

# HARINGEY JSNA: FOCUS ON HEATWAVES

MAY 2024

Climate Change and global warming pose significant threats to public health, and local councils play a pivotal role in making sure the UK is prepared for impacts of climate change at a local level. The independent [London Climate Resilience review](#) highlighted that London is currently unprepared for climate shocks and borough councils have been stressing the urgent need for borough-level action, supported by central government and other statutory services, over nearly 2 decades.

Growing evidence demonstrates that rising temperatures cause increased and prolonged extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, increased frequency of natural hazards, and poorer air quality, which have substantial and largely negative effects on health. Since the 1980s, there has been a 6-fold increase in heatwaves worldwide and average global temperatures are expected to rise by 4 degrees Celsius by 2065 (using a high emission scenario) (1). Heatwaves are associated with acute increases in hospital admissions due to heat-related illnesses and accelerate mortality. GOV.UK has estimated that 2,803 people aged 65 years and over died due to the heat in England in 2022, and it is predicted that the number of heat-related deaths per year may triple by 2050 (1).

## Need

- During the summer of 2022, Haringey experienced 21% higher excess deaths attributable to heat, compared with the 5-year average. The largest increase in deaths occurred in care homes and more deaths were recorded amongst rough sleepers during summer compared to winter.
- Haringey has around 130,000 (likely underestimated) residents who are more vulnerable to heatwaves
- The interdependencies between increased ambient temperatures and more frequent, prolonged heatwaves, such as its effect on reducing Air Quality, increasing likelihood of Drought, Wildfires, Flooding & Food Insecurity, as well as increasing cancer risk, negatively affect the health and wellbeing of our residents.

## Key challenges

- Overheating risk of current housing stock as ambient and frequency of heatwaves continues to increase. This is projected to further impact on numbers of heat-related mortality.
- Overheating risk of settings which house most vulnerable residents i.e. care homes, children’s centres and schools, with no current plan for identification of these high-risk settings and no plans/funding for retrofit of these settings.
- Tree canopy and drinking fountains in areas of highest heat risk in the borough
- Appropriate identification and communication with the most vulnerable residents and ensuring adequate cool spaces within the borough

## What are we currently doing?

- To improve preparedness and response we are, focused on expanding coverage of cool spaces in the borough, ensuring vulnerable settings/services and residents get support they need, improving communications and practical advice and guidance.
- We set up an Adverse Weather and Health Group (AWHG) to provide oversight of the heatwave preparedness and response over the summer period, and we are developing and Severe weather plan to align with national policy.
- To improve resilience, a vulnerability mapping analysis and evidence review of overheating adaptations in housing and infrastructure was undertaken, which will feed into the local plan. We are progressing actions in the climate change action plan, and urban cooling, tree canopy and Green skills projects.

## Opportunities and recommendations

- Continue expanding cool spaces, monitoring preparedness, response and resilience through AWHG and other forums, and continue progressing climate change projects.
- Develop an approach to identify building stock with highest heat risk and a prioritisation plan for retrofit
- Increase amount of public drinking fountains and tree canopy coverage in the borough, and with an identification/mapping and position statement on protecting and maintaining current tree canopy that provides shade
- Providing education and information to planners, staff assessing planning applications and homeowners on overheating adaptations and mitigations.

**WHY?**

**Impact on Health**

There are both indirect (impact on health services, increased risk of accidents, increased transmission of diseases and infrastructure disruption) and direct impacts (heat illness, accelerated death and hospitalisation) that arise from extended episodes of extreme heat or heatwaves.

**Who's most vulnerable?**

Anyone can become unwell if they come too hot, but the heat can negatively impact the health of certain population groups more than others. Vulnerable groups and numbers of people in Haringey is below (Data captured in 2023 unless otherwise stated).

**Older age, living alone or care home**  
65+ population = 27,700  
Living alone (aged 66+) = 8,958  
People living in care homes (with or without nursing) (all ages): 462

**Homeless and Rough sleepers**  
268 individuals seen in 2021/22 by outreach team

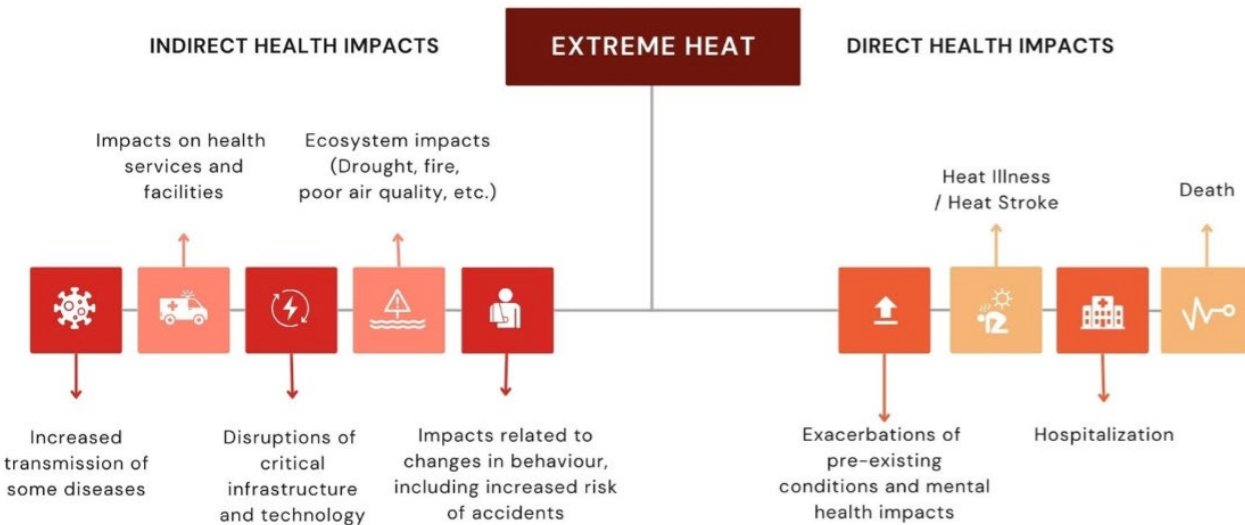
**People with chronic and severe illness**

- Diabetes = 17,392
- CHD = 5,207
- Heart Failure = 1,807
- CKD = 5,648
- Stroke = 3,178
- Severe Mental Illness = 4,143

**Pregnant, baby & infant**  
No. of live births = approx. 3700 / year  
0-4-year-olds = 14,931 (2021 census)

**Physical profession (2021 Census)**  
People who have a physical profession in Haringey = around 44,000

Those who experience alcohol and drug independence, with conditions that affect inability to adopt behaviour to keep cool i.e. people with dementia, and environmental factors (living in urban areas with south-facing top-floor flats, high-intensity activities or physical jobs in hot places, also put people at higher risk.



Source: WHO. Heat and Health (2018). [Heat and Health \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/heat-and-health)

## WHY?

### National Context

Extreme heat is increasing worldwide at an unprecedented rate, with a 6-fold increase of concurrent heatwaves since the 1980s (1). Climate change is generally causing warmer temperatures across the UK, but also causing the increased frequency and intensity of heatwaves during the summer period, and this is expected to continue. A heatwave is an extended period of hot weather, where at least three consecutive days have daily maximum temperatures meeting or exceeding the heatwave temperature threshold which is 28 degrees Celsius for London. Last year (2022) a new record-high temperature for the UK of 40.3 degrees Celsius was recorded in Lincolnshire in July. England experienced 2 other heatwaves this year, each lasting 3-7 days. Gov.uk has estimated that 2,803 people aged 65 years and over died due to the heat in England in 2022, and it is predicted that the number of heat-related deaths per year may triple by 2050. In the future, under a high emission scenario, global temperatures could rise by 4 degrees Celsius by 2065.

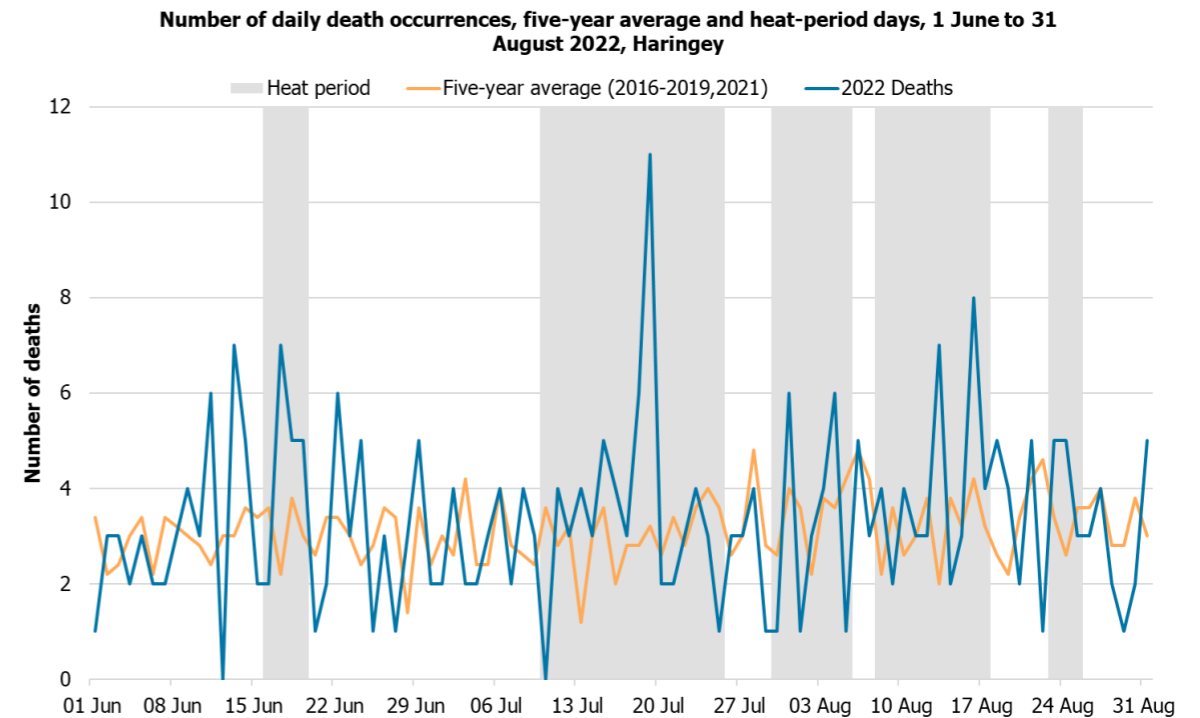
### Haringey Context

#### Heatwaves impacts in Haringey, Summer 2022:

- In summer 2022, **excess deaths** during the heat-periods in Haringey was **21% higher than the five-year average** (26 excess deaths).
- The largest increase in the number of deaths occurring during the heat-periods compared to the 5-year average occurred in care homes (91% above average)
- More deaths were recorded among rough sleepers during summer, compared to winter period.
- Schools / Early Years settings – 3 closed, 6 offered early pick-up times
- Healthcare settings – high pressure in local health providers.
- Emergency Services – LFB declared Major Incident

#### Heatwaves impacts in Haringey, Summer 2023:

- There was also 5 heat-periods, covering a total of 28 days. This is 10% higher than the 5-year average for these periods, but less than Summer 2022 (40 days).
- There were a total of 96 deaths occurring over these heat periods, with 9 excess deaths.
- The largest number of excess deaths (8 deaths) occurred during the 3<sup>rd</sup> heatwave in early July.



Source: Primary Care Mortality Database

A graph showing the number of daily death occurrences in 2022 compared to the 5-year average. 2022 had higher deaths compared with the average and the 20<sup>th</sup> July 2022 (within 2<sup>nd</sup> heat period of season) had the highest deaths overall.

## WHY?

### Key interdependencies between hot weather and natural hazards/public health-related issues

- **Air Quality**

There is evidence that increased ambient temperatures and heatwaves worsen air quality. Both short- and long-term exposure to air pollution can lead to a wide range of diseases, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancers, aggravated asthma and lower respiratory infections, increasing hospital admissions and mortality and potentially reducing life expectancy.

- **Droughts & Wildfires**

A warming climate and more frequent and intense heatwaves leads to increased evaporation on land causing a shortage of water. These hot and dry conditions are prone to wildfires and can lengthen a wildfire season.

Prolonged droughts can also cause tree mortality and crop losses leading to less food availability and can affect the economy.

Wildfires may lead to physical health effects, but also social and mental health issues from wildfire related deaths/injuries, having to relocate and the loss of their belongings.

- **Flooding**

During prolonged heatwave episodes, thunderstorms and flash flooding is more common. This is due to intense rainfall on hardened ground with a reduction in the infiltration capacity of soils which become impermeable. This increases surface run-off and flash flooding events. The health effects of flooding are extensive and significant and can range from death from drowning and injuries from accidents, to infectious diseases and mental health problems. Flooding also becomes a higher risk after long periods of drought.

