Resilient Cities

A fair response to climate change

Future of London

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Local Partnerships is an in-house public sector consultancy jointly owned by the Local Government Association, HM Treasury and Welsh Government. It works solely for central government departments, the Welsh Government, councils and combined authorities.

Impact on Urban Health focuses on complex health issues that disproportionately impact people living in urban areas like London. It partners with others to make the biggest impact. It is a part of Guy's & St Thomas' Foundation, working to support health in Lambeth and Southwark.

Foreword

Rob Bristow

Climate resilience and equity is of great importance to Londoners. In 2022 we saw temperatures in London reach 40 degrees for the first time, smashing heat records, and greatly impacting on our vulnerable communities, and on our emergency services, with the London Fire Brigade experiencing its busiest day since the Blitz. In Lambeth we are susceptible not only to extreme heat, but also to surface water flooding which can severely impact parts of the borough at times of intense rainfall.

Such events are deeply concerning and are becoming more frequent. They are also impacting on our communities unevenly, with vulnerable residents more exposed. However, it is this immediacy that is also an opportunity to build momentum for action, as our communities can see the impacts upon their city now, creating a growing desire to understand what can be done to adapt to these events.

In Lambeth we are involved in a series of initiatives to build capacity and resilience. We have been working with King's College London and some of our neighbouring boroughs on Hopeful Futures, which involves deliberative approaches to engage with the public and seek their views on how to build climate resilience. And together with other major institutions from across the public, private and voluntary and community sectors we have created the Lambeth Climate Partnership to share experience and collectively deliver solutions.

Across London there are similar examples of positive action. The London Climate Resilience Review provides a comprehensive set of recommendations and a clear call for action, which the Mayor has committed to implement. London Councils, working with the boroughs, continues to rise to this challenge through the Resilient and Green workstream which will create a blueprint to guide all boroughs on how to develop adaptation plans.

However, there is more we can do to address the urgency of the issue. We need to capitalise on the growing interest in climate adaptation to both shape policy and delivery. We need to step up actions to make our physical environment more resilient and adaptable. And we need to increase our resources and expertise by working in partnership to ensure climate action benefits all of London's communities equitably.

For these reasons I welcome this Future of London report, which is a valuable resource bringing together research, best practice and thought leadership, increasing awareness for all and providing direction on how we can accelerate fair climate action.

Rob Bristow – Director, Climate, Planning & Transport, Lambeth Council

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Look out for the symbol throughout this report. It indicates work or reports to be published in 2025.

Introduction

London faces an existential crisis. In July 2022, temperatures in the capital hit 40°C for the first time, causing nearly 400 deaths. In 2024, a record number of flood alerts was issued for England.

The changing climate affects disadvantaged communities the most, compounding other crises such as cost of living, housing and health. Many of the causes of climate change can be found in the way we build and live in our cities.

The built environment sector therefore has a moral responsibility to act now.

Our extensive network of public sector, private sector and community organisations is tackling this issue on the ground. They urged us to show what is already being done and highlight where change is urgently needed.

Through our research and best practice initiatives, we have engaged 300 people, from local champions to global ambassadors, through events, field trips and our annual conference.

How can we prepare for extreme weather and ensure that everyone is treated fairly?

Embrace systems thinking to join the dots

The climate is complex, multifaceted and global. Solutions need a systems approach. We need to expand our thinking and the partners we work with to understand the interrelationship between people, place, politics and economics. We need more skilled dot-joiners who can help us work on multiple challenges at the same time.

Foster place-based partnerships

Local authorities have huge convening powers. They bring data, own buildings and spaces, can connect local groups, the voluntary sector and local businesses, and work at a local-to-national scale. But they need mechanisms, support and resources to bring this all together through much larger local partnerships.

Involve communities in designing solutions to ensure equity

Communities must be part of the solution to ensure climate action does not impact most on people least able to adapt. As professionals, we need to move from a technical narrative to one that relates to our day-to-day lives. By tapping into their creativity, local knowledge and networks, we can increase our chances of leaving no one behind and involving under-represented or vulnerable groups.

This report offers collective intelligence to provide practical ideas and inspire action now. It is aimed at built environment practitioners and those interested in working with others to tackle climate change fairly.

