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Internet of Things (IoT) Sensors for Damp and Mould (Follow-up)

Insights from Winter Deployment and Borough Plans for the Future

A report by Anthill Collective
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Executive Summary

The London Office for Technology and Innovation (LOTI) and Greater London Authority (GLA) partnered with 17 boroughs to test the use of sensors to monitor and address damp and mould in London's housing stock.

This follow-up evaluation captures learning from the 2024–25 winter deployment and explores boroughs' plans as the pilot concludes.

The initial evaluation can be **accessed here.**

Insights from Winter Deployment:

- **Seasonal variation was less significant than expected:** While councils observed an increase in alerts over winter, several reported that the highest-risk properties remained consistently vulnerable throughout the year.
- **Fuel poverty remains a key driver:** Councils highlighted that many residents could not afford to heat their homes adequately, contributing to low indoor temperatures and increased damp and mould risk.
- **Demand for services is rising:** Several councils reported sharp year-on-year increases in damp and mould reports, attributed to both greater resident awareness and worsening housing conditions.
- **Certain properties face greater risk:** Analysis from one borough showed that bungalows and gas-heated homes were more likely to experience damp and mould, reinforcing the value of using data to identify at-risk stock.
- **Emerging operational benefits:** Councils reported improvements in resident engagement, welfare checks, and operational efficiency, with some citing reduced call-outs and clearer identification of underlying causes. Councils also reported that sensors helped them meet legal responsibilities.
- **Risk reduction:** In one borough, high-risk alerts dropped from 70-80 to just 5-10 per day following the introduction of sensors and a dedicated response team.

Scaling Plans and Motivations:

- **Widespread intent to scale:** Of the 12 boroughs interviewed, 11 are planning to expand sensor use. Nine are retaining their pilot sensors, and in total around 3,900 sensors have been purchased or committed to.
- **Pilot as a catalyst:** For most councils, the pilot helped test the technology in real-world settings, develop internal processes, and build confidence. Seven councils said the pilot directly influenced their decision to invest in a further 1,400 sensors.
- **Key motivations for scaling:** Councils view sensors as a way to respond more proactively to damp and mould, identify high-risk properties, diagnose root causes, monitor the effectiveness of repairs, and meet legal obligations (e.g. Awaab's Law).
- **Scaling challenges remain:** Councils identified five main barriers:

1. **Limited internal capacity and overstretched teams**
2. **Resident mistrust and challenges around consent**
3. **Difficulty building the business case without stronger impact data**
4. **The need for clear, streamlined internal processes**
5. **Demand for knowledge sharing and best practice across boroughs**

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1. Introduction

1.1. Overview of the project

The London Office for Technology and Innovation (LOTI), the London Borough of Sutton and the Greater London Authority (GLA) collaborated on a 15-month initiative to explore how Internet of Things (IoT) sensor technology could improve the quality of London's housing stock.

The **Damp and Mould Sensor Project**, which ran from February 2024 to June 2025, involved 17 participating boroughs. Each pilot borough received an initial 10 environmental sensors from **IoTSG** and was free to deploy them as they saw fit within their housing stock. As part of the wider collaboration, the project also engaged with two additional boroughs (Barnet and Greenwich), who were running their own environmental sensor deployments.

A preliminary evaluation, conducted between November and December 2024, found that boroughs were using environmental sensors for a range of purposes. The most promising use cases included:

- **Proactive and early identification of damp and mould risks**
- **Identifying root causes and assessing the effectiveness of interventions**
- **Resident engagement and behaviour change**
- **Predictive maintenance through forecasting repair needs**

Early findings indicated that sensors enabled councils to move from reactive to proactive management. This shift allowed earlier identification of at-risk properties and vulnerable residents, more efficient use of staff time, improved tenant engagement, more targeted interventions, and projected long-term financial savings.

However, the evaluation also highlighted a number of challenges.

These included difficulties interpreting risk-based sensor data, limited operational capacity, structural issues such as fuel poverty, resident mistrust, and the constraints of a small-scale, time-limited pilot.

