



Review Article

Street view imagery in urban analytics and GIS: A review

Filip Biljecki^{a, b} , Koichi Ito^a [Show more](#)  Outline |  Share  Cite<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2021.104217> [Get rights and content](#) Under a Creative Commons [license](#) 

open access

Highlights

- Street-level imagery became ingrained as an important urban data source.
- Most comprehensive review on street view imagery in geospatial and urban studies.
- We have screened 619 papers to identify the state of the art, focusing on applications.
- 250 studies are classified into 10 application domains and span dozens of use cases.

Abstract

Street view imagery has rapidly ascended as an important data source for geospatial data collection and urban analytics, deriving insights and supporting informed decisions. Such surge has been mainly catalysed by the proliferation of large-scale imagery platforms, advances in computer vision and machine learning, and availability of computing resources. We screened more than 600 recent papers to provide a comprehensive systematic review of the state of the art of how street-level imagery is currently used in studies pertaining to the built environment. The main findings are that: (i) street view imagery is now clearly an entrenched component of urban analytics and GIScience; (ii) most of the research relies on data from Google Street View; and (iii) it is used across myriads of domains with numerous applications – ranging from analysing vegetation and transportation to health and socio-economic studies. A notable trend is crowdsourced street view imagery, facilitated by services such as Mapillary and KartaView, in some cases furthering geographical coverage and temporal granularity, at a permissive licence.

 PreviousNext 

Keywords

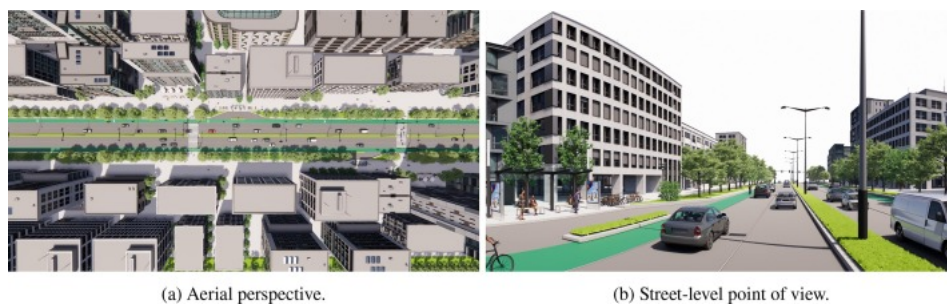
Urban data science; Urban planning; Built environment; Deep learning; Remote sensing; Ground-level

1. Introduction

Street view imagery (SVI) has gained a strong momentum in urban studies in the last few years. Such development was largely propelled by the proliferation of SVI data (coverage and development of services such as Google Street View), advances in machine learning and

computer vision that enable extracting a variety of information automatically, and the growing computing power to facilitate processing large amounts of images.

As half of the world's population is now covered by SVI (Goel et al., 2018), it provides a valuable large-scale source of urban data, often replacing field visits with virtual audits (Badland et al., 2010, Berland and Lange, 2017). SVI has enabled examining visual features from the human (horizontal) perspective, which is not provided by other frequent data sources such as aerial or satellite imagery (Fig. 1). In fact, SVI has been described as a counterpart of remote sensing imagery (Zhang, Wu, Zhu, & Liu, 2019).



[Download](#) : [Download high-res image \(522KB\)](#)

[Download](#) : [Download full-size image](#)

Fig. 1. Illustration indicating the edge street view images have over those derived from aerial/satellite platforms, which have been used traditionally to extract spatial information. SVI pivoted the usual perspective from vertical to horizontal, enabling new insights into the built environment and facilitating new applications.

Since the early days of services providing large-scale SVI, researchers recognised that it is well suited for assessing characteristics of the built environment (Kelly, Wilson, Baker, Miller, & Schootman, 2013). As such, it has been embraced across numerous domains. Over the years, SVI has been used for enhancing applications on contrasting sides of the spectrum of urban studies, e.g. real estate valuation (Law, Paige, & Russell, 2019), demographic studies (Gebru et al., 2017), collecting data on pedestrian counts (Yin, Cheng, Wang, & Shao, 2015), understanding crime (McKee et al., 2017), analysing accessibility (Hara, Le, & Froehlich, 2013), and mapping infrastructure defects (Chang et al., 2017).

Thanks to the wide coverage and fine spatial sampling of various SVI providers, comparative studies among cities around the world and the creation of indicators and indexes to rank them have also emerged (Naik et al., 2014, Li et al., 2015, Long and Liu, 2017). Furthermore, street-level imagery has proven itself valuable in conjunction with other sources of data such as social media (Cao et al., 2018, Ye et al., 2020), and also for creating new geospatial data (e.g. mapping trees (Seiferling, Naik, Ratti, & Proulx, 2017)) and enhancing existing datasets (e.g. inferring the type of a building from SVI to enrich a building dataset (Kang, Körner, Wang, Taubenböck, & Zhu, 2018)).

In this paper, we provide a review of current applications of street view imagery in studies related to the urban context and the built environment and a synthesis of the most recent advances in the field, together with various aspects such as limitations and research opportunities. To the extent of our knowledge, this is the most comprehensive and wide-ranging review paper on this topic.

In Section 2, we briefly describe existing reviews. In Section 3, we give an overview of SVI services to provide an understanding of their differences and similarities, as a relevant aspect for our service-agnostic exploration. In Section 4, we describe the methodology of our systematic review. Section 5 summarises the quantitative insights of the review. The substance of the paper is Section 6 – it describes the state of the art of applications of SVI in urban analytics, systematically organised by application categories that we have derived during our review. Section 7 proceeds to discuss the state of the art by summarising the obtained insights, key lessons learned, common challenges and issues, and it outlines research opportunities. Finally, Section 8 concludes the paper with takeaways.

2. Related work

To the best of our knowledge, there have been three review papers published in international scientific outlets that may be considered to be related to ours.

In their review, Ibrahim, Haworth, and Cheng (2020) underscore the role of computer vision in understanding the interactions in the built environment. The review cuts across several topics (e.g. satellite imagery, algorithms), with street view imagery not being in the principal focus. Our review paper specifically zeroes in on SVI and provides a comprehensive review of the state of the art, predominantly focusing on its applications.

Kang, Zhang, Gao, Lin, and Liu (2020) provide a review on the use of SVI for sensing urban environments in public health studies. Besides asserting the importance of SVI in auditing the built environment and examining the relationship between the environment and health outcomes, their paper also summarises the key aspects of how does (predominantly commercial) SVI differentiate itself from other forms of urban data: (1) large coverage thanks to omnipresent map service providers; (2) relatively homogeneous quality, sampling, and

resolution; (3) free and efficient access to the data; (4) reliable and rich metadata; and (5) capture of the urban scenery from a human perspective.

The paper of [Rzotkiewicz, Pearson, Dougherty, Shortridge, and Wilson \(2018\)](#) is another review focused on health research. They underline that the strong points of SVI are their low cost, ease of use, and time saved. At the same time, the weaknesses are image resolution and spatial and temporal availability in developing regions. Finally, they highlight that studies from South America, Africa, and rural areas are scarce. Our paper confirms this statement, as during our exploration we have collected metadata on the geographical coverage of the studies, which we discuss in Section 5.

In our review, we realise that health studies are indeed a common application of SVI but just one among many. Thus, we expand on the aforementioned reviews by providing a broad, holistic, and comprehensive overview of the opportunities that SVI provides in a wide range of urban studies and geospatial applications.

3. Overview of major services

At the moment, there are dozens of street view services, most of them being regional covering one or a few countries.¹ This section describes the key services, primarily those that have worldwide coverage, with details that will aid in understanding different aspects discussed later in the paper.

3.1. Google Street View

Google Street View (GSV) is arguably the most well-known and widespread service providing SVI ([Fig. 2](#)). Barring rare exceptions such as backpack-mounted cameras to survey narrow roads, the panoramic imagery is acquired in a standardised manner: from a car mounted with multiple cameras on its roof, accompanied with various sensors including [lidar](#) ([Anguelov et al., 2010](#)). Since its launch in 2007, Google Street View reached coverage of more than 90 countries, expanding also into indoor spaces. The vast majority of imagery provides omnidirectional coverage, and it is taken from public roadways, except for a number of landmarks and some unconventional locations such as the [International Space Station](#). The service can be accessed through the web interface integrated with Google Maps, smartphone apps, and an API (e.g. the images in [Fig. 2](#) were downloaded through the Google Street View Static API). It is important to note that – unlike the web service – the API does not allow fetching historical imagery and it provides imagery at a lower resolution.



[Download](#) : [Download high-res image \(430KB\)](#)

[Download](#) : [Download full-size image](#)

Fig. 2. Example of street-level images in Google Street View, which are part of the same panorama (Orchard Road, Singapore; September 2020). ©2021 Google.

3.2. Crowdsourced services: Mapillary and KartaView

Mapillary and KartaView (until November 2020 known as OpenStreetCam) are the remaining two services with a global focus. They both rely on crowdsourced imagery and are owned and operated by commercial entities. Because of their intrinsic similarities, they are described together.

Anyone can contribute to Mapillary and KartaView, and the data can be used freely as both are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. Because contributors are free to upload their data to both platforms, some images can be found in both services. Both services are closely related to the OpenStreetMap (OSM) project and have been used as a data source for mapping in OSM ([Juhász and Hochmair, 2016](#), [Leon and Quinn, 2019](#)). For example, Mapillary allows a special licensing arrangement so that the imagery can be used as a data source for acquiring data in OSM, and it is integrated into some OSM editors, facilitating mapping and tagging features, which can be quite beneficial as SVI gives the means to discern a multitude of information that is not possible with the traditionally used satellite imagery (see [Fig. 1](#)). Data from Mapillary has also been used to construct the well-known Mapillary Vistas Dataset, an annotated training dataset for semantic segmentation of street scenes ([Neuhold, Ollmann, Rota Buló, & Kotschieder, 2017](#)), which can be used for e.g. training automotive AI systems (self-driving vehicles).

In many ways these crowdsourced SVI platforms are similar but yet also significantly different from GSV, offering some advantages, and having disadvantages as well.

The services are open to nearly any kind of SVI taken with any suitable equipment from different moving platforms. For example, see the images in Fig. 3, which cover the same location and view as in the GSV example in Fig. 2. The Mapillary image (Fig. 3a), was acquired with a smartphone, presumably taken by a contributor sitting in the first row on the upper deck of a public bus; while the KartaView imagery (Fig. 3b) was obtained with a dashcam mounted in a private vehicle.



(a) Image from Mapillary, acquired in December 2018 with a smartphone from a public bus. © Mapillary Contributors
(b) Image from KartaView, acquired in April 2018 with a dashcam mounted in a car. © Grab and KartaView Contributors

[Download](#) : [Download high-res image \(622KB\)](#)

[Download](#) : [Download full-size image](#)

Fig. 3. Comparison of images of the same location as in Fig. 2, obtained from the two crowdsourced services, contributed by users using different equipment and platforms.

An advantage of such crowdsourced services, dubbed also as volunteered SVI, might be higher temporal resolution and coverage in places where GSV is not available (Mahabir, Schuchard, Crooks, Croitoru, & Stefanidis, 2020). That is, on the micro-scale, it may include imagery from pavements, cycle tracks and walkways, while on the large-scale it may offer coverage in cities/countries where GSV and other commercial services are not available (Juhász & Hochmair, 2016). Ma, Fan, Li, and Ding (2019) performed an *exploratory analysis* of Mappillary data. One of their main findings is that — in contrast to GSV — a significant portion of images has been collected by users while walking and cycling. Furthermore, while the data and users have global coverage, it is especially ample in Europe and North America. Given the crowdsourced nature of Mappillary and KartaView, the spatial sampling is one of the main factors differentiating these platforms from Google Street View and other commercial services, which tend to have full coverage of cities and relatively homogeneous sampling (Quinn & León, 2019).

Another notable difference is that both services allow downloading imagery contributed by different users taken with different equipment at different times at the same location. That means that in some locations, the temporal resolution of the imagery will be finer than of GSV, which is typically acquired every few years, and having restricted access to older imagery. On the note of downloading, a further advantage over GSV is that the imagery can be fetched at a higher resolution.

When it comes to the nature and quality of imagery, there are a few key aspects to note. First, more often than not, the imagery is not panoramic as in GSV. It is frequently acquired with dashcams recording the front view of the road, rather than the streetside, typically offering a narrower field of vision than GSV imagery, consequently limiting insights that can be extracted (cf. Fig. 2 and Fig. 3). Second, because of the large differences among contributors and equipment they use, the quality of the imagery is inevitably highly heterogeneous. For example, note the reflection on the windshield in Fig. 3b, as the imagery was recorded from inside a vehicle. Third, the positional accuracy of the data is not always high, which may cause issues in mapping applications (Krylov & Dahyot, 2019). Fourth, at the moment, the spatial coverage of these user-contributed services is not nearly as comprehensive as that of GSV, which is a notable limitation.

3.3. Tencent Street View and Baidu Total View (China)

As further examples of SVI services, after overviewing those with a global focus, in this section we focus on local instances. Our review will reveal (Section 5) that there is a sizeable portion of papers conducted using two SVI providers in China: Tencent Street View and Baidu Total View. Therefore, in this section, we will give a brief overview of these two examples of local services.

Baidu Maps is a web mapping service provided by Baidu, which can be considered as the counterpart of Google Maps for China. Since 2013 it offers a street view service — Baidu Total View. While the coverage of satellite imagery and maps in Baidu Maps spans beyond China, SVI is available only for China. Tencent Maps is a similar local service, provided by Tencent, and since 2011 it has been offering SVI under Tencent Street View.

Since GSV is not available in mainland China due to business restrictions (Liang et al., 2017), and because Tencent and Baidu street view services are in many ways equivalent to GSV (e.g. they are panoramic and they offer API access) (Long and Liu, 2017, Williams et al., 2019), it is not a surprise that researchers focusing on Chinese cities have been taking advantage of them in their studies. Researchers also assert that efforts developed using these local services should be replicable using GSV as well (Cheng et al., 2017).

Local services in many other countries are also similar to GSV, and as in the case of China they might have coverage in specific places where GSV is not available, e.g. GSV is not available in Morocco but Carte.ma Streetview, a local service, covers about 10 major cities; and

while GSV is available in Yerevan, [Armenia](#), Yandex has a notably denser coverage. However, as it will be evident in the next section, our review uncovers that the two Chinese services mentioned in this section are virtually the only two local data sources that are featured in international peer-reviewed literature.

4. Methodology

4.1. Overview and time frame

In identifying papers relevant for this review, we have followed the common [systematic review](#) methodology, which is also in line with the latest review papers published in the field (e.g. [Berthon et al., 2021](#), [Chatzimentor, Apostolopoulou, & Mazaris, 2020](#)). That is, we have selected a few relevant keywords to fetch the initial pool of papers, which we have screened to sift out those that are not relevant for this review. Afterwards, we have focused on the papers identified as relevant, and extracting information from them. Considering our aim to review the most recent advances in the field, we have focused on papers published in the last three years (2018, 2019, and 2020). At the same time, to ensure that our review is sufficiently diverse and that it captures most, if not all, of the applications of SVI, we have randomly sampled papers published before this time frame, and we ascertained that there are no instances that are not covered already by those in the aforementioned period. The papers published in the last three years mainly continued research on the same applications and introduced new ones. The details of this process are described in the continuation of this section.

4.2. Search criteria

To identify an initial pool of papers, we have searched Scopus for all recent publications that contain relevant keywords 'street-level imagery' and 'street view' in their title, abstract, or keywords. We have noticed that in literature, the terms *street view*, *street-level image*, and *street-level imagery* are common and used interchangeably, so we have used these terms in the search. Using these broad terms ensures high diversity and number of papers required to capture the breadth of applications, but also strengthen the discussion of accompanying topics such as research opportunities.

While the keyword 'street view' is of generic nature, it also doubles to capture all papers mentioning 'Google Street View' and 'Tencent Street View'. For that reason, one might argue that the review will be biased towards these services. However, this is not the case. To make sure that our search includes a wide range of papers and it is not biased towards the aforementioned services, we have searched also for a couple of other specific services. For example, searching for 'mapillary' gives 31 results, while identifying papers 'openstreetcam' gives only 3 publications (as a comparison — searching for 'google street view' results in hundreds of publications). We have realised that these papers have either already been captured in our initial search with the generic keywords, or if not — they are almost exclusively focused on topics outside of the focus of this review (e.g. published in computer vision outlets and describing research not of relevance for this review). Furthermore, we have picked a couple of local services and browsed through the literature to identify papers mentioning them but to no avail as they mostly did not yield any result at all. For example, searching the literature for Malaysia's Urban Explorer and Kuwait Finder does not return a single publication that is relevant for this review.

The search and the review were performed during the second half of 2020, with the final query executed on 14 November 2020. It yielded 619 publications.

4.3. Selection criteria, screening, and extraction of information

Afterwards, we have screened the abstracts of the papers in the initial pool to create a corpus of those that are relevant for this review, following the criteria: (1) the study was conducted within an urban context; (2) the paper is in English; and (3) the study is not predominantly a computer vision paper (e.g. one that deals with advancing a machine learning method in which SVI is used only for testing purposes). Almost all papers fulfilled the first two criteria, except a few that have been excluded because they do not focus on the built environment and urban context, e.g. using GSV for agricultural monitoring ([d'Andrimon, 2018](#)). More than half of the papers were chiefly computer science articles, rather than an urban or mapping study, so they were excluded.

Out of the 619 initial publications, 250 have been carried forward for the review. During the review, for each paper, we have extracted several characteristics (e.g. street view service that was used, geographical coverage, [open science](#) aspect, and the number of images used in the study), which we summarise in Section 5.

As it is the case with other systematic reviews, we acknowledge that there is a possibility that we have inadvertently excluded some relevant papers. Nevertheless, considering the large number and variety of papers that we have reviewed, we are confident that our review does not suffer from significant bias, it is sufficiently representative of the current trends in this domain, and it presents a stringent and comprehensive snapshot of the state of the art.

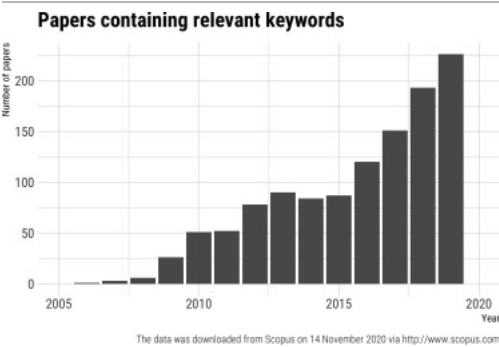
4.4. Taxonomy and thematic clusters

After examining all relevant studies, we have developed their meaningful categorisation. The delineation of applications in review papers such as this one is complex and may be subjective ([Biljecki, Stoter, Ledoux, Zlatanova, & Çöltekin, 2015](#)), which is compounded by the very diverse and intertwined landscape of research in this topic.

We have delineated the papers by topic — into 10 categories: greenery, urban morphology, transportation and mobility, socio-economic studies, real estate, walkability, health and well-being, urban perception, spatial data infrastructure, and other. The state of the art of applications of SVI is described by these identified domains (Section 6). To give justice to the breadth of all urban applications of SVI we have identified but at the same time to balance the length of the paper, we mention most of them briefly to create an inventory, and select a diverse subset that we describe in detail. For further information on a particular application, the reader is referred to the rich list of references.

5. Results

This section describes the general insights and statistics of the screened papers. First, Fig. 4 indicates the temporal evolution of the number of papers in the last 15 years in our initial pool, suggesting a steady upward trend of papers relying on SVI.