- **Mental Health**

Higher temperature increase the risk of adverse mental health outcomes. Evidence has identified an increase in suicide rates during previous heatwaves in the UK. Studies have also found associations between admissions of bipolar disorder and organic mental health, exacerbation of schizophrenia symptoms, and disruptiveness to services by dementia residents, with increased temperature and/or heatwaves. Flooding which can be brought following heatwave periods is also linked with adverse mental health effects.

**WHY?****Key interdependencies between hot weather and natural hazards/public health-related issues continued****▪ Food and Nutrition Insecurity and Availability**

Both flooding and drought, as well as global warming, impact on food insecurity, reducing the availability, or increasing the cost of some foods. Over time food insecurity can lead to an increased risk for multiple chronic health conditions such as diabetes, obesity, and heart disease. It can also decrease immunity and increase mental and social health issues.

**▪ Cancer Risk**

Cancer is the leading cause of death in Haringey. There is a growing body of evidence that climate change and hotter temperatures can be linked to increasing cancer burden and inequalities in cancer survival. This is due to complex connections between an increased ambient temperature and likelihood of frequent and prolonged heatwaves and UV, air pollution, natural disasters, food (diet), water infections and difficulty participating in physical activities. Evidence shows potential associations between high temperatures and brain cancers, UV and skin cancers and air pollution and wildfires and lung cancer.

**▪ Infectious diseases (Vector and water borne diseases)**

With warmer temperatures it is increasingly likely that we will see the introduction and establishment of a number of invasive mosquito species in the UK, as well as the projected spread of existing species into habitats that were previously inhospitable to them. UKHSA climate modelling under a high emissions scenario suggests that *Aedes albopictus* – a mosquito species that can transmit dengue fever, chikungunya virus and zika virus – has the potential to become established in most of England by 2040s and 2050s.

Evidence also exists that links increased ambient temperatures to increased dehydration and an increase in bloodstream infections caused by Gram-negative bacteria i.e. E-Coli. These diseases effect older individuals, young children and pregnant women, therefore requiring interventions to increase fluid intake during heatwaves to reduce risk of infection.

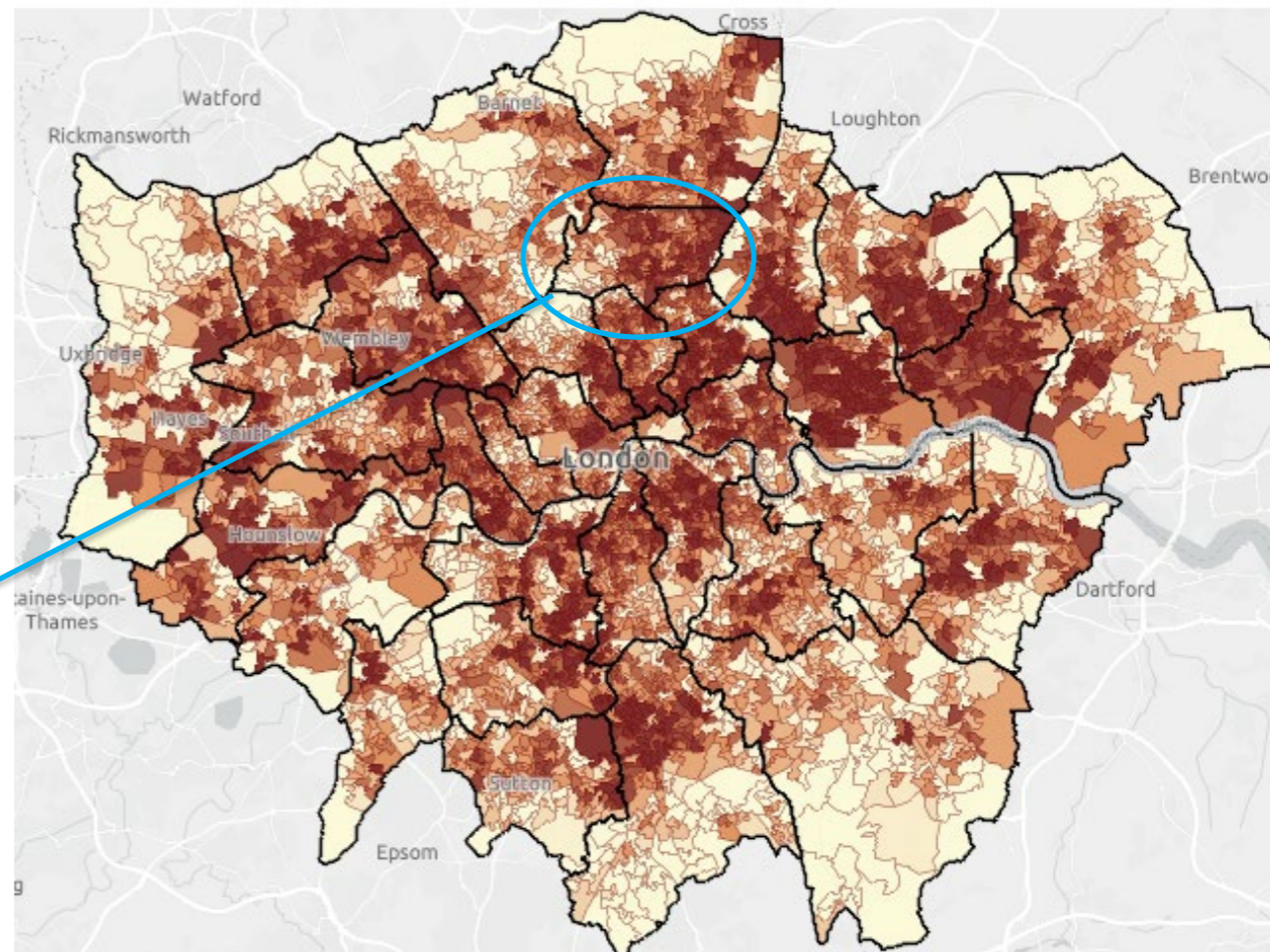
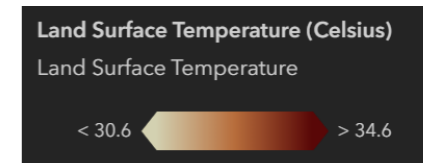
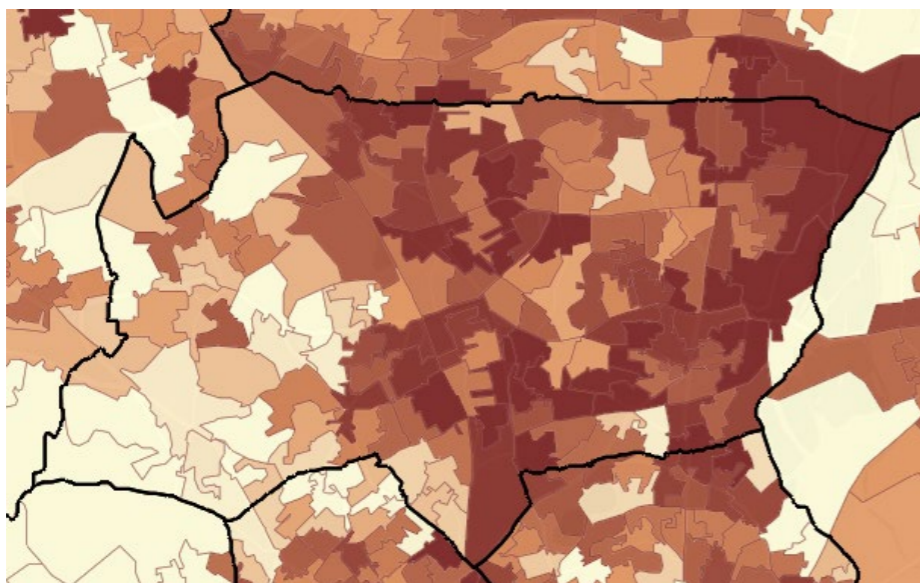
**WHY?**

In 2022/23, Haringey experienced the **12th highest heat risk** of all London boroughs.

Wards in Haringey with overall highest heat risk (in terms of land surface temperature) are:

- Northumberland Park
- White Hart Lane
- Tottenham Hale
- Tottenham Green
- Seven Sisters
- Bounds Green/Woodside
- Haringay

However, most wards have some areas with high-moderate heat risk.

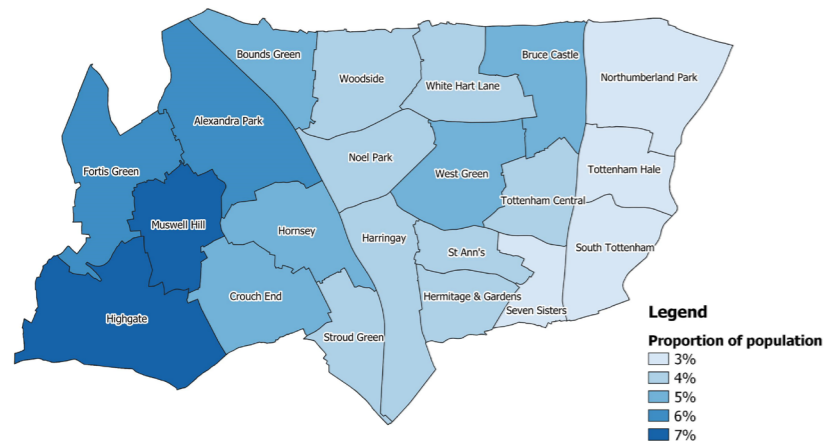


Source of Heat Risk Map: GLA [Climate Risk Map | London City Hall](#)

Alongside the excess mortality analysis for the 2022 heatwaves, a mapping exercise was undertaken to identify location of most vulnerable in the borough and vulnerable centres overlayed on a heat risk map. This exercise was undertaken to explore the highest need across the borough for future preparedness and response action, and longer-term mitigation and resilience related actions.

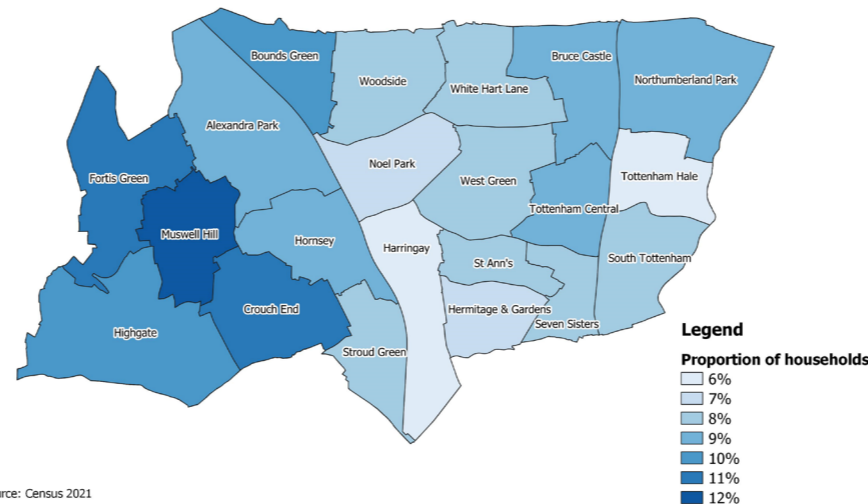
### Population most vulnerable to health effects from heatwaves