Green space and biodiversity were designed into Elephant Park

1 Why we must act now

We're in an existential crisis and London needs to develop climate resilience now. Unchecked, the impact of the climate emergency will hit hardest those people and communities with the fewest resources and abilities to adapt.

They include older people, younger people, people from ethnically diverse backgrounds, disabled people, people on low incomes and people with underlying health issues. Climate challenges compound other constraints we face every day, such as housing, jobs, mobility, health, cost of living and community stability. A lack of or delay in action will make all these other issues worse.

The cost of inaction is also rising. Insurance premiums and repair bills are direct liabilities, whilst increasing pressures on hospitals and emergency services stretch budgets even further. There is a resilience dividend to acting now.

People want to engage

London is a global city and many of its residents have first-hand experience of the devastation that climate change can bring.

Research in 2023 by IPSOS found people are shocked by the range, immediacy and seriousness of climate change risks. They feel it's time to act.

This study also showed that people wanted more honest communication and engagement on climate risks and adaptation actions. They also voiced that most protection should be given to those most at risk from the effects of climate change.

There is widespread concern for justice and fairness as we become more aware of climate change. The groups most likely to be affected by climate impacts need opportunities to co-produce solutions that help everyone in cities adapt to the changing climate.

"We need to centre the voices of groups who are actively participating in climate action. This means chanelling more resources their way and taking the time to understand the nuances of their voices – be it cultural, political, gendered or something else."

Letitia Seglah, Head of Learning and Programmes, Do it Now Now

The urban environment is critical

Decisions on housing, regeneration, placemaking and economic development can either create more resilient places or leave communities unprepared to face the effects of climate change. Such decisions shape our cities for the long term.

Local government understands how different communities live and where climate risks such as flooding or overheating are concentrated. The built environment sector is increasingly aware of and has brought forward innovations in climate adaptation measures, of which shading and permeable paving are just two examples.

But tight budgets and competing priorities leave the sector calling for clear policy direction to drive consistent, equitable action.

"There is immense potential for cities to lead the way in health-centred climate adaptation and mitigation, with solutions that prioritise equity and community activation."

Karl Astbury, Program Lead for Climate and Health, Resilient Cities Network

We know we must collaborate and embrace complexity

An independent report commissioned by the Mayor of London on climate resilience in July 2024 warned that the city must urgently develop greater climate resilience. The London Climate Resilience Review looked at our city as an interconnected system with a focus on infrastructure and the built environment.

"Management of heat risk is a gap across all sectors and organisations," warned the review's final report. "This risk urgently needs leadership, strategy and collaboration."

The report recommended investing in social infrastructure, community groups and London's voluntary sector and other trusted voices who work at the community level.

Climate resilience can't wait for net zero - Rachel Toresen-Owuor of Local Partnerships

Many attendees at our annual conference agreed that resilience resides within communities as well as in the physical infrastructure. Pooled resources and connected communities of practice can meet community needs today and in the future. Leaders will need to use systems thinking approaches to realise the transformation that is needed.

"Climate resilience must happen now and not 'after we've done net zero in 2030'."

Rachel Toresen-Owuor, Senior Director, Local Partnerships

The solutions to developing climate resilience in an equitable way are found in **people**, in **place** and in **partnerships**. The following pages outline some of the ways in which our network is responding now to this existential challenge.

2 People and communities – make space for all voices

Many councils and other organisations have made big strides engaging communities on built environment issues, but much more can be done. To build common understanding and collaboration, we need to link the climate crisis to the economic and social realities of our everyday lives.

We need to ensure that lived experience is treated on an equal basis to professional experience. This section explores how we can collectively leave no-one behind and build inclusive and resilient communities.

"Supporting Londoners to make climate ready choices is critical" – London Climate Resilience Review chaired by Emma Howard Boyd

"Heat risk is a gap across all sectors" – London Climate Resilience Review

The London Climate Resilience Review recommends: "Building understanding of climate impacts and supporting Londoners to make climate ready choices is critical. This includes **investing in social infrastructure, community groups and London's voluntary sector** and other trusted voices who work at the community level."