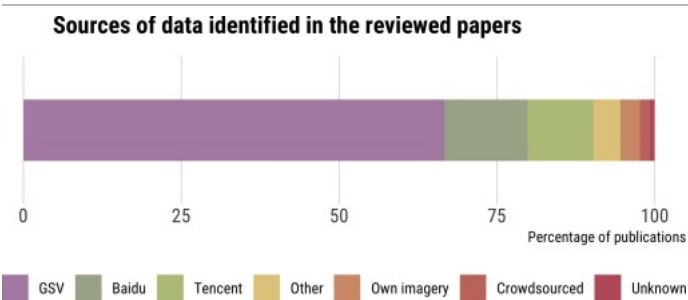


Download : [Download high-res image \(105KB\)](#)

Download : [Download full-size image](#)

Fig. 4. The rapid increase of urban studies using SVI. Note that year 2020 is excluded from the plot since it is not complete and Scopus might still be adding 2020 papers well in 2021. However, the number of papers published so far (during the submission of this paper in November 2020) suggests that it will continue the upward trend, exceeding the year 2019.

In Fig. 5, we include the share of street view services (i.e. data sources). The first key observation is that GSV dominates in research projects, thanks to its coverage and quality of data, being used in about two thirds of studies. The next important insight is that in the second and third place follow Chinese services Baidu and Tencent, and not volunteered services, as one might expect. Despite the increasing coverage and open data policy of Mapillary and KartaView, and their popularity in the community, it appears that crowdsourced imagery has not yet gained currency in urban studies, likely because they are not complete enough yet and have issues such as heterogeneous quality and a small share of panoramic imagery. Many of the methods and applications in the identified papers require consistent coverage and quality, especially if computer vision techniques are used. It is also relevant to note that virtually all studies focus on one data source, with just a few exceptions (e.g. Krylov & Dahyot (2019) use both GSV and Mapillary in a comparative study on positioning objects detected in imagery).

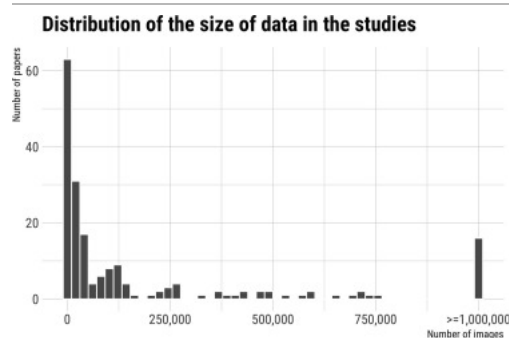


Download : [Download high-res image \(92KB\)](#)

Download : [Download full-size image](#)

Fig. 5. Sources of SVI identified in our study.

Given the high spatial resolution of street view services, cities may be covered with hundreds of thousands of images. Thanks to advancements in computer vision and availability of computing power, it is possible to analyse such a large amount of data. When provided, for each study, we have extracted the number of images that were used in the data analysis (Fig. 6); and indeed a large portion of the studies have analysed thousands of images. Moreover, there is more than a dozen studies processing more than a million images. For example, in a study producing neighbourhood summaries of conditions across the United States, Nguyen et al. (2020) analyse 164 million images.

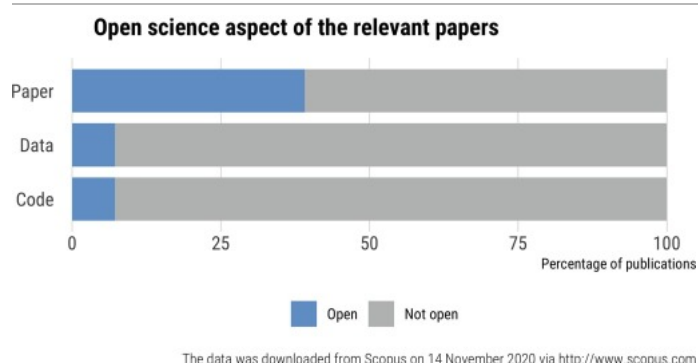


[Download : Download high-res image \(90KB\)](#)

[Download : Download full-size image](#)

Fig. 6. Number of images used in the studies.

Fig. 7 illustrates the open science aspect of this research domain. Nearly a third of papers are published as open access, while the situation with data and code is far less beneficial. Only a fraction of studies offers open data or open-source code, inhibiting replication and reproducibility. For an example of a paper with the resulting data released as open data, see (Toikka, Willberg, Mäkinen, Toivonen, & Oksanen, 2020), in which a dataset describing the visibility of vegetation in Helsinki was generated by analysing SVI.



[Download : Download high-res image \(118KB\)](#)

[Download : Download full-size image](#)

Fig. 7. Share of papers that is open (open access publication, open-source code, or data released as open data).

The geographical aspect of the studies is also important to consider. For each study, we have noted the spatial extent in focus. The most frequent case is that a study focuses on a single city: such cases account for 80% of papers. We have identified 89 unique locations, which are mapped in Fig. 8. There have been also comparative studies that focus on multiple locations. In most cases, such studies focus on a few or several cities. For example, Fu, Jia, Zhang, Li, and Zhang (2019) use imagery from Baidu to extract scene perception characteristics and understand the influence on housing prices, and compare the results between Beijing and Shanghai. However, there are also studies including dozens of locations. For example, Goel et al. (2018) analyse imagery from 34 cities in Great Britain to predict travel patterns. Among the studies that include multiple locations, 44% of them are international, that is, including cities from different countries.



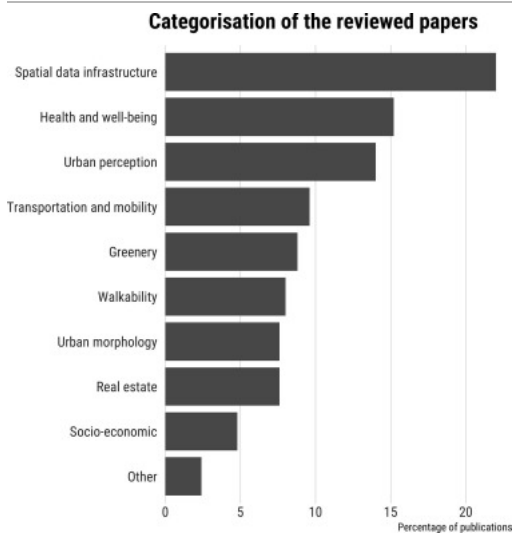
[Download : Download high-res image \(160KB\)](#)

[Download](#) : [Download full-size image](#)

Fig. 8. [Geographical distribution](#) of studies focusing on a single location. Basemap credit: map tiles by [Stamen](#) Design; data by OpenStreetMap contributors; engine by [Kahle et al. \(2013\)](#).

Despite the availability of data, there are clear gaps in most of [Asia](#), South America, and Africa, but also in much of Europe. Some of these locations have in a few occasions been subject of large-scale comparative studies, but not publications solely focusing on them. Such gaps present a scientific opportunity, e.g. at least inviting replications of studies carried out elsewhere.

Fig. 9 reveals the share of categories according to our taxonomy (Section 4.4). There is no application that is predominantly popular (i.e. accounting for more than a quarter of publications), though there are significant differences among their prevalence.



[Download](#) : [Download high-res image \(130KB\)](#)

[Download](#) : [Download full-size image](#)

Fig. 9. Share of papers per theme according to our taxonomy.

6. Review

6.1. Spatial data infrastructure

The application domain with the largest number of publications in the recent period is using imagery for creating and maintaining spatial data infrastructures. While the studies that will be presented in the subsequent sections also focus on extracting objects from images, this is a category of research that does so predominantly or solely for mapping purposes, i.e. purely to collect spatial data. SVI presents a significant opportunity to keep maps updated. Thus, it is no surprise that a large number of papers proliferated exploring such potential.

While publications presented in this section stop short of an analysis/urban study and do not use SVI for a purpose beyond data collection, an advantage of such publications is that they usually tend to be more detailed on the methodology and performance of the data collection. They may also provide ideas for future urban studies that might take advantage of particular information that have not been explored yet.

Many of the identified studies focus on buildings. Aside from some exceptions such as mapping buildings ([Ogawa et al., 2019](#), [Zhang et al., 2020](#)), studies focus on extracting their characteristics to improve semantic completeness. As building information in crowdsourced venues such as OpenStreetMap is often sparse ([Biljecki, 2020](#)), such techniques increasing the completeness of attributes might contribute to use cases requiring them.

The type, condition, and function of a building appear to be the key characteristic related to buildings that were subject of research ([Kang et al., 2018](#), [Gonzalez et al., 2020](#), [Laupheimer et al., 2018](#), [Yu et al., 2020](#)). It is often done in combination with aerial or satellite imagery ([Hoffmann, Wang, Werner, Kang, & Zhu, 2019](#)). For example, [Li, Chen, Rajabifard, Khoshelham, and Aleksandrov \(2018\)](#) demonstrate the estimation of the year of construction of buildings from GSV images in Victoria, Australia. The age of a building is a critical piece of information for energy demand and retrofit studies. Therefore, their method can be used to enrich building datasets without such attribute to enable such studies. In relation to buildings, SVI was used to estimate the height of a building and number of floors, which can be used to generate its 3D model ([Kim and Han, 2018](#), [Taubenböck et al., 2018](#), [Kraff et al., 2020](#)). However, the accuracy has not been reported. On that note, [Bruno and Roncella \(2019\)](#) have investigated 3D reconstruction from GSV, but report hit-or-miss results. Generating 3D models from GSV has been a long-standing topic of interest with papers dating to the early days of this subject ([Torii, Havlena, & Pajdla, 2009](#)). A distinct work presented by [Kim, Kim, and Choi \(2019\)](#) demonstrates inferring characteristics of cities from SVI and passing them into a procedural modelling engine to generate 3D city models. However, their methodology generates data of

imaginary cities rather than of the real-world. Wang, Kang, and Zhu (2018) combine SVI with spaceborne synthetic aperture radar (SAR) data to generate 3D building models in Berlin. Their work suggests challenges such as borderline quality of images, but indicate that by fusing multiple datasets, one can leverage on particular advantages of each dataset.

Further studies focused on extracting building characteristics include detecting graffiti artwork in facades (Novack et al., 2020, Tokuda et al., 2019) and identifying commercial establishments (Peng, Gao, Xiao, Guo, & Yang, 2018). Noorian, Psyllidis, and Bozzon (2019) use GSV to classify the type of points of interests (stores) located in buildings. Their method largely relies on extracting text from storefronts, classifying them into 22 categories, such as bookstore and pharmacy. For related work see Noorian, Qiu, Psyllidis, Bozzon, and Houben (2020).

Srivastava, Muñoz, Lobry, and Tuia (2018) utilise GSV to predict land use (e.g. educational, hospital, religious; derived from OSM data) in France, with preliminary work in the Netherlands (Srivastava, Vargas-Muñoz, Swinkels, & Tuia, 2018). They report mixed results as the accuracy depends on the class due to the similarity and overlap between classes. In an extension of the work, Srivastava, Vargas-Muñoz, and Tuia (2019) investigate the fusion of aerial and ground views, improving the accuracy of the predictions. Among other reasons, this study is highlighted for its focus on the contribution of SVI among other sources of urban data. Further studies focused on land use and urban zoning classification include the publications of Cao and Qiu, 2018, Cao et al., 2018, Huang et al., 2020, Feng et al., 2018, Karasov et al., 2018, Chang et al., 2020.

Likely because road data is nowadays complete and easily obtainable (Barrington-Leigh & Millard-Ball, 2017), mapping roads is seldom conducted, but they have been subject of classification and semantic enrichment. For example, Marianingsih and Utaminingrum (2018) have investigated using GSV images to classify the road surface type (e.g. asphalt, gravel). Related work has been done on the classification of street types (Zhang, Siriaraya, Kawai, & Jatowt, 2020), assessing the quality of roads and detecting defects (Chacra & Zelek, 2018), and quality control of road data (Zhou & Lin, 2020).

It appears that mapping is for a substantial part focused on smaller urban features and street furniture, or those that are frequently omitted from spatial datasets, such as traffic signs and traffic lights (Campbell et al., 2019, Nassar and Lefevre, 2019, Lu et al., 2018), light poles (Ao, Wang, Zhou, Lindenbergh, & Yang, 2019), utility poles (Krylov, Kenny, & Dahyot, 2018), manholes (Vishnani, Adhya, Bajpai, Chimurkar, & Khandagle, 2020), public drinking water fountains (Wilson, Signal, & Thomson, 2018), bike racks (Maddalena, Ibáñez, & Simperl, 2020), and urban drainage network (Boller, de Vitry, Wegner, & Leitão, 2019). A large number of studies focus on mapping trees and their characteristics (Berland et al., 2019, Branson et al., 2018, Chen et al., 2020, Laumer et al., 2020, Li & Yao, 2020, Nassar et al., 2019, Thirlwell and Arandjelović, 2020, Wang et al., 2018, Xie et al., 2020, Qiu et al., 2019).

Though most of the studies described in this section are focused solely on mapping features or enriching attribute information, there are instances that demonstrate the use of the collected data for change detection (Branson et al., 2018, Peng et al., 2018, Revaud et al., 2019), presenting an opportunity for maintaining spatial data infrastructure and providing possibilities for studying urban development.

Researchers report that the reliability and accuracy of localisation much depend on the imagery and object. For example, Krylov et al. (2018) use GSV imagery to detect utility poles and traffic lights with a success rate of above 90% and report a positional accuracy of 2m. Branson et al. (2018) use the same source to map and classify trees. Their method detects about 70% of trees, mapping them with an accuracy of below 2m in 70% of cases, which is reaffirmed by a similar study conducted by Li and Yao (2020). In the study of Peng et al. (2018) focused on mapping shops in buildings, above 80% of them are correctly recognised, and an average positional accuracy of 8m is achieved.

In conclusion, the studies suggest a high potential of using SVI in creating and maintaining spatial databases, especially for features that are frequently less in the focus of contributors in crowdsourced geoinformation, such as lamp posts and traffic signs. However, the studies presented in this section almost always focus on a specific location. As the type and appearance of certain features may be highly variable across different geographies (Thirlwell & Arandjelović, 2020), some of these studies may be challenging to replicate in other locations or may result in a different performance. Furthermore, positional accuracy remains a challenge inhibiting the generation of highly accurate spatial datasets, mostly due to noise and difficulties in localisation (Cheng et al., 2018, Krylov and Dahyot, 2019).

6.2. Greenery

The publication landscape is dominated by applications on extracting vegetation from SVI for studying urban greenery and related topics, e.g. thermal comfort, aesthetic conditions, and health. These studies are also distributed among other themes when they predominantly focus on that theme (e.g. association of greenery and obesity). Thus, we place this section at the beginning of our review, giving a foundation to understand the subsequent sections. This section overviews studies chiefly focused on understanding vegetation in the urban context using SVI.

For the most part, studies essentially measure the amount of near-road greenery (e.g. relative measure of vegetation visible at the street level at a location) at a city-scale or across multiple cities, for urban planning interventions, and other applications such as planning tree maintenance, planting efforts, and greenway networks (Campbell et al., 2018, Tang et al., 2020). A common measure that is used to quantify urban greenery and evaluate the visibility of urban forests is the Green View Index (GVI) (Yang, Zhao, McBride, & Gong, 2009), which is focused on the pedestrians' view of greenery and can be extracted using SVI and computer vision techniques, largely semantic segmentation (Li et al., 2015, Stubbings et al., 2019), which has been used in dozens of studies (Dong et al., 2018, Wu et al., 2020, Xia et al.,

2020); an example is given in Fig. 10. There have also been alternative but related developments and modifications (Chen et al., 2019, Yu et al., 2018, Lauko et al., 2020, Labib et al., 2020), such as an index quantifying the ability to see urban street greenery during transportation (Wu, Cheng, Chu, Xia, & Li, 2019).



[Download : Download high-res image \(161KB\)](#)

[Download : Download full-size image](#)

Fig. 10. Semantic segmentation is the predominant computer vision technique that is used in calculating the amount of greenery from street-level imagery. It is also frequent in studies in other thematic categories. The image in Fig. 3b was segmented using DeepLab, a deep learning model for semantic image segmentation and was trained on the Cityscapes dataset (Chen et al., 2018, Cordts et al., 2016). The green portion of the overlaid mask represents the vegetation that is detected in the original image, facilitating the quantification of indicators such as the GVI.

Many of the studies focus on a single city, but there are some that cover multiple territories, providing comparative analyses. Further, almost all studies focus on a single time period, but there are exceptions providing an analysis on the temporal change of the GVI in a city (Li, 2020).

Much of the research on quantifying urban greenery involves satellite imagery, however, SVI has an unparalleled advantage over them if the objective is to assess profile views of street greenery and giving an understanding of what people see on the ground, which cannot be captured by most remote sensing methods (Li et al., 2015). Nevertheless, studies often use SVI in combination with remotely sensed data, such as airborne lidar and satellite observations, to get a complete picture on urban greenery both near-road and in parks and off-street yards (Barbierato et al., 2020, Richards and Wang, 2020, Gu et al., 2019) or for validation of other methods (Kumakoshi, Chan, Koizumi, Li, & Yoshimura, 2020).

A few detailed examples of studies follow. Li, Ratti, and Seiferling (2018) quantify the contribution of street trees in shading developing a method relying on GSV. Besides the aforementioned advantage of the pedestrian perspective, the researchers argue that the advantage of SVI over aerial or satellite imagery is that the above ground imagery cannot fully capture the shading effectiveness of the street trees. Using a segmentation technique detecting the portion of the sky in each panorama, their study estimates the sky view factor at about 300 locations in Boston, as a proxy for shade. By comparing locations with different amount of canopy cover, and accounting for the obstructions caused by buildings, the results suggest that street trees contribute to a decrease in the sky view factor by 18.5%. Studies such as this one contribute to understanding the role of greenery in increasing thermal comfort.

Ye et al. (2019) measure the visible street greenery at a city-scale in Singapore, at a very dense resolution (more than 180 thousands locations). The quantified greenery, extracted and classified from GSV imagery, was coupled with values of pedestrian accessibility, which was quantified using a street network from OSM. One of the benefits of a study such as this one is to better inform urban planning interventions, e.g. establishing locations with priority for greening.

As much as conceptually there is a substantial overlap between the methodology of quantifying urban greenery among the identified studies, the range of the applications is wide, and we describe them in each respective theme. In the remainder of this section, we feature two general studies that are more appropriate in this section. Chen, Zhou, and Li (2020) calculate the green view in several cities in South China using data from Baidu, and find a positive correlation with socio-economic indicators such as GDP, and with public revenue, indicating the importance of financial power of cities when constructing public green space. Wang, Hu, Tang, and Zhuo (2020) examine greenery in Beijing, suggesting its negative correlation with population density, and mixed results when determining the association with housing prices.

6.3. Health and well-being

Health studies documenting the application of SVI are plentiful and a major theme that we have identified. Thus, it is not surprising that the two review papers outlined in Section 2 have been focusing solely on this domain. Researchers in this domain recognise SVI as an important source to derive a variety of indicators on built environment characteristics that can be analysed to assess their association with the impact on health and well-being they have. Such results may be used to inform public health officials and policymakers to address issues and improve structural factors (Keralis et al., 2020, Phan et al., 2020, Javanmardi et al., 2020).

Much of the health and well-being studies rely on quantifying greenness exposure, hence this section in a way extends the previous one. For example, many studies call attention to the association of physical activity and greenery in a neighbourhood (Helbich et al., 2020, Yang

et al., 2019, Villeneuve et al., 2018). While investigating such relationship has been studied long before the availability of SVI providers, primarily due to the global availability of satellite-derived normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), its proliferation has enabled analyses at a larger scale and it enabled including streets rather than only parks and other green spaces (Lu, 2019). For example, Nguyen et al. (2018) use GSV to extract street greenness, crosswalks (as a sign of walkability), and building type deriving indicators to describe the built environment at a zip code level in three cities in the United States. The study suggests that there is an association between the neighbourhood characteristics and the prevalence of obesity and diabetes, i.e. the areas with the greenest streets and crosswalks had a lower prevalence of obesity and diabetes.

