Urban Heat Index

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Mapping heat. Protecting communities.

Urban Heat Mapping

A webinar for local authorities

01

Welcome & introduction

Urban Heat Index

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What are we covering

Urban Heat Index

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Why understanding heat is important

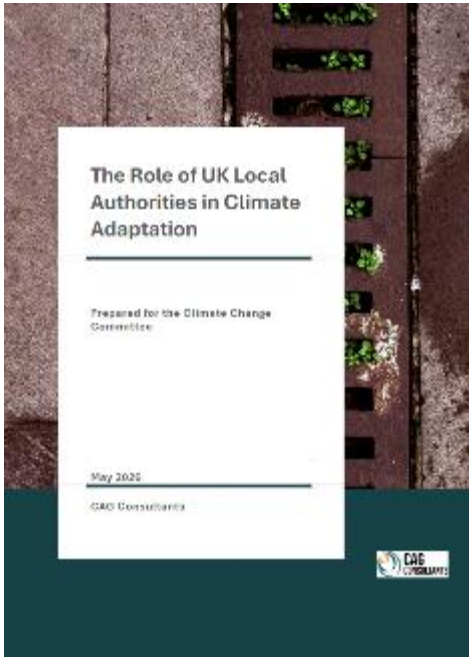
What heat data do we need?

What do we have?

How to use what we have

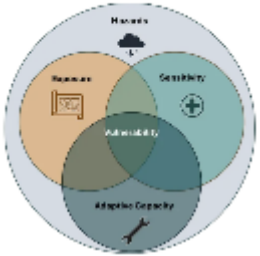
Main take away messages

About us



ASSESSING CLIMATE RISKS FOR SOUTH EAST SCOTLAND

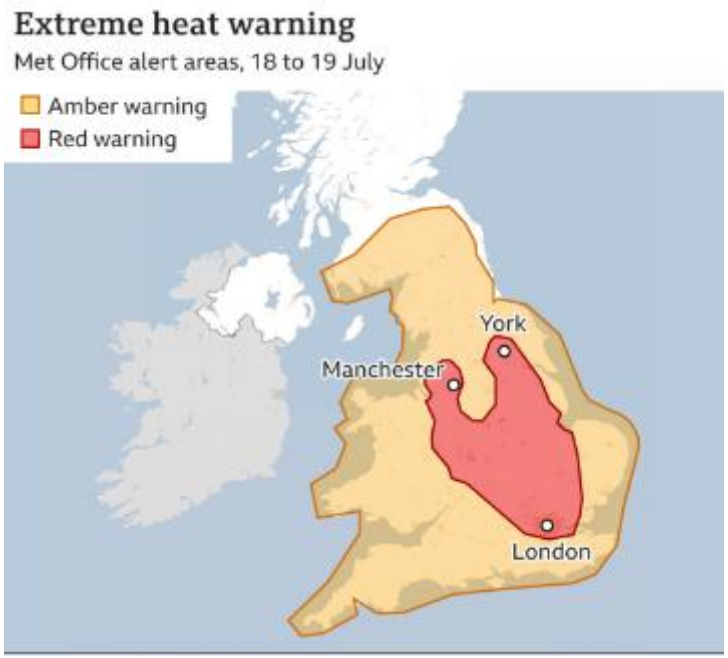
COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT AND ADAPTATION STRATEGY



ORGANISATIONAL CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ENTERPRISE

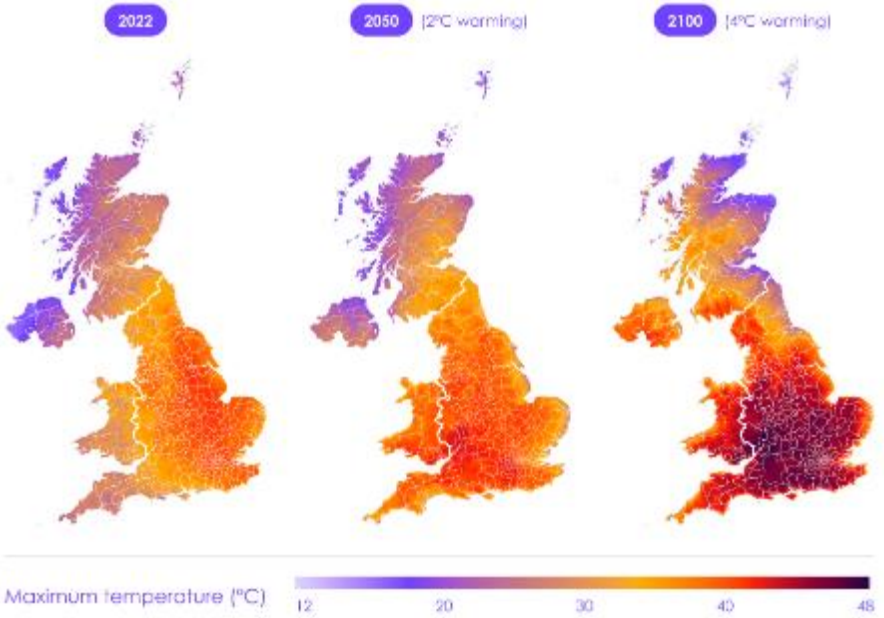
July 2022 – Britain crossed 40°C for the first time

Met Office issued the first ever Red warning, Level 4 heat alert, for exceptional heat



CCC report identified extreme heat as key risk

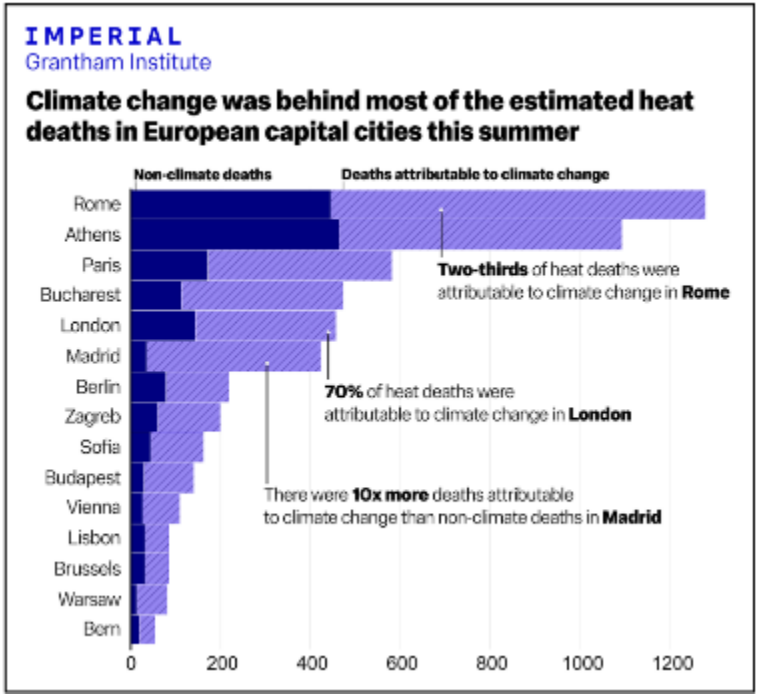
"Heat is the most deadly of the risks that climate change is bringing"
Baroness Brown, chair of CCC Adaptation panel



Effect of extreme heat on health and wellbeing

- Heat stress can lead to heat exhaustion or heat stroke. Can occur over 26°C ‘wet bulb’
- Increased risk of preterm birth
- Negative mental health impacts
- Increased risk of injury, particularly in children
- Ambulance callouts and hospital admissions rise during heatwaves

Increased death rates detectable from 21.7°C in the NW England and from 24.7°C in London



Most homes will be at risk of overheating

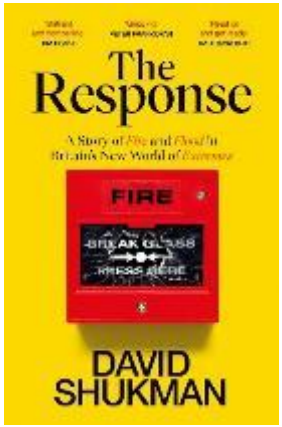
- 2020s: 1 in 5 homes overheats
- 2050s: 92% homes will overheat
- Impact on health

“The UK is built for a climate that no longer exists."
Climate Change Committee

Schools, hospitals, public transport critically impacted

- Public transport and hospitals are amongst the infrastructure that can be critically impacted
- Classroom temperatures can exceed safe levels
- Productivity and concentration decline significantly in high temperatures
- Public services face simultaneous operational and staffing pressures

Heat places hidden but significant strain on health and emergency systems



Understanding local heat risk is vital

Heat risk varies significantly across neighbourhoods

- Mapping supports targeted interventions and resource planning
- Better data enables faster, fairer and more effective responses

Understanding where heat risk is highest helps local authorities and other public bodies protect people, infrastructure and services

Detailed heat mapping can identify hotspots and vulnerable communities, guiding:

- Urban greening and tree planting
- Cooling and shading measures
- Emergency response planning
- Support for vulnerable residents
- Building adaptation priorities
- Public communication campaigns

.

02

What is the heat data gap?

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SPATIAL HEAT DATA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA (e.g., IMD)

FACILITY DATA (e.g., hospitals, schools)

OTHER LAYERS (biodiversity, infrastructure)

We have this data for flood risk

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Hazard - Climate Change 1

Summary

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) map is an assessment of where surface water flooding may occur when rainwater does not drain away through the normal drainage systems or soak into the ground, but lies on or flows over the ground instead. It is produced using national scale modelling and enhanced with compatible, locally produced modelling from lead local flood authorities (LLFAs). The RoFSW datasets include information about flooding extents, depths, speed and hazards.

This...

Show More

Categories

environment inlandWaters

Keywords

Natural risk zones risk Climate Change Flood Risk Management surface waters

Use limitation statement

There are no public access constraints to this data. Use of this data is subject to the licence identified.

Published by

Environment Agency

Contact publisher

Defra Data Services Forum

Dataset reference dates

Creation date

22 July 2025

Revision date

17 September 2025

Publication date

17 September 2025

Period

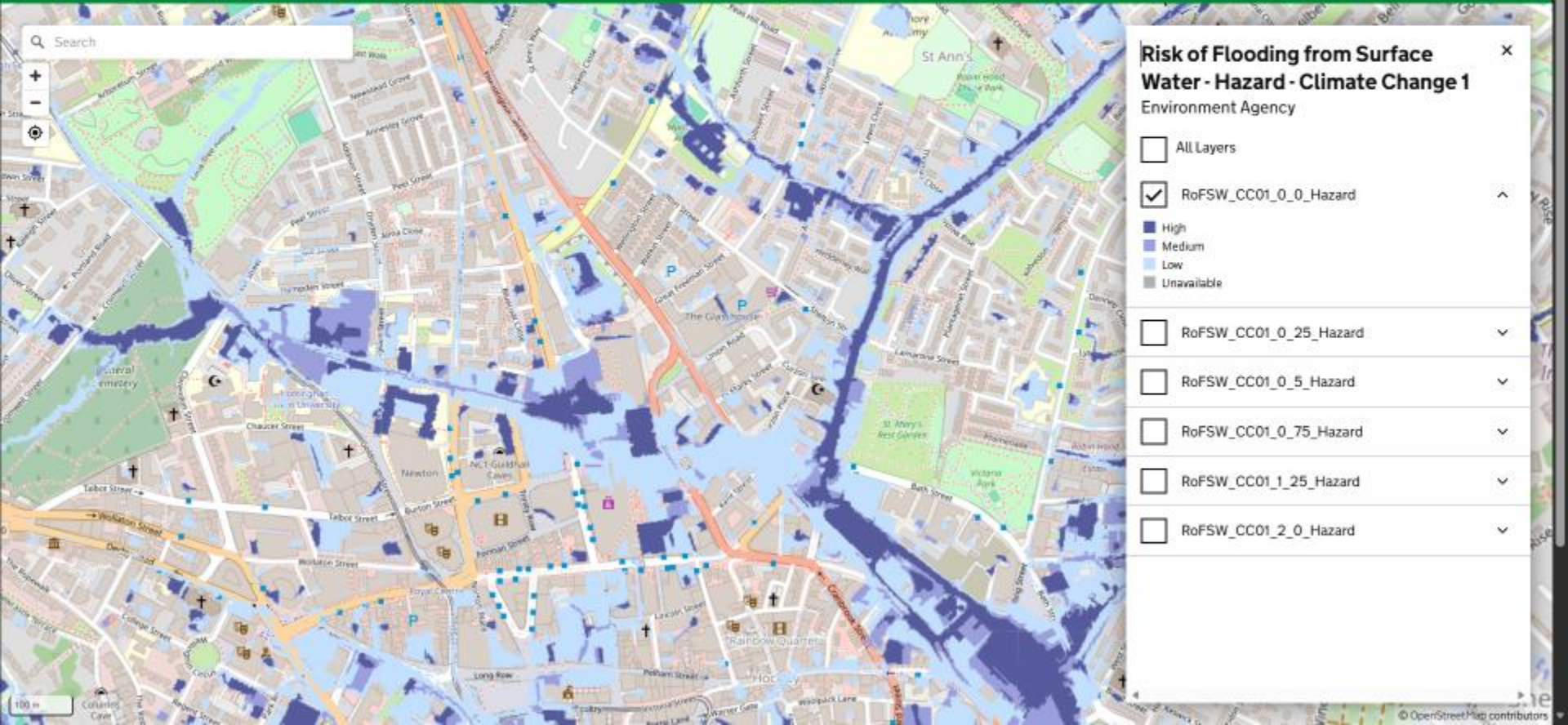
N/A

Related datasets

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Speed - Climate Change

Defra OGC preview

Layers Download



03

What data do we have for heat?

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MEASURING AIR TEMPERATURE

MEASURING SURFACE TEMPERATURE

HadUK-Grid

The HadUK-Grid dataset is a collection of gridded climate variables informed by land surface observations across the UK.

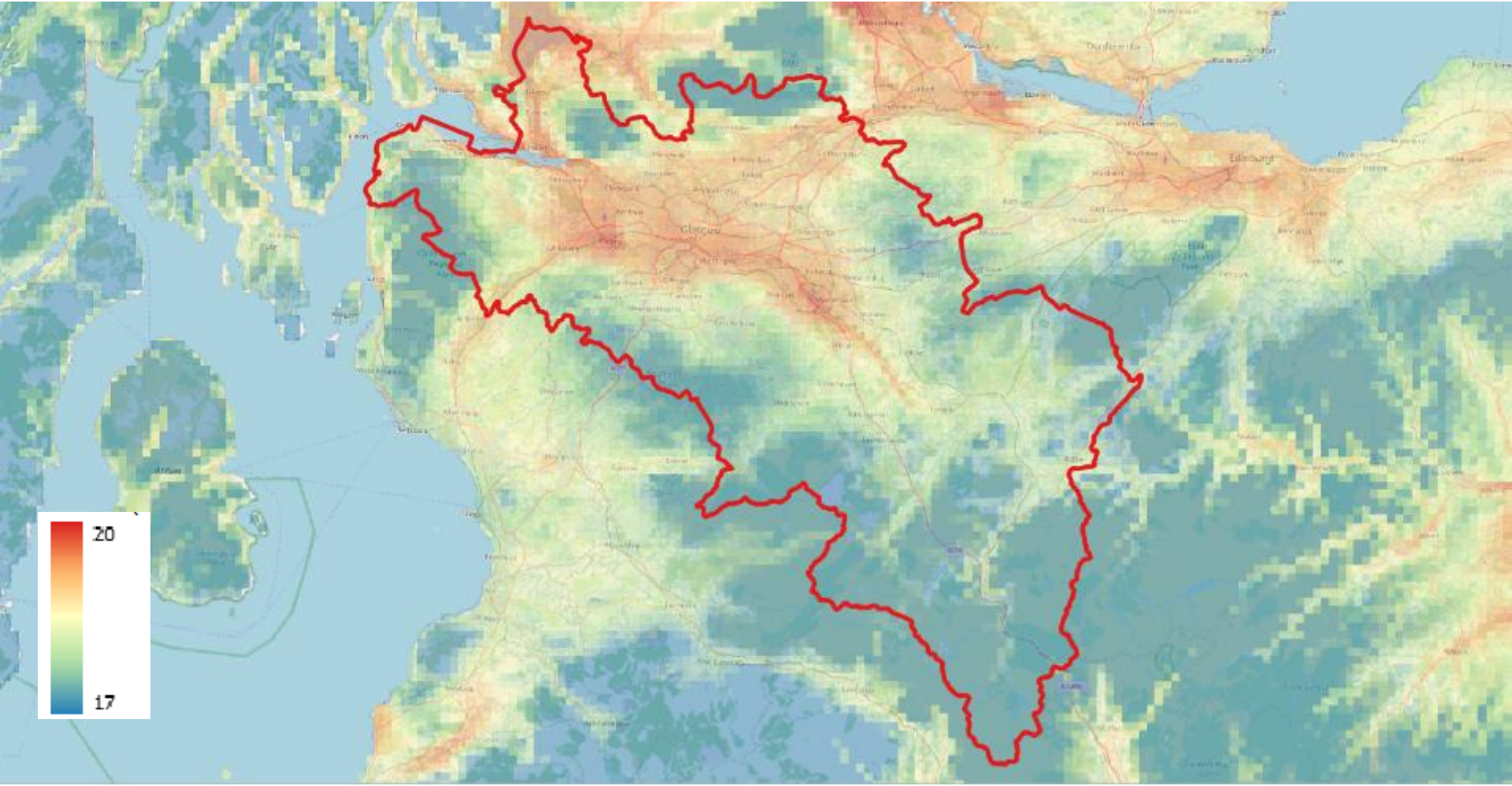
To create the long-running dataset, meteorological observations are interpolated onto a uniform grid to provide complete and consistent coverage across the UK.

