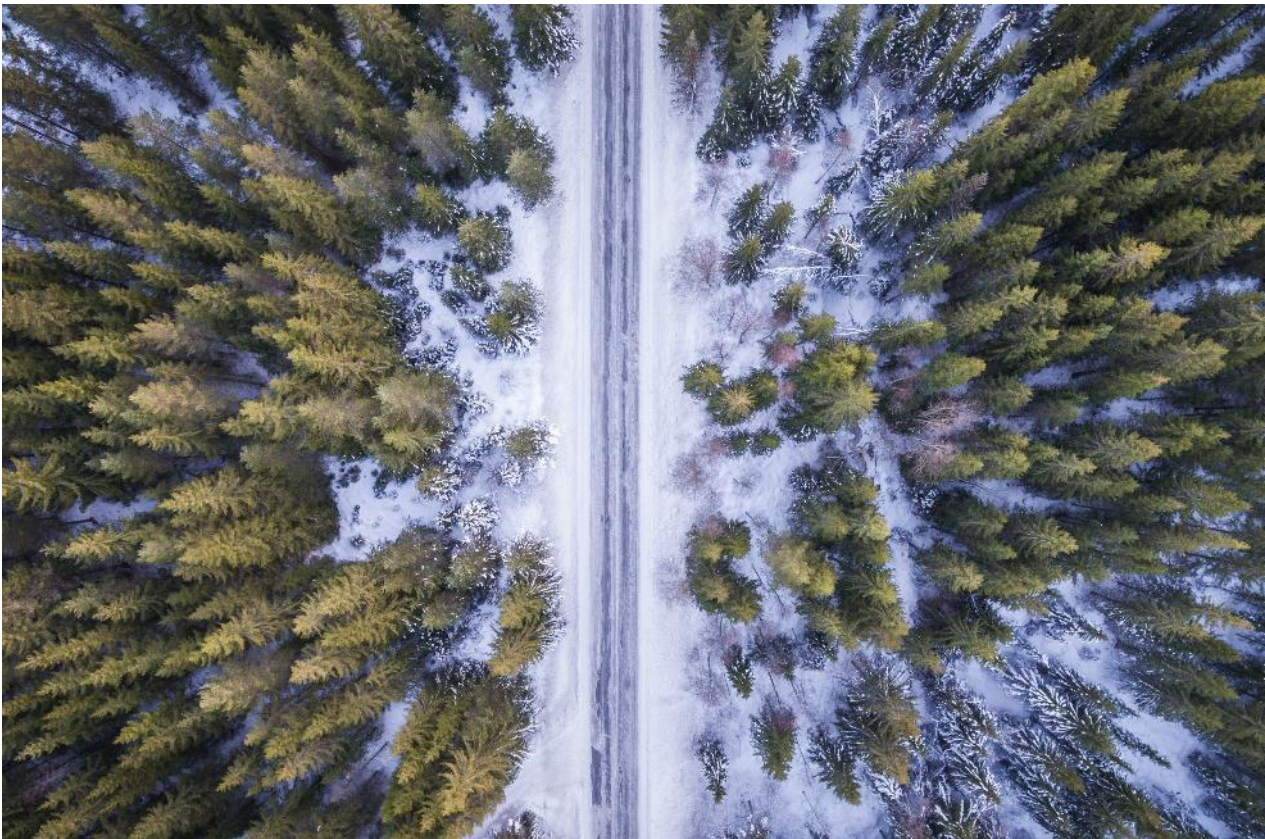


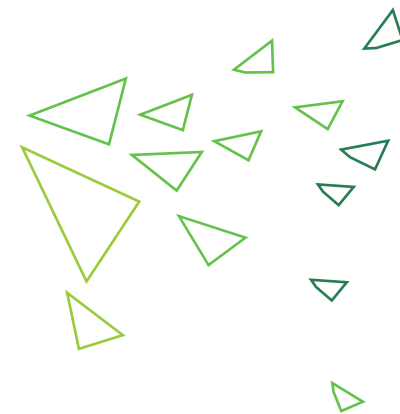
An aerial photograph of a lush green landscape, likely a rice paddy field. The field is divided into several rectangular plots by narrow paths or ditches. A dark, rectangular area is visible in the center-left, possibly a building or a shadow. A white outline is drawn on the right side of the image, highlighting a specific area. The text "city against nature" is overlaid on the dark area in white.

city against nature





# Introduction



St. Petersburg is one of the most beautiful cities. There are many park areas here. I bought an apartment in St. Petersburg 10 years ago on the outskirts of the city. There were a lot of green areas nearby. But over the past 10 years, the area has become heavily built up. Fewer and fewer places to stay. This situation is not only in my area. Environmental issues come first. I tried to show the problem centers in this project. Perhaps such mechanisms should be used by the city government for planning construction.

