



Venues data analysis – Birmingham vs London

Indian Restaurant Recommendations



Introduction

- Birmingham and London are two of the largest UK cities that boasts multiculturalism and diversity. Therefore neighbourhoods will have some combination of different types of venues.
- Suppose that a London chain of Indian restaurants has established themselves in east London and would like to consider expanding towards another city. Then Birmingham would be an ideal candidate for the following reasons.
 - `2nd Largest City in population.
 - Great transport links and amenities. Other big cities would be much further north (e.g. Manchester)
 - Potential for lower operating costs
- Thus a study on segmenting neighbourhoods and trying to unearth similarities between neighbourhoods would aid a stakeholder into deciding their new location.

Data collection & processing

- Data scraped postcode district tables from Wikipedia for both cities.
- Corresponding coordinates for the postcodes were obtained from Nominatim Geopy API.
- Non-geographical postcodes or anomalous values were removed.
- Cleaned data contained the following fields shown in the top-right table.
- This was then used to acquire venue data via Foursquare API for 51 postcodes.

	Postcode district	Coverage	Latitude	Longitude
0	B1	Birmingham City Centre, Broad Street (east)	52.4775396	-1.894053
1	B2	Birmingham City Centre, New Street	52.4792602	-1.8999756
2	B3	Birmingham City Centre, Newhall Street	52.4832071	-1.9054204
3	B4	Birmingham City Centre, Corporation Street (no...	52.4775396	-1.894053
4	B5	Digbeth, Highgate, Lee Bank	52.4734488	-1.8871192

Venue Exploration

- In summary we requested nearby venues that were within 1km and capped at 50 venues for their given latitude & longitude pairs.
- The merged table below were returned by Foursquare.
- From the data we saw that most of the central London areas hit the 50 venues limit. Then the non-central areas had results ranging from 3-35 venues.
- Whereas for Birmingham we saw a similar result for central postcodes (such as B1) having hit the limit of 50 whilst other areas are relatively sparse.
- 198 unique venue categories within the venue dataset.
- The results heavily depends on latitude & longitude pairs used. More information about surrounding venues can be optimised if we had more coordinates or specific addresses.

	Postcode	Postcode Latitude	Postcode Longitude	Venue	Venue Latitude	Venue Longitude	Venue Category
115	B3	52.4832071	-1.9054204	Birmingham Town Hall	52.479509	-1.903560	Concert Hall
587	E10	51.8146817	-0.356914287847605	Cross Keys	51.816618	-0.356813	Bar
564	E9	51.5434262	-0.0277034	Barge East	51.542177	-0.021046	English Restaurant
90	B2	52.4792602	-1.8999756	The Lost & Found	52.480122	-1.900658	Cocktail Bar
945	EC1Y	51.52366865	-0.0887493055891544	Barbican Cinemas 2&3	51.521073	-0.092979	Indie Movie Theater

Top 5 venue category for each postcode

	Postcode	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue
0	B1	Burger Joint	Clothing Store	Bar	Portuguese Restaurant	Bookstore
1	B10	Sandwich Place	Indian Restaurant	Park	Café	Turkish Restaurant
2	B11	Pakistani Restaurant	Indian Restaurant	Convenience Store	Electronics Store	Food & Drink Shop
3	B12	Indian Restaurant	Fast Food Restaurant	Grocery Store	Pool	Café
4	B13	Pub	Moving Target	Golf Course	Yoga Studio	Electronics Store
5	B14	Convenience Store	Gas Station	Grocery Store	Pharmacy	Yoga Studio
6	B15	Tennis Court	Lake	Tennis Stadium	Golf Course	Yoga Studio
7	B16	Italian Restaurant	Restaurant	Café	Bar	Theater
8	B17	Cantonese Restaurant	Deli / Bodega	Coffee Shop	Gym / Fitness Center	Thai Restaurant
9	B18	Light Rail Station	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	Pizza Place	Yoga Studio	Electronics Store