The data sets cover the UK land area at 1km x 1km resolution as well as a range of other resolutions to allow for comparison with climate projections and area averages for countries, administrative regions and river basins.

The dataset spans the period from 1836 to present, but the start time is dependent on the climate variable and the temporal resolution. The grids are produced for daily, monthly, seasonal and annual timescales, as well as long term averages for a set of climatological reference periods.

Variables include air temperature (maximum, minimum and mean), precipitation, sunshine, mean sea level pressure, wind speed, relative humidity, vapour pressure, days of snow lying, and days of ground frost.


Glasgow
Arran



hadukgrid_uk_1km tasmax July 2024

hadukgrid uk 1km tasmax July 2024

Sign In

Met Office Climate Data Portal

User Guides | Understanding our Data | Climate Data | Local Authority

Climate Data
- Global
- UK
- Observations
- Projections
- Temperature
- Precipitation
- Sea Level

Local Authority Climate Service

Welcome to the Met Office's climate service for Local Authorities in the UK.

This site provides tools and resources that have been specifically designed for Local Authorities to help you better understand climate change in your local area and support your adaptation journey.

This information may be useful for others, not just Local Authorities. It is free and available for all. This is a Beta service and will be developed further.

Explore the Climate of your Local Authority

How to Assess your Climate Risk

How to Take Action

FAQ and Version History

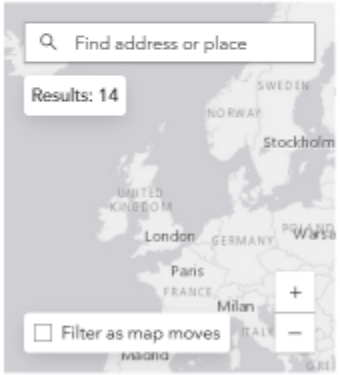
https://climatedataportal.metoffice.gov.uk/pages/lacs#

Sub-local Authority

Filters Reset

Tags: UK Projections Temperat...

Location



Tags

Filter options

- Climate (16)
- Met Office (16)

1 - 12 of 14 results

Sort by: Relevance | List

Dataset

Summer Maximum Temperature Change - Projections (Sub-Local Authority) v1

Met Office

Summer Maximum Air Temperature (°C and °C-change). This dataset forms part of the Met Office's Climate Data Portal https://climatedataportal.metoffice.gov.uk/

Type: **Feature Service** Date updated: **3/2/2026**
Tags: **Met Office, Climate, UK, Projections, Local Authorities, ...** Date created: **12/9/2025**

Dataset

Winter Average Temperature Change - Projections (Sub-Local Authority) v1

Met Office

Winter Average Air Temperature (°C and °C-change). This dataset forms part of the Met Office's Climate Data Portal https://climatedataportal.metoffice.gov.uk/

Type: **Feature Service** Date updated: **3/2/2026**
Tags: **Met Office, Climate, UK, Projections, Local Authorities, ...** Date created: **12/10/2025**

Dataset

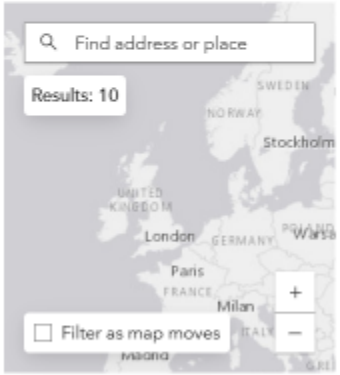
Summer Average Temperature Change - Projections (Sub-Local Authority) v1

Search

Filters Reset

Tags: UK Observations Temper... ×

Location



Tags

temperature ×

- UK Projections Temperature (44)
- Temperature (28)

1 - 10 of 10 results

Sort by: Relevance | List

Dataset

Monthly Min Temperature Observations 1991-2020 12km

Met Office

Monthly averages of daily minimum surface temperature (°C) for 1991-2020 from HadUK gridded data (v1.1.0.0), provided on a 12km British National Grid (BNG). This dataset forms part of the Met Office Climat...

Type: **Feature Service** Date updated: **3/27/2025**
Tags: **Met Office, UK, 1991-2020, minimum, min, Climate, Ha...** Date created: **8/26/2022**

Dataset

Annual Max Temperature Observations 1991-2020 12km

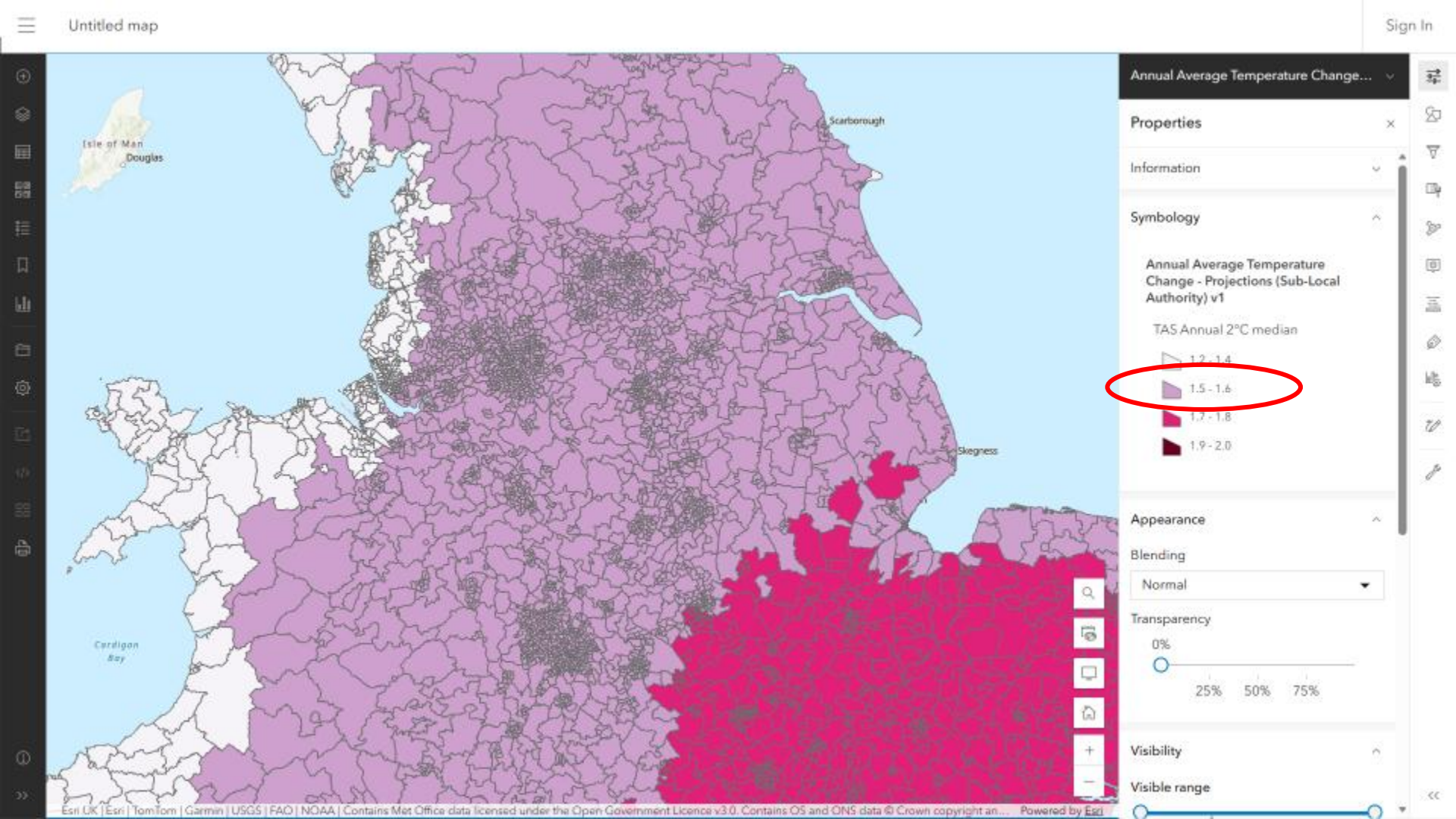
Met Office

Annual averages of daily maximum surface temperature (°C) for the 1991-2020 period from HadUK gridded data (v1.1.0.0), provided on a 12km British National Grid (BNG). This dataset forms part of the Met Office...

Type: **Feature Service** Date updated: **3/28/2025**
Tags: **Met Office, UK, 1991-2020, Climate, HadUK-Grid v1.1.0...** Date created: **8/26/2022**

Dataset

Monthly Temperature Observations 1991-2020


Untitled map
Sign In
Annual Average Temperature Change...
Properties
Information
Symbology
Annual Average Temperature Change - Projections (Sub-Local Authority) v1
TAS Annual 2°C median
1.2 - 1.4
1.5 - 1.6
1.7 - 1.8
1.9 - 2.0
Appearance
Blending
Normal
Transparency
0%
25%
50%
75%
Visibility
Visible range
Scarborough
Isle of Man
Douglas
Skegness
Cardigan Bay
Esri UK | Esri | TomTom | Garmin | USGS | FAO | NOAA | Contains Met Office data licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. Contains OS and ONS data © Crown copyright an...
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04

What are heat vulnerability indices?

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Overheating maps

Explore the impact of climate change on future temperatures inside homes and model how different adaptations change internal temperatures.

Further information | Get started »

Find area

England and Wales

Climate change projections

Switch the projected temperatures using modelled predictions for climate change on estimated CO2 emissions

RCP8.5 2080 - High emissions scenario

Overheating metrics

Metrics displayed on the map showing the impact of the selected climate change projection and retrofit adaptations.

TM59+SVI Combined hours over 26°C & SVI

Building adaptation measures

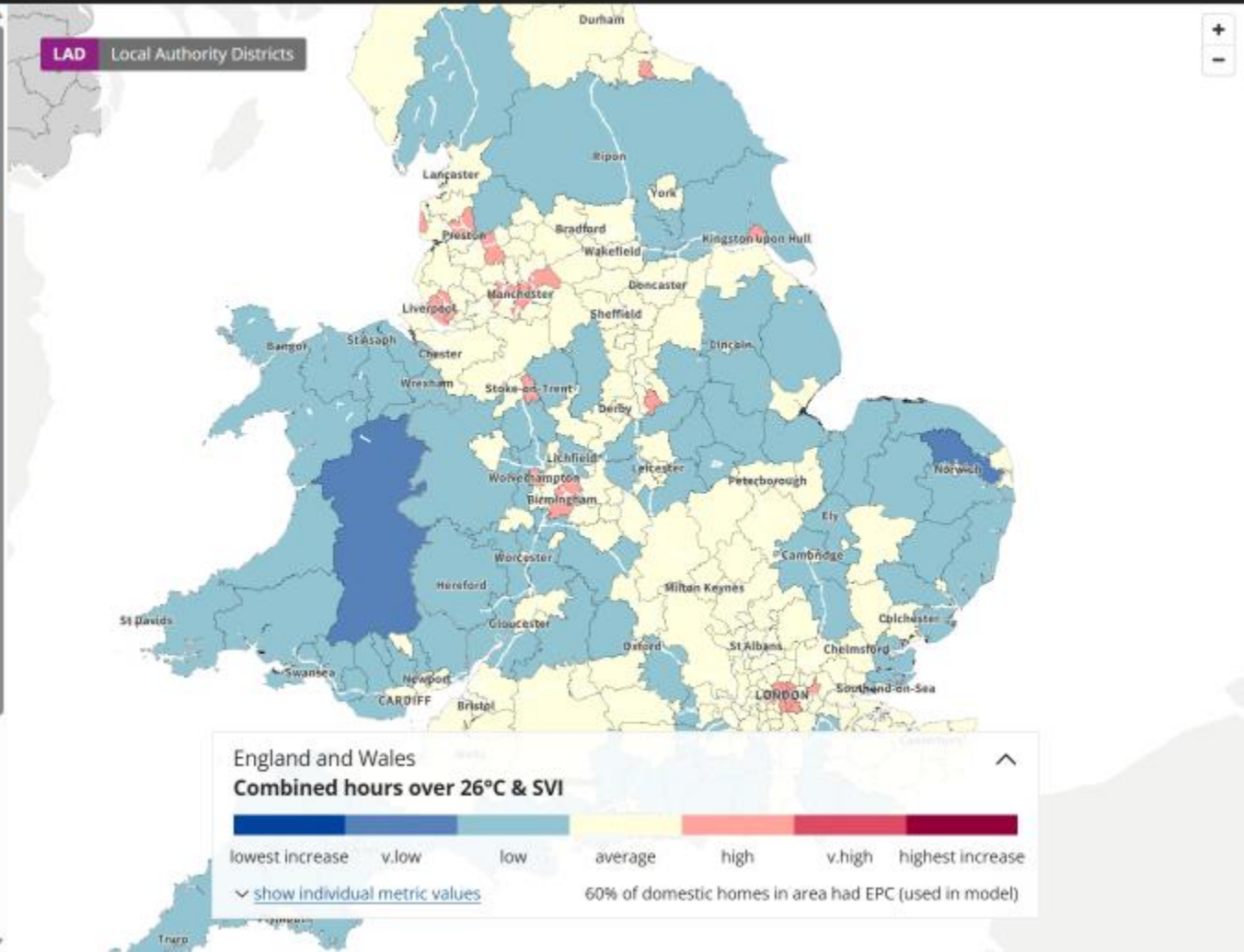
Building retrofit for net zero and climate adaptations. Use these options to compare the impacts of different packages of building adaptation. The analysis modelled four different packages.

