





Turn Down the Heat | A collective approach to heat

Working together to create cooler, more resilient communities.

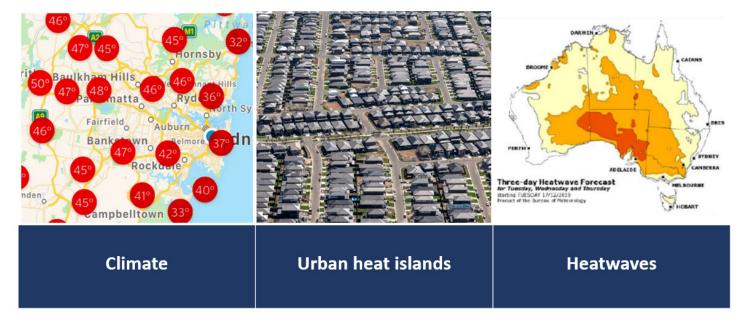


People living in Greater Sydney can survive and thrive in a warming climate and during extreme heat events





Heat and Western Sydney | What do we mean by heat?



The issue of heat is multi-faceted, with multiple drivers.





Heat and Western Sydney | Impacts

Heat kills more Australians than fire, flood and storms combined

Heat has cumulative and cascading impacts on the operation and productivity of city systems.

Western Sydney residents rate heat of equal concern to bushfires.

(Heat Smart survey, 2020).



80% suffered loss of sleep

58% worried about

electricity costs



34% felt distressed or mentally stressed

32% lost power to

their home



28% felt unwell or sought medical advice 24%

had transport disrupted

Survey conducted by WSROC in May 2020. Respondents were from the general population, and most were not considered at-risk individuals.





7x more days over 35 degrees

21 days at Penrith

3 days at Observatory Hill



Half the canopy cover

16% in Western City 32% in Eastern City¹¹



3x rates of Type 2 diabetes[™]

(and other chronic diseases



Half the annual rainfall

683mm at Badgerys Creek 1,215mm at Observatory Hill¹



9/10

Lowest SEIFA LGAS



100% more energy to cool

a home in Western Sydney compared to Eastern Sydney





Strategic driver	Implemented	
Take action together	Ongoing collaboration across sectors	
Cool with green space and water	Climate Resilient Canopy Species selection and passive irrigation for resilient urban canopy	
Design and plan to cool the built environment	Urban Heat Planning Toolkit Guidance for councils to address heat in planning policy and plans Cool Suburbs Tool Voluntary decision support and design guidance tool Future Proofing Residential Development Assess performance of compliant dwellings against future	
Build a community that is healthy and prepared		

Focus 2023 - 2024

Greater Sydney Heat Taskforce





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Build a community that is healthy and prepared	 Heat Smart Community awareness and preparedness building Resilience Framework: Recommendations for heatwave management 	

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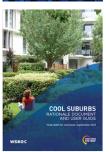
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Heat Smart City Plan: 5-year plan outlining coordinated arrangements for building heat resilience, and implementation of supporting projects.







Heat Smart.





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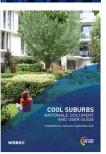
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Heat Smart







Heat hazard management | Gaps

Despite high number of heat-related deaths, we aren't planning for heat in the same way as other hazards.

- We aren't measuring heat impacts health, social, economy, environment
- No lead agency for heat risk management in NSW
- NSW Heatwave Sub-Plan limited to warnings/information sharing
- No standard guidance on risk assessment/treatment
- Roles and responsibilities are unclear
- Limited emergency planning for heat
- Health and community sectors have limited involvement in emergency planning.





Heatwave | Comparison to other hazards (NSW)