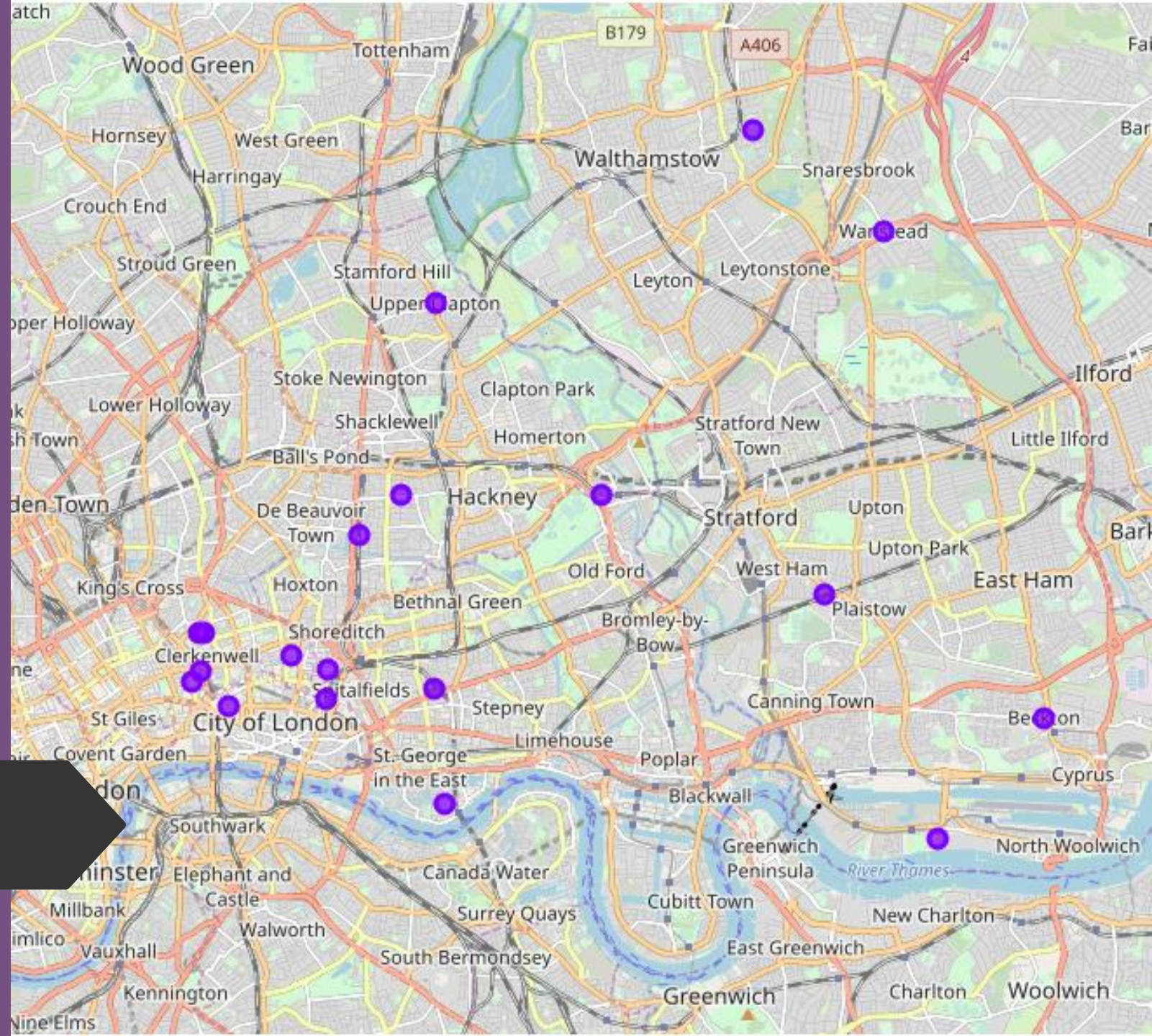


Clustering Postcodes - Implementation

- We used sklearn's library to perform K means clustering between postcodes.
- The data of venues we have will need some pre-processing to be able to use k-means on categorical variables.
- After running K-means we examine the clusters and label each cluster based on their characteristic traits.
- Folium maps and summary statistics were used in conjunction to help visualise results.