In a large-scale multivariate study involving 31 million images at 7.8 million intersections in 416 cities in the United States, Keralis et al. (2020) extract several built environment indicators at each location. Besides the previously mentioned common indicators, they examine whether visible utility wires overhead (as a scale of physical disorder) and whether a road is single-lane or not (as an indicator of the lower level of urban development) might have links to various health outcomes. Among other results, the study reveals that visible wires are associated with increased prevalence of all health-related behaviours (e.g. higher prevalence of diabetes, physical and mental distress, and drinking). Identifying indicators of neighbourhood physical disorder, such as defaced properties, litter, and abandoned cars, and linking them to health outcomes was also investigated by Chen et al., 2019, Mayne et al., 2018, Mayne, Pellissier, & Kershaw, 2019, Plascak et al., 2020.

Further studies include focusing on happiness (Hart et al., 2018), obesity (Li & Ghosh, 2018, Xiao, Zhang, Sun, Tao, & Kuang, 2020, Yang et al., 2020), stress (Jiang, Larsen, & Sullivan, 2020), and mental health (Wang et al., 2020, Hoffmann et al., 2019, Wang et al., 2019, Wang et al., 2019, Wang et al., 2019, Wang et al., 2019, Liu et al., 2020). Most studies have a substantial overlap in the features they extract from imagery (e.g. trees, crosswalks). Less common extracted characteristics of the built environment include sidewalk quality (Schoutman et al., 2020, Gustat et al., 2020), recreational facilities (Mackenbach et al., 2018), and street interface enclosure (Meng et al., 2020).

Another domain of studies related to health and well-being is on infectious diseases. Andersson et al., 2018, Andersson et al., 2019 assert that the spread of diseases may be attributed to environmental factors, many of which can be sensed from SVI. In their papers, they focus on dengue fever. On that note, Haddawy, Wettayakorn, Nonthaleerak, Yin, and Wiratsudakul (2019) detect outdoor open containers (e.g. buckets and potted plants), which constitute potential dengue vector breeding sites. An application of their work is creating detailed dengue risk maps of large areas.

SVI has also been used to supplement movement trajectories to provide additional insight for health studies. For example, Li, Deal, Zhou, Slavenas, and Sullivan (2018) carried out a study for understanding the mood of adolescents, in which the movement of the participants was tracked. SVI from GSV was matched to the logged locations to gather more information about the surroundings, suggesting that greater exposure to nature was associated with a better mood.

Finally, Egli et al. (2018) use GSV to examine food and beverage advertising around schools in Auckland, New Zealand, to determine the exposure of children to such ads.

6.4. Urban morphology

SVI is a powerful source to measure the urban form as perceived by a pedestrian in a street canyon (Middel et al., 2019, Li and Ratti, 2019, Xu et al., 2019). Examples of related studies, which are mostly focused on urban climate, are given in the continuation.

GSV was used by Hu, Zhang, Gong, Ratti, and Li (2020) for street canyon classification in Hong Kong, presenting a valuable input for understanding the impact of building density on microclimate. The study also reveals that the performance of the classification is degraded by the amount of sunshine in the image, i.e. images in canyons that have East–West orientation may perform worse than those with the North–South orientation. On that note, Li, Cai, Qiu, Zhao, and Ratti (2019) present a method to estimate the sun glare using GSV panoramas. Their work relies on image segmentation of GSV panoramas thanks to which obstructions that would block the glaring sun are detected, and locations vulnerable to sun glare are mapped. One of the use cases of their work is in traffic safety, as sun glare is a frequent factor leading to traffic accidents. Therefore, the method could be used to predict at a large scale on which roads and at what time does sun glare occur, and integrate it into navigation devices. A related study is the one of Du, Ning, and Yan (2020) estimating the sun duration at different locations in street canyons.

A significant number of studies concentrate on estimating the solar irradiation, the sky view factor (SVF), and related indicators urban geometry that may be used for various purposes, from microclimate studies to understanding light pollution (Nice et al., 2020, Liang et al., 2020, Gong et al., 2019, Li and Ratti, 2019, Gong et al., 2018, Li et al., 2019, Tang et al., 2020, Zhang et al., 2019, Liu et al., 2019, Khamchiangta and Dhakal, 2019, Sun et al., 2020, Zeng et al., 2018). The studies are mostly using approaches congruent with the one described in the previous paragraph. In this list, we emphasise the work of Liang et al. (2020) who develop GSV2SVF, a software to calculate the SVF from GSV, and release it open-source. Their software estimates also the tree and building view factors.

Further studies on urban form that use SVI include the work of Gage et al. (2018), which uses imagery to measure the amount of shade in outdoor recreation spaces, such as playgrounds and swimming pools. Data on the provision of shade in urban open spaces is important to support informed decisions in urban planning, and it has health implications such as skin cancer prevention (Gage, Wilson, Signal, & Thomson, 2018). Hu et al. (2020) posit that urban functions of streets, such as the amount of open space and building enclosure, which is

extracted from SVI, can be used in street quality assessment. Finally, [Monteiro and Turczyn \(2018\)](#) inspect GSV data manually to monitor the evolution of the urban form.

6.5. Transportation and mobility

Considering that SVI is captured along streets, transportation and mobility studies are unsurprisingly another major application area. Most use cases in this domain revolve around traffic safety, as SVI provides a convenient source to conduct virtual street audits and extract characteristics of roads ([Hong, McArthur, & Raturi, 2020](#)).

[Hu, Wu, Huang, Peng, and Liu \(2020\)](#) investigate clusters of pedestrian crashes, and explore the relationship between crashes and road infrastructure characteristics. They gather several variables on roads from SVI, such as number of lanes, road surface condition, and width of the sidewalk. SVI is found beneficial, as it may provide additional attributes on the road network that are not typically available in traditional GIS datasets. For related studies on using SVI in the context of pedestrian safety and crashes see the papers of [Mooney et al., 2020](#), [Nesoff et al., 2018](#), [Kwon and Cho, 2020](#), [Isola et al., 2019](#).

Cycling safety has been subject of research as well. For example, [Cicchino et al. \(2020\)](#) look in the variations of protected bike lanes (e.g. degree of physical barriers) to understand their relationship with cyclist crashes and falls. Cycling infrastructure characteristics have been provided by patients from emergency departments who fell or crashed while cycling, however, GSV was used to confirm them.

With regard to safety, SVI has been exploited also for identifying traffic black spots ([Tanprasert, Siripanpornchana, Surasvadi, & Thajchayapong, 2020](#)), and exposing the relationship between transportation policies and the perception of safety ([Hollander, Nikolaishvili, Adu-Bredu, Situ, & Bista, 2020](#)).

Besides the safety portion of this domain, the remaining identified use cases are quite diverse. For example, SVI was found useful by [Chen et al. \(2020\)](#) for automated assessment of pedestrian volume at a large geographic scale. Using a machine learning technique, they count the number of pedestrians in images, approximating the pedestrian volume at different locations. In their comparative study, the researchers assert that SVI can be used to replace the traditionally used laborious field observations, but they also expose limitations of SVI, most importantly that each image represents pedestrians only at a certain point in time.

Transportation and mobility behaviour has been another major area of research in this domain with several studies published spanning multiple transportation modes ([Zhang et al., 2019](#), [Lu et al., 2018](#), [Goel et al., 2018](#), [Lu, 2018](#), [Yang et al., 2020](#), [Zang et al., 2020](#), [Ibrahim et al., 2019](#)). For example, [den Braver et al. \(2020\)](#) recognise that the degree of car usage, besides being explained by individual characteristics, is also largely driven by neighbourhood environment characteristics. Many of these indicators have been gathered from SVI, e.g. density of speed bumps, pedestrian crossings, and traffic lights. Moving on to cycling, there have been studies explaining cycling patterns, e.g. [Wang, Lu, Wu, Liu, and Yao \(2020\)](#) and [Lu, Yang, Sun, and Gou \(2019\)](#) establish the relationship between cycling behaviour and exposure to greenery, while [Verhoeven et al. \(2018\)](#) examine the preference of cyclists towards preferred routes, revealing the influence of speed limits and the architecture of buildings along the cycling routes.

Further transportation-related use cases of using SVI include identifying potential urban congestion spots ([Qin, Xu, Kang, & Kwan, 2020](#)), understanding measures to mitigate near-roadway pollution ([Gabbe, Oxlaj, & Wang, 2019](#)), and predicting car driving difficulty ([Skurowski & Paszkuta, 2018](#)).

6.6. Walkability

SVI is particularly useful in walkability studies because it allows virtually *walking* down street segments to assess how conducive they are to walking ([Steinmetz-Wood, El-Geneidy, & Ross, 2020](#)), and it may provide information that is not found in other commonly used data sources in this domain ([Yencha, 2019](#), [Biagi et al., 2020](#)).

The recurring topic is using SVI to quantify and assess how walkable are streets in a study area ([Blečić et al., 2018](#), [Nagata et al., 2020](#), [Bartzokas-Tsiompras et al., 2020](#)). For example, in a wide-ranging study set in New York City, which arguably spans multiple categories, [Miranda et al. \(2020\)](#) analyse 7.7 million images to understand safe pedestrian access, and the role of the architectural style of buildings on the pedestrian's walking experience.

Walkability having multi-fold meaning leads to that a wide range of physical aspects are being investigated in the studies, such as the distribution of pedestrian sheds and walkways ([Zhou and Xu, 2020](#), [Cao et al., 2018](#)), quality of sidewalks and their accessibility ([Plascak et al., 2019](#), [Weld et al., 2019](#)), enclosure of street canyons ([Li, Santi, Courtney, Verma, & Ratti, 2018](#)), pedestrian crossings ([Steinmetz-Wood, Velauthapillai, O'Brien, & Ross, 2019](#)), traffic mirrors and streetlights ([Hanibuchi, Nakaya, & Inoue, 2019](#)), and aesthetics (e.g. flowers and garbage) ([Christman, Wilson-Genderson, Heid, & Pruchno, 2019](#)). Many of these aspects are analysed in combination. For example, [Zhou, He, Cai, Wang, and Su \(2019\)](#) present a quantified composite index for walkability (Visual Walkability Index) based on four indicators calculated from the segmented SVI, e.g. visual crowdedness and amount of obstacles. They implement the work in Shenzhen, calculating the index for several thousands of sites. The results suggest the great heterogeneity of visual walkability across the city.

Most of the work provides understanding built environment characteristics associated with walkability, though there is also research on providing route recommendations ([Zhang et al., 2018](#), [Wakamiya et al., 2019](#)), and some research projects include collecting walking data to verify the actual movement ([Shatu & Yigitcanlar, 2018](#)).

A documented downside of SVI in walkability studies is that most commercial imagery has been recorded from a platform that is higher than the typical pedestrian view ([Steinmetz-Wood et al., 2019](#)).

6.7. Socio-economic studies

Studies on the interaction of social and economic factors have taken advantage of SVI as well. Several examples are given.

The distinctive study of [Ma \(2019\)](#) analyses text identified in imagery. The detection of text in SVI, especially of storefronts, is not an uncommon occurrence in studies; e.g. [Hong \(2020\)](#) analyses the diversity of languages in Seoul thanks to SVI, and there is another example given earlier in Section 6.1. However, their study largely focuses on detecting the typeface in SVI and indicates its association with the amenities, e.g. night clubs tend to have decorative typefaces. The study has a socio-economic aspect, suggesting that the typeface can be used as a proxy to infer economic and demographic status in urban regions, i.e. the prevalence of a certain typeface in an area is correlated with household income.

[Li and Ratti \(2018\)](#) use GSV to investigate the shade provision of street trees in Boston, and relate their socio-economic aspects. Among other results, including ethnic group and education, the study suggests differences among age groups, indicating that there is a positive correlation between the percentage of senior citizens at a location and the amount of shade provided by street trees.

Further studies in this domain that utilise SVI include predicting income and socioeconomic status ([Dong et al., 2018](#), [Glaeser et al., 2018](#)), examining the association between greenery and socioeconomic factors ([Meng, Xing, Yuan, Wong, & Fan, 2020](#)), understanding the population distribution ([Deng, Liu, Chen, & Wu, 2020](#)), identifying built environment characteristics that lead to crime ([Sytsma et al., 2020](#), [Dakin et al., 2020](#), [Nesoff et al., 2019](#), [Connealy, 2020](#)), and examining the vitality of neighbourhood-based social organisations ([Wang & Vermeulen, 2020](#)).

6.8. Real estate

SVI has been proven valuable in capturing information in the domain of real estate, primarily in valuation. Considering the intricacy of real estate valuation and numerous factors driving prices, studies that use insights extracted from SVI have done mostly to supplement traditionally used data, e.g. proximity to amenities ([Hanibuchi et al., 2018](#)), increasing the accuracy of the predictions and/or offering additional insights since SVI offers a peek into the appearance and visual characteristics of the surroundings of a property, something that is not available in other datasets. For example, [Johnson, Tidwell, and Villupuram \(2019\)](#) utilise GSV data for analysing and quantifying curb appeal of residential properties in Denver. Their study suggests that curb appeal may add economically significant value to a house (7–14%), and it enables replication elsewhere by releasing code and data.

[Law et al. \(2019\)](#) is another example of a study where GSV imagery is used in combination with other data (e.g. housing attributes) to predict house prices. The traditionally used housing attributes, such as location accessibility, explain the majority of the variance of house price, but augmenting the models with imagery increases their performance. However, the contribution of imagery is nevertheless still dwarfed by conventionally used attributes such as floor area and age, which remain the main drivers of the price. Further, researchers cite the difficulty of quantifying the visual appearance of real estate and geographical differences, which applies to most other studies in this domain.

Other identified studies that extract features from street view images for property value assessment are presented in the following publications: [Bin et al., 2020](#), [Kang et al., 2020](#), [Law et al., 2020](#), [Zhang and Dong, 2018](#), [Zhao et al., 2018](#), [Ye et al., 2019](#), [Fu et al., 2019](#), [Chen et al., 2020](#). The last two mentioned studies are interesting to highlight because they include extracting an above-average number of characteristics from imagery, spanning greenery and urban morphology.

Another topic in this domain is gentrification. Considering that gentrification results in visible changes to the building stock, [Ilic, Sawada, and Zarzelli \(2019\)](#) have looked into the usability of deep learning and GSV into mapping and understanding the process. Their study focuses on inferring positive changes in the appearance of properties across a time period and mapping their concentration across a city, demonstrating that it is possible to indicate where and when gentrification processes are occurring, at a reliable level of accuracy and at a fine spatial resolution. For a related study see the publication of [Lin and Yang \(2019\)](#).

[Bochkarev and Smirnov \(2019\)](#) develop the automated detection of advertisements and signage on building facades for the purpose of detecting illegal instances in St. Petersburg, and propose a monitoring system for local authorities. On a broader scope, such work could also be used to infer advertising density or economic activity, which has been investigated by [Ye, Wang, Kita, Xie, and Cai \(2019\)](#).

SVI has been capitalised on by [Connealy \(2020\)](#) for understanding trends in food retail, e.g. detecting spatial clusters of food retailers. Their multi-pronged study focuses also on the health and socio-economic aspects (e.g. understanding the association of the prevalence of specific stores with income and health data), and suggests that the work can be applied also for quality assurance in the domain of spatial data infrastructure. However, the work appears to involve substantial manual work, inhibiting large-scale applications.

[Gobster, Hadavi, Rigolon, and Stewart \(2020\)](#) provide a policy assessment of vacant land reuse strategies, by examining fine-scale residential landscape change of vacant lots that have been sold to residents. Their assessment method, which combines SVI and aerial imagery, includes 20 different aspects of land cover and condition, applying them to vacant lots one year before and after purchase. The study supports such policies as it indicates improved signs of condition and care of lots after purchase. In a subsequent study, [Gobster,](#)

Rigolon, Hadavi, and Stewart (2020) expand this research line and provide a framework for longitudinal monitoring of vacant lot programs using SVI.

Finally, in the realm of real estate, there are valuation studies that do not use computer vision techniques to extract a set of insights, but they rather use SVI to manually supplement missing data or verify existing data of properties (Tanaś, Trojanek, & Trojanek, 2019).

6.9. Urban perception

SVI has enabled characterising street spaces from a human perspective at a large scale. Thus, it has been used in a significant number of urban perception studies (Gonzalez et al., 2019, Zhang et al., 2018). Many of these studies are focused on less tangible and less measurable aspects, such as inferring the urban function, vibrancy, and appearance, which is mostly in contrast with the research presented hitherto, and might be subjective (Zhang et al., 2019, Wang et al., 2019, Alhasoun and Gonzalez, 2019). The central theme is measuring the perceived quality of streetscape (Li & Long, 2019, Liu et al., 2019, Wu et al., 2020, Ye et al., 2019), and researchers have been using SVI to measure urban perceptual attributes such as safety and wealth, vibrancy, comfort, and attitude towards greenery (Min et al., 2020, Yao et al., 2019, Wang et al., 2019, Fu and Song, 2020). Because of the nature of the research in this domain, studies often involve human surveys (Ye et al., 2019, Zhang et al., 2018, Ruggeri et al., 2018), and they may involve additional data such as audio clips (Verma, Jana, & Ramamritham, 2020).

The purposes of such research are largely meant to inform urban planning and design (Shen et al., 2018), but many studies also have more specific applications of understanding the perception of spaces, e.g. for analysing physical activity (Wang et al., 2019), influence of the built form on the human physiological response (Gorgul, Chen, Wu, & Guo, 2019), predicting crime (Zhang et al., 2019, Fu et al., 2018, Oliveira and Hsu, 2018), understanding colour tendency (Kato & Matsukawa, 2019), understanding symmetries of urban blocks (Samiei et al., 2018), and identifying commercial hotspots and popularity of locations (Wang et al., 2018, Zhang et al., 2020). This thematic category differentiates itself from the previous ones also by the concoction of features that is extracted. For example, to assess the general visual quality of the urban space, Tang and Long (2019) examine SVI to infer the variation of the streetscape, while Ye et al. (2019) measure motorisation.

This line of research reasserts the importance of SVI over other urban data thanks to its unprecedented opportunities. Furthermore, there are also related studies in which SVI had a secondary purpose. For example, researchers have worked on recognising urban functions and quality of spaces from other data such as social media data, and SVI was used to either validate or augment the results (Ye et al., 2020, Bernetti et al., 2020, Zeng et al., 2019).

Further examples of perception studies relying on SVI include using it for analysing spaces over a period of time to understand visual changes and encroachment (Varghese, Gubbi, Ramaswamy, & Balamuralidhar, 2019), and quantifying the perception of traditional buildings (Zhang et al., 2020). Finally, Yoshimura, He, Hack, Nagakura, and Ratti (2020) investigate how spatial layout is associated with spatial comprehension. GSV is used in a survey in which participants were tasked with guessing the location of particular street-level images.

6.10. Other

Finally, in this section we include an assorted collection of a few studies that are sufficiently distinct to not belong to any of the above categories.

Mayer and Bechthold (2019) conduct a life cycle assessment study of buildings. SVI is proven useful to extract the fenestration of buildings, which is required for such studies. Not far from this topic, von Platten et al. (2020) utilise SVI to recognise building characteristics (e.g. façade insulation) that are required for estimating the energy retrofitting potential.

Ganji, Minet, Weichenthal, and Hatzopoulou (2020) develop a model for air quality prediction, based on built environment characteristics extracted mostly from satellite imagery, however, SVI is interestingly used to measure building heights and used as one of the predictors of air quality.

7. Discussion

7.1. General observations

The melange of applications described in Section 6 reasserts the versatility and multiplicity of SVI, and the scope of applications is expected to grow. The geographical coverage and massive amounts of SVI have enabled an unprecedented opportunity to extract insights from the built environment that were previously not available or difficult to derive from other forms of urban data. The main drivers of the rapid increase of using SVI in urban studies in the past years were the increased automation, growth of computing power, increased coverage of SVI data, and the utilisation of deep learning techniques. Deep learning is now used routinely in studies and it turbocharged the extraction of features and segmentation of images, which are essential for many studies presented in Section 6.

The review reveals that many studies have used SVI in conjunction with other datasets, such as social media, aerial/satellite imagery and more traditional geospatial datasets, complementing them and providing additional insight. In some of the studies, using SVI is not

essential, but it has been taken advantage of for validation purposes or for improving the performance of predictions.

