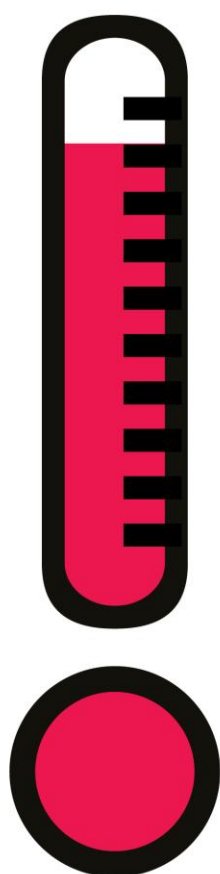




UK Health
Security
Agency

Hot weather communications toolkit 2026

Supporting document for the adverse
weather and health plan



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Introduction

Climate change is already causing warmer temperatures in the UK. All of the warmest years on record in the UK have occurred since 2002, and in July 2022 temperatures exceeded 40°C for the first time on record. It is estimated that 2,117 people aged 65 years and over died due to the heat in England in 2023, and it is predicted that the number of heat-related deaths per year may triple by 2050.

Hot weather can increase the risk of heart attack, stroke, lung problems and other diseases. Older people, babies and young children are more likely to be unwell from hot weather because their bodies are less able to regulate temperature. People with underlying medical conditions can also be vulnerable to the effects of hot weather.

Many of the harms linked to heat exposure are preventable if a few simple actions are taken.

During the summer, UKHSA works with the Met Office to issue alerts alongside the weather forecast if the weather is so hot that it has the potential to affect people's health.

For further information about our national campaign and communications please contact: externalaffairs@ukhsa.gov.uk.

Sign up to [our Stakeholder Cascade](#) to receive a weekly newsletter with all the latest news, updates and guidance from UKHSA.

Follow UKHSA on X (Twitter): [@UKHSA](#) and BlueSky: [@ukhsa.bsky.social](#).

About this toolkit

This toolkit supports UKHSA's [Adverse Weather and Health Plan](#) and Weather-Health Alerting (WHA) system.

The communication material in this toolkit relates specifically to hot weather and is intended to provide basic health information that can be communicated during hot spells so that the right messages reach the right people at the right time.

There may be reputational risks from communicating advice seen as too precautionary when many may just want to enjoy some sunshine.

It is not an easy message to get across, but it is important due to the significant impacts on health that occur during hot spells.

The content included in this toolkit can be used to target both public and professional audiences.

People at risk of becoming unwell in hot weather

Anyone can become unwell when the weather is hot. People who are at higher risk of becoming seriously unwell include:

- older people aged 65 years and over (note change from previous guidance of 75 years of age and above)
- babies and young children aged 5 years and under
- people with underlying health conditions particularly heart problems, breathing problems, dementia, diabetes, kidney disease, Parkinson's disease, or mobility problems
- pregnant women
- people on certain medications
- people with serious mental health problems
- people who are already ill and dehydrated (for example from diarrhoea and vomiting)
- people who experience alcohol or drug dependence
- people who are physically active and spend a lot of time outside such as runners, cyclists and walkers
- people who work in jobs that require manual labour or extensive time outside
- people experiencing homelessness, including rough sleepers and those who are unable to make adaptations to their living accommodation such as sofa surfers or living in hostels.
- people who live alone and may be unable to care for themselves

About the Adverse Weather and Health Plan

The Adverse Weather and Health Plan was first published in April 2023 and delivers UKHSA's commitment under the National Adaptation Programme to develop a single plan, bringing together and improving current guidance on weather and health. The plan has been updated for 2026/27.

It builds on existing measures taken by government, its agencies, NHS England and local authorities, to protect individuals and communities from the health effects of adverse weather and to build community resilience.

The Plan outlines the important areas where the public sector, independent sector, voluntary sector, health and social care organisations and local communities can work together to maintain and improve integrated arrangements for planning and response to deliver the best outcomes possible during adverse weather.

