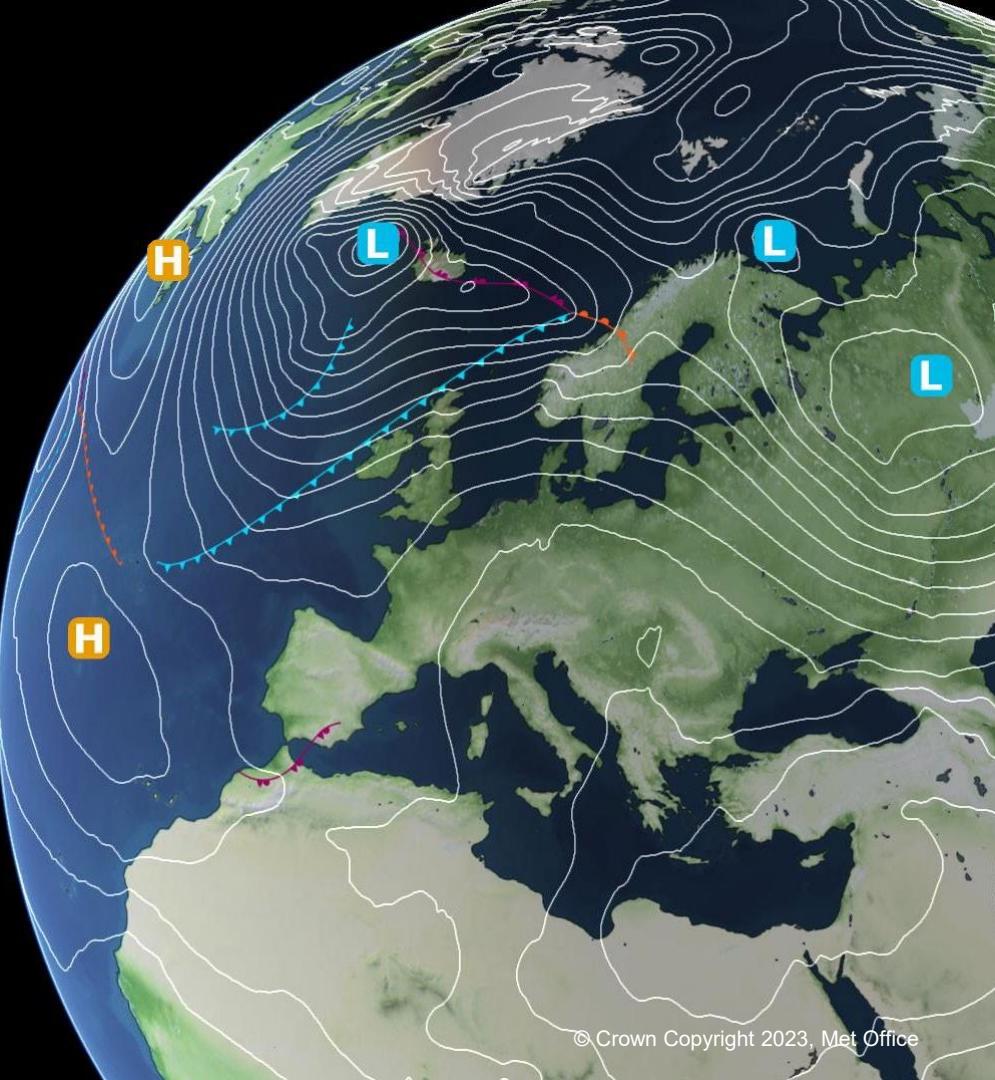


# Tendring District Council

## Local Community Resilience Workshop

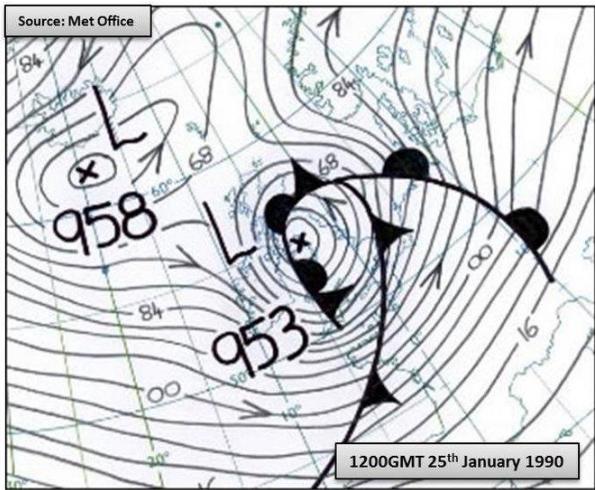
September 2025



# Main Winter Risks

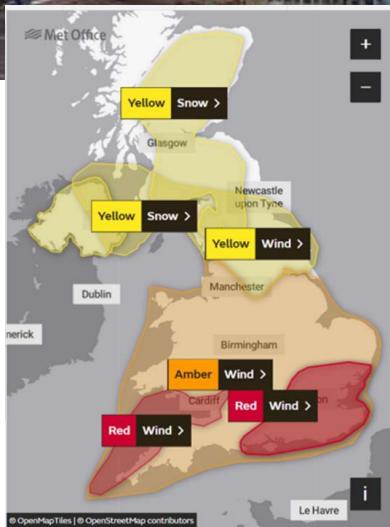
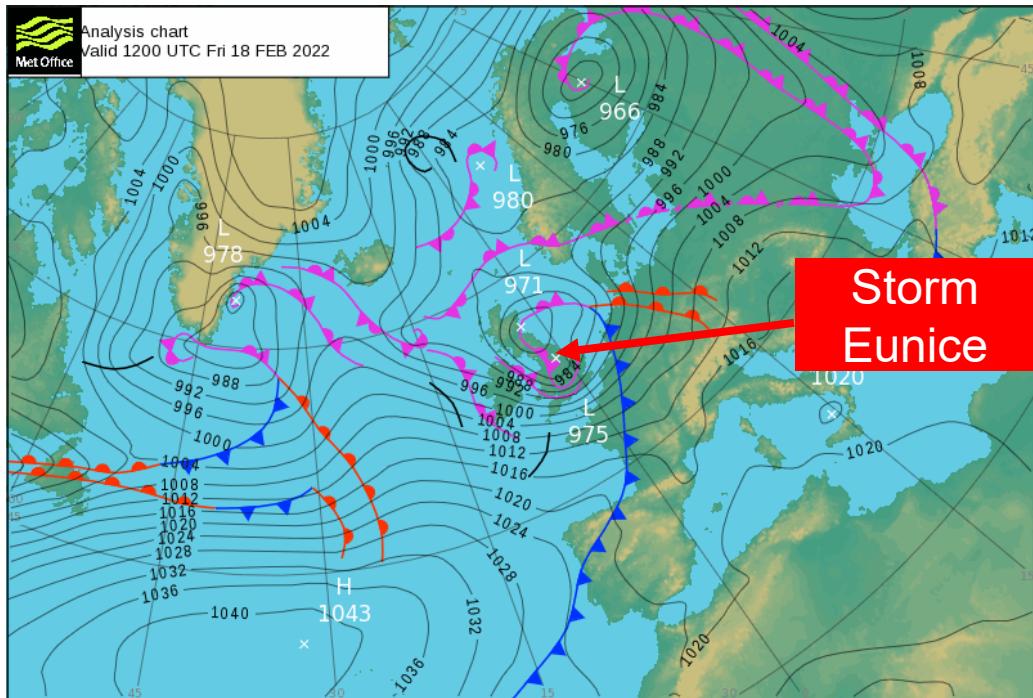


# Storms



# Storm Example

18<sup>th</sup> February 2022 – Storm Eunice



A joint project with Met Éireann (Irish Met Service) and KNMI (Dutch Met Services)



The graphic features a dark blue background with a large, dramatic white-capped wave on the right side. At the top left are the logos for the Met Office, Met Éireann, and KNMI. The text '2025/26 storm names' is prominently displayed in large white and yellow letters. Below this, a grid of 15 storm names is shown in two columns of seven. Each name is in bold black text with its phonetic spelling in parentheses underneath. The names are: Amy (Fee-new-lah), Fionnuala (Fee-new-lah), Kasia (Ka-shaa), Patrick, Wubbo (Vuh-boh). Bram (Jer-ard), Gerard, Lilith, Ruby. Chandra (Ch-an-dra), Hannah, Marty, Stevie. Dave, Isla, Nico, Tadhg (Tie-g). Eddie, Janna (Yah-nah), Oscar, Violet. To the right of the grid, a note states: 'Q, U, X, Y, Z not included to be in line with US National Hurricane Centre naming convention'. A large yellow exclamation mark is in the bottom right corner. The bottom of the graphic has a dark blue bar with the text 'Keeping you safe when it matters the most' and '#StormNames'.