It was challenging to delineate the intertwined landscape of applications of SVI and segment papers into meaningful categories, and there are papers that cut across multiple domains, but such entanglement serves as a testament to the multidisciplinary nature of this research topic.

In many instances in which there is an overlap between SVI and other forms of data, it remains unknown whether SVI in such cases might be sufficient alone, or what is the performance in relation to other sources of data. An exception is a study of [Mayer and Bechthold \(2019\)](#), which uses multiple input datasets to understand the environmental impact of a building, such as building information obtained from a housing survey, and discuss the contribution of GSV. However, their study is very limited, focusing on only one sample.

During our review, we have also noticed that the size of each thematic category is not proportional to innovation. For example, while urban greenery studies are plentiful, a large number of papers are largely replications or offer minor incremental advancements. For that reason, we expect that we have captured also almost all applications featured in papers published before the temporal scope of our systematic review.

Computer vision is not in the focus of this paper, as it is focused on understanding the trends and application of SVI in urban analytics and GIS. That said, it is an inseparable component because much of the developments can be thanked to advances in computer vision and computing capacity. Here there are two key aspects we have noticed. First, while the vast majority of relevant work takes advantage of computer vision techniques to process the massive amount of imagery, a relevant finding is that there are papers using SVI without applying any AI (e.g. [\(Aklibaşında, 2019\)](#) in greenery). Usually, these occur in studies that require extracting possibly subjective insights, such as the perceived safety and condition of neighbourhoods ([Mayne, Pellissier, & Kershaw, 2019](#), [Plascak et al., 2020](#)). Second, we noticed that many papers do not go much into technical details, which inhibits replication.

On that note, it is important to discuss the open science aspect. The lack of sharing of the developments (e.g. code, trained models) also inhibits reproducibility and replication in other geographical areas (e.g. our map in [Fig. 8](#) gives a hint of unexplored locations) or in the same locations in future.

Considering the temporal aspect, it is important to note that longitudinal studies are very rare. The main reason for such gap is that most street view services, including GSV as the most popular one, do not allow retrieving historical imagery through API. There are studies that examine imagery from different periods ([Connealy, 2020](#), [Najafizadeh and Froehlich, 2018](#), [Cândido et al., 2018](#), [Goel et al., 2018](#)), but they collect the data manually from the web interface of GSV (which includes historical imagery) or through other means, rather than through the API (except the possibility that the imagery was collected through an API over a long period of time and archived, which may not be allowed by the service).

A perennial concern is licensing, as studies use imagery from commercial services with restrictive licences to generate new data, which might be in conflict with the terms and conditions of such services, and such topic is not discussed frequently. Recent papers indicate that SVI providers are gradually continuing to restrict access ([Fang et al., 2020](#), [Nguyen et al., 2019](#)), which might catalyse the development of crowdsourced SVI, a source that may alleviate such issues.

7.2. Issues

In this section, we note common issues and challenges that the reviewed studies reveal and are generic, rather than focused on the limitations of a specific service.

Quality of images Despite the presumed quality assurance mechanisms that mapping services have in place, considering the large number of images, environmental conditions and geographical coverage, the quality of images is inevitably at least a bit heterogeneous. Researchers cite some specific issues that occur — dark images and poor lighting conditions, images that turn out not to be outdoor (e.g. tunnels and shops), blurriness, and heterogeneous weather ([Li et al., 2018](#), [Law et al., 2019](#), [Miranda et al., 2020](#), [Lauko et al., 2020](#)).

Obstructions Objects that are in the focus of studies often tend to be obstructed in imagery, and researchers frequently cite this issue, e.g. passing cars and people ([Novack et al., 2020](#), [Bin et al., 2020](#), [Hu et al., 2020](#), [Najafizadeh and Froehlich, 2018](#)). The vegetation seems to be the major hindrance, frequently obscuring buildings and other objects. But vegetation in imagery appears to be both a blessing and a curse, as — on the other hand — one of the most common applications of analysing SVI is related to vegetation and greenery (Section 6.2). Another hindrance is the range of imagery, as large objects such as buildings tend to entirely obscure the space behind them ([Fig. 1](#) illustrates this aspect and hints at the advantage satellite imagery has over SVI in this particular point). Hence in some locations, the range of acquisition might be limited.

Coverage SVI services tend to have geographically dense coverage, but uneven coverage seems to be another major issue, across multiple scales. For example, user-contributed services such as Mapillary often lag behind commercial services in terms of completeness of roads. Commercial counterparts are not perfect either: while GSV has made great strides in the past decade and has reached an impressive level of coverage, it is — unlike its siblings in Google Maps such as satellite imagery and map data — still not available in about half of countries worldwide, while in territories where it is available, smaller towns and rural areas might not be always included. Such omission entails that studies are tailored to cities ([Szczepeńska & Pietrzyk, 2020](#)). Furthermore, in certain towns only major roads are acquired, leaving large extents uncharted.

Heterogeneous availability will inevitably result in heterogeneous mapping, which is a key downside for supporting the creation and maintenance of spatial data infrastructures. For research on coverage of street view providers, the reader is referred to the related studies (Quinn and León, 2019, Ma et al., 2019, Mahabir et al., 2020, Fry et al., 2020, Juhász and Hochmair, 2016).

Update frequency Besides the geographical coverage, the temporal coverage, i.e. frequency of update, seems to be a common issue as well (Miranda et al., 2020, Helbich et al., 2020). In certain areas, imagery is collected infrequently, often being outdated and not providing sufficient frequency to carry out a study presenting the current status, updates to analyses, and enable temporal analyses (e.g. change detection). This issue is compounded by the aforementioned observation that services in principle do not enable querying historical imagery. It might also happen that different parts of the same city have been imaged in different periods, causing inconsistencies.

The time period of the collection of the imagery has also been cited as an issue. First, the capture of the imagery may not match the desired study period or it may mismatch with the period of other datasets used in a study. Second, the time during the year when the data was collected may be an issue per se and lead to bias (Larkin & Hystad, 2018). For example, in a study on understanding the relationship between greenery and physical activity, Helbich et al. (2020) expose that commercial services offer imagery that was captured during winter months, which might not be appropriate for certain analyses (e.g. those that require measuring the level of greenery). As a solution, they collect their own imagery, in one of the rare instances we have encountered (Fig. 5).

Non-panoramic images Many applications focus on understanding the built environment alongside the roads, e.g. frontage of buildings (Fig. 2). Such a perspective has been facilitated by panoramic images that mostly commercial services offer. However, when it comes to crowdsourced SVI, only a fraction of imagery is panoramic, as most of it has been acquired by dashcams inside vehicles pointing towards the direction of driving (Fig. 3). Having only non-panoramic imagery in an area significantly diminishes insights and subsequently prevents applications that require imagery including street-side profile. This limitation could be one of the key reasons why volunteered SVI services are still not predominantly used in urban studies (Fig. 5).

7.3. Research opportunities

We maintain that there is a plenty of further research opportunities in this area. The application of SVI appears to be saturated in some topics such as analysing vegetation. Nevertheless, we postulate that there are further research opportunities even in these domains. For example, as greening initiatives and urban farming around the world are multiplying (Palliwal et al., 2021, Wu and Biljecki, 2021), it would be worthwhile to explore using SVI for monitoring greenery in buildings and other forms of green efforts in cities.

In the spatial data infrastructure department (Section 6.1), SVI offers further opportunities as many aspects remain uninvestigated. For example, extracting other urban features is foreseen as a certain research direction. A notable research gap is offered by those studies that demonstrate mapping objects and their characteristics, but do not use the extracted data for a particular analysis. Such research directions would also galvanise accompanying topics such as understanding bias in mapping from SVI, and the impact of the quality of images and the propagation of error. Furthermore, it seems that SVI has not been used much as an independent data source for spatial data quality assessment, especially OpenStreetMap. As much as a variety of spatial objects and their characteristics have been extracted from SVI, in the domain of spatial data infrastructure, there is a lack of using them for the purpose of spatial data quality control. The liberal licence of volunteered SVI platforms would allow such uses. However, caution should be exercised as volunteered SVI is in many occasions still inferior to commercial services such as GSV, e.g. it suffers from positional issues that will propagate into inaccurate localisation of detected objects (Krylov & Dahyot, 2019).

As hinted earlier in this section, a small number of studies relies on manual work, rather than artificial intelligence techniques. Automating such studies presents a viable research opportunity, possibly increasing their scope or replication elsewhere, among other advantages. Furthermore, it would be beneficial to apply the latest developments in the machine learning community, which might not have been used much on SVI. In the rare instances we have identified, Kauer et al., 2018, Joglekar et al., 2020, Wijnands et al., 2019 use generative adversarial networks (a technique that can be used for image style transfer). The first two use it for urban beautification, and the third paper is focused on understanding the design of streetscapes in relation to health and well-being outcomes. Such techniques are seldom investigated, hence they might offer further research opportunities.

As both commercial and volunteered services are increasingly engaging less common platforms such as scooters, bicycles, and pedestrians for expanding the coverage of imagery in locations that may not be reached by cars, we believe that new applications may surface but also that existing ones will experience enhancements. For example, as such platforms will enable imaging locations previously out of reach, such as tertiary roads, pedestrian zones, walkways and cycling paths, we expect to see an increase of applications such as assessing walkability and bikeability covering infrastructure hitherto not evaluated. Furthermore, with the densifying coverage at the micro-scale — such as capturing narrow and less prominent roads — the morphological, architectural, and socio-economic diversity of SVI may be increased. The same goes for the growing availability of indoor data, which have been severely underexplored in research so far. For example, recently, GSV has added indoor imagery of all 114 large food centres in Singapore. The data was collected with a camera system mounted on a wearable backpack (National Environment Agency, 2019). The use of such imagery in research is yet to be uncovered.

Finally, as most studies have been conducted within a single city, a generic research opportunity that arises are scaling these research efforts beyond cities, replicating them in other cities, and conducting comparative studies among multiple cities.

8. Conclusion

We have provided an extensive review of the use of street-level imagery in urban studies and mapping, through the examination of 250 recently published papers. There are three takeaways we highlight to conclude the paper, which we believe is the most comprehensive one detailing the diverse role of street view imagery in the context of urban analytics and GIS.

First, street view imagery is certainly here to stay. It has been entrenched in studies under the umbrella of urban analytics for a while. As this urban data source gained considerable momentum, and the supporting infrastructure (e.g. services, volume and coverage of data, computer vision techniques) is further developing and strengthening, the number of papers and applications is expected to continue growing in the foreseeable future (Fig. 4). However, access to data should not be taken for granted. Our review reveals that the vast majority of studies relies on commercial services. There is no guarantee that these services will be easily accessible for researchers in the future.

Second, while the majority of recent papers relies on Google Street View, which is further penetrating into new locations, new players in the market² and the expansion of volunteered street view imagery may open new horizons and might bring enhancements to the data, such as greater and finer coverage (incl.indoors), reduction of licensing ambiguities, and increase temporal resolution, potentially contributing to the emergence of new use cases (see Section 7.3).

Third, street view imagery offers a source for maintaining spatial data infrastructures (Section 6.1). Besides the clear community and commercial interest, it remains to be observed whether national mapping agencies will adopt it and treat it as a data source akin to their orthodox instances such as aerial imagery and point clouds. Further, in the context of SDI, another area of interest is high-frequency SVI, dramatically increasing the temporal resolution of recording the same locations, based on frequent data collection from platforms plying streets such as taxis, public transport vehicles, and garbage trucks. This idea has been tested recently with a variety of sensors, bringing improvements in urban sensing (Anjomshoaa et al., 2018, O’Keeffe et al., 2019, deSouza et al., 2020). However, it appears that optical imagery is yet to be investigated, and we predicate that it might bring enhancements and novelties for applications such as change detection.

Acknowledgements

We thank the members of the NUS Urban Analytics Lab for the discussions, and April Zhu for the design contribution. The comments by the reviewers are gratefully acknowledged. This research is part of the project Large-scale 3D Geospatial Data for Urban Analytics, which is supported by the National University of Singapore under the Start Up Grant R-295-000-171-133.

[Recommended articles](#)

References

[Aklibaşında, 2019](#) M. Aklibaşında

Determining the active green areas and their adequacy by using satellite images and GIS: the case of Nevsehir city (Turkey)

Fresenius Environmental Bulletin, 28 (2019), pp. 7274-7281

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

[Alhasoun and Gonzalez, 2019](#) F. Alhasoun, M. Gonzalez

Streetify: Using street view imagery and deep learning for urban streets development

2019 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data), IEEE (2019), pp. 2001-2006, [10.1109/bigdata47090.2019.9006384](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

[Andersson et al., 2018](#) V.O. Andersson, M.A.F. Birck, R.M. Araujo

Towards predicting dengue fever rates using convolutional neural networks and street-level images

2018 International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IJCNN), IEEE (2018), pp. 1-8, [10.1109/ijcnn.2018.8489567](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

[Andersson et al., 2019](#) V.O. Andersson, C. Cechinel, R.M. Araujo

Combining street-level and aerial images for dengue incidence rate estimation

2019 International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IJCNN), IEEE (2019), pp. 1-8, [10.1109/ijcnn.2019.8851749](#)
































[Google Scholar](#)

[Anguelov et al., 2010](#) D. Anguelov, C. Dulong, D. Filip, C. Frueh, S. Lafon, R. Lyon, A. Ogale, L. Vincent, J. Weaver

Google Street View: Capturing the World at Street Level

Computer, 43 (2010), pp. 32-38, [10.1109/mc.2010.170](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

- Anjomshoaa et al., 2018 A. Anjomshoaa, F. Duarte, D. Rennings, T.J. Matarazzo, P. deSouza, C. Ratti
City Scanner: Building and Scheduling a Mobile Sensing Platform for Smart City Services
IEEE Internet of Things Journal, 5 (2018), pp. 4567-4579, [10.1109/jiot.2018.2839058](https://doi.org/10.1109/jiot.2018.2839058) 
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Ao et al., 2019 Ao, Y., Wang, J., Zhou, M., Lindenberg, R.C., & Yang, M.Y. (2019). Fully convolutional networks for street furniture identification in panorama images. ISPRS - International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences XLII-2/W13, 13–20. doi:10.5194/isprs-archives-xlii-2-w13-13-2019.
[Google Scholar](#) 
- Badland et al., 2010 H.M. Badland, S. Opit, K. Witten, R.A. Kearns, S. Mavoa
Can Virtual Streetscape Audits Reliably Replace Physical Streetscape Audits?
Journal of Urban Health, 87 (2010), pp. 1007-1016, [10.1007/s11524-010-9505-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-010-9505-x) 
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Barbierato et al., 2020 E. Barbierato, I. Bernetti, I. Capecchi, C. Saragosa
Integrating remote sensing and street view images to quantify urban forest ecosystem services
Remote Sensing, 12 (2020), p. 329, [10.3390/rs12020329](https://doi.org/10.3390/rs12020329) 
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Barrington-Leigh and Millard-Ball, 2017 C. Barrington-Leigh, A. Millard-Ball
The world's user-generated road map is more than 80% complete
PLOS ONE, 12 (2017), Article e0180698, [10.1371/journal.pone.0180698](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0180698) 
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Bartzokas-Tsiompras et al., 2020 A. Bartzokas-Tsiompras, E.M. Tampouraki, Y.N. Photis
Is walkability equally distributed among downtowners? Evaluating the pedestrian streetscapes of eight European capitals using a micro-scale audit approach
International Journal of Transport Development and Integration, 4 (2020), pp. 75-92, [10.2495/tdi-v4-n1-75-92](https://doi.org/10.2495/tdi-v4-n1-75-92) 
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Berland and Lange, 2017 A. Berland, D.A. Lange
Google Street View shows promise for virtual street tree surveys
Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 21 (2017), pp. 11-15, [10.1016/j.ufug.2016.11.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2016.11.006) 
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Berland et al., 2019 A. Berland, L.A. Roman, J. Vogt
Can Field Crews Telecommute? Varied Data Quality from Citizen Science Tree Inventories Conducted Using Street-Level Imagery
Forests, 10 (2019), p. 349, [10.3390/f10040349](https://doi.org/10.3390/f10040349) 
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Bernetti et al., 2020 I. Bernetti, V.A. Sottini, L. Bambi, E. Barbierato, T. Borghini, I. Capecchi, C. Saragosa
Urban niche assessment: An approach integrating social media analysis, spatial urban indicators and geo-statistical techniques
Sustainability, 12 (2020), p. 3982, [10.3390/su12103982](https://doi.org/10.3390/su12103982) 
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Berthon et al., 2021 K. Berthon, F. Thomas, S. Bekessy
The role of 'nativeness' in urban greening to support animal biodiversity
Landscape and Urban Planning, 205 (2021), Article 103959, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103959](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103959) 
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Biagi et al., 2020 Biagi, L., Brovelli, M.A., & Stucchi, L. (2020). Mapping the accessibility in OpenStreetMap: a comparison of different techniques. ISPRS - International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences XLIII-B4-2020, 229–236. doi:10.5194/isprs-archives-xliii-b4-2020-229-2020.
[Google Scholar](#) 
- Biljecki, 2020 Biljecki, F. (2020). Exploration of open data in Southeast Asia to generate 3D building models. ISPRS Annals of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences VI-4/W1-2020, 37–44. doi:10.5194/isprs-annals-vi-4-w1-2020-37-2020.

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Biljecki et al., 2015](#) F. Biljecki, J. Stoter, H. Ledoux, S. Zlatanova, A. Çöltekin

Applications of 3D City Models: State of the Art Review

ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 4 (2015), pp. 2842-2889, [10.3390/ijgi4042842 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Bin et al., 2020](#) J. Bin, B. Gardiner, E. Li, Z. Liu

Multi-source urban data fusion for property value assessment: A case study in Philadelphia

Neurocomputing, 404 (2020), pp. 70-83, [10.1016/j.neucom.2020.05.013 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Blečić et al., 2018](#) Blečić, I., Cecchini, A., & Trunfio, G.A. (2018). Towards automatic assessment of perceived walkability. In Computational Science and Its Applications – ICCSA 2018. Springer International Publishing, pp. 351–365. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-95168-3_24.