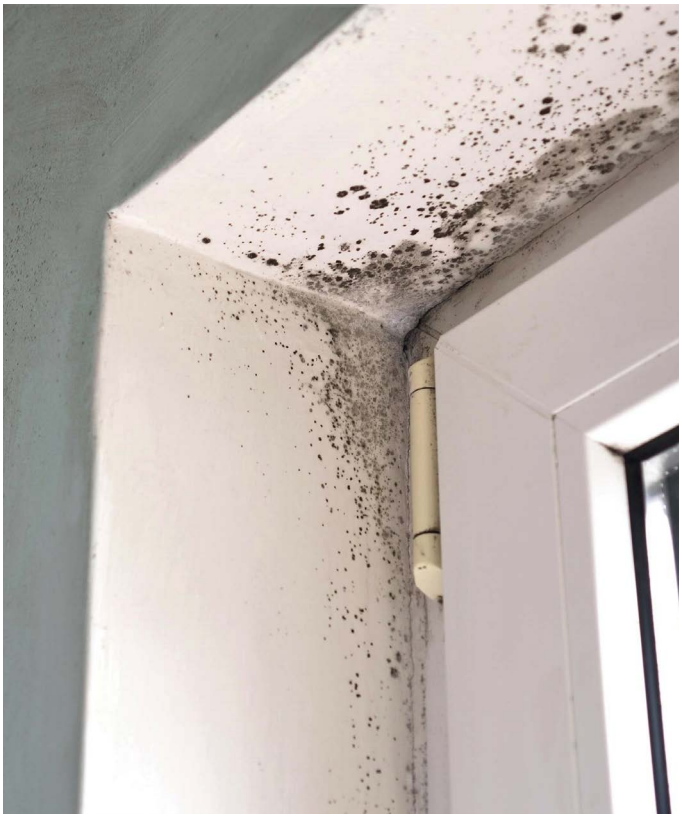
Since that evaluation, boroughs have continued to use the sensors and refine their processes over the winter months, when damp and mould issues are typically more acute. This follow-up evaluation captures new insights from that period and explores boroughs' plans as the pilot comes to an end. Specifically, it aims to:

- **Identify trends and patterns in damp and mould over the winter months**
- **Understand boroughs' future plans for using sensors**
- **Assess the impact on London's capacity to identify and manage damp and mould**

1.2. Methodology

The evaluation is based on 12 semi-structured interviews with borough housing and data teams across participating councils. See Annex A for a list of boroughs interviewed.

We used thematic analysis to identify themes and patterns (Braun and Clark 2004). In addition, we ask each borough the same set of questions about their future plans and mapped them against each other to identify patterns and allow for a comparative analysis.



2. Insights from Winter Deployment

2.1. Patterns and trends from the winter period

a) Seasonal variation may be less significant than expected

Damp and mould are generally considered highly seasonal, with increased risk and higher incidence during the colder winter months. Our findings support this, with many boroughs reporting more alerts from sensors over winter. However, the degree of seasonal variation may be less pronounced than previously assumed, particularly for the most at-risk properties. Several councils observed that high-risk homes often remain vulnerable year-round, with damp and mould issues persisting even during the summer. As one borough put it:

> **"There is some seasonal variation between winter and summer, but seasonal patterns aren't actually that strong. The highest risk properties have issues all year round in terms of humidity."**
> **- Barnet.**

b) Fuel poverty as a key driver

Councils reported widespread cases of residents in "eat or heat" situations, where financial constraints prevented them from adequately heating their homes. This was a key finding of the previous evaluation. These follow-up interviews reinforced this finding, with several councils noting that the situation worsened significantly during winter.

> **"We're seeing lots of properties with low temperatures due to residents not being able to heat their homes... We've been having to clear debts on the meters from our social fund."**
> **- Hackney**

c) Rising demand for damp and mould services

Several councils reported sharp increases in resident reports and survey requests over the winter period. In many cases, these were year-on-year rises, not solely attributable to seasonal variation.

Councils speculated that this could be partly driven by proactive efforts to encourage reporting, as well as factors such as increased levels of fuel poverty, creating conditions of higher risk.

> **"We've definitely seen an increase in damp and mould requests from residents. We've had an increase because... before Awaab's Law came in, we invited residents to report any damp and mould issues."**
> **- Ealing.**

For some, this surge in demand has placed additional pressure on already overstretched repairs teams operating under tight budget constraints.

d) Property characteristics linked to higher risk

Sensor data from Barnet, who have over 1,500 sensors deployed across 417 properties and linked to datasets such as property type, age, EPC rating, and heating method, suggests that certain property types may be inherently more prone to damp and mould.

Notably, bungalows (and to a lesser extent, maisonettes) were statistically more at risk than flats. Similarly, homes with gas heating showed a higher correlation with damp and mould risk compared to those with electric heating.

e) Operational disruption

Staff turnover and lack of continuity affected several boroughs' ability to monitor sensor data and respond consistently. In some cases, progress was slowed, delayed, or even stalled entirely following the departure of a key staff member, such as the project lead.

This issue was also noted in the previous evaluation and highlights a common challenge: projects of this nature often rely heavily on a single individual. While this may be manageable in a small-scale pilot, it poses risks for long-term sustainability and underlines the importance of embedding sensor monitoring into existing processes and team structures.