<b>Amy</b> (Fee-new-lah)	<b>Fionnuala</b> (Fee-new-lah)	<b>Kasia</b> (Ka-shaa)	<b>Patrick</b>	<b>Wubbo</b> (Vuh-boh)
<b>Bram</b>	<b>Gerard</b> (Jer-ard)	<b>Lilith</b>	<b>Ruby</b>	Q, U, X, Y, Z not included to be in line with US National Hurricane Centre naming convention
<b>Chandra</b> (Ch-an-dra)	<b>Hannah</b>	<b>Marty</b>	<b>Stevie</b>	
<b>Dave</b>	<b>Isla</b>	<b>Nico</b>	<b>Tadhg</b> (Tie-g)	
<b>Eddie</b>	<b>Janna</b> (Yah-nah)	<b>Oscar</b>	<b>Violet</b>	

**Keeping you safe when it matters the most** #StormNames

# Flooding



Coastal Flooding



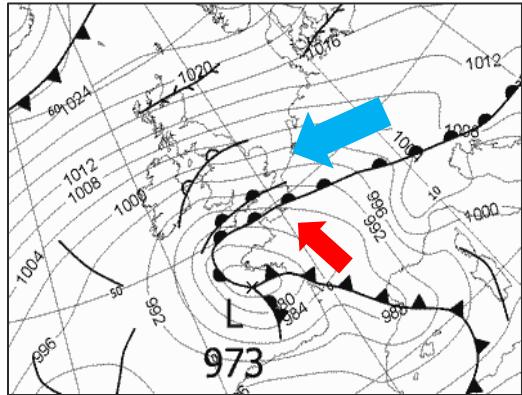
Fluvial Flooding



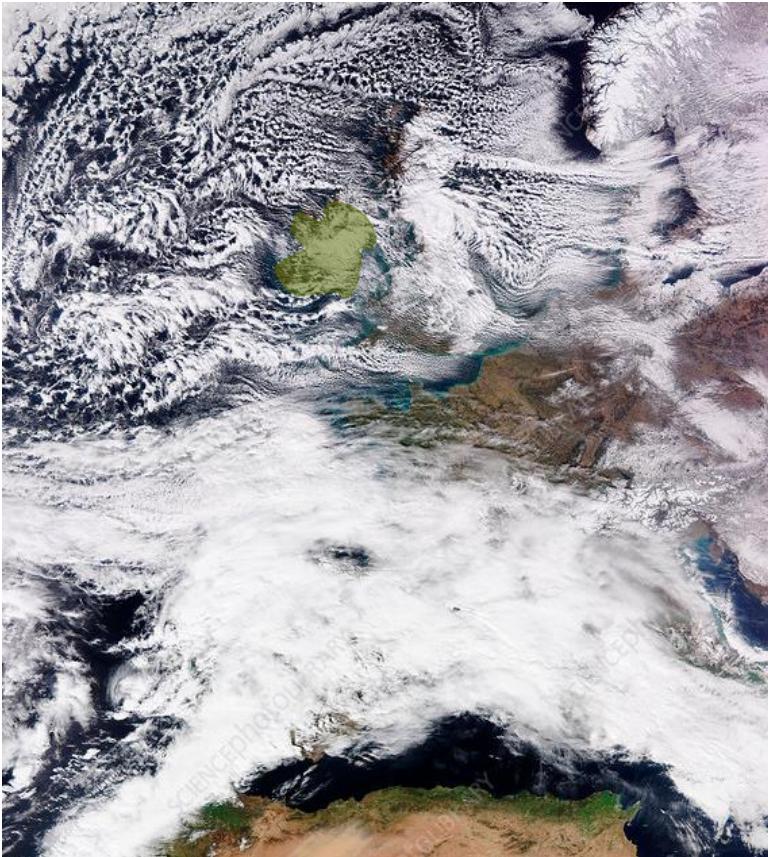
Groundwater Flooding



Other types of flooding include: Surface water (Pluvial), sewerage and reservoir



2<sup>nd</sup> March 2018 – Severe Late Winter Weather



# What are the different impacts of snow, sleet and freezing rain?

Snow, sleet and freezing rain are all different types of winter precipitation.