NONE Baseline (no adaptations)

Use and share

Share this map | Export this map (PNG)

Download data | Embed this map



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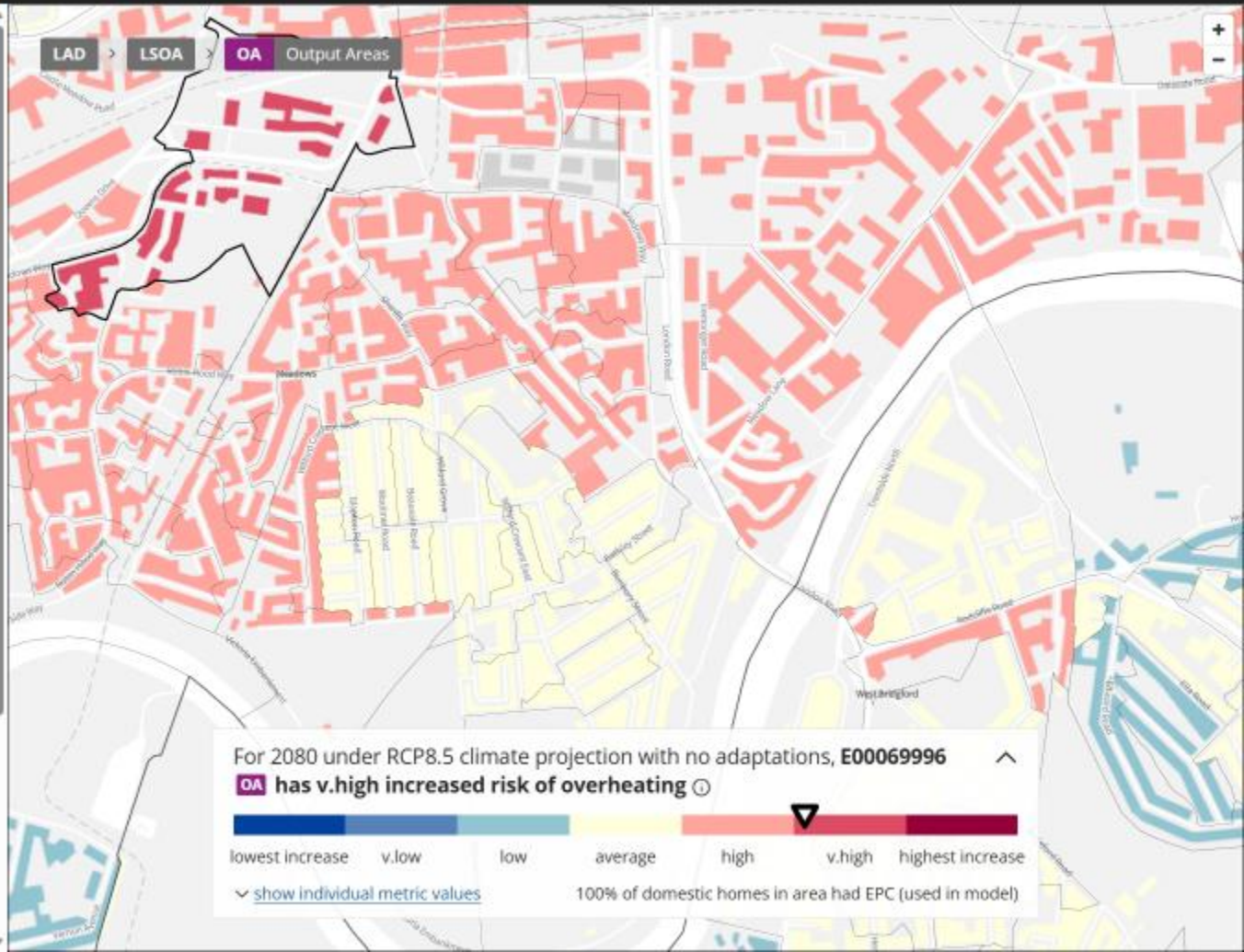

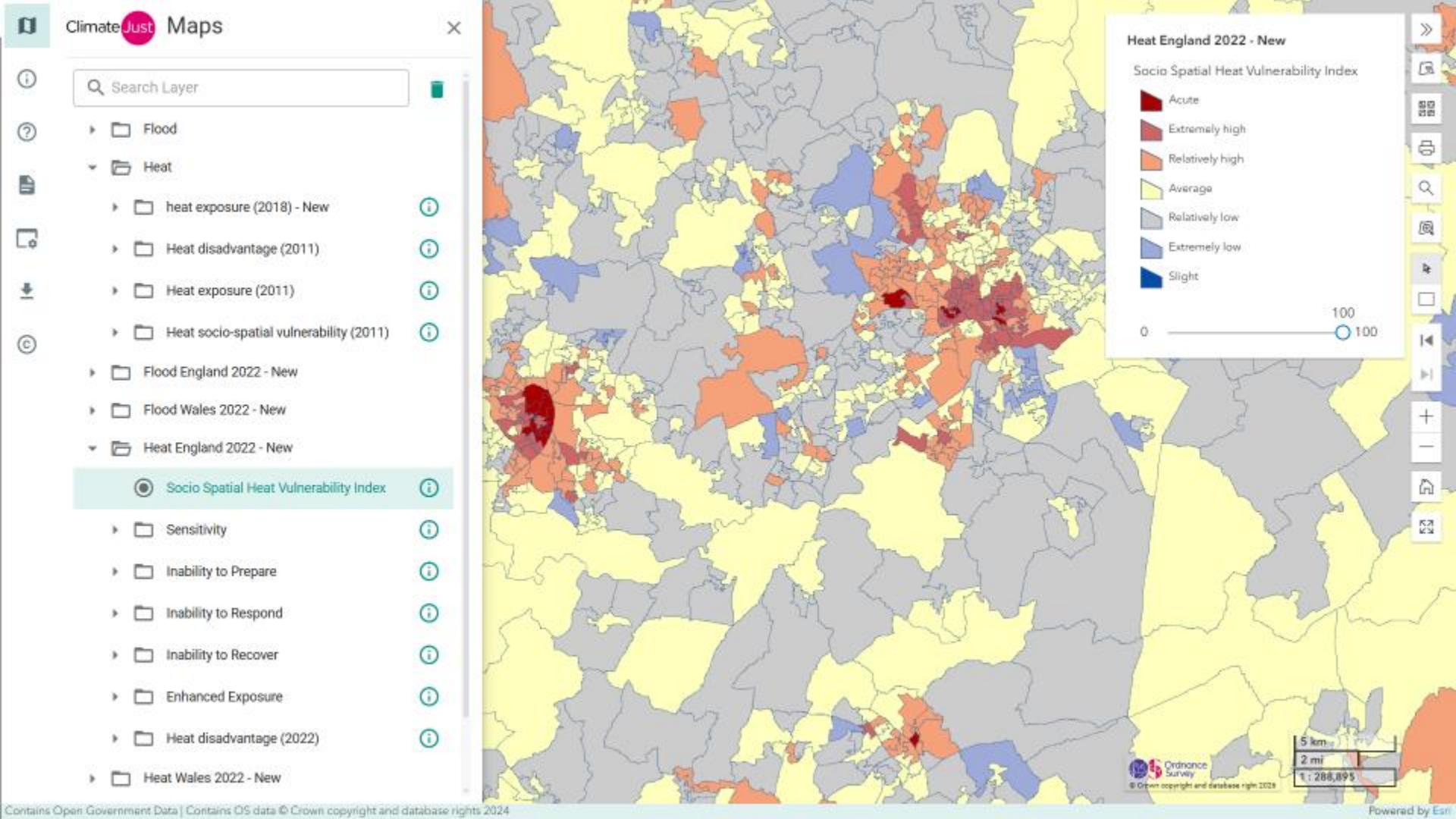
ClimateJust Maps
Search Layer
Flood
Heat
heat exposure (2018) - New
Heat disadvantage (2011)
Heat exposure (2011)
Heat socio-spatial vulnerability (2011)
Flood England 2022 - New
Flood Wales 2022 - New
Heat England 2022 - New
Socio Spatial Heat Vulnerability Index
Sensitivity
Inability to Prepare
Inability to Respond
Inability to Recover
Enhanced Exposure
Heat disadvantage (2022)
Heat Wales 2022 - New
Heat England 2022 - New
Socio Spatial Heat Vulnerability Index
Acute
Extremely high
Relatively high
Average
Relatively low
Extremely low
Slight
0
100
100
5 km
2 mi
1 : 288,895
Contains Open Government Data | Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database rights 2024
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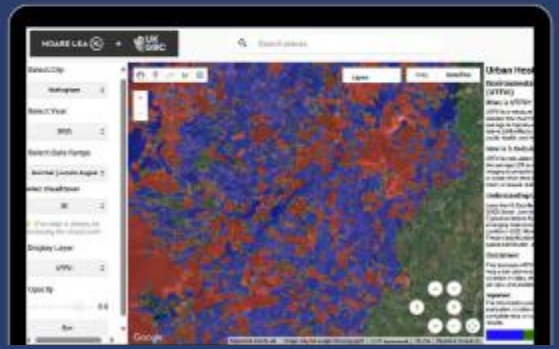
Urban Heat Island Web Map

This tool uses satellite imagery to assess temperature variations within urban environments.

Climate Change Adaptation | Resilience Roadmap | Webmaps



This interactive webmap, made by Hoare Lea, illustrates how different urban areas feel in terms of thermal sensation by measuring the **Urban Thermal Field Variance Index (UTFVI)** of six cities in the UK: London, Manchester, Cardiff, Birmingham, Nottingham and Glasgow.

HOARE LEA + UK GBC

Search places

Google Earth Engine Apps

2025

Select Date Range:

Summer (June to August

Select Cloud Cover

50

If no map is shown, try increasing the cloud cover.

Display Layer:

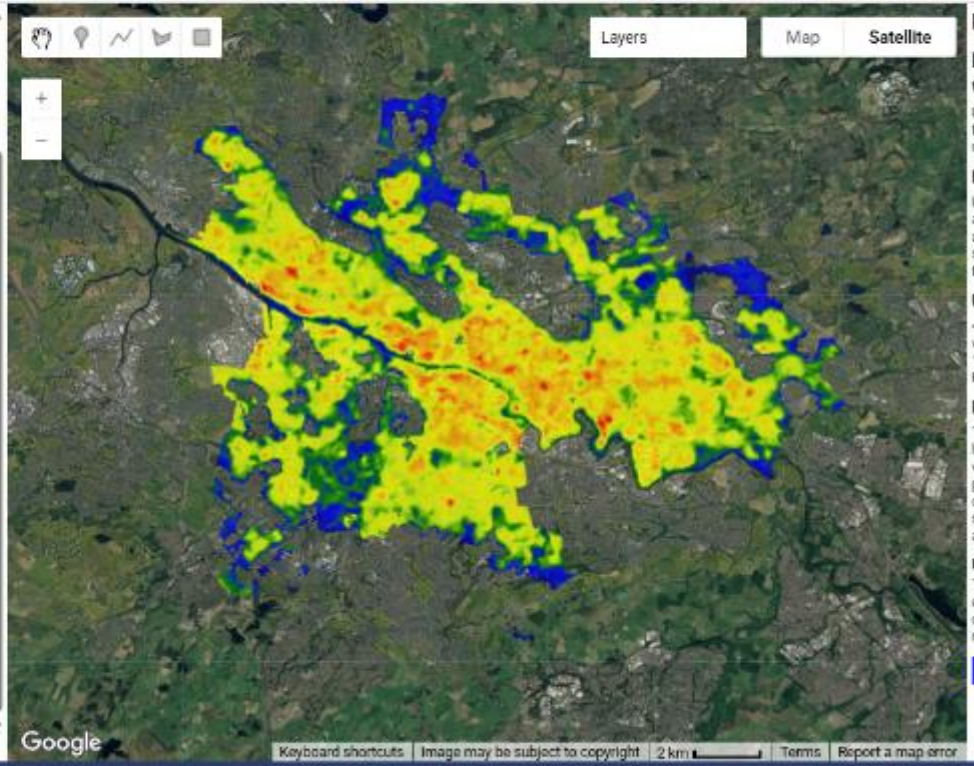
UHI

Opacity

0.8

Run

This application was developed as R&D project to support nonprofit and public service use. It uses Google Earth Engine under its terms for non commercial, public-interest applications. The tool is publicly available and not monetised.



Urban Heat Island Map

Environmental Evaluation: Urban Heat Island (UHI)

What is UHI?

UHI measures how much warmer a location is compared to the average, normalized by temperature variability. It highlights local thermal anomalies where urban features absorb and retain more heat than surrounding areas.

How is it Calculated?

UHI is calculated by assessing how much warmer each surface location is compared to the average land surface temperature across the surrounding area. The method also takes into account natural variations in temperature, making it easier to identify areas where urban surfaces—like concrete and asphalt—are contributing to unusually high heat levels relative to the typical local range.

Understanding UHI Values and Interpretation:

< -1.5: Much cooler than average – rural or shaded area -1.5 to -0.5: Slightly cooler – likely vegetated or well-ventilated zone -0.5 to 0.5: Near average – typical thermal conditions 0.5 to 1.5: Warmer than average – moderate UHI effect > 1.5: Significantly warmer – strong Urban Heat Island hotspot

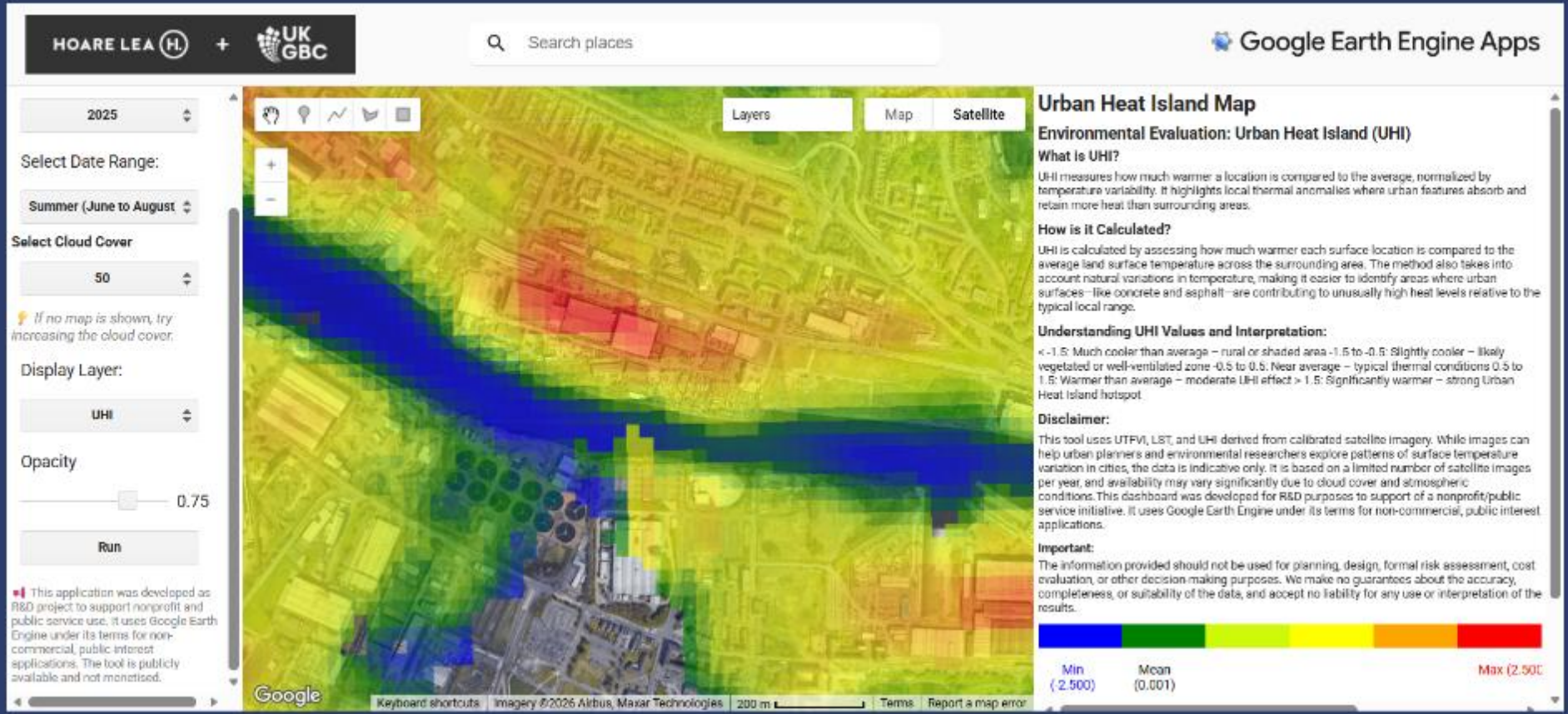
Disclaimer:

This tool uses UTFVI, LST, and UHI derived from calibrated satellite imagery. While images can help urban planners and environmental researchers explore patterns of surface temperature variation in cities, the data is indicative only. It is based on a limited number of satellite images per year, and availability may vary significantly due to cloud cover and atmospheric conditions. This dashboard was developed for R&D purposes to support of a nonprofit/public service initiative. It uses Google Earth Engine under its terms for non-commercial, public interest applications.

Important:

The information provided should not be used for planning, design, formal risk assessment, cost evaluation, or other decision-making purposes. We make no guarantees about the accuracy, completeness, or suitability of the data, and accept no liability for any use or interpretation of the results.

Min (-2.500) Mean (0.001) Max (2.500


HOARE LEA + UK GBC
Search places
Google Earth Engine Apps
2025
Select Date Range:
Summer (June to August
Select Cloud Cover
50
If no map is shown, try increasing the cloud cover.
Display Layer:
UHI
Opacity
0.75
Run
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Layers
Map
Satellite
Google
Keyboard shortcuts
Imagery ©2026 Airbus, Maxar Technologies
200 m
Terms
Report a map error
Urban Heat Island Map
Environmental Evaluation: Urban Heat Island (UHI)
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Min
(2.500)
Mean
(0.001)
Max (2.500

05

What satellite data is there?

