

INTRODUCTION

This City Pack provides high level, non-technical summaries of climate change projections for an individual city or town. It uses scientific research to provide robust climate information to help decision makers plan for the future, enabling cities and towns to become more resilient to climate change.

Urban areas experience unique challenges from climate change. For example, urban environments contain surfaces which don't soak up and store rainfall, such as tarmac and paving, which might increase flood risk. Urban areas are also affected by the urban heat island effect, which results in higher urban temperatures compared with surrounding rural areas.



WHAT AFFECTS THE REGION'S WEATHER?

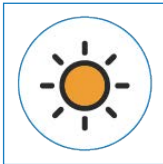
Reading is located within the 'Southern England' region of the UK which includes Greater London and other urban areas including Reading and Brighton. Here are some of the types of weather that the region experiences across a year:



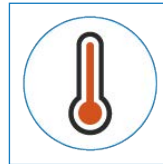
Continental Europe brings cold spells in winter and hot, humid weather in summer to Southern England. Coastal areas experience sea breezes, which result in lower maximum summer temperatures and milder winter temperatures, compared to inland.



Southern England is also furthest away from the paths of Atlantic depressions which bring cloud, wind and rain. Coastal areas may experience greatest rainfall in autumn and early winter whilst inland areas may experience greater rainfall in summer, due to convective showers.

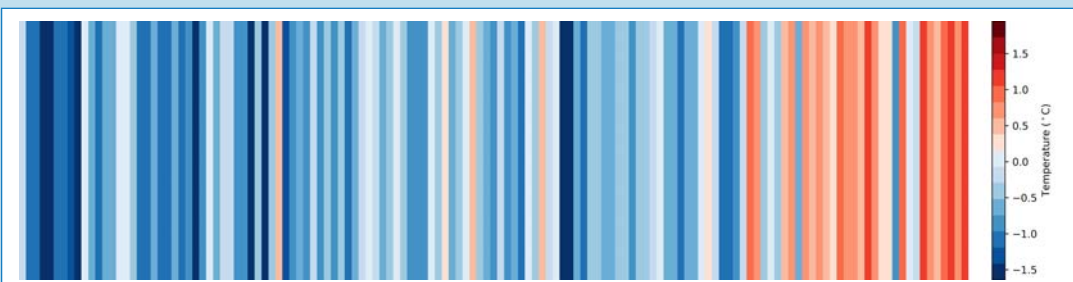


The sunniest locations within mainland UK are found within Southern England. At some coastal locations, average annual sunshine hours exceed 1800 hours.



Southern England experiences high summer temperatures. London's average daily maximum temperature for July is 23.5°C - the highest in the UK. The Urban Heat Island effect also contributes.

HOW HAS READING'S CLIMATE CHANGED?



Temperature Difference (°C)
Data: HadUK-Grid
Concept: Ed Hawkins

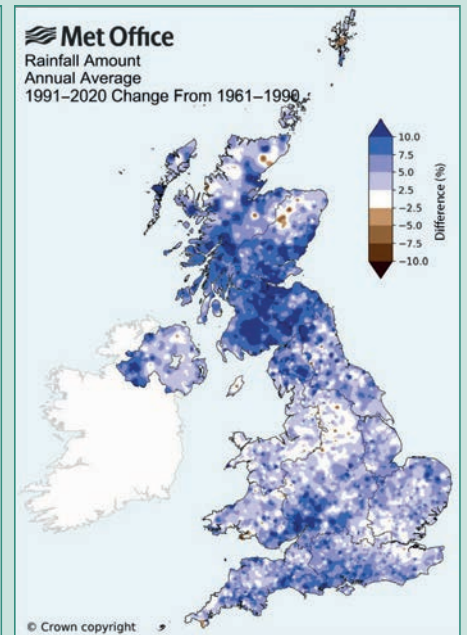
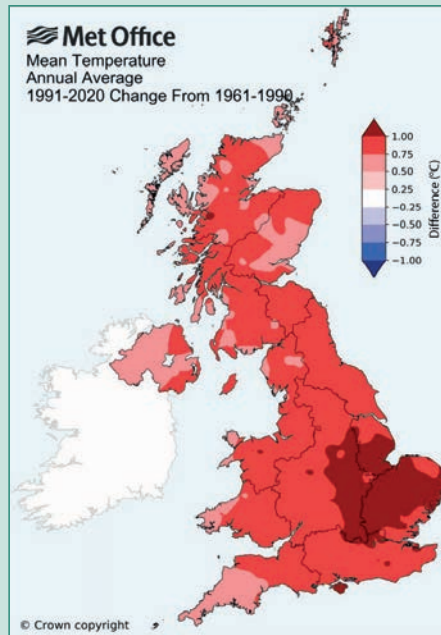
The stripes show how temperatures in Reading have increased from 1884-2020, with many of the hottest years occurring in the last few decades.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE UK

OBSERVED CHANGES

How are temperature and rainfall changing across the UK?