	COLD, DRY AIR BELOW FREEZING	COLD, MOIST AIR BELOW FREEZING	COLD AIR CLOSE TO FREEZING	WARM AIR ABOVE FREEZING
ABOUT	<b>SNOW</b> Ice crystals stick together in the cloud to form a snowflake.  <b>DRY SNOW</b> Snowflakes fall through dry, cold air.	<b>WET SNOW</b> Snowflakes fall through moist, cold air.	<b>SLEET</b> Snow partially melts and falls as a mix of snowflakes and raindrops to the ground.	<b>FREEZING RAIN</b> Snow melts in the warm air, then as the droplets reach the cold air close to the ground they become 'supercooled'. On hitting the ground, the droplets turn to ice.
IMPACTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less common than wet snow in UK.</li> <li>Snowflakes are small, powdery and won't stick together.</li> <li>Can be blown by wind to form snow drifts.</li> <li>Salt treatment less effective than wet snow as dry snow does not have much water content.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Snowflakes are heavier than dry snow and stick together easily.</li> <li>Compacts easily (e.g. under car tyres).</li> <li>Turns quickly to ice if the temperature drops below freezing (e.g. overnight).</li> <li>Responds well to salt treatment as wet snow has a high water content.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sleet accumulation on roads is minimal.</li> <li>Can cool the surface temperature of roads and pavements, this can cause ice formation if the temperature of the surface falls below freezing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less common in UK.</li> <li>Most dangerous type of winter precipitation.</li> <li>Freezing rain can form on top of a layer of salt that has already been put down on the ground.</li> </ul>

# Ice / Freezing Rain

Icy conditions caused by water in the air freezing onto cold surfaces or wet surfaces freezing.



Freezing rain is the most dangerous weather that leads to icy conditions.



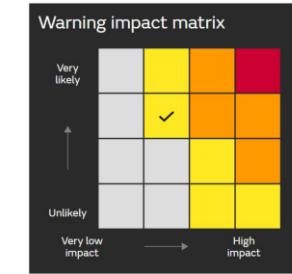
# Fog

Caused when water vapour in the air cools low enough to droplets of water.



# Met Office Warnings and Services

- Close working with UKHSA on Cold Health Alerts.
- Usual National Severe Weather Warnings for winter hazards:
  - Snow, Ice, Rain, Wind and Fog.
- Risk assessment and guidance for flooding in partnership with the Environment Agency, through the Flood Forecasting Centre.
- Regional Civil Contingencies Advisors.
- Hazard Manager web platform.
- Three Month Outlooks.
- Weather Ready – Seasonal Preparedness.



**DAILY HAZARD ASSESSMENT**  
Issued on Friday, 12 August 2022 at 14:05 Local time

**National Hazard Partnership**

The Daily Hazard Assessment is intended to provide an 'at a glance' top level overview only. The tasks provided to the relevant Partner Organisations should then be used to inform further decisions.



These maps provide an 'at a glance' top level overview of the areas of risk or risk of increased risk across the UK. The areas containing solid shapes are areas where the hazard is considered to be at a higher level of risk. The areas containing dashed shapes are areas where the hazard is considered to be at a lower level of risk. The areas containing grey shapes are areas where the hazard is considered to be at a medium level of risk. The areas containing yellow shapes are areas where the hazard is considered to be at a low level of risk. The areas containing red shapes are areas where the hazard is considered to be at a very low level of risk. The areas containing green shapes are areas where the hazard is considered to be at a negligible level of risk.

**1\* Extreme Heat**  
A level 3 Heat Health Alert has been issued for the whole of England until Tuesday morning. (Please note that this service covers England only).  
Met Office Extreme Heat warning in place until Sunday evening more of central and southern England and parts of East Wales. The hot spell will peak this weekend, with very warm overnight temperatures in larger urban areas as well as high daytime temperatures.  
Met Office - Heat Health Alert <http://www.gov.uk/government/news/heat-health-warning-extended>  
UKHSA website <http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ukhsa>  
Met Office - UK Weather Warnings <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather>

**Flood Guidance Statement**  
10:30hrs Wednesday 03 September 2025

**FLOOD FORECASTING CENTRE** **Met Office**



Wednesday 3 Sep 2025, area at risk: Increased  
Threat since last forecast: Increased  
Impact: Increased



Thursday 4 Sep 2025, area at risk: Increased  
Threat since last forecast: Increased  
Impact: Increased



Friday 5 Sep 2025, area at risk: Steady  
Threat since last forecast: Steady  
Impact: Steady



Saturday 6 Sep 2025, area at risk: Steady  
Threat since last forecast: Steady  
Impact: Steady



Sunday 7 Sep 2025, area at risk: Steady  
Threat since last forecast: Steady  
Impact: Steady

Significant surface water flooding impacts are possible but not expected across parts of England and Wales on Thursday, with minor surface water flooding probable today (Wednesday). The overall flood risk for England and Wales is LOW.