Urban Heat Index

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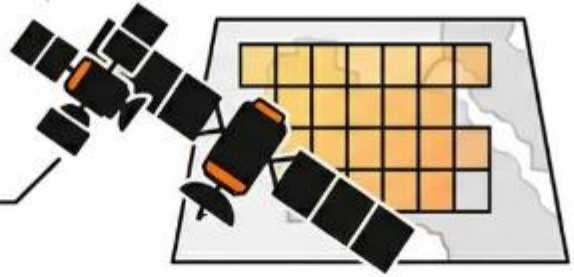
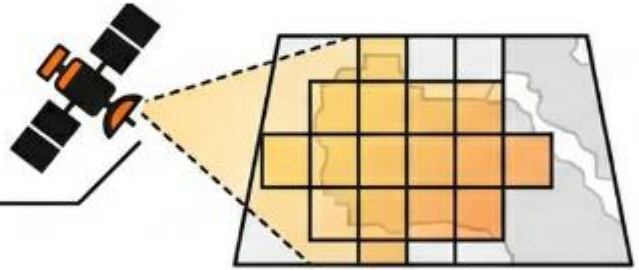
MODIS



Low Detail Level
(Pixel Size: 1 kilometre square)

High Update Frequency
(Revisit Time: Up to 4 times a day)

SENTINEL-3



Low Detail Level
(Pixel Size: 1 kilometre square)

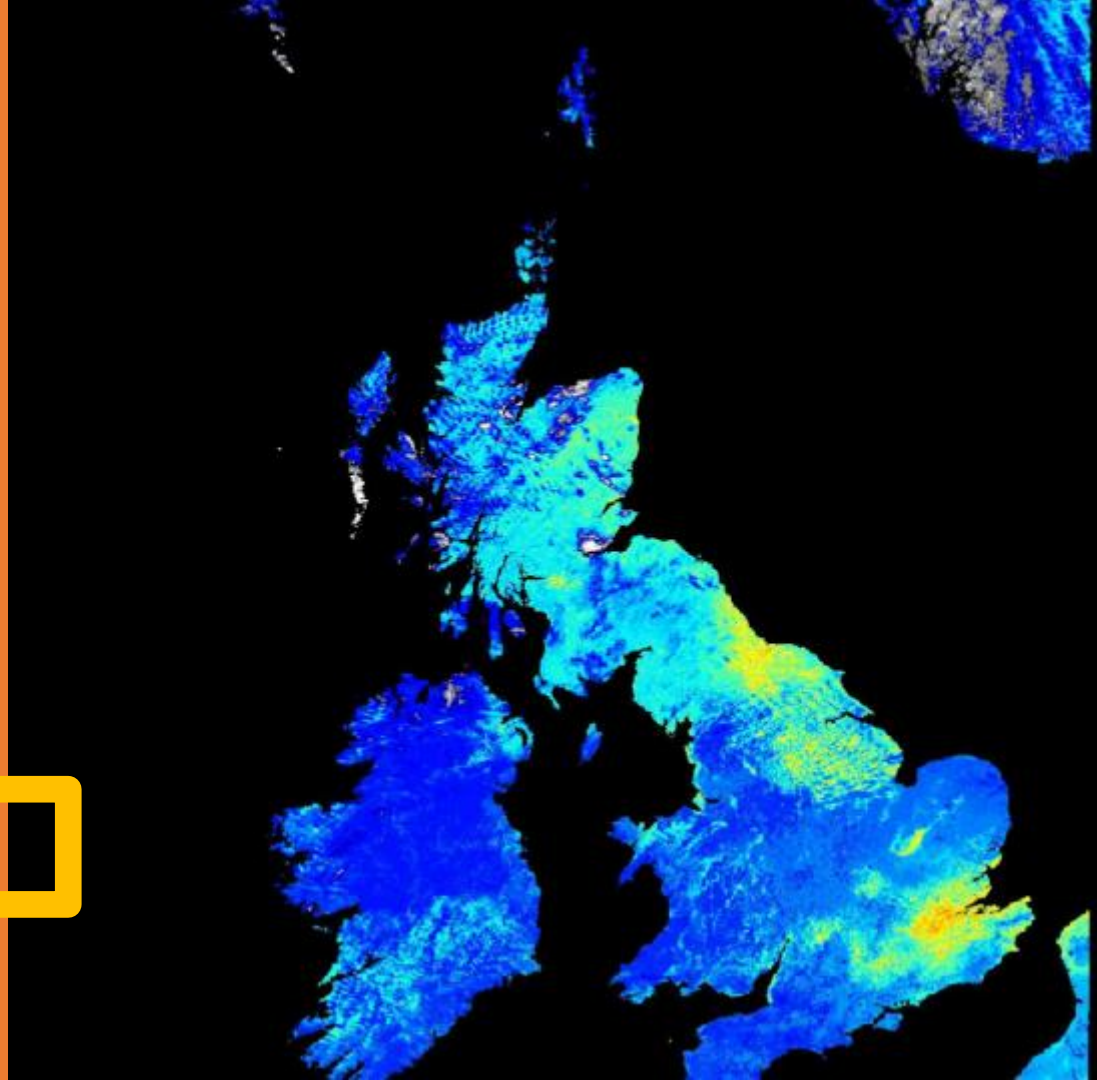
High Update Frequency
(Revisit Time: Once a day or more)

LANDSAT 8 AND 9

High Detail Level
(Pixel Size: 100 metres square)

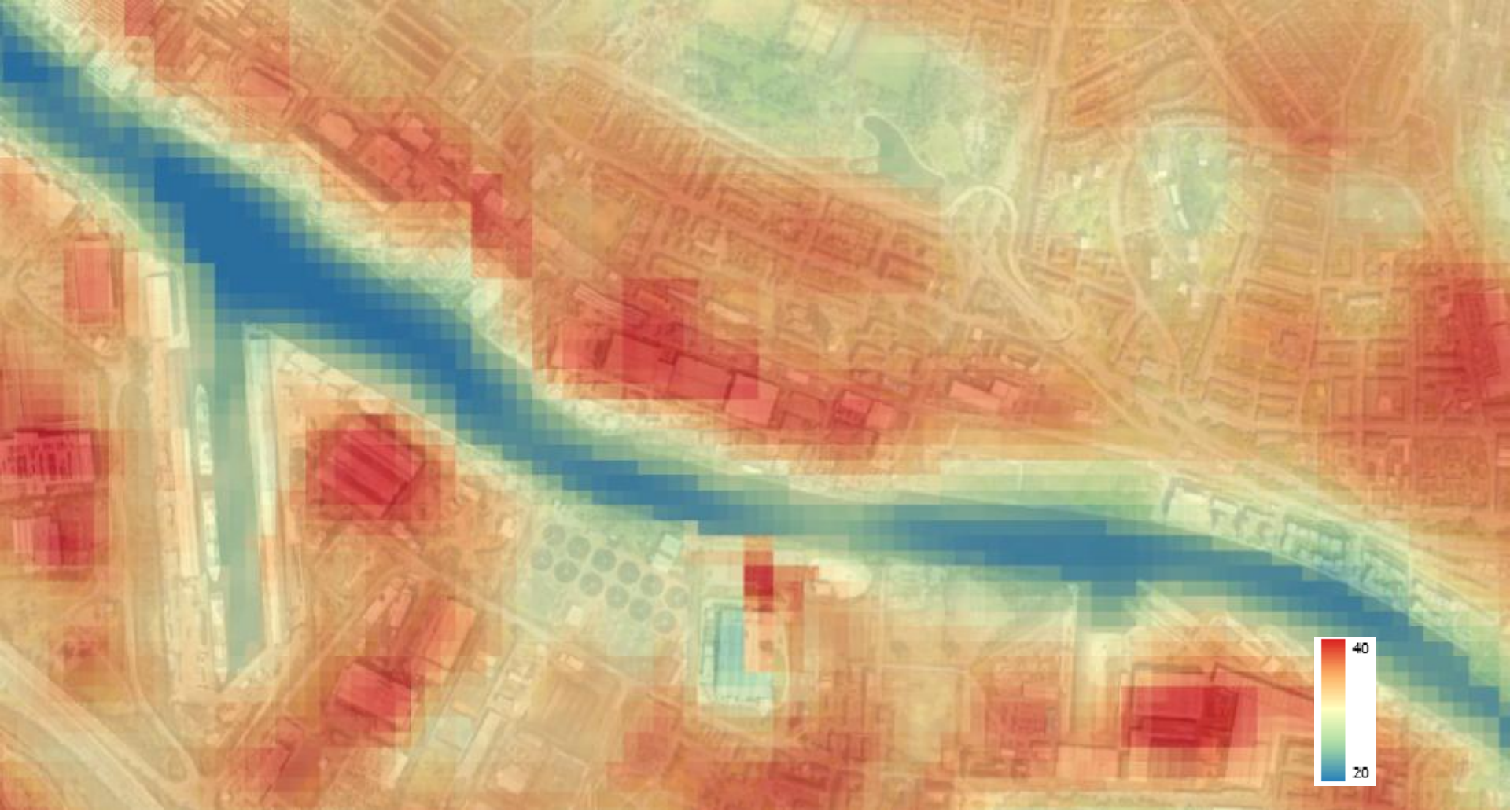
Low Update Frequency
(Revisit Time: Every 8 to 16 days)

Sentinel



Landsat

Sentinel 1km 01 June 2024



Landsat 30m 01 June 2024

The magic of Landsat

Landsat 8-9 Operational Land Imager (OLI)

The OLI aboard Landsats 8-9 introduced a coastal blue band, which expanded the monitoring of aerosols and coastal ecosystems, and a cirrus band, which allows researchers to identify hard-to-detect cirrus clouds.

Band	Wavelength (µm)	GSD (m)
Band 1 - Coastal/Aerosol	0.43-0.45	30
Band 2 - Blue	0.45-0.51	30
Band 3 - Green	0.53-0.59	30
Band 4 - Red	0.64-0.67	30
Band 5 - Near-infrared (NIR)	0.85-0.88	30
Band 6 - Shortwave-infrared (SWIR) 1	1.57-1.65	30
Band 7 - Shortwave-infrared (SWIR) 2	2.11-2.29	30
Band 8 - Panchromatic	0.50-0.68	15
Band 9 - Cirrus	1.36-1.38	30

Landsat 8-9 Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS)

The TIRS aboard Landsats 8-9 was highly requested by data users working on water management. It improved Landsat's thermal monitoring capabilities while maintaining continuity with previous Landsat missions.

Band	Wavelength (µm)	GSD (m)
Band 10 - Thermal-infrared (TIR) 1	10.6-11.19	100 (resampled to 30)
Band 11 - Thermal-infrared (TIR) 2	11.50-12.51	100 (resampled to 30)

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

USGS science for a changing world

EarthExplorer Manage Criteria

Item Basket (0) Help Feedback Logout [derekmorgan2]

Search Criteria | Data Sets | Additional Criteria | Results

1. Enter Search Criteria

To narrow your search area: type in an address or place name, enter coordinates or click the map to define your search area (for advanced map tools, view the help documentation), and/or choose a date range.

Geocoder | GeoJSON/KML/Shapefile Upload

Select a Geocoding Method

Feature (GNIS)

Search Limits: *The search result limit is 100 records; select a Country, Feature Class, and/or Feature Type to reduce your chances of exceeding this limit.*

US Features | World Features

Feature Name

(use % as wildcard)

State

All

Feature Type

All

Show Clear

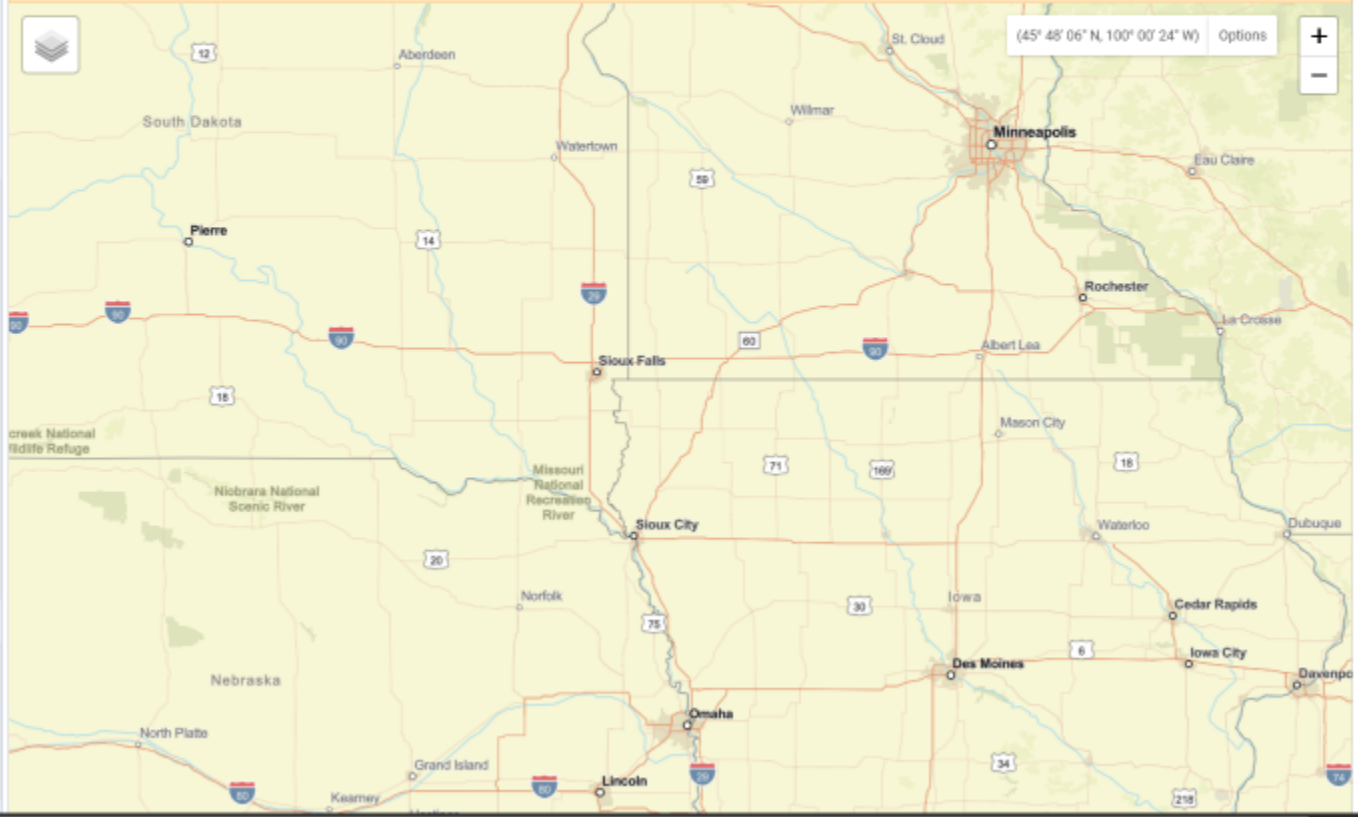
Polygon | Circle | Predefined Area

Degree/Minute/Second | Decimal

No coordinates selected.

Use Map Add Coordinate Clear Coordinates

Search Criteria Summary (Show) **Clear Search Criteria**



3. Lat: 56° 06' 12" N, Lon: 003° 24' 37" W

4. Lat: 55° 17' 38" N, Lon: 003° 22' 53" W

Use Map | Add Coordinate | Clear Coordinates

Date Range | Cloud Cover | Result Options

Search from: 06/01/2021 to: 12/31/2026

Search months: June, July, August

- April
- May
- June
- July
- August

Da » Results »

Basemaps are for reference only and c
to access available data.

4. Search Results

If you selected more than one data set to search, use the dropdown to see the search results for each specific data set.