An aerial photograph of a lush green forest with a winding river. A dark grey road is overlaid on the image, branching from the left towards the bottom right. Two thin white vertical lines are also present, one on the left and one on the right side of the road.

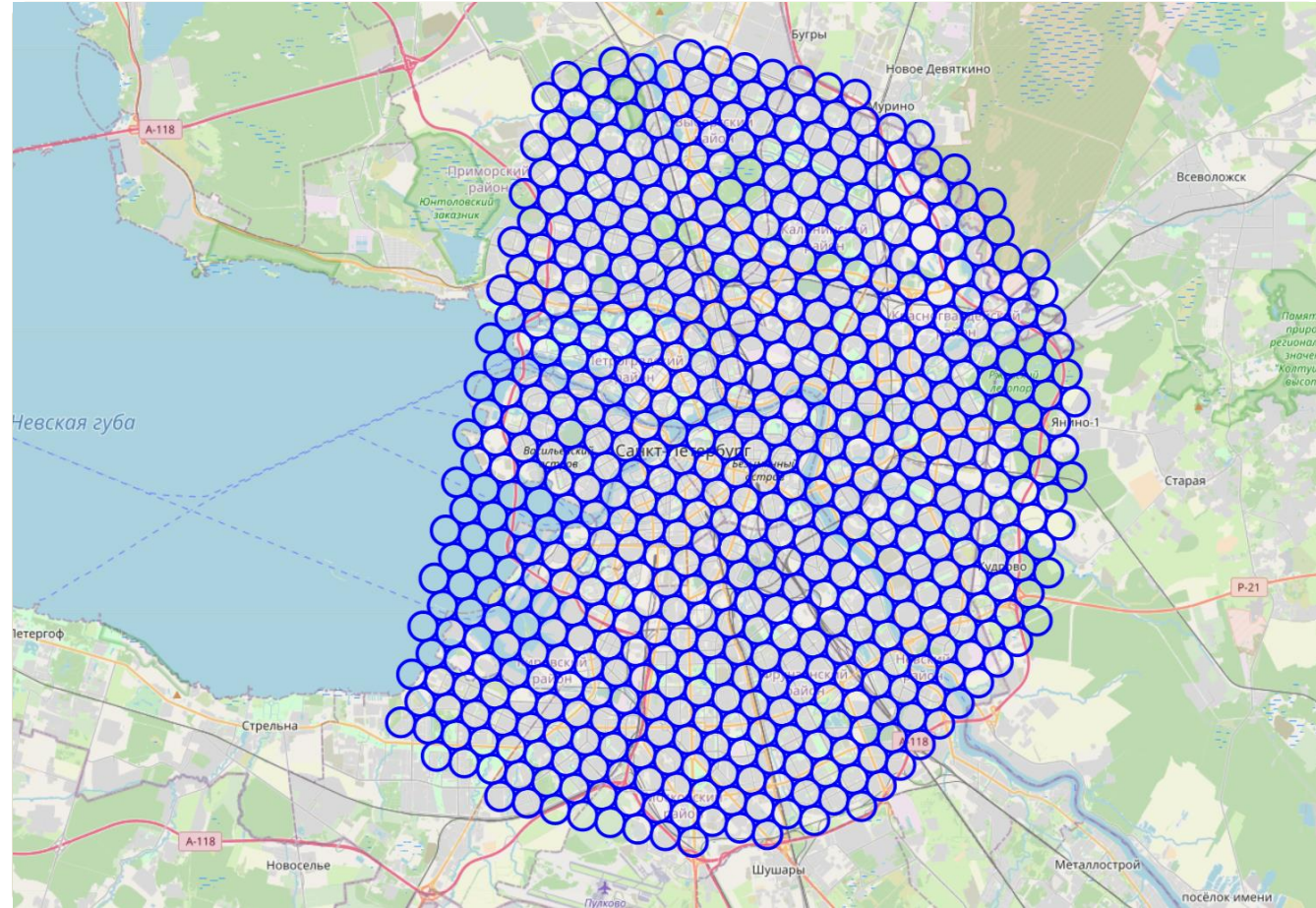
# Data preparation

- This notebook is very inspired by the work I found for the example (<https://www.kaggle.com/aquadox/week-4-capstone-the-battle-of-the-neighborhoods>). I'll keep the idea of clustering the city by area and then build a heatmap to find the best area.
- I will change some data:
  - Country / city: Russia Objective: find areas without access to parks So, I will be crossing data from business days and localizations.
- I will be using the following API:
  - Foursquare API: for finding parks
  - geopy: reverse geolocation



