

Haringey's Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Action Plan

2026-30



Haringey
LONDON

Foreword

[To be written]

Executive Summary

Why is this plan needed?

Climate change is already impacting Haringey, with more regular heatwaves & flooding events affecting health, infrastructure, and vulnerable communities. The *Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Action Plan (CCARA Plan)* sets out Haringey Council's response to these risks, in addition to the Council's emergency plans (e.g. Severe Weather Plan, Multi-agency Flood Plan), and complementing our net zero commitments by focusing on adaptation (how we prepare for), and improve our climate resilience (how we respond to climate impacts).

What this plan aims to do?

This plan aligns with national legislation (Climate Change Act 2008, Environment Act 2021), regional guidance (London Climate Resilience Review 2024), and local evidence (Borough Risk Register, Heatwaves Joint Strategic Needs Assessment). It identifies priority actions to protect residents, strengthen infrastructure, and embed resilience across our council services.

The plan is structured around four strategic objectives:

1. **Building intelligence and adaptive capacity** – improving data, training, and governance to embed climate resilience in council operations.
2. **Protecting vulnerable residents and staff** – delivering targeted communications, training, and support to reduce health inequalities.
3. **Supporting external partners** – engaging businesses, schools, care providers, and NHS partners to build borough-wide resilience.
4. **Managing overheating and flood risks** – investing in sustainable drainage, retrofitting buildings, and embedding resilience in planning and regeneration.

Over 40 actions are detailed, with clear ownership, timelines, and measurable indicators. Progress will be monitored biannually by the Wellbeing & Climate Board, with an annual report on progress against the plan published. Through this plan, Haringey commits to a borough-wide, evidence-based, and equitable approach to climate adaptation—ensuring our communities, services, and infrastructure are resilient now and in the future.

Table of Contents

Foreword	2
Executive Summary	3
Acronyms and Jargon buster	5
Introduction	7
Policy Context.....	8
National Context.....	8
London Context.....	8
Haringey Context	9
What is climate change adaptation? How can it improve resilience?.....	12
What have we done so far? Local progress to date.....	13
Why do we need to adapt and who is most vulnerable?	17
Overheating/Heatwaves	18
Flooding	21
The CCARA Plan	24
Strategy	24
Strategic Vision for Haringey	24
The Objectives of this action plan	25
Monitoring, Evaluation & Governance	26
Next Steps	27
Action Plan	28
Appendix	54

Acronyms and Jargon buster

Organised in alphabetical order.

Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP) - system for public bodies to report on climate adaptation actions.
Beat the Heat – A communications strategy aimed at raising awareness about the impacts of heatwaves and providing advice on how to stay safe during extreme heat.
Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) – An organization that supports companies and cities to disclose their environmental impact and take action to reduce it.
Carbon Literacy Project – An organization that provides training, toolkits, and certification to increase understanding of climate change and promote action to reduce carbon emissions.
Climate Adaptation, Resilience and Air Quality sub-group (CARAQ) - NCL ICB led sub-group supporting NHS-led climate action.
Climate anxiety – A feeling of worry or fear about the impacts of climate change on the environment and human life.
Climate Change Act (2008) – Legislation that sets out the framework for the UK to achieve its long-term goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change.
Climate Change Committee (CCC) - this committee reports to Parliament on the UK's progress to adapt to climate change every two years, as required by the Climate Change Act.
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - National Government Department for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities in England.
Environment Act (2021) – Legislation that provides a legal framework for environmental protection, including measures to improve air and water quality and manage waste.
Greater London Authority (GLA) – The regional government for Greater London, responsible for strategic planning, transport, and economic development.
Health in All Policies (HiAP) - Collaborative approach to improve population health by incorporating health considerations into decision making across sectors.
Heat stroke – A severe heat-related illness that occurs when the body is unable to regulate its temperature, leading to symptoms such as confusion, seizures, and loss of consciousness.
Integrated Care System (ICS) - formal partnerships in England bringing together NHS services, local government, and other partners to work collaboratively on health and social care in a local area.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) – A process that identifies the current and future health and wellbeing needs of the local population to inform service planning and commissioning.
Local Climate Adaptation Tool (LCAT) - Tool to assess local climate risks and vulnerabilities.
London Borough of Culture – An initiative that designates a London borough as the cultural capital for a year, promoting arts and culture activities.
London Community Resilience Toolkit – A resource that provides guidance for community groups to prepare for and respond to emergencies, including climate-related events.
London Risk Advisory Group – A group that produces risk registers for London boroughs, identifying and assessing the major risks facing the city.
London Surface Water Strategic Group – A group that addresses surface water flooding issues across London.
North Central London Integrated Care Board (NCL ICB) – A regional health organization that coordinates care and services across North Central London.
Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM2.5) - Fine inhalable particles with diameters generally 2.5 micrometres and smaller, harmful to health.
Shared Prosperity Fund (SPF) - UK Government funding to support local priorities including climate resilience.
Subsidence – The gradual sinking or settling of the ground, which can cause damage to buildings and infrastructure.
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) – Systems designed to manage surface water runoff in urban areas, reducing flood risk and improving water quality.
Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) - UK National Government’s climate adaptation strategy for 2023-2028.
UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) - National agency responsible for protecting public health from infectious diseases and environmental hazards.
UK Health Security Agency Adverse Weather and Health Plan (UKHSA AWHP) – A plan that outlines the measures to protect public health from adverse weather conditions, including heatwaves and flooding.
Urban Greening Factor – A measure used in planning to assess the amount of green infrastructure in a development, aiming to improve urban resilience to climate change.
Urban Heat Island Effect (UHI) – The phenomenon where urban areas experience higher temperatures than their rural surroundings due to human activities and built environments.

Introduction

Climate change is not a distant threat; it is a reality that requires serious and immediate action. The impacts of climate change, such as increasing temperatures and heatwaves, are increasingly affecting health, communities and the built environment. The Haringey Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Action (CCARA) Plan delivers Haringey Council's commitment to protecting the current health of residents from climate-related risks and identifying further opportunities for action for the borough to improve its resilience to Climate Change and Severe Weather.

This action plan has been developed in alignment with statutory requirements and existing legislation, such as the Climate Change Act (2008), Civil Contingencies Act (2004), the Environment Act (2021), and the UKHSA Adverse Weather and Health Plan (2024). These policies include statutory duties for local authorities to implement, for example, including developing and reporting on climate resilience strategies, integrating nature recovery and air quality improvement into local plans, maintaining emergency response and business continuity plans for climate-related risks, and coordinating public health protection during adverse weather events. Therefore, many of the actions outlined in this plan are already being progressed by relevant teams across the Council, as part of existing statutory duties and service delivery. This plan serves to consolidate and coordinate these organisation-wide efforts, identifying priority areas for adaptation to a warmer climate — both from an emergency response and infrastructure perspective — while complementing wider climate mitigation and net zero ambitions.

This plan sets out the data, and information on health risks, explains the roles and responsibilities Haringey Council holds regarding climate adaptation and what action it has been taking so far. It then lists the key objectives and actions going forward that responsible teams and the council overall will be accountable to.

During the heatwaves in the summer of 2022 there were 26 excess deaths in Haringey attributed to the hot weather, compared to the five-year average. With the most significant impact observed in care homes, where death rates were 91% above average. Alongside this, many schools had to shut, and people were advised to not travel into London due to overheating risk with the knock on economic impacts. Many council services, borough businesses and partners felt unprepared to act and respond appropriately to protect our residents. That same year, Storm Eunice brought destructively high winds, damaging local buildings and infrastructure, which tragically led to a loss of life.

Since 2022, as a result of these incidents, lessons have been captured, and council teams have taken action to be better prepared and to improve response to severe weather emergencies. As climate change continues to drive more frequent and intense weather events, it is essential that we maintain momentum in adapting our behaviours, systems, infrastructure and services to protect residents and reduce future risks.

We must also continue to recognise the unequal distribution of the impacts of climate change. Whilst some impacts may be inevitable, adaptation can help to reduce exposure and vulnerability, thus protecting health and helping address unequal health outcomes — inequalities that would otherwise be exacerbated without targeted adaptation.

Policy Context

National Context

The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) from the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) sets out the key actions for the UK on climate adaptation for 2023 to 2028.

It also introduces the Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP) which is the system for public bodies to report on how they are addressing current and future climate impacts, while this reporting is currently voluntary it will become mandatory after NAP4 in 2028. Showing that Haringey Council is delivering on an action plan will need to be central to that reporting.

London Context

The effects of climate change present a great economic, social, health and environmental risk to London. The London Climate Resilience Review (2024), an independent report commissioned by the Mayor of London, highlights that London is underprepared for the impacts of climate change, from severe flooding, drought, and extreme heat. Alongside secondary impacts caused by these impacts such as subsidence and poor air quality. The review contains recommendations for local authorities to develop comprehensive climate adaptation strategies, enhance staff capacity, invest in resilient infrastructure, engage with communities, and establish systems for monitoring and evaluation. This plan also acts as our council's collaborative adaptation delivery plan, which is one of the recommendations of the review, and is informed by climate risk and vulnerability assessments.

The Greater London Authority (GLA) and Bloomberg Associates have produced London wide heat and flood risk maps that incorporate the economic and health factors that can increase vulnerability. This work has been built on with Bloomberg to produce a more granular Haringey specific map which is explored later in this plan.

