

and adapt to climate change and makes recommendations for opportunities for further collaboration and action.

Contextual Information

7. The UK Government has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 100% of 1990 levels by 2050 through the Climate Change Act 2008.
8. The Met Office has reported that we are already seeing the effects of a warming climate. In the last decade these have included higher average temperatures, wetter winters, and a rise in mean sea levels around the UK.
9. The Climate Change Risk Assessment Technical Report (2021) models various scenarios for the future impact of global warming. The UK is expected to experience on-going increases in temperature until the middle of the 21st Century. From 2050 higher emission scenarios are projected to lead to greater extreme weather; we will experience more severe daily high temperatures and winter extreme rainfall. Sea levels will also continue to rise under all emission scenarios.ⁱ
10. In December 2019 the Health and Wellbeing Board received an update on the Hampshire 2050 Commission report. The Board agree to support and explore further work wherever practicable with the Commission and climate change work programmes. In addition, the healthier communities theme of the Joint Hampshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy states that we will work together to recognise the negative impact of climate change on our residents' health and seek ways to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
11. Between 2019-2021, Hampshire County Council and eight District and Borough Councils declared a climate change emergency and associated strategies. Two further Councils have developed climate change strategies.
12. To respond to climate change, we must take action to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere (mitigation) whilst also anticipating the adverse effects of climate and taking action to prevent or minimise their impact (adaptation).

The direct health impacts of climate change

13. The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3) details the risks and opportunities for health from climate change. These risks and opportunities are summarised in Table 1:

1.	Risk to health and wellbeing from high temperatures	5.	Risks to health from vector-borne disease
2.	Opportunities for health and wellbeing from warmer summers and winters	6.	Risks to water quality and household water supply
3.	Risks to people, communities, and buildings from flooding	7.	Risks to health and social care delivery
4.	Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality	8.	Risk to education and prison services

Table 1: Summary of the risks and opportunities to health from climate change (CCRA3)ⁱⁱ

14. Climate change has implications for health equity. Our most disadvantaged communities are more vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change, and this could potentially widen health inequalities.
15. The actions we take to mitigate and adapt to climate change also have the potential to impact health equity. For example, whilst decarbonising transport can lead to improvements in air quality, measures will need to be targeted at reducing roadside small particulate levels in the most deprived communities to reduce health inequalities.ⁱⁱⁱ
16. By including health inequalities as an explicit consideration in climate change policy and action we can ensure that the co-benefits reduce health inequalities. Actions to mitigate climate change impact, that also affect health include action on transport, housing, sustainable energy production and distribution, food systems and the 'green' economy.
17. Actions to adapt to climate change that impact on health and health inequalities include assessment of risk, planning and response, adaptation to the built environment and green space, adaptations to buildings including retrofit and community resilience building.

Climate change action

18. This section gives a summary of actions being taken by some of the organisations represented on the Board. The purpose of this section is to illustrate the breadth of action being undertaken, rather than a comprehensive assessment.

19. The National Risk Register^{iv} acknowledges the increasing impact that climate change is having on our day to day lives. Through the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum organisations work together to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies. The 2021 risk register details the potential impact of natural hazards, some of which (e.g. flooding, heatwave and storms) will become more frequent and intense due to the impacts of climate change.^v
20. The key priorities of the Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy^{vi} are to lead, influence, advocate and engage with residents on behaviour and lifestyle choices, learn and share best practice and engage with seldom heard communities.
21. Hampshire County Council is focussing on mitigation through reducing transport emissions and residential emissions and developing a greener energy system. For adaptation the Council is building community and individual resilience to impacts like flooding and heatwaves. There is also a focus on the natural environment, including a countywide greening campaign. The Council has also worked with its contractors to introduce electric vehicles, reducing air pollution.
22. The Hampshire and Isle of Wight NHS Green Plan^{vii} details the local response to the national NHS ambition to reach net zero by 2040 for emissions controlled directly by the NHS and 2045 for emissions that the NHS can influence. In addition, all provider organisations have produced Green Plans. The Integrated Care System sustainability group brings together NHS trusts and other partners to take a systems approach to reducing carbon emissions and to plan for climate related impacts. The local system is also developing a climate impact assessment for health.
23. Frimley Integrated Care Board's Green Plan is currently in draft form. This details the local response to the NHS net zero ambition within the context of improving population health and wellbeing and the Integrated Care Board Strategy. Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust published its Green Plan in 2021.
24. Collectively, the NHS is acting on medicines, travel and transport, supply chains and procurement, estates and facilities as well as changing the way care is delivered by clinical teams to reduce emissions. Examples of actions include the reduction in the use of the anaesthetic gas desflurane by Hampshire Hospitals, and the development of a green travel plan by Portsmouth Hospitals University Trust.
25. District and Borough Councils have a key role in responding to climate change. Councils are using their regulatory and strategic functions as well as their role as trusted community leaders to support climate change action. In

terms of spatial strategies, District and Borough are adopting policies on climate change and where possible, challenging energy standards set by the National Planning Policy Framework. Some authorities are in the process of developing or have adopted Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) on planning for climate change.