Community involvement at the Somers Town festival in 2024 (Pic: staff and volunteers)

Resource community involvement properly

Somers Town is one of the most deprived areas in Camden and is particularly vulnerable to climate change. The Somers Town Future Neighbourhood 2030 is a pilot project funded by the Greater London Authority (GLA) committed to tackling the climate and ecological emergency whilst addressing health and social inequalities. A partnership between the council, local businesses and organisations, it has already installed new air quality monitoring devices across the neighbourhood, run community events and consultations and is partnering with the University of London to reduce waste. It's a great example of how collaboration and harnessing resources can build engagement and action to build more resilient communities.

Use tried and tested engagement models

We can achieve better, more cost-effective outcomes using a wide range of methods that help councils and the public to share knowledge and engage in complex challenges together. Involve, the public participation charity, has developed a large suite of participatory processes including citizens' assemblies and deliberative methods.

Co-production is a process that mobilises diverse forms of knowledge and understanding, for equitable placemaking. In the built environment it is increasingly being used to bring residents and professionals together to better address complex issues and meet community needs. Projects such as those in Thamesmead show how co-production can be used as a way of exploring climate actions as a means to equitable placemaking.

Future of London has developed a set of co-production principles and is currently investigating how and where practitioners and community members see the value of co-production.

Barnet Council is drawing lessons from community Covid champions and the Environment Agency community flood wardens to develop a community champion approach to combatting heat risks, which should be launched in May 2025.

Centre marginalised voices

In Climate justice and the built environment academics Sonja Klinsky and Anna Mavrogianni call for marginalised voices to be centred in decisions about climate action. They provide a practical framework to integrate concerns about climate justice more effectively into decision-making within the built environment.

The Newham Just Transition Plan was the first of its kind in the UK, showing how local authorities are recognising the importance of an interconnected approach. It frames climate stress as an intersectional issue and commits to improving the employment opportunities, living conditions, and health and wellbeing of all Newham residents.

An Arup collaboration with Social Broadcasts, decosm, and residents from marginalised communities in two areas of London (Newham and Thamesmead) explored people's lived experiences to understand how racial inequality is experienced in the city. The report Racial Equity and the City: Experiences of People of Colour in London identifies the factors that influence people's experiences: narratives, agency and power, interactions, spaces and systems.

Racial equity in the city report from Arup

Binki Taylor of The Brixton Project discussed racial and health equity at our climate conference

"Health inequity and the climate crisis are built into the fabric of our cities and are deeply connected in reinforcing usually harmful cycles. At the centre of this is race and class, which often determine who suffers most in climate crises."

Bec Chau, Senior Strategic Designer, Arup

Impact on Urban Health supports a wide range of projects to better understand racial and health equity in the city, including UFFO Athletic and Leisure Group and the Brixton Project. These two approaches surfaced important questions about power dynamics between communities and practitioners and implored that those working in the sector take steps to ensure dialogue happens in a mutually beneficial way.

"The public is very receptive to 'reality check' conversations" – Indy Johar at our climate conference

Communicate clearly

The built environment sector should have the confidence to engage the public in the complexity of how climate change intersects with everyday lives and priorities, and take all 'touchpoint' opportunities to hold these conversations. Indy Johar explains how the public in Plymouth were very receptive to having 'reality check' conversations about how climate change is affecting their lives, from global food and material supplies to health and the economy.

Climate change has a language problem. We all need to check our understanding regularly and take care to use plain English. It is essential to avoid the easy trap of falling into using jargon. Heat, for example, can mean different things to different people. The idea of a 1.5°C rise in global temperature might not sound too devastating, until we understand the implications for global weather systems and in turn the impacts on food, travel and livelihoods.

Harness creativity

The University of Liverpool and Queens College, New York, have established an innovative project, funded by the Wellcome Trust, called Melting Metropolis. It uses community art and archives to explore the topic of heat and health inequalities.

This work explores how New Yorkers, Londoners and Parisians have historically responded to hot summer weather by seeking relief in shade and by water. Stories, imagination and art are powerful tools that help us all to share perspectives on complex issues.

A vision of a climate adaptable London is a key recommendation by the London Climate Resilience Review and will help further with public dialogue.