NCL Context

In 2022, the [North Central London's \(NCL\) 3-Year Green Plan](#) was published which outlines the NCL Integrated Care System's (ICS) commitment to improve health and wellbeing through sustainable healthcare. It has recently been refreshed covering 2025-2028. The plan includes a chapter on Adaptation, to recognise the need for proactive planning and swift action, to reduce the impact

of extreme weather events and poor air quality. Opportunities identified to better adapt to the changing climate include supporting local NHS organisations to undertake climate change risk assessments, strengthening mutual aid arrangements in the ICS, enhancing climate risk knowledge sharing, coordinating public messaging on extreme weather, strengthening education of health and care professionals and supporting emissions and air quality improvements.

Haringey Context

Haringey has a Borough Risk Register based on the [London Risk Register](#), maintained by the London Risk Advisory Group (LRAG). It outlines potential emergencies and hazards that could affect a borough, assesses their likelihood and potential impact and assigns them a rating, using a defined scoring system. This process helps local authorities to better understand potential threats, prioritise risks and mitigations, and develop appropriate preparedness and response strategies. .

Flooding, Drought and Heatwave risks are rated “Very High” on the Haringey Borough Risk Register, and Poor Air Quality as “High”. These hazards are highly likely to happen and could potentially have severe impact and consequences on the borough. The matrix below illustrates how the risks of flooding, drought and heatwaves are some of the most major risks facing the borough.

1. Haringey Borough Risk Register: High-Level Summary Risk Matrix

Impact	5		R76 Severe Drought	R50a National Electricity Transmission T7 Larger scale CBRN Attacks R78 Pandemic		
	4	R53 Radiation Release from overseas R45 Aviation Crash R62 Reservoir/Dam Collapse	R51 Gas Supply Infrastructure	R75c Surface Water Flooding R75b Fluvial Flooding R73 Heatwave	R54 Major Fire R71 Severe Space Weather R79 Emerging Infectious Disease	
	3	R57 Accidental Large Toxic Chemical Release from a COMAH site R59 Accidental Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline HL23 Bridge Collapse R63 Water Supply Infrastructure	HL105 Complex Built Environments R64 Food Supply Contamination L64 Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release HL11 Railway Accident	R49 Disruption to or failure of telecommunication systems R68 High Consequence Dangerous Goods R77 Poor Air Quality L19 Groundwater Flooding HL10 Local Accident on Motorways/ Major Trunk Roads	R67 Volcanic Eruption T2 Attacks on Infrastructure T6 Medium scale CBRN Attacks R72 Storms and Gales R82 Public Disorder	
	2	HL21 Land Movement R103 Insolvency affecting fuel supply R61 Accidental Release of Biological Pathogen	R99 Industrial Action (firefighters) R102 Industrial Action (fuel) R80 Animal Disease B33 Forest or Moorland Fire	R74 Low temperatures and heavy Snow R101 Industrial action public transport	R72 Collapse of major government contractor R73 Major Social care Provider T3 Attacks on Transport T4 Cyber attacks T5 Smaller scale CBRN Attacks R87 Influx of British Nationals	T1 Attacks on Publicly Accessible Locations HL22 Building Collapse
	1	R70 Radiation exposure from stolen goods R68 Earthquake	B3 Burst Water Main	R32 Undermining democratic activity		
		1 - Low	2 - Medium/Low	3 - Medium	4 - Medium/High	5 - High
		Likelihood				

Definitions of Nationally Approved Risk Ratings	
Very High (VH)	These are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or medium likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority. This may mean that strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of (multi-agency) planning, exercising and training for these hazards should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.
High (H)	These risks are classed as significant. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration after those risks classed as 'very high'. Consideration should be given to the development of strategies to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and monitored on a regular frequency.
Medium (M)	These risks are less significant but may cause upset and inconvenience in the short term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed, and consideration given to their being managed under generic emergency planning arrangements.
Low (L)	These risks are both unlikely to occur and not significant in their impact. They should be managed using normal or generic planning arrangements and require minimal monitoring and control unless subsequent risk assessments show a substantial change, prompting a move to another risk category.
Based on the model risk rating matrix published in Annex 4F of "Emergency Preparedness" (HM Government, 2005)	

Source: London Risk Register Version 11, from
https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_risk_register_version_11.pdf

This CCARA plan is strategically aligned to local policy and priorities, including:

- Haringey's [The Corporate Delivery Plan | Haringey Council](#) (2024 – 2026) laid out a commitment to becoming “A zero carbon and climate resilient Haringey” which included an action to produce a plan to manage overheating risk.
- Haringey's [New Local Plan](#) for the borough, which will contain a chapter on climate resilience and introduce “planning policies which strengthen Haringey’s climate resilience and will help the borough to adapt to our changing climate”.
- [Haringey Council's vision for Haringey in 2035](#) includes calls to action which on ‘Supporting Greener choices’, ‘Safe and affordable housing’ and ‘Tackling inequalities in health and wellbeing’. These are priorities that Haringey residents, communities and partners have identified, and these priorities overlap with those in this plan.
- Haringey's [Housing strategy | Haringey Council](#) (2024 - 2029) references our climate emergency and the need for housing to adapt to be both lower emissions and more resilient to temperature increases but it has a stronger net zero focus.
- An emerging Kerbside Strategy, to be published Spring 2026, covering priority action areas for existing and new kerbside planning, such as surface water management, flood resilience, heat resilience and urban cooling.
- In addition, the [Haringey health and wellbeing strategy | Haringey Council](#) has also been recently published and has as one of its primary themes “Healthy and safe placemaking” which includes goals of reducing air pollution developing a plan to manage health risks from heatwaves.

The CCARA plan will help meet the obligations and recommendations laid out above from all levels of government and provide specific actions to protect our residents and staff working in the borough and ensuring the borough is resilient.

What is climate change adaptation? How can it improve resilience?

Unlike climate mitigation, which focuses on reducing the causes of climate change (reducing carbon emissions), adaptation and resilience is about adjusting to the effects of a changing climate. This can involve a range of actions, from infrastructure modifications, aimed at changing the built or natural environment. And building the resilience of communities and ecosystems bounce back quickly when hit by these climate impacts.

- **Climate Change Adaption** – the process of adjusting to current or expected climate change and its effects. The changes that we need to make within the built environment, our council processes, or systems choices within our community.
- **Climate Change Resilience** – the ability of individuals / community / businesses to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to the impacts of climate change. The resilience of a community is heavily weighted based on social-economic situations. For example, if a privately owned house floods, the homeowner is likely to have insurance, and they are likely to be able to afford temporary accommodation, and fund repairs undertaken (they are resilient). Whereas if they live in private rented accommodation, they are reliant on the landlord having the right insurance, and likely to be made homeless during any repairs (they are not resilient).

Climate change adaptation and resilience is also about addressing inequality. According to research in the “Building Local Resilience - Climate adaptation in UK local authorities” (2023) report by the Carbon Disclosure Project which was also referenced by the “The London Climate Resilience Review”, it is low-income households, elderly people, marginalised and minority communities, children and youth and vulnerable health groups who are considered most vulnerable to climate hazards, meaning climate change would only cause these disparities to increase if left unaddressed. It is key therefore that we focus adaption measures and resilience support on these groups.

A Health in All Policies approach

A Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach is collaborative, which aims to improve the health at a population-level by incorporating health considerations into decision-making across sectors and policy areas. It is based on the recognition that our greatest health challenges – in this case, climate change – are highly

complex and often linked through the social determinants of health. Change requires a wide range of influencers, actors and policy makers to understand the main challenges, who is most affected/vulnerable and why, and evidence-based interventions/actions that can be taken to reduce the impact and improve resilience. In Haringey, this approach can be utilised across the council to support climate adaptation and resilience, for example, in reviewing new planning applications, retrofit, regeneration and capital programmes, procurement/commissioning, internal and external communications, and community engagement.

What have we done so far? Local progress to date

An example of key actions which have already started to be implemented are:

1. Reviewing current communication systems, such as through our webpages and sending text messages, which aim to provide guidance to residents for extreme weather events, with a focus on coproduction with residents, community groups and health and care professionals. Updating public-facing webpages with information on how to access information and support.

Beat the heat this summer

Weather in Haringey is getting hotter each year – Haringey Council is here to help you. Here's how you can beat the heat:



Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of fluids, and limit caffeine and alcohol



When possible, stay out of the sun between 11am-3pm



If you do go outside, cover up with suitable clothing such as an appropriate hat and sunglasses, seek shade, and apply sunscreen



Check in with neighbours, and look out for friends and family throughout the warmer months

Head over to our website for more tips, and information about local Cool Spaces in the borough where you can head for help.

www.haringey.gov.uk/beattheheat



scan me
for more



2. Continuing to expand the deployment of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in areas of high flood risk.



The Crescent Gardens project with a series of 'rain gardens' to collect run-off from the adjacent roads. a series of swales (open drainage channels) to carry water between the basin and rain gardens and new tree planting.

3. Maintaining up to date intelligence on the costs and risks of climate impacts, through mechanisms such as engaging with residents, situating smart thermometers in high-risk settings and ensuring data is consistent and shared across the council and incorporated into decision making through regularly updated the relevant chapters of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).



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	What are we currently doing?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Key challenges	Opportunities and recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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?

Need

What are we currently doing?

Key challenges

Opportunities and recommendations

4. Engaging with our residents and small and medium social enterprises on climate risk, impact and action through our council Green Week activities, and improving the knowledge and awareness of the risks/impacts of heatwaves of our Haringey Health Champions, who are key community gatekeepers that can identify who are most vulnerable and can share important information (health advice, locations of cool spaces) with their communities before and during episodes of hot weather.
5. In Autumn 2022, Haringey established a Severe Weather Preparedness Group with membership from cross-departmental officers, to provide a forum for council services that support those most vulnerable to heatwaves to feedback following heat-health alerts, and progress on the recommended actions identified through the JSNA.
6. Planning Policies are strong and enforced. Haringey Council have refused developments that have increased climate risks and won at appeal.
7. Carbon in All Cabinet Reports - Since March 2023, Carbon and Climate Change impacts are to be considered and reduced as part of key-decision making, to be recorded in decision reports for procuring services, approving a new policy or changing our built environment. Reports should consider how their decision will adapt to a changing climate, with prompting questions and further reading provided.
8. Housing Delivery Team have designed a sustainable house building programme and won the [Delivering Better Outcomes Award](#) in the MJ Achievement Awards for their work.