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Bochkarev and Smirnov, 2019](#) K. Bochkarev, E. Smirnov

Detecting advertising on building façades with computer vision

Procedia Computer Science, 156 (2019), pp. 338-346, [10.1016/j.procs.2019.08.210 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Boller et al., 2019](#) D. Boller, M.M. de Vitry, J.D. Wegner, J.P. Leitão

Automated localization of urban drainage infrastructure from public-access street-level images

Urban Water Journal, 16 (2019), pp. 480-493, [10.1080/1573062x.2019.1687743 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Branson et al., 2018](#) S. Branson, J.D. Wegner, D. Hall, N. Lang, K. Schindler, P. Perona

From Google Maps to a fine-grained catalog of street trees

ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 135 (2018), pp. 13-30, [10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2017.11.008 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[den Braver et al., 2020](#) N.R. den Braver, J.G. Kok, J.D. Mackenbach, H. Rutter, J.M. Oppert, S. Compernelle, ..., J. Lakerveld

Neighbourhood drivability: environmental and individual characteristics associated with car use across Europe

International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 17 (2020), [10.1186/s12966-019-0906-2 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Bruno & Roncella, 2019](#) N. Bruno, R. Roncella

Accuracy assessment of 3D models generated from Google Street View imagery

ISPRS - International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, XLII-2/W9 (2019), pp. 181-188, [10.5194/isprs-archives-xlii-2-w9-181-2019 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Campbell et al., 2018](#) B.Y. Cai, X. Li, I. Seiferling, C. Ratti

Treepedia 2.0: Applying deep learning for large-scale quantification of urban tree cover

2018 IEEE International Congress on Big Data (BigData Congress), IEEE (2018), pp. 49-56, [10.1109/bigdatacongress.2018.00014 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Campbell et al., 2019](#) A. Campbell, A. Both, Q.C. Sun

Detecting and mapping traffic signs from Google Street View images using deep learning and GIS

Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 77 (2019), Article 101350, [10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2019.101350 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Cândido et al., 2018](#) R.L. Cândido, M. Steinmetz-Wood, P. Morency, Y. Kestens

Reassessing Urban Health Interventions: Back to the Future with Google Street View Time Machine

American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 55 (2018), pp. 662-669, [10.1016/j.amepre.2018.04.047 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Cao et al., 2018](#) C. Cao, Z. Liu, M. Li, W. Wang, Z. Qin

Walkway discovery from large scale crowdsensing

2018 17th ACM/IEEE International Conference on Information Processing in Sensor Networks (IPSN), IEEE (2018), pp. 13-24, [10.1109/ipsn.2018.00009 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Cao and Qiu, 2018 R. Cao, G. Qiu

Urban land use classification based on aerial and ground images

2018 International Conference on Content-Based Multimedia Indexing (CBMI), IEEE (2018), pp. 1-6, [10.1109/cbmi.2018.8516552](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Cao et al., 2018 R. Cao, J. Zhu, W. Tu, Q. Li, J. Cao, B. Liu, Q. Zhang, G. Qiu

Integrating aerial and street view images for urban land use classification

Remote Sensing, 10 (2018), p. 1553, [10.3390/rs10101553](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Chacra and Zelek, 2018 D.A. Chacra, J. Zelek

Municipal infrastructure anomaly and defect detection

2018 26th European Signal Processing Conference (EUSIPCO), IEEE (2018), pp. 2125-2129, [10.23919/eusipco.2018.8553322](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Chang et al., 2017 D.B.A. Chacra, J.S. Zelek

Fully automated road defect detection using street view images

2017 14th Conference on Computer and Robot Vision (CRV), IEEE (2017), pp. 353-360, [10.1109/crv.2017.50](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Chang et al., 2020 S. Chang, Z. Wang, D. Mao, K. Guan, M. Jia, C. Chen

Mapping the essential urban land use in changchun by applying random forest and multi-source geospatial data

Remote Sensing, 12 (2020), p. 2488, [10.3390/rs12152488](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Chatzimentor, Apostolopoulou, & Mazaris, 2020 A. Chatzimentor, E. Apostolopoulou, A.D. Mazaris

A review of green infrastructure research in Europe: Challenges and opportunities

Landscape and Urban Planning, 198 (2020), Article 103775, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103775](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Chen et al., 2019 E. Chen, R. Hayen, V. Le, M.K. Austin, M.U. Shalowitz, R.E. Story, G.E. Miller

Neighborhood social conditions, family relationships, and childhood asthma

Pediatrics, 144 (2019), Article e20183300, [10.1542/peds.2018-3300](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Chen et al., 2020 J. Chen, C. Zhou, F. Li

Quantifying the green view indicator for assessing urban greening quality: An analysis based on internet-crawling street view data

Ecological Indicators, 113 (2020), Article 106192, [10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106192](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Chen et al., 2020 L. Chen, Y. Lu, Q. Sheng, Y. Ye, R. Wang, Y. Liu

Estimating pedestrian volume using street view images: A large-scale validation test

Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 81 (2020), Article 101481, [10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2020.101481](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Chen et al., 2020 L. Chen, X. Yao, Y. Liu, Y. Zhu, W. Chen, X. Zhao, T. Chi

Measuring Impacts of Urban Environmental Elements on Housing Prices Based on Multisource Data—A Case Study of Shanghai, China

ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 9 (2020), p. 106, [10.3390/ijgi9020106](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Chen et al., 2018 Chen, L.C., Zhu, Y., Papandreou, G., Schroff, F., & Adam, H. (2018). Encoder-decoder with atrous separable convolution for semantic image segmentation. In Computer Vision – ECCV 2018, pp. 833–851.

[Google Scholar](#) ↗
































Chen et al., 2020 L.H. Chen, H.M. Hung, C.Y. Sun, E.H.K. Wu, T. Yamaguchi, E. Sato-Shimokawara, H. Chen

Trees Detection on Google Street View Images Using Deep Learning and City Open Data

Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing, Springer International Publishing (2020), pp. 236-243

doi:10.1007/978-3-030-39878-1_22

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

- Chen et al., 2019 X. Chen, Q. Meng, D. Hu, L. Zhang, J. Yang
Evaluating Greenery around Streets Using Baidu Panoramic Street View Images and the Panoramic Green View Index
Forests, 10 (2019), p. 1109, [10.3390/f10121109](#) 
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Cheng et al., 2017 L. Cheng, S. Chu, W. Zong, S. Li, J. Wu, M. Li
Use of Tencent street view imagery for visual perception of streets
ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 6 (2017), [10.3390/ijgi6090265](#) 
[Google Scholar](#) 
- Cheng et al., 2018 L. Cheng, Y. Yuan, N. Xia, S. Chen, Y. Chen, K. Yang, L. Ma, M. Li
Crowd-sourced pictures geo-localization method based on street view images and 3D reconstruction
ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 141 (2018), pp. 72-85, [10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2018.04.006](#) 
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Christman et al., 2019 Z.J. Christman, M. Wilson-Genderson, A. Heid, R. Pruchno
The effects of neighborhood built environment on walking for leisure and for purpose among older people
The Gerontologist (2019), [10.1093/geront/gnz093](#) 
[Google Scholar](#) 
- Cicchino et al., 2020 J.B. Cicchino, M.L. McCarthy, C.D. Newgard, S.P. Wall, C.J. DiMaggio, P.E. Kulie, B.N. Arnold, D.S. Zuby
Not all protected bike lanes are the same: Infrastructure and risk of cyclist collisions and falls leading to emergency department visits in three u.s. cities
Accident Analysis & Prevention, 141 (2020), Article 105490, [10.1016/j.aap.2020.105490](#) 
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Connealy, 2020 N. Cohen, M. Chrobok, O. Caruso
Google-truthing to assess hot spots of food retail change: A repeat cross-sectional Street View of food environments in the Bronx, New York
Health & Place, 62 (2020), Article 102291, [10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102291](#) 
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Connealy, 2020 N.T. Connealy
Understanding the predictors of street robbery hot spots: A matched pairs analysis and systematic social observation
Crime & Delinquency, 001112872092611 (2020), [10.1177/0011128720926116](#) 
[Google Scholar](#) 
- Cordts et al., 2016 M. Cordts, M. Omran, S. Ramos, T. Rehfeld, M. Enzweiler, R. Benenson, U. Franke, S. Roth, B. Schiele
The Cityscapes Dataset for Semantic Urban Scene Understanding
Proc of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) (2016), pp. 3213-3223
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Dakin et al., 2020 K. Dakin, W. Xie, S. Parkinson, S. Khan, L. Monchuk, K. Pease
Built environment attributes and crime: an automated machine learning approach
Crime Science, 9 (2020), [10.1186/s40163-020-00122-9](#) 
[Google Scholar](#) 
- d'Andrimon, 2018 R. d'Andrimont, M. Yordanov, G. Lemoine, J. Yoong, K. Nikel, M.v.d. Velde
Crowdsourced Street-Level Imagery as a Potential Source of In-Situ Data for Crop Monitoring
Land, 7 (2018), p. 127, [10.3390/land7040127](#) 
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- Deng et al., 2020 Y. Deng, P. Liu, M. Chen, C. Wu
Exploring the effects of local environment on population distribution: Using imagery segmentation technology and street view
2020 Asia-Pacific Conference on Image Processing, Electronics and Computers (IPEC), IEEE (2020), pp. 310-315, [10.1109/ipec49694.2020.9115146](#) 
[View in Scopus](#)  [Google Scholar](#) 
- deSouza et al., 2020 P. deSouza, A. Anjomshoaq, F. Duarte, R. Kahn, P. Kumar, C. Ratti

Air quality monitoring using mobile low-cost sensors mounted on trash-trucks: Methods development and lessons learned

Sustainable Cities and Society, 60 (2020), Article 102239, [10.1016/j.scs.2020.102239](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Dong et al., 2018 C. Diou, P. Lelekas, A. Delopoulos

Image-based surrogates of socio-economic status in urban neighborhoods using deep multiple instance learning

Journal of Imaging, 4 (2018), p. 125, [10.3390/jimaging4110125](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Dong et al., 2018 R. Dong, Y. Zhang, J. Zhao

How Green Are the Streets Within the Sixth Ring Road of Beijing? An Analysis Based on Tencent Street View Pictures and the Green View Index

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 15 (2018), p. 1367, [10.3390/ijerph15071367](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Du et al., 2020 K. Du, J. Ning, L. Yan

How long is the sun duration in a street canyon? — analysis of the view factors of street canyons

Building and Environment, 172 (2020), Article 106680, [10.1016/j.buildenv.2020.106680](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Egli et al., 2018 V. Egli, C. Zinn, L. Mackay, N. Donnellan, K. Villanueva, S. Mavoa, D.J. Exeter, S. Vandevijvere, M. Smith

Viewing obesogenic advertising in children's neighbourhoods using Google Street View

Geographical Research, 57 (2018), pp. 84-97, [10.1111/1745-5871.12291](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Fang et al., 2020 F. Fang, Y. Yu, S. Li, Z. Zuo, Y. Liu, B. Wan, Z. Luo

Synthesizing location semantics from street view images to improve urban land-use classification

International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 1–24 (2020), [10.1080/13658816.2020.1831515](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Feng et al., 2018 Feng, T., Truong, Q.T., Nguyen, D.T., Koh, J.Y., Yu, L.F., Binder, A., & Yeung, S.K. (2018). Urban zoning using higher-order markov random fields on multi-view imagery data. In Computer Vision – ECCV 2018. Springer International Publishing, pp. 627–644. doi:10.1007/978-3-030-01237-3_38.

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Fry et al., 2020 D. Fry, S.J. Mooney, D.A. Rodríguez, W.T. Caiaffa, G.S. Lovasi

Assessing Google Street View Image Availability in Latin American Cities

Journal of Urban Health, 97 (2020), pp. 552-560, [10.1007/s11524-019-00408-7](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Fu et al., 2018 K. Fu, Z. Chen, C.T. Lu

StreetNet: preference learning with convolutional neural network on urban crime perception, in

Proceedings of the 26th ACM SIGSPATIAL International Conference on Advances in Geographic Information Systems, ACM (2018), pp. 269-278,

[10.1145/3274895.3274975](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Fu et al., 2019 X. Fu, T. Jia, X. Zhang, S. Li, Y. Zhang

Do street-level scene perceptions affect housing prices in Chinese megacities? An analysis using open access datasets and deep learning

PLOS ONE, 14 (2019), Article e0217505, [10.1371/journal.pone.0217505](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Fu and Song, 2020 Y. Fu, Y. Song

Evaluating Street View Cognition of Visible Green Space in Fangcheng District of Shenyang with the Green View Index

2020 Chinese Control And Decision Conference (CCDC), IEEE (2020), pp. 144-148, [10.1109/ccdc49329.2020.9164784](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Gabbe et al., 2019 C. Gabbe, E. Oxlag, J. Wang

Residential development and near-roadway air pollution: Assessing risk and mitigation in San Jose, California

Journal of Transport & Health, 13 (2019), pp. 78-89, [10.1016/j.jth.2019.03.011](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gage et al., 2018 R. Gage, N. Wilson, L. Signal, M. Barr, C. Mackay, A. Reeder, G. Thomson

Using Google Earth to Assess Shade for Sun Protection in Urban Recreation Spaces: Methods and Results

Journal of Community Health, 43 (2018), pp. 1061-1068, [10.1007/s10900-018-0522-0](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gage et al., 2018 R. Gage, N. Wilson, L. Signal, G. Thomson

Shade in playgrounds: findings from a nationwide survey and implications for urban health policy

Journal of Public Health, 27 (2018), pp. 669-674, [10.1007/s10389-018-0990-9](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Ganji et al., 2020 A. Ganji, L. Minet, S. Weichenthal, M. Hatzopoulou

Predicting traffic-related air pollution using feature extraction from built environment images

Environmental Science & Technology, 54 (2020), pp. 10688-10699, [10.1021/acs.est.0c00412](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gebru et al., 2017 T. Gebru, J. Krause, Y. Wang, D. Chen, J. Deng, E.L. Aiden, L. Fei-Fei

Using deep learning and Google Street View to estimate the demographic makeup of neighborhoods across the United States

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 114 (2017), pp. 13108-13113, [10.1073/pnas.1700035114](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Glaeser et al., 2018 E.L. Glaeser, S.D. Kominers, M. Luca, N. Naik

Big data and big cities: the promises and limitations of improved measures of urban life

Economic Inquiry, 56 (2018), pp. 114-137, [10.1111/ecin.12364](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gobster et al., 2020 P.H. Gobster, S. Hadavi, A. Rigolon, W.P. Stewart

Measuring landscape change, lot by lot: Greening activity in response to a vacant land reuse program

Landscape and Urban Planning, 196 (2020), Article 103729, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2019.103729](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gobster et al., 2020 P.H. Gobster, A. Rigolon, S. Hadavi, W.P. Stewart

The condition-care scale: A practical approach to monitoring progress in vacant lot stewardship programs

Landscape and Urban Planning, 203 (2020), Article 103885, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103885](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Goel et al., 2018 R. Goel, L.M.T. Garcia, A. Goodman, R. Johnson, R. Aldred, M. Murugesan, ..., J. Woodcock

Estimating city-level travel patterns using street imagery: A case study of using Google Street View in Britain

PLOS ONE, 13 (2018), Article e0196521, [10.1371/journal.pone.0196521](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gong et al., 2019 F.Y. Gong, Z.C. Zeng, E. Ng, L.K. Norford

Spatiotemporal patterns of street-level solar radiation estimated using Google Street View in a high-density urban environment

Building and Environment, 148 (2019), pp. 547-566, [10.1016/j.buildenv.2018.10.025](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gong et al., 2018 F.Y. Gong, Z.C. Zeng, F. Zhang, X. Li, E. Ng, L.K. Norford

Mapping sky, tree, and building view factors of street canyons in a high-density urban environment

Building and Environment, 134 (2018), pp. 155-167, [10.1016/j.buildenv.2018.02.042](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gonzalez et al., 2019 Z. Gong, Q. Ma, C. Kan, Q. Qi

Classifying street spaces with street view images for a spatial indicator of urban functions

Sustainability, 11 (2019), p. 6424, [10.3390/su11226424](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gonzalez et al., 2020 D. Gonzalez, D. Rueda-Plata, A.B. Acevedo, J.C. Duque, R. Ramos-Pollán, A. Betancourt, S. García

Automatic detection of building typology using deep learning methods on street level images

Building and Environment, 177 (2020), Article 106805, [10.1016/j.buildenv.2020.106805](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gorgul et al., 2019 Gorgul, E., Chen, C., Wu, K.K., & Guo, Y. (2019). Poster: Measuring street enclosure and its influence to human physiology through wearable. In Proceedings of the 2019 ACM International Joint Conference on Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing and Proceedings of the 2019 ACM International Symposium on Wearable Computers - UbiComp/ISWC '19, ACM Press. pp. 65–68. doi:10.1145/3341162.3343794.

[Google Scholar](#)

Gu et al., 2019 W. Gu, Y. Chen, M. Dai

Measuring community greening merging multi-source geo-data

Sustainability, 11 (2019), p. 1104, [10.3390/su11041104](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Gustat et al., 2020 J. Gustat, C.E. Anderson, Q.C. Chukwurah, M.E. Wallace, S.T. Broyles, L.A. Bazzano

Cross-sectional associations between the neighborhood built environment and physical activity in a rural setting: the bogalusa heart study

BMC Public Health, 20 (2020), [10.1186/s12889-020-09509-4](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Haddawy et al., 2019 P. Haddawy, P. Wettayakorn, B. Nonthaleerak, M.S. Yin, A. Wiratsudakul, et al.

Large scale detailed mapping of dengue vector breeding sites using street view images

PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 13 (2019), Article e0007555, [10.1371/journal.pntd.0007555](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Hanibuchi et al., 2018 J.M. Han, N. Lee

Holistic visual data representation for built environment assessment

International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning, 13 (2018), pp. 516-527, [10.2495/sdp-v13-n4-516-527](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Hanibuchi et al., 2019 T. Hanibuchi, T. Nakaya, S. Inoue

Virtual audits of streetscapes by crowdworkers

Health & Place, 59 (2019), Article 102203, [10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.102203](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Hart et al., 2013 K. Hara, V. Le, J. Froehlich

Combining crowdsourcing and google street view to identify street-level accessibility problems

Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA (2013), pp. 631-640, [10.1145/2470654.2470744](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Hart et al., 2018 E.A.C. Hart, J. Lakerveld, M. McKee, J.M. Oppert, H. Rutter, H. Charreire, ..., J.D. Mackenbach

Contextual correlates of happiness in European adults

PLOS ONE, 13 (2018), Article e0190387, [10.1371/journal.pone.0190387](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

Helbich et al., 2020 H. He, X. Lin, Y. Yang, Y. Lu

Association of street greenery and physical activity in older adults: A novel study using pedestrian-centered photographs

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 55 (2020), Article 126789, [10.1016/j.ufug.2020.126789](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Hoffmann et al., 2019 M. Helbich, Y. Yao, Y. Liu, J. Zhang, P. Liu, R. Wang

Using deep learning to examine street view green and blue spaces and their associations with geriatric depression in Beijing, China

Environment International, 126 (2019), pp. 107-117, [10.1016/j.envint.2019.02.013](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Hollander et al., 2019 E.J. Hoffmann, Y. Wang, M. Werner, J. Kang, X.X. Zhu

Model fusion for building type classification from aerial and street view images

Remote Sensing, 11 (2019), p. 1259, [10.3390/rs11111259](#)

[View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Hollander et al., 2020 J.B. Hollander, G. Nikolaishvili, A.A. Adu-Bredu, M. Situ, S. Bista

Using deep learning to examine the correlation between transportation planning and perceived safety of the built environment

Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science, 239980832095907 (2020), [10.1177/2399808320959079](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Hong et al., 2020 J. Hong, D. McArthur, V. Raturi

Did safe cycling infrastructure still matter during a COVID-19 lockdown?