Proportion of population who are aged 75+



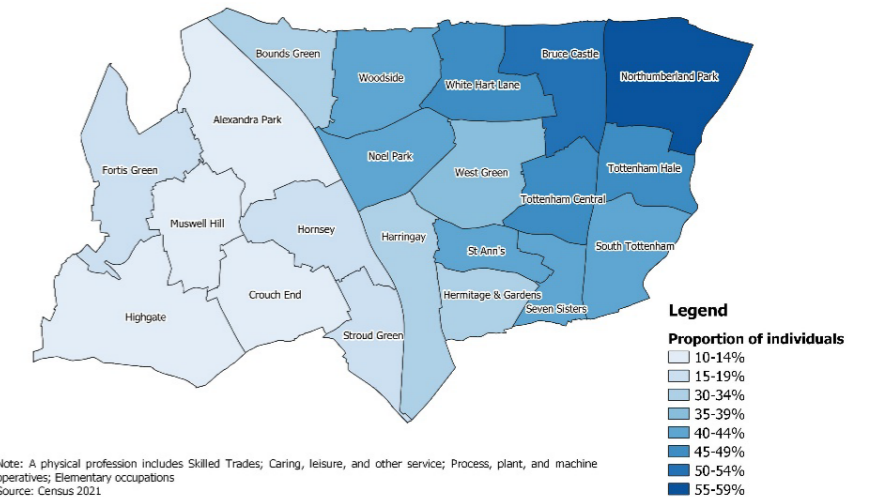
Source: Census 2021

Individuals aged 66+ living alone as a proportion of all households



Source: Census 2021

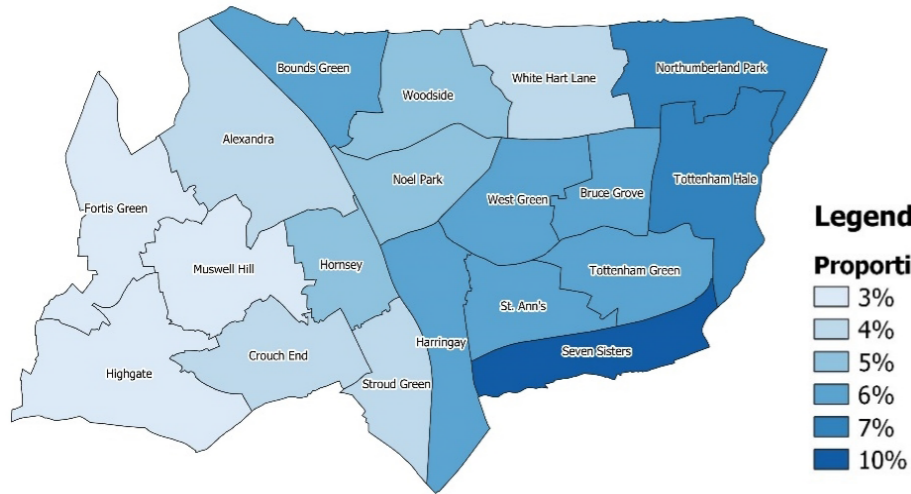
Proportion of individuals who are considered to have a physical profession



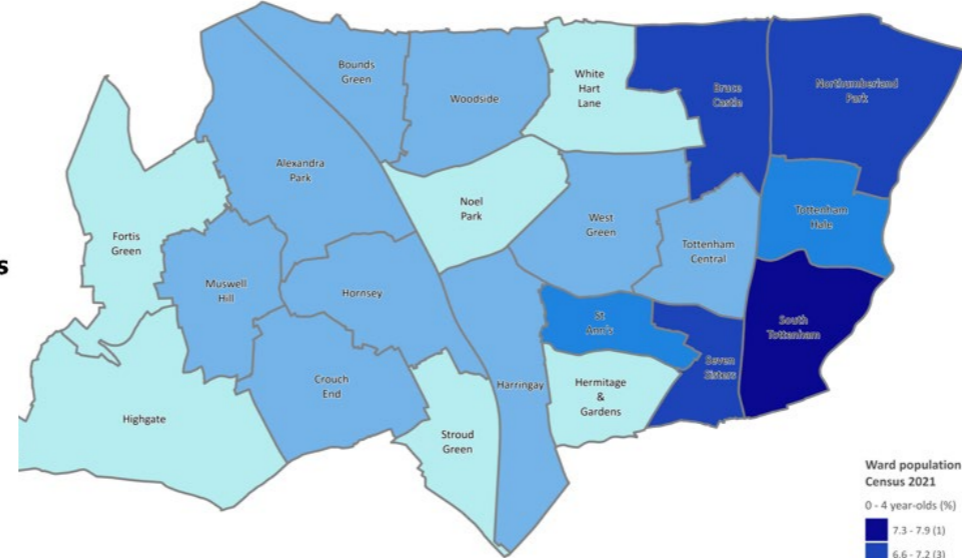
Note: A physical profession includes Skilled Trades; Caring, leisure, and other service; Process, plant, and machine operatives; Elementary occupations  
Source: Census 2021

Older aged people are more vulnerable to heatwaves due to an increase likelihood of chronic/multiple chronic health conditions and social isolation. The proportion of population who are aged 66+ living alone and aged 75+ in the borough is concentrated in the southwest of the borough. However, individuals with a physical profession, who may work outside for longer periods of time, are more concentrated in northeast of the borough.

## Live Births (2021)

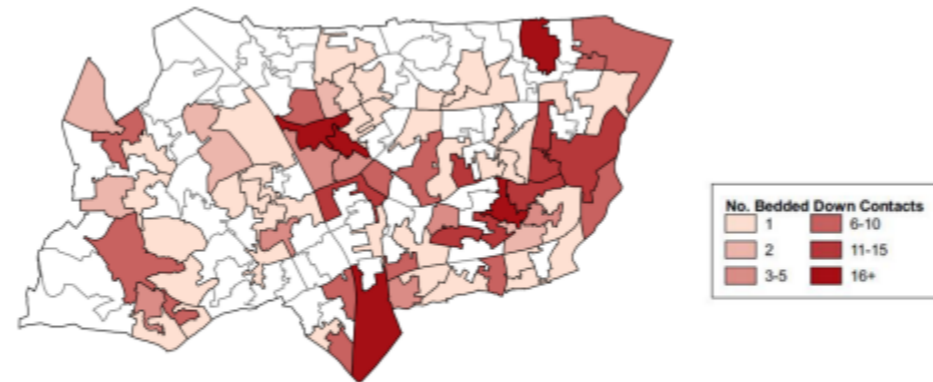
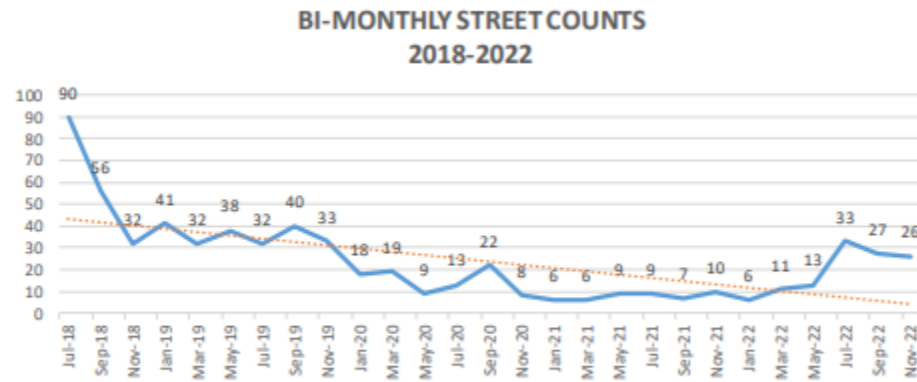


## 0-4-year-olds (2021)



Babies and children are more susceptible to heat stress from hot weather. The proportion of live births and 0-4 years olds are more concentrated in the east of the borough.

## Homeless and Rough Sleepers



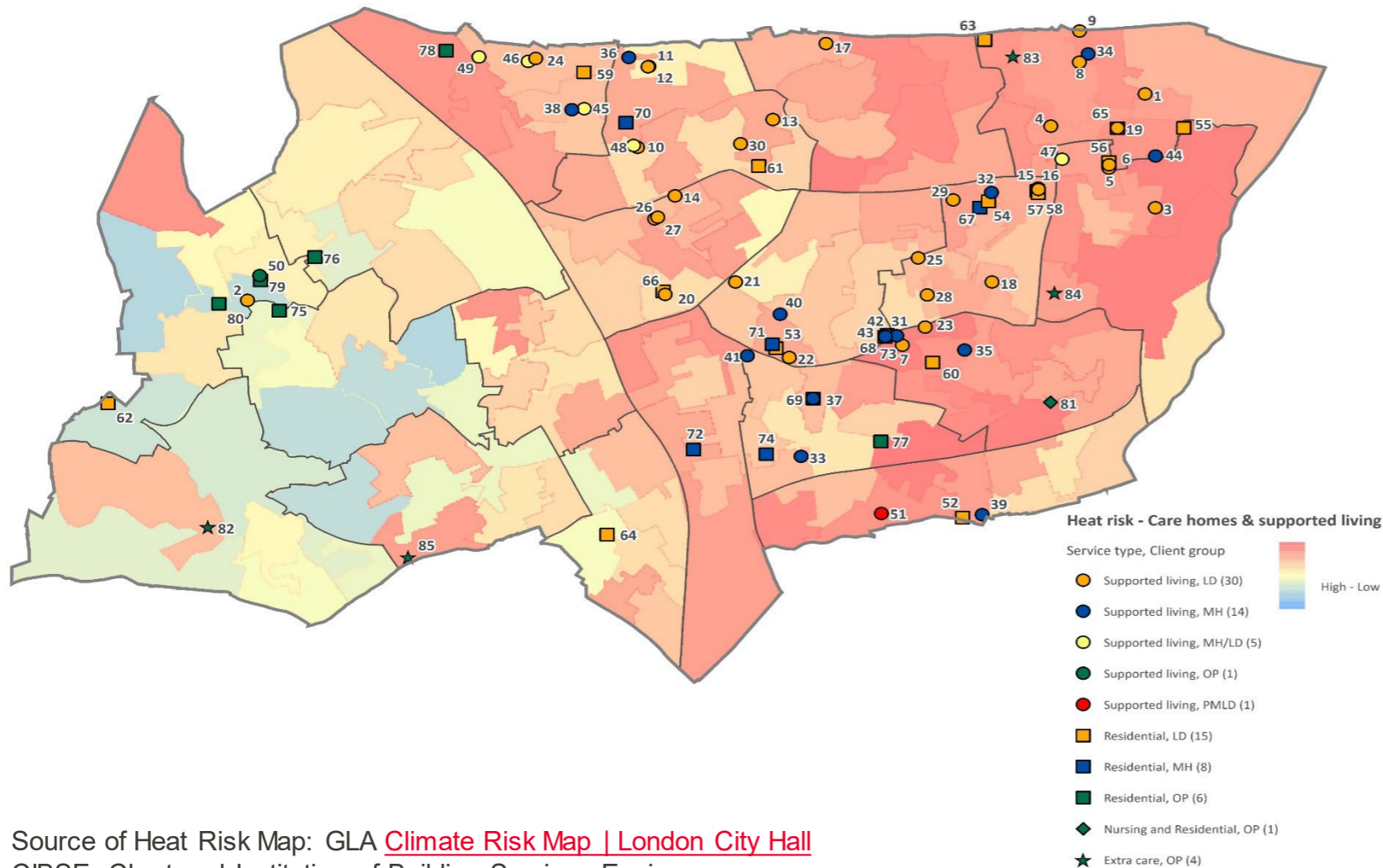
Roughly 268 homeless and rough sleepers were recorded in Haringey by the outreach team. This cohort are more vulnerable to heat as they are more likely to be exposed to prolonged episodes causing heat-related illness. According to the [Dying Homeless Project](#) in London, more homeless people die in summer than in winter. The proportion of homeless and rough sleepers is varied across the borough, but with a higher proportion in the East, and around Finsbury Park.

In Haringey people are generally seen bedded down in the Finsbury Park, Green Lanes, Wood Green and Tottenham areas. The shown map represents volume of contacts rather than individuals, and some people may have been seen on multiple occasions within a given area.

Source: State of the Borough, Haringey Council



## Vulnerable settings – care/nursing homes



In Haringey, there are a number of Support Living services for Learning Disability and Mental Health, and Residential (Older People) homes located in areas of moderate-to-high heat risk areas.