9. Renovation of the Haringey Civic Centre is underway and will be built with our changing climate and net-zero targets in mind.
10. Flood ready guidance has been issued to local businesses, along with flood protection kit starter packs for businesses and residents in high priority flood areas.
11. Improved intelligence gathering during severe weather events to inform fast and effective responses, and identification of vulnerable residents to support rapid identification of those most in need.

Although we are making some progress, to see continued improvements in the ability of our borough to adapt and be more resilient to climate impacts, actions need to be owned, implemented and progressed by teams in each department across the council. This plan will hold Haringey council and relevant teams to account for the delivery of these actions.

Why do we need to adapt and who is most vulnerable?

Climate change presents a wide range of risks and threats, including severe weather events, reduced air quality and changes to the spread of infectious diseases. However, for Haringey, heatwaves and surface water flooding have been identified as the most pressing hazards due to their immediate and long-term impacts on public health, infrastructure, and vulnerable populations. This focus is supported by the UKHSA Adverse Weather and Health Plan (AWHP), the Greater London Authority's Climate Adaptation Strategy, and The Climate Risk Register produced by Local Partnerships and based on the full list of climate risks established by The Climate Change Committee (CCC).

In Haringey, using the Local Climate Adaptation Tool ([LCAT](#)), under existing global policies (equivalent to global warming level of 2.0-3.7°C) the yearly average climate change for 2070 compared with local records for the 1980s is expected to see a 3.10°C increase in temperature. At this level of warming, even with active adaptation measures (mechanical cooling/air conditions) our offices, healthcare and school assets are extremely highly vulnerable to overheating in the East of the borough ([UKGBC GIS Vulnerability Web Map](#)). Rainfall increases by 0.10 mm/day is also projected, with more storms anticipated, which in addition to prolonged heatwaves and intense rain, impacts flood risk all-year round.

We also know that climate change exacerbates poor air quality by increasing air pollution in warmer temperatures. In 2017, 6.7% of all-cause mortality was attributable to human made PM2.5 air pollution (with higher rates in most deprived areas in the East of the borough), which during heatwaves/prolonged episodes of hot weather, can increase outdoors and also affect indoor air quality through ventilation which draws more PM2.5 indoors, and

This section will further detail the vulnerabilities and impacts associated with these primary hazards of overheating and flooding. This will help to focus our efforts on working with residents and neighbourhoods that are most at risk.

Overheating/Heatwaves

Vulnerabilities:

In Haringey, there is an estimated 130,000 residents with characteristics and/or conditions that mean they are most vulnerable to heatwaves ([Haringey JSNA .2024](#)). The most vulnerable groups are:

- people over the age of 65
- babies and young children under the age of 5
- people with long term health conditions particularly:
 - heart or breathing problems
 - dementia
 - diabetes
 - kidney disease
 - Parkinson's disease
- pregnant women
- people with serious mental health problems
- people on certain medications
- people who are already ill and dehydrated (for example from diarrhoea and vomiting)
- people who experience alcohol or drug dependence
- people who are active and spend a lot of time outside such as runners, cyclists and walkers
- people who work in manual jobs or have extensive time outside
- Rough sleepers and those experiencing homelessness
- those that can't change their accommodation such as renters, sofa surfers or living in hostels
- people who live alone and may be unable to care for themselves.

These groups are more likely to experience negative health impacts from increased temperatures, leading to issues such as dehydration, respiratory issues, heart attack, heat exhaustion and heat stroke.

For up-to-date ward level data on age, poverty, housing and other census data that can also be determinates of health outcomes and health inequalities in the case of extreme heat and flooding use the ward profiles Power BI tool available to staff on the Intranet.

Impacts

- **Immediate public health impacts:** Heat exhaustion, heat stroke, other heat-related illnesses, and death.
- **Strain on public services and infrastructure:** Increased hospitalisations, buckling rail lines, and other infrastructure challenges.
- **Longer-Term health impacts:** Reduced air quality leading to lung health issues (such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), and potential increases in infectious diseases.
- Other risks relating to a warming climate include **wildfires, droughts, transmission of some infectious diseases, mental health impacts** and **the exacerbation of pre-existing health conditions**.

The heat-risk map below demonstrates how these risks are distributed unevenly across Haringey, with higher heat vulnerability (which combine metrics of mean air surface air temperature, deficiency in access to open space, and lack of tree cover) in the east of the borough compared to the west. Bruce Castle, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Central, Seven Sisters, Hermitage & Gardens, Woodside, Noel Park, Harringay and Hornsey wards all have areas of high heat vulnerability. These maps can be used to inform effective and equitable preparation and response interventions, which help to reduce the negative impacts of increasing temperatures and heatwave episodes on our residents, communities, services and infrastructure.

Haringey Vulnerability to Heat

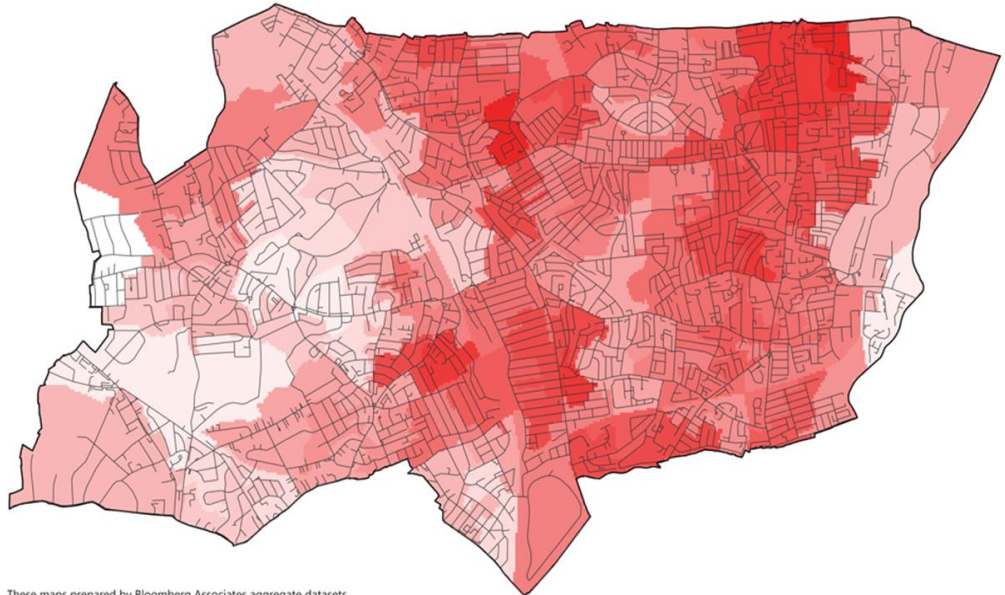
showing an overlay of mean surface air temperature, deficiency in access to public open space, and a lack of tree canopy cover.

high overlaid heat
low vulnerability

roads



750 m



These maps prepared by Bloomberg Associates aggregate datasets at various geographies and are limited by the available data.

We have also developed maps which overlay infrastructure, such as Haringey's nurseries, schools, care homes and social housing properties. Please email PublicHealth@haringey.gov.uk if you would like copies.

Flooding

Vulnerabilities:

- **Areas with poor drainage systems:** Higher risk of flooding.
- **Low-income households:** Limited resources to prepare for and recover from flood damage.
- **Properties in high-risk flood zones:** Increased likelihood of flood damage.
- **Elderly residents:** Higher risk due to mobility issues, living alone or being socially isolated: can affect evacuation and access to support
- People with pre-existing health conditions (cardiovascular disease, respiratory conditions or mental health conditions): flooding can disrupt access to medications, healthcare services and continuity of care.
- **Young children and pregnant women:** due to increased vulnerability to waterborne diseases, injuries and psychological trauma. Young children are particularly at risk due to their dependence on caregivers.
- Rough sleepers and people experiencing homelessness: lack of shelter and access to clean water and sanitation
- People from ethnic minority communities and non-English speakers: language barriers and lack of access to culturally appropriate information can hinder awareness and response
- People that can't change their accommodation such as renters, sofa surfers or living in hostels

Impacts

In July 2021, widespread flooding was experienced across Haringey, with the areas: Wood Green, Hornsey/Crouch End and South Tottenham being affected. The impacts of flooding include:

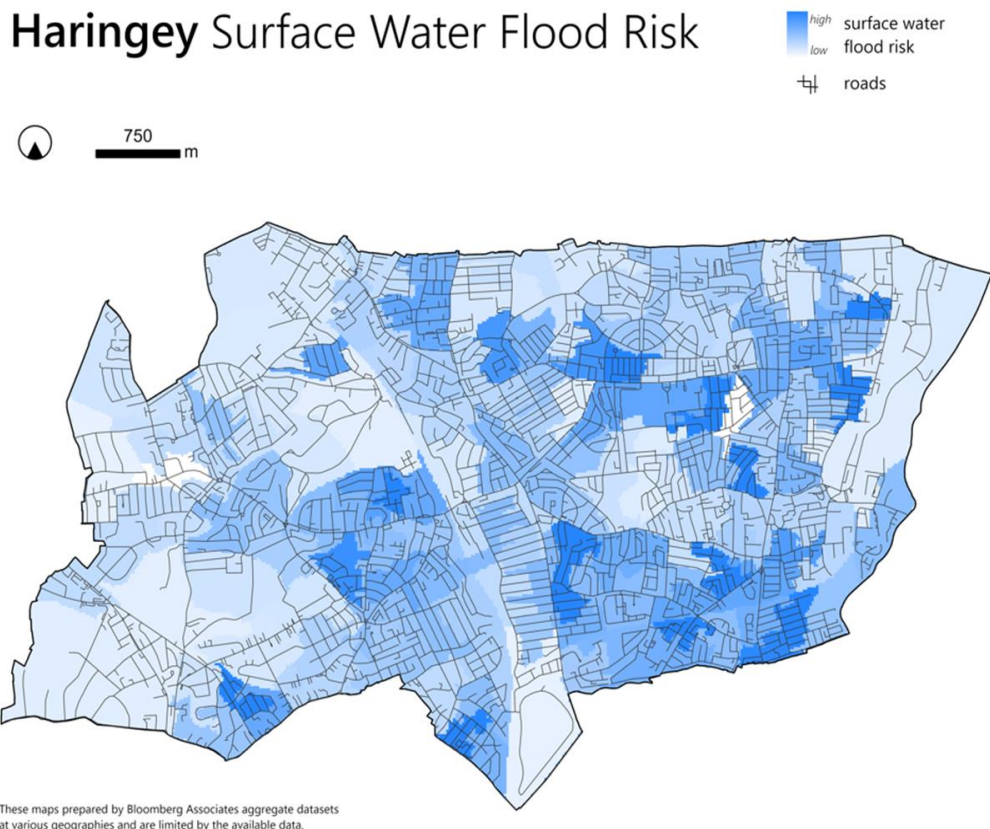
- **Immediate public health impacts:** Risk of injury and/or infection, and loss of life, as flood water is very dangerous and contains debris and contaminants.
- **Strain on public services and damage to infrastructure/property:** Damage to roads, buildings, and utilities.
- **Economic impacts:** due to loss of business stock, increased financial pressures and impacts on insurance premiums.

- **Longer-Term health and social impacts:** Increased stress and mental health issues (such as anxiety and depression) due to displacement and property loss. Disruption to education.

The ward profiles tool can be helpful here as well to visualise the distribution of these vulnerabilities across the borough.

[Haringey ward profiles](#) | [Haringey Council](#)

Haringey's latest **Local Flood Risk Management Strategy** shows the risk of surface water flooding across Haringey and suggests "that there are areas of high-risk flooding throughout the Borough, notably along the A504 Priory Road, the A1080 Turnpike Lane, the A105 High Road, the A109 Bounds Green Road, Park Road, residential areas north of The Roundway, and residential areas north of Seven Sister Road in South Tottenham." This is also visually demonstrated through the flood-risk map below, with pockets of high surface water flood risk across the borough, but with a higher proportion in the east of the borough.



How can we adapt/what works?

We can, and must, adapt to the risks posed by extreme weather caused by a changing climate. This adaptation will come in the form of a variety of measures across many council services. Mitigations such as the retrofitting of buildings, implementation of flood reduction schemes, greening of the borough combined with effective response, support and guidance measures (i.e. provision of cool spaces, building community resilience and improved communication before, during and after adverse impacts are experienced).

Furthermore, there is an abundance of national, regional and local evidence-based advice and guidance for how councils, organisations/businesses and individuals can take action to reduce the impacts of overheating and flooding, as well as learning from other local authorities and organisations on what is working.

Useful links to evidence-based advice and guidance to reduce climate-related impacts

- [Flooding | Haringey Council](#)
- [Hot weather | Haringey Council](#)
- [What are Passive Cooling Techniques \(Types etc.\) - Layak Architect](#)
- <https://www.shadetheuk.com/overheating-adaptation-guide-for-homes>
- [Natural Flood Management | The Rivers Trust](#)
- [Flood risk and flood risk management | Local Government Association](#)
- https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-06/CAPS_OR_finalissue_09June2023.pdf
- kb.goodhomes.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Shading-for-housing-Design-guide_FINAL.pdf
- [understanding-overheating-where-to-start.pdf](#)

The CCARA Plan

Strategy

A whole-council approach, where climate adaptation concepts and principles are well understood and integrated into all aspects of service design, delivery and decision making. Strategic action must be data driven to ensure that interventions are appropriate in place and scale while prioritising the most vulnerable.

To tackle climate change and be a more adaptable and resilient borough, we have identified actions that fit under the 4 objectives.

However, in delivering this action plan, we will also:

- Continue to engage and collaborate with our residents and neighbourhoods, for example, through Green Week and our Climate Partnership, ensuring our commitment to the Haringey Deal.
- Act at different scales within the borough, focusing on those who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, focusing on people and the buildings they live in and use, from our council assets/public realm to our parks.
- Build on the borough's [Climate Change Action Plan](#), we will influence local businesses and SMEs to better understand how they can be more adaptable and resilient to climate change.
- Although actions in this plan have established funding streams and grants, and this plan supports making the best use of the resource we have, it will be necessary to leverage further funding and investment to deliver further action.
- Continue to work collaboratively with London councils and other London boroughs to learn, establish and share climate adaptation and resilience best practice.
- Continue to review the required local strategic leadership governance structures to ensure robust governance and monitoring frameworks are in place, ensuring that adaptation is a continuous process of action, evaluation and improvement, and providing political oversight and direction for the delivery of this plan.

Strategic Vision for Haringey

Haringey envisions a future where the borough is adapting well to climate impacts. This means achieving our ambitious goal of planting 10,000 trees by 2030, ensuring all regeneration projects and new build developments/assets

(housing, schools, offices, healthcare) are resilient to climate impacts and implement green and blue infrastructure, using evidence-based methods to reduce heat and floods as referenced in the local plan. We aim to establish a well-planned support pathway for vulnerable residents, ensuring services both internal and external to the council can adequately prepare and respond to climate impacts. Meeting net zero targets as outlined in the climate change action plan is also a key part of our vision. The actions identified in this plan, as well as those already implemented, are what we need to achieve this vision.

The Objectives of this action plan

The Haringey CCARA Plan aims to ensure that the borough is prepared to adapt to a changing climate in the long-term and ensure we are resilient to the changes that are already happening. Its core objectives are:

- **Objective 1** - Building intelligence & adaptive capacity within the council
- **Objective 2** - Protecting vulnerable residents and staff from the health impacts of severe weather and strengthening climate adaptation and resilience literacy in our communities
- **Objective 3** – Supporting external partners, organisations and services in the Borough to better adapt and be more resilient to the current and changing climate
- **Objective 4** – Managing overheating and flood Risks to local assets and infrastructure

Haringey's CCARA plan actions have been organised by the objectives above, with clarity over which departments/teams will be responsible for progressing each action.

How has this plan been developed?

This plan has been developed by Public Health, in partnership with Carbon Management, Communications, Emergency planning teams and wider council teams/individuals through our Wellbeing and Climate Board. Consultations on the actions have been sought from Haringey's Senior Leadership Network and Cabinet Members, as well as lead officers for specific council areas (Planning & Policy, Housing Demand, Highways, Parks, Capital Programme). This plan also supports the NCL ICB by including the relevant actions that cross-cut the Haringey plan and the updated version of the NCL Green Plan (in the Climate Adaptation chapter).

Furthermore, current action and further actions identified through this plan were cross-check with UKHSA's Local Authority Climate and Health Risk and Adaptation (LARA) Tool Heat Edition V.0.1.

Residents have been involved in the shaping of this plan through their participation in events with workshops, such as the Bloomberg Climate Adaption Workshops and Go Green Festival event in Wood Green. Engagement with residents was also undertaken through the development of the new Haringey Health & Wellbeing strategy.

Funding

Resources and funding have been identified (where available) in the 'Council Objectives and Action Plan' section of this plan. As this plan focuses on consolidating and co-ordinating organisation-wide efforts on adaptation and resilience, available funding comes from a variety of streams and grants (Section 106 Carbon Offsetting Fund, UK Shared Prosperity Funding, Major Works Fund, Capital Programme Fund, Rough sleeping prevention and recovery grant and Public Health grant). However, it is worth noting that some of these funding streams are under constant review and some may end within the plan period but are aligned to appropriate deadlines for completion of actions. Furthermore, there may need to be consideration during the lifetime of this plan of additional investment (internally or from external grants) following the outcomes of feasibility and pilot actions, although we acknowledge this may not be possible due to the Council's current financial challenges and competing priorities.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Governance

Action lead teams will be required to organise individual action leads/groups and mechanisms for progressing their actions. They will also report progress on actions to other strategic boards/groups, as relevant, for example the Resilience and Emergency Planning Board, Health & Wellbeing Board, and Corporate Leadership Team.

Progress against the action plan will be reviewed annually at Haringey's Wellbeing and Climate Board which will seek assurance that this plan is being enacted and progressing appropriately.

We will publish a report on progress against this plan on an annual basis.

As part of our commitment to embedding adaptation as a core political and strategic priority, we will assess the feasibility of establishing an Adaptation and Resilience Working Group, which will aim to provide the strategic direction and pace of adaption work. The group's purpose will be to provide high-level governance, cross-portfolio alignment, and political oversight for the delivery of this Plan. It would sit above the operational Wellbeing and Climate Board, ensuring there is clear alignment between political priorities and operational delivery, consideration of and securing of resources necessary for action, and a platform to discuss the costs of both action and inaction.