Show Browse/Footprint Controls

Show Result Controls

Data Set Click here to export your results »

Landsat 8-9 OLI/TIRS C2 L2

« First ‹ Previous 1 of 1 Next › Last »

Displaying 1 - 51 of 51

ID: LC08_L2SP_205021_20250831_20250903_02_T1
Date Acquired: 2025/08/31
Path: 205
Row: 021

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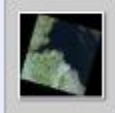
Date Acquired: 2025/08/31
Path: 205
Row: 022



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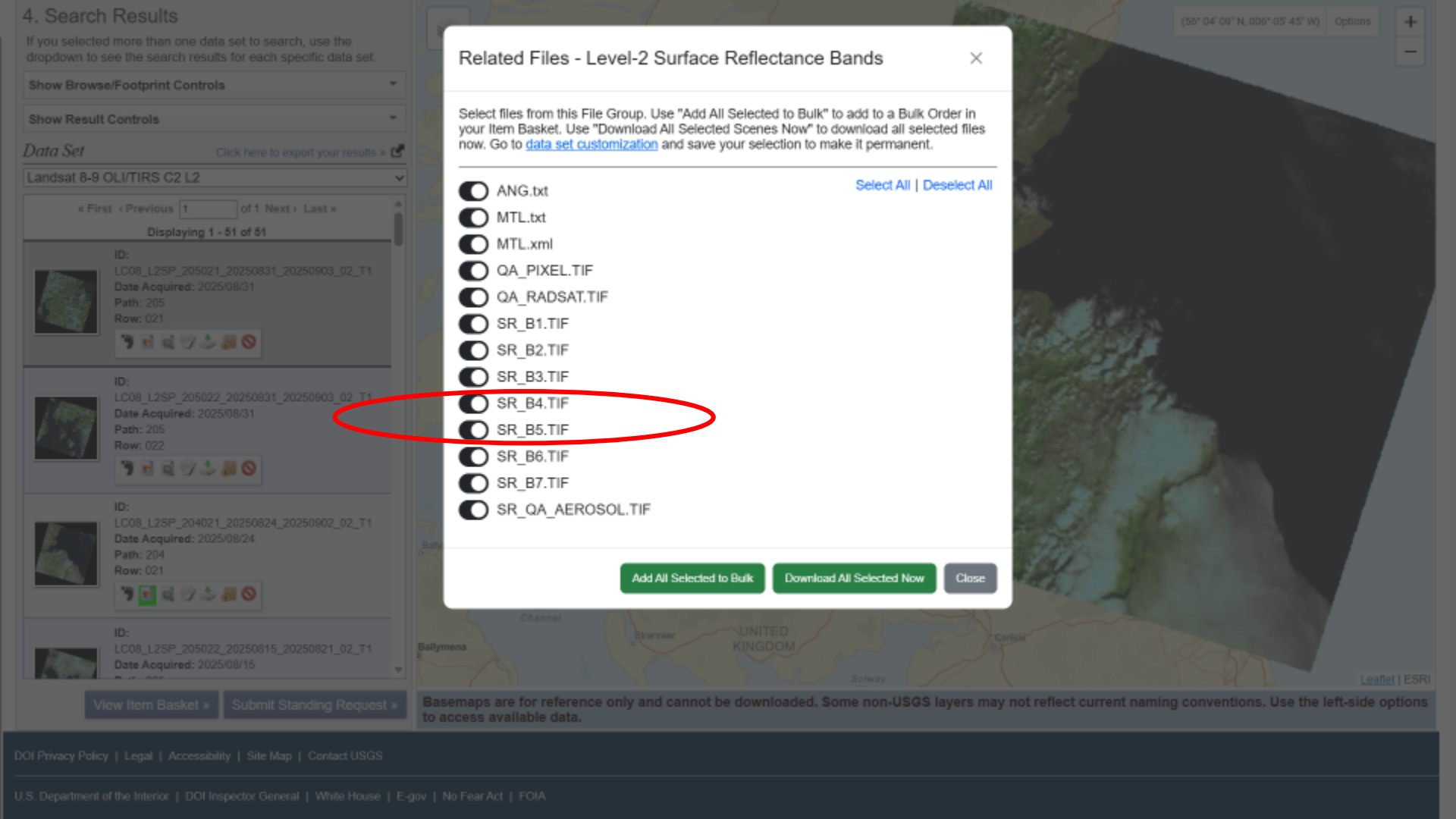
Row: 021

ID: LC08_L2SP_205022_20250815_20250821_02_T1
Date Acquired: 2025/08/15

View Item Basket » Submit Standing Request »

Basemaps are for reference only and cannot be downloaded. Some non-USGS layers may not reflect current naming conventions. Use the left-side options to access available data.


4. Search Results
If you selected more than one data set to search, use the dropdown to see the search results for each specific data set.
Show Browse/Footprint Controls
Show Result Controls
Data Set
Click here to export your results »
Landsat 8-9 OLI/TIRS C2 L2
« First ‹ Previous 1 of 1 Next › Last »
Displaying 1 - 51 of 51
ID: LC08_L2SP_205021_20250831_20250903_02_T1
Date Acquired: 2025/08/31
Path: 205
Row: 021
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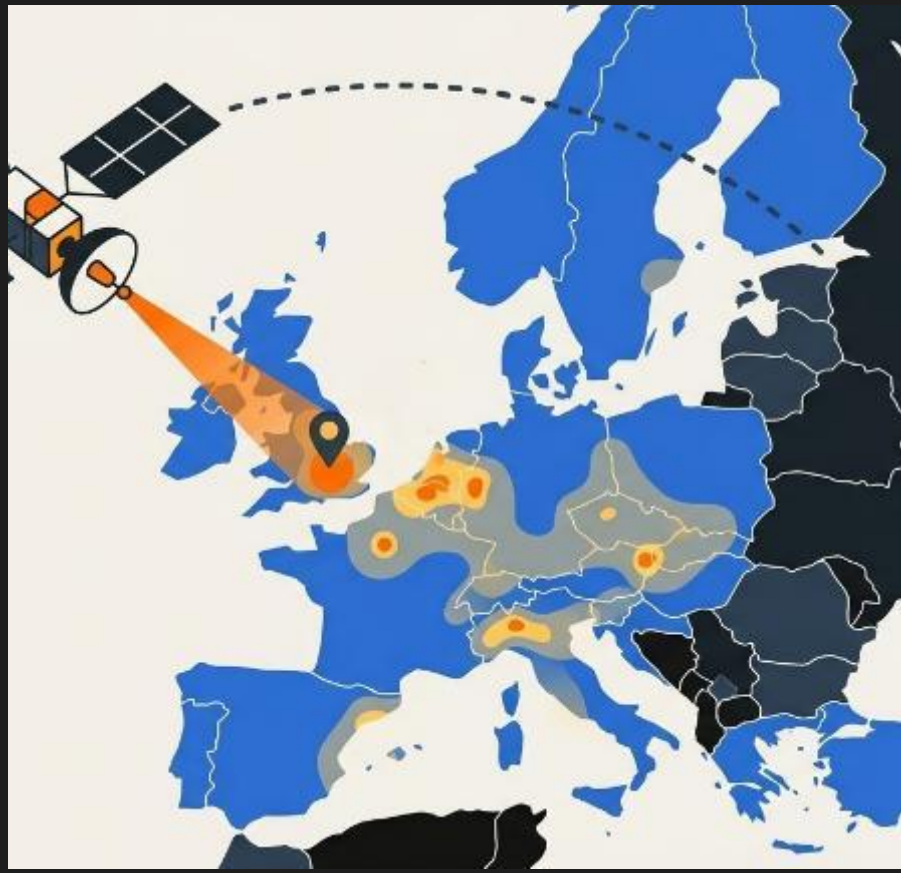
Date Acquired: 2025/08/31
Path: 205
Row: 022
ID: LC08_L2SP_204021_20250824_20250902_02_T1
Date Acquired: 2025/08/24
Path: 204
Row: 021
ID: LC08_L2SP_205022_20250815_20250821_02_T1
Date Acquired: 2025/08/15
View Item Basket »
Submit Standing Request »
Related Files - Level-2 Surface Reflectance Bands
Select files from this File Group. Use "Add All Selected to Bulk" to add to a Bulk Order in your Item Basket. Use "Download All Selected Scenes Now" to download all selected files now. Go to data set customization and save your selection to make it permanent.
Select All | Deselect All
ANG.txt
MTL.txt
MTL.xml
QA_PIXEL.TIF
QA_RADSAT.TIF
SR_B1.TIF
SR_B2.TIF
SR_B3.TIF
SR_B4.TIF
SR_B5.TIF
SR_B6.TIF
SR_B7.TIF
SR_QA_AEROSOL.TIF
Add All Selected to Bulk
Download All Selected Now
Close
(56° 04' 09" N, 006° 05' 45" W)
Options
UNITED KINGDOM
Ballymena
Carlisle
Leaflet | ESRI
Basemaps are for reference only and cannot be downloaded. Some non-USGS layers may not reflect current naming conventions. Use the left-side options to access available data.
DOI Privacy Policy | Legal | Accessibility | Site Map | Contact USGS
U.S. Department of the Interior | DOI Inspector General | White House | E-gov | No Fear Act | FOIA

Landsat access

- Landsat is great resolution (100m resampled to 30m)
- Its completely free
- You can get bi-weekly thermal images



06

What are the challenges with satellite data?

Urban Heat Index

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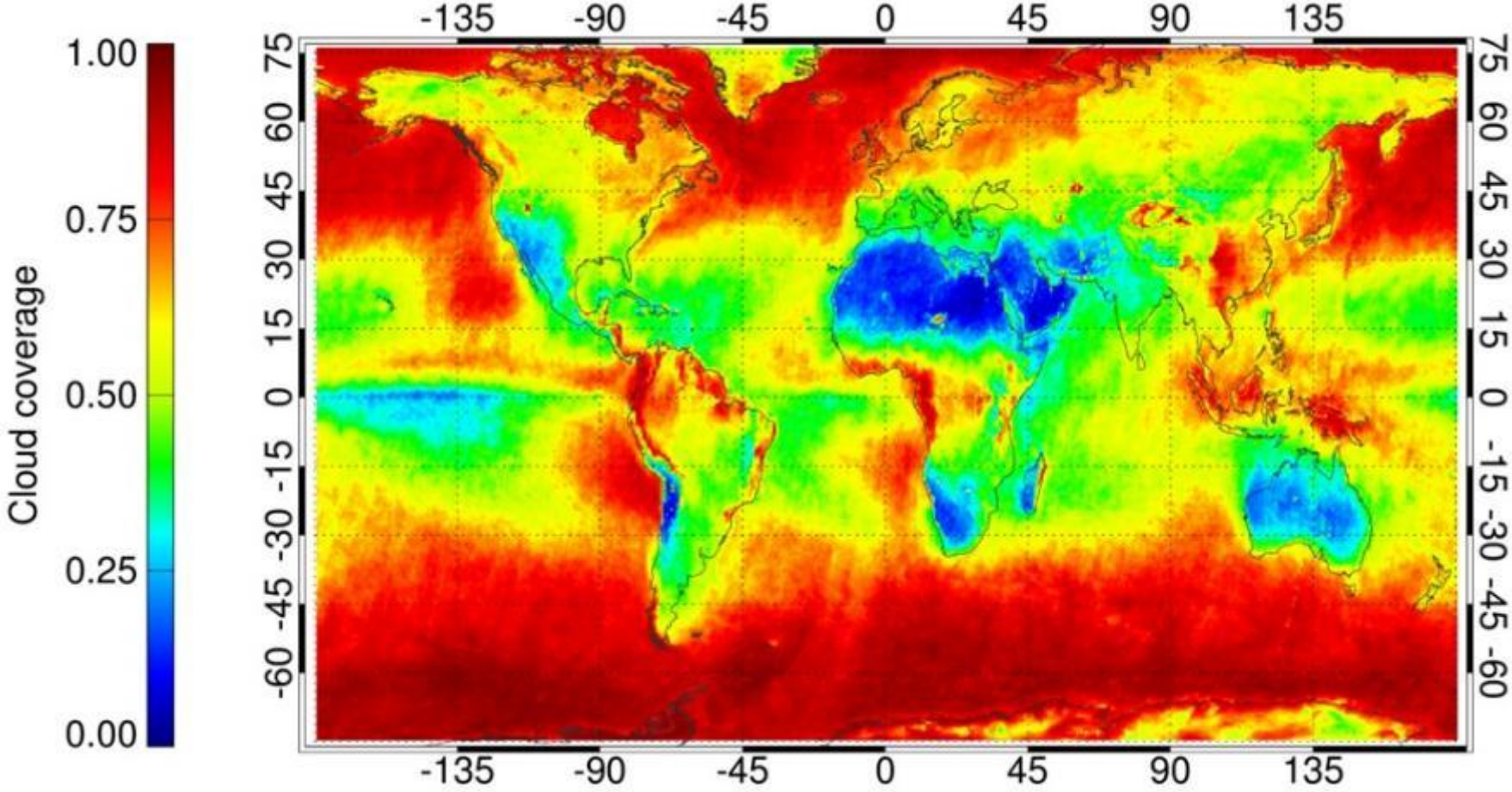
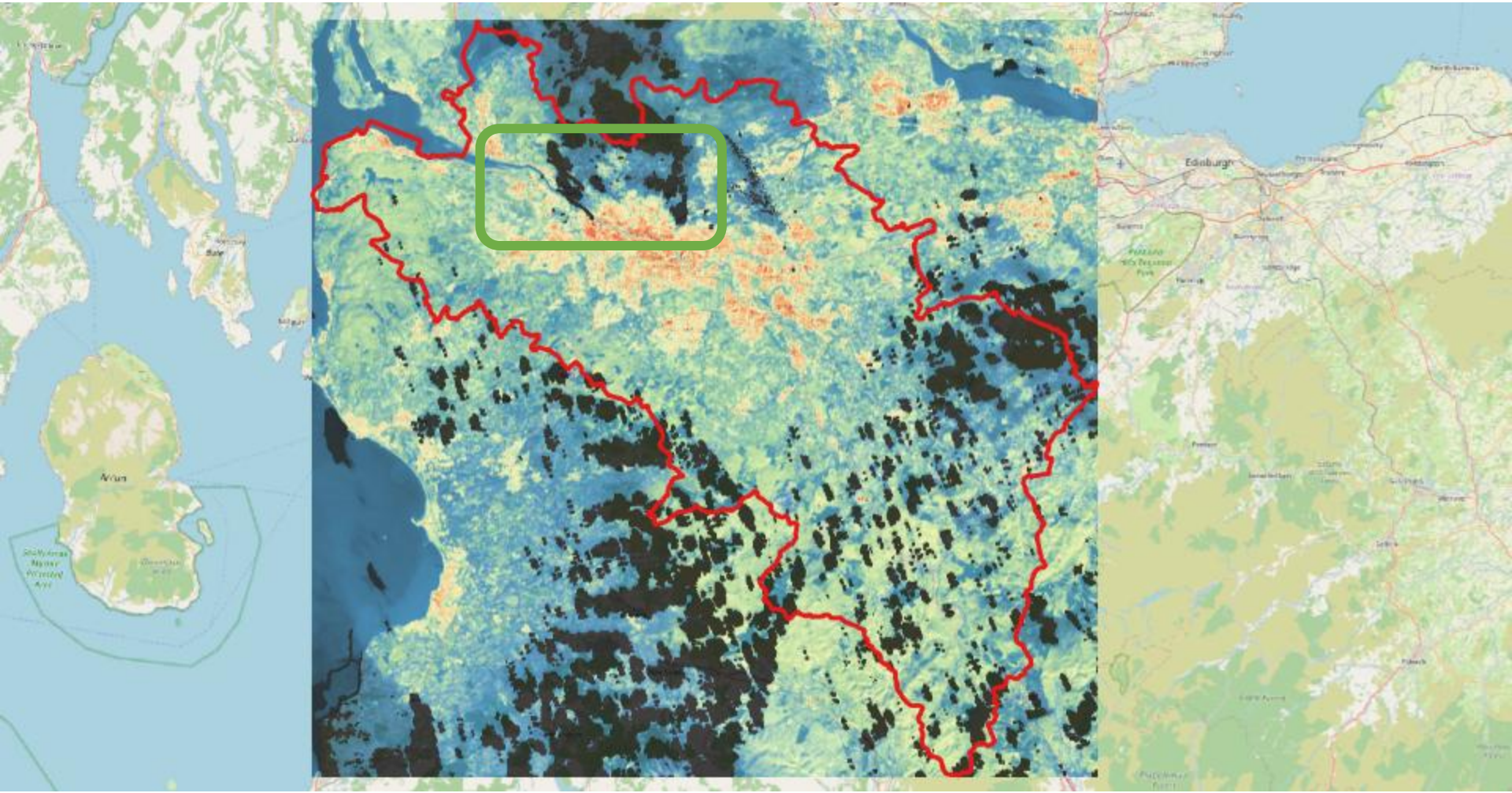
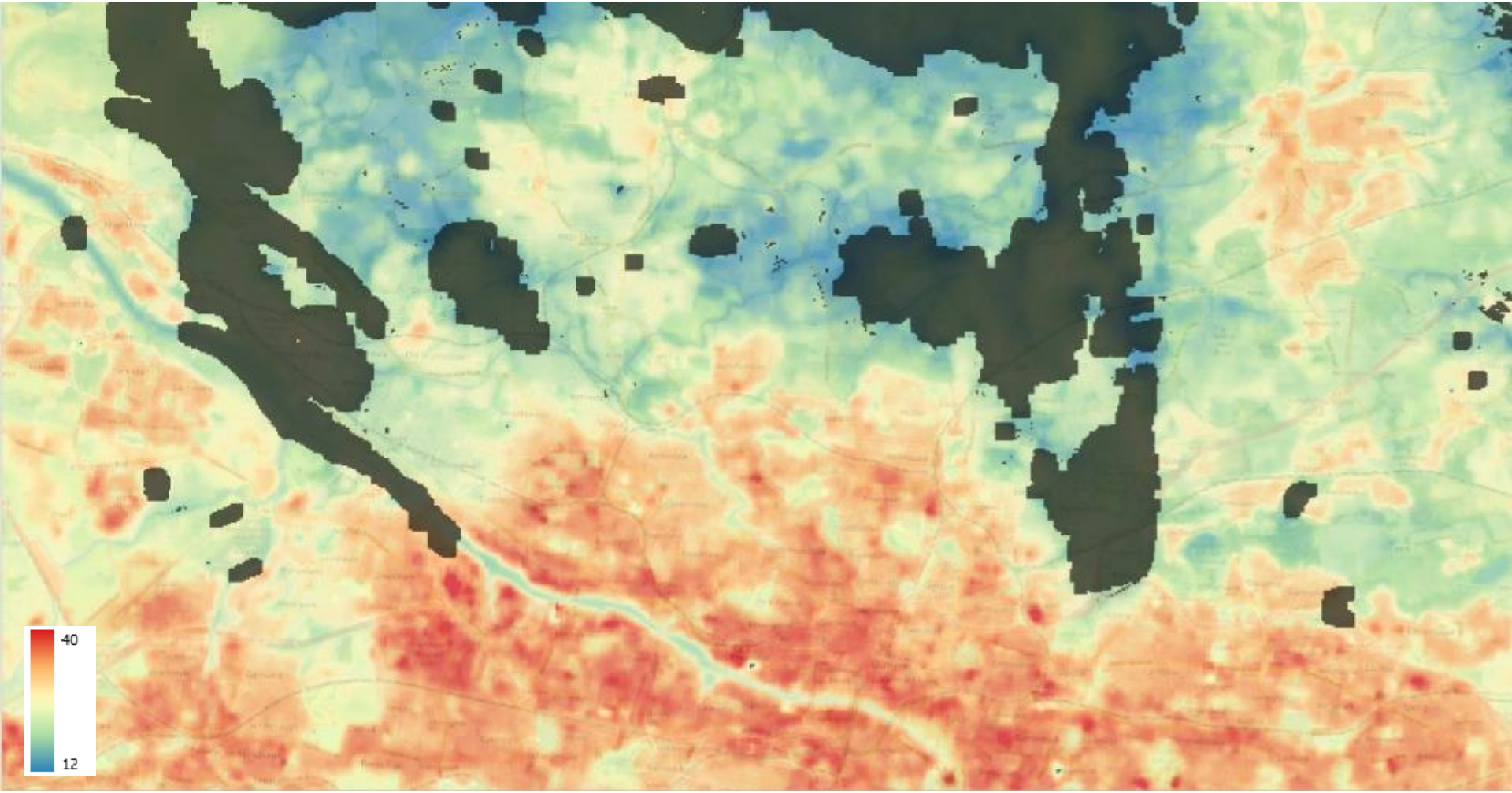

