



ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY INVESTMENT IN LONDON AREA BASED ON VARIOUS AMENITIES AND PRICE FACTORS

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Capstone Project - The Battle of Neighbourhoods.

Research Question section

Background

According to Bloomberg News, the London Housing Market is in a rut. It is now facing a number of different headwinds, including the prospect of higher taxes and a warning from the Bank of England that U.K. home values could fall as much as 30 percent in the event of a disorderly exit from the European Union. More specifically, four overlooked cracks suggest that the London market may be in worse shape than many realize: hidden price falls, record-low sales, homebuilder exodus and tax hikes addressing overseas buyers of homes in England and Wales.

Research Question

In this scenario, it is urgent to adopt machine learning tools in order to assist homebuyer clientele in London to make wise and effective decisions. As a result, the business problem we are currently posing is: how could we provide support to homebuyer clientele in to purchase a suitable real estate in London in this uncertain economic and financial scenario?

To solve this business problem, we are going to cluster London neighbourhoods in order to recommend venues and the current average price of real estate where homebuyers can make a real estate investment. We will recommend profitable venues according to amenities and essential facilities surrounding such venues i.e. elementary schools, high schools, hospitals & grocery stores.

Data section

Data on London properties and the relative price paid data were extracted from the HM Land Registry (<http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/>). The following fields comprise the address data included in Price Paid Data: Postcode; PAON Primary Addressable Object Name. Typically the

house number or name; SAON Secondary Addressable Object Name. If there is a sub-building, for example, the building is divided into flats, there will be a SAON; Street; Locality; Town/City; District; County.

To explore and target recommended locations across different venues according to the presence of amenities and essential facilities, we will access data through FourSquare API interface and arrange them as a dataframe for visualization. By merging data on London properties and the relative price paid data from the HM Land Registry and data on amenities and essential facilities surrounding such properties from FourSquare API interface, we will be able to recommend profitable real estate investments.

Methodology section

The Methodology section will describe the main components of our analysis and predication system. The Methodology section comprises four stages:

1. Collect Inspection Data
2. Explore and Understand Data
3. Data preparation and pre-processing
4. Modelling

1. Collect Inspection Data and Explore and Understand Data

After importing the necessary libraries, we download the data from the HM Land Registry website. We read the dataset that we collected from the HM Land Registry website into a pandas' data frame and display the first five rows of it as follows:

```
In [160]: df_HousePrice.head()
```

```
Out[160]:
```

	(79A74E22-41E2-1289-E053-6B04A8C01627)	60000	2018-06-29 00:00	DH3 1DN	F N L	20	Unnamed: 8	BEACONSFIELD TERRACE	BIRTLEY	CHESTER LE STREET	GATESHEAD	TYNE AND B A WEAR
0	(79A74E22-41E3-1289-E053-6B04A8C01627)	149950	2018-06-14 00:00	DH4 6NZ	T Y F	50	NaN	GLANVILLE DRIVE	NaN	HOUGHTON LE SPRING	SUNDERLAND	TYNE AND A A WEAR
1	(79A74E22-41E4-1289-E053-6B04A8C01627)	164950	2018-06-29 00:00	SR2 0FD	S Y F	6	NaN	WILSHIRE CLOSE	NaN	SUNDERLAND	SUNDERLAND	TYNE AND A A WEAR
2	(79A74E22-41E5-1289-E053-6B04A8C01627)	224950	2018-06-29 00:00	SR2 0FA	D Y F	47	NaN	WOODHAM DRIVE	NaN	SUNDERLAND	SUNDERLAND	TYNE AND A A WEAR
3	(79A74E22-41E6-1289-E053-6B04A8C01627)	129950	2018-06-28 00:00	DH4 6NY	S Y F	65A	NaN	CHALK HILL ROAD	NaN	HOUGHTON LE SPRING	SUNDERLAND	TYNE AND A A WEAR
4	(79A74E22-41E7-1289-E053-6B04A8C01627)	144395	2018-02-23 00:00	NE31 2EL	T Y F	9	NaN	TURNBERRY DRIVE	NaN	HEBBURN	SOUTH TYNESIDE	TYNE AND A A WEAR

```
In [161]: df_HousePrice.shape
```

```
Out[161]: (1031509, 16)
```

Figure 1 Raw data.