The Plan is underpinned by:

- an evidence collection, published in parallel, that underlines the activities and scientific evidence that support the Plan
- [guidance and support materials](#), including hot weather action cards for the health, care and VCS sectors
- Weather-Health alerts, developed in collaboration with the Met Office

Updates to the plan this year include the inclusion of wildfires and poor air quality to the Adverse Weather and Health Plan framework; plans for future analyses including analysis of indicators and analysis of Weather Health Alert user surveys; and plans for the improvement of the [Weather Health Alerting platform](#).

About the UKHSA Weather-Health Alerting System (WHA)

Underpinning the [Adverse Weather and Health Plan \(AWHP\)](#) is the [UKHSA Weather-Health Alerting \(WHA\) system](#), which issues Heat-Health Alerts (HHA).

The primary aim of the HHA is to raise awareness of periods of high temperatures which could impact the health of the population, to the NHS, local authorities, social care, and other public agencies; professionals working with people at risk; local communities and voluntary groups; and for the general public.

The WHA is operational year-round. However, the **core alerting season for HHA is between 1 June to 30 September**. Within this core alerting period a Heat-Health Planner will also be issued every Monday and Friday to provide Heat-Health horizon scanning for the next 5 days, 6 to 15 days, and 16 to 30 days ahead.

HHAs and Heat-Health Planners are issued by UKHSA in collaboration with the Met Office. Individuals and organisations that wish to receive the impact based HHA must [register to receive the alerts](#) where users will be able to specify which regions they wish to receive alerts for.

The alert status is also publicly available on the [UKHSA Data Dashboard](#).

Organisations should initiate cascade of alerts within their organisations and to partner organisations as appropriate and as agreed locally.

In line with other weather warning systems in operation within England (and the UK), warnings will be issued when the weather conditions have the potential to impact the health and wellbeing of the population. The alerts will be given a colour (yellow, amber or red) based on the combination of the **impact** the weather conditions could have, and the **likelihood** of those impacts being realised. These assessments are made in conjunction with the Met Office when adverse weather conditions are indicated within the forecast.

The platform aims to cover the spectrum of action from different groups. In general terms:

- **Green (preparedness):** No alert will be issued as the conditions are likely to have minimal impact and health; business as usual and summer planning and preparedness activities.
- **Yellow (response):** These alerts cover a range of situations. Yellow alerts may be issued during periods of heat which would be unlikely to impact most people but could impact those who are particularly at risk.
- **Amber (enhanced response):** An amber alert indicates that weather impacts are likely to be felt across the whole health service, with potential for the whole population to be at risk. Non-health sectors may also start to observe impacts and a more significant coordinated response may be required.
- **Red (emergency response):** A red alert indicates significant risk to life for even the healthy population

Access a full user guide on the weather health alerting system can be found in the WHA webpage: [Weather-Health Alerting System - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/weather-health-alerting-system)

National Severe Weather Warning Service

In England there are two early warning systems related to high temperature; UKHSA's HHAs, and the Extreme Heat (EH) warnings as part of the Met Office's National Severe Weather Warning Service (NSWWS). Since summer 2021, UKHSA and the Met Office have collaborated to ensure that the HHA and EH warnings are aligned and work together to communicate the expected impacts so that users act to minimise the potential impact. Each system has a slightly different target audience yet work together to help focus the messages being transmitted.

The HHA targets the health and social care sector, and responder community, while the NSWWS has a wider audience that includes both the responder community and the public. Considering the health sector is likely to observe impacts before other sectors, the HHA will issue yellow to red alerts, whereas NSWWS will only issue amber and red alerts for EH.