2.2. Emerging Benefits

Although most councils said it was too early or the pilot too small to quantify outcomes, several benefits continue to emerge:

a) Better resident engagement

Sensors helped councils take a more proactive approach to resident engagement, often triggering welfare checks and enabling constructive conversations about preventative behaviours. Several boroughs highlighted welfare checks as a key benefit of the sensors.

For example, in Hackney, alerts typically prompt a same-day welfare call, which may lead to a follow-up visit if needed:

> **"We'll look at the data and contact the resident to check on the situation and take any appropriate action."**
> **- Hackney**

Councils also used alerts to support residents in understanding how to reduce damp and mould risks through simple behavioural changes, such as improving ventilation, managing heating, and addressing condensation.

b) Generating operational savings (with caveats)

Some councils reported operational efficiencies and cost savings. For example, one borough noted a reduction in unnecessary surveyor call-outs, resulting in time and cost savings:

> **"They have helped save time and money, seeing issues online and fewer unnecessary call-outs, for sure."**
> **– Harrow**

However, this was not universal. One council reported that the sensors led to increased workloads due to unnecessary call-outs, particularly in the absence of clear triage processes. This highlights the importance of developing clear, proportionate response protocols to ensure that alerts are acted on appropriately, maximising benefits while avoiding unintended inefficiencies.

c) Supporting compliance with legal duties

Several councils viewed sensors as a valuable tool for meeting their legal responsibilities around damp and mould. In particular, sensors helped identify high-risk properties where residents had not reported issues, allowing councils to take proactive action:

> **"It is the responsibility of the council to do this, and that's what the sensors allow us to do."**
> **– Redbridge**

Sensors were also seen as helpful in supporting legal defences. In some cases, councils used sensor data to demonstrate that they had taken reasonable steps to identify and address damp and mould concerns:

> **"We installed sensors prior to the ventilation system upgrade and used the data collected afterwards to demonstrate to the Housing Ombudsman that the improvement measures directly addressed the elevated humidity within the property."**
> **– Islington**

d) Tangible reduction in damp and mould risk

One borough demonstrated a clear reduction in high-risk damp and mould cases through the combined use of sensors and targeted follow-up by a dedicated Healthy Homes team. With over 1,500 sensors deployed across 420 homes, the borough saw a significant drop in daily high-risk property alerts over the winter period, from an average of 70–80 in 2024 to just 5–10 in 2025.

> **"The number of properties identified with damp and mould risk per day decreased significantly since having sensors and a dedicated team."**
> **- Barnet**

This suggests that, when embedded in a coordinated response model, sensors can contribute to measurable improvements in housing conditions and risk management.

2.3. Process Learning

a) From reactive to pattern-based response

In the early stages of the pilot, most councils responded to each individual alert, typically by calling the resident and, in some cases, conducting a visit. Over time, many boroughs have shifted toward a more measured approach, responding only when alerts form a clear pattern over time (e.g. sustained high readings over several days).

> **"Initially, we began by sending out engineers when there was an alert, but changed to monitoring a property where there was an alert for a period of time... An alert could be anything, so we need to wait for a pattern before acting."**
> **– Hillingdon**

This evolution reflects growing confidence in using sensor data to identify meaningful trends rather than reacting to one-off fluctuations (such as someone taking a shower). At least one council is going further by customising alert thresholds, adjusting the temperature and humidity levels that trigger alerts and introducing rules around duration and repetition before escalation.

b) Interpreting data remains a challenge

A persistent challenge for many councils has been understanding exactly what the sensor data is showing and how to respond appropriately. Some initially assumed the sensors would detect the presence of damp and mould, rather than monitoring environmental conditions, such as temperature and humidity, that signal increased risk. Others lacked clarity about what the alerts and weekly reports were actually showing, leading to uncertainty about how to interpret and act on them.

> **"It would have been good at the beginning to explain what alerts were actually showing... That clarity wasn't there."**
> **– Westminster**

This issue was identified in the first evaluation and remains unresolved for some boroughs. Councils continue to seek clearer guidance on how alerts are generated, what they indicate, and what thresholds or patterns warrant action. Greater clarity would help ensure more consistent and proportionate responses across teams.

c) Ongoing process development

Many councils are still actively refining their internal workflows. This includes outlining which teams should monitor the data, what roles and responsibilities are needed, and how alerts should be triaged or escalated. This work is becoming increasingly important as councils move from small-scale pilots to broader deployments.