Our dataset consists of over 1031509 rows and 16 columns. We will now prepare and pre-process data accordingly. Before using data, we will have to explore and understand it.

3. Data preparation and pre-processing

At this stage, we prepare our dataset for the modelling process, opting for the most suitable machine learning algorithm for our scope. Accordingly, we perform the following steps:

1. Rename the column names
2. Format the date column
3. Sort data by date of sale
4. Select data only for the city of London
5. Make a list of street names in London
6. Calculate the streetwise average price of the property
7. Read the streetwise coordinates into a data frame, eliminating recurring word London from individual names
8. Join the data to find the coordinates of locations which fit into client's budget
9. Plot recommended locations on London map along with current market prices

Result of above processing is as below,

```
In [172]: df_HousePrice_affordable1 = df_HousePrice_affordable.drop(columns=['city_coord'])
df_HousePrice_affordable1
```

Out[172]:

	Street	Avg_Price	Latitude	Longitude
196	ALBION SQUARE	2450000.0	-41.273758	173.289393
390	ANHALT ROAD	2435000.0	29.712770	-98.094806
405	ANSDELL TERRACE	2250000.0	51.499890	-0.189103
422	APPLEGARTH ROAD	2400000.0	53.749244	-0.326780
857	BARONSMEAD ROAD	2375000.0	51.477315	-0.239457
...
13733	WILFRED STREET	2410538.5	42.508350	-82.921795
13759	WILLOW BRIDGE ROAD	2425000.0	53.640874	-1.200462
13779	WILSON STREET	2257500.0	45.700486	-121.521875
13808	WINCHENDON ROAD	2350000.0	42.645331	-71.954714
13845	WINGATE ROAD	2206400.0	41.043293	-80.621035

159 rows × 4 columns

Figure 2 Data after getting location coordinates.