These maps show changes in temperature (left) and rainfall (right) from 1991-2020 compared to a baseline period of 1961-1990. We can see that temperatures have risen in all areas across the UK. We can also see that whilst some areas have become drier, more areas have become wetter.



IMPACTS

Cities and towns across the UK are already experiencing the impacts of climate change. The negative impacts of climate change for urban areas may include:



HEAT

Increased energy demand for summer cooling



SEA LEVEL RISE

Increased risk of coastal flooding



HEAVY RAINFALL

Increased risk of river and surface water flooding



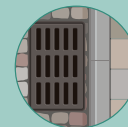
HEALTH

Increased risk to health from heat stress



DROUGHT

Risk to water supplies from drought



DRAINAGE

Increased disruptions to urban drainage system



TRANSPORT

Increased disruption to transport due to heat e.g. rail buckling



ENVIRONMENT

Increased risk to biodiversity (plants and animals)



ENERGY

Infrastructure such as gas pipes are at high risk from flooding events.

FUTURE HEADLINES

The climate is already changing, and we are already seeing impacts. But how might the UK's climate change in the future? The statements below are headline statements from the UK Climate Projections – cutting-edge climate science which provide an up-to-date assessment of how the climate is expected to change in the future:



There is an increased chance of **warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers.**



Although the trend is for drier summers in the future, there may be increases in the intensity of heavy summer rainfall events.



Hot summers are expected to become more common. By 2050, every other summer may be as hot as the record breaking summer of 2018.

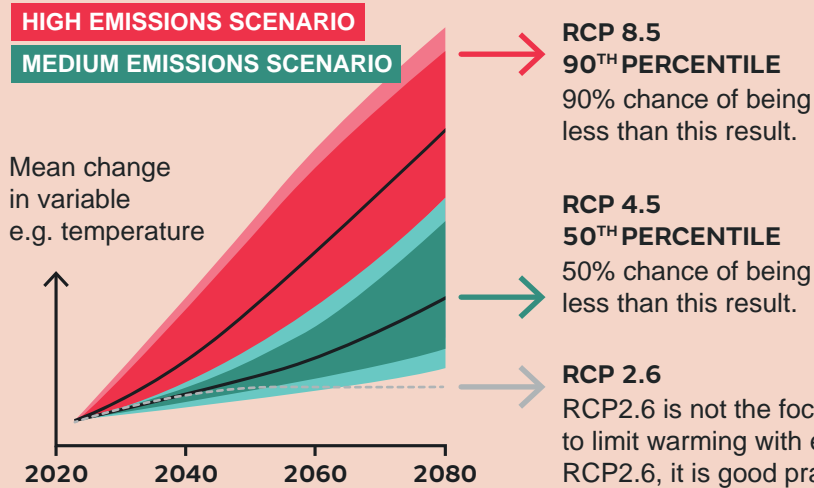


Sea level will continue to rise in the 21st century even if greenhouse gas emissions are reduced rapidly.

SCIENCE EXPLAINED

PROJECTIONS USED IN THE CITY PACK

The City Pack uses the UK Climate Projections (UKCP) Probabilistic Projections at 25 km resolution.



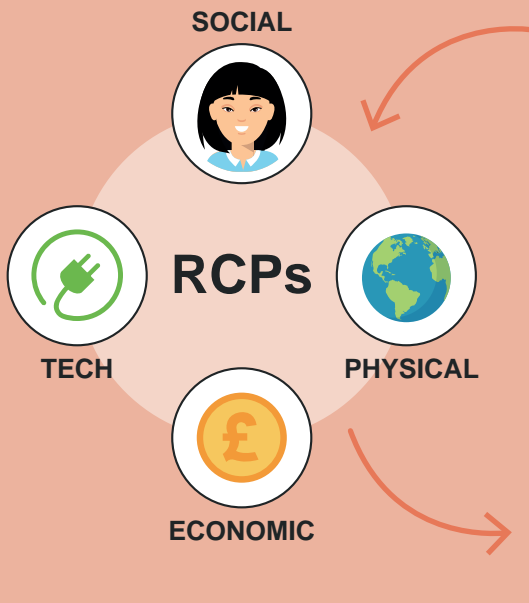
The projections are provided as a 'range':

- The first number in the range, is the median (50th percentile) result from RCP 4.5 (MEDIUM emission scenario).
- The second number in the range is from RCP 8.5 (HIGH emission scenario) and shows a more extreme result (90th percentile, except for summer rainfall rate which uses the 10th percentile, representing drought conditions).