Sustainability, 12 (2020), p. 8672, [10.3390/su12208672](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Hong, 2020 S.Y. Hong

Linguistic landscapes on street-level images

ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 9 (2020), p. 57, [10.3390/ijgi9010057](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Hu et al., 2020 C.B. Hu, F. Zhang, F.Y. Gong, C. Ratti, X. Li

Classification and mapping of urban canyon geometry using Google Street View images and deep multitask learning

Building and Environment, 167 (2020), Article 106424, [10.1016/j.buildenv.2019.106424](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Hu et al., 2020 F. Hu, W. Liu, J. Lu, C. Song, Y. Meng, J. Wang, H. Xing

Urban function as a new perspective for adaptive street quality assessment

Sustainability, 12 (2020), p. 1296, [10.3390/su12041296](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Hu et al., 2020 L. Hu, X. Wu, J. Huang, Y. Peng, W. Liu

Investigation of clusters and injuries in pedestrian crashes using GIS in Changsha

China. Safety Science, 127 (2020), Article 104710, [10.1016/j.ssci.2020.104710](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Huang et al., 2020 Z. Huang, H. Qi, C. Kang, Y. Su, Y. Liu

An ensemble learning approach for urban land use mapping based on remote sensing imagery and social sensing data

Remote Sensing, 12 (2020), p. 3254, [10.3390/rs12193254](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Ibrahim et al., 2019 M.R. Ibrahim, J. Haworth, T. Cheng

URBAN-i: From urban scenes to mapping slums, transport modes, and pedestrians in cities using deep learning and computer vision

Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science, 239980831984651 (2019), [10.1177/2399808319846517](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Ibrahim et al., 2020 M.R. Ibrahim, J. Haworth, T. Cheng

Understanding cities with machine eyes: A review of deep computer vision in urban analytics

Cities, 96 (2020), Article 102481, [10.1016/j.cities.2019.102481](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Ilic et al., 2019 L. Ilic, M. Sawada, A. Zarzelli

Deep mapping gentrification in a large Canadian city using deep learning and Google Street View

PLOS ONE, 14 (2019), Article e0212814, [10.1371/journal.pone.0212814](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Isola et al., 2019 P.D. Isola, J.N. Bogert, K.M. Chapple, S. Israr, T.L. Gillespie, J.A. Weinberg

Google Street View assessment of environmental safety features at the scene of pedestrian automobile injury

Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, 87 (2019), pp. 82-86, [10.1097/ta.0000000000002338](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Javanmardi et al., 2020 M. Javanmardi, D. Huang, P. Dwivedi, S. Khanna, K. Brunisholz, R. Whitaker, Q. Nguyen, T. Tasdizen

Analyzing Associations Between Chronic Disease Prevalence and Neighborhood Quality Through Google Street View Images

IEEE Access, 8 (2020), pp. 6407-6416, [10.1109/access.2019.2960010](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Jiang et al., 2020 X. Jiang, L. Larsen, W. Sullivan

Connections between daily greenness exposure and health outcomes

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 17 (2020), p. 3965, [10.3390/ijerph17113965](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Joglekar et al., 2020 S. Joglekar, D. Quercia, M. Redi, L.M. Aiello, T. Kauer, N. Sastry

FaceLift: a transparent deep learning framework to beautify urban scenes

Royal Society Open Science, 7 (2020), Article 190987, [10.1098/rsos.190987](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Johnson et al., 2019 E.B. Johnson, A. Tidwell, S.V. Villupuram

Valuing curb appeal

The Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics, 60 (2019), pp. 111-133, [10.1007/s11146-019-09713-z](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Juhász and Hochmair, 2016 L. Juhász, H.H. Hochmair

Cross-Linkage Between Mapillary Street Level Photos and OSM Edits

Lecture Notes in Geoinformation and Cartography, 141–156 (2016), [10.1007/978-3-319-33783-8_9](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Juhász and Hochmair, 2016 L. Juhász, H.H. Hochmair

User Contribution Patterns and Completeness Evaluation of Mapillary, a Crowdsourced Street Level Photo Service

Transactions in GIS, 20 (2016), pp. 925-947, [10.1111/tgis.12190](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Kahle et al., 2013 D. Kahle, H. Wickham

ggmap: Spatial visualization with ggplot2

The R Journal, 5 (2013), pp. 144-161

url:<https://journal.r-project.org/archive/2013-1/kahle-wickham.pdf>

[CrossRef](#) ↗ [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Kang et al., 2018 J. Kang, M. Körner, Y. Wang, H. Taubenböck, X.X. Zhu

Building instance classification using street view images

ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 145 (2018), pp. 44-59, [10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2018.02.006](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Kang et al., 2020 Y. Kang, F. Zhang, S. Gao, H. Lin, Y. Liu

A review of urban physical environment sensing using street view imagery in public health studies

Annals of GIS, 26 (2020), pp. 1-15, [10.1080/19475683.2020.1791954](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Kang et al., 2020 Y. Kang, F. Zhang, W. Peng, S. Gao, J. Rao, F. Duarte, C. Ratti

Understanding house price appreciation using multi-source big geo-data and machine learning

Land Use Policy, 104919 (2020), [10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.104919](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Karasov et al., 2018 O. Karasov, M. Külvik, I. Chervanyov, K. Priadka

Mapping the extent of land cover colour harmony based on satellite Earth observation data

GeoJournal, 84 (2018), pp. 1057-1072, [10.1007/s10708-018-9908-x](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Kato and Matsukawa, 2019 Kato, Y., & Matsukawa, S. (2019). Development of generating system for architectural color icons using Google map platform and Tensorflow-segmentation, in: Intelligent and Informed - Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on Computer-Aided Architectural Design Research in Asia, CAADRIA 2019, pp. 81–90.

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Kauer et al., 2018 T. Kauer, S. Joglekar, M. Redi, L.M. Aiello, D. Quercia

Mapping and visualizing deep-learning urban beautification

IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications, 38 (2018), pp. 70-83, [10.1109/mcg.2018.053491732](#) ↗

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Kelly et al., 2013 C.M. Kelly, J.S. Wilson, E.A. Baker, D.K. Miller, M. Schootman

Using Google Street View to audit the built environment: inter-rater reliability results

Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 45 (2013), pp. S108-S112, [10.1007/s12160-012-9419-9 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Keralis et al., 2020 J.M. Keralis, M. Javanmardi, S. Khanna, P. Dwivedi, D. Huang, T. Tasdizen, Q.C. Nguyen

Health and the built environment in United States cities: measuring associations using Google Street View-derived indicators of the built environment

BMC Public Health, 20 (2020), [10.1186/s12889-020-8300-1 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

Khamchiangta and Dhakal, 2019 D. Khamchiangta, S. Dhakal

Physical and non-physical factors driving urban heat island: Case of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Thailand

Journal of Environmental Management, 248 (2019), Article 109285, [10.1016/j.jenvman.2019.109285 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Kim and Han, 2018 H. Kim, S. Han

Interactive 3D building modeling method using panoramic image sequences and digital map

Multimedia Tools and Applications, 77 (2018), pp. 27387-27404, [10.1007/s11042-018-5926-4 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Kim et al., 2019 S. Kim, D. Kim, S. Choi

CityCraft: 3D virtual city creation from a single image

The Visual Computer, 36 (2019), pp. 911-924, [10.1007/s00371-019-01701-x ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

Kraff et al., 2020 N.J. Kraff, M. Wurm, H. Taubenböck

The dynamics of poor urban areas - analyzing morphologic transformations across the globe using earth observation data

Cities, 107 (2020), Article 102905, [10.1016/j.cities.2020.102905 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Krylov et al., 2018 V. Krylov, E. Kenny, R. Dahyot

Automatic discovery and geotagging of objects from street view imagery

Remote Sensing, 10 (2018), p. 661, [10.3390/rs10050661 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Krylov and Dahyot, 2019 V.A. Krylov, R. Dahyot

Object geolocation from crowdsourced street level imagery

ECML PKDD 2018 Workshops, Springer International Publishing (2019), pp. 79-83, [10.1007/978-3-030-13453-2_7 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Kumakoshi et al., 2020 Y. Kumakoshi, S.Y. Chan, H. Koizumi, X. Li, Y. Yoshimura

Standardized green view index and quantification of different metrics of urban green vegetation

Sustainability, 12 (2020), p. 7434, [10.3390/su12187434 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

Kwon and Cho, 2020 J.H. Kwon, G.H. Cho

An examination of the intersection environment associated with perceived crash risk among school-aged children: using street-level imagery and computer vision

Accident Analysis & Prevention, 146 (2020), Article 105716, [10.1016/j.aap.2020.105716 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Labib et al., 2020 S. Labib, J.J. Huck, S. Lindley

Modelling and mapping eye-level greenness visibility exposure using multi-source data at high spatial resolutions

Science of The Total Environment, 143050 (2020), [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.143050 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

Larkin and Hystad, 2018 A. Larkin, P. Hystad

Evaluating street view exposure measures of visible green space for health research

Journal of Exposure Science & Environmental Epidemiology, 29 (2018), pp. 447-456, [10.1038/s41370-018-0017-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41370-018-0017-1) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Lauko et al., 2020](#) I.G. Lauko, A. Honts, J. Beihoff, S. Rupprecht

Local color and morphological image feature based vegetation identification and its application to human environment street view vegetation mapping, or how green is our county?

Geo-spatial Information Science, 23 (2020), pp. 222-236, [10.1080/10095020.2020.1805367](https://doi.org/10.1080/10095020.2020.1805367) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Laumer et al., 2020](#) D. Laumer, N. Lang, N. van Doorn, O.M. Aodha, P. Perona, J.D. Wegner

Geocoding of trees from street addresses and street-level images

ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 162 (2020), pp. 125-136, [10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2020.02.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2020.02.001) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Laupheimer et al., 2018](#) D. Laupheimer, P. Tutzauer, N. Haala, M. Spicker

Neural networks for the classification of building use from street-view imagery. ISPRS Annals of Photogrammetry

Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences IV-2 (2018), pp. 177-184, [10.5194/isprs-annals-iv-2-177-2018](https://doi.org/10.5194/isprs-annals-iv-2-177-2018) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Law et al., 2019](#) S. Law, B. Paige, C. Russell

Take a look around

ACM Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology, 10 (2019), pp. 1-19, [10.1145/3342240](https://doi.org/10.1145/3342240) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Law et al., 2020](#) S. Law, C.I. Seresinhe, Y. Shen, M. Gutierrez-Roig

Street-frontage-net: urban image classification using deep convolutional neural networks

International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 34 (2020), pp. 681-707, [10.1080/13658816.2018.1555832](https://doi.org/10.1080/13658816.2018.1555832) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Leon and Quinn, 2019](#) L.F.A. Leon, S. Quinn

The value of crowdsourced street-level imagery: examining the shifting property regimes of OpenStreetCam and Mapillary

GeoJournal, 84 (2019), pp. 395-414, [10.1007/s10708-018-9865-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-018-9865-4) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Li et al., 2018](#) D. Li, B. Deal, X. Zhou, M. Slavenas, W.C. Sullivan

Moving beyond the neighborhood: Daily exposure to nature and adolescents' mood

Landscape and Urban Planning, 173 (2018), pp. 33-43, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.01.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.01.009) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Li & Yao, 2020](#) M. Li, W. Yao

3D map system for tree monitoring in Hong Kong using Google Street View imagery and deep learning

ISPRS Annals of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, V-3-2020, (2020), pp. 765-772,

[10.5194/isprs-annals-v-3-2020-765-2020](https://doi.org/10.5194/isprs-annals-v-3-2020-765-2020) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Li, 2020](#) X. Li

Examining the spatial distribution and temporal change of the green view index in New York City using Google Street View images and deep learning

Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science, 239980832096251 (2020), [10.1177/2399808320962511](https://doi.org/10.1177/2399808320962511) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Li et al., 2019](#) X. Li, B.Y. Cai, W. Qiu, J. Zhao, C. Ratti

A novel method for predicting and mapping the occurrence of sun glare using Google Street View

Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies, 106 (2019), pp. 132-144, [10.1016/j.trc.2019.07.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trc.2019.07.013) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

[Li et al., 2019](#) X. Li, F. Duarte, C. Ratti

Analyzing the obstruction effects of obstacles on light pollution caused by street lighting system in Cambridge, Massachusetts

Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science, 239980831986164 (2019), [10.1177/2399808319861645](https://doi.org/10.1177/2399808319861645) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Li & Ghosh, 2018 X. Li, D. Ghosh

Associations between body mass index and urban “green streetscape in Cleveland, Ohio, USA

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 15 (2018), p. 2186, [10.3390/ijerph15102186](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Li and Ratti, 2018 X. Li, C. Ratti

Mapping the spatial distribution of shade provision of street trees in boston using google street view panoramas

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 31 (2018), pp. 109-119, [10.1016/j.ufug.2018.02.013](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Li and Ratti, 2019 X. Li, C. Ratti

Mapping the spatio-temporal distribution of solar radiation within street canyons of Boston using Google Street View panoramas and building height model

Landscape and Urban Planning, 191 (2019), Article 103387, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.07.011](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Li and Ratti, 2019 X. Li, C. Ratti

Using Google Street View for Street-Level Urban Form Analysis: A Case Study in Cambridge, Massachusetts

The Mathematics of Urban Morphology, Springer International Publishing (2019), pp. 457-470

doi:10.1007/978-3-030-12381-920

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Li et al., 2018 X. Li, C. Ratti, I. Seiferling

Quantifying the shade provision of street trees in urban landscape: A case study in Boston, USA, using Google Street View

Landscape and Urban Planning, 169 (2018), pp. 81-91, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2017.08.011](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Li et al., 2018 X. Li, P. Santi, T.K. Courtney, S.K. Verma, C. Ratti

Investigating the association between streetscapes and human walking activities using Google Street View and human trajectory data

Transactions in GIS, 22 (2018), pp. 1029-1044, [10.1111/tgis.12472](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Li et al., 2015 X. Li, C. Zhang, W. Li, R. Ricard, Q. Meng, W. Zhang

Assessing street-level urban greenery using Google Street View and a modified green view index

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 14 (2015), pp. 675-685, [10.1016/j.ufug.2015.06.006](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Li et al., 2018 Y. Li, Y. Chen, A. Rajabifard, K. Khoshelham, M. Aleksandrov

Estimating Building Age from Google Street View Images Using Deep Learning (Short Paper)

S. Winter, A. Griffin, M. Sester (Eds.), 10th International Conference on Geographic Information Science (GIScience 2018), Schloss Dagstuhl–Leibniz-Zentrum fuer Informatik, Dagstuhl, Germany (2018), pp. 40:1-40:7, [10.4230/LIPICs.GISCIENCE.2018.40](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Li & Long, 2019 Z. Li, Y. Long

Analysis of the variation in quality of street space in shrinking cities based on dynamic street view picture recognition: A case study of Qiqihar

The Urban Book Series, Springer, Singapore (2019), pp. 141-155, [10.1007/978-981-13-2646-2_8](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Liang et al., 2017 J. Liang, J. Gong, J. Sun, J. Zhou, W. Li, Y. Li, J. Liu, S. Shen

Automatic sky view factor estimation from street view photographs—a big data approach

Remote Sensing, 9 (2017), [10.3390/rs9050411](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Liang et al., 2020 J. Liang, J. Gong, J. Zhang, Y. Li, D. Wu, G. Zhang

GSV2SVF-an interactive GIS tool for sky, tree and building view factor estimation from street view photographs

Building and Environment, 168 (2020), Article 106475, [10.1016/j.buildenv.2019.106475](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Lin and Yang, 2019 J.J. Lin, S.H. Yang

Proximity to metro stations and commercial gentrification

Transport Policy, 77 (2019), pp. 79-89, [10.1016/j.tranpol.2019.03.003](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Liu et al., 2019 M. Liu, L. Han, S. Xiong, L. Qing, H. Ji, Y. Peng

Large-scale street space quality evaluation based on deep learning over street view image

Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Springer International Publishing (2019), pp. 690-701

doi:10.1007/978-3-030-34110-7_58

[CrossRef](#) ↗ [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Liu et al., 2020 Y. Liu, R. Wang, Y. Lu, Z. Li, H. Chen, M. Cao, Y. Zhang, Y. Song

Natural outdoor environment, neighbourhood social cohesion and mental health: Using multilevel structural equation modelling, streetscape and remote-sensing metrics

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 48 (2020), Article 126576, [10.1016/j.ufug.2019.126576](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Liu et al., 2019 Z. Liu, A. Yang, M. Gao, H. Jiang, Y. Kang, F. Zhang, T. Fei

Towards feasibility of photovoltaic road for urban traffic-solar energy estimation using street view image

Journal of Cleaner Production, 228 (2019), pp. 303-318, [10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.04.262](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Long and Liu, 2017 Y. Long, L. Liu

How green are the streets? An analysis for central areas of Chinese cities using Tencent Street View

PLOS ONE, 12 (2017), pp. 1-18, [10.1371/journal.pone.0171110](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Lu, 2018 Y. Lu

The Association of Urban Greenness and Walking Behavior: Using Google Street View and Deep Learning Techniques to Estimate Residents' Exposure to Urban Greenness

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 15 (2018), p. 1576, [10.3390/ijerph15081576](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Lu, 2019 Y. Lu

Using Google Street View to investigate the association between street greenery and physical activity

Landscape and Urban Planning, 191 (2019), Article 103435, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.08.029](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Lu et al., 2018 Y. Lu, J. Lu, S. Zhang, P. Hall

Traffic signal detection and classification in street views using an attention model

Computational Visual Media, 4 (2018), pp. 253-266, [10.1007/s41095-018-0116-x](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Lu et al., 2018 Y. Lu, C. Sarkar, Y. Xiao

The effect of street-level greenery on walking behavior: Evidence from Hong Kong

Social Science & Medicine, 208 (2018), pp. 41-49, [10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.05.022](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Lu et al., 2019 Y. Lu, Y. Yang, G. Sun, Z. Gou

Associations between overhead-view and eye-level urban greenness and cycling behaviors

Cities, 88 (2019), pp. 10-18, [10.1016/j.cities.2019.01.003](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Ma et al., 2019 D. Ma, H. Fan, W. Li, X. Ding

The State of Mapillary: An Exploratory Analysis

ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 9 (2019), p. 10, [10.3390/ijgi9010010](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Ma, 2019 R. Ma, W. Wang, F. Zhang, K. Shim, C. Ratti

Typeface reveals spatial economical patterns

Scientific Reports, 9 (2019), [10.1038/s41598-019-52423-y](#) ↗

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Mackenbach et al., 2018](#) J.D. Mackenbach, M.G.M. de Pinho, E. Faber, N. den Braver, R. de Groot, H. Charreire, J.M. Oppert, H. Bardos, H. Rutter, S. Compernelle, I.D. Bourdeaudhuij, J. Lakerveld

Exploring the cross-sectional association between outdoor recreational facilities and leisure-time physical activity: the role of usage and residential self-selection

International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 15 (2018), [10.1186/s12966-018-0689-x ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Maddalena et al., 2020](#) E. Maddalena, L.D. Ibáñez, E. Simperl

Mapping points of interest through street view imagery and paid crowdsourcing

ACM Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology, 11 (2020), pp. 1-28, [10.1145/3403931 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Mahabir et al., 2020](#) R. Mahabir, R. Schuchard, A. Crooks, A. Croitoru, A. Stefanidis

Crowdsourcing Street View Imagery: A Comparison of Mapillary and OpenStreetCam

ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 9 (2020), p. 341, [10.3390/ijgi9060341 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Marianingsih and Utaminigrum, 2018](#) S. Marianingsih, F. Utaminigrum

Comparison of support vector machine classifier and naïve bayes classifier on road surface type classification

2018 International Conference on Sustainable Information Engineering and Technology (SIET), IEEE (2018), pp. 48-53,

[10.1109/siet.2018.8693113 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Mayer and Bechthold, 2019](#) M. Mayer, M. Bechthold

Data granularity for life cycle modelling at an urban scale

Architectural Science Review, 63 (2019), pp. 351-360, [10.1080/00038628.2019.1689914 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Mayne et al., 2018](#) S. Mayne, A. Jose, A. Mo, L. Vo, S. Rachapalli, H. Ali, ..., K. Kershaw

Neighborhood disorder and obesity-related outcomes among women in Chicago

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 15 (2018), p. 1395, [10.3390/ijerph15071395 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Mayne, Pellissier, & Kershaw, 2019](#) S.L. Mayne, B.F. Pellissier, K.N. Kershaw

Neighborhood physical disorder and adverse pregnancy outcomes among women in Chicago: a cross-sectional analysis of electronic health record data

Journal of Urban Health, 96 (2019), pp. 823-834, [10.1007/s11524-019-00401-0 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[McKee et al., 2017](#) P. McKee, D.J. Erickson, T. Toomey, T. Nelson, E.L. Less, S. Joshi, R. Jones-Webb

The impact of single-container malt liquor sales restrictions on urban crime

Journal of Urban Health, 94 (2017), pp. 289-300, [10.1007/s11524-016-0124-z ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Meng et al., 2020](#) L. Meng, K.H. Wen, Z. Zeng, R. Brewin, X. Fan, Q. Wu

The impact of street space perception factors on elderly health in high-density cities in Macau—analysis based on street view images and deep learning technology

Sustainability, 12 (2020), p. 1799, [10.3390/su12051799 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Meng et al., 2020](#) Y. Meng, H. Xing, Y. Yuan, M.S. Wong, K. Fan

Sensing urban poverty: From the perspective of human perception-based greenery and open-space landscapes

Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 84 (2020), Article 101544, [10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2020.101544 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Middel et al., 2019](#) A. Middel, J. Lukasczyk, S. Zakrzewski, M. Arnold, R. Maciejewski

Urban form and composition of street canyons: A human-centric big data and deep learning approach

Landscape and Urban Planning, 183 (2019), pp. 122-132, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.12.001 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Min et al., 2020 W. Min, S. Mei, L. Liu, Y. Wang, S. Jiang

Multi-task deep relative attribute learning for visual urban perception

IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, 29 (2020), pp. 657-669, [10.1109/tip.2019.2932502](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Miranda et al., 2020 F. Miranda, M. Hosseini, M. Lage, H. Doraiswamy, G. Dove, C.T. Silva

Urban mosaic: Visual exploration of streetscapes using large-scale image data

Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, ACM (2020), pp. 1-15, [10.1145/3313831.3376399](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Monteiro and Turczyn, 2018 E.Z. Monteiro, D.T. Turczyn

The five categories of solà-morales as a legacy for reading the urban landscape

Architecture, City and Environment, ACE (2018)

doi:10.5821/ace.12.36.4791

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Mooney et al., 2020 S.J. Mooney, K. Wheeler-Martin, L.M. Fiedler, C.M. LaBelle, T. Lampe, A. Ratanatharathorn, N.N. Shah, A.G. Rundle, C.J. DiMaggio

Development and Validation of a Google Street View Pedestrian Safety Audit Tool

Epidemiology, 31 (2020), pp. 301-309, [10.1097/ede.0000000000001124](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Nagata et al., 2020 S. Nagata, T. Nakaya, T. Hanibuchi, S. Amagasa, H. Kikuchi, S. Inoue

Objective scoring of streetscape walkability related to leisure walking: Statistical modeling approach with semantic segmentation of Google Street View images

Health & Place, 66 (2020), Article 102428, [10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102428](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Naik et al., 2014 N. Naik, J. Philipoom, R. Raskar, C. Hidalgo

Streetscore – Predicting the Perceived Safety of One Million Streetscapes

IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Workshops, 2014 (2014), pp. 793-799, [10.1109/cvprw.2014.121](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Najafizadeh and Froehlich, 2018 L. Najafizadeh, J.E. Froehlich

A feasibility study of using google street view and computer vision to track the evolution of urban accessibility

Proceedings of the 20th International ACM SIGACCESS Conference on Computers and Accessibility, ACM (2018), pp. 340-342,

[10.1145/3234695.3240999](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Nassar et al., 2019 A.S. Nassar, N. Lang, S. Lefevre, J.D. Wegner

Learning geometric soft constraints for multi-view instance matching across street-level panoramas

2019 Joint Urban Remote Sensing Event (JURSE), IEEE (2019), pp. 1-4, [10.1109/jurse.2019.8808935](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Nassar and Lefevre, 2019 A.S. Nassar, S. Lefevre

Automated mapping of accessibility signs with deep learning from ground-level imagery and open data

2019 Joint Urban Remote Sensing Event (JURSE), IEEE (2019), pp. 1-4, [10.1109/jurse.2019.8808961](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

National Environment Agency, 2019 National Environment Agency (2019). Google puts singapore hawker centres on the map. Last accessed on 15 May 2021. url:<https://www.nea.gov.sg/media/news/news/index/google-puts-singapore-hawker-centres-on-the-map>.

