

# Sustainability and the environment

Rob Varley  
Met Office Chief Executive

# Sustainability and the environment

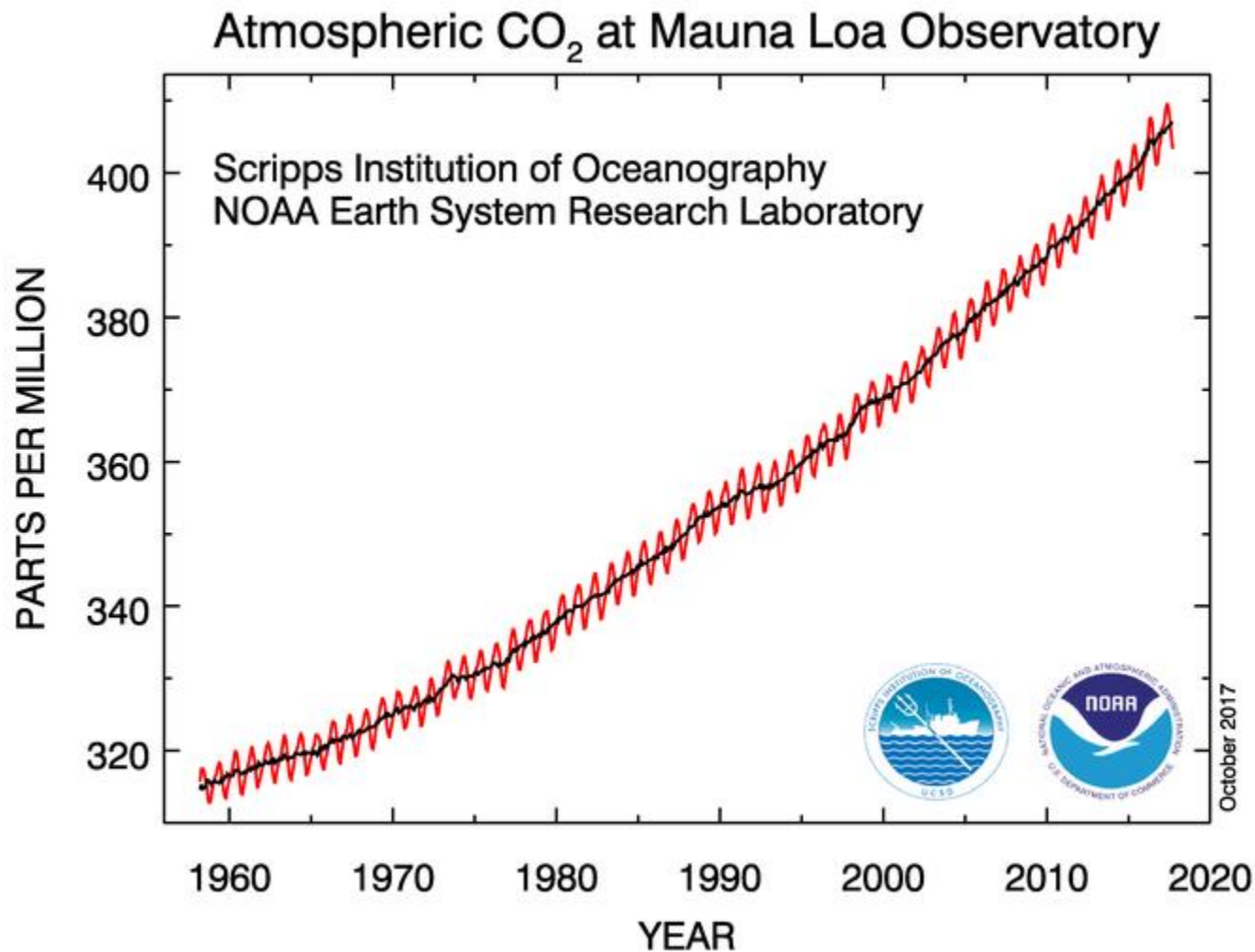
- Is climate changing?
- What about the UK?
  - Climate change Risk Assessment 2017
- How can science help sustainable planning?
  - the National Flood Resilience Review, 2016





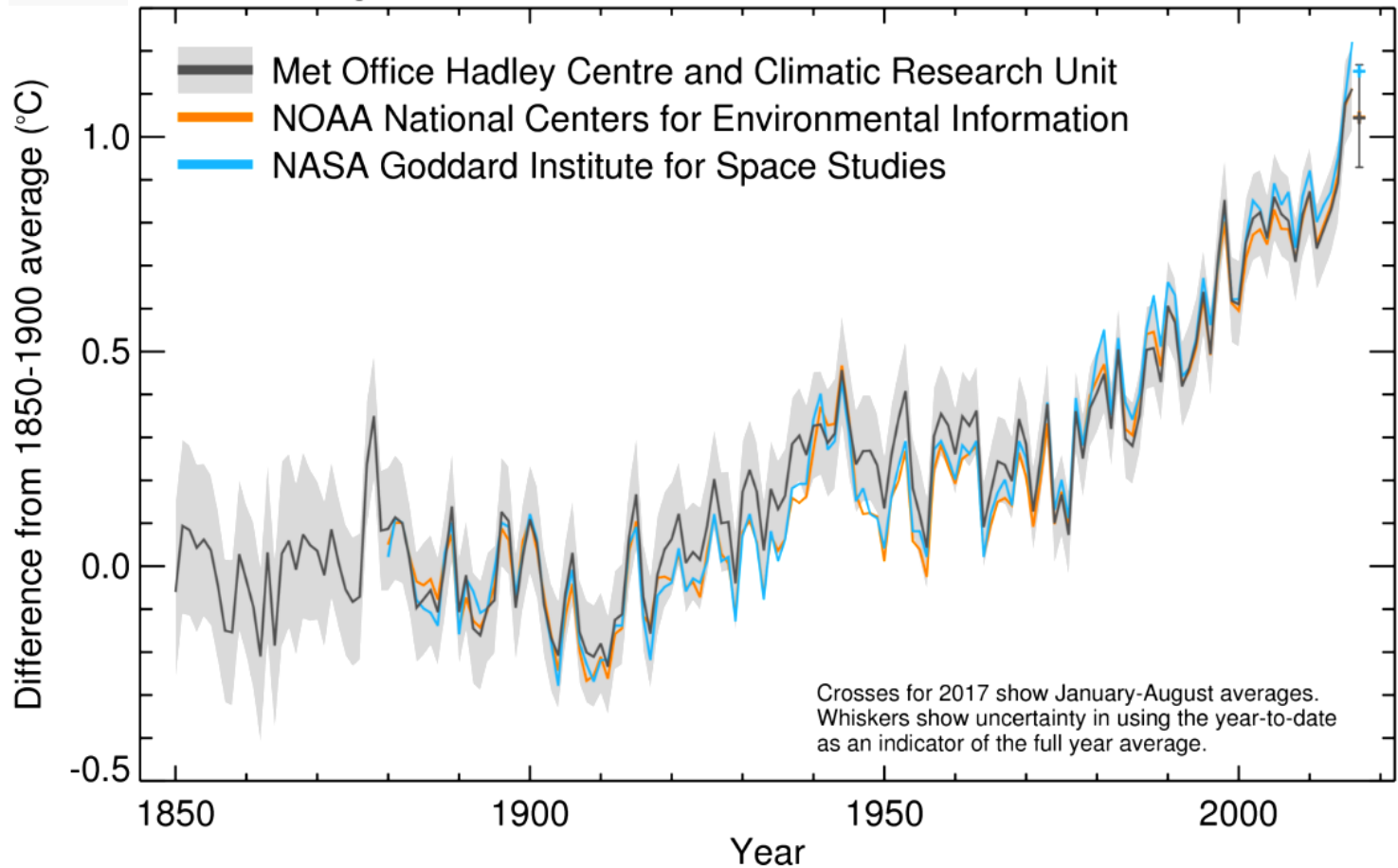
# Is the climate changing?

# Global CO<sub>2</sub>



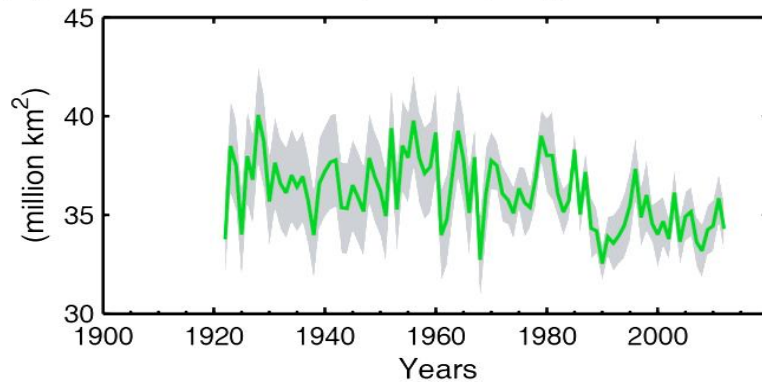
# Global temperatures

Global average temperature anomaly  
1850 - August 2017

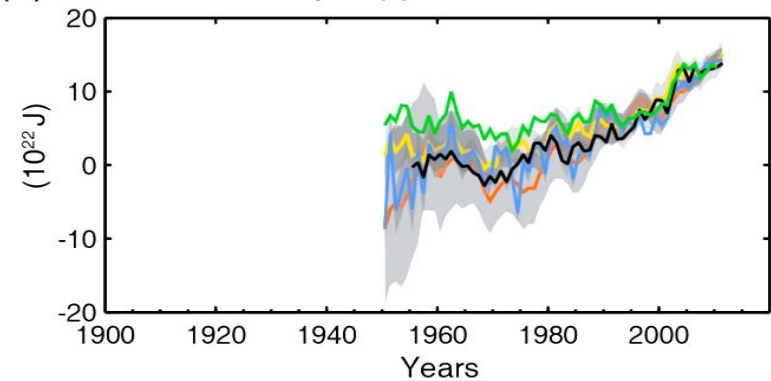


# Global temperatures

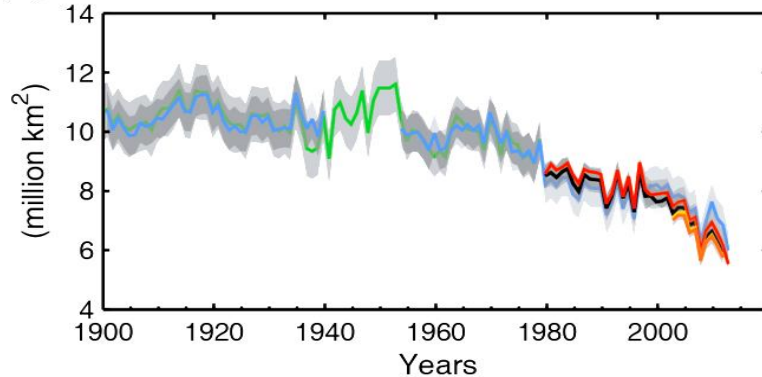
(a) Northern Hemisphere spring snow cover



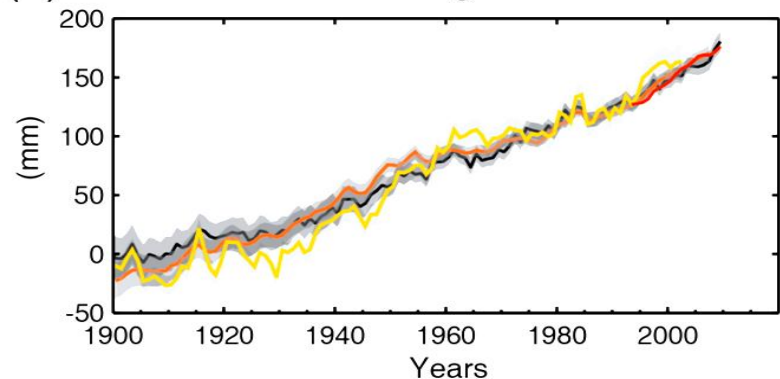
(c) Global average upper ocean heat content



(b) Arctic summer sea ice extent



(d) Global average sea level





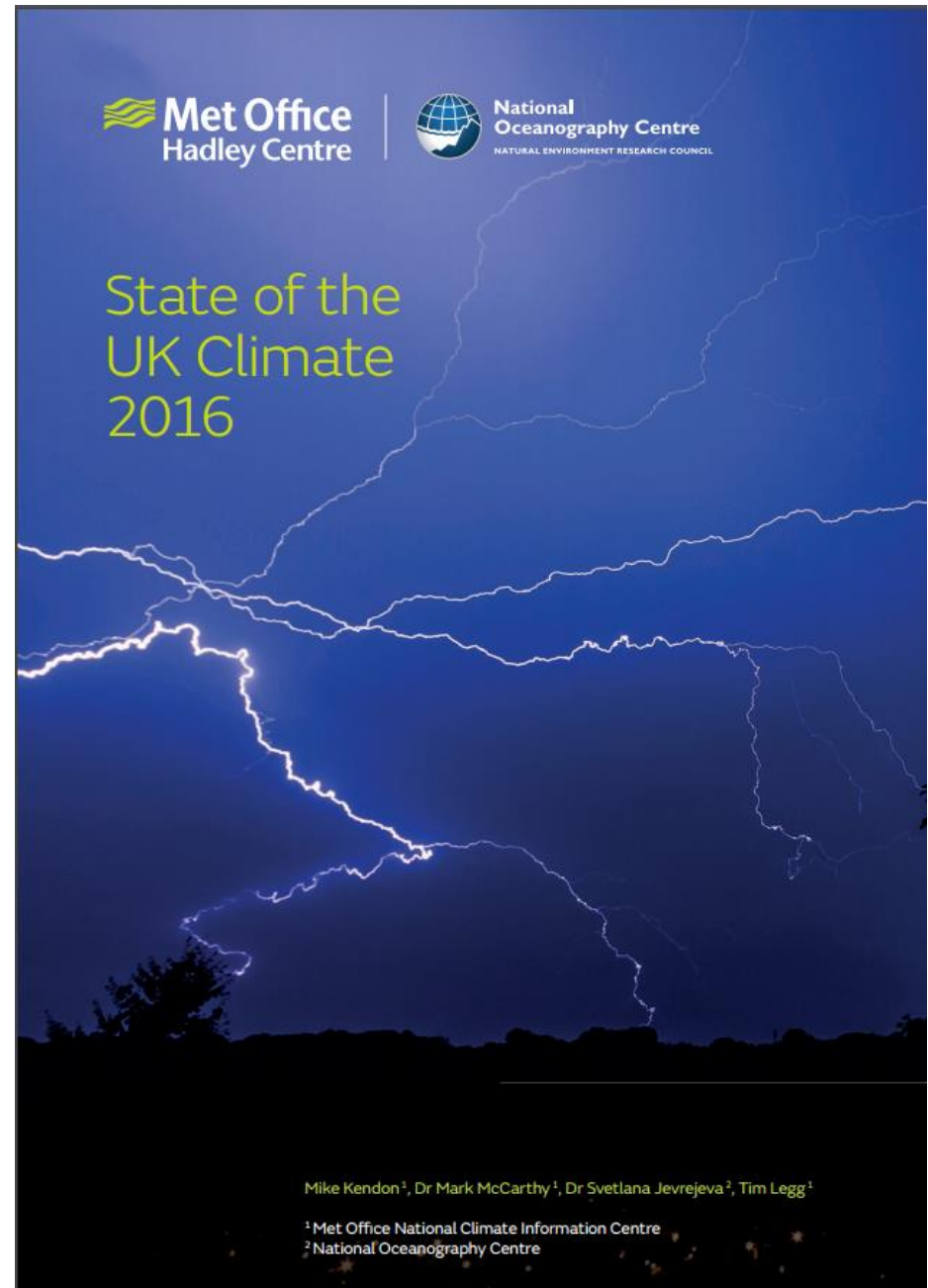


# What about the UK?



# UK climate

- Eight of the ten warmest years have occurred since 2002
- Seven of the ten wettest years have occurred since 1998
- Winter 2015-16 (Dec -Feb)  
2<sup>nd</sup> wettest in UK behind 2013-14