EMISSIONS SCENARIOS

Our future climate is determined by ongoing and future greenhouse gas emissions, which are uncertain. To capture this uncertainty, we use emissions scenarios, such as the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs).

RCPs describe possible future emissions based on assumptions about human activity.

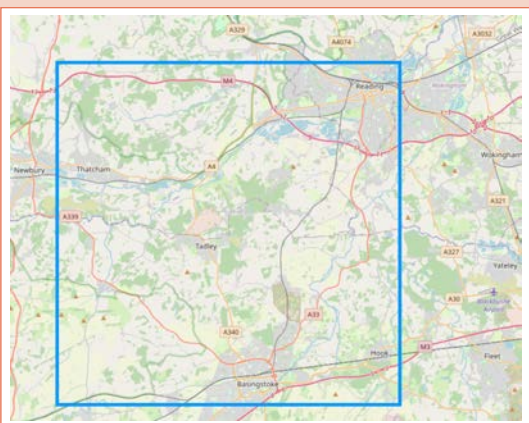


RCP8.5 (HIGH)
Global emissions grow unmitigated.

RCP4.5 and RCP6.0 (MEDIUM)
Global emissions are mitigated to varying levels.

RCP2.6 (LOW)
Global emissions are strongly mitigated and reduced. Global temperature rise is kept below 2°C.

The RCP pathways represent a broad range of possible futures and are neither forecasts nor policy recommendations.



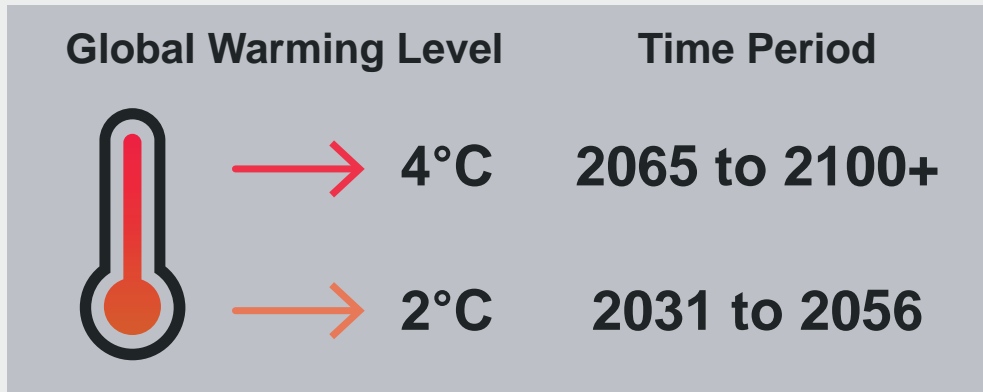
This map shows the location of Reading and the area in focus for this City Pack. Projection information provided within this City Pack is calculated as the average (mean) value across the smaller inset box (a 25 km grid cell).

This box may include rural, coastal and mountainous areas as well as urban areas. As such, results for point locations within the grid box may differ from the average result of the box.

At 25 km resolution, detailed urban effects are not represented in the model. For urban representation, a higher resolution model is required. The use of UKCP Local (2.2 km) may be more appropriate.

UKCP RESULTS

GLOBAL WARMING LEVELS



Under a high emission scenario (RCP8.5, 90th percentile) we could reach 4°C as soon as 2065. Under a medium emission scenario (RCP4.5, 50th percentile) we wouldn't expect to reach 4°C within this century. Under a low emissions scenario (RCP2.6), with stronger mitigation, we may not reach 2°C of global warming.

These dates are not forecasts, but simply offer possible futures for comparison. Global warming level dates may not always correspond with the City results below, due to differences in spatial scales.

Global warming levels tell us about future temperature change at the global scale. What about at changes at the local scale?

	2030s	2050s	2080s		
	Summer Average Air Temperature (°C)	+1.2 to +2.4	+1.9 to +4.0	+3.1 to +7.5	↑
	Summer Maximum Air Temperature (°C)	+1.3 to +2.9	+2.2 to +4.8	+3.5 to +8.9	↑
	Winter Average Air Temperature (°C)	+0.8 to +1.7	+1.2 to +2.7	+1.8 to +4.8	↑
	Winter Minimum Air Temperature (°C)	+0.8 to +1.9	+1.3 to +3.1	+1.9 to +5.5	↑
	Annual Average Air Temperature (°C)	+0.8 to +1.6	+1.3 to +2.7	+2.2 to +5.2	↑
	Summer Precipitation Rate (%)	-4 to -28	-13 to -44	-21 to -63	↓
	Winter Precipitation Rate (%)	+7 to +20	+9 to +29	+15 to +51	↑

Results are calculated as change from the baseline period: 1981-2000.
 Summer: June, July, August.
 Winter: December, January, February.
 Time periods are 20-year time slices: 2020-2039, 2040-2059, 2070-2089.
 Precipitation is relative change (%) in mm per day.