Next Steps

The objectives below outline what needs to be achieved to ensure Haringey can adapt appropriately to the current and future impacts of climate change. We will commit to refreshing this action plan with reference to updated national policy requirements, every 5 years to ensure we stay on track to reach our vision.

Action Plan

Objective 1- Building intelligence & adaptive capacity within the council

Ensuring the knowledge and resources are there for the Council to implement adaptation and resilience actions strategically. To meet this objective, actions include maintaining and cascading up-to-date local intelligence, identifying additional funding is available for adaptation and resilience, participating in regional working groups on this topic and building capacity amongst staff on the role of adaptation and being more resilient to climate impacts.

Action #	Action Description	Notes	Deadline	Action Owner/s	Resourcing (if available/required)
1.01	Maintaining up-to-date intelligence on the local risks of climate impacts, identifying and recommending evidence-based mechanisms/interventions to influence local adaptation policy & programmes (preventing maladaptation and ensuring best value for money).	Regularly done through refreshing JSNA and ward profiles. Ensure appropriate cascade of data and recommend how data should be utilised i.e. in Health, Equality and/ or Environmental Impact Assessments	June 2026 (dependent on availability of new data)	Public Health	

1.02	Develop a plan to deliver, and undertake, a climate risk assessment/audit of all council-owned nurseries/children's centres in local authority area and maintain up-to-date risk register.	Young children (under 5 years) are at high-risk of negative impacts of hot weather. Risk assessment should provide adaptation recommendations. There will be a requirement to prioritise nurseries in higher heat risk areas.	Plan completed by June 2026 All risk assessments/audits completed by June 2027	Capital Projects & Property/Health & Safety	
1.03	Identify other priority operational buildings owned/maintained by the Council, including schools & adult/children's social care buildings (i.e., day centres), for climate risk assessment/audit and develop plan (including	Prioritise high-risk buildings by occupants (young children, older adults, vulnerable adults-special educational needs and disability), location, age,	Identification of priority buildings by June 2027; Plan to risk assess by June 2028 (deadline may change due to number of priority buildings identified)	Capital Projects & Property/Health & Safety	

	timeframes) on when these building will be risk assessed by.	and previous incidents and/or complaints. Risk assessment should provide adaptation recommendations.			
1.04	Embed guidance on assessment of climate risks into all council building risk assessments and maintain an up-to-date risk register for buildings at-risk (identified through assessment and/or reporting overheating or flooding incidents)		2028	Capital Projects & Property/Health & Safety	
1.05	Install at least 2 digital thermometers each year in council-owned assets (housing, schools, nurseries) deemed to be at highest risk and where there are options for future	Intelligence gathered will support grants for additional funding. This action should be considered with	June, completed annually	Capital Projects & Property/Health & Safety	Carbon offsetting fund

	retrofit, to gather baseline overheating data	action 1.02 & 1.03.			
1.06	Representation in national/regional/local working groups on issues that cross borough borders, such as overheating, flooding and air quality, to ensure the borough is actively involved in collaborative efforts to address cross-border climate impacts and to identify further opportunities for action/innovation	Groups organised by NCL ICB, GLA, London Councils	N/A, Ongoing	Public Health/ Climate Change	
1.07	To identify opportunities to further train ALL staff on Climate Adaptation and Resilience (from an individual, work and societal perspective), as well as the already offered	The Carbon Literacy Course is already offered by the council, but is set, certified, and Funded by the Carbon Literacy Project and changes in	April 2027	Climate Change/ Learning & Development Team/Emergency Planning/Public Health	

	Carbon Literacy Training	content would need to be approved by them. If that doesn't prove possible other training options would need to be explored.			
1.08	Evaluate the effectiveness of the council's 'Severe Weather Plan' and review the plan in accordance with the agreed plan review schedule.		As per schedule	Emergency Planning	
1.09	Provide guidance on climate-risks to council services leads to consider when completing/updating their business continuity plans	This may/may not be relevant depending on the service.	Annually	Emergency Planning	

1.10	Include guidance on climate-risks to Directorates to consider when completing/updating their Team Risk Assessments, and review whether appropriate climate-risks have been accounted for	This may look different depending on directorate/service.	Annually	Corporate Health & Safety	
Measurable Indicators/Metrics:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of council documents/tools/reports that reference/consider climate adaptation and resilience and link to council-level data • % of council-owned nurseries/children's centres, audited for overheating & flooding; % assessed as high risk through triangulation of quantitative, qualitative and risk assessment data • Number of other council-owned buildings (schools, housing, adult & children's social care) identified as priority for risk assessment ; % assessed as high risk through triangulation of quantitative, qualitative and risk assessment data • Number of council-owned nurseries reporting severe overheating/flooding issues/incidents • Number of thermometers installed per year • % of buildings at high-risk of overheating on risk register Number of working groups Haringey has representation at, annually • Number of cross-borough initiatives influences or co-developed 			

Objective 2- Protecting vulnerable residents and staff (incl. those with protected characteristics) from the health impacts of severe weather and strengthening climate adaptation and resilience literacy in our communities

This objective focuses on the ways in which the council can engage with and support vulnerable residents, communities and staff to be more prepared for the impacts of severe weather events, understand if they are at high-risk, and how they can protect themselves and others. We also want to take an active role in strengthening climate adaptation and resilience literacy amongst our communities and groups, and those with protected characteristics which are disproportionately affected due to disability, sexual orientation, gender re-assignment, race and religion. This objective also reflects the Haringey Deal ambition of understanding and listening to our residents.

Actions include delivering heat-risk related communications, heat-health alerts and training to protect council staff, residents and community groups, continued engagement with communities on climate adaptation and resilience, increasing water refill sites and ensuring heat-safety interventions are being implemented at mass-events over the summer period.

Action #	Action Description	Notes	Deadline	Action Owner/s	Resourcing
2.01	Develop and deliver a yearly public-facing communications plan, reaching those with protected characteristics that may be disproportionately affected, our VCS and residents, to raise awareness of health impacts of severe weather	Ensuring communications are culturally/religiously sensitive, available in multiple languages, and cascaded through wide or appropriate networks, at appropriate times. Focus on vulnerable	N/A, Ongoing, refreshed annually	Communications	Public Health Grant

	and how the council is progressing their net zero and adaptation action plans.	residents/groups who are most at-risk. Encourage co-production/co-design methods with residents and young people.			
2.02	Develop and deliver a yearly internal communications plan, to raise awareness of the impacts of severe weather on staff, and provide practical advice and guidance to managers/staff on how to prepare/respond to such emergencies and ensure council buildings are kept cool		N/A, Ongoing, refreshed annually	Communications/Emergency Planning/Health & Safety/Corporate Landlord/Public Health	No additional budget available

2.03	Explore feasibility of putting up signage in Haringey's parks between June-September, and identify relevant and appropriate enforcement action	BBQs in parks is against Haringey policies, but there are concerns this is not being communicated efficiently. BBQ in parks can increase risk of wildfires during hot weather.	June 2026	Parks & Leisure/Environmental Health/Public Health	No additional budget available, however, signs at parks should be relatively low-cost (potential to split across services)
2.04	Continue improving awareness and educating health and care professionals (HCPs) on who is at higher risk of health impacts in severe weather (including those with protected characteristics that may be disproportionately affected) and how to support them,	Primary care has been current focus. Need to explore secondary care, pharmacists and other healthcare services- with support of ICB. Further opportunities include discussing heat risk in long-term condition reviews	June 2026	Public Health	

	and identify further opportunities for HPCS to engage with patients on this topic				
2.05	To deliver a yearly text messaging campaign to residents with health-related vulnerabilities during heatwaves, providing advice and guidance for how to stay safe in the heat, over the heat-health alerting season and measure effectiveness	Currently exploring the most effective ways to do this and piloting approach through GP Federation/GP practices.	June 2026 (reviewed annually)	Public Health	Public Health Grant
2.06	Delivering yearly training to Voluntary and Community Sector organisations, Early Years, Schools, Adult & Children's social care managers, Health Champions	Champions include Haringey Health Champions, One Your Health Ambassadors, ABC Parent Champions and other relevant	By June, Annually	Public Health	

	and other appropriate networks that support those with protected characteristics that may be disproportionately affected, on the impacts of severe weather on the health of these groups, and how to support them	groups identified.			
2.07	Hold at least one yearly engagement activity with residents, that focuses on climate adaptation and resilience, to improve literacy, identify community-led action, and remind of key health risks, advice and guidance.	<p>Include updates on the progress against this plan. Previous activities have been in Green Week.</p> <p>Ensure that residents who are more vulnerable to climate-related impacts/with protected characteristics that may be</p>	N/A, Ongoing	Climate Change/Public Health	Cross-sector (Carbon Offsetting Fund/Public Health Grant)

		disproportionately affected, are invited/engaged through these activities.			
2.09	Climate adaptation and resilience is embedded in London Borough of Culture planning and delivery.	Early stages, need to identify proposed activities as part of the programme	December 2026	Culture & Communities	London Borough of Culture funding
2.10	Implement and evaluate a newly combined severe weather neighbourhood warm & cool spaces programme, to provide safe spaces for people who are at-risk, to seek refuge in during the summer and winter, and connecting with appropriate and	This programme would combine the warm welcome and cool spaces programmes, and will continue to use a VCS model of delivery (but will also include non-VCS spaces particularly for summer)	Implementation- October 2025 Evaluation- December 2026	Public Health	Funding for warm welcome from UK SPF/Public Health Grant

	relevant activities/services				
2.11	Increase the number of Refill London sites and lobby/identify opportunities to increase permanent water fountains. Review progress annually.		May, Annually	Public Health/Communities/Policy & Planning	
2.12	To identify mandatory heat safety interventions to be included in the council's agreements with external providers in charge of organising/coordinating summer festivals and mass gatherings in the borough		June 2026	Licensing/Public Health	
2.13	To identify appropriate mechanisms and processes to	Heatwaves are becoming more prolonged and regular	May 2026	Housing Demand/Public Health	Rough Sleeping Prevention and

	safeguard funding available to activate the Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP)	meaning that the current identified funding for SWEP may be insufficient. As other severe weather events i.e., storms and cold snaps also become more uncertain, it is important to identify plans for extension of the current offer.			Recovery Grant
2.14	Identify opportunities to educate children and young people on the impact of a changing climate, through schools/groups	Public Health to be more proactive in promoting climate change education where it aligns with other priority health areas i.e. active travel, healthy eating	N/A, Ongoing	Schools & Learning/ Public Health	