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Nesoff et al., 2019 E.D. Nesoff, A.J. Milam, C.B. Barajas, C.D.M. Furr-Holden

Expanding tools for investigating neighborhood indicators of drug use and violence: Validation of the NifETy for virtual street observation

Prevention Science, 21 (2019), pp. 203-210, [10.1007/s11121-019-01062-w](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Nesoff et al., 2018 E.D. Nesoff, A.J. Milam, K.M. Pollack, F.C. Curriero, J.V. Bowie, A.C. Gielen, D.M. Furr-Holden

Novel methods for environmental assessment of pedestrian injury: Creation and validation of the inventory for pedestrian safety infrastructure

Journal of Urban Health, 95 (2018), pp. 208-221, [10.1007/s11524-017-0226-2](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Neuhold et al., 2017 G. Neuhold, T. Ollmann, S. Rota Buló, P. Kotschieder

The mapillary vistas dataset for semantic understanding of street scenes

Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV) (2017), pp. 4990-4999

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Nguyen et al., 2020 Q.C. Nguyen, Y. Huang, A. Kumar, H. Duan, J.M. Keralis, P. Dwivedi, H.W. Meng, K.D. Brunisholz, J. Jay, M. Javanmardi, T. Tasdizen

Using 164 Million Google Street View Images to Derive Built Environment Predictors of COVID-19 Cases

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 17 (2020), p. 6359, [10.3390/ijerph17176359](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Nguyen et al., 2019 Q.C. Nguyen, S. Khanna, P. Dwivedi, D. Huang, Y. Huang, T. Tasdizen, K.D. Brunisholz, F. Li, W. Gorman, T.T. Nguyen, C. Jiang

Using Google Street View to examine associations between built environment characteristics and U.S. health outcomes

Preventive Medicine Reports, 14 (2019), Article 100859, [10.1016/j.pmedr.2019.100859](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Nguyen et al., 2018 Q.C. Nguyen, M. Sajjadi, M. McCullough, M. Pham, T.T. Nguyen, W. Yu, H.W. Meng, M. Wen, F. Li, K.R. Smith, K. Brunisholz, T. Tasdizen

Neighbourhood looking glass: 360 automated characterisation of the built environment for neighbourhood effects research

Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 72 (2018), pp. 260-266, [10.1136/jech-2017-209456](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Nice et al., 2020 K.A. Nice, J.S. Wijnands, A. Middel, J. Wang, Y. Qiu, N. Zhao, J. Thompson, G.D. Aschwanden, H. Zhao, M. Stevenson

Sky pixel detection in outdoor imagery using an adaptive algorithm and machine learning

Urban Climate, 31 (2020), Article 100572, [10.1016/j.uclim.2019.100572](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Noorian et al., 2019 S.S. Noorian, A. Psyllidis, A. Bozzon

ST-sem: A multimodal method for points-of-interest classification using street-level imagery

Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Springer International Publishing (2019), pp. 32-46

doi:10.1007/978-3-030-19274-7_3

[CrossRef](#) ↗ [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Noorian et al., 2020 S.S. Noorian, S. Qiu, A. Psyllidis, A. Bozzon, G.J. Houben

Detecting, classifying, and mapping retail storefronts using street-level imagery

Proceedings of the 2020 International Conference on Multimedia Retrieval, ACM (2020), pp. 495-501, [10.1145/3372278.3390706](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Novack et al., 2020 T. Novack, L. Vorbeck, H. Lorei, A. Zipf

Towards detecting building facades with graffiti artwork based on street view images

ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 9 (2020), p. 98, [10.3390/ijgi9020098](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Ogawa et al., 2019 M. Ogawa, K. Aizawa

Identification of buildings in street images using map information

2019 IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP), IEEE (2019), pp. 984-988, [10.1109/icip.2019.8803066](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

O'Keeffe et al., 2019 K.P. O'Keeffe, A. Anjomshoa, S.H. Strogatz, P. Santi, C. Ratti

Quantifying the sensing power of vehicle fleets

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 116 (2019), pp. 12752-12757, [10.1073/pnas.1821667116](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Oliveira and Hsu, 2018 E.D. Oliveira, K.H. Hsu

Exploring Places of Street Drug Dealing in a Downtown Area in Brazil: An Analysis of the Reliability of Google Street View in International Criminological Research

International Journal of Criminology and Sociology, 7 (2018), pp. 32-47, [10.6000/1929-4409.2018.07.04](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Palliwal et al., 2021 A. Palliwal, S. Song, H.T.W. Tan, F. Biljecki

3D city models for urban farming site identification in buildings

Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 86 (2021), Article 101584, [10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2020.101584](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2020.101584) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Peng et al., 2018 Z. Peng, S. Gao, B. Xiao, S. Guo, Y. Yang

CrowdGIS: Updating digital maps via mobile crowdsensing

IEEE Transactions on Automation Science and Engineering, 15 (2018), pp. 369-380, [10.1109/tase.2017.2761793](https://doi.org/10.1109/tase.2017.2761793) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Phan et al., 2020 L. Phan, W. Yu, J.M. Keralis, K. Mukhija, P. Dwivedi, K.D. Brunisholz, M. Javanmardi, T. Tasdizen, Q.C. Nguyen

Google Street View Derived Built Environment Indicators and Associations with State-Level Obesity, Physical Activity, and Chronic Disease Mortality in the United States

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 17 (2020), p. 3659, [10.3390/ijerph17103659](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17103659) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Plascak et al., 2019 J.J. Plascak, A.A.M. Llanos, L.B. Chavali, C.Y. Xing, N.N. Shah, A.M. Stroup, J. Plaha, E.M. McCue, A.G. Rundle, S.J. Mooney

Sidewalk Conditions in Northern New Jersey: Using Google Street View Imagery and Ordinary Kriging to Assess Infrastructure for Walking

Preventing Chronic Disease, 16 (2019), [10.5888/pcd16.180480](https://doi.org/10.5888/pcd16.180480) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Plascak et al., 2020 J.J. Plascak, A.G. Rundle, R.A. Babel, A.A. Llanos, C.M. LaBelle, A.M. Stroup, S.J. Mooney

Drop-and-spin virtual neighborhood auditing: Assessing built environment for linkage to health studies

American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 58 (2020), pp. 152-160, [10.1016/j.amepre.2019.08.032](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2019.08.032) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

von Platten et al., 2020 J. von Platten, C. Sandels, K. Jörgensson, V. Karlsson, M. Mangold, K. Mjörnell

Using machine learning to enrich building databases—methods for tailored energy retrofits

Energies, 13 (2020), p. 2574, [10.3390/en13102574](https://doi.org/10.3390/en13102574) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Qin et al., 2020 K. Qin, Y. Xu, C. Kang, M.P. Kwan

A graph convolutional network model for evaluating potential congestion spots based on local urban built environments

Transactions in GIS, 24 (2020), pp. 1382-1401, [10.1111/tgis.12641](https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.12641) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Qiu et al., 2019 Qiu, S., Psyllidis, A., Bozzon, A., & Houben, G.J. (2019). Crowd-mapping urban objects from street-level imagery, in: The World Wide Web Conference on - WWW '19, ACM Press. pp. 1521–1531. doi:10.1145/3308558.3313651.

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Quinn and León, 2019 S. Quinn, L.A. León

Every single street? Rethinking full coverage across street-level imagery platforms

Transactions in GIS, 23 (2019), pp. 1251-1272, [10.1111/tgis.12571](https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.12571) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Revaud et al., 2019 J. Revaud, M. Heo, R.S. Rezende, C. You, S.G. Jeong

Did it change? learning to detect point-of-interest changes for proactive map updates

2019 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), IEEE (2019), pp. 4081-4090, [10.1109/cvpr.2019.00421](https://doi.org/10.1109/cvpr.2019.00421) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Richards and Wang, 2020 D. Richards, J.W. Wang

Fusing street level photographs and satellite remote sensing to map leaf area index

Ecological Indicators, 115 (2020), Article 106342, [10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106342](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106342) ↗







 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Ruggeri et al., 2018 D. Ruggeri, C. Harvey, P. Bosselmann

Perceiving the livable city

Journal of the American Planning Association, 84 (2018), pp. 250-262, [10.1080/01944363.2018.1524717](https://doi.org/10.1080/01944363.2018.1524717) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

- Rzotkiewicz et al., 2018 A. Rzotkiewicz, A.L. Pearson, B.V. Dougherty, A. Shortridge, N. Wilson
Systematic review of the use of Google Street View in health research: Major themes, strengths, weaknesses and possibilities for future research
Health & Place, 52 (2018), pp. 240-246, [10.1016/j.healthplace.2018.07.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2018.07.001)  [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)
- Samiei et al., 2018 S. Samiei, P. Rasti, H. Daniel, E. Belin, P. Richard, D. Rousseau
Toward a computer vision perspective on the visual impact of vegetation in symmetries of urban environments
Symmetry, 10 (2018), p. 666, [10.3390/sym10120666](https://doi.org/10.3390/sym10120666) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)
- Schootman et al., 2020 M. Schootman, M. Perez, J. Schootman, Q. Fu, A. McVay, J. Margenthaler, G. Colditz, M. Kreuter, D. Jeffe
Influence of built environment on quality of life changes in African-American patients with non-metastatic breast cancer
Health & Place, 63 (2020), Article 102333, [10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102333](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102333)  [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)
- Seiferling et al., 2017 I. Seiferling, N. Naik, C. Ratti, R. Proulx
Green streets - Quantifying and mapping urban trees with street-level imagery and computer vision
Landscape and Urban Planning, 165 (2017), pp. 93-101, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2017.05.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2017.05.010)  [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)
- Shatu and Yigitcanlar, 2018 F. Shatu, T. Yigitcanlar
Development and validity of a virtual street walkability audit tool for pedestrian route choice analysis—SWATCH
Journal of Transport Geography, 70 (2018), pp. 148-160, [10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2018.06.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2018.06.004)  [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)
- Shen et al., 2018 Q. Shen, W. Zeng, Y. Ye, S.M. Arisona, S. Schubiger, R. Burkhard, H. Qu
StreetVizor: Visual exploration of human-scale urban forms based on street views
IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 24 (2018), pp. 1004-1013, [10.1109/tvcg.2017.2744159](https://doi.org/10.1109/tvcg.2017.2744159) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)
- Skurowski and Paszkuta, 2018 Skurowski, P., & Paszkuta, M. (2018). Saliency map based analysis for prediction of car driving difficulty in google street view scenes, in: AIP Conference Proceedings, Author(s). p. 110003. doi:10.1063/1.5043761.
[Google Scholar](#)
- Srivastava et al., 2018 S. Srivastava, J.E.V. Muñoz, S. Lobry, D. Tuia
Fine-grained landuse characterization using ground-based pictures: a deep learning solution based on globally available data
International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 34 (2018), pp. 1117-1136, [10.1080/13658816.2018.1542698](https://doi.org/10.1080/13658816.2018.1542698) [Google Scholar](#)
- Srivastava et al., 2018 S. Srivastava, J.E. Vargas-Muñoz, D. Swinkels, D. Tuia
Multilabel building functions classification from ground pictures using convolutional neural networks, in: Proceedings of the 2nd ACM SIGSPATIAL International Workshop on AI for Geographic Knowledge Discovery, Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA (2018), pp. 43-46, [10.1145/3281548.3281559](https://doi.org/10.1145/3281548.3281559) [Google Scholar](#)
- Srivastava et al., 2019 S. Srivastava, J.E. Vargas-Muñoz, D. Tuia
Understanding urban landuse from the above and ground perspectives: A deep learning, multimodal solution
Remote Sensing of Environment, 228 (2019), pp. 129-143, [10.1016/j.rse.2019.04.014](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2019.04.014)  [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)
- Steinmetz-Wood et al., 2020 M. Steinmetz-Wood, A. El-Geneidy, N.A. Ross
Moving to policy-amenable options for built environment research: The role of micro-scale neighborhood environment in promoting walking
Health & Place, 66 (2020), Article 102462, [10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102462](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102462)  [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)
- Steinmetz-Wood et al., 2019 M. Steinmetz-Wood, K. Velauthapillai, G. O'Brien, N.A. Ross

Assessing the micro-scale environment using google street view: the virtual systematic tool for evaluating pedestrian streetscapes (virtual-STEPS)

BMC Public Health, 19 (2019), [10.1186/s12889-019-7460-3](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Stubbings et al., 2019 P. Stubbings, J. Peskett, F. Rowe, D. Arribas-Bel

A hierarchical urban forest index using street-level imagery and deep learning

Remote Sensing, 11 (2019), p. 1395, [10.3390/rs11121395](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Sun et al., 2020 Q.C. Sun, T. Macleod, A. Both, J. Hurley, A. Butt, M. Amati

A human-centred assessment framework to prioritise heat mitigation efforts for active travel at city scale

Science of The Total Environment, 143033 (2020), [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.143033](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Sytsma et al., 2020 V.A. Sytsma, N. Connealy, E.L. Piza

Environmental predictors of a drug offender crime script: A systematic social observation of google street view images and CCTV footage

Crime & Delinquency, 001112872091096 (2020), [10.1177/0011128720910961](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Szczepańska and Pietrzyk, 2020 A. Szczepańska, K. Pietrzyk

An evaluation of public spaces with the use of direct and remote methods

Land, 9 (2020), p. 419, [10.3390/land9110419](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Tanaś, Trojanek, & Trojanek, 2019 J. Tanaś, M. Trojanek, R. Trojanek

Seniors' revealed preferences in the housing market in Poznań

Economics & Sociology, 12 (2019), pp. 353-365, [10.14254/2071-789x.2019/12-1/22](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Tang & Long, 2019 J. Tang, Y. Long

Measuring visual quality of street space and its temporal variation: Methodology and its application in the Hutong area in Beijing

Landscape and Urban Planning, 191 (2019), Article 103436, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.09.015](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Tang et al., 2020 X. Tang, L. Zhang, Z. Chen, J. Wan, L. Li

Urban street landscape analysis based on street view image recognition

2020 International Conference on Urban Engineering and Management Science (ICUEMS), IEEE (2020), pp. 145-150,

[10.1109/icuems50872.2020.00040](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Tang et al., 2020 Z. Tang, Y. Ye, Z. Jiang, C. Fu, R. Huang, D. Yao

A data-informed analytical approach to human-scale greenway planning: Integrating multi-sourced urban data with machine learning algorithms

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 56 (2020), Article 126871, [10.1016/j.ufug.2020.126871](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Tanprasert et al., 2020 T. Tanprasert, C. Siripanpornchana, N. Surasvadi, S. Thajchayapong

Recognizing traffic black spots from street view images using environment-aware image processing and neural network

IEEE Access, 8 (2020), pp. 121469-121478, [10.1109/access.2020.3006493](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Taubenböck et al., 2018 H. Taubenböck, N. Kraff, M. Wurm

The morphology of the arrival city - a global categorization based on literature surveys and remotely sensed data

Applied Geography, 92 (2018), pp. 150-167, [10.1016/j.apgeog.2018.02.002](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Thirlwell and Arandjelović, 2020 A. Thirlwell, O. Arandjelović

Big data driven detection of trees in suburban scenes using visual spectrum eye level photography

Sensors, 20 (2020), p. 3051, [10.3390/s20113051](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Toikka et al., 2020 A. Toikka, E. Willberg, V. Mäkinen, T. Toivonen, J. Oksanen

The green view dataset for the capital of Finland

Helsinki. Data in Brief, 30 (2020), Article 105601, [10.1016/j.dib.2020.105601](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Tokuda et al., 2019 E.K. Tokuda, R.M. Cesar, C.T. Silva

Quantifying the presence of graffiti in urban environments

2019 IEEE International Conference on Big Data and Smart Computing (BigComp), IEEE (2019), pp. 1-4, [10.1109/bigcomp.2019.8679113](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Torii et al., 2009 Torii, A., Havlena, M., & Pajdla, T. (2009). From Google Street View to 3D city models, in: 2009 IEEE 12th International Conference on Computer Vision Workshops, ICCV Workshops, pp. 2188–2195. doi:10.1109/ICCVW.2009.5457551.

