Healthy and Resilient Communities: PHE’s contribution to the National Adaptation Programme

ARCC Network Assembly, 2014: Urban areas as systems: adapting for the future
Birmingham  10 June 2014

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What we do

We work with national and local government, industry and the NHS to protect and improve the nation's health and support healthier choices. We are addressing inequalities by focusing on removing barriers to good health.
The health & care system from April 2013

KEY
- Providing care
- Commissioning care
- Improving public health
- Empowering people and local communities
- Supporting the health and care system
- Education and training
- Safeguarding patients' interests
Health Impacts of Climate Change

1. Climate change in the UK: evidence and projections
2. Temperature effects
3. Air pollution
4. Aeroallergens
5. Health effects of cc in the indoor environment
6. Cc, ultraviolet radiation and health
7. Flooding
8. Vector-borne diseases
9. Water and food-borne diseases
10. Health co-benefits of policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Objective 11:

To reduce the risk of death and illness associated with severe weather events and climate change and increase preparedness and resilience to the impacts on public health.

Objective 12:

To promote climate resilience within the NHS, public health and social care system to ensure continuity of services and resilient assets/estates, including the ability to deal with the increased demand for services associated with severe weather related events.
PHE and the NAP – some examples
The Heatwave Plan & companion docs

Making the case: the impact of heat on health - now and in the future

PDF, 350KB, 21 pages
This file may not be suitable for users of assistive technology. Request a different format.

Advice for health and social care professionals: supporting vulnerable people before and during a heatwave

PDF, 264KB, 18 pages
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Advice for care home managers and staff: supporting vulnerable people before and during a heatwave

PDF, 264KB, 14 pages
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Looking after yourself and others during hot weather

PDF, 328KB, 7 pages
This file may not be suitable for users of assistive technology. Request a different format.
# Heatwave Alert Levels

## Figure 2.1: Heatwave Alert levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Level 0| Long-term planning  
*All year*                                                                                                                                   |
| Level 1| Heatwave and Summer preparedness programme  
*1 June – 15 September*                                                                                                                   |
| Level 2| Heatwave is forecast – Alert and readiness  
*60% risk of heatwave in the next 2–3 days*                                                                                  |
| Level 3| Heatwave Action  
*Temperature reached in one or more Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service regions*                                                 |
| Level 4| Major incident – Emergency response  
*Central Government will declare a Level 4 alert in the event of severe or prolonged heatwave affecting sectors other than health* |

### Local Threshold Temperatures

Threshold maximum day and night temperatures defined by the Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service (NSWWS) region are set out below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NSWWS Region</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire and Humber</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research gaps for heat identified in HECC

• Quantification of preventable heat- and cold-related mortality and morbidity, focusing on vulnerable population groups.

• Understanding the role of the Urban Heat Island in exacerbating the impact of climate change on mortality rates.

• Improved understanding of the role of planned adaptation strategies and long-term physiological changes.

• Provision of input to public health plans, and evaluation of the effectiveness.
National Flood Emergency Framework for England

WHO Europe / PHE

Floods: Health effects and prevention in the WHO European Region

FLOODS IN THE WHO EUROPEAN REGION: HEALTH EFFECTS AND THEIR PREVENTION
New advice leaflet:

- Based upon the findings of 4 focus group discussions
- Divided into flood stages (pre, during, post)
- Key messages agreed in the National Flood Emergency Framework
- A multi-agency approach to ensure consistent messaging across government departments.
Research gaps for floods identified in HECC

• Climate change is likely to affect river and coastal flood risk.

• Central precipitation estimates show winter rainfall increasing and summer rainfall decreasing.

• Understanding how floods (and droughts) affect both physical and mental health of populations.

• Development and evaluation of public health action plans, advice and guidance
Stage 1 “Mapping and gapping”

Stage 2 Develop the PHE NAP work programme

Stage 3 Support local and national delivery, including public communication
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