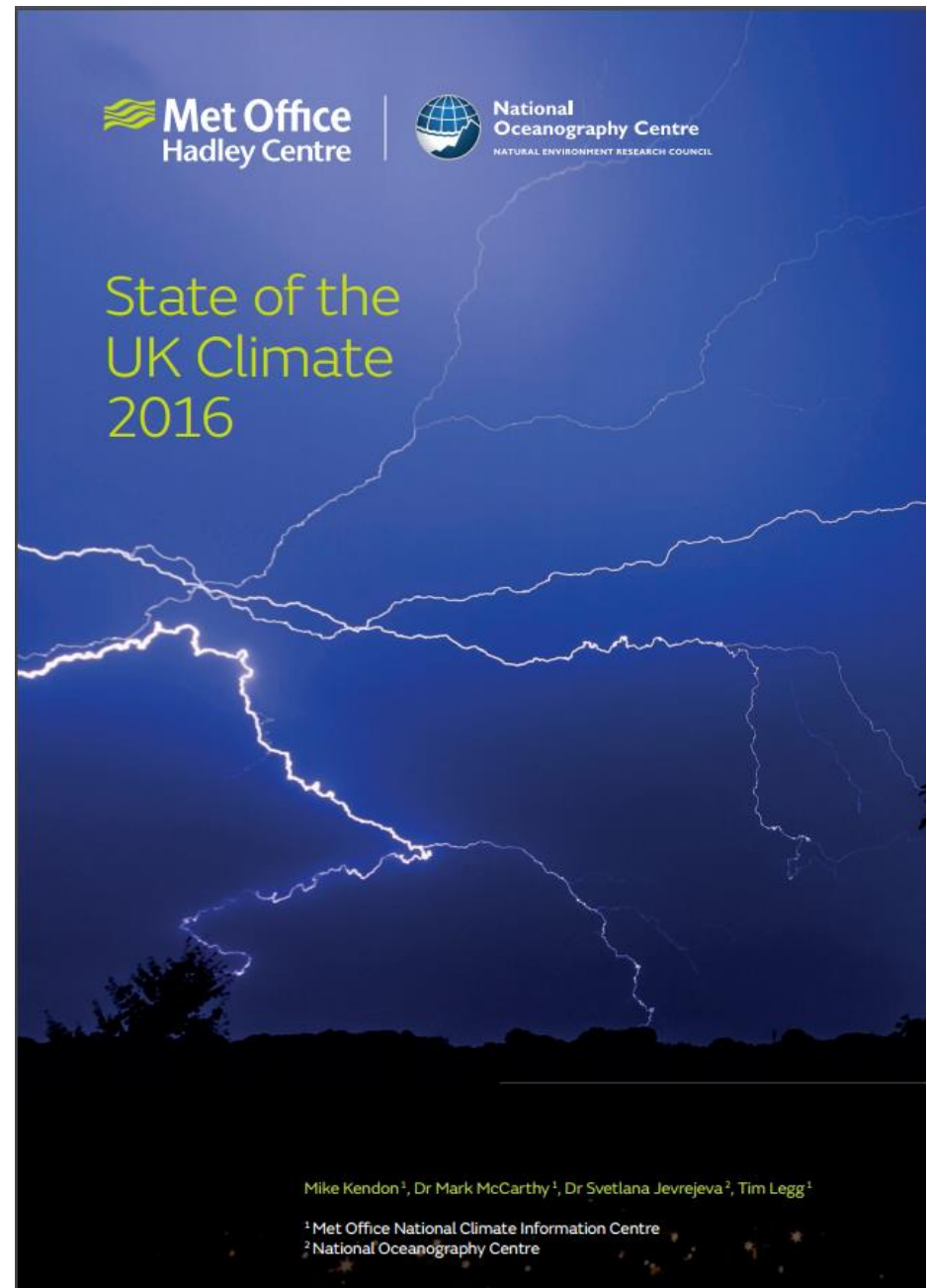






# UK climate

- The 2007-16 plant growing season increased by a month compared to the 1980s average, due to warmer temperatures
- Average number of frost days decreased by 16% since the 1980s
- Heavy rainfall events increased in winter in all UK regions over past 45 years





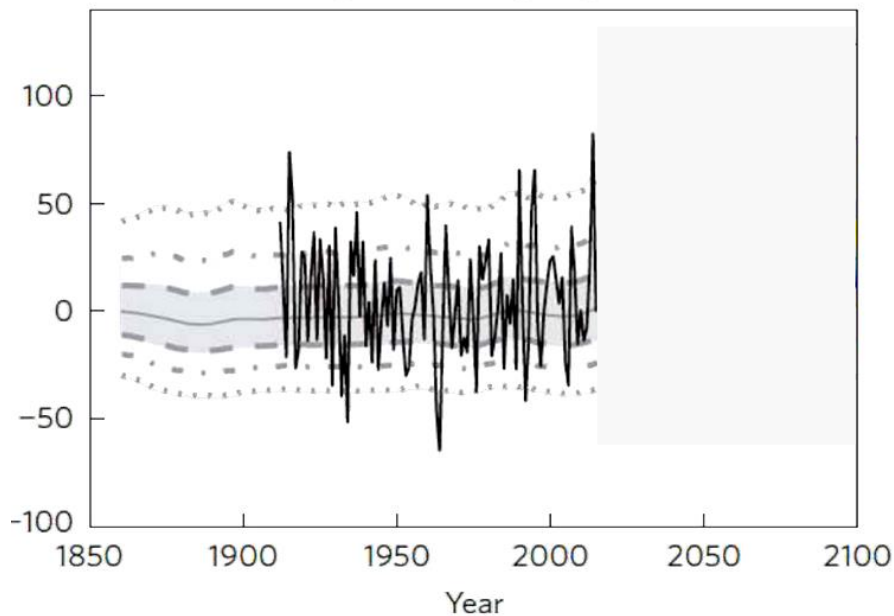
# UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017

<b>Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure (Ch3, Ch4 Ch5, Ch6)</b>	<b>MORE ACTION NEEDED</b>
<b>Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures (Ch5, Ch6)</b>	
<b>Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry (Ch3, Ch4, Ch5, Ch6)</b>	
<b>Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity (Ch3)</b>	
<b>Risks to domestic and international food production and trade (Ch3, Ch6, Ch7)</b>	
<b>New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals (Ch3, Ch5, Ch7)</b>	<b>RESEARCH PRIORITY</b>
<b>NOW</b> -----> <b>RISK MAGNITUDE</b> -----> <b>FUTURE</b> <div> <div>LOW</div> <div>MEDIUM</div> <div>HIGH</div> </div>	

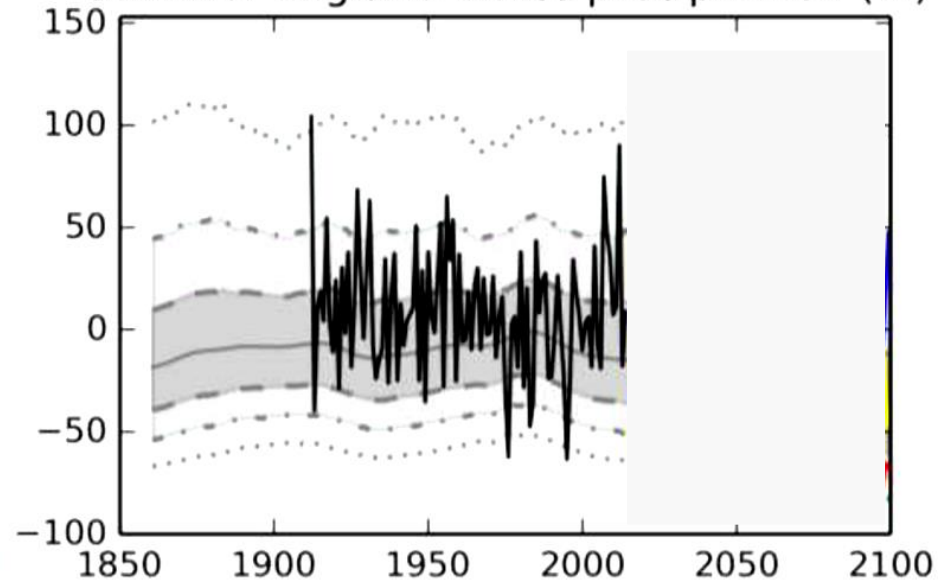
Top six areas of inter-related climate change risks for the United Kingdom. Source: UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Synthesis report, Committee on Climate Change.

# Is our climate changing?

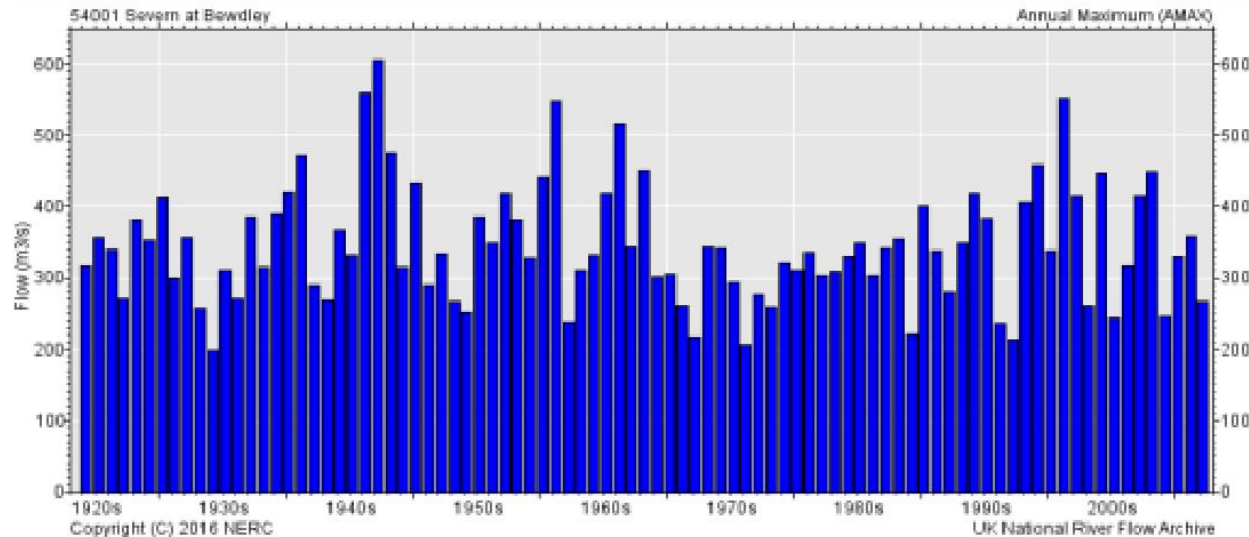
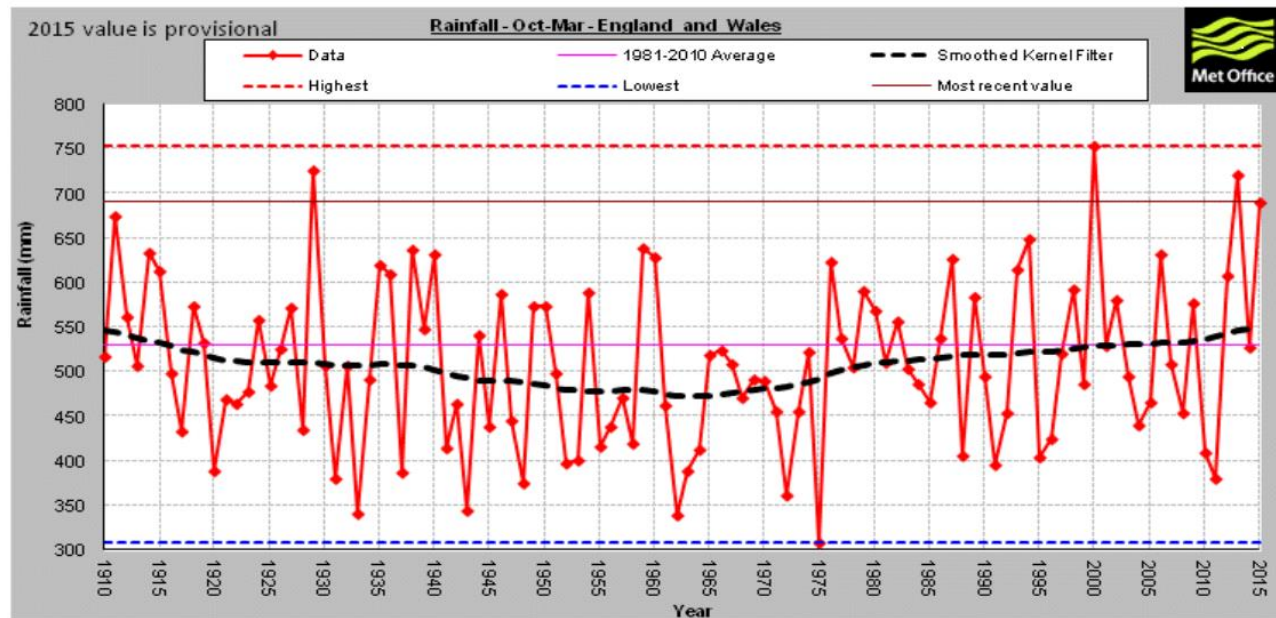
Winter England/Wales precipitation (%)