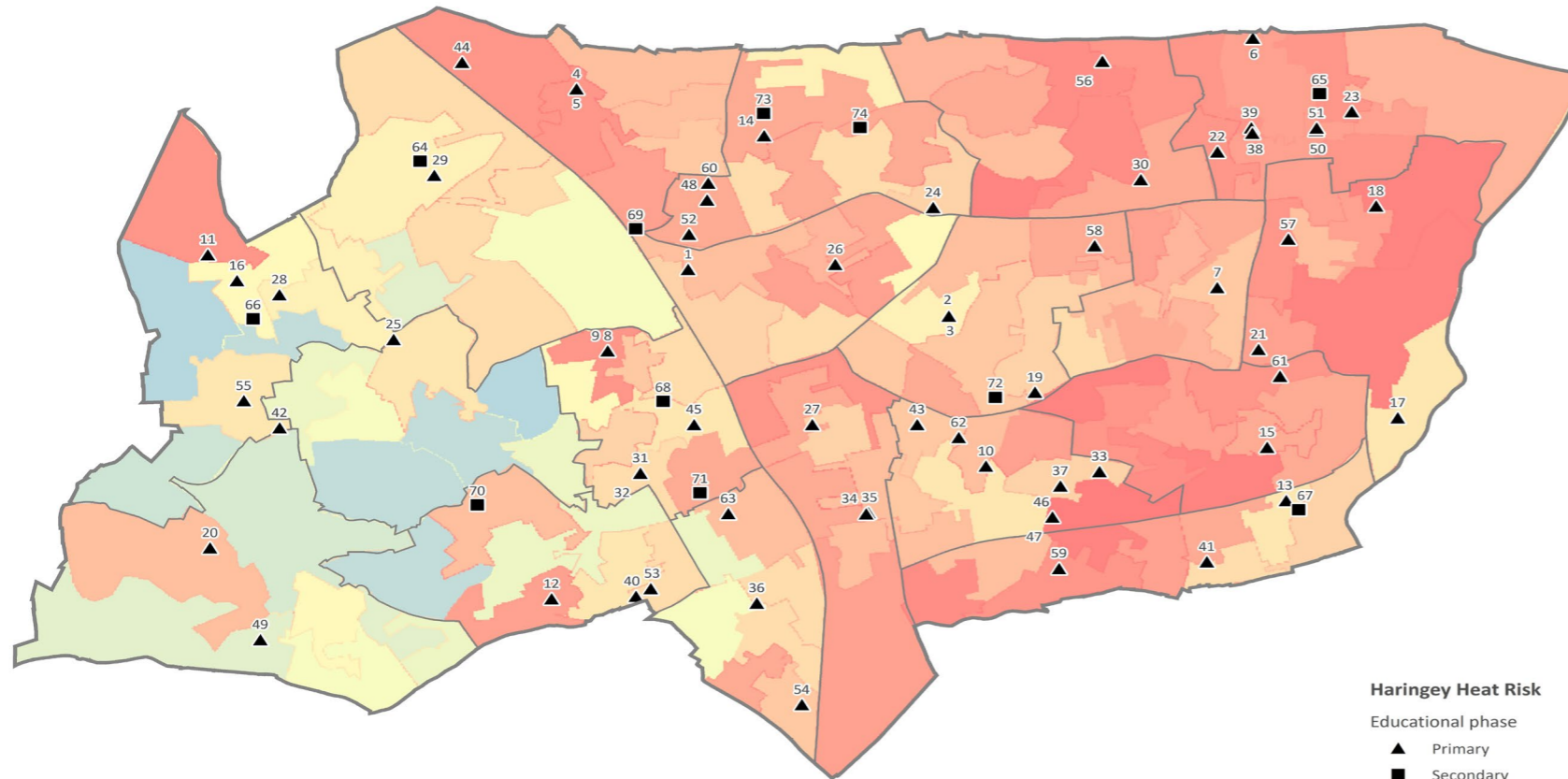
It is a priority to ensure that care home staff and residents are prepared for heatwaves and care home buildings are able to withstand sudden onset of higher temperatures, as well as increased ambient temperatures, to keep residents from overheating and exacerbating current health conditions.

There is limited evidence on the standards for maximum temperatures in care homes, however, existing standards for healthcare premises recommend temperatures from 18 to 28 degrees Celsius in general wards and to 25 degrees Celsius in more sensitive areas (i.e. birthing/recovery rooms) (1). However, both CIBSE and older Public Health England guidance suggest bedrooms over 26 degrees Celsius are defined as overheating (2).

Thermoregulation can be impaired in older adults, those with certain long-term health conditions and those taking certain medications, making them more vulnerable to overheating (1).

Source of Heat Risk Map: GLA [Climate Risk Map | London City Hall](#)  
CIBSE- Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers

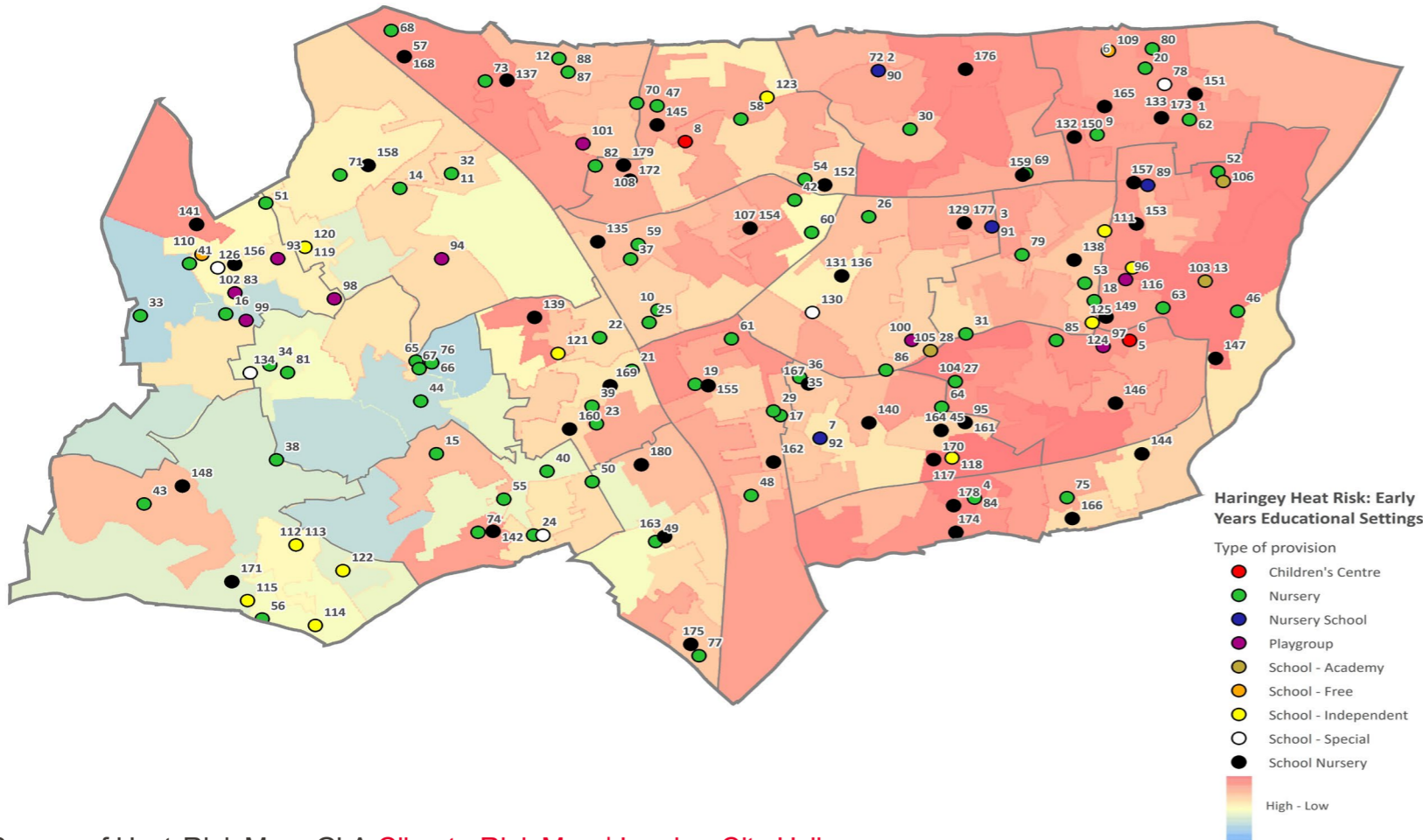
## Vulnerable settings – Schools



Children have been identified as a group who can be particularly vulnerable to the effects of hot weather. In previous heatwave events, schools were unaware of the advice and guidance to monitor temperatures, keep children safe and well during hotter weather, and assessing whether to keep schools open or close them.

Source of Heat Risk Map: GLA [Climate Risk Map | London City Hall](#)

## Vulnerable settings – Nurseries



Babies and younger children, for example those pre-school age are particularly vulnerable to the effects of hot weather.

Increasing temperatures above 25°C are associated with increased risk of heat-related deaths, with higher temperatures associated with even greater risk of death. At 27°C or over, those with impaired sweating mechanisms may find it especially difficult to keep their bodies cool.

Babies and young children produce more metabolic heat, and have a decreased ability to sweat, with core temperatures rising faster during dehydration (1). This reduces their ability to cool down in hot weather and increases their risk of developing a heat-related illnesses or making any existing illnesses worse (1).

Babies and children need to be carefully watched during hot weather for signs of overheating and heat-related illnesses.

Source of Heat Risk Map: GLA [Climate Risk Map](#) | London City Hall

# NEED: OUTPUTS FROM HEATWAVE PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE WORKSHOP WITH STAKEHOLDERS

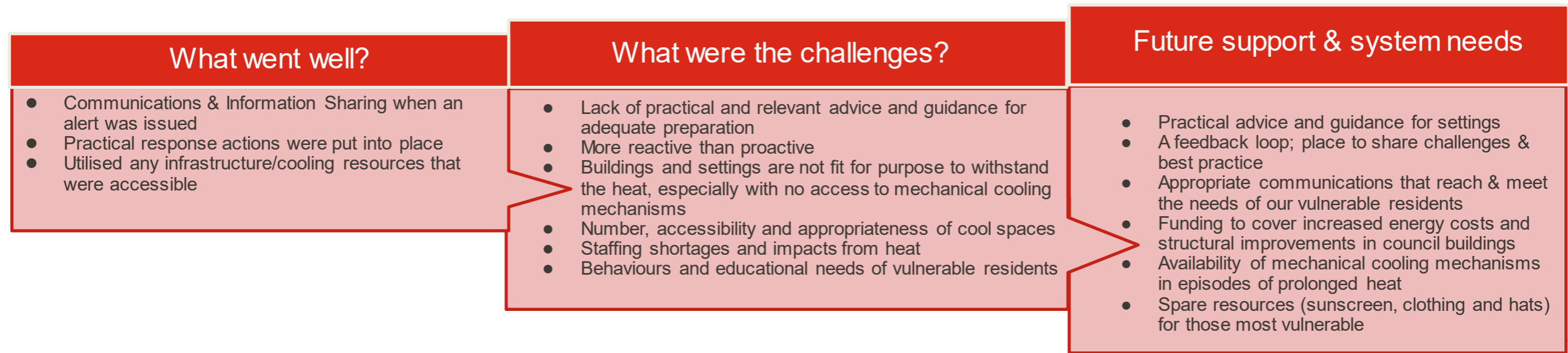
Haringey’s people are a huge asset, with knowledge, expertise and passion. We sought to reach out to our residents and front-line workers to better understand the challenges and barriers related to climate change and impacts of heatwaves and to empower community ownership and action, following principles of the Haringey Deal. We did this through two workshops with stakeholders, residents small-to-medium sized local enterprise.

**Aim/Objectives of Heatwave Preparedness and Response Workshop with Stakeholders:**

- Understand local services and residents’ experiences of previous heatwaves
- Understand what went well, what the challenges were for previous heatwave periods and what future actions and further support was required by stakeholders
- Using the outcomes from the above, to identify opportunities and support the development of a short/medium/long term action plan

**Workshop details:**

The ‘Haringey Heatwave Preparedness Workshop’ was delivered on the 30th March 2023. All relevant stakeholders within the council, communities and healthcare system were invited to take part. The workshop involved a series of presentations to update and improve the knowledge of stakeholders on heatwaves national, regional and local policies as well as the sharing of scientific evidence and intelligence. The second half of the workshop involved focus group sessions lead by facilitators. Registered attendees for the workshop had to choose preferred focus group prior to session (Older People, Children & Young People, General Council Services and Communities). A key summary of the outcomes of the focus groups is below.



**NEED: OUTPUTS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE WORKSHOP WITH RESIDENTS AND LOCAL SME'S**

A networking, educational and workshop event organised by council partners for Haringey Green Month. Delivered to residents and local SME owners.

**Thursday 29th June**

**Haringey's Changing Climate – Are we prepared?**  
A view from Public Health to Local Businesses  
5.00pm - 8.00pm

Join us for a networking and educational event on how the climate change affects Haringey and what we can do to adapt. You will hear from experts and practitioners from Haringey Council, GLA, Bloomberg, and local business owners who will share their insights and experiences on the public health risks and opportunities of a changing climate.

You will also have a chance to participate in group discussions on the impact and the challenges that SME's will face and how they can prepare for the future.

Don't miss this opportunity to network with like-minded people, learn from experts and share your ideas on how to make a difference.

Light Refreshments will be available.

**Location:** Clockwise, Greenside House, 50 Station Road N22 7DE  
**Contact:** info@4u2newsmag.com 07778224342



SMEs= small and medium-sized enterprises

**How does climate change impact on the Economic and Public Health Sectors in Haringey?**

**SUMMARY OF RESPONSES**

**Public Health Impacts**

- Heat Stroke
- Sun burn
- Poor air
- Increased anger and stress (shorter fuse) in people
- Physical discomfort

**Economic Impacts**

- Damage to shops and businesses due to flooding – we need more SUDs / Water features.
- Water storages impacts on businesses (Gardening)
- Manual workers not able to work in heatwave (roofers, builders, etc)

**Have you seen or experienced the impacts of climate change events?**

**SUMMARY OF RESPONSES**

- Sunburn in schools
- Heatstroke of elderly family (dizzy / stress)
- Damage to property due to flooding

- More antisocial behaviour / stress / crime in the community
- Increases the risk to support vulnerable people.
- No A/C in healthcare settings due the nature of some of the users.
- Hard to work in extreme heat.