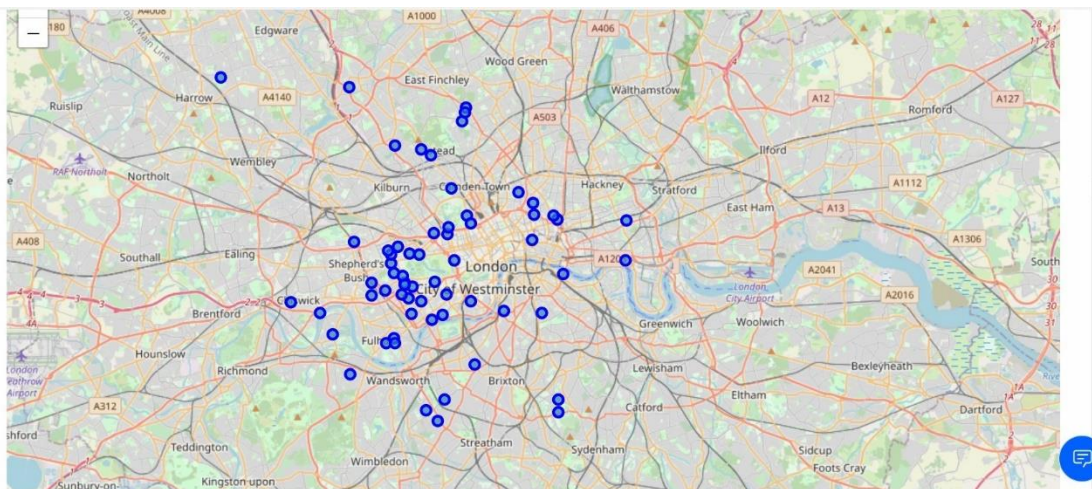


Figure 3 primary map with all marked locations without clustering

In [189]:	venues_sorted.head()											
Out[189]:		Street	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
	0	ALBION SQUARE	Café	Indian Restaurant	Restaurant	Coffee Shop	Pub	Bar	Park	Burger Joint	Museum	Art Gallery
	1	ANHALT ROAD	Hotel	Movie Theater	Gym	Intersection	Coffee Shop	Factory	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant
	2	ANSDELL TERRACE	Juice Bar	Restaurant	Hotel	Clothing Store	Italian Restaurant	Pub	Indian Restaurant	Café	Sporting Goods Shop	French Restaurant
	3	APPLEGARTH ROAD	Bar	Sandwich Place	Auto Dealership	Nightclub	Casino	Fabric Shop	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant
	4	BARONSMEAD ROAD	Food & Drink Shop	Pizza Place	Indie Movie Theater	Restaurant	Nature Preserve	Breakfast Spot	Coffee Shop	Sports Club	Thai Restaurant	Farmers Market

Figure 4 Dataframe containing streetwise most common venues availability.

	london_grouped_clustering.head(30)														
Out[197]:															
		Street	Avg_Price	Latitude	Longitude	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue
	196	ALBION SQUARE	2.450000e+06	-41.273758	173.289393	2	Café	Indian Restaurant	Restaurant	Coffee Shop	Pub	Bar	Park	Burger Joint	Muse
	390	ANHALT ROAD	2.435000e+06	29.712770	-98.094806	0	Hotel	Movie Theater	Gym	Intersection	Coffee Shop	Factory	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room
	405	ANSDELL TERRACE	2.250000e+06	51.499890	-0.189103	1	Juice Bar	Restaurant	Hotel	Clothing Store	Italian Restaurant	Pub	Indian Restaurant	Café	Sport Goods Store
	422	APPLEGARTH ROAD	2.400000e+06	53.749244	-0.326780	0	Bar	Sandwich Place	Auto Dealership	Nightclub	Casino	Fabric Shop	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room
	857	BARONSMEAD ROAD	2.375000e+06	51.477315	-0.239457	3	Food & Drink Shop	Pizza Place	Indie Movie Theater	Restaurant	Nature Preserve	Breakfast Spot	Coffee Shop	Sports Club	Town Restaurant
	983	BEAUCLERC ROAD	2.480000e+06	30.211452	-81.617981	2	Pizza Place	Spa	Automotive Shop	Harbor / Marina	Factory	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant
	1105	BELVEDERE DRIVE	2.340000e+06	38.072439	-78.459970	3	Pool	Playground	Athletics & Sports	Factory	Egyptian Restaurant	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant
	1218	BICKENHALL STREET	2.208500e+06	51.521201	-0.158908	1	Coffee Shop	Italian Restaurant	Hotel	Café	Gastropub	Pizza Place	Chinese Restaurant	Bar	Bakery
	1256	BIRCHLANDS AVENUE	2.217000e+06	51.448394	-0.160468	1	Pub	Lake	Coffee Shop	French Restaurant	Bakery	Chinese Restaurant	Train Station	Brewery	Pizza Place
	1556	BRAMPTON GROVE	2.456875e+06	51.589961	-0.318525	2	Home Service	Zoo	Factory	Egyptian Restaurant	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant	Event Space

Figure 5 Final Data frame which contains street name as index with data of price, coordinates and most common venues of that street.

We can now proceed to the Modelling phase. We will analyse neighbourhoods to recommend real estates where home buyers can make a real estate investment. We will then recommend profitable venues according to amenities and essential facilities surrounding such venues i.e. elementary schools, high schools, hospitals & grocery stores.

4. Modeling

After exploring the dataset and gaining insights into it, we are ready to use the clustering methodology to analyze real estates. We will use the k-means clustering technique as it is fast and efficient in terms of computational cost, is highly flexible to account for mutations in real estate market in London and is accurate.

The result of K-clustering shows that we can recognise the London neighbourhoods based on different 5 clusters based on prise value and available most common venue (e.g. café, park, gym etc.) This can be utilised while deciding investment in real estate market.