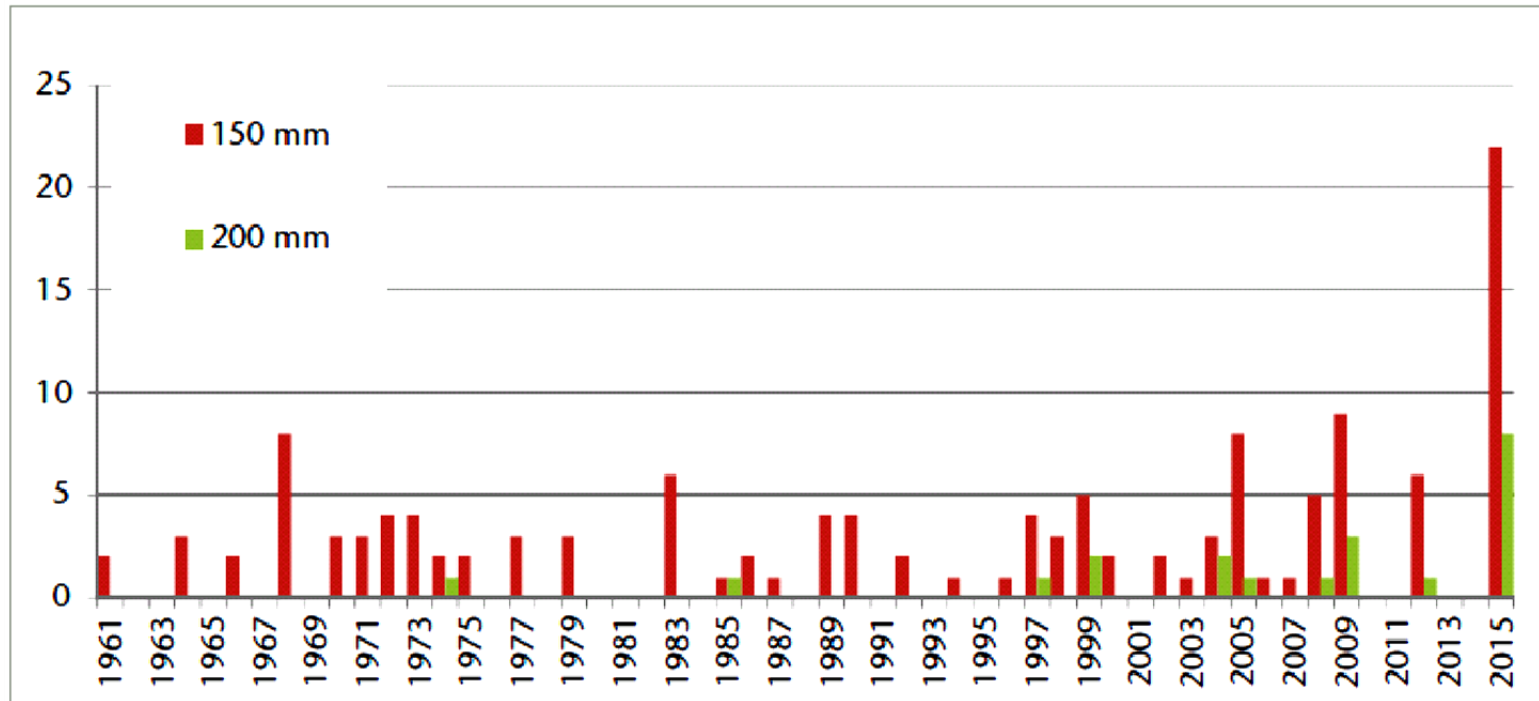
Summer England-Wales precipitation (%)



# Is our climate changing?



# Is our climate changing?



The number of UK daily rainfall station totals by year which have exceeded 150 mm (in red) and 200 mm (in green)



## Flooding

# Cumbria floods: at least one killed as 45,000 homes remain without power

A man in his 70s reportedly died in Cumbrian village of Staveley as thousands of homes are flooded following record levels of rainfall



Flood water surrounds a damaged road sign as it covers a road at the northern end of Ullswater, near Pooley Bridge. Photograph: Paul Ellis/AFP/Getty Images



225 431

This article is 1 year old

Helen Pidd North of England editor, Josh Halliday Rowena Mason

Monday 7 December 2015 19:55 GMT

One person has been found dead and 45,000 properties are without electricity following the flooding that has hit north-west England.





Met Office

Storm Desmond  
5-6 December 2015  
Record 24-hr rainfall  
341.4 mm\*  
at Honister Pass

\* Previous record  
316.4 mm at  
Seathwaite,  
Cumbria, 2009

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Flooding

## Cumbria floods: at least one killed as 45,000 homes remain without power

A man in his 70s reportedly died in Cumbrian village of Staveley as thousands of homes are flooded following record levels of rainfall



Just how bad  
could our  
rainfall be?

Flood water surrounds a damaged road sign as it covers a road at the northern end of Ullswater, near Pooley Bridge. Photograph: Paul Ellis/AFP/Getty Images



This article is 1 year old

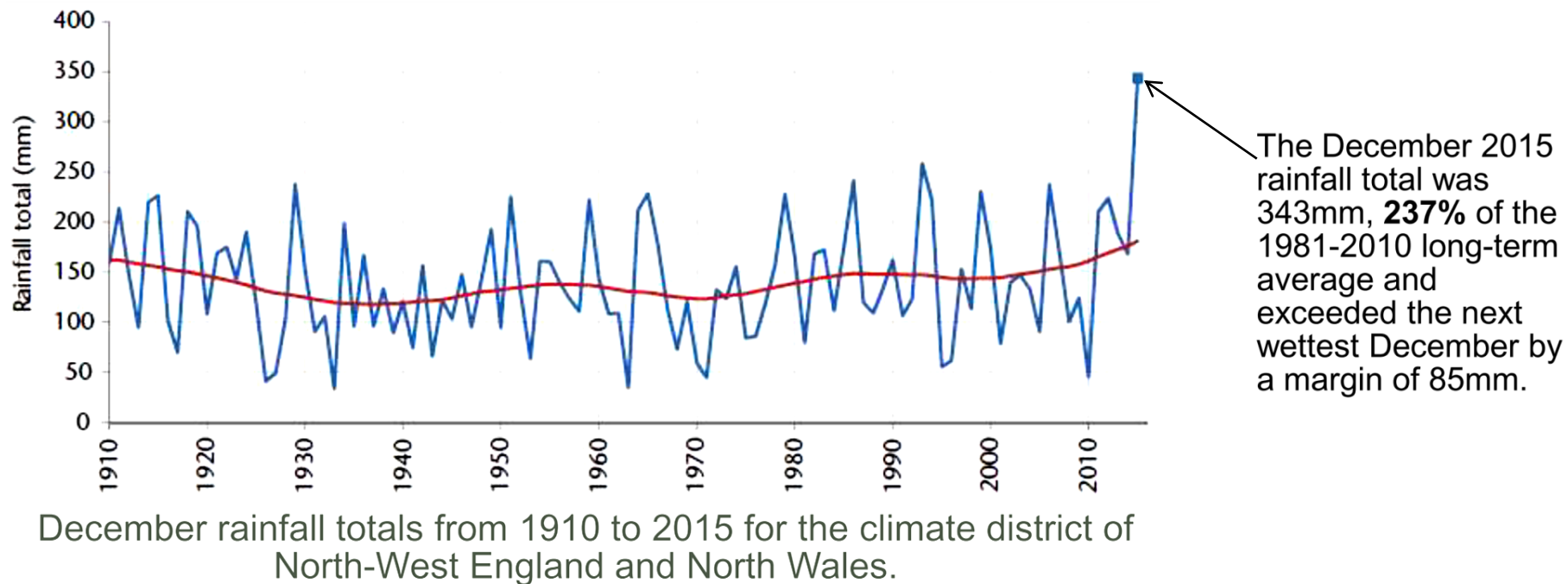
225 431

Helen Pidd North of England editor, Josh Halliday Rowena Mason

Monday 7 December 2015 19.55 GMT

One person has been found dead and 45,000 properties are without electricity following the flooding that has hit north-west England.

# Is our climate changing?





# Just how bad could it be?

After the flooding events during December 2015 the National Flood Resilience Review was set up.

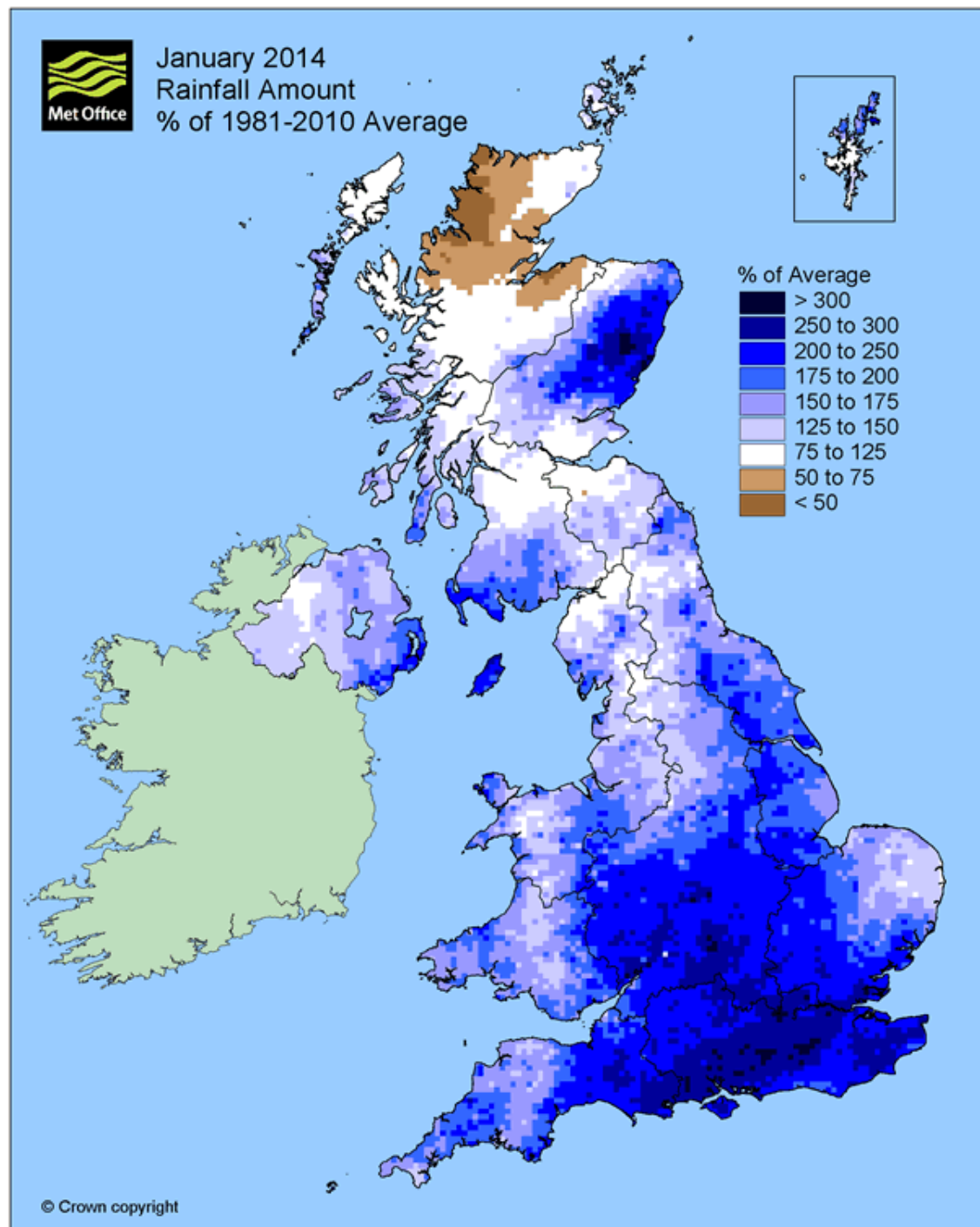
It aimed to assess how the country can be better protected from future flooding and extreme weather events.

The team included the Cabinet Office, Defra, the Environment Agency, the Met Office, and the government's Chief Scientist.

We were asked to provide a **worst case scenario**.

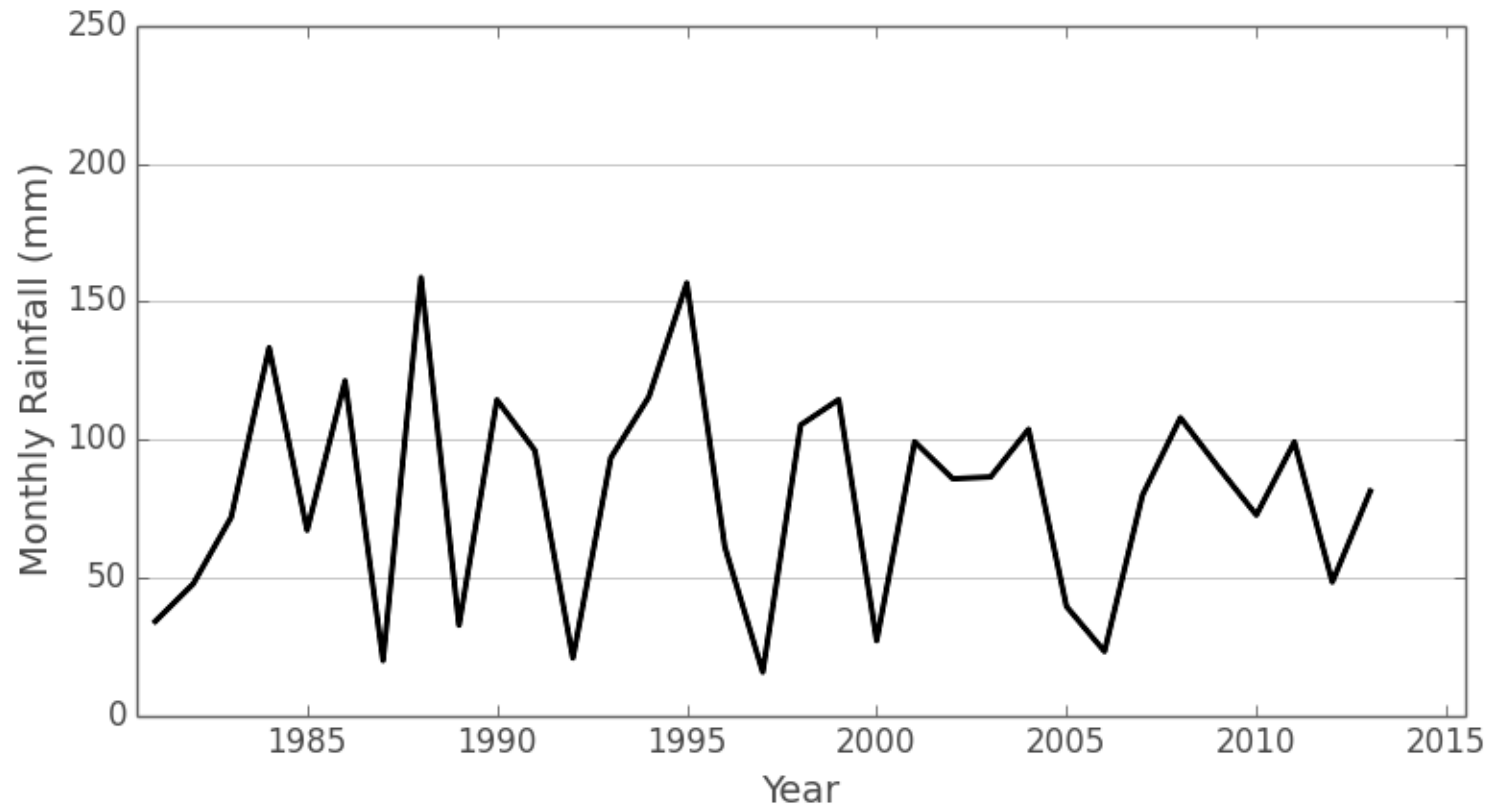
January 2014

South east England experienced its wettest month since at least 1880, when records began



