Data Article

Parcel feature data derived from Google Street View images for urban land use classification in Brooklyn, New York City

Weixing Zhang, Weidong Li, Chuanrong Zhang, Dean M. Hanink, Xiaojian Li, Wenjie Wang

* Corresponding author at: Department of Geography, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269–4148, USA.
E-mail address: chuanrong.zhang@uconn.edu (C. Zhang).

Article history:
Received 6 March 2017
Received in revised form 14 March 2017
Accepted 4 April 2017
Available online 8 April 2017

Keywords:
Google Street View
Urban land use classification
Parcel feature
Detected text

Abstract

Google Street View (GSV) was used for urban land use classification, together with airborne light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data and high resolution orthoimagery, by a parcel-based method. In this data article, we present the input raw GSV images, intermediate products of GSV images, and final urban land use classification data that are related to our research article “Parcel-based urban land use classification in megacity using airborne LiDAR, high resolution orthoimagery, and Google Street View” (Zhang et al., 2017). More detail about other used data and our findings can be found in Zhang et al. (2017). © 2017 Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Specifications Table

| Subject area                  | Geography, Urban planning |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| More specific subject areas  | Urban land use classification, Remote sensing |
| Type of data                 |                            |

DOI of original article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2017.03.001

2352-3409/© 2017 Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
How data was acquired

GSV images were obtained via Google Maps APIs. Parcel boundary GIS dataset was downloaded from NYC Department of City Planning. Street GIS dataset was downloaded from the New York State GIS Program Office.

Data format

IMG, JPG, SHP, CSV, PY (Python code), M (MATLAB code)

Experimental factors

Feature detection, text recognition, image classification

Experimental features

Data source location

Center part of Brooklyn, New York, USA

Data accessibility

Data is accessible in this article

Value of the data

- The data provide GSV images for 25,121 parcels in Brooklyn, New York City.
- The urban land use classification result can be used as reference data of urban land use change monitoring of the study area.
- These parcel-based GSV images are useful for other micro scale urban studies in the study areas, such as urban landscape and neighborhood environment.

1. Data

Mixed residential & commercial buildings are difficult to classify using general remote sensing technologies because they have a lot of common characteristics (e.g. building-relevant characteristics, parcel-relevant characteristics, and vegetation characteristics) with single-family houses and multi-family residential buildings [1]. Therefore, we extracted text information from Google Street View (GSV) images and used it in urban land use classification to better distinguish mixed residential & commercial buildings from residential buildings, because the former ones have shop signs but the latter ones do not have. The urban land use classification was conducted using a parcel-based approach with the Random Forest classifier, based on airborne light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data, high resolution orthoimagery (HRO) images, and GSV images. Thirteen parcel features were chosen as input variables to the classifier for land use classification according to related previous researches [2–4] and empirical considerations. Four parcel features were derived from GSV images: length of detected text from fov 30 GSV image, length of detected text from fov 45 GSV image, length of detected text from fov 60 GSV image, and index of English words from all detected text from GSV images (Table 1).

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

2.1. Data acquisition

The parcel boundary GIS dataset was downloaded from the NYC Department of City Planning (DCP) with minor classes being merged with functionally similar major classes. The street GIS dataset downloaded from the New York State GIS Program Office was preprocessed to correct some out-of-date mistakes. The LiDAR dataset was downloaded in LAS format. ArcGIS 10.2 toolbox was applied to resample raw LiDAR data to 0.5 m in order to match the resolution of HRO images. The used HRO images were acquired from the USGS with a spatial resolution of 0.15 m and four channels (i.e. red, green, blue, and near infrared channels). A Python code was developed to automatically calculate the nearest geo-location from the street GIS dataset by reading the x- and y-coordinates of
Fig. 1. Google Street View (GSV) image acquisition. Using the Near tool to locate the nearest geo-location from Street Map and acquire the latitude and longitude coordinates and the heading angle for GSV image selection. Then GSV images with 3 different zoom degrees (i.e. 30°, 45°, and 60°) were downloaded by requesting GSV URL.

Table 1
Description of selected parcel features derived from GSV images.

| No. | Parcel feature                                      | Description                                                                 |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Length of detected text from fov 30 GSV image       | Length of detected text derived from requested GSV image with the horizontal field view angle being set to 30° |
| 2   | Length of detected text from fov 45 GSV image       | Length of detected text derived from requested GSV image with the horizontal field view angle being set to 45° |
| 3   | Length of detected text from fov 60 GSV image       | Length of detected text derived from requested GSV image with the horizontal field view angle being set to 60° |
| 4   | Index of English words from all detected text        | Number of detected text being a English word from fov 30 GSV image, fov 30 GSV image, and fov 30 GSV image |
the geometric center of each parcel from the parcel boundary GIS dataset and capture the GSV images for that parcel by parsing GSV URL (Fig. 1).

2.2. Data processing

Based on the assumptions that mixed residential & commercial buildings have shop signs and the shop signs can be detected and recognized as texts from the corresponding GSV images of parcels[1], mixed residential & commercial buildings (Fig. 2(a)–(c)) can be distinguished from single-family houses and multi-family residential buildings (Fig. 2(d)–(f)). The Computer Vision System Toolbox of MATLAB (Version R2016a) was employed to conduct fully automatic text detection and recognition from GSV images. Outputs of four parcel features from GSV images were written into a csv table as part of input variables, which include other nine common parcel features. To explore the use of GSV in separating parcels of mixed residential & commercial buildings from single-family houses and multi-family residential buildings, a comparison between the land use classification based on only the nine common parcel features (not including GSV-derived parcel features) and the land use classification based on all of the thirteen parcel features (including GSV-derived parcel features) were conducted by randomly selecting 20% of all parcels as the training sample data, with the random seeds 611, 1924, 3391, 6763, and 9930, respectively.

Acknowledgements

We thank Krista Rogers for her helpful reviews of this manuscript. The authors also acknowledge NYC Department of City Planning and New York State GIS Program Office for sharing parcel...
boundaries data, community districts data, and streets data with us. This work was supported in part by the U.S. National Science Foundation under Grant 1414108.

Transparency document. Supplementary material

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2017.04.002.

Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2017.04.002.

References

[1] W. Zhang, W. Li, C. Zhang, D.M. Hanink, X. Li, W. Wang, Parcel-based urban land use classification in megacity using airborne LiDAR, high resolution orthoimagery, and Google Street View, Comput. Environ. Urban Syst. 64 (2017) 215–228. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2017.03.001.

[2] S. Wu, J. Silvánhyphen Cardenas, L. Wang, Per-field urban land use classification based on tax parcel boundaries, Int. J. Remote Sens. 28 (12) (2007) 2777–2801. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/014311606010981541.

[3] S. Wu, X. Qiu, E.L. Usery, L. Wang, Using geometrical, textural, and contextual information of land parcels for classification of detailed urban land use, Ann. Assoc. Am. Geogr. 99 (1) (2009) 76–98. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00045600802459028.

[4] S. Hu, L. Wang, Automated urban land-use classification with remote sensing, Int. J. Remote Sens. 34 (3) (2013) 790–803. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01431161.2012.714510.