2.15	Update the Council's 'Extreme Temperatures in the workplace' policy	Would need to consult Unions on changes.	June 2026	Corporate Health & Safety	
2.14	To design adaptable kerbside spaces that can provide shelter during severe weather emergencies	Emerging kerbside strategy	December 2030	Transport & Planning	TFL Local Implementation Plan / Capital Programme Fund
Measurable Indicators/Metrics:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target audiences reached and metrics from yearly public-facing communications plan i.e. reach, engagement • Number of co-produced communications materials produced • Number of internal communications issues each season (emails, intranet posts, briefings) • Manager/Staff feedback on clarity and usefulness of guidance • Number of parks with BBQ signage installed • Number of education initiatives delivered per year to health and care professionals/Number of forums delivered at • Number of Haringey registered patients/residents reached via text messaging alerts/Number of clicks to advice pages/resident feedback/reduction in heat-related morbidity & mortality • Number of training sessions delivered to VCS, Early Years, Schools and Social Care/Participants attended/feedback • Number of residents attending yearly resident engagement activity • Number of climate adaptation-themed events or activities identified/implemented through London Borough of Culture programme/ Number of residents engaged 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of warm and cool spaces identified/ No of kerbside cool spaces/ Number of residents using the spaces / other relevant programme evaluation feedback • % of mass event and activity providers in Haringey complying with heat safety requirements stipulated over summer/feedback from event organisers and partners • Number of SWEP activations per year/Amount of additional/contingency SWEP funding ringfenced annually/Amount of contingency funding utilised per year/Number of people support during SWEP activations
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Objective 3 – Supporting external partners, organisations and services to better adapt and be more resilient to the current and changing climate

This objective focuses on the ways that Adult Social Care providers, local businesses and organisations, schools/academies and the NHS can be supported to adapt and become more resilient to severe weather. It is also important that we seek feedback from these partners, organisations and services to improve our communications and processes, and identify further supportive action.

To meet this objective, actions include sharing information about adaptation and best practice with local businesses, ensuring schools are well equipped with advice and guidance on climate change adaptation, and adult social care are supported to consider severe weather as part of their risk assessments, and supporting local NHS-led action.

Action #	Action Description	Notes	Deadline	Action Owner/s	Resourcing
3.01	Focused communications to Haringey businesses to share adaptation resources and what businesses are doing to adapt to a warming climate		TBD, Annually	Inclusive Economy/Business Engagement & Communications	Through business engagement and channels such as Business Bulletin and Flood Advice for Business leaflet

3.02	Update the Haringey Schools Handbook to include a section on climate- change adaptation/resilience interventions and severe weather response. Review annually.	Annual review should include amends to advice/guidance based on new evidence. Ensure any guidance is aligned with Ofsted.	May, annually	Capital Projects/Emergency Planning/Public Health	
3.03	Ensure Adult Social Care commissioning providers can, and are supported to, provide evidence and assurance that they are adaptable to a warming climate and to ensure that residential and care homes are able to keep their residents cool in the heat (with heat risk assessment and contingency plans in place)	Suggest including adaptation requirements in future service specifications for services. Need to ensure this aligned with CQC standards/guidance .	June 2027	Adult Social Care	

3.04	Hold seasonal briefing sessions for Haringey Resilience Forum members on severe weather and associated impacts.	These sessions will promote shared understanding of risk, co-ordination of mitigations and preparatory actions and support partnership working in incidents	Bi-Annual - ahead of period of increased risk.	Public Health/Emergency Planning	
3.05	An active member of the Integrated Care Board's Climate Adaptation, Resilience and Air-Quality (CARAQ) sub-group (or equivalent) to support NHS-led action		N/A, Ongoing	Public Health	
Measurable Indicators/Metrics:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communications sent to businesses on adaptation and Number of case studies from businesses doing this well • Completion date/number of schools receiving updated school handbook with severe weather response chapter • Feedback on schools on usefulness of the new section • % of care homes with completed heat risk assessments or consideration of heat in current risk assessments • Number of reported incident related to heat stress from staff and patients in care homes 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of external partners attending workshop and recommendations generated as a result of feedback/changes made as a result • Number of contributions made to the ICB CARAQ group
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Objective 4 – Managing overheating and flood Risks to local assets and infrastructure

This objective focuses on our assurance that infrastructure and physical assets are resilient to climate impacts and that evidence-based actions are implemented to preserve and enhance natural environments.

To meet this objective, actions include to continued investment in Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), management and maintenance of gullies and trees planting. Actions also include changing of local policy and regeneration projects ensure new buildings are climate-resilient, and that we deliver and evaluate overheating retrofit project to better understand what interventions are efficient and effective in cooling down community buildings and housing.

Action #	Action Description	Notes	Deadline	Action Owner/s	Resourcing
4.01	Continue long-term investment in Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) schemes in areas of high flood risk, including permeable paving, rain gardens, and tree pits within kerbside designs to reduce	Linked to Corporate Delivery Plan and emerging Kerbside Strategy.	N/A, ongoing	Flood Water Management Team/Transport Planning	TFL Local Implementation Plan / Capital Programme Fund

	surface water flooding and improve drainage capacity				
4.02	Continue to implement boroughwide cyclical gully cleansing programme and reactive maintenance programme for gullies.		N/A, ongoing	Flood Water Management Team	
4.03	Shaping Wood Green - consider in regeneration projects/plans, evidence-based interventions to reduce impacts of overheating and flooding	For example: Blue & Green infrastructure; increased shading; playgrounds that can withstand heat; SuDS etc.	June 2029	Placemaking	UKSPF Funding
4.04	Shaping Tottenham-consider in regeneration projects/plans,	For example: Blue & Green infrastructure; increased shading; playgrounds that	June 2029	Placemaking	UKSPF Funding

	evidence-based interventions to reduce impacts of overheating and flooding	can withstand heat; SuDS etc.			
4.05	Pilot overheating retrofit projects for council-owned children-centre nurseries and schools that demonstrate evidence of high overheating risk and impact	Utilise data from thermometers and qualitative evidence from managers/teachers. Identify further co-benefits i.e. solar panels	June 2029	Capital Projects & Property	Carbon Offsetting funding/ Capital Programme Fund
4.06	Exploring the feasibility of, and create a plan for, piloting the retrofitting of homes at high-risk of overheating to evaluate the improvement on thermal comfort	Need to consider baseline data and appropriate interventions to pilot. Need to prioritise buildings in areas of higher heat risk that house vulnerable groups i.e. low income, poor quality housing, young children	January 2027	Climate Change/Housing	Major Works Fund (Housing Energy Action Plan)/Carbon Offsetting Funding

4.07	Identify and apply for new sources of funding for adaptation actions at regional and national level, and ensure the council continues to match funding for adaptation through Section 106 funding – to cool down community buildings		N/A, ongoing	Climate Change	
4.08	Include a robust, evidence-based, climate resilience chapter in new Local Plan and mandate	This chapter in the Local Plan will set out how new major developments will be required to contribute to the resilience of the borough to get full planning permission. This could also include a target Urban	February 2027	Planning	

		Greening Factor score for major developments			
4.09	Ensure on-track to plant "10,000 trees by 2030" and are maximally contributing to adaptation goals by choosing the right species, locations (including kerbside) and long-term support plans that target flood risk and contribute to urban cooling.	Link to Tree and Woodland Plank/emerging Kerbside Strategy	June 2026	Parks & Leisure	Capital Programme Fund
4.10	Haringey Civic Centre – to consider in regeneration projects/plans for the refurbishment of the centre, evidence-based		Autumn 2027		Capital Programme Fund

	interventions to reduce impacts of overheating and flooding				
4.09	Using cool materials for new pavements/cycle tracks and kerbs to reduce heat absorption and improve thermal comfort during heatwaves	Emerging kerbside strategy. Prioritising in areas with highest heat-risk or on paths to cool spaces	December 2030	Transport & Travel	TFL Local Implementation Plan / Capital Programme Fund
4.10	To ensure new kerbside schemes and spaces utilise urban greening and nature-based solutions to improve heat resilience	Emerging kerbside strategy. Prioritising in areas with highest heat-risk or on paths to cool spaces	December 2030	Transport & Travel	TFL Local Implementation Plan / Capital Programme Fund
Measurable Indicators/Metrics:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual investment/number of SuDS schemes installed yearly • % of high flood risk areas in Haringey with SuDS • % of gullies cleaned within target timeframes • Number of regeneration project incorporating evidence-based climate change adaptation features (overheating and flooding) • Number of evidence-based retrofit interventions implemented 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of feasibility study for retrofitting homes at high risk of overheating • Climate adaptation and resilient chapter in published local plan, and impact of changing climate considered in health impact assessments • Number of funding applications submitted for external funding for climate adaptation projects/total funding secured through applications/what has funding achieved • Number of trees planted annually/cumulative % of 10,000 trees by 2030 • Number of/% increase in pavements and kerbs that use cool/reflective materials • Number of/% increase in kerbside spaces/schemes integrating nature based solutions/urban greening
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Appendix

Appendix 1: Haringey's Climate Change Risk Maps

Maps of Haringey showing the:

- Density of blue/green land cover.