> **"As we aim to expand the number of sensors across Barking & Dagenham, it will be essential to refine our alert and escalation workflows and ensure our resources are aligned accordingly".**
> **– Barking & Dagenham**

Some councils are revising damp and mould policies, preparing for forthcoming legislation, or restructuring teams to better coordinate responses. Others are focused on managing expectations and operational risk, such as how to respond if a large number of devices trigger alerts at once. Overall, embedding sensor use into business-as-usual processes remains a work in progress.

d) Increasing monitoring capacity through dedicated roles

As councils consider scaling up sensor deployment, many are recognising the need for dedicated staff or centralised roles to manage sensor data and coordinate responses. These roles are seen as essential for ensuring consistent monitoring, efficient use of alerts, and effective resident engagement.

> **"If we had 500 [sensors] in situ in properties, it would need someone to monitor them daily... It will definitely be a role, and they would be responsible for engaging residents."**
> **- Camden.**

Some councils have already introduced data officers to process alerts, translate data into usable formats (e.g. spreadsheets for surveyors), and flag properties for follow-up. These roles act as crucial links between raw sensor data and frontline teams, enabling timely and proportionate action.

2.4. Resident engagement

a) Mistrust and the need for clear communication

Resident mistrust remains a significant barrier to sensor deployment, often rooted in fears about surveillance or misunderstanding the technology's purpose. Some residents believed sensors were being used to monitor or even listen to them, leading to refusals and, in a few cases, strong pushback.

> **"We had residents who turned down sensors because they worried about the council watching us."**
> **– Westminster**

In some instances, residents who were already experiencing damp and mould expressed frustration at what felt like monitoring rather than action. One council even reported a sensor being thrown out of a window in protest. For many boroughs, this was seen as one of the biggest barriers to wider adoption, reinforcing the importance of transparency and informed consent.

> **"We need to be transparent. We want people to agree to having sensors in their homes, we don't want to force these on to people."**
> **– Barnet**

That said, this experience wasn't universal. In several cases, residents welcomed the sensors, especially where they led to proactive check-ins and visible follow-up. Some appreciated that the council was taking their concerns seriously and using technology to help find solutions.

b) Leveraging new tenancies

Some councils are using the start of new tenancies as an opportunity to install sensors more seamlessly. By embedding sensors into tenancy agreements, alongside standard safety devices like carbon monoxide or heat monitors, councils aim to streamline installation and reduce consent-related barriers.

> **"If we do purchase more, it will just be part of an inventory... Residents will sign a form confirming they agree to having carbon monoxide monitors, heat monitors, and damp and mould sensors."**
> **– Camden**

In some cases, installation is also being incorporated into post-tenancy inspection processes, further embedding sensors as part of routine property management.

c) Sharing data with residents

Councils varied in their approaches to sharing sensor data with residents. Some are exploring ways to make data more transparent and accessible, such as through apps or dashboards, both to build trust and to support proactive engagement and self-management.

> **"If we were to scale it up, we'd want residents to have access to a dashboard and we could show them what's happening."**
> **- Westminster.**

In these models, residents could receive notifications when temperature or humidity exceeds thresholds and take action or request support before problems escalate. Some councils envision using existing council apps to help residents book or reschedule appointments, potentially reducing failed visits and improving service efficiency.

However, a few councils expressed caution about sharing environmental data, raising concerns about the potential for residents to use it as evidence against the council in legal or complaints processes.

As one council explained:

> **"We don't want to get into a situation where a resident says you've got data that says it's been cold for 12 months and now I've got mould. We've got to be careful that residents don't use the data against us."**

While these concerns are understandable, sharing data from residents is considered best practice. Transparency can help prevent disputes by showing that the council is actively monitoring risks and willing to act. Proactively sharing insights with residents can build trust, promote earlier resolution of issues, and demonstrate compliance with new legal duties (such as Awaab's Law). Clear data-sharing protocols, paired with effective support pathways, can turn perceived risks into a shared tool for prevention and accountability.

While many of these benefits and lessons were realised at pilot scale, councils are now turning their attention to broader deployment. The following section explores boroughs' plans for scaling and what's needed to make it work.

3. Scaling Plans and Motivations

3.1. Plans for future use of sensors

As the pilot concludes, most participating councils are planning to continue or expand their use of environmental sensors. Interviews with 12 boroughs provide a snapshot of current intentions, procurement activity, and preferred suppliers — highlighting growing momentum, alongside a few uncertainties around delivery models and long-term strategy.