To ensure both systems are aligned, UKHSA and the Met Office will work together to undertake a combined risk assessment to determine the expected impacts and the likelihood of those impacts occurring. This partnership will ensure consistency across the systems, and a single overall message to users. It should be noted that the HHA system and NSWWS EH system are both separate to the Met Office Heatwave Definition. [The difference between these is explained here.](#)

The heat-health alert system was designed to be for professionals rather than public-facing and thus the impact-based alerts (colour of the alerts) are not typically used in public facing communications. However, media continues to use them to explain the severity of an event and may continue to do so.

Key public health messages on heat

[Beat the heat: staying safe in hot weather guidance](#) outlines the key public health messages on heat which can be used as a basis for developing press statements or social media activity when a heat-health alert has been issued.

The main sections cover:

- Actions you can take to stay safe in hot weather
- About hot weather and health
- People at higher risk of becoming unwell in hot weather
- How to cool down
- How to be prepared for hot weather
- Staying well when there is hot weather
- Staying safe when swimming
- Sun safety

These materials are also available in [Easy Read format, British Sign Language, and 11 languages other than English](#).

Useful quotes for spells of hot weather

Hot weather not within alert criteria

In periods of hot weather which have not reached alert criteria, the media may still declare such periods 'heatwaves' and request statements on health risks.

In spells like this it's worth directing people to advice sources such as Beat the Heat or NHS web pages and caveating that for most there will be minimal health risk. It may also be worth including the following comment as the basis for advice:

Hot weather is something many people look forward to but it's worth remembering that warm spells can pose health risks for some people. It's important to protect yourself and others from too much sun or heat, to carry water when travelling and to think of those, such as young children or older people, who may not cope as well in the heat.

When an alert is issued

If an alert is issued, UKHSA will use messages such as those below. In these circumstances the groups most at risk are those identified earlier in the toolkit. It's always worth remembering that those at risk may not recognise their own vulnerability to high temperatures so we also target messages at people who may have friends, neighbours or family members who are at higher risk of harm due to heat.

Much of the advice on beating the heat is common sense. Before hot weather arrives, it is a good time to think about what you can do to protect yourself and your family and friends from heat and potentially higher UV levels. If spending time outdoors remember to take water or other hydrating drinks with you and seek shade to keep cool and reduce your UV exposure.

The hottest time of day is often between the late morning and the late afternoon, with highest UV levels between 11am and 3pm, however, check local weather forecasts and UV information for your area.

For some people, especially older people and those with underlying health conditions, the summer heat can bring real health risks. Temperatures indoors can be higher than temperatures outdoors. That's why we're urging everyone to keep an eye on people you know who may be at risk this summer. Ask if your friends, family or neighbours need any help keeping cool.

Example UKHSA news stories

When an alert is issued by UKHSA we will publish a rolling news story, which is updated in line with any changes to the alert. On some occasions, dependent on circumstance, we may reference the alert/colour in the news story, but the main aim is to communicate the potential impact of the alert. More information on the potential impacts of the alert can be found in [the user guide](#). Below is an example of what a news story would look like for a yellow alert:

Yellow alert

The UK Health Security Agency have today issued a heat-health alert for the South West, West Midlands and Yorkshire and Humber regions.

The alert is currently in place from Monday 17 June to Friday 21 June, and if current forecasted temperatures are reached it is likely that there will be minor impacts across the health and social care sector.

These impacts include the increased use of health care services by vulnerable populations and an increase in risk to health for individuals over the age of 65 or with pre-existing health conditions, including respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. There is also the potential for overheating indoors, particularly in care settings.

Amber alert

The UK Health Security Agency today issued a heat-health alert for the South West, West Midlands and Yorkshire and Humber regions.

The alert is currently in place from Monday 17 June to Friday 21 June, and if current forecasted temperatures are reached it is likely that there will be significant impacts across the health and social care sector.

These impacts include an increase in severe impact to health across the population, particularly in those aged over 65 or those with pre-existing health conditions, including respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, an increasing demand for remote health care services and an impact on the ability of services delivered due to heat effects on the work force.