Cloud coverage
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
-135
-90
-45
0
45
90
135
75
60
45
30
15
0
-15
-30
-45
-60


Edinburgh



Landsat 30m 01 June 2024

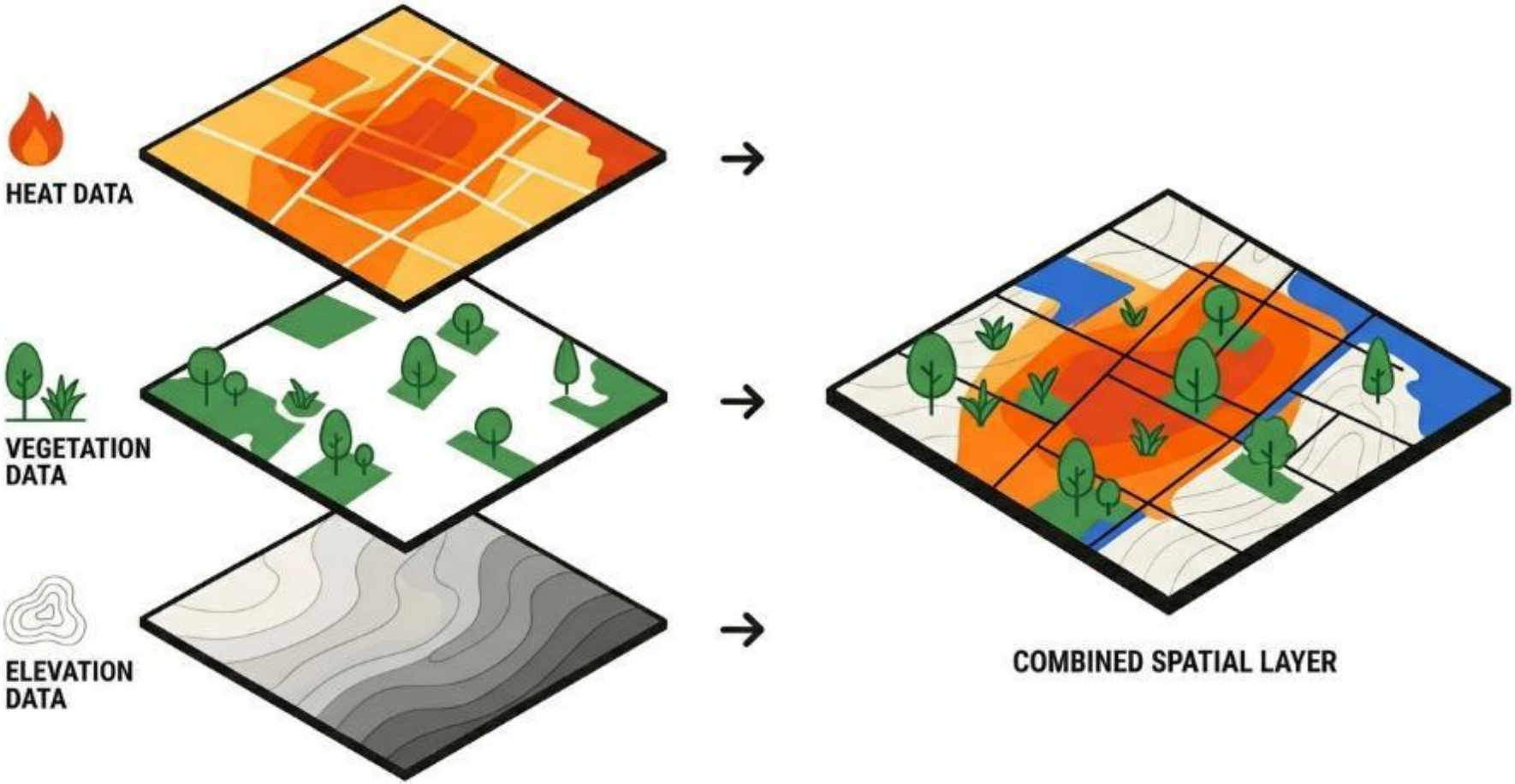
Cloud inpainting

Create a relationship between the other spatial layers using machine learning

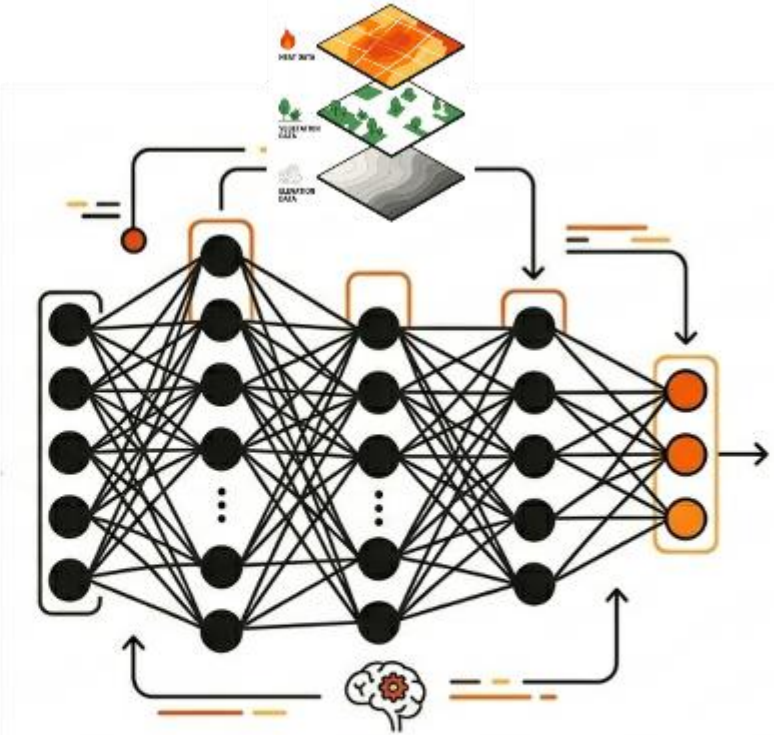
Create fake clouds

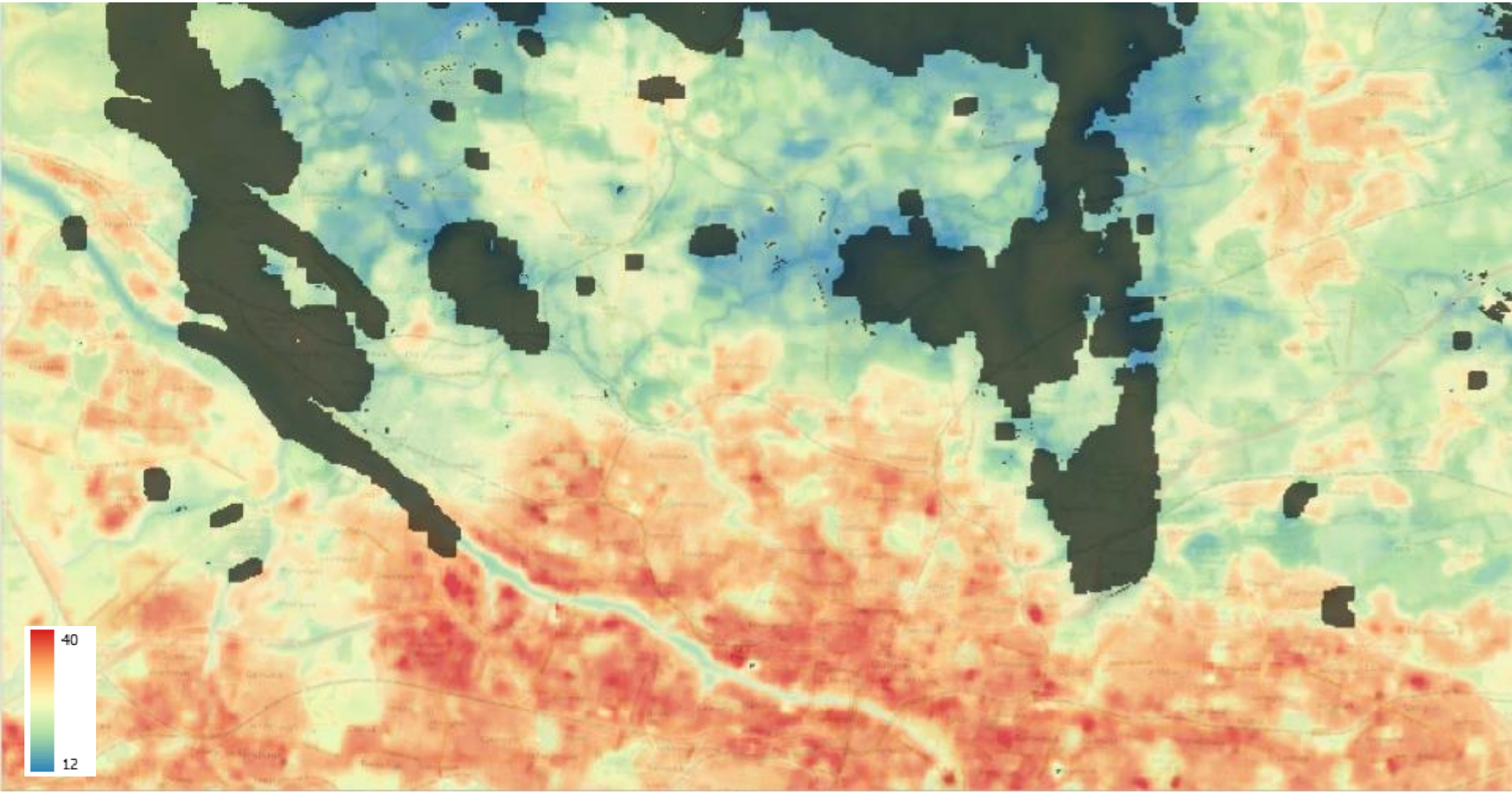
Run the model several times until it can fill in the missing fake clouds