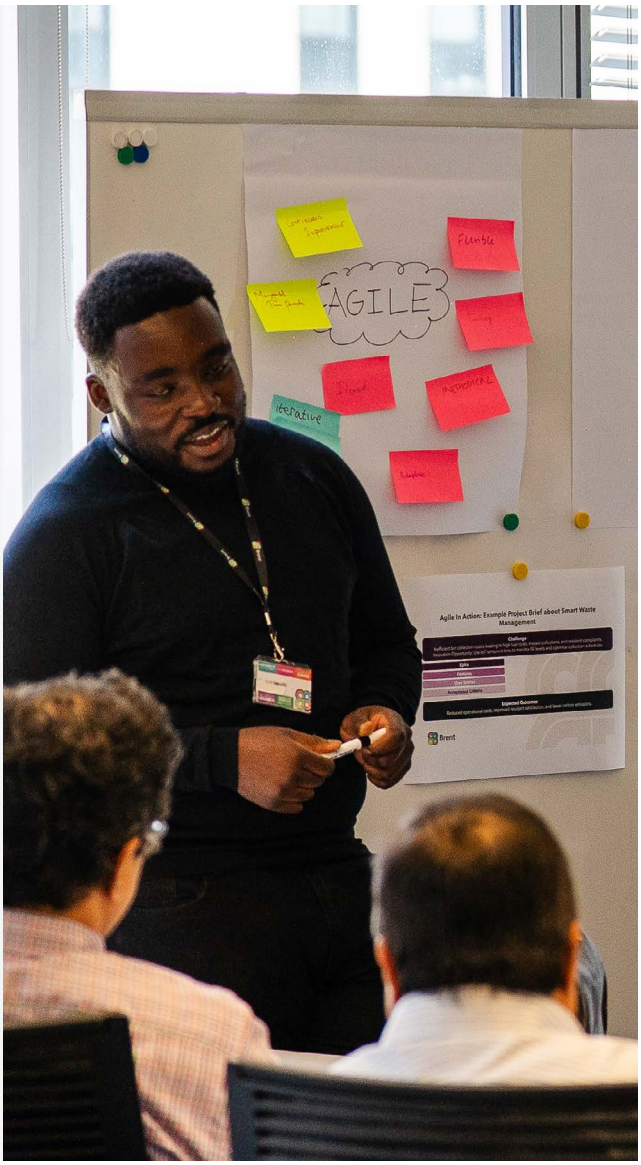
We found:

1. **Strong post-pilot retention:**
   Of the 11 pilot councils interviewed, 9 are keeping their sensors, while 2 are returning them.

2. **Widespread plans to expand:**
   Of the 12 boroughs interviewed (including one that did not take part in the pilot), all but one are either planning to, or have already, purchased additional sensors.

3. **A mixed supplier landscape:**
   Among councils expanding their sensor use, five are continuing with IoTSG, four have selected a different provider (one of which wasn't part of the pilot), and four remain undecided or opting for an open procurement.

4. **Significant total expansion:**
   Across the councils interviewed, roughly 3,900 sensors have either been purchased or are committed for purchase. However, this number may be higher as we were unable to speak with five councils.