Broadcast interview top lines

Organisations concerned with protecting health are often asked to carry out broadcast media interviews during periods of hot weather.

If your organisation is carrying out TV or radio interviews, we recommend the following top messages:

- *Keep a close eye on older people, young children, and people with long term health conditions – their bodies can struggle to cope with the heat and they are at greater risk.*
- *Keep cool indoors. Close curtains on windows that face the sun, open windows when its cooler outside than in (when it is safe to do so) and turn off any unnecessary electrical items. Remember it is sometimes cooler sitting in a park under a tree than it is in a home that is too hot.*
- *Check weather forecasts and if you're spending time outdoors remember to travel with bottled water.*
- *Protect yourself from the sun by covering up with suitable clothing, a wide-brimmed hat and sunglasses. Apply SPF 30+ sunscreen with UVA protection liberally and re-apply frequently and seek shade, especially between 11am and 3pm, when UV levels are highest.*
- *Remember children need extra sun protection, and babies aged under 6 months should be kept out of direct sunlight.*

Social media and online content

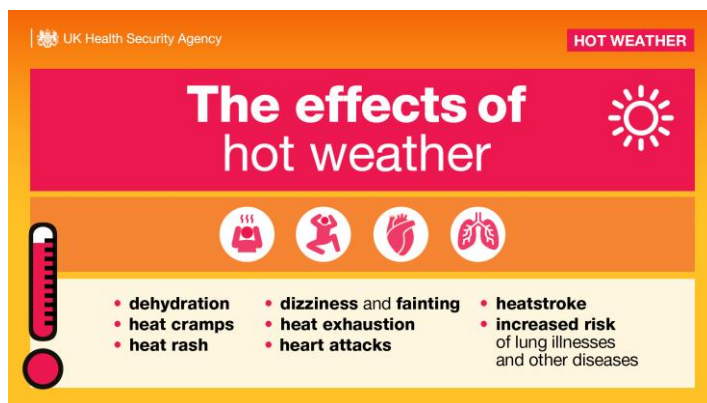
During the course of the summer, UKHSA and partner agencies will issue social media updates about heat health as and when relevant and the frequency and nature of messages will be linked to the level of the alerts.

We recommend that NHS organisations, local authorities, community, and voluntary sector organisations share UKHSA posts or issue your own social media updates.

This section of the toolkit includes a range of messages that you may wish to use or adapt across your own channels.

[You can download the social media assets from Google Drive, this includes statics and carousels.](#)

Examples of social media assets available to download



Suggested social media copy

Suggested messages to use in social media posts:

Vulnerable people

- Anyone can become unwell when the weather is hot, but some are at higher risk than others. Look out for older people, people with long-term health conditions and young children who may find it more difficult to stay cool and hydrated in hot weather
- Check in on older friends, family and neighbours, particularly those who live alone, who may struggle to keep themselves cool and hydrated during the hot weather
- Don't leave babies, children, older people or vulnerable people or pets alone in stationary cars in hot weather
- Look out for children in prams or pushchairs in hot weather; keep them in the shade, remove excess clothing, ensure there is adequate air flow and check regularly to ensure they are not overheated
- Babies and young children need additional sun safety measures.. Babies under 6 months should not be exposed to direct sunlight, while older babies should be kept out of the sun whenever possible.

Keeping yourself cool

- Drink plenty of fluids and avoid excess alcohol during the hot weather
- Avoid extreme physical exertion during the hot weather. If you can't avoid strenuous outdoor activity, try to do it during cooler time of the day such as the early morning or the evening
- Keep your home cool by closing windows and curtains in rooms that face the sun

Sun safety

- Stay out of direct sunshine, especially between 11am and 3pm, as UV rays are strongest during these hours
- If you're going out during these times walk in the shade, apply sunscreen, wear a hat, sunglasses and light, loose-fitting, light-coloured clothes
- Apply sunscreen frequently of at least SPF 30 and 4 or 5 star ultraviolet A (UVA) protection regularly to exposed skin