**What actions could you take to mitigate and manage the impacts of a changing climate?**

Summary of responses:

- Install more shade at home or with the community.
- Install more pools and fountains / Public showers
- More free water drinking fountains.
- Visit cooler buildings.
- More trees and green spaces
- Better insulation of houses (to ensure that they don't overheat).
- Empower communities to work together and share knowledge and action.
- Community networks to spread information on measures.
- Operate with new trading hours (avoiding middle of the day / Spanish Siesta).

**What actions could you take to mitigate and manage the impacts of a changing climate?**

Summary of responses:

- Fund more outdoor lifestyle and community programmes (TCV).
- Increased recognition that we are causing the problem (fossil fuels etc).
- Increased level of urgency in public policies.
- To increase the amount of awareness and community training on heatwaves
- Empower SME's to understand more how to cool buildings (not rely on A/C).
- More community owned / access spaces suitable for cooling (take back the land).
- Set up community cool hubs to allow all groups to attend (such as woman only spaces)
- Require front gardens to switch from paved areas and increase green spaces.
- If private gardens cannot be switched, increase parklets on the public highway.
- Increase water storage in riverside / ponds with terracing.
- Older and cooler buildings (such as churches and schools) need to be brought onside quickly to increase options.
- No more concrete flooring in sunlight. A requirement for nature-based solutions to reduce capturing heat island impacts. Make 20% biodiversity net gain mandatory.
- Create housing developments to deliver green covered courtyards as community outdoor space (could also include food growing as a relaxed activity).
- Invest in community Co-ops to design community responses.
- Reduce the inequalities in the borough.

## National Policy

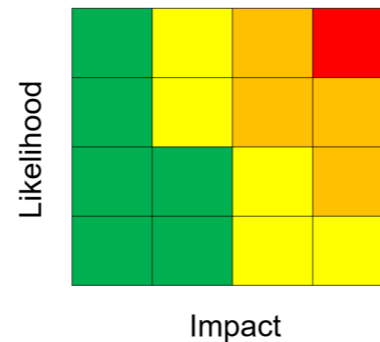
### UKHSA Adverse Weather and Health Plan (AWHP):

The AWHP replaces the previous Heatwave Plan for England and aims to bring together evidence and improve current guidance on all adverse weather and health. It builds on existing measures taken by government, its agencies, NHS England and local authorities, to protect individuals and communities from the health effects of adverse weather and to build community resilience. The Plan outlines the important areas where the public sector, independent sector, voluntary sector, health and social care organisations and local communities can work together to maintain and improve integrated arrangements for planning and response to deliver the best outcomes possible during adverse weather.

### UKHSA Met-Office Alert System

Early weather and health warning systems form part of the plan, with weather Health Alerts developed in collaboration with the UK Met office. The heat-health alerts operate 1 June to 30 September. Depending on the level of alert, a response will be triggered to communicate the risk to the NHS England, government, and public health system. Advice and information will be sent to the public and health and social care professionals, particularly those working with at-risk groups, after an alert is issued or updated. This includes both general preparation for hot weather and more specific advice when a severe heatwave has been forecast. Delivery groups should implement year-round planning and use the guidance in advance of the summer and winter.

Figure 2. Impact and likelihood risk matrix



Individuals and organisations must register to receive the alerts where users will be able to specify which regions they wish to receive alerts for.

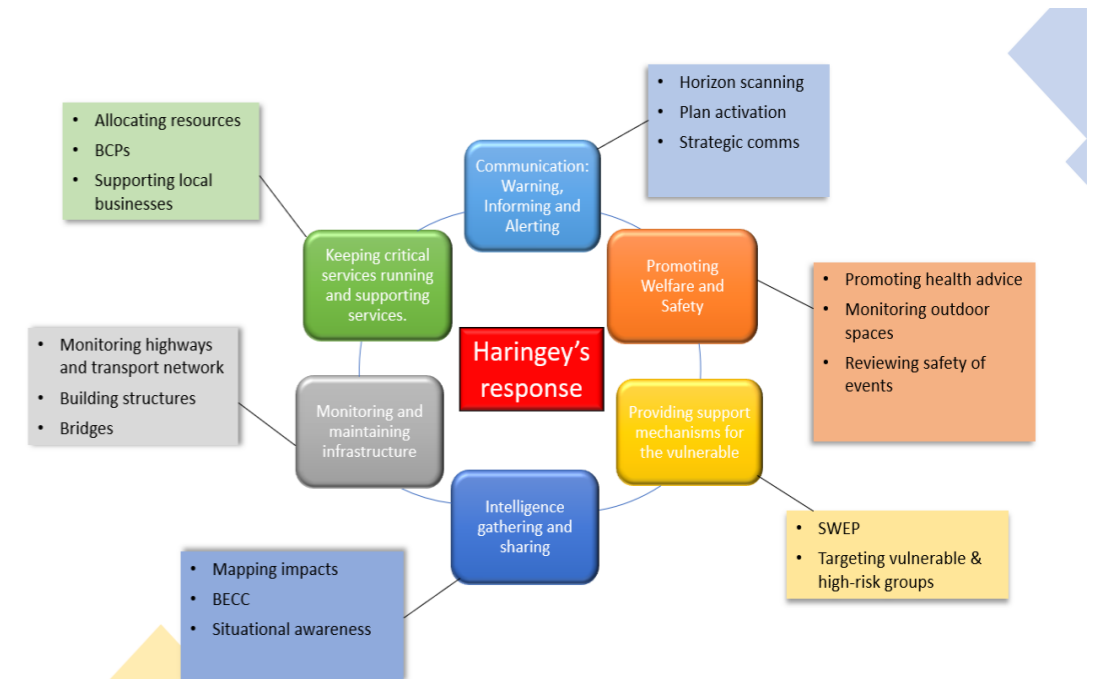
## Local Policy

### Preparedness and response to extreme weather and natural hazards

Haringey’s Emergency planning and resilience forum and team have the remit to warn & inform and coordinate response action via development of a heatwave tactical plan and council silver responsibilities (where required).

Preparation activities include ensuring the warning and informing plan is kept up to date, ensuring all necessary stakeholders are on the cascade list and messaging is updated. Furthermore, the team work closely with council services to ensure Business continuity plans are up-to-date and mitigating actions for extreme weather events and natural hazards are taken into consideration, to minimise impact on staff and residents.

The Haringey team feed into the London Resilience Forum. Further information is below.



Other local policies, policy groups and action plans that support heatwave mitigation & adaptation:

The London Plan  
2021

(Draft) Local Plan

Parks and  
Greenspaces  
Strategy

Tree and  
Woodland Plan/  
other plans as  
part of strategy

Flood Water  
Management  
Investment Plan

Housing Strategy  
2022-2027

Climate Change  
Action Plan

Retrofit London  
Housing  
Implementation  
Plan

Biodiversity Action  
Plan

HRA Business  
Plan

Haringey  
Corporate  
Delivery Plan

Private Sector  
Housing  
Enforcement  
Policy



## WHAT ARE WE CURRENTLY DOING AND WHAT WE SHOULD CONTINUE TO DO?

From the start of Summer 2023, to improve preparedness and response efforts:

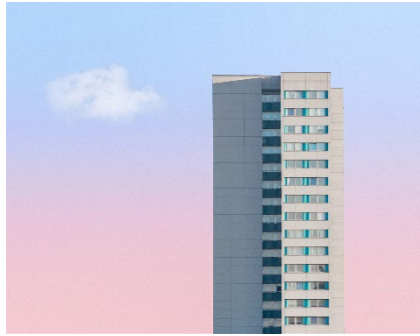
Actions	Current work either completed or in progress	Key stakeholders
To expand the coverage of cool spaces, specifically looking at areas that the data/intelligence and the community have identified as higher risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based Haringey ‘Beat the Heat’ programme developed</li> <li>Exploring opportunities with local businesses and residents</li> <li>Exploring further Council premises/locations that could be used as cool spaces</li> <li>Engaging with residents to identify recommendations/solutions for cool spaces</li> <li>Aim for a cool space in each ward, but a minimum of 2 in each high-risk ward, for example, Northumberland Park</li> <li>Improved promotion of cool spaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Planning - lead</li> <li>Public Health</li> <li>Corporate Landlord</li> <li>Parks &amp; Leisure</li> <li>Local Businesses</li> </ul>
Identifying the most vulnerable areas, settings/residents and relevant stakeholders (to be reviewed and updated annually)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‘Sensitive Centres’ list developed and managed by Emergency Planning team</li> <li>Vulnerability analysis refreshed before the heat season each year</li> <li>Using a neighbourhood focused approach to prioritise response and resources i.e using heat-risk mapping data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Planning - lead</li> <li>Corporate Landlord</li> <li>Housing related services</li> <li>Adult Social Care</li> <li>Children’s Services</li> <li>Public Health</li> </ul>
Improve communications strategies to ensure we are reaching out to the most vulnerable residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communications plan, including proactive messaging, messages in multiple languages, easy read materials, and exploring wide range of channels. Offering information in top 5 languages.</li> <li>Connected Communities/Council or GP Fed text messaging on amber and red alert through gov.uk notify</li> <li>Updating Website to include public information</li> <li>Developing a seasonal communications plan</li> <li>Commissioning of (Health Protection) Health Champions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Health – co-lead</li> <li>Emergency Planning – co-lead</li> <li>Comms – co-lead</li> <li>Adult Social Care</li> <li>Children’s Services</li> <li>Housing</li> <li>NHS Partners</li> <li>Parks &amp; Leisure</li> </ul>
Proactive & practical support and advice for vulnerable settings (to be reviewed and updated annually)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action Cards for vulnerable settings developed with settings and shared i.e. for adult social care services</li> <li>Checklist/Risk Assessment tool for frontline services developed and shared</li> <li>Very Brief Advice document for all front-line staff in Haringey</li> <li>Updating Website to include resources for staff/settings</li> <li>Ensuring information reaches all front-line staff in the council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Health – co-lead</li> <li>Comms</li> <li>Emergency Planning – co-lead</li> <li>Connected Communities</li> <li>Community and Grassroots organisations and Networks</li> </ul>
Embedding a feedback loop with stakeholders /partners to prepare and respond to adverse weather events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Haringey Adverse Weather and Health Group set up with wide range of stakeholders (to continue year-round)</li> <li>Engaging with wider stakeholders at the start of the heatwave season and including their feedback in evaluation</li> <li>Sharing of updated data regarding boroughs heatwave risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Health - lead</li> <li>Emergency Planning</li> </ul>
Development of a new council Severe Weather plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated council Severe Weather and Health plan as a result of the recently published UK Health Security Agency Adverse Weather and Health Plan (AWHP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency planning- lead</li> <li>Public Health</li> </ul>

## WHAT ARE WE CURRENTLY DOING AND WHAT WE SHOULD CONTINUE TO DO?

To improve resilience:

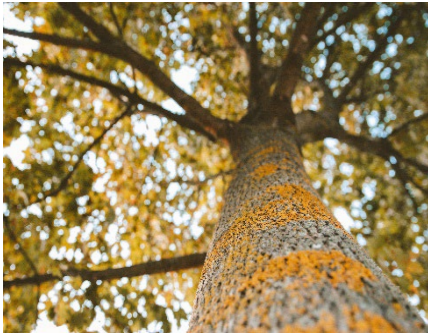
Actions	Work already in progress	Key stakeholders
Sharing current data and evidence and innovating new/updated data/intelligence resources to inform future policy/strategy actions and priorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Literature review identifying evidence-based adaptations to reduce heat risk in buildings/infrastructure</li> <li>Meetings with Bloomberg colleagues on updates to the London &amp; Local GIS Climate Risk and Heat Risk mapping</li> <li>Current data shared with Health in All policies, Planning &amp; Policy Teams, Parks &amp; Leisure and Regeneration teams to feed into future policy and action to reduce overheating risk i.e. planning permissions, regeneration projects, strategic flood risk assessments</li> <li>Organising a workshop with wider stakeholders on ways to leverage maps to support policies and practice (emergency planning, parks &amp; leisure, highways, neighbourhood teams, estate managers)</li> <li>Sharing of data widely across the organisation with an ask for all policies/strategies to embed the evidence/data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon Management</li> <li>Public Health</li> <li>Bloomberg Associates</li> <li>Wider partners as invited i.e. Public health HIAP,</li> </ul>
(Draft) Local Plan updates using current data/intelligence to update policies to take into consideration future overheating risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influence planning guidelines for new housing developments to ensure that overheating risks are assessed and mitigations/adaptations are evidence-based and included in planning applications</li> <li>Embed overheating risk as an essential criterion within all tenders for planning permission in the residential and corporate building programme</li> <li>Higher threshold and scrutiny for planning applications for new/remodelled care/residential homes and specific buildings that may house children and young people</li> <li>Higher threshold and scrutiny for planning applications in areas of highest heat risk according to the data/mapping i.e. advise inclusion of mitigating interventions and inclusion of shade/drinking fountains</li> <li>Set a higher factor for urban greening in areas of high heat risk/high density of vulnerable population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal Planning and Policy teams</li> <li>Carbon Management</li> </ul>
Delivering local cross-cutting Overheating & Climate Change-related Actions: - Urban Cooling Projects and Tree Canopy projects - Green Skills Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Urban Forest programme</u> and <u>smaller projects</u></li> <li>Continue setting ambitious targets for increasing tree canopy</li> <li>Continue funding and efforts to increase “Green Skills” in the workforce, to be able to provide retrofit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parks &amp; Leisure teams</li> <li>Carbon Management</li> <li>Public Health</li> <li>Housing Related Services</li> </ul>
Review and capture of council policies and strategies to identify areas of conflict/lack of mention around overheating and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resident’s association and Health &amp; Safety guidance for estates</li> <li>Splash Pools – guidance around use and opening hours/months (within constraints of funding).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Health</li> <li>Carbon Management</li> <li>Housing Related Services</li> <li>Health &amp; Safety</li> <li>Parks &amp; Leisure</li> </ul>
Implementation of the Climate Change and Public Health Group, including supporting NCL Green Plan Actions - Engaging with GPs on Climate Change and Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engaging with GP practices on environmental impact (employers/businesses, clinical care providers/prescribers and advocates for action on climate change in their community/area)</li> <li>Replicating good practice</li> <li>Prescribing management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCL ICB: Climate Change and Medicines Management</li> <li>Public Health</li> <li>Primary Care</li> </ul>