26. As social housing providers, Districts and Boroughs are ensuring their housing stock is meeting improved energy standards and are reducing emissions from existing homes through retrofit projects through interest free loans, energy audit and grants for energy saving measures.
27. District and Boroughs are supporting green infrastructure such as improving cycle and walking routes, implementing walking and cycling programmes and raising environmental performance in regeneration and place-making. Authorities are also supporting community resilience against the impacts of climate change such as flooding and extreme weather events.
28. In a recent survey, the Office for National Statistics reported that 74% of adults reported feeling worried about climate change.^{viii} There are numerous voluntary and community sector organisations in Hampshire working to tackle climate change. This includes the development of neighbourhood plans with sustainability built in, local energy schemes, local greening programmes, and campaigns to increase walking and cycling.

Conclusions

29. The impacts of climate change are already 'baked in'. It is vital that local organisations work to mitigate against further global warming and adapt to climate change.
30. There are further opportunities for constituent organisations to work together. Potential areas of collaboration include:
 - a) Joint action on decarbonising the transport system to improve population health. More specifically, developing a joint case for change on air quality and focussing on the reduction of polluting fine particulates to improve outside air quality.
 - b) Joint action to increasing physical activity levels through promoting modal shift from private vehicles to walking and cycling.
 - c) Joint action on ensuring our urban environments contribute to decarbonisation and adapt to climate change. More specifically we can use the Healthy Streets framework to design streets around people and include adaptation measure such as shading. Wider programmes to increase

biological carbon sequestration can be used to increase access to green space and the resulting mental and physical health benefits. We can share best practice on standards for new buildings and retrofitting existing buildings to be resilient to climate change.

- d) Joint campaigns on the co-benefits of behaviour change for health and climate change, for example through active travel or changing food choices.
- e) Share good practice and learn from initiatives to mitigate and adapt to climate change focussing on where health co-benefits exist or where measure focus on those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
- f) Ensure wider climate change programmes and initiatives explicitly take health equity into account. For example, upskilling young people living in our more deprived areas in the skills required for a green economy.
- g) Consider the development of a joint multi-agency HLOW adaptation plan.

REQUIRED CORPORATE AND LEGAL INFORMATION:

Links to the Strategic Plan

Hampshire maintains strong and sustainable economic growth and prosperity:	yes
People in Hampshire live safe, healthy and independent lives:	yes
People in Hampshire enjoy a rich and diverse environment:	yes
People in Hampshire enjoy being part of strong, inclusive communities:	yes

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents

The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)

Document

Location

None

EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. Equality Duty

The County Council has a duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 ('the Act') to have due regard in the exercise of its functions to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by or under the Act with regard to the protected characteristics as set out in section 4 of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation);
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic within section 149(7) of the Act (see above) and persons who do not share it.

Due regard in this context involves having due regard in particular to:

- The need to remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
- Encourage persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

2. Equalities Impact Assessment:

An inequalities impact assessment has not been undertaken for this report as it reports on on-going action on Climate Change and does not recommend specific programmes or interventions.

ⁱ Slingo, J. (2021) Latest scientific evidence for observed and projected climate change. In: The third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Technical Report [Betts, R.A., Haward, A.B. and Pearson, K.V. (eds.)] Prepared for the Climate Change Committee, London

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- ii Kovats, S. and Brisley, R. (2021) Health, communities and the built environment. In: The Third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Technical Report [Betts, R.A., Haward, A.B., Pearson, K.V. (eds.)]. Prepared for the Climate Change Committee, London
- iii Munro A, Boyce T, Marmot M. Sustainable health equity: Achieving net zero. Advisory Group Report for the Committee on Climate Change. October 2020. [main-report.pdf](#) ([instituteofhealthequity.org](#))
- iv HM Government. 2023. National Risk Register 2023 edition. [2023 NATIONAL RISK REGISTER NRR.pdf](#) ([publishing.service.gov.uk](#))
- v HIOW Local Resilience Forum.
- vi [Climate change strategy and action plan | Hampshire County Council](#) ([hants.gov.uk](#))
- vii [HIOW ICS Green Plan FINAL DRAFT 30.03.2022.pdf](#) ([hantsiowhealthandcare.org.uk](#))
- viii [Worries about climate change, Great Britain - Office for National Statistics](#) ([ons.gov.uk](#))