Melting Metropolis will be working in London in 2025, taking a similar approach with archives and participatory art.

Melting Metropolis community art project (Photo by Summer Walker, Brooklyn, 2024)

3 Places – make the hardware resilient

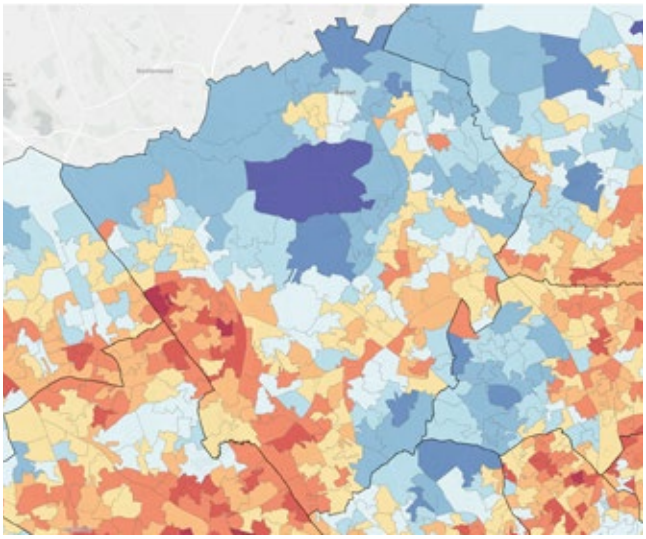
Our buildings and neighbourhoods aren't well prepared for the extreme weather events we are going to encounter more frequently. However, there are now a multitude of innovative ideas and practical approaches to refurbishing and designing buildings and places to help us cope with the changing climate. This section explores some inspiration.

Use data to drive decision-making

A good starting point is to understand where vulnerable communities and climate risks exist within a place. Data and mapping tools can identify areas of greatest need and provide evidence to inform targeted action plans.

The GLA and Bloomberg Associates have developed a set of climate risk mapping tools available in the London Data Store. Barnet Council has taken this a step further. It has worked with Bloomberg to overlay local heat and flood risk maps with data on community assets, vulnerable groups and cool spaces.

The council is exploring how this information is used by the planning committee to make local decisions, and how it could use this data to communicate externally and internally, across communities and council departments.



Data on climate risks in the London borough of Barnet – London Data Store

Research using temperature sensors and interviews with residents in their homes can gather a more detailed understanding and more data on the impacts of excessive heat, especially on vulnerable groups. The Bureau of Investigative Journalism monitored 40 homes in Walworth, Southwark, to better understand heat inequality as part of its Hot Homes project. Some participants said their homes felt like saunas and were stifling. Two participants had to go to the emergency department of a hospital during the study.

We can also collect evidence and data to investigate the resilience capacities in a neighbourhood. Ramboll and Impact on Urban Health collaborated on a framework called Neighbourhood Futures, which provides practical actions

Hampshire Passivhaus by Ruth Butler from the Shading for housing guide © Peter Langdown Photography

to build resilience. The framework can be used in dialogue with residents to help identify a comprehensive set of responses to health and climate vulnerabilities.

"By the middle of the 2030s 90% of the UK housing stock will suffer from overheating."

Good Homes Alliance

Climate resilience measures are complex but not well mandated through building regulations. We must take measures now to protect housing, both new and existing, from overheating. There is helpful guidance on shade in housing design from Shade the UK and the Good Homes Alliance with Pollard Thomas Edwards for housing in the UK and LSE's Grantham Research Institute published practical research on preparing for extreme heat in London.

Practitioners should go beyond minimum compliance and 'design checks'. Instead design better climate performance and collectively develop best practice guidance such as the Town and Country Planning Association's Healthy homes pledge.

The Good Homes Alliance is publishing a "water neutrality" guide in spring 2025 to help designers reduce flooding risks.

Understand what residents most need and want

Be First, Barking & Dagenham Council's regeneration company, worked with homeowners, tenants, renters, landlords and users on the Becontree estate to develop a design code that improves the adaptation of homes, buildings and spaces.

It became clear it wasn't a technology-led project but about building trust and understanding of how we live in our homes and what our concerns are. The team created designs that were adaptable and appropriate to different incomes and tenures.