## KEY (EVIDENCE-BASED) CHALLENGES



### Community & Housing

- We have some control over reducing overheating risk in new builds/buildings requiring new planning permission, however, some current social housing stock dwellings do not adapt well to heat and there is no defined retrofit programme in place
  - Reports of community centres/children’s centres, early years settings, schools and care homes not fit for purpose
  - Landlords and home-owners have limited awareness of retrofitting that can be implemented to reduce overheating
- Ensuring any new build take into account overheating mitigations, and where housing is planned in areas of highest heat risk, increasing the threshold and demanding more blue/green infrastructure and cool spaces. Ensuring overheating risks are also identified and planned in co-existence with Net Zero and energy efficiency planning
- Lack of commitment and funding from central government for reducing overheating risks (cold weather is still seen as higher priority)



### Urban Greening & Blue Infrastructure

- Wards in the borough identified as highest areas of heat risk have sparse tree coverage (9-12%)
- Lack of clear policy around protecting and maintaining current trees and shading they provide
- Public drinking fountains are limited/or all drinking fountain locations are not publicly available
- Outdoor cooling centres such as parks/sites with water fountains/spray fountains, Public lidos and splash pools are a commonly used heatwave intervention, which are evidenced to cool areas/individuals during episodes of hot weather. However, these facilities have limited funding and therefore close in early September (when heatwave risks are not eliminated) and there is also a need for clear guidance around how to keep safe when using outdoor cooling centres i.e. times of day, sun safe behaviours



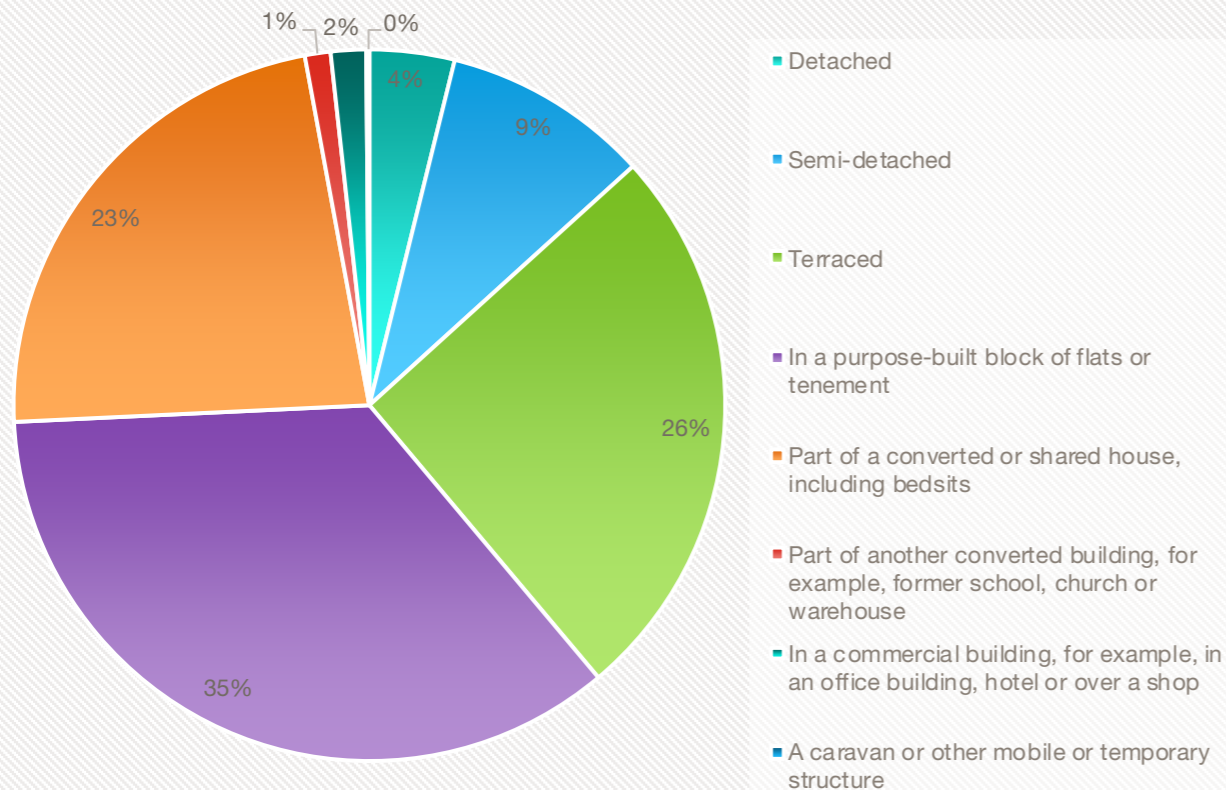
### Behavioural/ Communications

- Detection and identification of the most vulnerable to ensure they can receive support needed
- Communication around heatwaves that reaches and makes sense to our communities
- Changing the narrative of hot weather, and linking its seriousness to climate change
- Continuous feedback and engagement from/with residents
- We currently don’t have a dedicated cool space in each Ward
- Ensuring information reaches all council staff

**KEY CHALLENGES**

**Spotlight On: Overheating exposure risk of current building stock and retrofit considerations**

**Housing Types in Haringey**

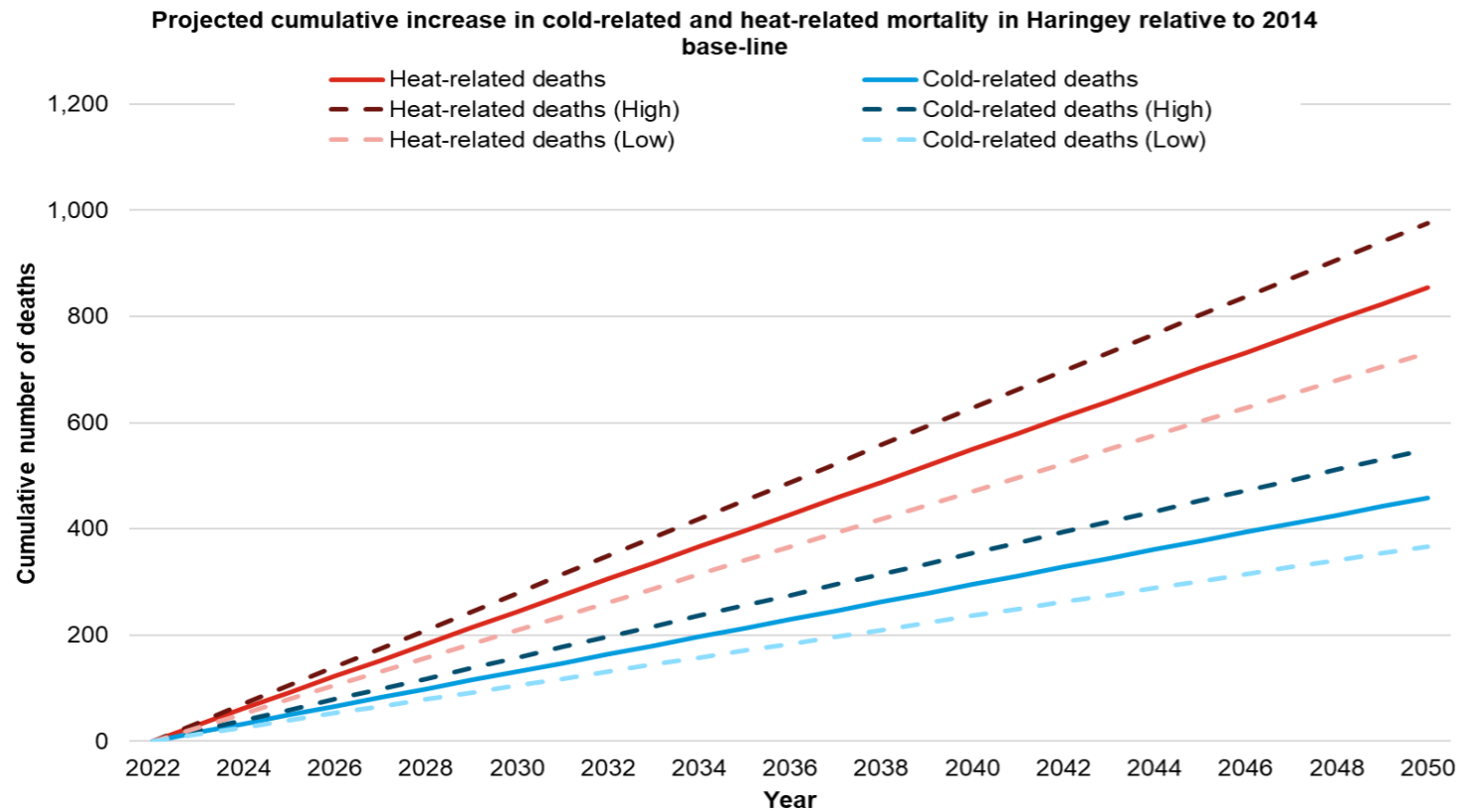


Haringey’s majority housing type is purpose-built flats. Evidence which reviewed heatwave adaptations for UK dwellings (3) has demonstrated that mid and top floor flats can have a total overheating exposure that is two to ten times higher than mid-terraced and semi-detached housing. Overheating exposure increases for flats with south and west-facing windows which can experience 8x the total overheating exposure of ground floor flats with north facing windows. Modern detached houses are also at risk of higher overheating exposure. Other research showed that the living rooms of flats were significantly warmer than other dwelling types (4,5).

Source: Census Data 2021

**KEY CHALLENGES**

**Spotlight On: Overheating exposure risk of current building stock and retrofit considerations**



**Note:** Projections based on J. Taylor, et al (2021) *Projecting the impacts of housing on temperature-related mortality in London during future years*. Cold-related mortality baseline is calculated using historical excess winter deaths in Haringey; Heat-related mortality baseline is calculated using heat-related death rate in London in 2014 applied to the Haringey population

High indoor temperatures affect occupants thermal comfort, health and wellbeing and productivity, particularly in relation to high temperatures in the work environment or sleep deprivation from hot temperatures in the night-time (6).

Winter morbidity and mortality are likely to remain a primary concern in the future, however, heat-related deaths are expected to rise due to overall increases in ambient temperature as well as frequency and severity of heatwaves.

Overheating in buildings is expected, if not addresses, to cause 4500 premature deaths per year by 2050 in the UK (7).

A study projecting the impacts of housing on temperature-related mortality during future years estimates that doing nothing would result in a 4-5x increase in heat-related deaths compared with 1.2-1.3x increase in cold-related deaths. Retrofitting, such as replacing current stock with hot/cold resilient housing (with effective insulation and shutters) would not increase heat-related mortality and would continue to reduce cold-related mortality. However, if no intervention is undertaken, 732-976 excess deaths from heat up to 2050 is projected, in comparison to 367-551 cold-related deaths.

Haringey council has adopted PAS2035 standards in its energy retrofit projects of existing domestic buildings, to manage the risk of overheating within properties that are retrofitted for energy efficiency.