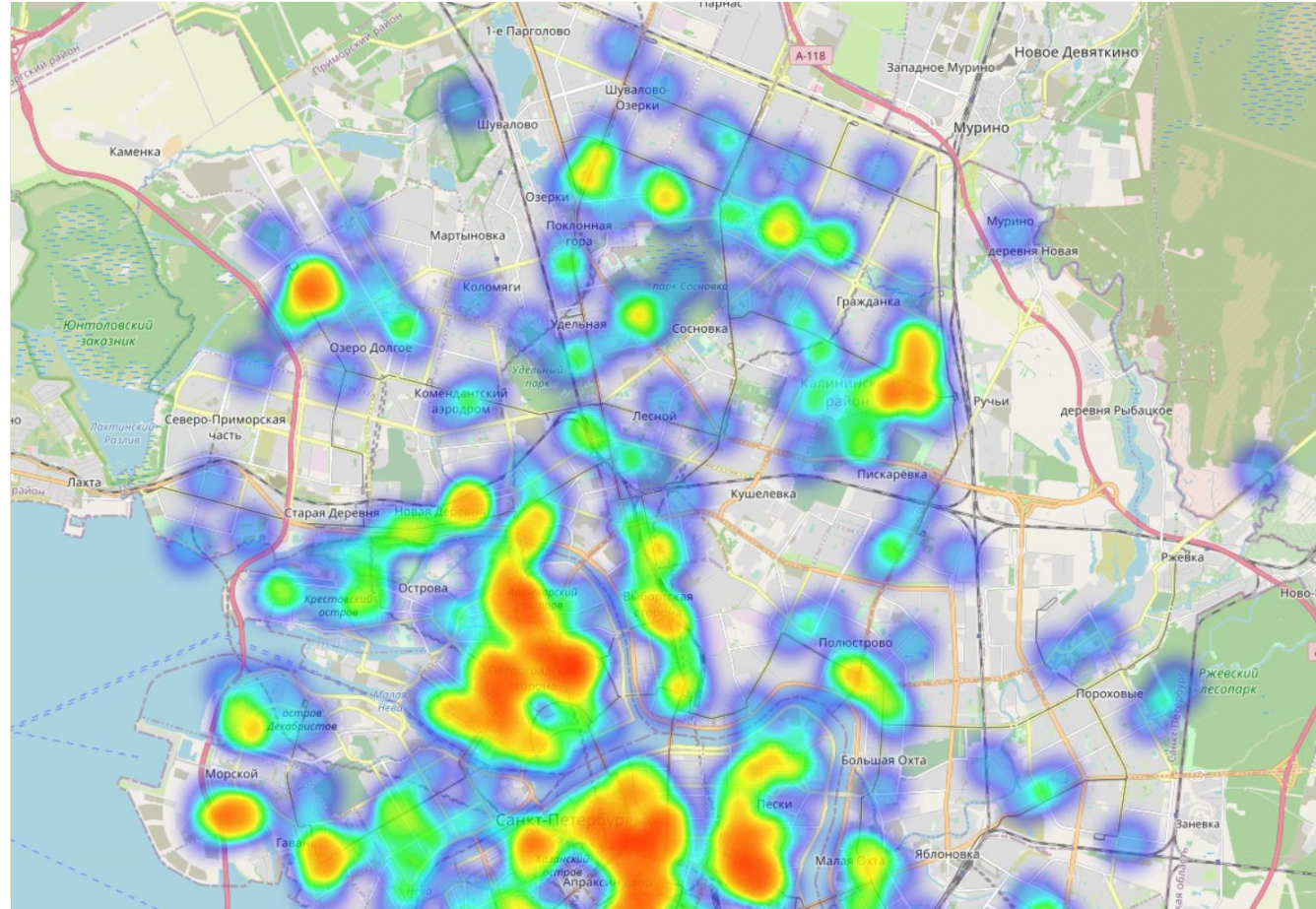
# City partitionning

We create a grid of area candidates, equally spaced, centered around city center and within ~15km. Our neighborhoods will be defined as circular areas with a radius of 500 meters, so our neighborhood centers will be 1000 meters apart.



# Methodology

Foursquare Now that we have our location candidates, let's use Foursquare API to get info on parks in each neighborhood.