Symptoms of heat related illnesses

- Look out for symptoms of heat related illnesses in yourself and others during hot weather
- If you or others feel dizzy, weak, sick or are intensely thirsty during hot weather, this may be heat exhaustion. Move to a cool place, rehydrate and cool your body down

- Rest immediately in a cool place if you have painful muscular spasms and drink plenty of cool drinks. Seek medical attention if you feel unusual symptoms or if symptoms persist
- A high temperature, confusion and breathing fast can be symptoms of heat stroke, which is a medical emergency. Other serious symptoms include skin that is no longer sweating and seizures. If you suspect someone has heatstroke, call 999, put them in the recovery position and keep trying to cool the person down.

How to cool down (if you or someone else has heat exhaustion)

- Move to a cooler place such as a room with air conditioning or somewhere in the shade
- Remove all unnecessary clothing like a jacket or socks
- Drink cool water, a sports or rehydration drink, or eat cold and water rich foods like ice-lollies
- Apply cool water by spray or sponge to exposed skin, and using cold packs wrapped in a cloth and put under the armpits or on the neck can also help

Keeping your home cool

- Close blinds and curtains on windows that are exposed to direct sunlight, move to the coolest part of your home and open windows (if it is safe to) when the air feels cooler outside than inside
- A cool living space is especially important for infants, older people or those with long-term health conditions
- Use electric fans if the temperature is below 35°C, but do not aim the fan directly at the body
- Go outside if it is cooler in the shade

Keeping children safe in the heat

- Babies and young children are more likely to become unwell from hot weather, and they are particularly at risk of sunburn.
- To protect them, the NHS recommends that babies under 6 months are be kept out of direct sunlight throughout the day.
- Babies over 6 months or over should be kept in the shade between 11am and 3pm and wear at least wear at least SPF50 sunscreen.
- Small, closed spaces such as stationary cars can get dangerously hot very quickly. Make sure that babies, children, older people and pets are not left alone in stationary cars or other closed spaces.
- Keep children in prams or pushchairs shaded using a parasol. Do not cover your baby's pushchair or pram with a blanket. Make sure there is adequate air flow, remove any clothing they don't need and check on them regularly to make sure they don't overheat.

Template website/newsletter article

Staying safe during the heat

At this time of year most of us look forward to some warm, sunny weather and the chance to spend time outdoors, but it's important to remember that some people struggle to cope in the heat.

The good news is, we can all take precautions that allow us to enjoy the hot weather safely and help people who might be more vulnerable as the temperatures rise.

Who is at risk?

Anyone can become unwell when the weather is hot. People who are at higher risk of becoming seriously unwell include:

- older people aged 65 years and over
- babies and young children aged 5 years and under
- people with underlying health conditions particularly heart problems, breathing problems, dementia, diabetes, kidney disease, Parkinson's disease, or mobility problems
- pregnant women
- people on certain medications
- people with serious mental health problems
- people who are already ill and dehydrated (for example from diarrhoea and vomiting)
- people who experience alcohol or drug dependence
- people who are physically active and spend a lot of time outside such as runners, cyclists and walkers
- people who work in jobs that require manual labour or extensive time outside
- people experiencing homelessness, including rough sleepers and those who are unable to make adaptations to their living accommodation such as sofa surfers or living in hostels.
- people who live alone and may be unable to care for themselves

What can we do to stay safe?

There are a few very simple things we can all do to stay safe when we experience high temperatures.

This includes looking out for people who may struggle to keep themselves cool and hydrated. Get in touch with friends, family or neighbours that may need help keeping cool.

Staying cool indoors is important, taking action like closing curtains on rooms that face the sun but also remembering that it may be cooler outdoors than indoors.