Based on clustering below clusters shows predictive model,

```
In [199]: london_grouped_clustering.loc[london_grouped_clustering['Cluster Labels'] == 0, london_grouped_clustering.columns[[1] + list(range(10))]]
```

Out[199]:

	Avg_Price	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
390	2435000.0	Hotel	Movie Theater	Gym	Intersection	Coffee Shop	Factory	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant
422	2400000.0	Bar	Sandwich Place	Auto Dealership	Nightclub	Casino	Fabric Shop	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant
1635	2397132.0	Store	Coffee Shop	Breakfast Spot	Grocery Store	Park	Coworking Space	Falafel Restaurant	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant
1800	2400000.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2162	2425000.0	Clothing Store	Electronics Store	Chinese Restaurant	Gym	Department Store	Basketball Court	Stationery Store	American Restaurant	Convenience Store	Women's Store

Figure 6 Cluster 0

```
In [200]: london_grouped_clustering.loc[london_grouped_clustering['Cluster Labels'] == 1, london_grouped_clustering.columns[[1] + list(range(10))]]
```

Out[200]:

	Avg_Price	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
405	2250000.0	Juice Bar	Restaurant	Hotel	Clothing Store	Italian Restaurant	Pub	Indian Restaurant	Café	Sporting Goods Shop	French Restaurant
1218	2208500.0	Coffee Shop	Italian Restaurant	Hotel	Café	Gastropub	Pizza Place	Chinese Restaurant	Bar	Bakery	Pub
1256	2217000.0	Pub	Lake	Coffee Shop	French Restaurant	Bakery	Chinese Restaurant	Train Station	Brewery	Pizza Place	Cricket Ground
2229	2200000.0	Trail	Zoo	Dry Cleaner	Egyptian Restaurant	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant	Event Space	Exhibit
2642	2250000.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

```
In [201]: london_grouped_clustering.loc[london_grouped_clustering['Cluster Labels'] == 2, london_grouped_clustering.columns[[1] + list(range(10))]]
```

Figure 7 Cluster 1

In [201]: london_grouped_clustering.loc[london_grouped_clustering['Cluster Labels'] == 2, london_grouped_clustering.columns[[1] + list(range(10))]]

Out[201]:

	Avg_Price	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
196	2450000.0	Café	Indian Restaurant	Restaurant	Coffee Shop	Pub	Bar	Park	Burger Joint	Museum	Art Gallery
983	2480000.0	Pizza Place	Spa	Automotive Shop	Harbor / Marina	Factory	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant	Event Space
1556	2456875.0	Home Service	Zoo	Factory	Egyptian Restaurant	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant	Event Space	Exhibit
1983	2492500.0	Supermarket	English Restaurant	Park	Gym	Dry Cleaner	Hardware Store	Rental Car Location	Coffee Shop	Discount Store	American Restaurant
2139	2461000.0	Pub	Factory	Egyptian Restaurant	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant	Event Space	Exhibit	Fabric Shop

Figure 8 Cluster 2

In [202]: london_grouped_clustering.loc[london_grouped_clustering['Cluster Labels'] == 3, london_grouped_clustering.columns[[1] + list(range(10))]]

Out[202]:

	Avg_Price	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
857	2375000.0	Food & Drink Shop	Pizza Place	Indie Movie Theater	Restaurant	Nature Preserve	Breakfast Spot	Coffee Shop	Sports Club	Thai Restaurant	Farmers Market
1105	2340000.0	Pool	Playground	Athletics & Sports	Factory	Egyptian Restaurant	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant	Event Space
2071	2375000.0	Pub	Park	Indian Restaurant	Pizza Place	Hotel	Yoga Studio	Breakfast Spot	Juice Bar	Outdoor Sculpture	Sushi Restaurant
2132	2379652.7	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2948	2367500.0	Hotel	Pub	Garden	Café	Coffee Shop	Chinese Restaurant	Bar	Cocktail Bar	Italian Restaurant	Mediterranean Restaurant

Figure 9 Cluster 3

In [203]: london_grouped_clustering.loc[london_grouped_clustering['Cluster Labels'] == 4, london_grouped_clustering.columns[[1] + list(range(10))]]

Out[203]:

	Avg_Price	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
2246	2.300000e+06	Farm	Falafel Restaurant	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant	Event Space	Exhibit	Fabric Shop	Factory
2410	2.286679e+06	Café	Pub	Italian Restaurant	Bar	Coffee Shop	Convenience Store	Park	French Restaurant	Supermarket	Portuguese Restaurant
2690	2.287500e+06	Pub	Reservoir	Gift Shop	Harbor / Marina	Art Museum	Brewery	Coworking Space	Factory	Electronics Store	English Restaurant
3381	2.298000e+06	Hotel	Zoo	Factory	Egyptian Restaurant	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant	Event Space	Exhibit
4289	2.265000e+06	Pub	Factory	Egyptian Restaurant	Electronics Store	English Restaurant	Escape Room	Ethiopian Restaurant	Event Space	Exhibit	Fabric Shop

Figure 10 Cluster 4

Discussion section

We may discuss our results under two main perspectives.

First, we may examine them according to neighborhoods/London areas. It is interesting to note that, although West London (Notting Hill, Kensington, Chelsea, Marylebone) and North-West London (Hampstead) might be considered highly profitable venues to purchase a real estate according to amenities and essential facilities surrounding such venues i.e. elementary schools, high schools, hospitals & grocery stores, South-West London (Wandsworth, Balham) and North-West London (Islington) are arising as next future elite venues with a wide range of amenities and facilities. Accordingly, one might target under-priced real estates in these areas of London in order to make a business affair.

Second, we may analyze our results according to the five clusters we have produced. Even though, all clusters could praise an optimal range of facilities and amenities, we have found two main patterns. The first pattern we are referring to, i.e. Clusters 0, 2 and 4, may target home buyers prone to live in 'green' areas with parks, waterfronts. Instead, the second pattern we are referring to, i.e. Clusters 1 and 3, may target individuals who love pubs, theatres and soccer.

Conclusion

To sum up, according to Bloomberg News, the London Housing Market is in a rut. It is now facing a number of different headwinds, including the prospect of higher taxes and a warning from the Bank of England that U.K. home values could fall as much as 30 percent in the event of a disorderly exit from the European Union. In this scenario, it is urgent to adopt machine learning tools in order to assist homebuyers clientele in London to make wise and effective decisions. As a result, the business problem we were posing was: how could we provide support to homebuyers clientele in to purchase a suitable real estate in London in this uncertain economic and financial scenario?

To solve this business problem, we clustered London neighbourhoods in order to recommend venues and the current average price of real estate where homebuyers can make a real estate investment. We recommended profitable venues according to amenities and essential facilities surrounding such venues i.e. elementary schools, high schools, hospitals & grocery stores.

First, we gathered data on London properties and the relative price paid data were extracted from the HM Land Registry (<http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/>). Moreover, to explore and target recommended locations across different venues according to the presence of amenities and essential facilities, we accessed data through FourSquare API interface and arranged them as a data frame for visualization. By merging data on London properties and the relative price paid data from the HM Land Registry and data on amenities and essential facilities surrounding such properties from FourSquare API interface, we were able to recommend profitable real estate investments.

Second, The Methodology section comprised four stages: 1. Collect Inspection Data; 2. Explore and Understand Data; 3. Data preparation and pre-processing; 4. Modelling. In particular, in the modelling section, we used the k-means clustering technique as it is fast and efficient in terms of computational cost, is highly flexible to account for mutations in real estate market in London and is accurate.

Finally, we drew the conclusion that even though the London Housing Market may be in a rut, it is still an "ever-green" for business affairs. We discussed our results under two main perspectives. First, we examined them according to London areas. although West London (Notting Hill, Kensington, Chelsea, Marylebone) and North-West London might be considered highly profitable venues to purchase a real estate according to amenities and essential facilities surrounding such venues i.e. elementary schools, high schools, hospitals & grocery stores, South-West London (Wandsworth, Balham) and North-West London are arising as next future elite venues with a wide range of amenities and facilities. Accordingly, one might target under-priced real estates in these areas of London in order to make a business affair. Second, we analysed our results according to the five clusters we produced. While Clusters 0, 2 and 4 may target home buyers prone to live in 'green' areas with parks, waterfronts, Clusters 1 and 3 may target individuals who love pubs, theatres and soccer.