Importantly, these were also aligned to work residents might be interested in doing to their houses anyway, such as installing new kitchens. This process also helped to inform Barking & Dagenham Council's planning policy and is aligned to a larger vision of greening the neighbourhood.

We must also learn from what works and avoid repeating mistakes. Involving people in the design stage is crucial, but so is long-term engagement. Designers, developers and building owners should use, for example, post-occupancy evaluations to ask residents and tenants how they are finding climate adaptation measures, so that as an industry we can continuously improve.

Adopt neighbourhood-scale thinking

In their 3°C Neighbourhood work imagination practices Civic Square and Dark Matter Labs reimagine the fundamentals of how we build, organise and own our neighbourhoods. The project calls for a shift from just adapting and shielding neighbourhoods in a heating city for them to be at the heart of the climate transition of the 21st century.

As well as buildings themselves, the spaces in between buildings can become uncomfortable or even dangerous during extreme weather events. The GLA has produced guidance and a map of cool spaces throughout London for us to use on very hot days. Practitioners should check their suitable civic spaces are included in this resource.

Paris has a resilience strategy that includes opening schoolyards to the public and making them more environmentally friendly. The OASIS school yards project started as part of the 2015 Paris climate adaptation strategy and used the cooling power of nature to transform playgrounds into havens for pupils, teachers and the local community alike.

Prioritise nature

Taking opportunities to increase nature in the city will always help to protect places from extreme weather by providing shading on hot days and preventing flooding. Street trees, pocket parks, community gardens and of course London's famous parks all help. Every opportunity for planting and maintaining spaces to maximise climate benefits should be taken. But we always need to be sure to select species of trees and plants that will thrive in London's changing climate.

A 'blue–green' plan for London that prioritises green spaces such as parks and gardens and 'blue' infrastructure – bodies of water or waterways – should be incorporated in the next London Plan and inform local plans.

Strand Aldwych: improving biodiversity and air quality

4 Partnerships and policy – organising at scale

Achieving climate resilience alongside all the other pressing needs of local communities is an enormous challenge. Leaders, practitioners and community members need to form new ways of working together to share resources and knowledge to meet the urgency of this challenge.

The built environment sector needs to develop new skills and to better reflect the diversity of the communities it serves. Critical perspectives from beyond the sector – such as those of young people, artists and health professionals – must be included in these partnerships.

This section explores what good looks like.

Embrace more complex partnership working

Local Authorities have intelligence and data on climate risks, building stock and vulnerable communities as well as convening power. They need to use this to good effect to bring partners together to target action.

Developing shared visions that best meet community needs today and in the future demands inclusion of many more and diverse perspectives. The larger partnerships that are needed are most effective when supported by systems convening approaches.

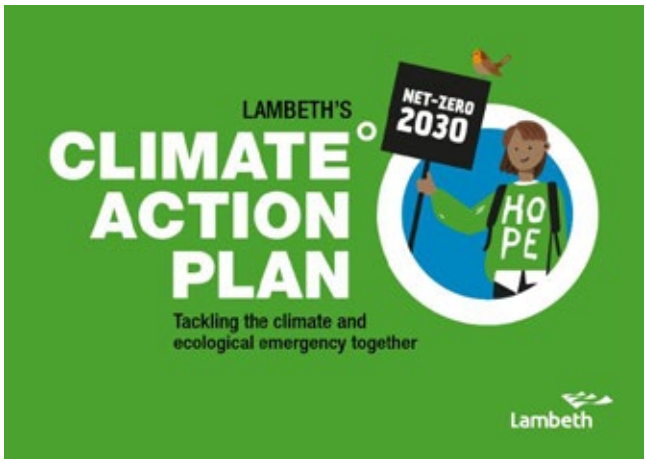
Systems convenors operate across boundaries and scales, are embedded within a place, find meaningful ways to involve diverse people and perspectives, and are driven by a vision of what is possible. There is a need to develop leadership and systems convening skills.