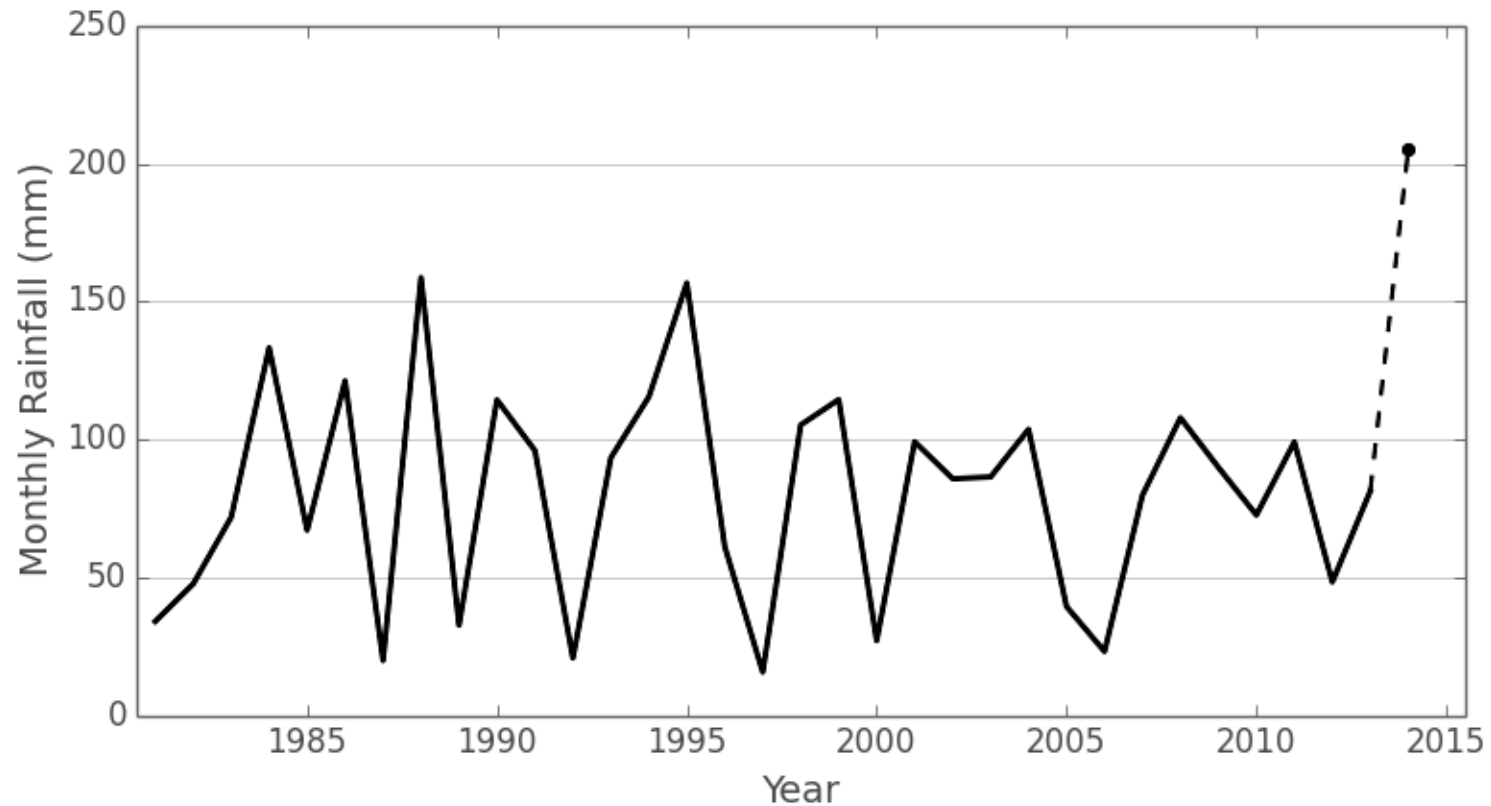


# South east England January Rainfall Record





# South east England January Rainfall Record





## THE PROBLEM



Extreme rainfall events are rare, so we have relatively few observations of them.

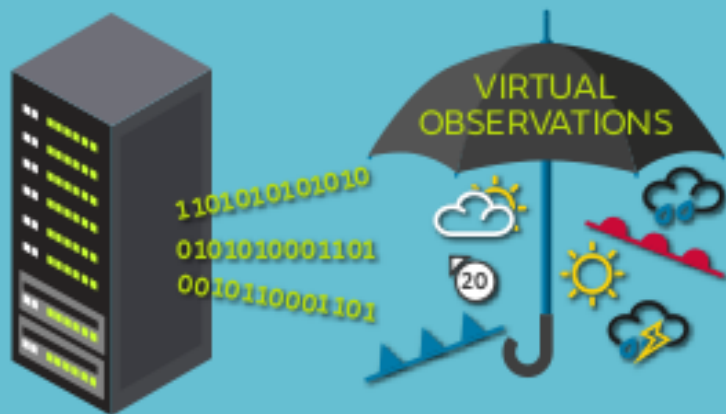


Our climate has also changed, so older observations may no longer be so relevant.

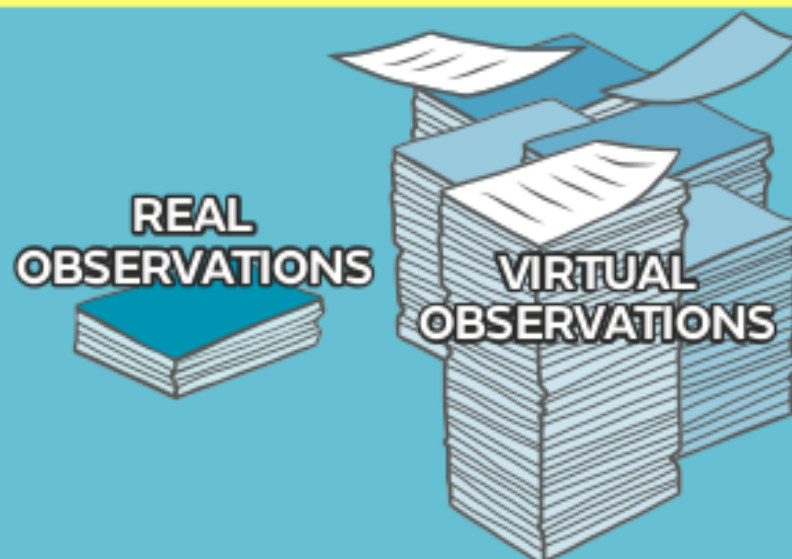


Met Office

## THE SOLUTION

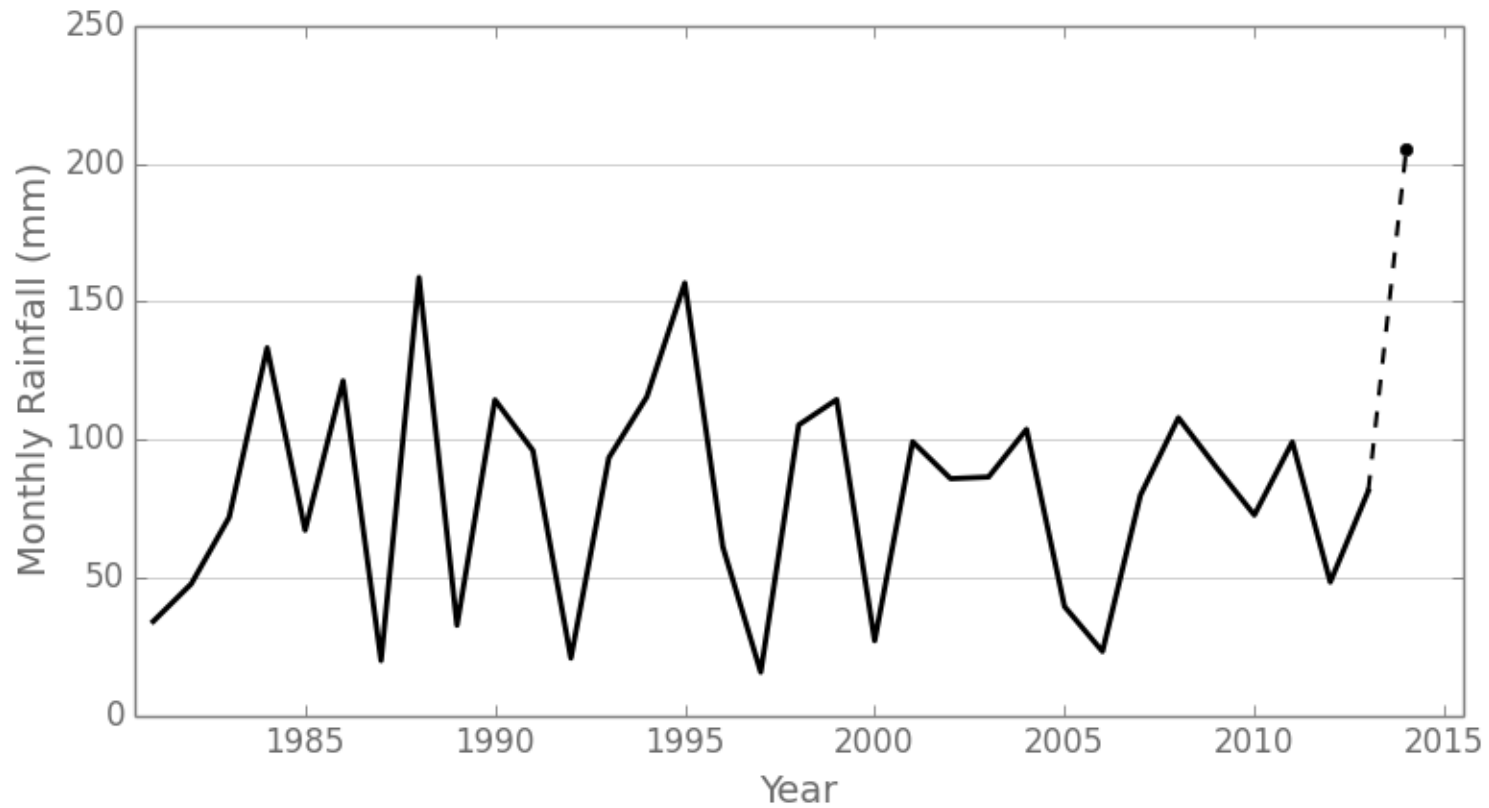


Our new supercomputer simulates the atmosphere, generating many possible versions of the weather.



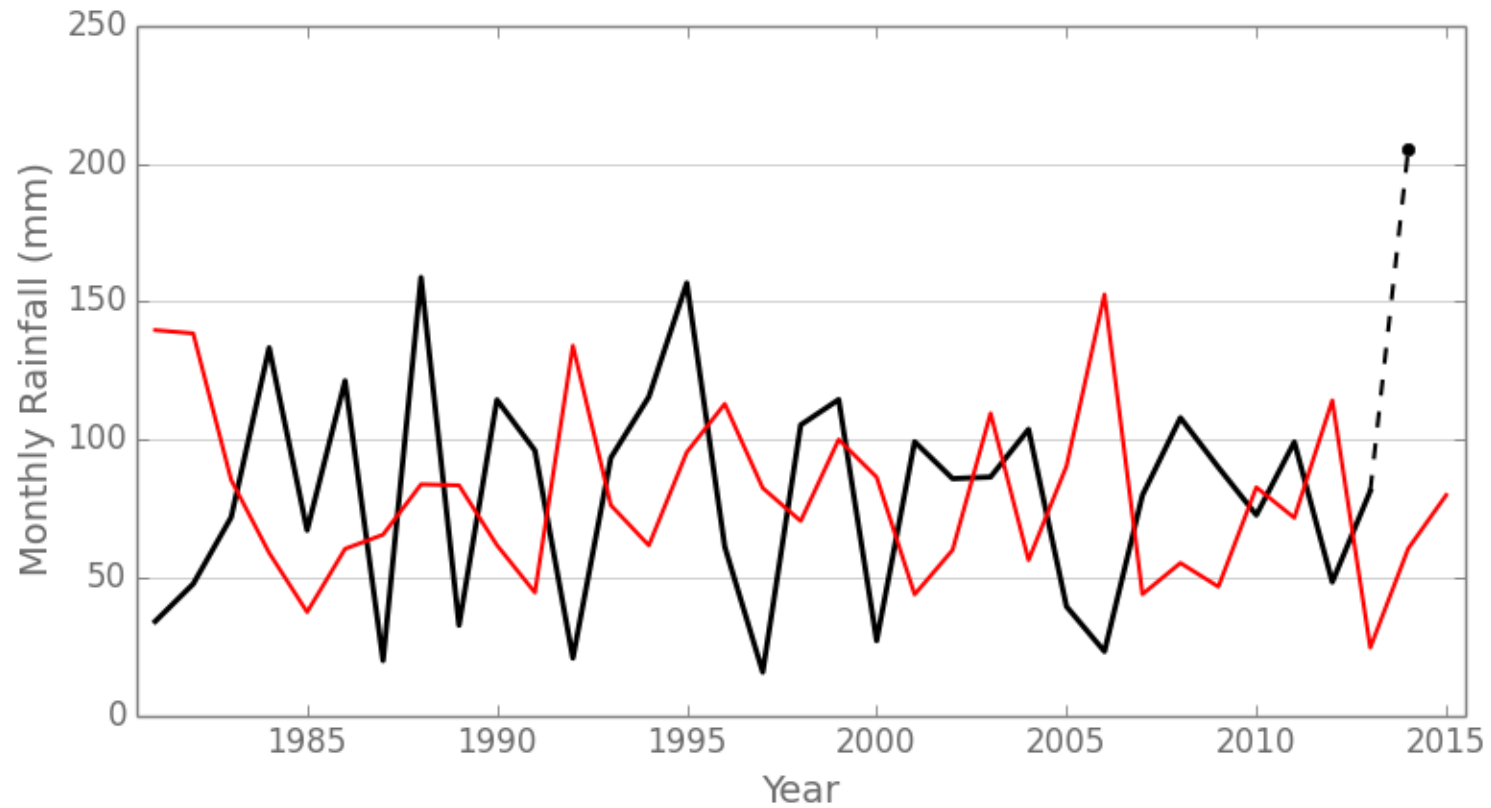
These virtual observations increase available relevant data from 35 to 3,500 years of winters.