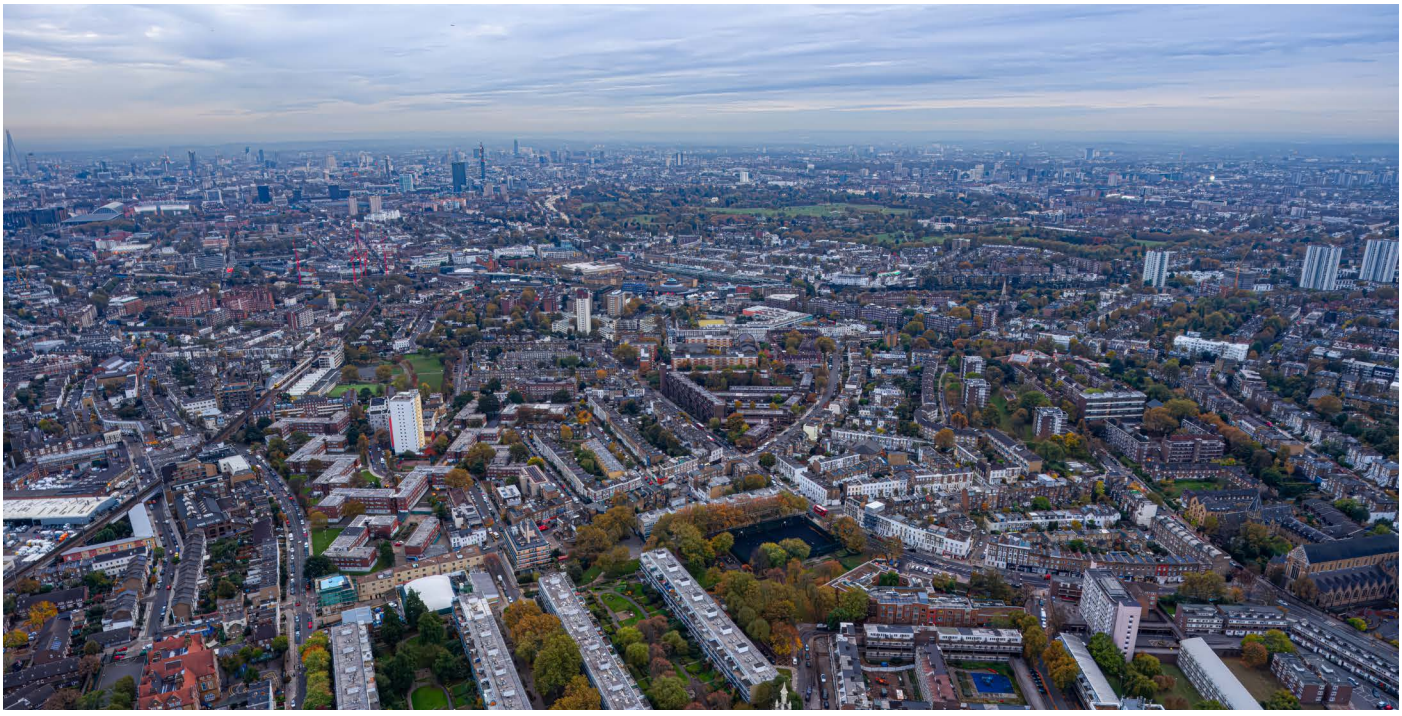


See Table 1 for an overview of each council's plans for the future use of sensors.

Table 1.

Council's plans for future use of sensors

Action or plan	No. of boroughs
Boroughs interviews as part of phase 2	12
Returning pilot sensors	2
Keeping pilot sensors	9
Planning or interested in buying more sensors	11
- Of which have already bought or decided to buy more	7
- Of which were influenced by the experience of the pilot	7
Planning to buy more from pilot provider	5
Planning to buy more from another provider	4
Total sensors planned or already purchased	3,890



3.2. Deployment patterns and trends

a) Multiple sensors per property

Several councils are placing sensors in several rooms per home to generate more accurate and granular data. This helps pinpoint the source of damp issues and reduces the risk of false readings due to faulty devices.

b) Sensor packages and platforms

Some boroughs are testing integrated packages of sensors to enable more comprehensive environmental monitoring and/or using connectivity platforms such as **LoRaWAN** to connect a range of different devices.

c) Combining datasets for better insights

Several councils, including Barnet, Enfield, and Hillingdon, are currently integrating or exploring the potential to integrate sensor data with other sources (e.g. EPC ratings, property age, construction type, heating systems) to build a more holistic view and identify high-risk properties.

d) New providers and in-house models

Four councils have chosen to scale up their sensor use with IoTSG, while others were undecided or in the process of going out to tender. Several councils have commissioned Zap Carbon to support their expansion efforts, while one is developing an in-house platform, estimated to operate at around 25% of their current costs.

3.3 How the pilot shaped boroughs' scaling decisions

a) The impact of the pilot

The pilot enabled councils to test sensor technology in real-world settings, develop internal processes, and build momentum for wider adoption. While its influence was limited in a few cases, such as councils already planning to use sensors or one that found the data insufficient on its own, for most, the pilot served as a valuable learning experience and decision-making tool.

> **"If we didn't have the pilot, I think it would have been one of those things where it might have been a recommendation from another borough which we might not have acted on. But we've been able to see what it looks like in our context, how it could work, and the potential."**
> **- Camden**

In particular, it acted as a catalyst for increased investment. Of the 11 participating councils interviewed, 7 reported that their experience in the pilot directly influenced their decision to purchase additional sensors.

In total, we estimate that the pilot influenced the deployment of approximately 1,400 additional sensors across participating boroughs, a figure that may be higher as future plans for the five councils not interviewed remain unknown.

b) Other reasons for scaling

Councils primarily see sensors as a tool to improve how they respond to damp and mould across their housing stock, enabling quicker, more proactive, and more targeted action. While the pilot experience helped build confidence, the main drivers for scaling are operational and strategic.

Sensors were seen as valuable for:

- **Identifying properties most at risk**
- **Taking proactive and preventative measures**
- **Diagnosing underlying causes**
- **Monitoring the effectiveness of remedial actions**

In addition to these practical benefits, councils frequently cited the need to meet legal and policy responsibilities. Awaab's Law and increased scrutiny of housing conditions have made damp and mould a higher priority, reinforcing the need for more robust monitoring and response systems.

