



UK CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROGRAMME



Why is this work important?

Future rises in summer temperature will expose the UK population to greater **heat-stress and** heat-related mortality, particularly in urban environments due to the urban heat island effect.







Aggravated Respiratory



Dehydration



Heat stroke



What is new?

New UKCP Local (2.2km) convection-permitting model (CPM) includes improved urban land surface representation allowing improved characterisation of extreme temperatures at the city-scale.



Key differences in the representation of hot days and warm nights over urban areas in the UKCP Local CPM

- 1. The effect of cities is represented differently compared to the UKCP Regional model (RCM).
- 2. Improved representation of daily temperature cycles results in a reduced urban heat island compared to the RCM.
- 3. Weaker urban heat island leads to reduced frequency of warm nights over urban areas compared to the RCM.
- 4. Larger future increase in frequency of hot days and warm nights over urban areas than rural areas in both models, but less urban influence in the UKCP Local.
- 5. Absolute future changes in daytime urban temperatures tend to be larger compared to the RCM (e.g. London)
- **6.** However, night-time temperatures following a hot day are lower compared to the RCM, which allows greater capacity for urban inhabitants to recover from heat-stress.



Improved quantification of future changes to UK city temperature extremes

Urban heat island effect





CPM

under climate change.



Keat et al., 2021, Climate Change over UK Cities: The Urban Influence on Extreme Temperatures in the UK Climate Projections, Climate Dynamics