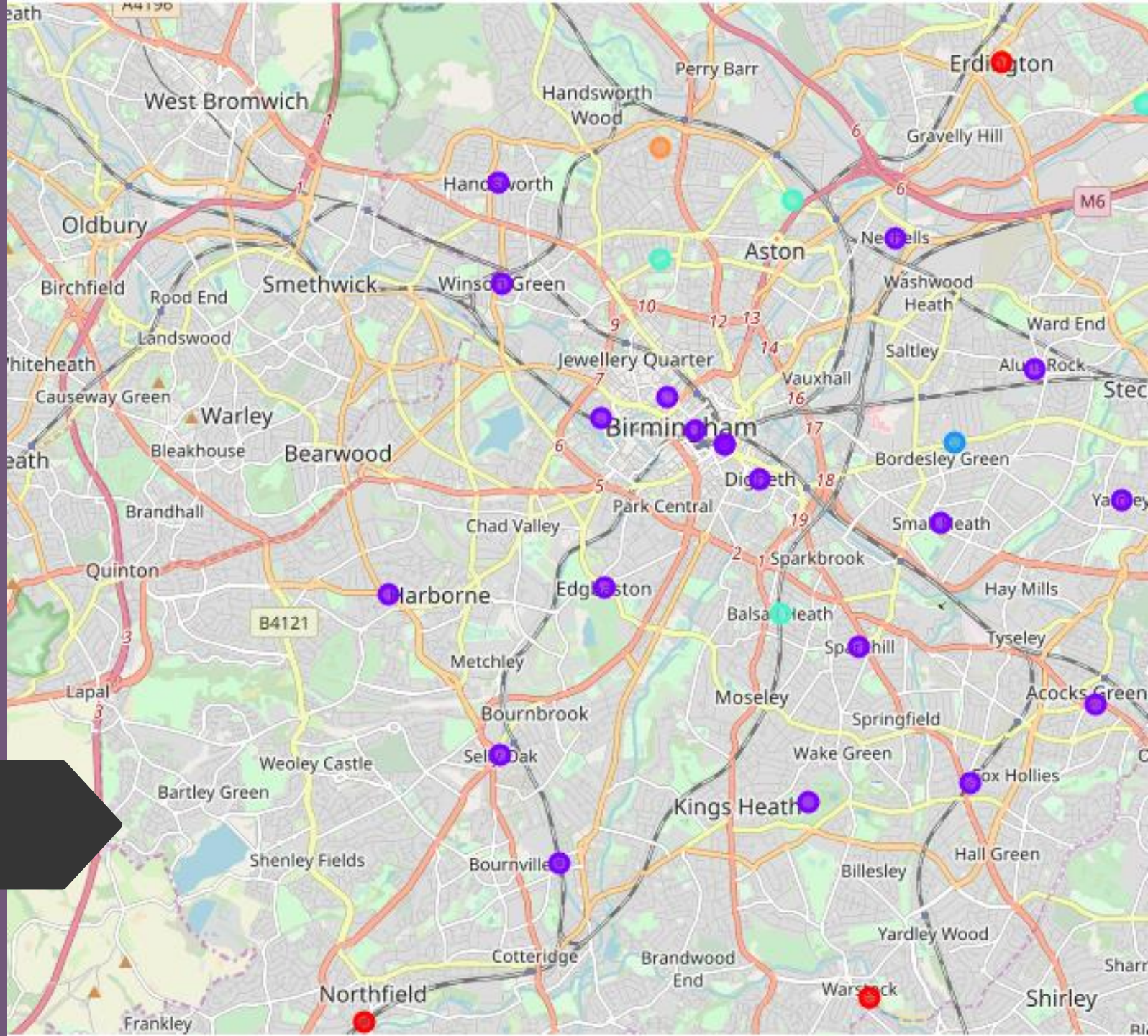
London

London



Clustering Postcodes - Results

Birmingham





Conclusion and Future Considerations

- Both cities in a nutshell may not be so similar. Clusters classified Birmingham town centre districts to be similar to the sample of London postcodes observed. This may suggest that population and traffic between both cities are not similar. Moreover Birmingham districts that were further from the centre were distinct from the London postcodes. I suspect underlying complexity with clustering postcodes and going forwards include few other important features for classification.
- Despite this we have some recommendations in the notebook from the results.
- Ideas to explore could include:
 - Attractiveness of location (proximity to tourist spots)
 - Socio-economic analysis
 - Property prices