3.4 Key scaling needs and barriers

As councils consider expanding their use of sensors, several recurring needs and challenges emerged across the interviews. These highlight what will be required to move from small-scale pilots to more sustainable, borough-wide adoption.

a) Resource and capacity

The majority of councils we spoke to cited limited capacity as a key barrier to scaling. Many housing teams are already overstretched and under-resourced, and expanding from tens to hundreds of sensors will require dedicated roles to monitor data, coordinate responses, and engage residents.

b) Resident engagement and resistance

Resident engagement was seen as both a vital enabler and a major current challenge. As discussed, for many councils, it was difficult to install even a small number of sensors during the pilot due to mistrust or concerns about surveillance. Councils emphasised the need for transparent communication and consent-based approaches.

c) Buy-in and building the business case

Almost half of councils raised challenges in securing internal buy-in, from colleagues or senior leaders, needed to scale. Without clearer evidence of impact or cost savings, many found it difficult to make the case for wider investment in sensors.

The West London Alliance has developed an **outline business case** for the early detection of damp and mould to support boroughs to scale the use of sensors in local authority-owned housing stock.

d) Streamlined and clearly defined processes

Several councils stressed that operationalising sensors at scale will not be feasible without simple, well-understood processes in place. Overburdened teams need systems that are intuitive and easy to follow.

As one council noted: **“For teams that have a high workload, it’s about making it as easy as possible, not having to make notes of these kinds of things.**”

e) Knowledge sharing and best practice

Councils expressed a strong interest in learning from one another, particularly those further along in the scaling process. Many were trying to solve similar challenges, such as identifying property-level risk factors (e.g. Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating, heating type), and saw value in sharing learning and approaches.

4. Recommendations

4.1. Address fuel poverty as a key driver of risk

We found strong evidence that fuel poverty is a primary driver of damp and mould. Councils should embed fuel poverty mitigation into their damp and mould response strategies. Specifically, councils should:

I. Integrate resident support into response protocols, including referrals to hardship funds, energy efficiency advice where relevant, and partnerships with utility providers or charities to help clear energy debts.

4.2. Update response models to reflect risk, not just alerts

Sensor alerts indicate environmental risk factors rather than confirmed damp and mould, and data from the pilot suggests that high-risk properties often remain vulnerable year-round, not just in winter. As councils increasingly shift towards more proportionate, risk-based models for interpreting and responding to alerts, we recommend that councils:

I. Base their responses to sensor data on patterns rather than single alerts to avoid disproportionate responses to isolated alerts. Councils should use sustained trends to trigger follow-up and, where appropriate, consider customising thresholds.

II. Monitor risk year-round, particularly for high-risk properties that often remain vulnerable outside winter months.

III. Make alert logic and thresholds transparent. Vendors should ensure clear explanations of how alerts are generated and what they indicate. This should be provided in plain English and embedded in platform dashboards and training, and designed for non-experts and time-limited council officers.

4.3. Strengthen processes and readiness to scale

Councils that embedded sensors into existing workflows and clarified internal roles saw greater benefits and smoother operations. In order to get ready for scale, councils should:

I. Ensure clear internal workflows are developed as part of scaling, including clearly identified teams, triage processes, escalation protocols, and communication flows.

II. Anticipate a bedding-in period. Councils should expect to iterate and refine their processes post-deployment.

4.4. Develop dedicated roles and skills to monitor insights at scale

To deliver maximum benefit from sensor technology at scale, boroughs will need dedicated capacity and clearer processes to turn data into action. This includes building internal capability, bridging data and frontline teams, and integrating sensor insights with other housing datasets. As such, councils should:

I. Integrate sensor data with other property datasets (e.g., EPC ratings, property age, construction type, heating systems) to build more comprehensive risk profiles and enable predictive maintenance.

II. Create dedicated roles to monitor sensor data and coordinate responses at scale. These should act as a link between sensor platforms and frontline housing teams.

III. LOTI should develop a draft job description or set of capabilities for an IoT sensor coordinator or data officer, outlining core skills and responsibilities for boroughs to adapt.

4.5. Embed sensor installation into existing process

As councils plan to scale beyond small pilots, there's growing interest in how to deploy sensors efficiently and at scale using existing processes. Councils should:

I. Integrate sensor deployment into existing operational processes and resident touchpoints, to streamline installation and leverage existing inspections, surveys, and visits, such as:

- New tenancy agreements and property inventories;
- Post-inspection or repair visits;
- Planned retrofit or capital works programmes.

4.6. Build trust through clear and respectful resident engagement

Gaining resident trust is essential to large-scale sensor deployment, yet concerns about surveillance and consent remain major barriers.

To address these issues, councils should:

I. Clearly explain to residents what sensors do, do not monitor, and how residents can access the data generated (e.g. via a resident app) and be clear upfront about routes for obtaining permissions.

II. Develop a comprehensive communication strategy to explain the purpose and benefits of sensors to residents, addressing concerns about surveillance.