"Local authorities need mechanisms to bring together multiple stakeholders and interweave professional capacity and lived expertise in a meaningful way. This means factoring in different actors' access to time, space, energy and values – through contracts 'from the many to the many'"

Jacob Heitland, Director of Climate Action, Newham Council

Generate partnerships at scale

In his conference keynote, Indy Johar highlighted the need for a new class of coordination to orchestrate resilience at scale with as many as between 80 and 90 collaborators at a time.



Lambeth Climate Partnership helps to build collective awareness

London Councils has produced a governance and partnerships guide which helps practitioners to identify the wide range of institutions and regulations that need to be considered as part of climate adaptation work.

The Newham-based Royal Docks Climate Agreement sets a framework for local and regional government to work together with leading institutions, global businesses, the voluntary and community sectors, and residents, in part to address the unequal impacts of climate change.

Furthermore, the Lambeth Climate Partnership, convened by Lambeth Council, is being driven by partners including anchor tenants, major universities and health institutions, and housing associations. The partnership helps to build collective awareness, and to coordinate action towards a borough-wide response. It has successfully fostered project cooperation and the flow of information and ideas in all directions.

Access finance effectively

Finance to reduce emissions is now well established, with the built environment sector able to access carbon credits and green bonds. However, the finance offer for measures to reduce the impacts of climate change is not as mature, even though London is currently the global green finance capital.

Local authorities and the built environment sector should adopt the language and approach to risk used by the investment industry to build a compelling case for finance. This helps build trust and partnerships which will help to secure resources to meet ambitions for adaptation measures. Hyde Housing, for example, has developed a joint venture with London-based global investment manager M&G which has helped the organisation to deliver on its sustainability commitments.

London Councils and the GLA are publishing evidence on the cost of inaction on climate change to help authorities make a business case for climate action.

Building a business case for development should use costs associated with the full lifecycle of buildings and places, with climate impacts as part of viability modelling. It should also balance financial with social and environmental benefits.

"A different approach to valuation is also needed, especially of land for development, that fully reflects both the growing number of long-term obligations that are implicit in the sustainable development objectives of our planning system, and … the effect of future and possibly uninsurable risks and contingencies arising from climate change and instability."

Stephen Hill, Founder, C_2O futureplanners

Shape policy drivers

Policy drivers are important for climate resilience. We need policy to direct money – in a highly competitive funding environment – where it's needed, provide incentives and mandate change. Sometimes 'regulating to deregulate' by removing traditional funding hurdles is important to create space for innovation.

"Building regulations need to make sure that people look at heat resilience whenever they make a change to their building."

Rhianna Wilsher – Partner, Trowers & Hamlins

Ahead of the 2024 general election, the Labour Party made a manifesto commitment to "improve resilience and preparation across central government, local authorities, local communities, and emergency services".

So together with the London Climate Resilience Review and the national, regional and local adaptation plans and strategies, there is an urgent need to shape the policy and regulatory environment to put climate resilience and equity central to the built environment sector. A permitted development right for climate adaptation would be a good example.

In their Five reasons for climate justice in spatial planning the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) states that "policy makers must consider not only how and why levels of vulnerability to climate change vary, but also how and why their policy responses benefit or disadvantage different groups. Answering these questions requires long-term thinking, coordination and engagement across sectors and places."

The GLA has committed to convene a heat strategy for the city which will help to align actors and policies.

London Councils' equity research, to be published in 2025, is looking at how councils can adapt existing climate policies, so they deliver more equitable, inclusive results.

Villa Caroisla by Nick Baker Architects from the Shading for housing guide © Hamish Par

Shading design at Nursery Row Park

Actions and next steps

Resilient Cities: A fair response to climate change is the result of exploration with over 300 practitioners and community representatives. It provides the case for equitable climate action highlighting the sobering reality of climate change and the unfairness of its impacts.

It sets out guidance and inspiration across three intersecting areas: people and communities, places, and partnerships and policy. It aims to lift aspirations, pique curiosity, and share a wide range of excellent ideas and best practice that can help accelerate collective climate action. It invites readers to explore these ideas further, to share progress, to create possibilities to collaborate, and to suggest different approaches.