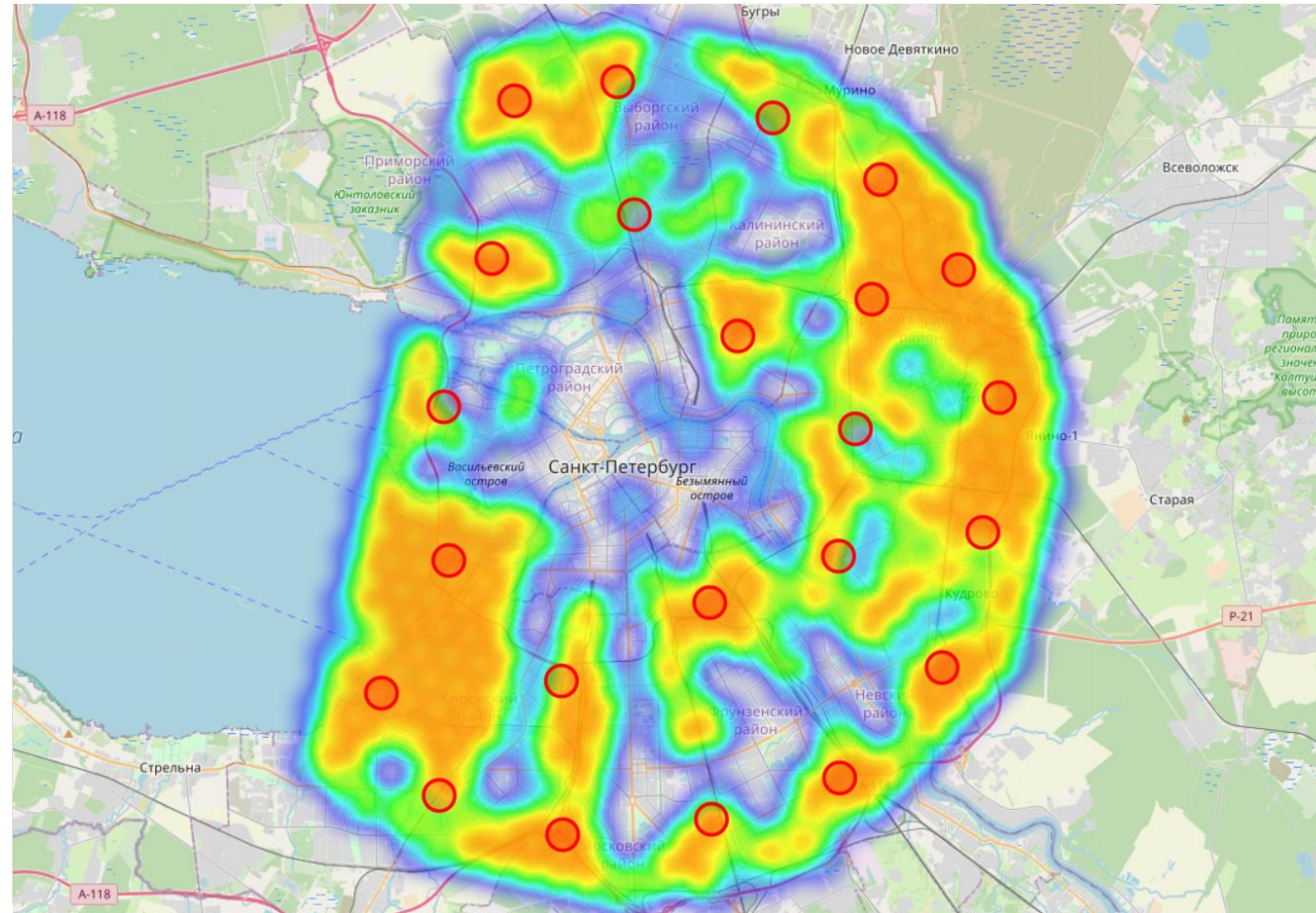




# Clustering result

We cluster those bad locations to create centers of zones containing bad locations. Those zones, their centers and addresses will be the final result of our analysis.

This analysis shows that the situation in the city center is more favorable. Active construction is going on in new districts on the outskirts. Little attention is paid to landscaping. Parks are often sacrificed for lobbying the interests of developers.







# Conclusion

This project can be reused for other cities, just think about changing clustering size to adapt to your city.

It's very far from being perfect, a lot of work can be done, other source of data can be found, but in the end the result seems to correlate with the real world, when we know the city, the area predicted seems correct.



An aerial photograph of a tropical beach. The top half shows a wide, sandy beach meeting clear, turquoise water. Several people are visible swimming in the shallow water. The bottom half shows a rocky shoreline with large, light-colored boulders and some green vegetation. A dark semi-transparent rectangle is overlaid in the center, containing text and social media icons.

# Thanks for attention!

Denis Shlyakhtin