And if you're out and about, try to keep out of the sun and avoid physical exertion in the hottest part of the day. It is often cooler in the early mornings and in the evenings but check local weather forecasts to see conditions in your area.

When out in the sun think about covering up with suitable clothing, wearing a wide-brimmed hat and sunglasses and applying SPF 30+ sunscreen with UVA protection.

There's lots more information online to help you stay safe during hot weather. Visit the UKHSA and NHS websites including their pages on [how to beat the heat](#) and on [heat exhaustion and heatstroke](#). Met Office also have information on their [WeatherReady campaign](#) which you may also find useful.

Suggested hashtags

We use a number of hashtags on social media. The ones we use most often are #WeatherAware, **#WeatherReady** and **#BeatTheHeat**. The other hashtags should be used when we/the Met Office have declared a heatwave.

Hashtags

- **#WeatherAware** – used around our warnings including warnings advice
- **#WeatherReady** – Year-round use alongside any preparedness messaging
- **#BeatTheHeat** – used by UKHSA around heat health alerts
- **#UKHeatwave** – before, during and after a UK heatwave.
- **#Heatwave** – when talking about our own definition

The 2 hashtags mentioning heatwave should only be issued when the Met Office criteria for heatwave is met. More information available at [What is a heatwave? - Met Office](#).

Information on other hazards

Air Quality

Heat is associated with increased concentrations of ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxides (NO_x) and particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), particularly during periods of extreme heat. Due to climate change, more frequent and intense episodes of extreme heat are likely, which will affect ambient air quality and increase related health risks.

High temperatures are also related to an increased rate of wildfires. Smoke from large-scale wildfires can contain a mixture of gases and fine particles, decreasing the local air quality and leading to short-term health impacts, including irritation of the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs, and may cause coughing, wheezing, breathlessness and chest pain, as well as exacerbation of pre-existing conditions such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

If you would like more information about air pollution in the UK or health advice to those who may be particularly sensitive to air pollution visit [the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs \(Defra\)](#).

Thunderstorm asthma

Thunderstorm activity has been linked to increases in people reporting symptoms of asthma and seeking medical attention for issues with their breathing. Research is being conducted on why these events trigger breathing problems. Given our current understanding of the relationship between thunderstorms and asthma, it is challenging to predict when TSA events are likely to happen.

However, first formally recorded in 1983 in England, these events have been observed to happen during peak grass pollen season, June and July. [UKHSA has developed a slide set outlining the current evidence to raise awareness of thunderstorm asthma](#), provide resources which can be used to engage with partners and provide an overview of preventative actions to protect individuals and support health care services in preparing and responding to thunderstorm asthma events.

Flooding

Flooding can still be a significant risk during the summer months, often triggered by intense or prolonged rainfall falling on dry, compacted ground that is less able to absorb water. Sudden downpours, especially following heatwaves and during long drought periods, can overwhelm drainage systems and lead to rapid flooding.

The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) [provides comprehensive guidance on protecting health during flooding events](#), including advice on staying safe, managing contaminated water, and supporting vulnerable populations. Additionally, the Flood Forecasting Centre have launched the 2025 [Rapid Flood Guidance Service](#), which offers early warnings and preparedness advice to help communities and responders act swiftly in the face of potential flooding.

Drought

Droughts can occur during prolonged periods of dry weather, which are becoming more frequent in England. In the summer, high temperatures and low rainfall can lead to water shortages, reduced air quality, and increased health risks, particularly for vulnerable groups. [UKHSA provides public health advice on how to stay safe and well during drought conditions](#), including guidance on hydration, hygiene, and managing the effects of poor air quality.

Links and resources

Adverse Weather and Health Plan

The [Adverse Weather and Health Plan webpage](#) contains:

- [Adverse Weather and Health Plan](#)
- [Adverse Weather and Health Plan: supporting evidence](#)
- [Weather Health Alerting System: user guide](#) and [sign up](#)

Hot weather and health: guidance and advice

Resources for this year remain largely the same, but there have been some updates to the some of the hot weather guidance and action cards for professionals, as well as some additional easy read, British Sign Language, and foreign language versions of the public facing advice.