Its emerging findings are:

1. Inaction on climate resilience will only increase costs and pain over time and is a choice that organisations in the built environment can no longer consciously take. We need to act now.
2. Larger, more complex partnerships and taking a systems approach are urgently needed to align the resources, expertise and perspectives that will help shape coherent policy and action on equitable climate resilience.
3. Greater attention to honest and open community involvement and making climate relevant to everybody's everyday lives helps build common understanding and ensure no one is left behind.

What actions should we take?

Participants in our climate resilience and equity programme emphasised several key actions to enhance urban resilience and ensure equitable outcomes. The top five are:

Principle	Action	Examples
Inclusive community engagement	Actively involve diverse communities in decision-making processes to ensure that all voices are heard and considered in climate resilience planning.	Slaney Devlin of Somers Town Neighbourhood Forum on involving communities (conference video) Racial Equity and the City (Arup) Public Dialogue on Climate Adaptation (Defra/Sciencewise)
Holistic resilience strategies	Integrate aspects of urban planning, public health and environmental justice to address the complex challenges posed by climate change.	London Climate Resilience Review Five reasons for climate justice in spatial planning (RTPI) City resilience framework updated 2024 (Arup)
Equitable resource allocation	Ensure that resources for climate adaptation and mitigation are distributed fairly by prioritising vulnerable populations and areas most at risk from climate impacts.	Neighbourhood futures framework (Impact on Urban Health, Ramboll) Future Neighbourhoods 2030 (GLA) Climate justice and the built environment (Buildings & Cities journal)
Cross-sector collaboration	Foster partnerships among local authorities, companies, non-profit organisations and community groups to leverage all their expertise and resources to develop climate resilience.	Indy Johar on intersectional solutions (conference video) Just Transition Plan (Newham Council) Lambeth Climate Partnership Resilient and Green: Governance and partnerships guide (London Councils)
Data-driven decisions	Use data and research to inform policies and interventions, to ensure actions are evidence-based and have the greatest benefits, particularly for vulnerable groups.	Deputy Mayor Mete Coban on protecting vulnerable communities (video) Climate risk mapping (GLA) Local Climate Adaptation Tool (Met Office)

What is Future of London doing?

Future of London stands ready, with its network of more than 5000 built environment practitioners and community representatives, to take on this challenge and to work together to achieve a just, fair and more joyful future.

Here's what you can do with us:

- Tell us how this resource might inform your own work.
- Get in touch if you'd like more information or support, or to be put in touch with any of the people behind the case studies and guidance.
- Develop your own or your team's skills:
  - Build leadership capability, diversify your team or mentor future leaders through our Leadership programmes.
  - Access training, technical resources and a network of practitioners in the field of housing development through the Housing Development Academy.

Access best practice and innovation, and network with others:

- Join events as part of our Future of Cities series learning from the global south.
- Read and use our co-production principles and resources to go beyond engagement in your projects and communities.

References and further reading

Arup – City resilience framework updated 2024

Civic Square & Dark Matter Labs - 3°C Neighbourhood

Defra/Sciencewise - Public dialogue on climate action

GLA – Climate risk mapping

GLA – The London Climate Resilience Review

Good Homes Alliance – Shading for Housing – design guide

Heatwave toolkit: solutions for a UK heat emergency

Impact on Urban Health and Ramboll – Neighbourhood futures – a framework for climate resilience and health equity

Institute of Health Equity – Building health equity – the role of the property sector

Lambeth Climate Partnership

Lancet Planetary Health – A just world on a safe planet – Earth Commission report on Earth-system boundaries, translations, and transformations

London Councils – Resilient and Green: Governance and partnership guide

LSE – Preparing for extreme heat in London while minimising greenhouse gas emissions: a focus on emergency responses – Stakeholder workshop report

Met Office - Local Climate Adaptation Tool

Newham Council – Just Transition Plan 2023

Resilient Cities Network – Taking an urban resilience approach to climate, health and equity: a point of view

RTPI – Five reasons for climate justice in spatial planning

Shade the UK – Building heat-resilient neighbourhoods

Shade the UK – Overheating Adaptation Guide for Homes

Sonja Klinsky and Anna Mavrogianni, Climate justice and the built environment (2020)

UNEP – Come hell and high water – Adaptation gap report 2024

Project team
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