Inpaint actual missing clouds

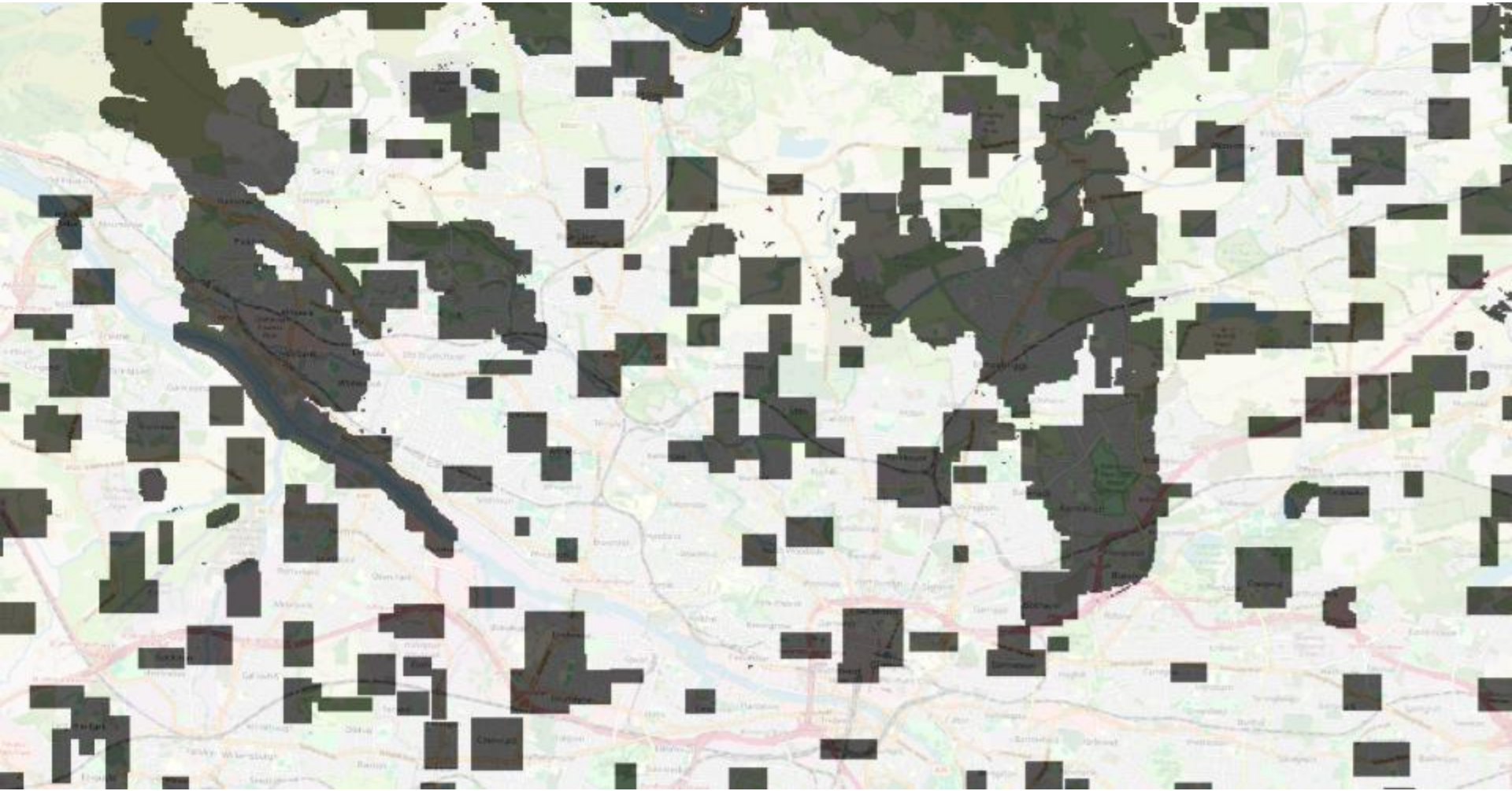

HEAT DATA
VEGETATION DATA
ELEVATION DATA
COMBINED SPATIAL LAYER

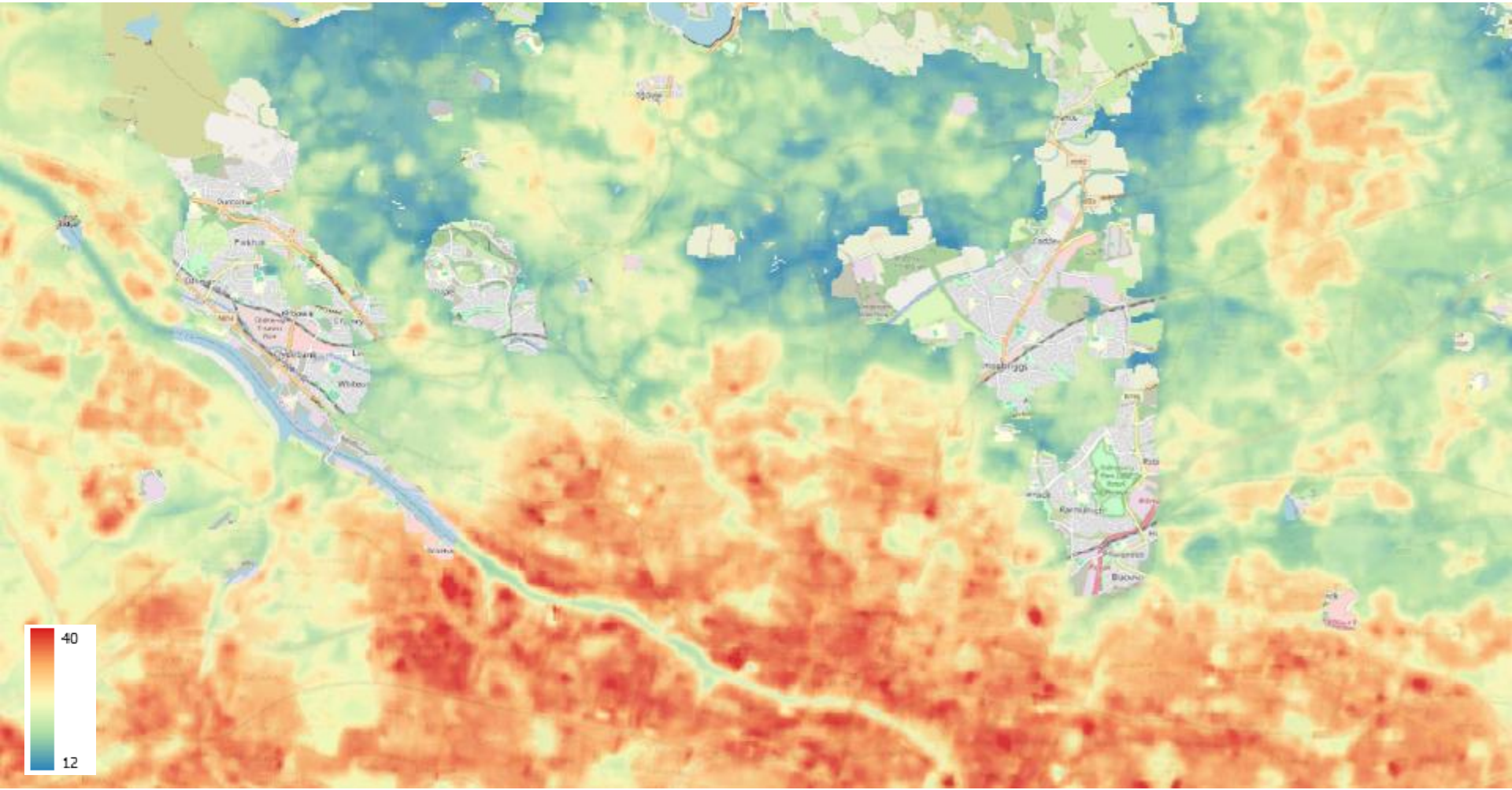
COMBINED SPATIAL LAYER



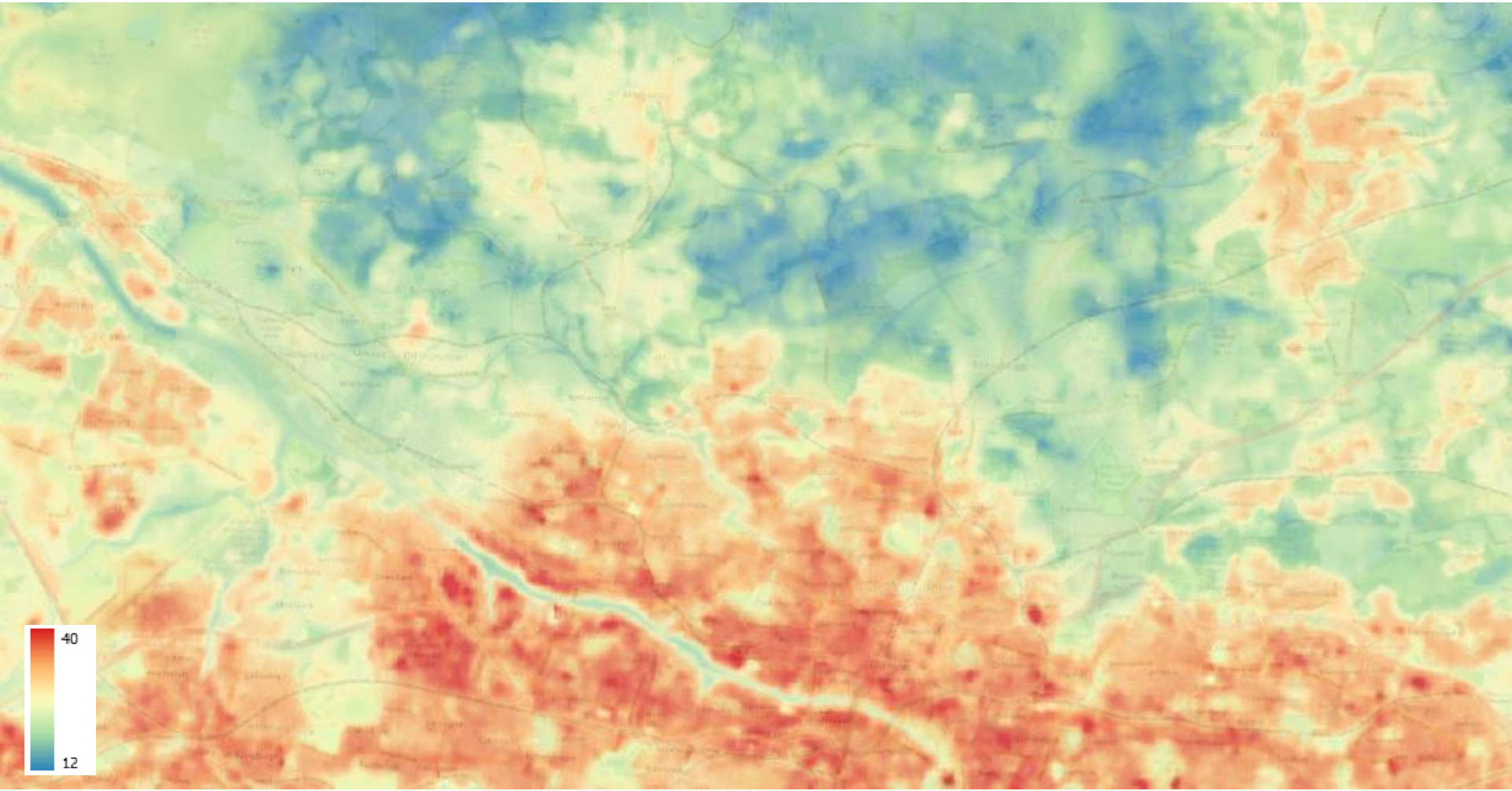


Landsat 30m 01 June 2024



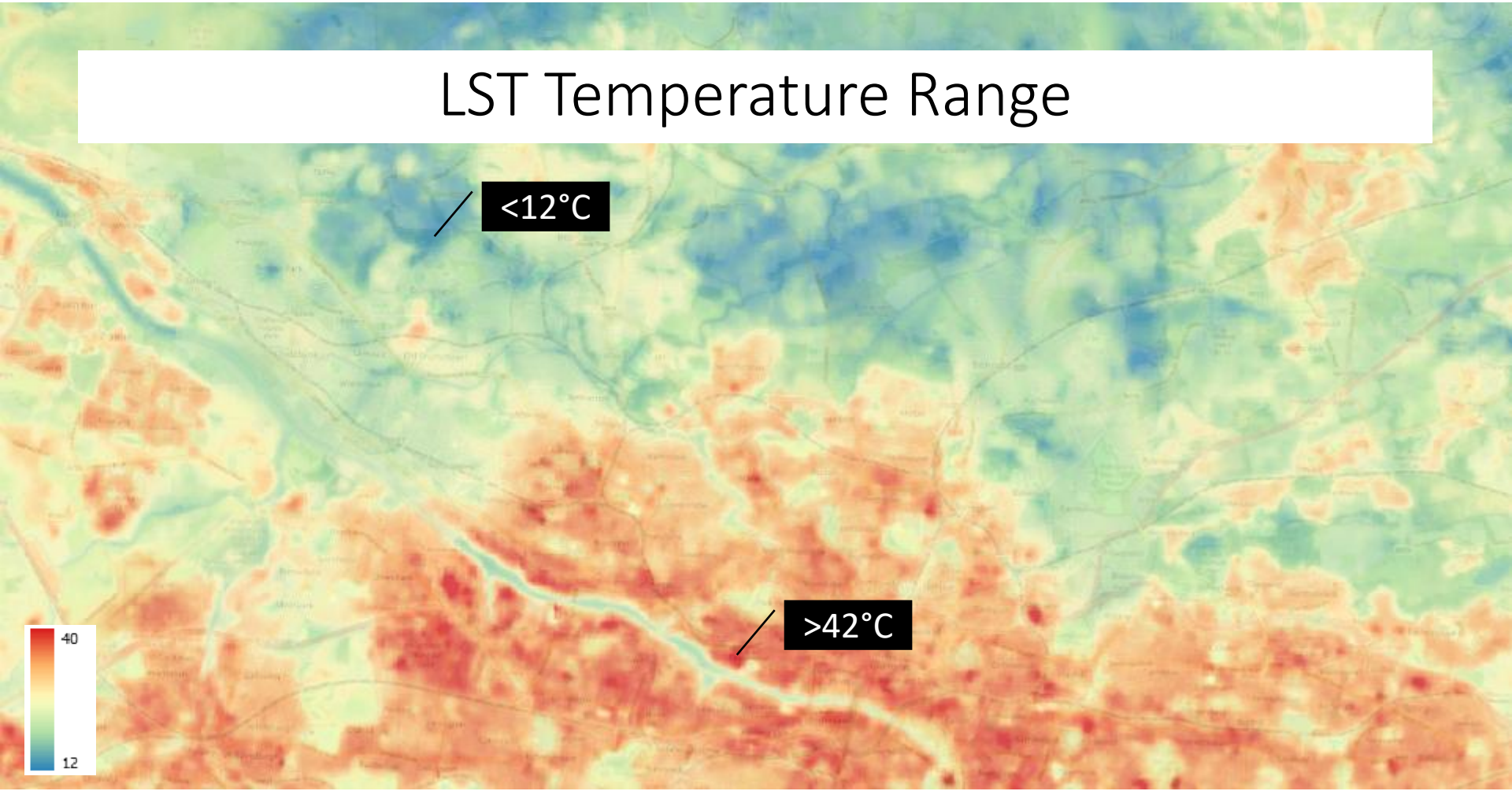


Landsat 30m 01 June 2024



Blended 30m 01 June 2024

LST Temperature Range



Blended 30m 01 June 2024

Urban Thermal Field Variance Index (UTFVI)

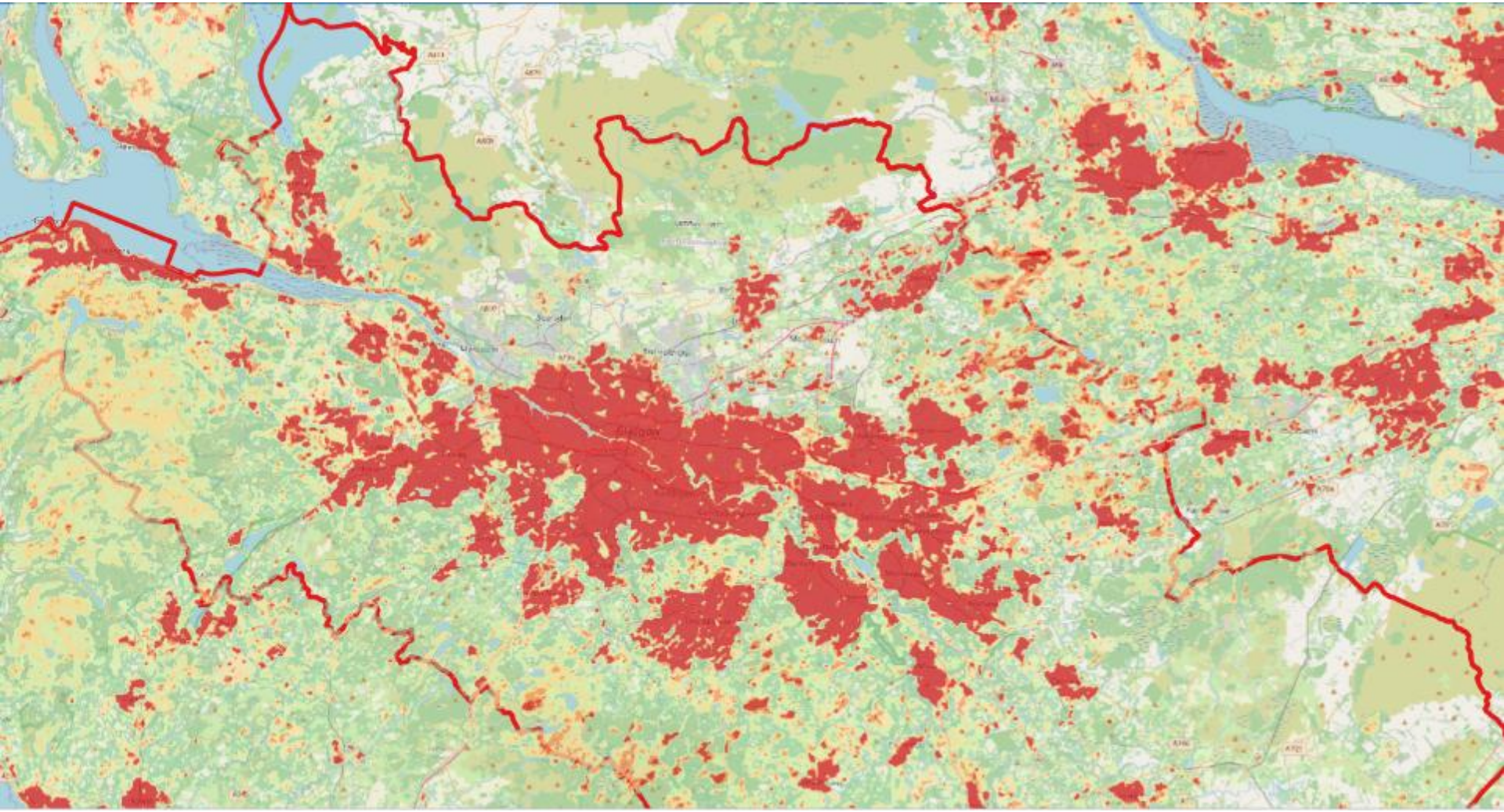
Land Surface Temp – Mean Land Surface Temp / Mean Land Surface Temp

- Widely used metric to map urban thermal comfort and the ecological stress induced by heat islands.
- Calculates the proportional thermal variance relative to the global mean (in Kelvin)

$$\mathrm{UTFVI} = \frac{LST - \mathrm{LST_{mean}}}{\mathrm{LST_{mean}}}$$

Urban Thermal Field Variance Index (UTFVI)

UTFVI Range	UHI Phenomenon Presence	Ecological Evaluation Index (EEI) / Thermal Comfort
< 0.000	None (Thermal Sink)	Excellent
0.000 - 0.005	Weak	Good
0.005 - 0.010	Middle	Normal
0.010 - 0.015	Strong	Bad
0.015 - 0.020	Stronger	Worse
> 0.020	Strongest (Critical Hotspot)	Worst



HOARE LEA + UK GBC

Search places

Google Earth Engine Apps

Select City:

Glasgow

Select Year:

2025

Select Date Range:

Summer (June to August

Select Cloud Cover

50

If no map is shown, try increasing the cloud cover.