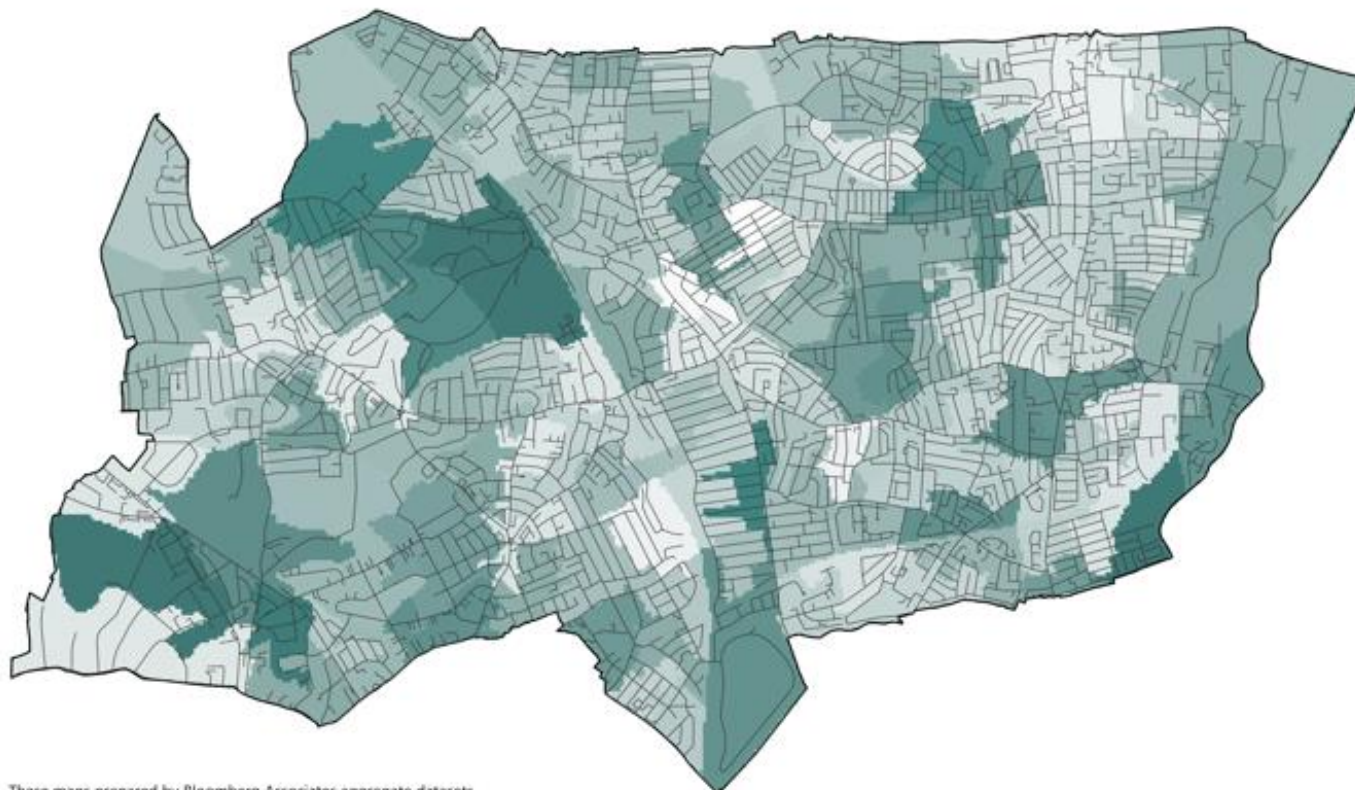
- Density of open space deficiency.
- Density of tree canopy cover.
- Surface water flood risk.
- Vulnerability to heat.

These maps were prepared by Bloomberg Associates, in partnership with Haringey Council, to demonstrate how different climate-risk indicators vary at a borough level.

Haringey Blue/Green Land Cover

high blue/green
low land cover
roads

750 m

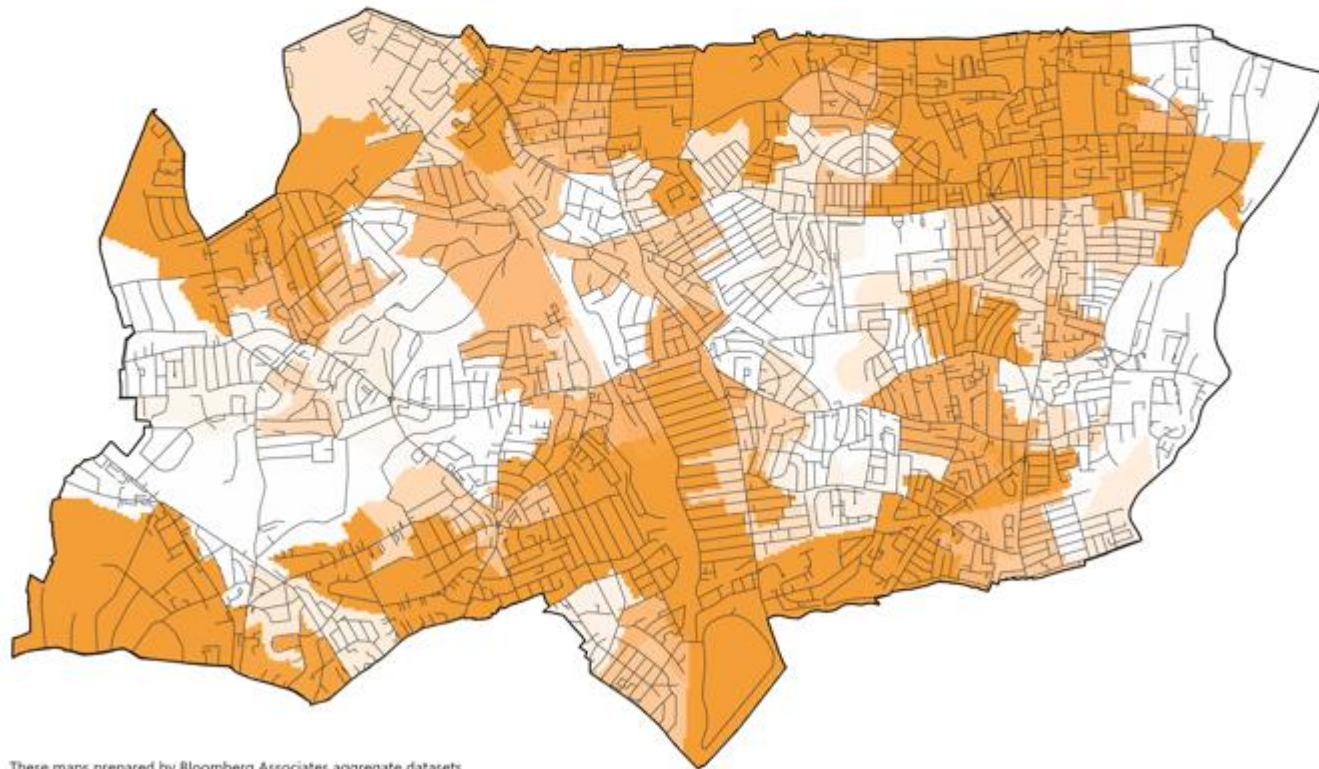


These maps prepared by Bloomberg Associates aggregate datasets at various geographies and are limited by the available data.

Haringey Open Space Deficiency

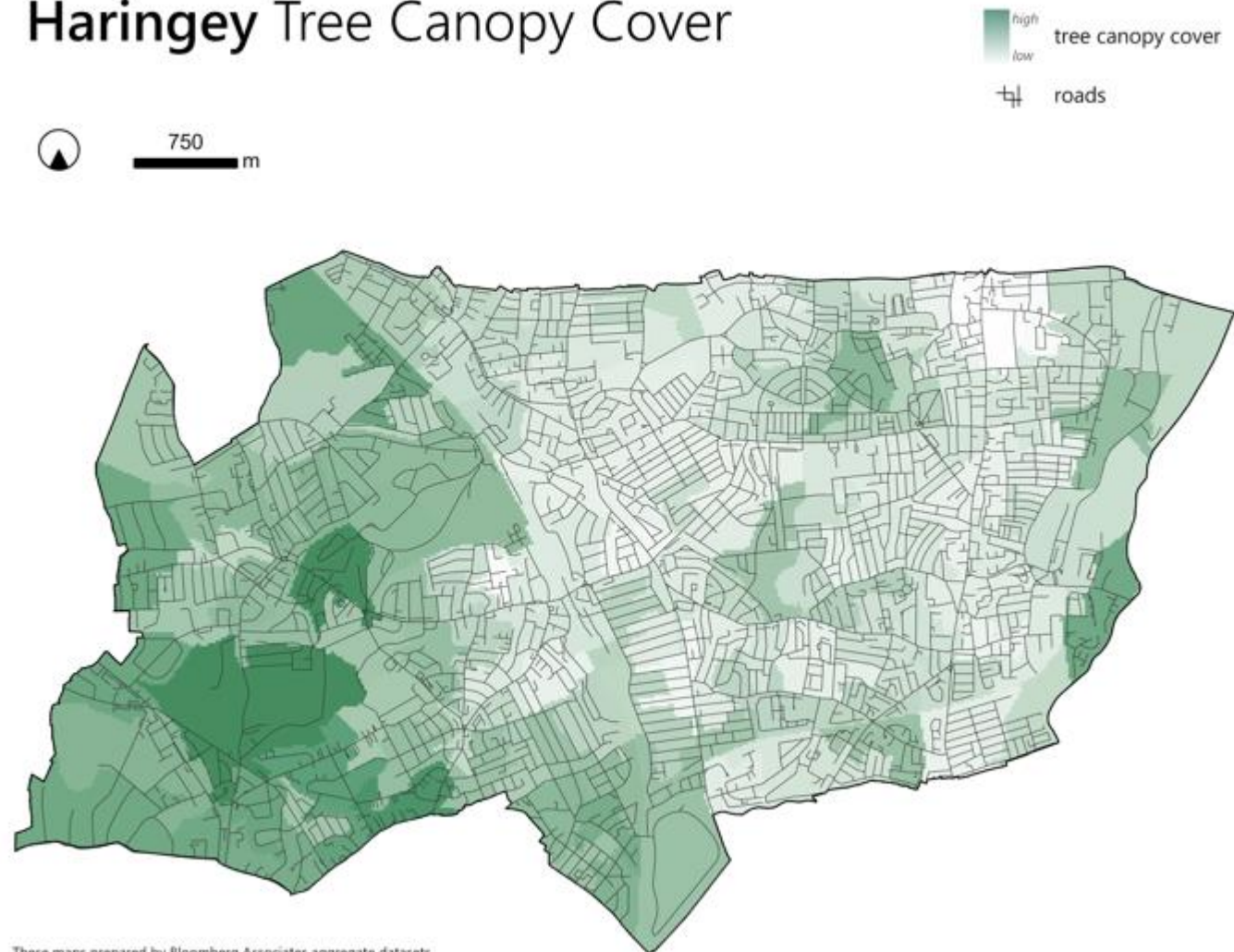
high lack of access to
low public open space
roads