# South east England January Rainfall Record



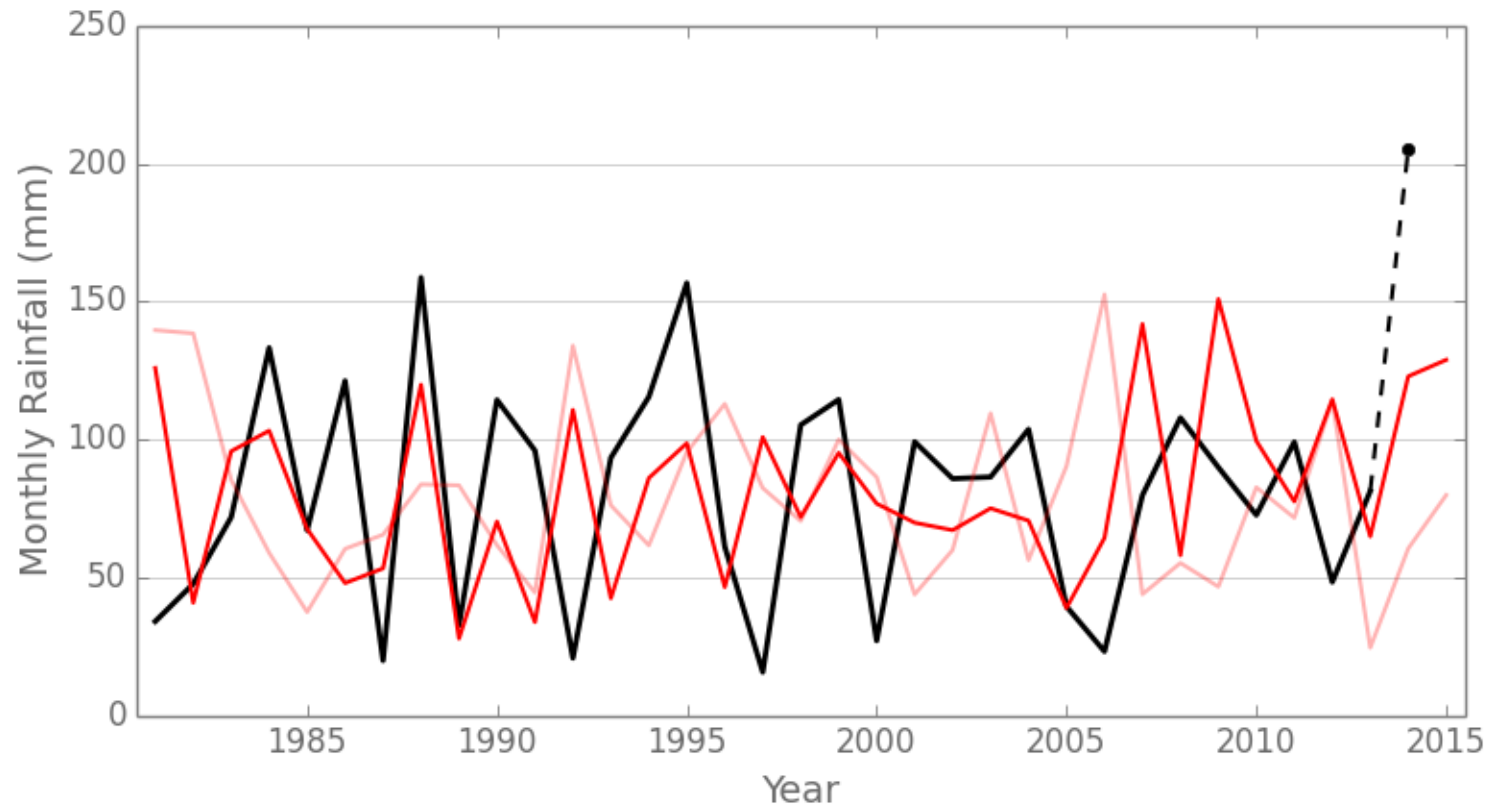
— Observations  
— Simulation

# South east England January Rainfall Record



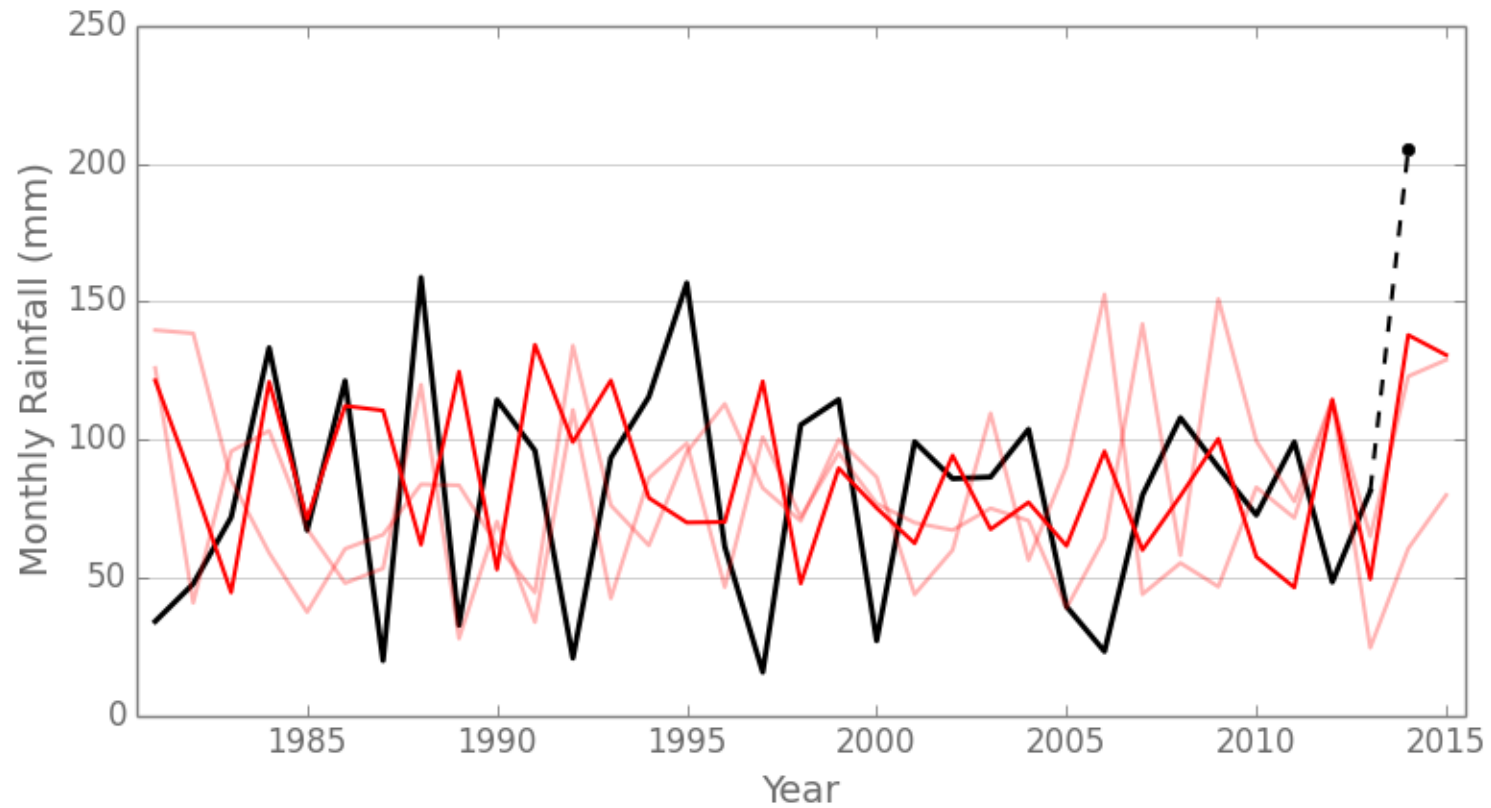
— Observations  
— Simulation

# South east England January Rainfall Record



— Observations  
— Simulation

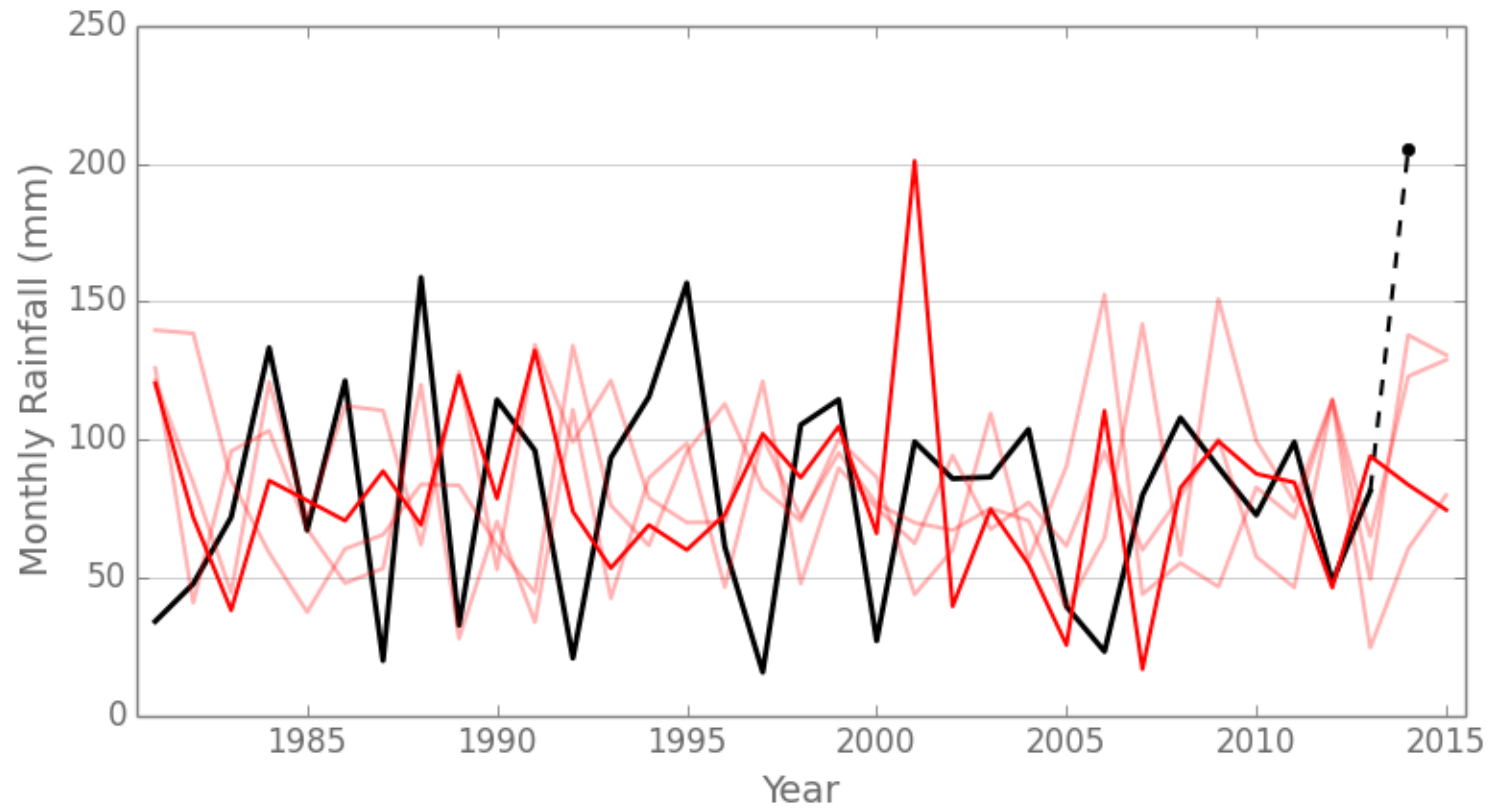
# South east England January Rainfall Record