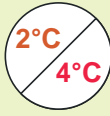
1st number in the range is RCP4.5 at the 50th percentile. 2nd number in the range is RCP8.5 at the 90th (except summer rainfall, which is the 10th percentile), calculated from UKCP 25 km Probabilistic Projections.

Results show changes in variables averaged over a season, and as such do not represent possible extreme conditions. For assessment of possible extremes, the use of UKCP Local (2.2km) may be more appropriate.

UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE RISK



We are already witnessing the impacts of a global average temperature rise of over 1°C compared to pre-industrial levels.



Without global action to limit emissions, we may exceed even 4°C of global warming.



The Paris Agreement says that we must limit global warming to well below 2°C, whilst aiming for 1.5°C.

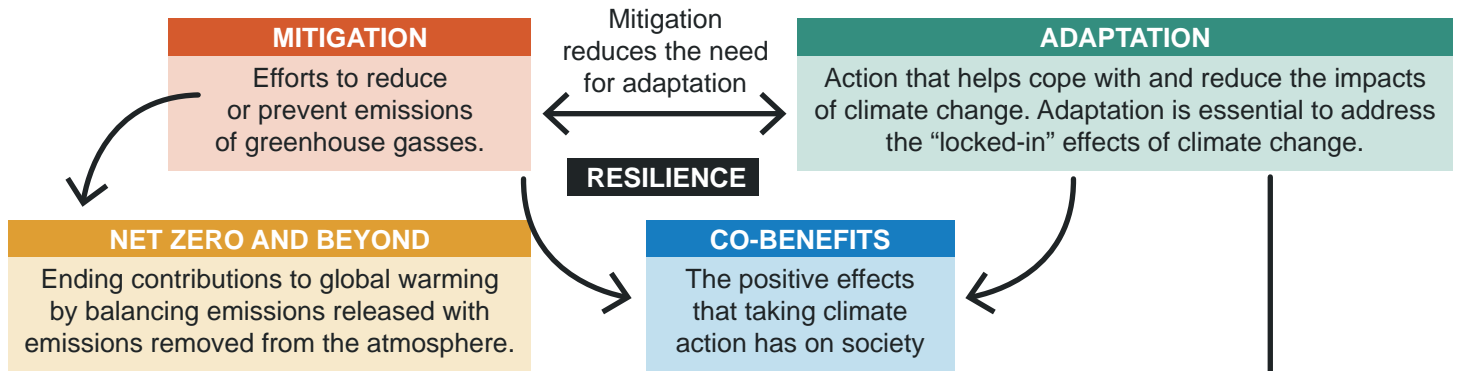


Following COP26, limiting warming to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels remains possible but will require bigger emission reductions than currently pledged by nations around the world. Current emission reduction pledges, made as part of nationally determined contributions, are likely to lead to warming above 2°C.



The Committee on Climate Change advises the UK to adapt to a 2°C rise in temperatures, whilst assessing the risk at 4°C.

To achieve Net Zero, and also prepare for the impacts of climate change, to which we are already committed, both mitigation and adaptation approaches are required.



Adaptation and mitigation both help to reduce the risk a city will face from climate change. Mitigation will help to limit the hazard, whilst adaptation can help to reduce exposure and vulnerability.

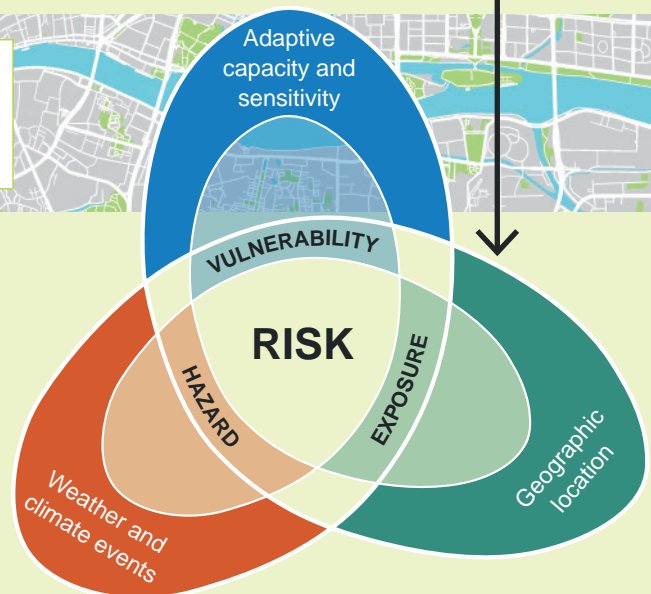
RISK

The risk posed from a changing climate, and the potential for resultant impacts, depends on three key factors:

HAZARD: weather and climate events which may have adverse effects. The occurrence, duration and intensity of which may change due to climate change.