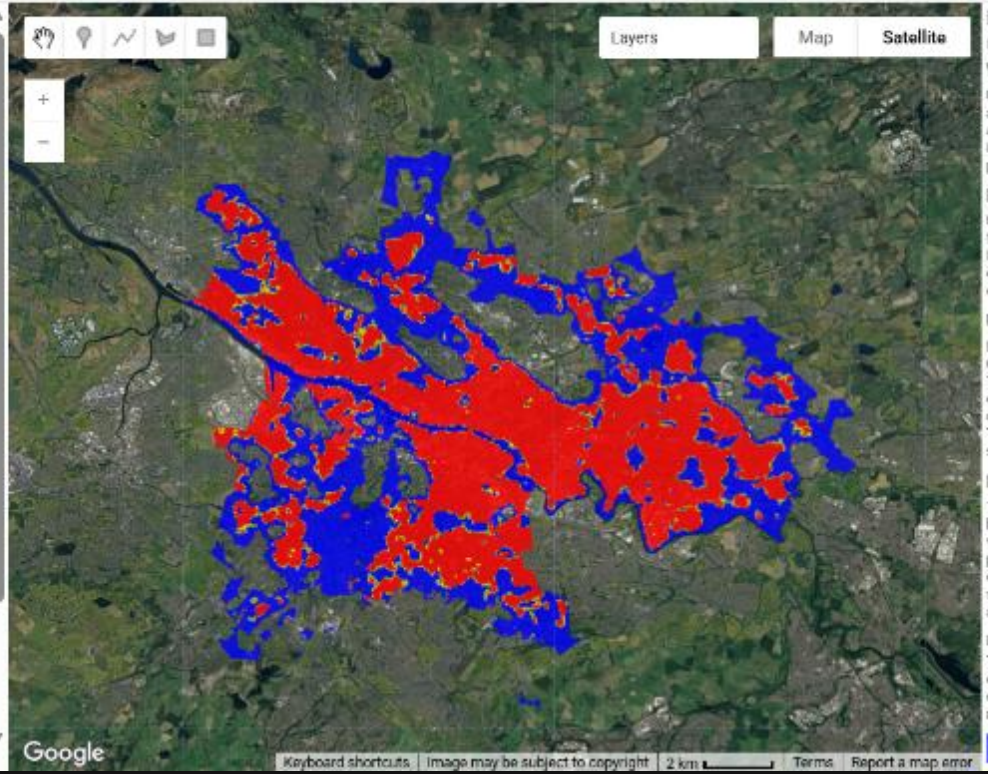
Display Layer:

UTFVI

Opacity

0.8

Run



Environmental Evaluation: Urban Thermal Field Variance Index (UTFVI)

What is UTFVI?

UTFVI is a measure used to assess temperature variation within urban environments. It helps assess how much the land surface temperature (LST) in a particular area differs from the average temperature of the surrounding area. This index is crucial for analysing urban heat island (UHI) effects and understanding thermal patterns that may impact environmental quality, public health, and infrastructure planning.

How is it Calculated?

UTFVI is calculated by comparing the land surface temperature (LST) at a specific location to the average LST across the surrounding area. This analysis uses openly available satellite imagery to pinpoint areas that deviate significantly from the norm – either being much warmer or cooler than their surroundings. These deviations may signal heat stress zones, altered land cover, or issues related to urban design and vegetation loss.

Understanding UTFVI Values and Ecological Scale:

Less than 0: Excellent - Very low thermal deviation, stable and consistent temperature 0 to 0.005: Good - Low temperature variation; within acceptable urban limits 0.005 to 0.01: Normal - Typical variations for built environmentst 0.01 to 0.015: Bad - Notable variation; may indicate emerging heat concerns 0.015 to 0.02: Worse - High thermal stress; potential concern for urban comfort > 0.02: Worst - Severe thermal anomaly, potentially harmful urban heat conditions. These classifications help guide decisions in efforts to mitigate heat stress, improve green space distribution, and enhance thermal comfort.

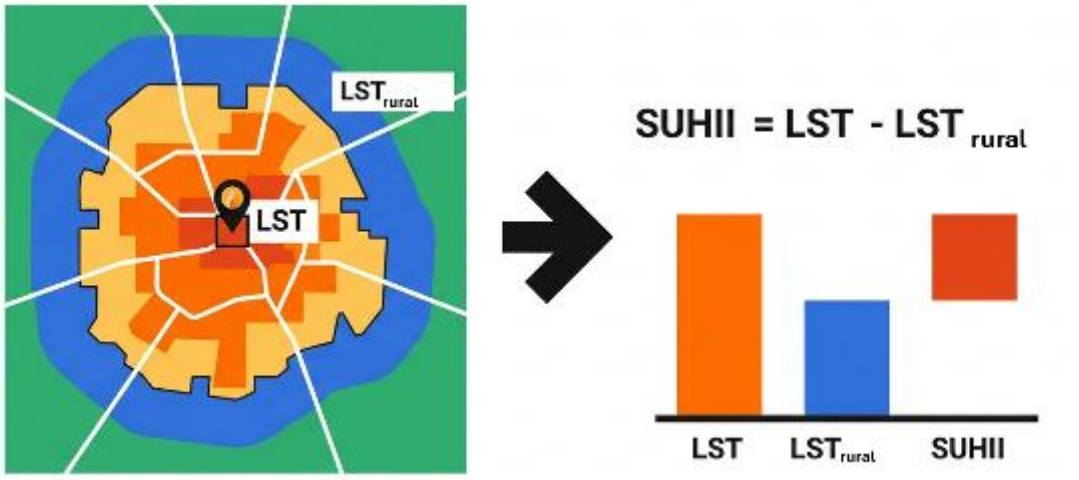
Disclaimer:

This tool uses UTFVI, LST, and UHI derived from calibrated satellite imagery. While images can help urban planners and environmental researchers explore patterns of surface temperature variation in cities, the data is indicative only. It is based on a limited number of satellite images per year, and availability may vary significantly due to cloud cover and atmospheric conditions.This dashboard was developed for R&D purposes to support of a nonprofit/public service initiative. It uses Google Earth Engine under its terms for non-commercial, public interest applications.

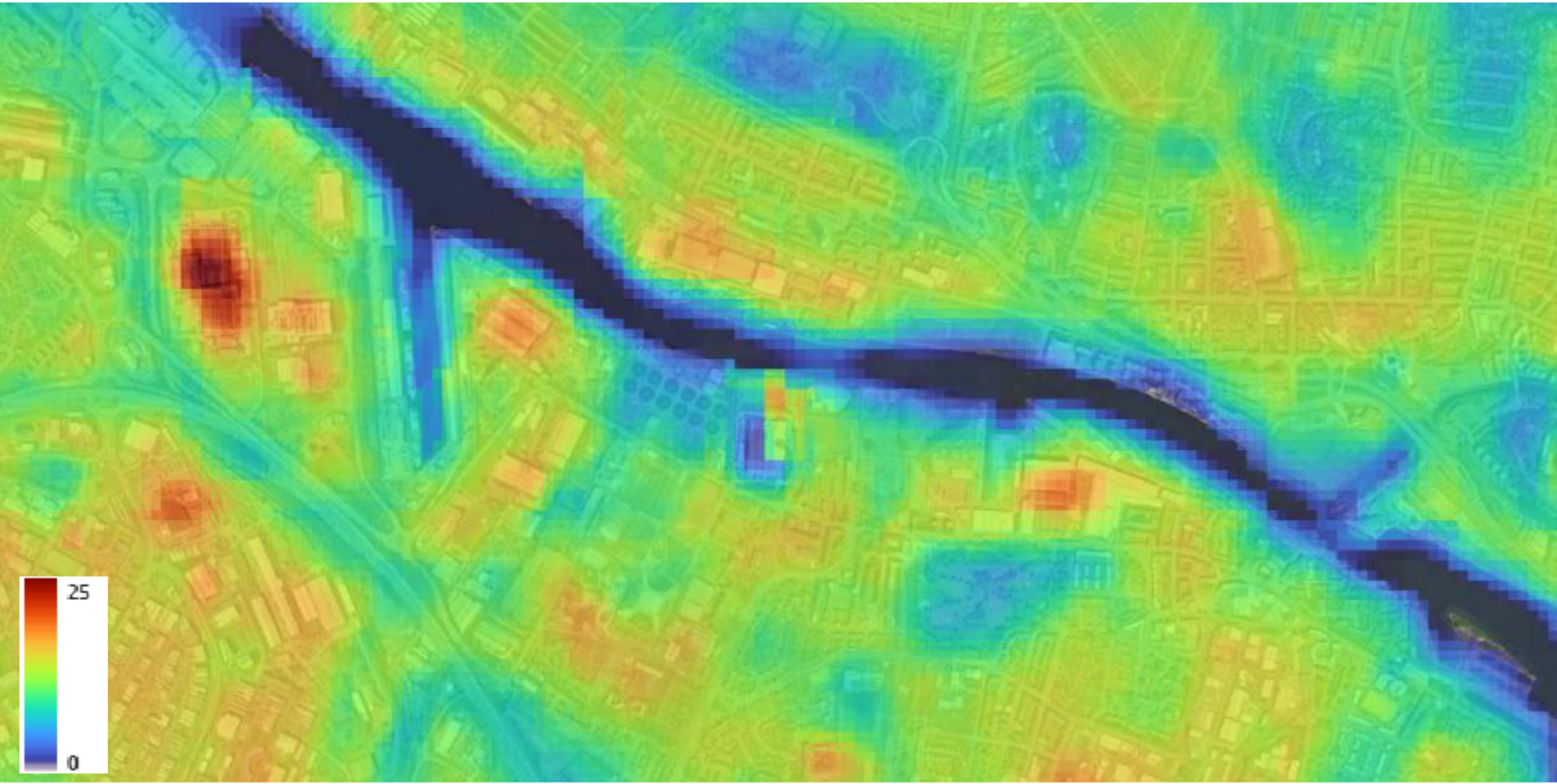
Important:

The information provided should not be used for planning, design, formal risk assessment, cost evaluation, or other decision-making purposes. We make no guarantees about the accuracy, completeness, or suitability of the data, and accept no liability for any use or interpretation of the results.

Surface Urban Heat Island Intensity



- **SUHII = Surface Urban Heat Island Intensity**
- **LST = Land surface temp of a pixel**
- **LST_rural = The mean temp of the selected non-urban buffer or vegetated baseline.**


25
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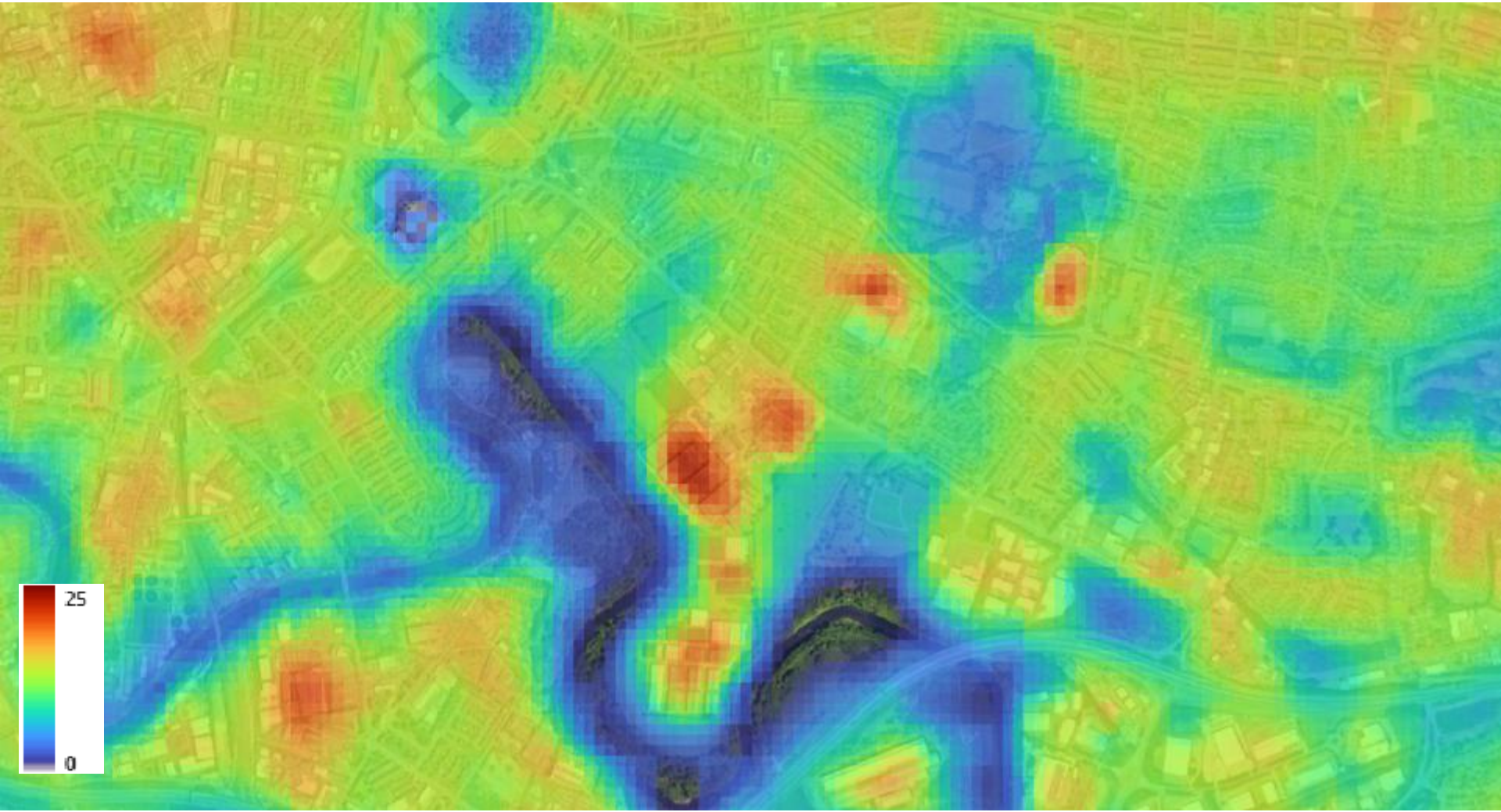

25
0

To sum up

Key missing data layer is localised heat
Difference between Air Temp and Surface Temp
Existing data includes HadUK, LACS, various heat indices
Satellite (Landsat) is able to provide local surface temp
But its infrequent
Need to deal with clouds
Need to convert high temperature ranges into Heat Gradient Maps

Proposed solutions

Clarify why you need heat data.

Proposed solutions

For street level, you should use satellite LST data.

Landsat Land Surface Temperature LST (30m), from USGS.

At least 5 composite thermal images with < 30% cloud cover

- probably over 3-5 years.

Decide on a method to fill in cloud cover

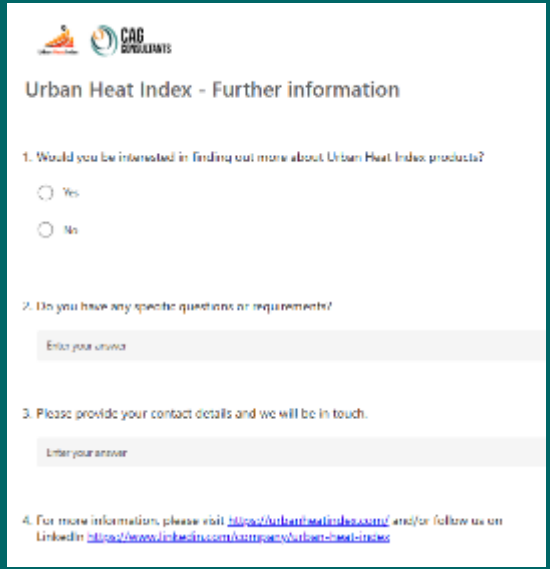
- we suggest using machine learning

Decide on how you want to present the Urban Heat Island data

- we suggest Surface Urban Heat Island Intensity

If you’d like to find out more about Urban Heat Index products, please fill in this short form and we’ll be in touch

07



Urban Heat Index - Further information

1. Would you be interested in finding out more about Urban Heat Index products?

- Yes
- No

2. Do you have any specific questions or requirements?

Enter your answer

3. Please provide your contact details and we will be in touch.

Enter your answer

4. For more information, please visit https://urbanheatindex.com/ and/or follow us on LinkedIn https://www.linkedin.com/company/urban-heat-index

Urban Heat Index

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Thank you for your time

Any queries: info@urbanheatindex.com

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