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Varghese et al., 2019 A. Varghese, J. Gubbi, A. Ramaswamy, P. Balamuralidhar

ChangeNet: A deep learning architecture for visual change detection

Springer International Publishing (2019), pp. 129-145

doi:10.1007/978-3-030-11012-3_10

[CrossRef](#) ↗ [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Verhoeven et al., 2018 H. Verhoeven, L.V. Hecke, D.V. Dyck, T. Baert, N.V. de Weghe, P. Clarys, B. Deforche, J.V. Cauwenberg

Differences in physical environmental characteristics between adolescents' actual and shortest cycling routes: a study using a Google Street View-based audit

International Journal of Health Geographics, 17 (2018), [10.1186/s12942-018-0136-x](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Verma et al., 2020 D. Verma, A. Jana, K. Ramamritham

Predicting human perception of the urban environment in a spatiotemporal urban setting using locally acquired street view images and audio clips

Building and Environment, 186 (2020), Article 107340, [10.1016/j.buildenv.2020.107340](#) ↗

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Villeneuve et al., 2018 P.J. Villeneuve, R.L. Ysseldyk, A. Root, S. Ambrose, J. DiMuzio, N. Kumar, M. Shehata, M. Xi, E. Seed, X. Li, M. Shooshtari, D. Rainham

Comparing the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index with the Google Street View Measure of Vegetation to Assess Associations between Greenness, Walkability, Recreational Physical Activity, and Health in Ottawa, Canada

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 15 (2018), p. 1719, [10.3390/ijerph15081719](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Vishnani et al., 2020 V. Vishnani, A. Adhya, C. Bajpai, P. Chimurkar, K. Khandagle

Manhole Detection using Image Processing on Google Street View imagery

2020 Third International Conference on Smart Systems and Inventive Technology (ICSSIT), IEEE (2020), pp. 684-688,

[10.1109/icssit48917.2020.9214219](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Wakamiya et al., 2019 S. Wakamiya, P. Siriaraya, Y. Zhang, Y. Kawai, E. Aramaki, A. Jatowt

Pleasant route suggestion based on color and object rates

Proceedings of the Twelfth ACM International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining, ACM (2019), pp. 786-789, [10.1145/3289600.3290611](#) ↗

[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Wang et al., 2020 H. Wang, Y. Hu, L. Tang, Q. Zhuo

Distribution of Urban Blue and Green Space in Beijing and Its Influence Factors

Sustainability, 12 (2020), p. 2252, [10.3390/su12062252](#) ↗

[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗

Wang and Vermeulen, 2020 M. Wang, F. Vermeulen

Life between buildings from a street view image: What do big data analytics reveal about neighbourhood organisational vitality?

Urban Studies, 004209802095719 (2020), [10.1177/0042098020957198](#) ↗

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2019 Wang, N., Zeng, X., Xie, R., Gao, Z., Zheng, Y., Liao, Z., Yang, J., & Wang, Q. (2019a). Unsupervised classification of street architectures based on InfoGAN, in: 10th International Conference on Pattern Recognition Systems (ICPRS-2019), Institution of Engineering and Technology. pp. 12–17. doi:10.1049/cp.2019.0241.

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2019 R. Wang, M. Helbich, Y. Yao, J. Zhang, P. Liu, Y. Yuan, Y. Liu

Urban greenery and mental wellbeing in adults: Cross-sectional mediation analyses on multiple pathways across different greenery measures

Environmental Research, 176 (2019), Article 108535, [10.1016/j.envres.2019.108535 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2019 R. Wang, Y. Liu, Y. Lu, Y. Yuan, J. Zhang, P. Liu, Y. Yao

The linkage between the perception of neighbourhood and physical activity in Guangzhou, China: using street view imagery with deep learning techniques

International Journal of Health Geographics, 18 (2019), [10.1186/s12942-019-0182-z ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2019 R. Wang, Y. Liu, Y. Lu, J. Zhang, P. Liu, Y. Yao, G. Grekousis

Perceptions of built environment and health outcomes for older Chinese in Beijing: A big data approach with street view images and deep learning technique

Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 78 (2019), Article 101386, [10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2019.101386 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2020 R. Wang, Y. Lu, X. Wu, Y. Liu, Y. Yao

Relationship between eye-level greenness and cycling frequency around metro stations in Shenzhen, China: A big data approach

Sustainable Cities and Society, 59 (2020), Article 102201, [10.1016/j.scs.2020.102201 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2019 R. Wang, Y. Lu, J. Zhang, P. Liu, Y. Yao, Y. Liu

The relationship between visual enclosure for neighbourhood street walkability and elders' mental health in china: Using street view images

Journal of Transport & Health, 13 (2019), pp. 90-102, [10.1016/j.jth.2019.02.009 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2020 R. Wang, B. Yang, Y. Yao, M.S. Bloom, Z. Feng, Y. Yuan, J. Zhang, P. Liu, W. Wu, Y. Lu, G. Baranyi, R. Wu, Y. Liu, G. Dong

Residential greenness, air pollution and psychological well-being among urban residents in Guangzhou

China. Science of The Total Environment, 711 (2020), Article 134843, [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.134843 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2019 R. Wang, Y. Yuan, Y. Liu, J. Zhang, P. Liu, Y. Lu, Y. Yao

Using street view data and machine learning to assess how perception of neighborhood safety influences urban residents' mental health

Health & Place, 59 (2019), Article 102186, [10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.102186 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2018 W. Wang, L. Xiao, J. Zhang, Y. Yang, P. Tian, H. Wang, X. He

Potential of internet street-view images for measuring tree sizes in roadside forests

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 35 (2018), pp. 211-220, [10.1016/j.ufug.2018.09.008 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2018 Wang, W., Yang, S., He, Z., Wang, M., Zhang, J., & Zhang, W., (2018b). Urban perception of commercial activeness from satellite images and streetscapes, in: Companion of the The Web Conference 2018 on The Web Conference 2018 - WWW '18, ACM Press. pp. 647–654. doi:10.1145/3184558.3186581.






[Google Scholar ↗](#)

Wang et al., 2018 Y. Wang, J. Kang, X.X. Zhu

Fusing spaceborne SAR interferometry and street view images for 4D urban modeling

2018 21st International Conference on Information Fusion (FUSION), IEEE (2018), pp. 1601-1606, [10.23919/icip.2018.8455498 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

- Weld et al., 2019 G. Weld, E. Jang, A. Li, A. Zeng, K. Heimerl, J.E. Froehlich
Deep learning for automatically detecting sidewalk accessibility problems using streetscape imagery
The 21st International ACM SIGACCESS Conference on Computers and Accessibility, ACM (2019), pp. 196-209, [10.1145/3308561.3353798](#) ↗
[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Wijnands et al., 2019 J.S. Wijnands, K.A. Nice, J. Thompson, H. Zhao, M. Stevenson
Streetscape augmentation using generative adversarial networks: Insights related to health and wellbeing
Sustainable Cities and Society, 49 (2019), Article 101602, [10.1016/j.scs.2019.101602](#) ↗
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Williams et al., 2019 S. Williams, W. Xu, S.B. Tan, M.J. Foster, C. Chen
Ghost cities of China: Identifying urban vacancy through social media data
Cities, 94 (2019), pp. 275-285, [10.1016/j.cities.2019.05.006](#) ↗
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Wilson et al., 2018 N. Wilson, L. Signal, G. Thomson
Surveying all public drinking water fountains in a city: outdoor field observations and Google Street View
Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 42 (2018), pp. 83-85, [10.1111/1753-6405.12730](#) ↗
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Wu and Biljecki, 2021 A.N. Wu, F. Biljecki
Roofpedia: Automatic mapping of green and solar roofs for an open roofscape registry and evaluation of urban sustainability
Landscape and Urban Planning, 214 (2021), Article 104167, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2021.104167](#) ↗
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Wu et al., 2020 C. Wu, N. Peng, X. Ma, S. Li, J. Rao
Assessing multiscale visual appearance characteristics of neighbourhoods using geographically weighted principal component analysis in Shenzhen, China
Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 84 (2020), Article 101547, [10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2020.101547](#) ↗
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Wu et al., 2020 D. Wu, J. Gong, J. Liang, J. Sun, G. Zhang
Analyzing the influence of urban street greening and street buildings on summertime air pollution based on street view image data
ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 9 (2020), p. 500, [10.3390/ijgi9090500](#) ↗
[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Wu et al., 2019 J. Wu, L. Cheng, S. Chu, N. Xia, M. Li
A green view index for urban transportation: How much greenery do we view while moving around in cities?
International Journal of Sustainable Transportation, 14 (2019), pp. 972-989, [10.1080/15568318.2019.1672001](#) ↗
[Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Xia et al., 2020 Xia, Y., Yabuki, N., & Fukuda, T. (2020). Development of an urban greenery evaluation system based on deep learning and Google Street View, in: 25th International Conference on Computer-Aided Architectural Design Research in Asia, CAADRIA 2020, pp. 783-792.
[Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Xiao, Zhang, Sun, Tao, & Kuang, 2020 Y. Xiao, Y. Zhang, Y. Sun, P. Tao, X. Kuang
Does green space really matter for residents' obesity? A new perspective from Baidu street view
Frontiers in Public Health, 8 (2020), [10.3389/fpubh.2020.00332](#) ↗
[Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Xie et al., 2020 Q. Xie, D. Li, Z. Yu, J. Zhou, J. Wang
Detecting trees in street images via deep learning with attention module
IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement, 69 (2020), pp. 5395-5406, [10.1109/tim.2019.2958580](#) ↗
[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Xu et al., 2019 G. Xu, X. Zhu, N. Tapper, B. Bechtel
Urban climate zone classification using convolutional neural network and ground-level images
Progress in Physical Geography: Earth and Environment, 43 (2019), pp. 410-424, [10.1177/0309133319837711](#) ↗

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Yang et al., 2009 J. Yang, L. Zhao, J. McBride, P. Gong

Can you see green? assessing the visibility of urban forests in cities

Landscape and Urban Planning, 91 (2009), pp. 97-104, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2008.12.004 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Yang et al., 2020 L. Yang, J. Liu, Y. Lu, Y. Ao, Y. Guo, W. Huang, R. Zhao, R. Wang

Global and local associations between urban greenery and travel propensity of older adults in Hong Kong

Sustainable Cities and Society, 63 (2020), Article 102442, [10.1016/j.scs.2020.102442 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Yang et al., 2019 Y. Yang, D. He, Z. Gou, R. Wang, Y. Liu, Y. Lu

Association between street greenery and walking behavior in older adults in hong kong

Sustainable Cities and Society, 51 (2019), Article 101747, [10.1016/j.scs.2019.101747 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Yang et al., 2020 Y. Yang, Y. Lu, L. Yang, Z. Gou, X. Zhang

Urban greenery, active school transport, and body weight among hong kong children

Travel Behaviour and Society, 20 (2020), pp. 104-113, [10.1016/j.tbs.2020.03.001 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Yao et al., 2019 Y. Yao, Z. Liang, Z. Yuan, P. Liu, Y. Bie, J. Zhang, R. Wang, J. Wang, Q. Guan

A human-machine adversarial scoring framework for urban perception assessment using street-view images

International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 33 (2019), pp. 2363-2384, [10.1080/13658816.2019.1643024 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Ye et al., 2020 C. Ye, F. Zhang, L. Mu, Y. Gao, Y. Liu

Urban function recognition by integrating social media and street-level imagery

Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science, 239980832093546 (2020), [10.1177/2399808320935467 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

Ye et al., 2019 N. Ye, B. Wang, M. Kita, M. Xie, W. Cai

Urban commerce distribution analysis based on street view and deep learning

IEEE Access, 7 (2019), pp. 162841-162849, [10.1109/access.2019.2951294 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Ye et al., 2019 Y. Ye, D. Richards, Y. Lu, X. Song, Y. Zhuang, W. Zeng, T. Zhong

Measuring daily accessed street greenery: A human-scale approach for informing better urban planning practices

Landscape and Urban Planning, 191 (2019), Article 103434, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.08.028 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Ye et al., 2019 Y. Ye, H. Xie, J. Fang, H. Jiang, D. Wang

Daily accessed street greenery and housing price: Measuring economic performance of human-scale streetscapes via new urban data

Sustainability, 11 (2019), p. 1741, [10.3390/su11061741 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

Ye et al., 2019 Y. Ye, W. Zeng, Q. Shen, X. Zhang, Y. Lu

The visual quality of streets: A human-centred continuous measurement based on machine learning algorithms and street view images

Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science, 46 (2019), pp. 1439-1457, [10.1177/2399808319828734 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Yencha, 2019 C. Yencha

Valuing walkability: New evidence from computer vision methods

Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice, 130 (2019), pp. 689-709, [10.1016/j.tra.2019.09.053 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

Yin et al., 2015 L. Yin, Q. Cheng, Z. Wang, Z. Shao

'Big data' for pedestrian volume: Exploring the use of Google Street View images for pedestrian counts

Applied Geography, 63 (2015), pp. 337-345, [10.1016/j.apgeog.2015.07.010 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Yoshimura et al., 2020](#) Y. Yoshimura, S. He, G. Hack, T. Nagakura, C. Ratti

Quantifying memories: Mapping urban perception

Mobile Networks and Applications, 25 (2020), pp. 1275-1286, [10.1007/s11036-020-01536-0 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Yu et al., 2020](#) Q. Yu, C. Wang, F. McKenna, S.X. Yu, E. Taciroglu, B. Cetiner, K.H. Law

Rapid visual screening of soft-story buildings from street view images using deep learning classification

Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Vibration, 19 (2020), pp. 827-838, [10.1007/s11803-020-0598-2 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Yu et al., 2018](#) X. Yu, G. Zhao, C. Chang, X. Yuan, F. Heng

BGVI: A new index to estimate street-side greenery using Baidu Street View Image

Forests, 10 (2018), p. 3, [10.3390/f10010003 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Zang et al., 2020](#) P. Zang, X. Liu, Y. Zhao, H. Guo, Y. Lu, C.Q.L. Xue

Eye-level street greenery and walking behaviors of older adults

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 17 (2020), p. 6130, [10.3390/ijerph17176130 ↗](#)

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Zeng et al., 2018](#) L. Zeng, J. Lu, W. Li, Y. Li

A fast approach for large-scale sky view factor estimation using street view images

Building and Environment, 135 (2018), pp. 74-84, [10.1016/j.buildenv.2018.03.009 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Zeng et al., 2019](#) Zeng, X., Wang, N., Gao, Z., Liu, Z., Yang, J., & Wang, Q. (2019). Vitality evaluation system for street architectures based on mobile OD data, in: 9th International Conference on Imaging for Crime Detection and Prevention (ICDP-2019), Institution of Engineering and Technology. pp. 19–25. doi:10.1049/cp.2019.1162.

[Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Zhang et al., 2020](#) C. Zhang, D. Yankov, C.T. Wu, S. Shapiro, J. Hong, W. Wu

What is that building?: An end-to-end system for building recognition from streetside images

Proceedings of the 26th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining, ACM (2020), pp. 2425-2433, [10.1145/3394486.3403292 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Zhang et al., 2019](#) F. Zhang, L. Wu, D. Zhu, Y. Liu

Social sensing from street-level imagery: A case study in learning spatio-temporal urban mobility patterns

ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 153 (2019), pp. 48-58, [10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2019.04.017 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Zhang et al., 2018](#) F. Zhang, D. Zhang, Y. Liu, H. Lin

Representing place locales using scene elements

Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 71 (2018), pp. 153-164, [10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2018.05.005 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Zhang et al., 2018](#) F. Zhang, B. Zhou, L. Liu, Y. Liu, H.H. Fung, H. Lin, C. Ratti

Measuring human perceptions of a large-scale urban region using machine learning

Landscape and Urban Planning, 180 (2018), pp. 148-160, [10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.08.020 ↗](#)

 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Zhang et al., 2020](#) F. Zhang, J. Zu, M. Hu, D. Zhu, Y. Kang, S. Gao, Y. Zhang, Z. Huang

Uncovering inconspicuous places using social media check-ins and street view images

Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 81 (2020), Article 101478, [10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2020.101478 ↗](#)






 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

[Zhang et al., 2020](#) L. Zhang, T. Pei, X. Wang, M. Wu, C. Song, S. Guo, Y. Chen

Quantifying the urban visual perception of chinese traditional-style building with street view images

Applied Sciences, 10 (2020), p. 5963, [10.3390/app10175963 ↗](#)

[View in Scopus ↗](#) [Google Scholar ↗](#)

- Zhang et al., 2019 L. Zhang, Y. Ye, W. Zeng, A. Chiaradia
A systematic measurement of street quality through multi-sourced urban data: A human-oriented analysis
International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 16 (2019), p. 1782, [10.3390/ijerph16101782](#) ↗
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Zhang and Dong, 2018 Y. Zhang, R. Dong
Impacts of street-visible greenery on housing prices: Evidence from a hedonic price model and a massive street view image dataset in Beijing
ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 7 (2018), p. 104, [10.3390/ijgi7030104](#) ↗
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Zhang et al., 2019 Y. Zhang, A. Middel, B.L. Turner
Evaluating the effect of 3D urban form on neighborhood land surface temperature using Google Street View and geographically weighted regression
Landscape Ecology, 34 (2019), pp. 681-697, [10.1007/s10980-019-00794-y](#) ↗
[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Zhang et al., 2019 Y. Zhang, P. Siriaraya, Y. Kawai, A. Jatowt
Analysis of street crime predictors in web open data
Journal of Intelligent Information Systems, 55 (2019), pp. 535-559, [10.1007/s10844-019-00587-4](#) ↗
[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Zhang et al., 2020 Y. Zhang, P. Siriaraya, Y. Kawai, A. Jatowt
Automatic latent street type discovery from web open data
Information Systems, 92 (2020), Article 101536, [10.1016/j.is.2020.101536](#) ↗
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Zhang et al., 2018 Zhang, Y., Siriaraya, P., Wang, Y., Wakamiya, S., Kawai, Y., & Jatowt, A. (2018c). Walking down a different path: Route recommendation based on visual and facility based diversity, in: Companion of the The Web Conference 2018 on The Web Conference 2018 - WWW '18, ACM Press. pp. 171–174. doi:10.1145/3184558.3186971.
[Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Zhao et al., 2018 J. Zhao, X. Liu, Y. Kuang, Y.V. Chen, B. Yang
Deep CNN-based methods to evaluate neighborhood-scale urban valuation through street scenes perception
2018 IEEE Third International Conference on Data Science in Cyberspace (DSC), IEEE (2018), pp. 20-27, [10.1109/dsc.2018.00012](#) ↗
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Zhou et al., 2019 H. Zhou, S. He, Y. Cai, M. Wang, S. Su
Social inequalities in neighborhood visual walkability: Using street view imagery and deep learning technologies to facilitate healthy city planning
Sustainable Cities and Society, 50 (2019), Article 101605, [10.1016/j.scs.2019.101605](#) ↗
 [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Zhou and Lin, 2020 Q. Zhou, H. Lin
Investigating the completeness and omission roads of OpenStreetMap data in Hubei, China by comparing with street map and street view
ISPRS - International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences XLIII-B4-2020 (2020), pp. 299-306, [10.5194/isprs-archives-xlIII-b4-2020-299-2020](#) ↗
[View in Scopus](#) ↗ [Google Scholar](#) ↗
- Zhou and Xu, 2020 Z. Zhou, Z. Xu
Detecting the Pedestrian Shed and Walking Route Environment of Urban Parks with Open-Source Data: A Case Study in Nanjing, China
International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 17 (2020), p. 4826, [10.3390/ijerph17134826](#) ↗
[Google Scholar](#) ↗

Cited by (241)

Beyond just green: Explaining and predicting restorative potential of urban landscapes using panorama-based metrics

2024, Landscape and Urban Planning

Show abstract

From sky to road: Incorporating the satellite imagery into analysis of freight truck-related crash factors

2024, Accident Analysis and Prevention

Show abstract

Examining the relationship between active transport and exposure to streetscape diversity during travel: A study using GPS data and street view imagery

2024, Computers, Environment and Urban Systems

Show abstract

Examining the socio-spatial patterns of bus shelters with deep learning analysis of street-view images: A case study of 20 cities in the U.S.

2024, Cities

Show abstract

How well do NDVI and OpenStreetMap data capture people's visual perceptions of urban greenspace?

2024, Landscape and Urban Planning

Show abstract

Public emotions and visual perception of the East Coast Park in Singapore: A deep learning method using social media data

2024, Urban Forestry and Urban Greening

Show abstract

> View all citing articles on Scopus

- 1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_street_view_services (last accessed: 15 May 2021).
- 2 E.g. Mapillary was recently acquired by Facebook (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-facebook-deals-mapillary-idUSKBN23P3N6>; last accessed: 15 May 2021); and in 2019, Look Around, Apple's SVI service was introduced (<https://maps.apple.com/imagecollection/>; last accessed: 15 May 2021).

© 2021 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier B.V.



All content on this site: Copyright © 2024 Elsevier B.V., its licensors, and contributors. All rights are reserved, including those for text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies. For all open access content, the Creative Commons licensing terms apply.

