to be sieved out, the process can be more effective and efficient if SQL is used

| Next Step of Action: | 1. **Find the points of interest in Tampines that cater specifically to students, elderly and adults**
    a. Students: primary schools, secondary schools, JC, community centers, shopping malls, MRT station
    b. Adults: polytechnic, MRT station, hospital, polyclinic, shopping mall, community centers, neighbourhood hub
    c. Elderly: community centers, neighbourhood hubs (food court, shopping areas), work, polyclinic, NTUC (on tuesday)
2. **Calculate distance of pedestrian network, bus route, and difference between both (=pedestrian distance - bus distance)**
    a. Snap bus stops to bus routes
    b. Create pedestrian network → raster + road network + void deck linkages
3. **Buffer radius** can be changed to the average distance travelled by each group, hence not wise to take 400m buffer radius that is set by URA. |