\*methodology and modelling can be provided on request

## KEY CHALLENGES

### Spotlight On: 'Excess Heat' as a Category 2 Hazard in the Housing Health and Safety rating System

The [Housing Health and Safety rating system \(HHSRS\)](#) is a risk assessment tool, to assess 29 hazards in residential properties, ranging from damp & mould growth or excess cold to electrical or fire hazards. The system categorises hazards as category 1 (posing an imminent risk to health), or category 2 (hazards that are serious but unlikely to cause direct harm in the near future).

Excess heat (threats due to high indoor temperatures) is a category 2 hazard.

The Housing Act 2004 places a duty on local councils to take enforcement action against housing providers/landlords if they identify seriously hazardous conditions in a rented home. Local Authority Environmental Health Officers have the legal powers to order housing providers/landlords to make properties safe and can decide to act for category 2 hazards through inspection as a result of a complaint or its review of housing conditions. Haringey has a [Private Sector Housing Enforcement Policy](#) that sets out how breaches of housing law, including dealing with category 1 and 2 hazards, are carried out.

With reference to [Haringey's 'Houses in Multiple Occupation: Housing Stock Condition and Stressors Report'](#) :

- The known HMO population in Haringey is 4,830, with on average an occupation of 4.5 tenants
- The HMO tenant population in Haringey is likely to exceed 21,735 residents, which represents 8.2% of Haringey's 2021 census population estimates
- During ,129 HMO property inspections, officers identified 1,140 hazards (Category 1 & 2, HHSRS) across 315 properties
- 1,609 HMO properties in Haringey are likely to have at least 1 serious housing hazard (Category 1 & 2, HHSRS)

It is currently unclear how many of the locally reported hazards include 'Excess Heat'.

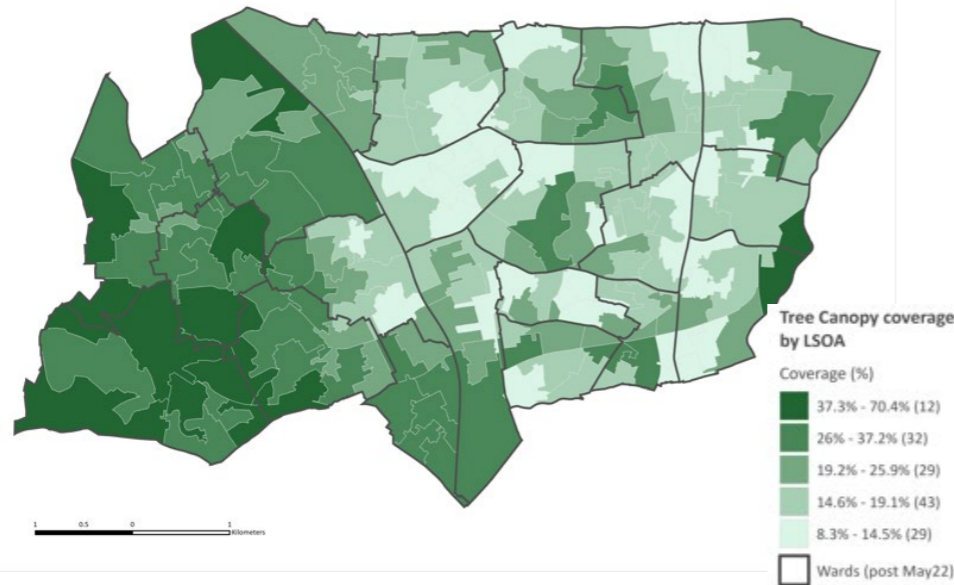
The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommend that room temperatures should be kept below certain temperatures at different times of the day. If temperatures are in excess, this can be classified as a Category 2 hazard, 'Excess Heat'.

Time of Day	Temperature (Celsius)
	< 32
	< 24

Residents in the Private-Rented Sector should be made aware of the Housing Health and Safety Rating System, and how to raise a complaint against any of the 29 hazards, including 'Excess Heat'.

**KEY CHALLENGES**

**Spotlight On: Tree Planting/Canopy Coverage & Drinking Fountains**



Source: Haringey Ward Profiles

Increased Tree canopy cover has been widely evidenced as a heat mitigation option. Prioritising improving tree canopy coverage in Haringey wards which are at highest heat risk:

- Northumberland Park - 8.3% coverage
- South Tottenham 12.2% coverage
- Bruce Castle 12.3% - coverage
- Tottenham Central 12.5% - coverage
- Tottenham Hale 12.8% - coverage

Improving green spaces can also be achieved through improving vegetation around sidewalks and verge.

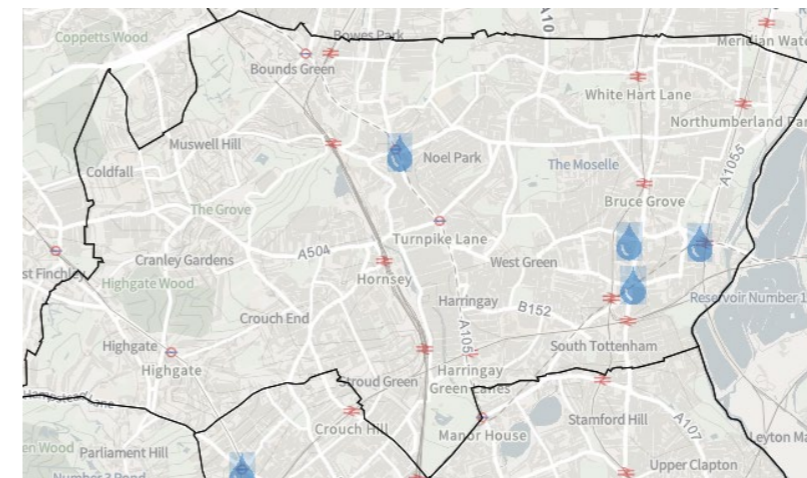
Trees and other vegetation can also help to improve urban air quality, of which high temperatures are linked to poorer air quality, through the rapid development and concentration of fine particles (PM10, PM2.5) during hot, still air conditions. Both are associated with respiratory and cardiovascular mortality.

Access to drinking water during a heatwave reduces dehydration, of which can be fatal. This particularly affects homeless and rough sleepers in the borough, who require public access to clean drinking water for hydration and hygiene purposes.

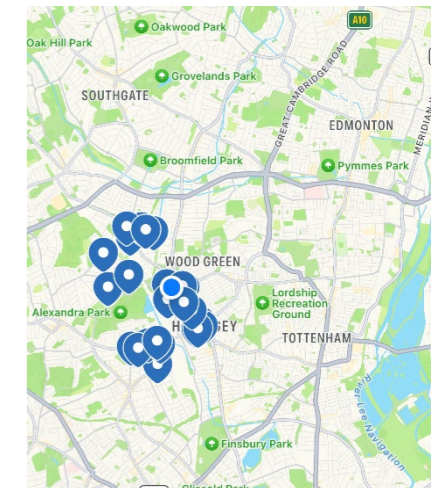
There is a need to increase access to free drinking fountains in the borough. This can be done through actively promoting the 'Refill London' campaign to businesses to increase locations where people can access free drinking water through a campaign ahead of the summer period especially in areas of highest heat risk.

By increasing public drinking fountains in places of highest heat risk, exercise and parks, by working closely with the LGA and City of London.

By including public drinking fountains as requirement in major development and planning applications.



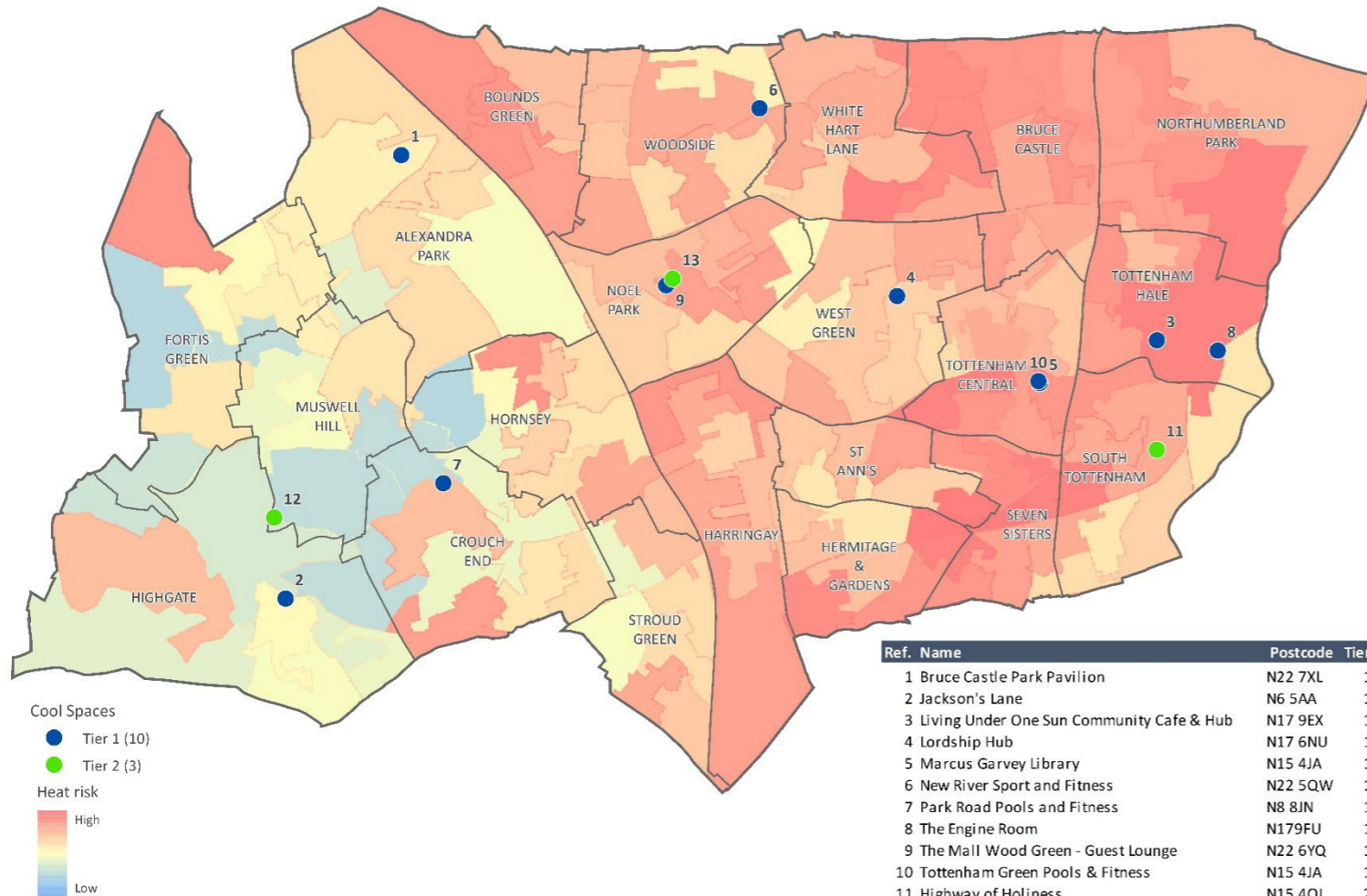
**GLA/Thames Water  
Water Fountains**



**Refill London**

**KEY CHALLENGES**

**Spotlight On: Cool Spaces**



Prior to Summer 2023, there were only 4 Cool Spaces in the borough. This was increased to 13 cool spaces, through effective collaborative working from emergency planning and resilience team, connected communities' team and VCS partners in Haringey.

Focusing on areas of highest heat risk, we would ideally want to source a cool space/cool spaces in:

- Northumberland Park
- Bruce Castle
- Seven Sisters
- Bounds Green
- Haringay

However, as all wards have some aspect of medium-high heat risk, a cool space should be identified in each ward of the borough.

**Definition:**

Cool spaces are indoor spaces where residents can shelter from the sun, cool down and rest to take respite on hot days.

Cool spaces may contribute to reducing risks to health deriving from hot weather. There are Tier 1 and Tier 2 spaces, depending on their criteria.

Tier 1 indoor spaces have the core amenities that Londoners can expect from a cool space, are open at least five days a week and at least from 10am to 5pm.

Tier 2 spaces may not have all the core amenities or may be open less frequently.