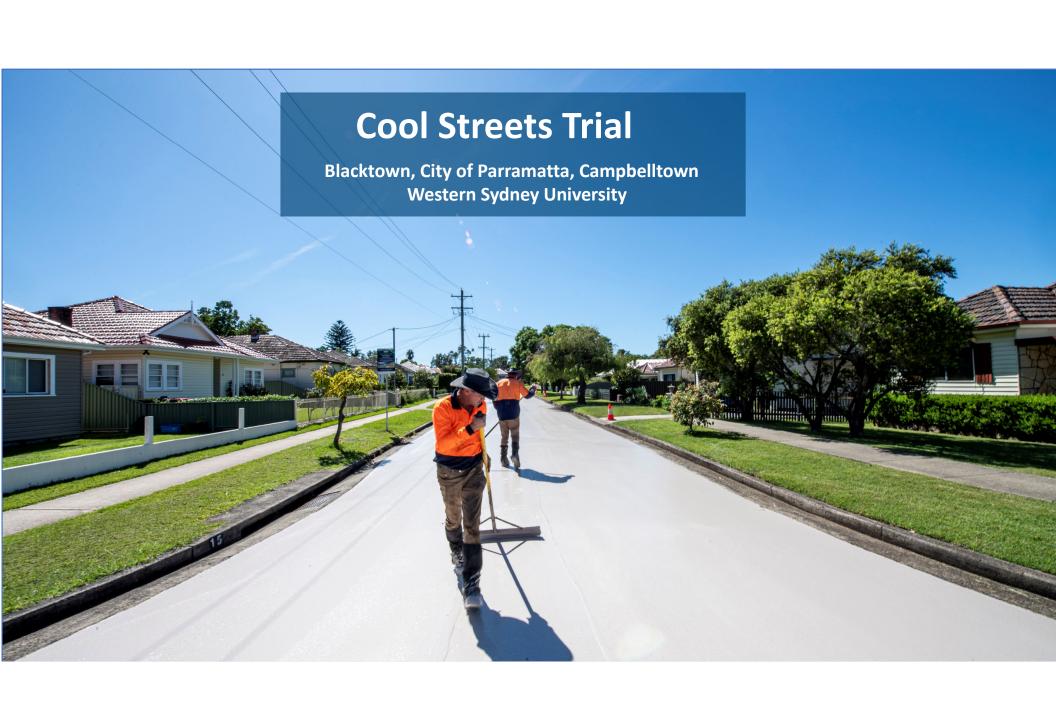
Hazard	Bushfires (RFS)	Flood (SES)	Heatwave (None)
Prevent	 Fire risk mapping Hazard reduction burns Evacuation routes Planning rules Water tanks Clear zones Material choices 	 Flood risk mapping Flood levees/dams Evacuation routes Planning rules (1 in 100) Minimum floor height 	None • First local government controls introduced 2021.
Prepare	 Local emergency planning Public awareness campaigns Clean gutters, replenish water 	Local emergency planningPublic awareness campaignsSandbagging, elevating valuables	None
Respond	 Public warnings Door knocking Evacuation centres Back burning/fire fighting 	Public warningsDoor knockingEvacuation centres	 Public warnings Extend opening hours swimming pool/library.
Recover	Support programsInfrastructure rebuilds	Support programsInfrastructure rebuilds	None

Research | Gaps

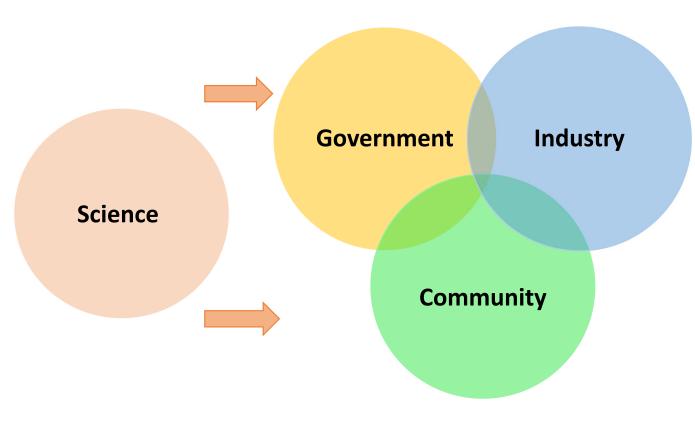
- **1. Heatwave definitions** Hazard definitions are currently based on statistics rather than what is actually posing risks (e.g. duration, humidity, adaptation).
- 2. Data collection If the issue is not measured, it can't be quantified or understood
- **3.** Quantify the costs of heat physiological, social, economic and environmental.
- **4. Risk assessments** heat risk is not being measured holistically.
- **5. Thermal safety standards** Australia does not have minimum thermal safety standards for housing. What should these be? What are the costs of inaction?
- **6. Social practices** Social practices and behavioural adaptations are important contributors to risk and adaptive capacity.







Science | Translating into practice







Science | Grounding in place

Design

- Contested spaces
- Potential negative outcomes
- Maintenance

Policy

- Bushfire risk
- Austroads guidelines
- Biodiversity

Cultural

- Negative view of trees
- Aesthetic preferences
- Detached houses
- Cultural blindspot

Economic

- Cost of change
- Housing affordability
- Feasibility of scaling up







Summary | Challenges to addressing heat

- A relatively new policy issue (poorly understood and conflated with other issues)
- Not seeing the whole picture (e.g. focus on greening at exclusion of anything else will not solve the issue)
- Data gaps Limiting our understanding of the magnitude of the problem, and preventing appropriate resourcing to be allocated.
- Governance Heat stretches many domains, not one entity has overall responsibility
- Cultural blind spot
- Translation of research into practical application