— Observations  
— Simulation

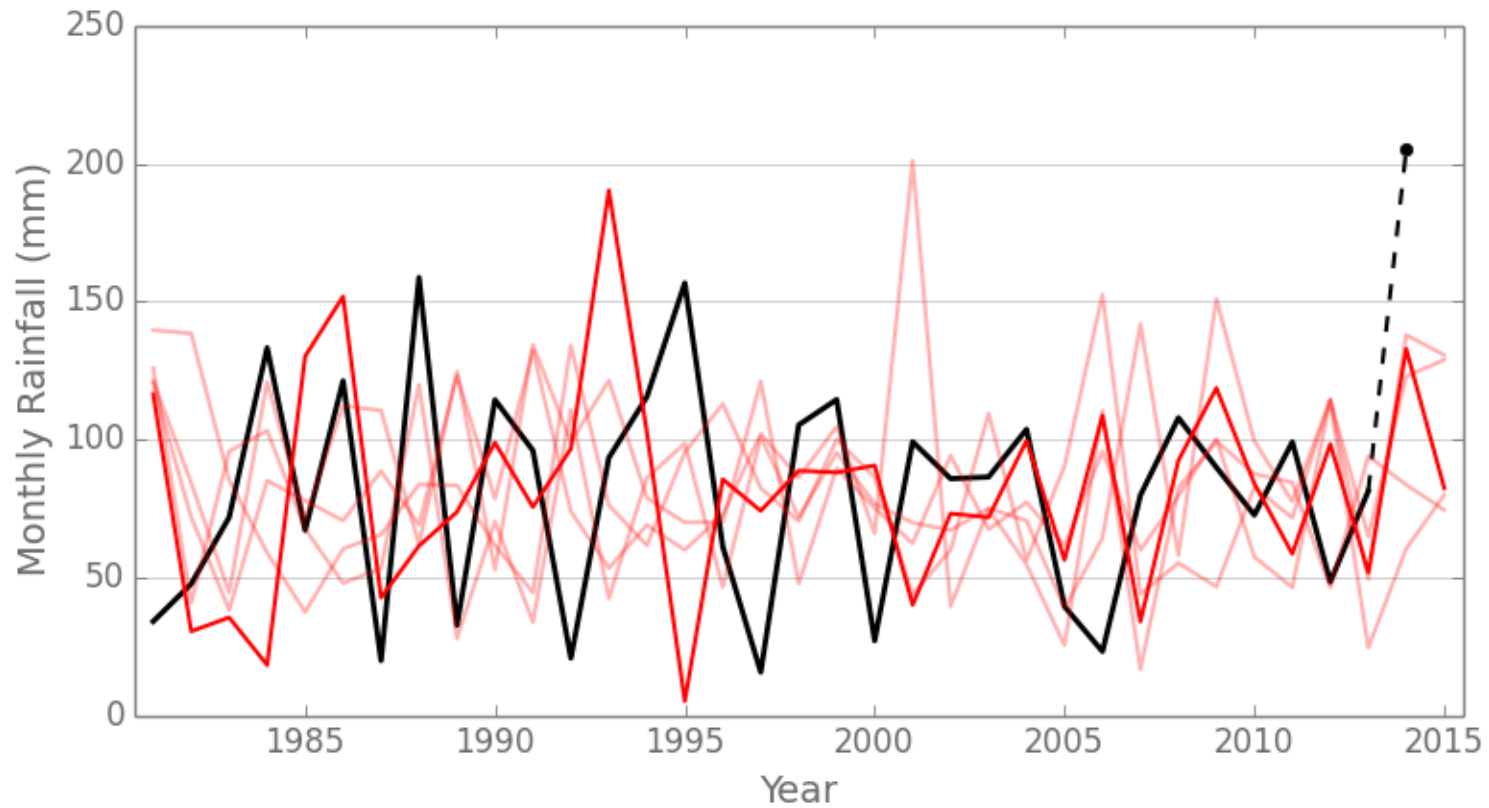


# South east England January Rainfall Record



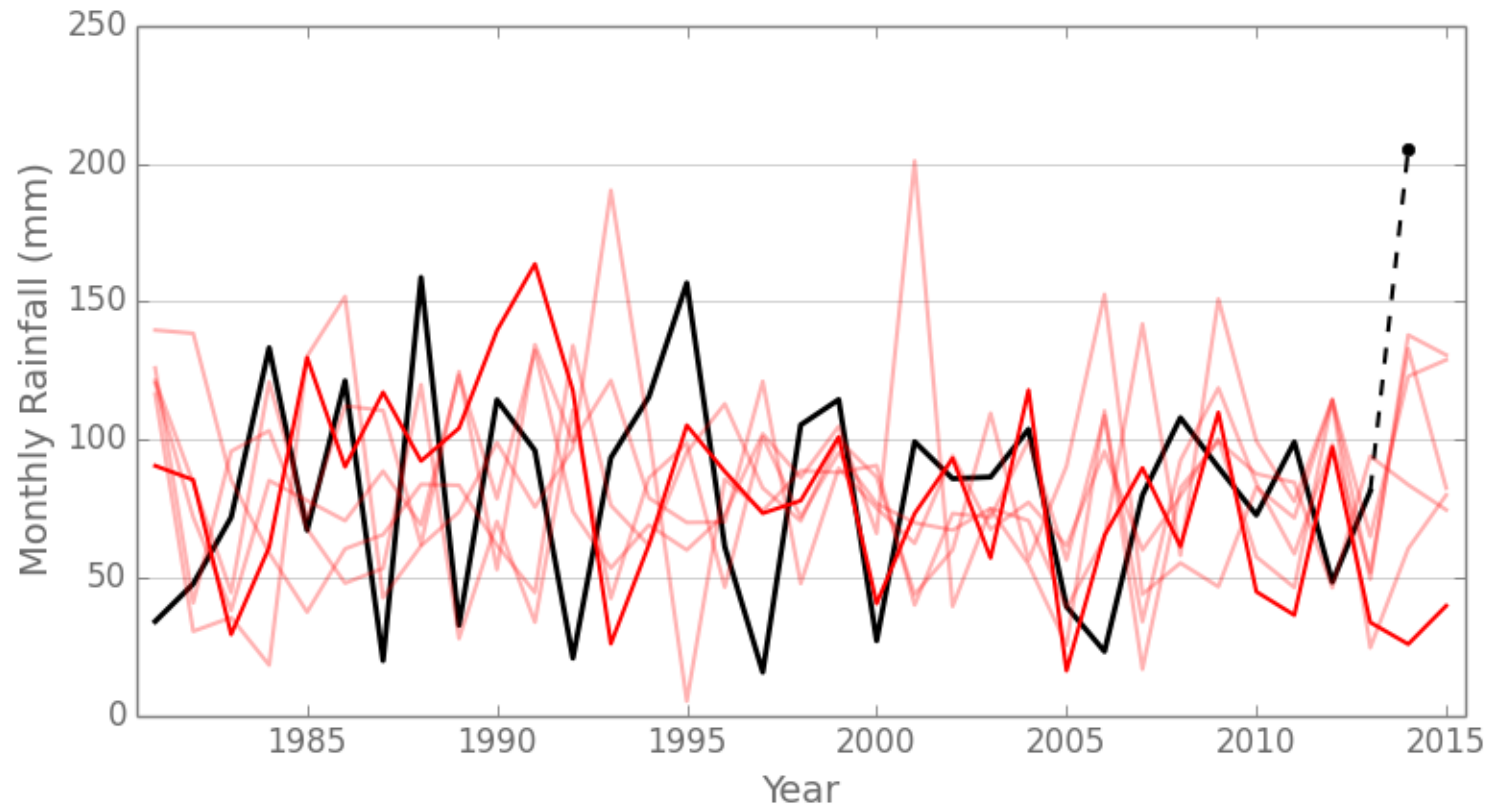
— Observations  
— Simulation

# South east England January Rainfall Record



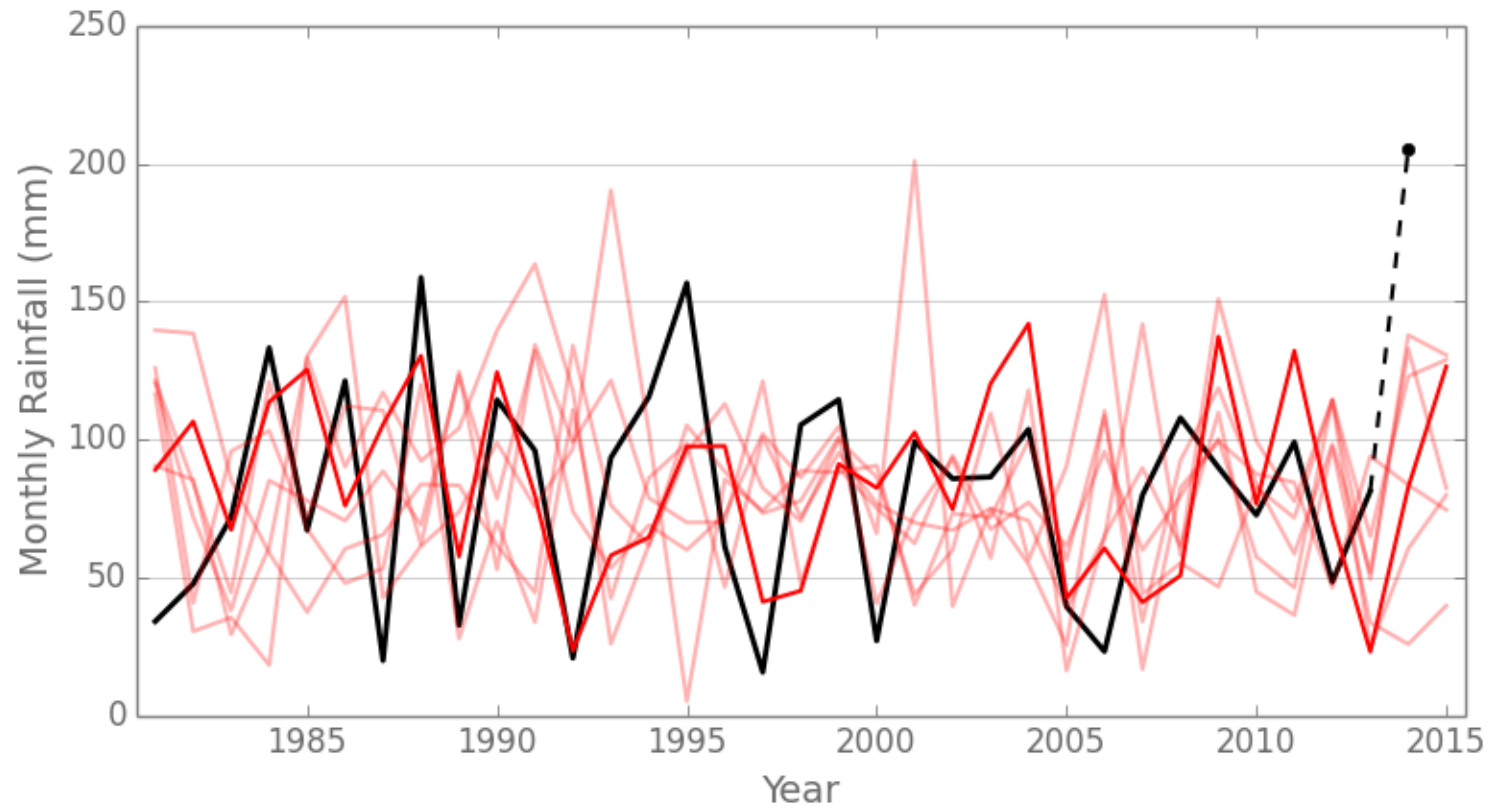
— Observations  
— Simulation

# South east England January Rainfall Record



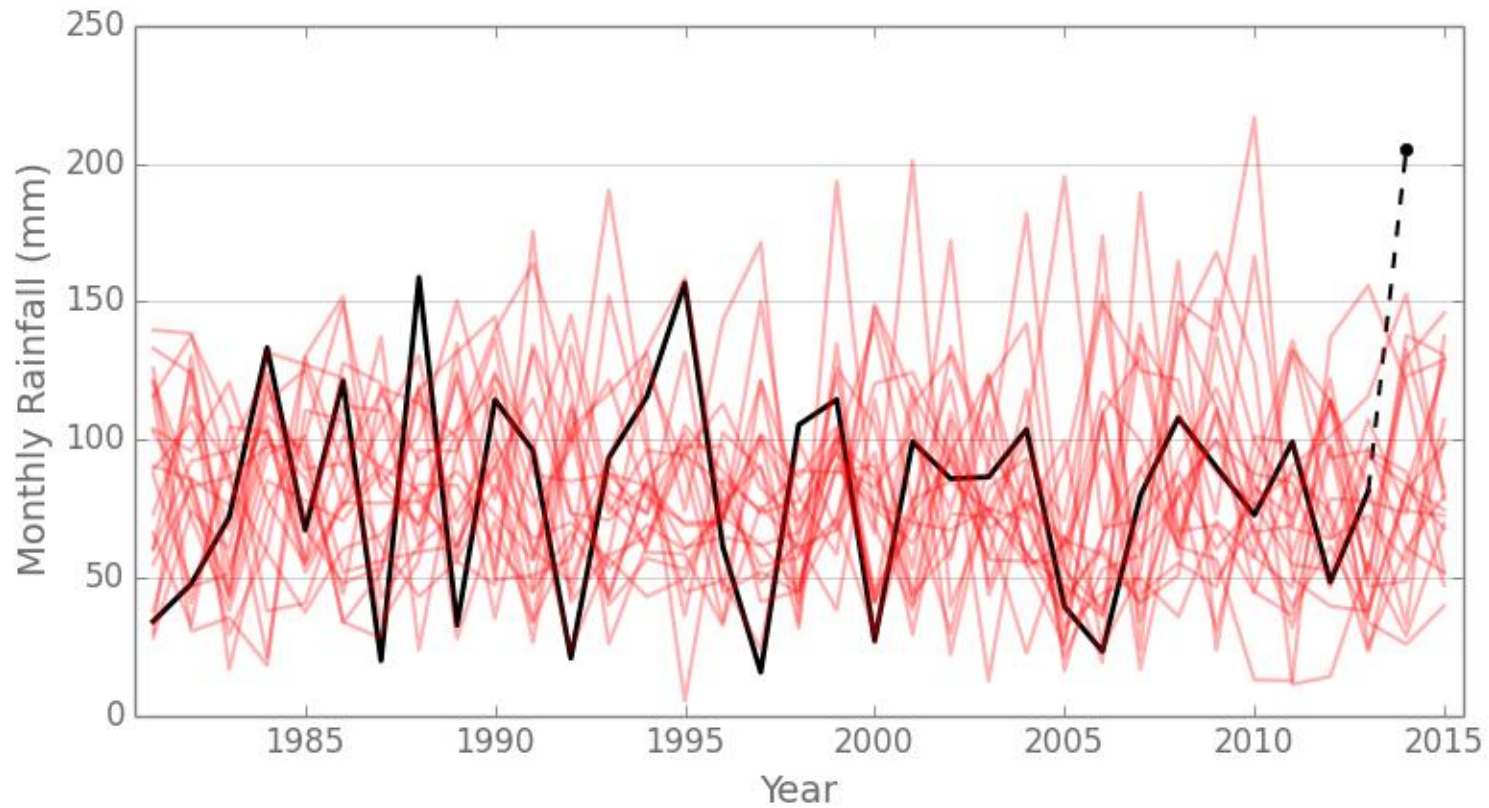
— Observations  
— Simulation

# South east England January Rainfall Record



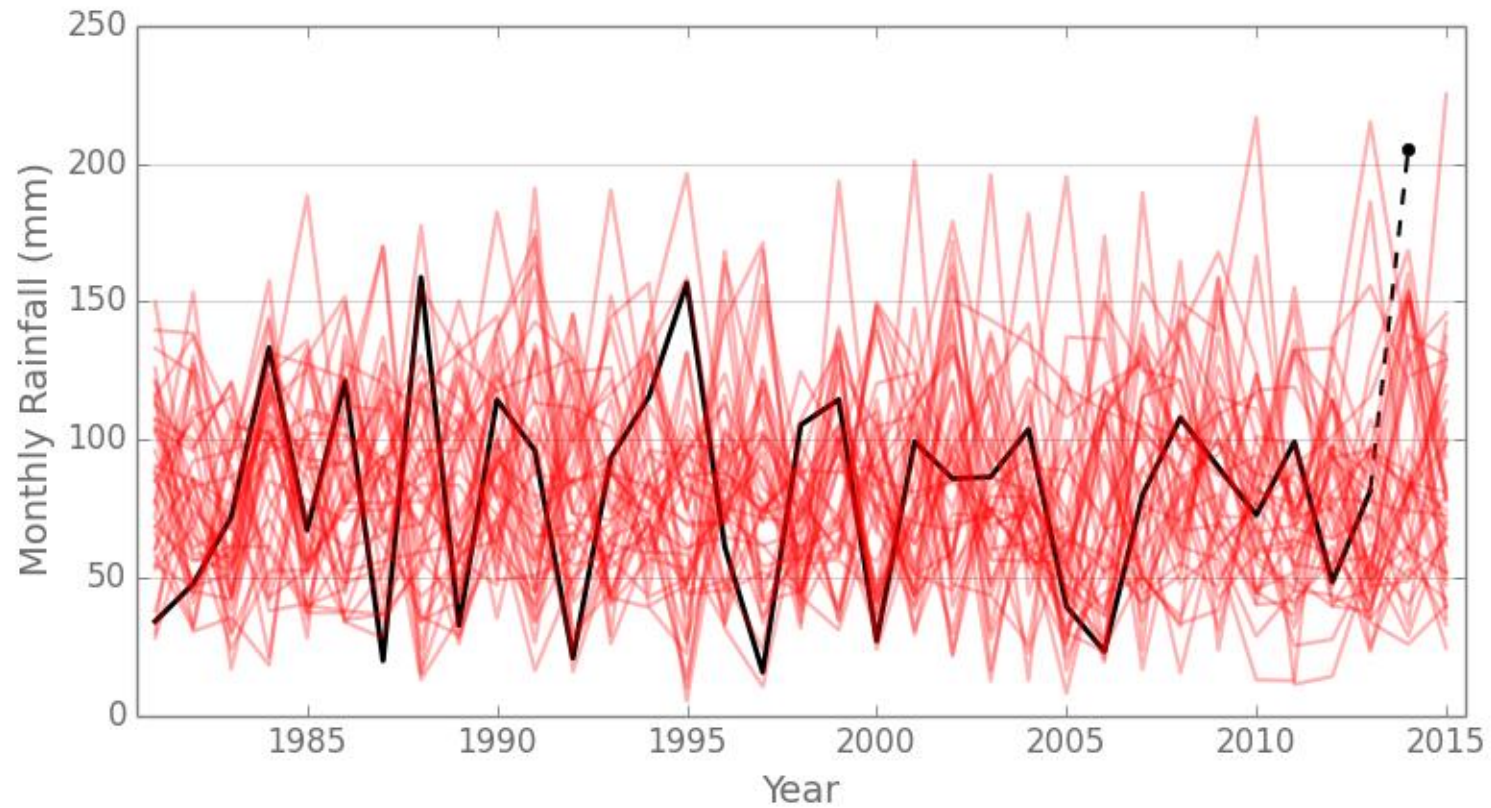
— Observations  
— Simulation

# South east England January Rainfall Record



— Observations  
— Simulation

# South east England January Rainfall Record



— Observations  
— Simulation



## THE OUTCOME



We analyse these to understand more about possible rainfall extremes.