III. Share data with residents and use sensor insights to facilitate supportive conversations, not just inspection or compliance.

4.7. Foster pan-London collaboration and standardisation

Boroughs are facing common challenges and testing similar solutions. A more joined-up, pan-London approach would help accelerate learning, reduce duplication, and strengthen the case for long-term investment.

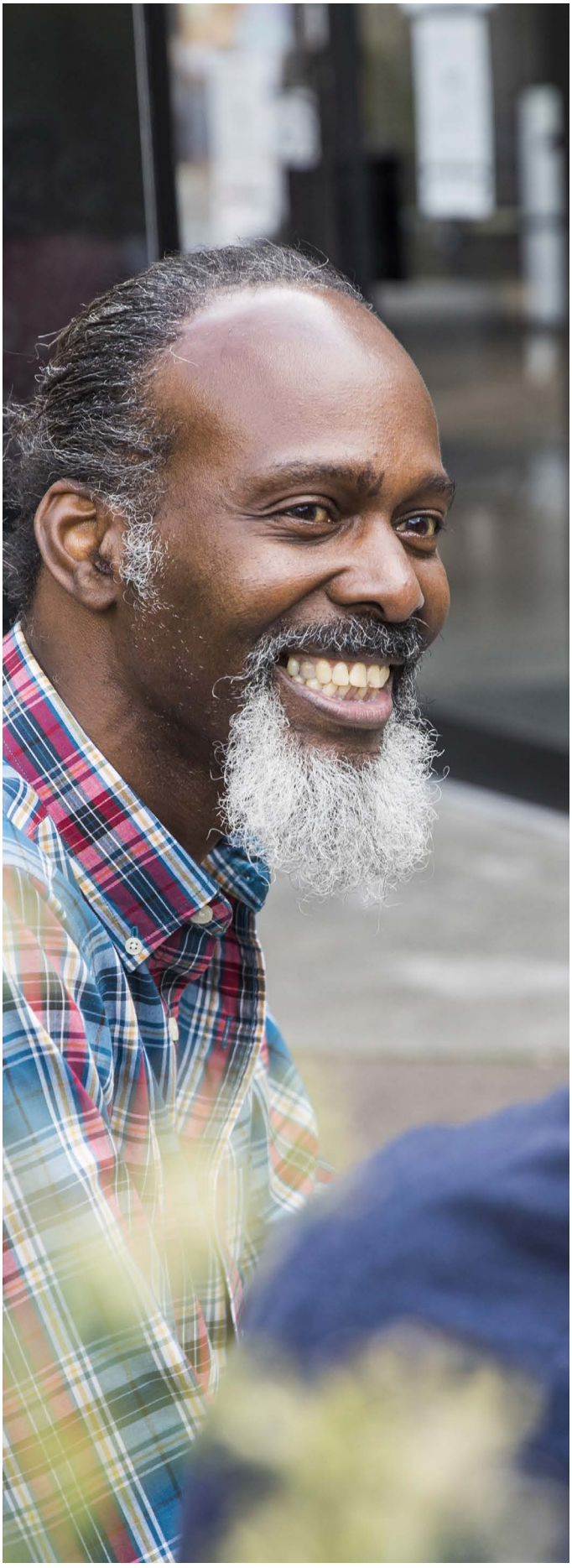
I. Build a shared business case for scaling, supported by LOTI or the GLA, including a benefits realisation review (e.g. after 12 months) and further cost-benefit analysis (e.g. on multi-sensor installations).

II. Boroughs should collaborate on a shared specification for sensors, platforms, and APIs to ensure interoperability and vendor flexibility, in line with commitments made as part of the **Pan-London IoT Declaration**.

III. Adopt a common data standard to support cross-borough analytics and trend identification.

IV. Aggregate and share anonymised sensor data at a pan-London level to identify trends across stock types and inform strategic planning.

V. Establish a pan-London housing data group to bring together borough teams working on damp and mould, disrepair, retrofit, and asset management, to share learning, coordinate data use, and strengthen strategic alignment.



Annex A: Mapping future scaling plans across London boroughs

Borough	Keeping pilot sensors	Planning / interested in buying more	Already bought or decided to buy more	Decision to buy more due to pilot	Buying more from pilot provider	Buying more from another provider	Total sensors (deployed or committed)
Barking and Dagenham	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	200
Barnet	NA	✓	X	NA	X	✓	1,500
Camden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	500
Ealing	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	60
Enfield	✓	✓	X	✓	?	?	10
Islington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	150
Hackney	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	600
Harrow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	400
Hillingdon	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	0
Merton	✓	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	16
Redbridge	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	42
Westminster	✓	✓	X	✓	?	?	12
Total	9	11	7	7	5	4	3,890

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