There are also now easy-read versions of versions of supporting documents:

- [Weather-Health Alerting System: user guide – easy read](#)
- [Adverse Weather and Health Plan – easy read](#)

The [Hot weather and health: guidance and advice webpage](#) contains:

Hot weather and health: supporting vulnerable people

This information aims to assist professionals in protecting vulnerable people from the health impacts of severe heat in England.

- [Supporting vulnerable people before and during hot weather: social care managers](#) (updated 2024)
- [Supporting vulnerable people before and during hot weather: healthcare professionals](#) (updated 2024)
- [Looking after children and those in early years settings during heatwaves: for teachers and professionals](#)
- [Supporting vulnerable people before and during hot weather: people homeless and sleeping rough](#)

Hot weather and health: events and mass gatherings

- [Hot weather advice: planning events and mass gatherings](#)

Beat the heat: hot weather advice: Information on how to stay safe in hot weather, including how to keep your home cool.

- [Beat the heat: staying safe in hot weather](#)
 - [Easy read version](#)
 - [BSL version](#)

- [Beat the heat: keep cool at home checklist](#)
 - [Easy read version](#)
 - [BSL version](#)
- [Beat the heat: poster](#)
 - [BSL version](#)

Versions of all three products in 12 other languages can also be found in the top right hand corner of the [Beat the Heat landing page](#).

Hot weather and health, action cards: Heat-Health Alert (HHA) action cards summarise suggested actions to be taken by different professional bodies and organisations in the event of extreme heat.

- [Heat-Health Alert action card for the voluntary and community sector](#)
- [Heat-Health Alert action card for commissioners](#)
- [Heat-Health Alert action card for health and social care providers](#) (updated 2024)
- [Heat-Health Alert action card for national government](#)

Summary Heat-Health Alert action cards also exist for the following settings:

- [Heat-Health Alert summary action card for the voluntary and community sector](#)
- [Heat-Health Alert summary action card for commissioners](#)
- [Heat-Health Alert summary action card - home care](#) (updated 2024)
- [Heat-Health Alert summary action card for care homes](#) (updated 2024)
- [Heat-Health Alert summary action card - healthcare](#) (updated 2024)
- [Heat-Health Alert summary action card for national government](#)

Other resources:

- UKHSA: [Hot weather and health: exploring extreme heat in adult social care](#)
- [UV Index Graphs - Defra, UK](#)
- [NHS heatwave advice](#)
- [NHS: Sunscreen and sun safety](#)
- [NHS: Keeping your baby safe in the sun](#)
- [Met Office: Find a forecast](#)
- [Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service](#)
- [Met Office weather warnings](#)
- [Met Office Weather Ready](#)
- [Swim Healthy](#)
- [RNLI campaign: Float to Live Toolkit: resources for download](#)
- [Don't let the heatwave affect your medicines: Three important tips from the MHRA - GOV.UK](#)
- [UKHSA: UTI toolkit](#)
- [Defra: UK AIR - Air pollution forecast](#)
- [RNLI: 'Float to Live' campaign resources](#)
- [Homeless Link: Climate Change and Homelessness Hub](#)

- [Homeless Link: Supporting individuals during hot weather](#)
- [Homeless Link: Keeping yourself safe in severe weather leaflet](#)

About the UK Health Security Agency

UK Health Security Agency prevents, prepares for and responds to infectious diseases, and environmental hazards, to keep all our communities safe, save lives and protect livelihoods. We provide scientific and operational leadership, working with local, national and international partners to protect the public's health and build the nation's health security capability.

UKHSA is an executive agency, sponsored by the Department of Health and Social Care.

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-health-security-agency

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UKHSA supports the
Sustainable Development Goals