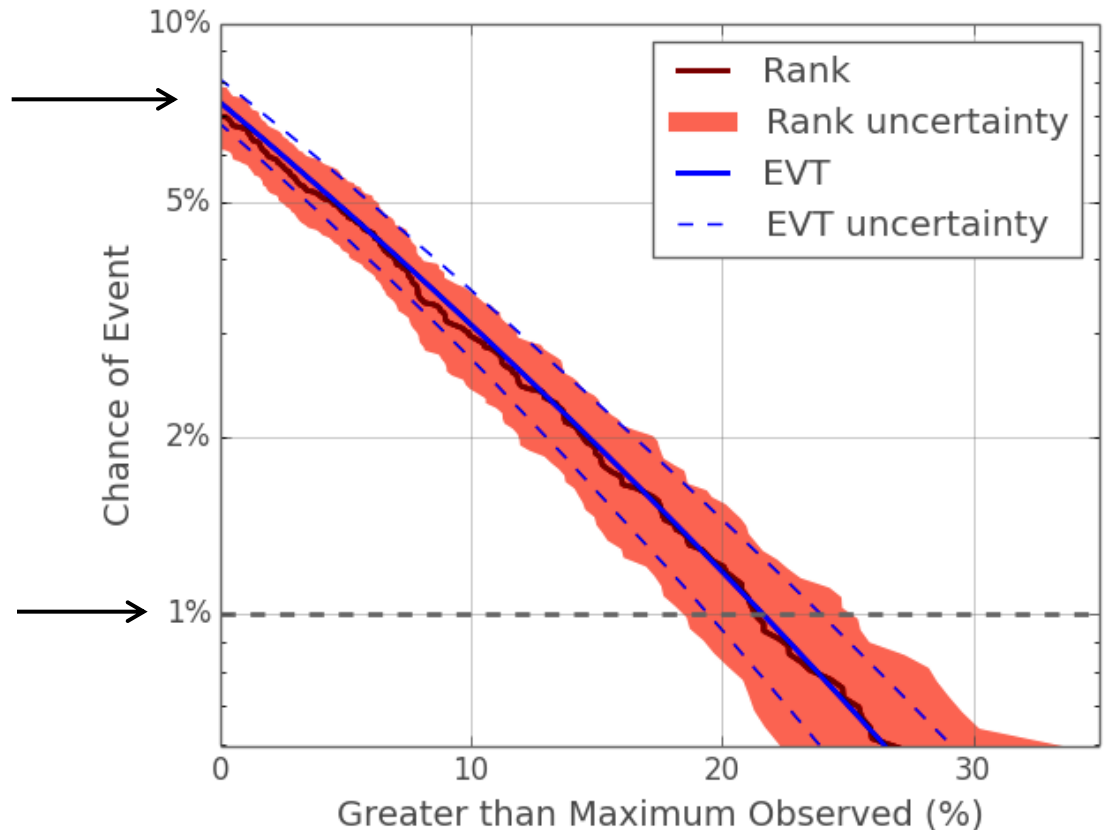


This is used to estimate the risk of record-breaking rainfall in the real world.

And the same approach can be applied to other types of weather risk

# Risk of an extreme

- 7-8% chance of a new rainfall record in south east England each winter
- 1% chance of a month with 15-30% more rainfall than the current record



# Summary

- The climate is changing
  - Very likely due to human action
  - In UK regions natural variability dominates
- Risks are increasing
  - Flooding and coastal inundation, high temperatures
  - Water supply, ecosystems, food production, trade
  - Human, animal and plant pests and diseases
- Quantifying weather-related risks
  - 1 in 3 chance of record monthly rainfall each winter somewhere in England and Wales
  - In SE England 7-8% risk of rainfall greater than the current records in at least one month of a given winter



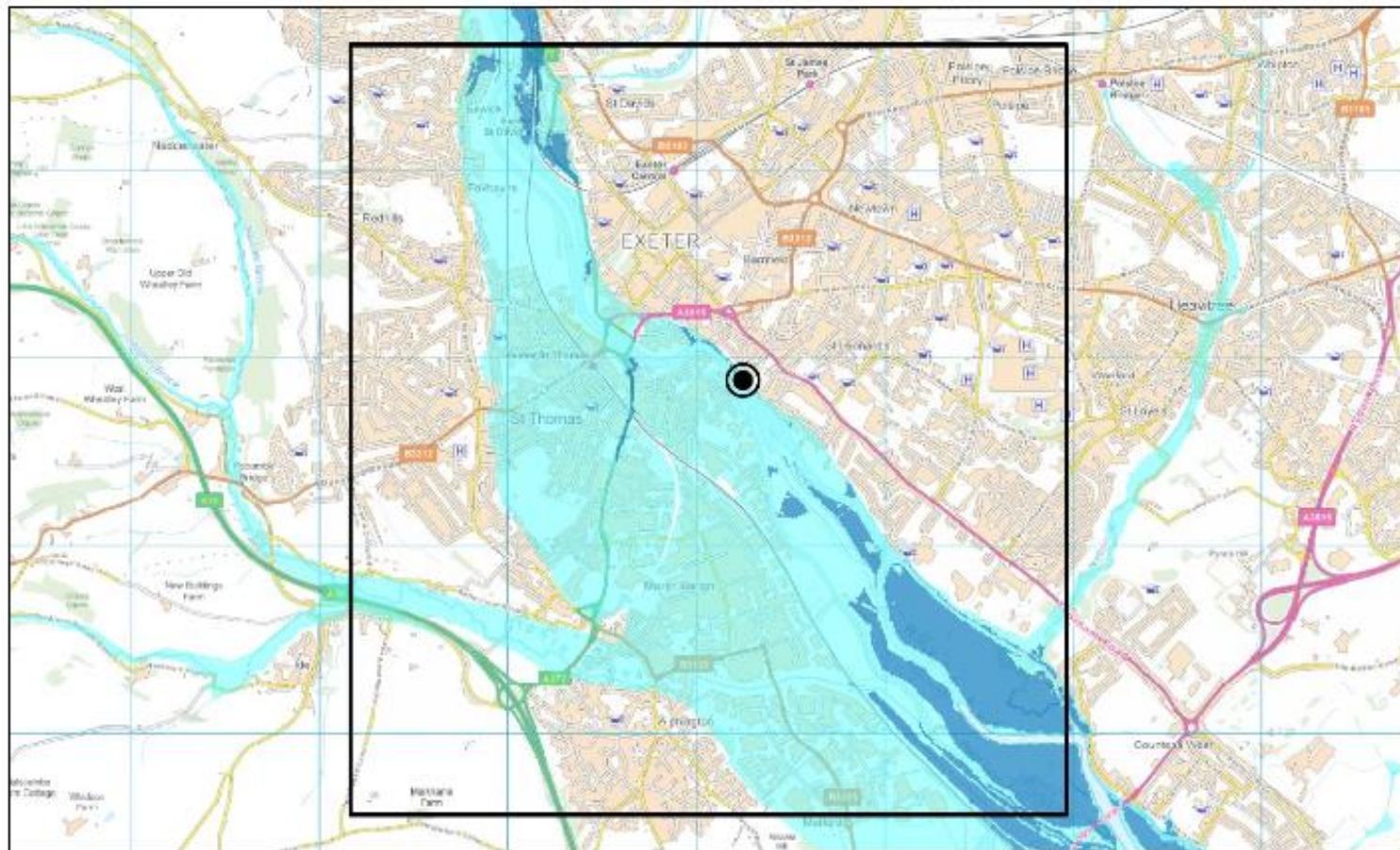
Questions?

# Exeter, October 1960





# Exeter, October 1960

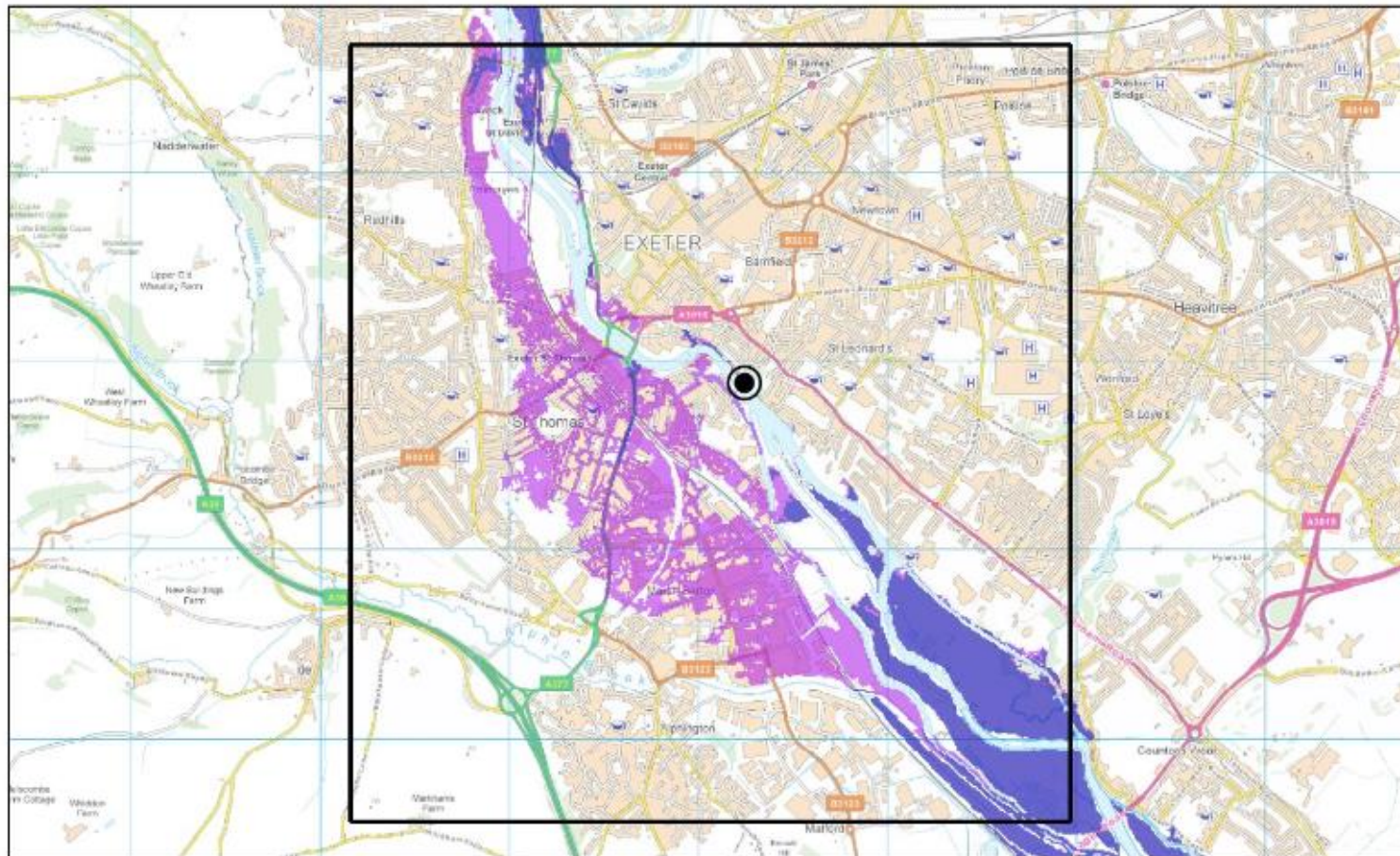


1960 flood extent



1960 flood extent with  
today's flood defences

# Exeter, October 1960



1960 flood extent with  
today's flood defences



30% more rainfall



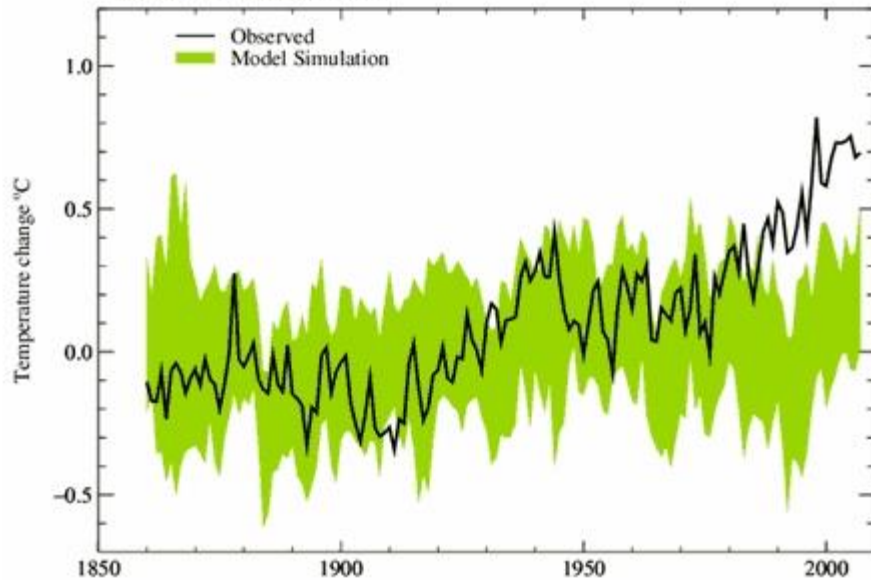
# What is causing climate change ?