750 m



These maps prepared by Bloomberg Associates aggregate datasets at various geographies and are limited by the available data.

Haringey Tree Canopy Cover

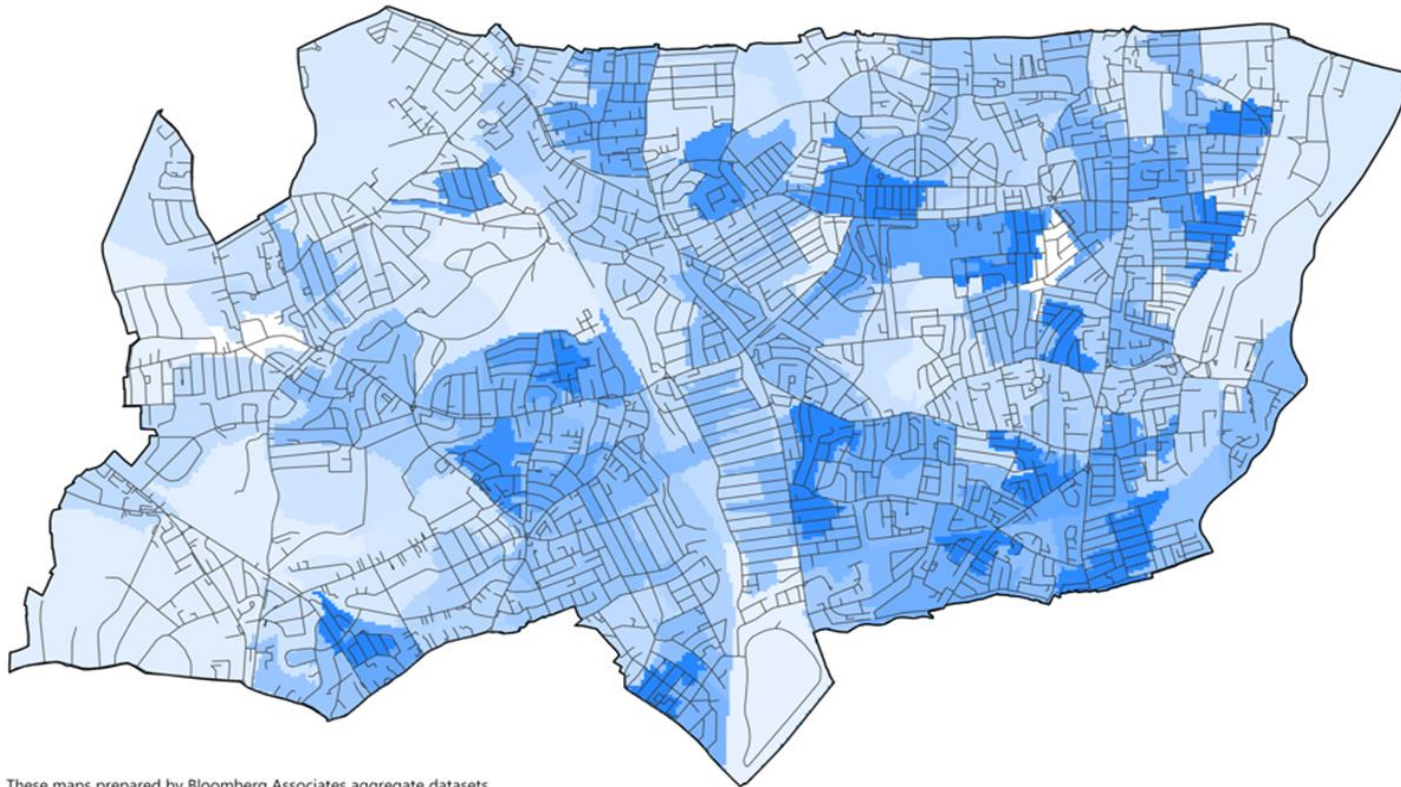


These maps prepared by Bloomberg Associates aggregate datasets at various geographies and are limited by the available data.

Haringey Surface Water Flood Risk

high surface water
low flood risk
roads

750 m



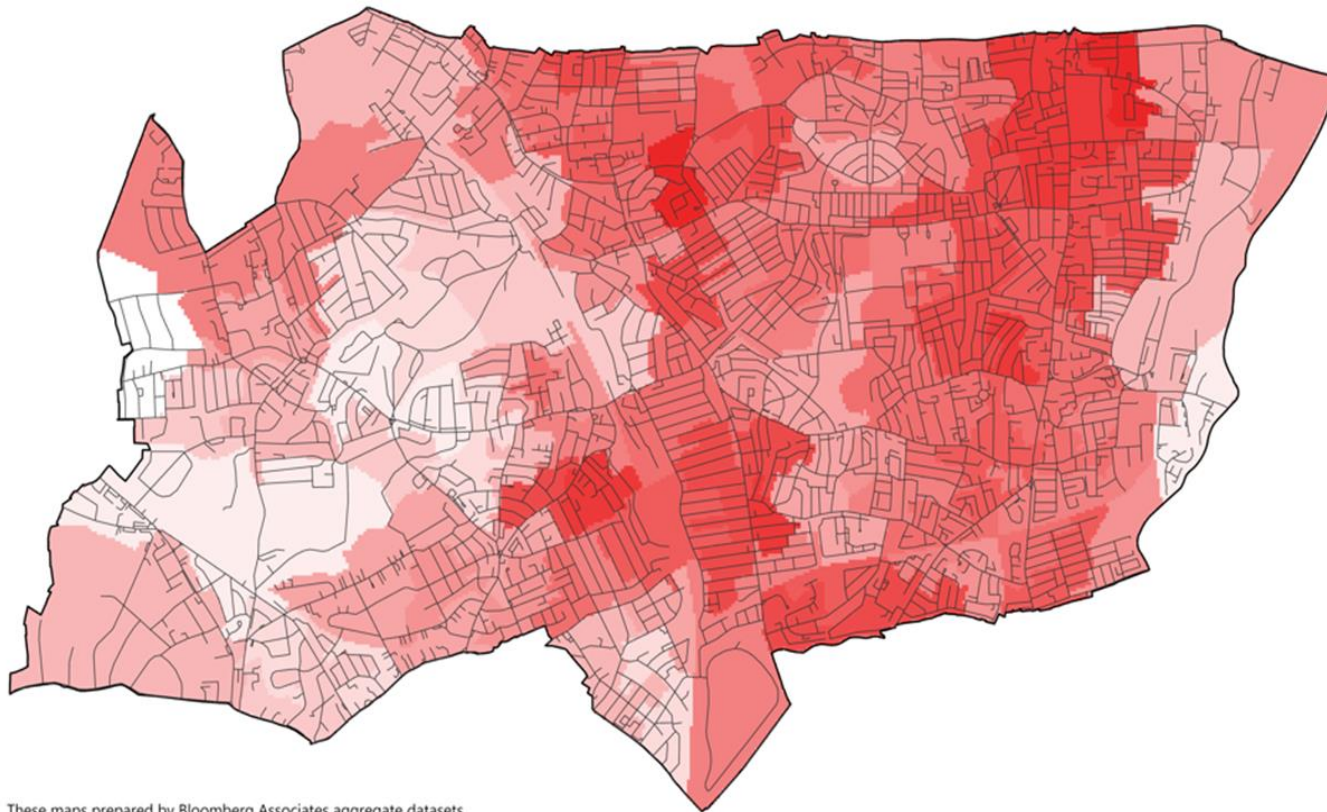
These maps prepared by Bloomberg Associates aggregate datasets at various geographies and are limited by the available data.

Haringey Vulnerability to Heat

showing an overlay of mean surface air temperature, deficiency in access to public open space, and a lack of tree canopy cover.

high overlaid heat
low vulnerability
roads

750 m



These maps prepared by Bloomberg Associates aggregate datasets at various geographies and are limited by the available data.