Tree canopy cover: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/curio-canopy>

In file shp\_hexagon\_file the variable canopy\_per show percentage of tree canopy

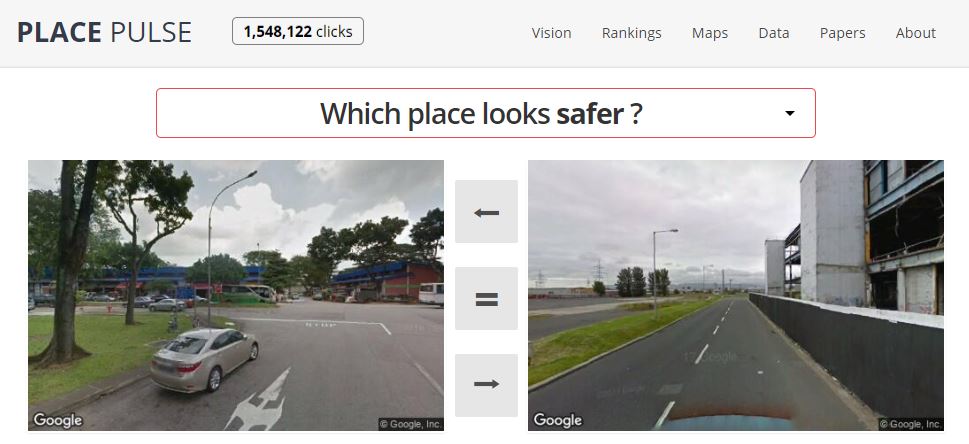
Place Pulse data: <https://figshare.com/articles/dataset/Place_Pulse/11859993>

Case Study 3 - Place Pulse data to study perceived safety and greenery in London

David Buil-Gil and Reka Solymosi

700 words max

Introduce Place Pulse



*Figure 1. Place Pulse website*

Discuss potential uses to research perceived safety (Salesses et al.; Buil-Gil and Solymosi, 2021…)

Exemplar study in London

Two hexagon maps: 1 proportion safer responses; 2 canopy percentage

Bivariate Local Moran’s I (safety ~ canopy)

References:

Buil-Gil, D., and Solymosi, R. (2021). Using Crowdsourced Data to Study Crime and Place. In E. Groff and C. Haberman (Eds.), *The Study of Crime and Place: A Methods Handbook*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Li, X., Zhang, C., and Li, W. (2015). Does the Visibility of Greenery Increase Perceived Safety in Urban Areas? Evidence from the Place Pulse 1.0 Dataset*. ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 4*(3), 1166-1183. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi4031166>

Salesses, P., Schechtner, K., and Hidalgo, C. A. (2013). The Collaborative Image of the City: Mapping the Inequality of Urban Perception. *PloS One, 8*(7), e0119352. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0068400>