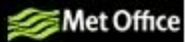
Temperature change, 1850-2007



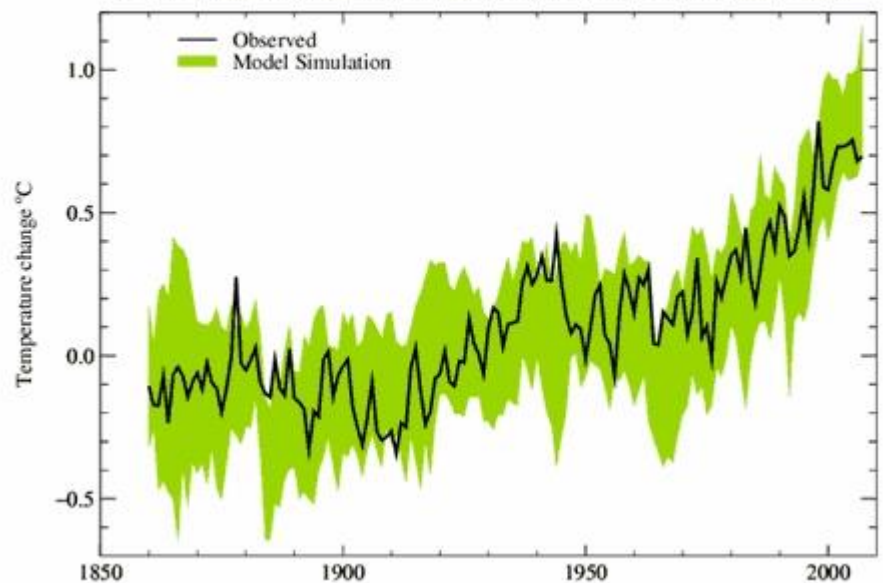
Natural forcing only



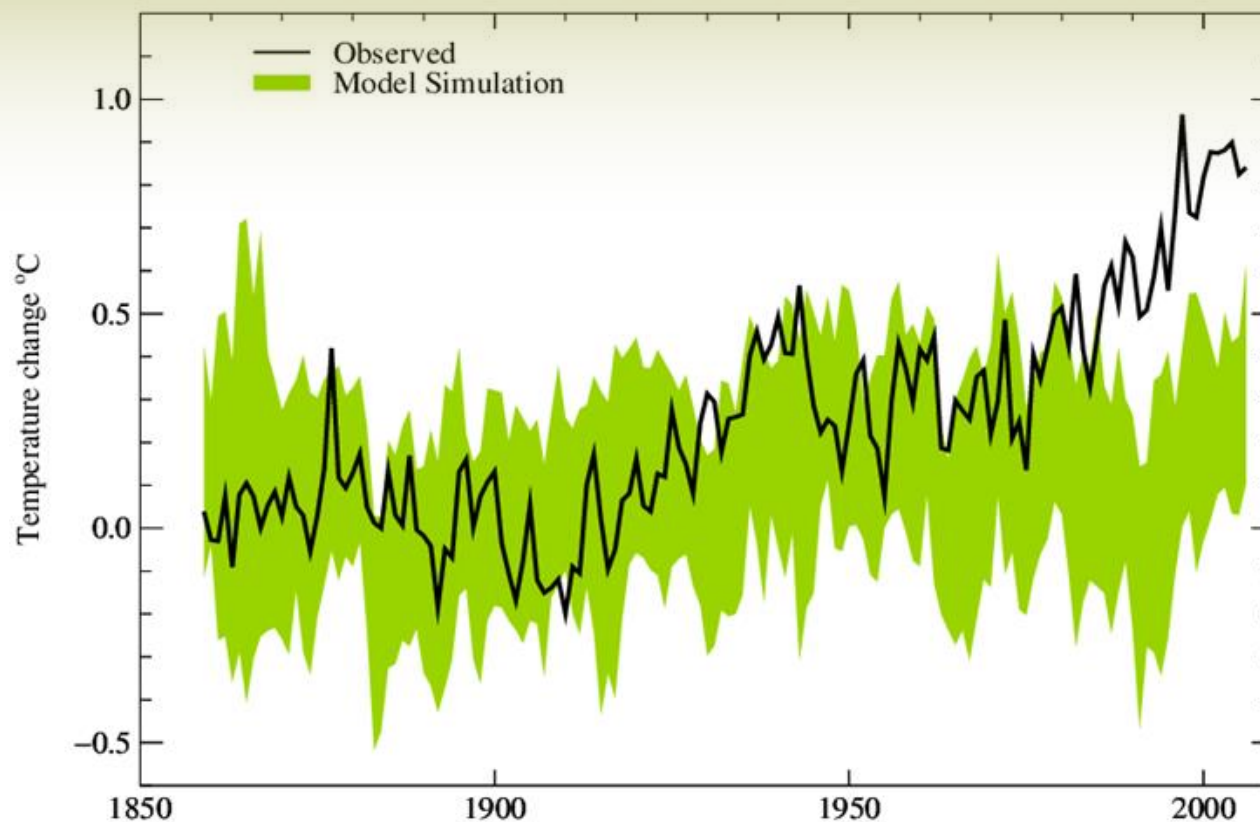
Temperature change, 1850-2007



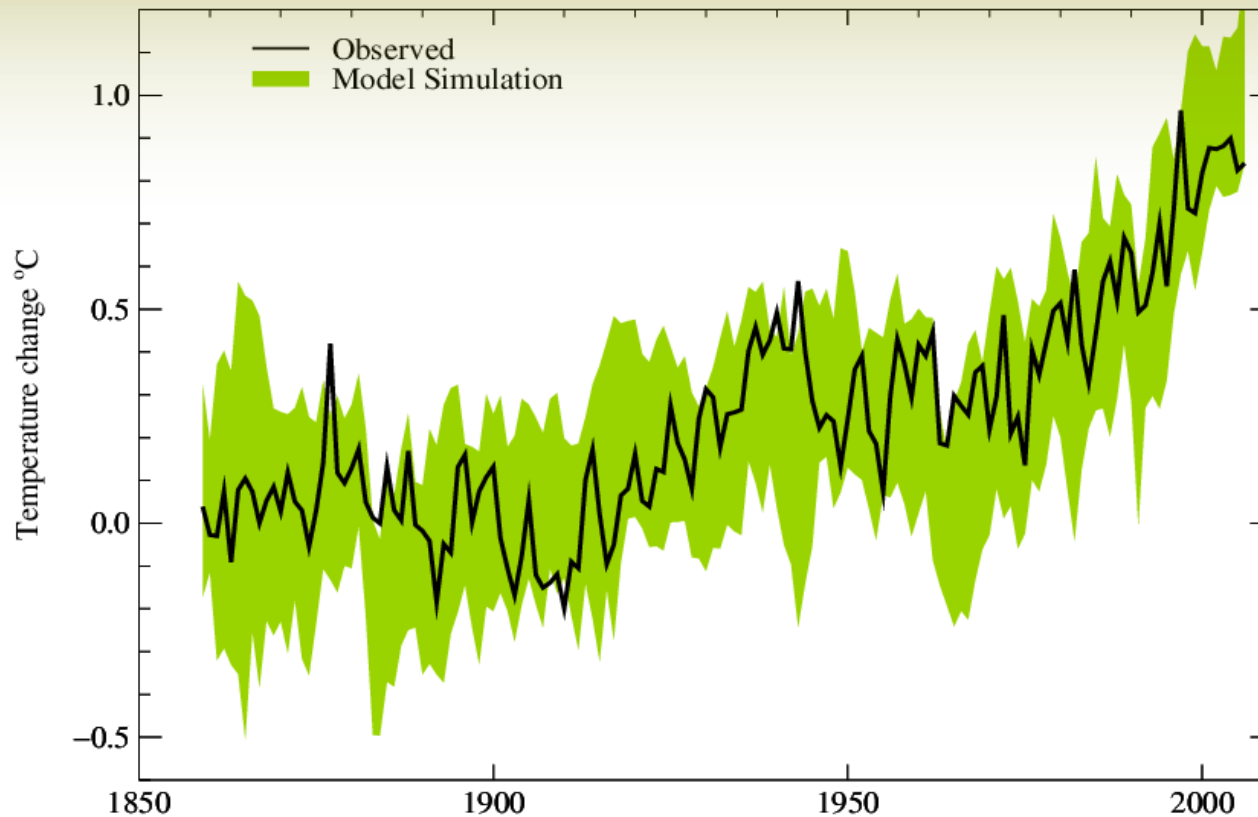
Natural forcing including the effects of human activity



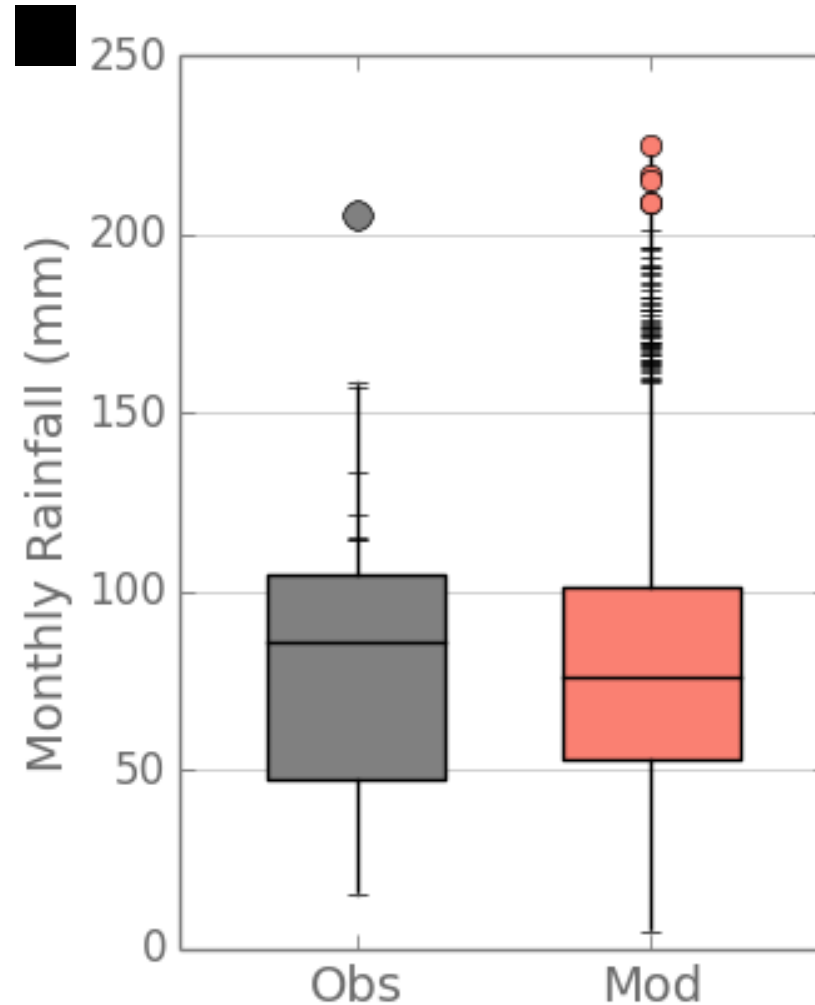
# Natural influence alone



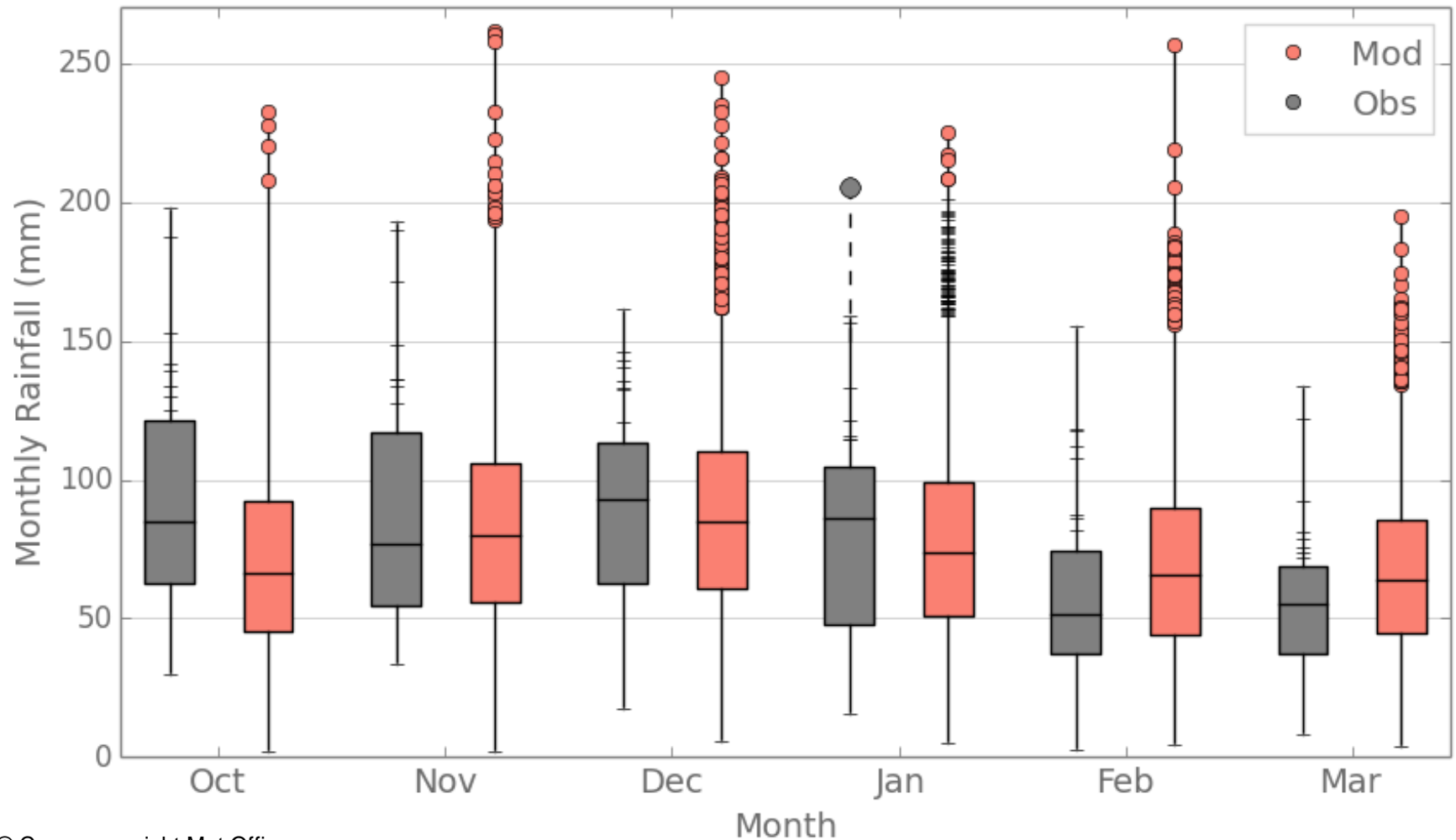
# Human and natural influence combined



# January rainfall



# October to March rainfall



In a given winter, there is an **7%** risk of a month wetter than has been previously observed in south east England