Further information: <https://www.london.gov.uk/publications/cool-spaces-criteria-2023#tier-1-indoor-cool-spaces-178762-title>

Source of Heat Risk Map: GLA [Climate Risk Map](#) | London City Hall



## Interventions for Preparedness, Response & Prevention (1):

Opportunity/Intervention	Rationale	Other factors to consider (co-benefits, impact on inequality)	Cost	Time-scale	Note on deliverability/stakeholders
Front-line/ Staff engagement to assess reach of communications & to better understand training-needs around severe weather and climate change	There are council policies providing guidance for staff during episodes of severe hot weather. Understanding of whether communications/key messages reached all contracted/sub-contracted staff in different services and whether information was practical and appropriate for their job role. Understanding of whether all needs were met or whether there are other needs for individuals to carry out their work safely and protected. Understand whether further awareness or training on Climate Change, severe weather and impact on health is wanted/needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports wider Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</li> </ul>	Nil	Short Term	Key Partners: HR, Health & Safety, Public Health
Continue improving communications and engagement to VCS and public (most vulnerable) around climate change, adverse weather, and how to cope/stay well in the heat (co-produced with residents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve timing of communication of heat risk to public</li> <li>Problem solving and co-production of resources/assets with communities for appropriateness (i.e. community guide project)</li> <li>Could include training options for community organisations and businesses (kick-off to summer period)</li> <li>Improve campaigns that support a behaviour change towards climate change and hot weather</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved community engagement and social capital</li> <li>Supports wider Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</li> </ul>	££	Short-Medium Term	Key Partners: VCS organisations, Residents, Public Health, other partners  Examples of training/awareness on climate change by Richmond & Wandsworth councils.
Further mapping to identify gaps in drinking refill sites/showers/fountain and splash pool availability (including accessibility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the refill campaign to business in the borough</li> <li>Lobby Thames Water/City of London to increase permanent drinking fountains in the borough</li> <li>Assess needs for extension of aquatic features as heatwave/summer period lasts longer (would require further funding)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May help to reduce inequalities experienced by health inclusion groups during heatwaves</li> <li>Supports wider Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</li> </ul>	Nil-?	Short-Medium Term	Key Partners: Public Health, Facilities Management, Parks & Leisure
Introduction of UV protecting sun cream in public outdoor spaces/other settings	Prolonged episodes of heat and heatwaves increases skin cancer risk. Provide free UV protecting sun-screen around outdoor parks i.e. Finsbury Park, Alexandra Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cancer is the leading cause of death in Haringey. May help to prevent cases of skin cancer.</li> </ul>	£-££	Medium	Key Partners: Public Health, NHS, Parks and Leisure

## Interventions for Preparedness, Response & Prevention (2):

Opportunity/Intervention	Rationale	Other factors to consider (co-benefits, impact on inequality)	Cost	Time-scale	Note on deliverability/stakeholders
<p>To embed heatwave guidance and recommended action to protect vulnerable residents in commissioning arrangements and plans i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adult and Social Care Commissioning</li> <li>- Schools Strategic Asset Management Plan</li> </ul>	<p>To ensure that evidence-based guidance and action is incorporated into commissioning arrangements for services supporting the most vulnerable groups to heat waves i.e. older people, people with mental health conditions.</p> <p>To ensure that heatwave-related guidance and actions are incorporated into management and business continuity plans for settings that support vulnerable groups i.e. children, older age and other vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May help to reduce inequalities in heat-related mortality</li> </ul>	0	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Health</li> <li>• Adult Social Care services</li> <li>• Strategic Asset &amp; Accom Management</li> </ul>
<p>Monitoring of changes to vector-borne (mosquito driven) infectious diseases and ensuring guidance/action is clear in case of outbreak</p>	<p>Warmer temperatures may likely lead to an introduction and establishment of more vector-borne infectious diseases borne by mosquitoes (of which the number and species are likely to increase). Dengue fever, Chikungunya virus and Zika virus have the potential to become established in most of England by 2040s and 2050s. Wider temperatures may also increase infections such as E.coli. Increased messaging about hydration and health risks to vulnerable groups is needed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May help to reduce inequalities in heat-related mortality</li> </ul>	0-£	Longer Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public Health/Environmental Health</li> <li>- UKHSA</li> <li>- NHS NCL ICB</li> </ul>
<p>To encourage vulnerable residents to sign up to water/power priority service registers and to promote information regarding power cuts (which increase in risk/likelihood during heatwaves)</p>	<p>Heatwaves increase the demand of electricity needed to cool ourselves and equipment down. This causes a surge in energy demand and puts further pressure on the energy grid. This increases the risk and likelihood of blackouts/power cuts.</p> <p>It is important that vulnerable residents are encouraged or helped to sign up to the priority services register on UKPowerNetworks.co.uk and are prepared to cope in a power cut. Information about use of cool spaces/refuge centres is also helpful.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May help to reduce inequalities experienced by health inclusion groups during heatwaves</li> </ul>	0	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communications</li> <li>• Public Health</li> <li>• Emergency Planning</li> </ul>

## Interventions for Resilience (1):

Opportunity/Intervention	Rationale	Other factors to consider (co-benefits, impact on inequality)	Cost	Time-scale	Note on deliverability/stakeholders
<p>Develop an approach to identify current building stock which are at increased risk of heat-stress or which support most vulnerable, and prioritise and plan for retrofit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Care Homes</li> <li>Community Centres</li> <li>Children’s centres, early years settings</li> <li>primary and secondary schools (as part of GLA climate resilient schools programme)</li> <li>Social Housing Stock</li> </ul>	<p>On average, we spend 90% of our time indoors, with more vulnerable residents spending even more time. It is important that we understand which settings have the highest overheating risk and should be prioritised for retrofit sooner rather than later.</p> <p>Implementing temperature thermometers in care homes/schools and offices to collect data on ambient indoor temperature</p> <p>Development of a retrofit risk assessment and plan based on heat-risk, community accessed buildings vs housing stock</p> <p>Mapping work could also take into consideration air quality and carbon emissions</p> <p>Information and plans would be ready for any future funding/bid or partnership opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports wider Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</li> <li>May help to reduce inequalities in heat-related mortality</li> </ul>	Nil-£	Long Term	<p>Would require partnership from a number of council departments and services i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing</li> <li>Carbon Management</li> <li>Planning and Policy teams</li> </ul>
<p>Sharing information, data and evidence for those submitting planning applications for private and community planning permission on how overheating risk can be reduced in dwellings.</p> <p>Ensuring council officers seek to ensure that designs for any new accommodation or rebuilds factor in greater climate resilience than older buildings.</p>	<p>To ensure planners are aware of the overheating risk and other vulnerabilities in areas in which they are putting in for planning permission;</p> <p>To ensure that any new builds and/or regeneration projects take into consideration overheating risks (as well as other climate change related mitigations) in their planning applications</p> <p>To ensure specifications that developers use for new/re-builds for various assets take into account the need for climate resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports wider Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</li> <li>Carbon Management action plan recommendation</li> </ul>	Nil-£	Short-Medium term	<p>Key Partners: Carbon Management; Planning &amp; Policy Teams; Housing &amp; Regen teams</p> <p>Strategic Asset &amp; Accommodation Management</p> <p>Children’s Capital Projects</p>
<p>Education to borough colleagues assessing planning permissions, supporting on regeneration/retrofitting projects to understand ways in which dwellings can be built to reduce overheating risk and which locations in the borough carry the highest heat burden</p>	<p>As above (Teams included for example; Health in All policies, Planning &amp; Policy Teams, Parks &amp; Leisure and Regeneration team; estate managers and Health &amp; Safety) Strategic Asset &amp; Accommodation management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports wider Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</li> <li>Carbon Management action plan recommendation</li> </ul>	Nil	Short Term	<p>Key Partners: Carbon Management; Housing &amp; Regen teams</p>

## Interventions for Resilience (2):

Opportunity/Intervention	Rationale	Other factors to consider (co-benefits, impact on inequality)	Cost	Time-scale	Note on deliverability/stakeholders
Lobby for, partner with and/or bid for further funding (using available data and evidence) from central government to deliver small-to-large scale adaptations, rebuilds and retrofit projects for priority settings that are known to be at higher heat-risk	Following local identification and prioritisation of settings most vulnerable to overheating using updated data, funding would be required to retrofit to reduce overheating risk. i.e. Climate Resilient Schools (LGA), Care Homes, large social housing estates, Schools and Nursery settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports wider Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</li> <li>• May help to reduce inequalities in heat-related mortality</li> </ul>	Nil	Long term	<p><u>Climate Resilient Schools</u>, Strategic Asset and Accommodation Management: Schools Capital Projects</p> <p><u>Care Homes</u></p> <p>Key Partners: Various</p>
Develop homeowner and businesses guidance to advise on domestic improvements to reduce overheating risk (could be part of a wider climate change retrofit piece of work)	For homeowners and businesses to understand which ways they can reduce their overheating risk. Could target the information to businesses and homeowners in high heat-risk areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports wider Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</li> </ul>	£	Medium Term	Key Partners: Carbon Management
Utilise overheating evidence and data intelligence to inform ongoing or new projects i.e. Planning permissions, Urban Cooling & Tree Canopy, Local Plan Development, Retrofitting and Regeneration projects	Utilise current risk mapping in this JSNA with localised GIS heatwave risk mapping to inform prioritise for already established or new projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May help to reduce inequalities in heat-related mortality by helping to prioritise efforts</li> </ul>	Nil	Ongoing	Key Partners: Carbon Management, HiAP of public health, Planning and Policy teams, Parks & Leisure, Housing & Regeneration

## Interventions for Resilience (3):

Opportunity/Intervention	Rationale	Other factors to consider (co-benefits, impact on inequality)	Cost	Time-scale	Note on deliverability/stakeholders
<p>Identify the best place to capture council-wide actions being taken forwards to mitigate heat</p> <p>Undertake a wider climate change impact assessment</p> <p>Re-consider the need to develop and adopt a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To ensure that heat-related risks and ways to reduce/mitigate are being captured council-wide and business areas are being held to account for their actions/plans</li> <li>- We currently do not have a Climate Change Health Impact Assessment</li> <li>- The development of an adaptation approach, strategy and action plan is recommended as part of the <a href="#">National Indicator 188</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May help to reduce inequalities in heat-related mortality by helping to prioritise efforts</li> <li>• Support decision making and prioritisation</li> </ul>	Nil- £	Medium Long Term	Would require a cross-council collaborative approach
<p>Ensure residents living in the Private-Rented sector are aware of the HHSRS and how to report hazards, particularly 'excess heat' hazards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The WHO recommends temperatures</li> <li>- Local Authority environmental public health teams have the legal powers to investigate reported hazards and serve improvement notices on landlords/housing providers</li> <li>- <a href="#">Good example</a> from the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May help to reduce inequalities in heat-related mortality by ensuring people are aware of how to report and also improve data collection to support further focused strategic action in this sector</li> </ul>	Nil-?	Medium-Term	Environmental Health
<p>Ensure that 'Excess Heat' Category 2 Identified Hazards are being captured on internal data recording systems to support further identification and evidence of heat-risk in the borough</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A better understanding of the number and location of complaints/investigations for hazards relating to 'excess heat' would be helpful in improving/contributing to current intelligence and identification of heatwave-related needs and impact on residents</li> <li>- This can be incorporated into reporting system for category 1 and 2 hazards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May help to reduce inequalities in heat-related mortality by helping to prioritise efforts</li> <li>• Improved intelligence to drive action</li> </ul>	Nil	Medium-Term	Environmental Health Housing Performance Analysts

<p><b>Links to other JSNA chapters related to this topic:</b></p>	<p><b>Air Quality Housing Place</b>  <a href="https://www.haringey.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/health/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-jsna">https://www.haringey.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/health/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-jsna</a></p>
<p><b>Local Plan information:</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.haringey.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/new-local-plan-first-steps-engagement">https://www.haringey.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/new-local-plan-first-steps-engagement</a></p>
<p><b>Evidence Reviews:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid review of Short-term/preparedness interventions</li> <li>• Rapid review for longer term mitigations and adaptations</li> </ul> <p>Please email <a href="mailto:Angharad.shambler@haringey.gov.uk">Angharad.shambler@haringey.gov.uk</a> or <a href="mailto:PublicHealth@haringey.gov.uk">PublicHealth@haringey.gov.uk</a> for access.</p>
<p><b>Cool Spaces:</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/environment-and-climate-change/climate-change/climate-adaptation/cool-spaces">https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/environment-and-climate-change/climate-change/climate-adaptation/cool-spaces</a></p>
<p><b>Drinking Fountains:</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/environment-and-climate-change/waste-and-recycling/single-use-plastic-bottles/drinking-fountains-london">https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/environment-and-climate-change/waste-and-recycling/single-use-plastic-bottles/drinking-fountains-london</a></p>
<p><b>Refill London:</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.refill.org.uk/refill-london/">https://www.refill.org.uk/refill-london/</a></p>

## OTHER REFERENCES (APA 7<sup>th</sup> Referencing style)

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## About Haringey's JSNA

Haringey.gov.uk brings together information held across the organisations into one accessible place. It provides access to evidence, intelligence and data on the current and anticipated needs of Haringey's population and is designed to be used by a broad range of audiences including practitioners, researchers, commissioners, policy makers, Councillors, studies and the general public.

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