EXPOSURE: the location of people, property and other economic resource, relative to a hazard.

VULNERABILITY: the likelihood of the exposed people, property and other economic resources suffering adverse effects from the hazard. Vulnerability is in turn affected by the capacity of people and places to adapt or respond to the hazard.



This City Pack contains information about some of the climate and weather **HAZARDS** the city may face in the future. This helps to inform about risk within the city, which in turn provides an evidence base for decision making about adaptation and mitigation.

PREPARING FOR A MORE CLIMATE RESILIENT READING

Climate impacts in Reading

11 of our hottest UK summers have occurred in the last 12 years. The 5 warmest summers recorded in Reading have all been since 1976, with the 5 coldest summers before 1955. In this century, floods hit the town in summer 2007 and winter 2013/14 and 2019/20, whilst 2018 and 2019 saw record-breaking summer temperatures. The hottest day on record in Reading was 25 July 2019 (36°C).

Climate risks facing Reading

Reading faces a range of climate risks but two of the main ones are flood risk (from rivers and heavy rainfall) and risks associated with high temperatures (e.g. water stress, drought and health risks) as it is in one of the warmest and driest parts of the country. These risks, along with a range of extreme weather events, are expected to increase over time. Reading is one of the most unequal towns in the UK – this increases our exposure to climate risks as the most vulnerable people and communities are generally those worst affected by climate impacts and the least able to adapt.

Planning to improve Reading's resilience to climate impacts

- Reading Borough Council [declared a Climate Emergency](#) in February 2019. This acknowledged the urgent need to reduce emissions and prepare for the impacts of a changing climate.
- Following the declaration, the Council worked with its partners through the Reading Climate Change Partnership to develop the [Reading Climate Emergency Strategy 2020-25](#) (published November 2020). The Strategy is built on the vision of 'a net zero, resilient Reading by 2030'.
- The Partnership commissioned a [Climate Change Adaptation Plan](#) (2019) which set out the key issues and next steps required for Reading to become more resilient to climate impacts.
- The Reading [Local Plan](#) (2019) includes policies to ensure that new development in Reading is resilient to the climate conditions we expect to face in future decades.
- Reading's [Tree Strategy](#) (2021) is an example of climate adaptation in practice – this sets out plans to increase tree canopy cover in the Borough which will help counter the 'urban heat island' effect, providing cooling, shading and reducing flood risk.

How can organisations and households prepare for the impacts of a changing climate?

- Understand your *exposure* to climate impacts – what are the risks in your area?
- Think about *vulnerability* – what are your main sensitivities and how easy is it for you to adapt? For example, do you or others have health conditions which could be affected by hot weather?
- Identify the main *hazards* you face: how might weather or climate events affect you and how can you minimise any negative effects (and maximise any positive effects)?
- Use the information in this City Pack, check the Environment Agency's [Flood Maps](#) for planning, or check for current [flood alerts](#) to help understand your risk and refer to the Reading [Climate Change Adaptation Plan](#) for further information on local climate risks.

Contact information:

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Authored by Peter Moore on behalf of Reading Borough Council.

LINKS AND REFERENCES

DATASETS

UK Climate Projections – Land and Marine



Climate Stripe historical dataset



Regional Climate Summaries



UK State of the Climate Report 2020



Global Warming Levels and UK Impacts



CITY PACKS AND ACCOMPANYING RESOURCES

City Packs



Infographic on the co-production of the first City Pack with Bristol City Council



Case Study on the uses of the City Pack



FACTSHEET / EXPLANATION RESOURCES

Headline findings for the UK



How to download UKCP data using the UKCP User Interface



Factsheet – Representative Concentration Pathways



RESOURCE TO INFORM ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

Climate Change Committee Resources



UK Climate Resilience Programme



Core Cities Group



UK Government Green Book – Climate Change Supplement



If anyone would like to provide feedback or discuss the factsheets further with a member of the Urban Climate Services team, we can be contacted via email at: urbanclimateservices@metoffice.gov.uk

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