**Specific Areas of Concern Map 1 - Wednesday 03 September 2025**



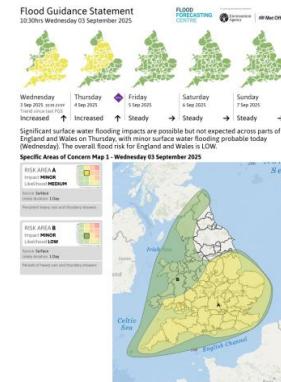
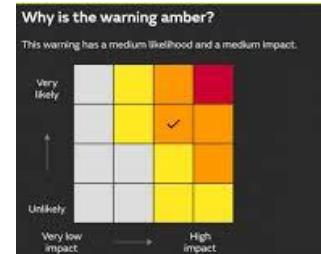
**RISK AREA A**  
High Risk  
Llanelli - MEDIUM  
Area Suffered  
Periodic flooding  
Periodic localised flooding and flooding of streams

**RISK AREA B**  
High Risk  
Llanelli - LOW  
Area Suffered  
Periodic flooding and flooding of streams

**RISK AREA C**  
Medium Risk  
Llanelli - MEDIUM  
Area Suffered  
Periodic flooding and flooding of streams

# Met Office Warnings and Services

- Usual National Severe Weather Warnings for winter hazards:
  - Snow, Ice, Rain, Wind and Fog.
- Risk assessment and guidance for flooding in partnership with the Environment Agency, through the Flood Forecasting Centre.
- Regional Civil Contingencies Advisors.
- Three Monthly Outlook.
- Weather Ready – Seasonal Preparedness.



# Locate the tick!

It is very important that you look to see where the tick is on the matrix.  
Yellows are not all the same!

Likelihood	High	Light Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
	Medium	Light Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
	Low	Light Green	Light Green	Yellow	Orange
	Very low	Light Green	Light Green	Yellow	Yellow
		Very low	Low	Medium	High
	Impact				

Low impacts – no major issues?

Likelihood	High	Light Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
	Medium	Light Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
	Low	Light Green	Light Green	Yellow	Orange
	Very low	Light Green	Light Green	Yellow	Yellow
		Very low	Low	Medium	High
	Impact				

High impacts – risk to life?

# Impact Tables

There are impact tables for all Severe Weather and each of the eight weather elements warned for.

	Very Low	Low	Medium	High
<b>Impact and advice applying to ALL SEVERE WEATHER</b>	On the whole, day to day activities not affected but some localised, small scale impacts occur  A few transport routes affected.	Some short lived disruption to day to day routines in affected areas  Incidents dealt with under 'business as usual' response by emergency services  Some transport routes and travel services affected.  Some journeys require longer travel times.	Injuries with danger to life  Disruption to day to day routines and activities.  Short-term strain on emergency responder organisations.  Transport routes and travel services affected. Longer journey times expected. Some vehicles and passengers stranded.  Disruption to some utilities and services.  Damage to buildings and property.	Danger to life  Prolonged disruption to day to day routines and activities  Prolonged strain on emergency responders organisations.  Transport routes and travel services affected for a prolonged period.  Long travel delays. Vehicles and passengers stranded for long periods.  Disruption to utilities and services for a prolonged period.  Extensive damage to buildings and property.

# Understanding Weather Warnings

High	Light Green	Yellow	Light Orange	Red
Medium	Light Green	Yellow	Light Orange	Red
Low	Light Green	Light Green	Light Orange	Red
Very low	Light Green	Light Green	Light Orange	Light Orange
	Very low	LOW	Medium	High
	<b>Impact</b>			

Some short lived disruption to day to day routines

'Business as usual' response by emergency services

Some transport routes and travel services affected. Some journeys require longer travel times.

High	Light Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
Medium	Light Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
Low	Light Green	Light Green	Orange	Red
Very low	Light Green	Light Green	Orange	Light Orange
	Very low	Low	MEDIUM	High
	<b>Impact</b>			

Injuries with danger to life and damage to buildings and property.

Disruption to day to day routines, activities and some utilities / services

Short-term strain on emergency responder organisations.

Transport routes and travel services affected. Longer journey times expected. Some vehicles and passengers stranded.

High	Light Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
Medium	Light Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
Low	Light Green	Light Green	Orange	Red
Very low	Light Green	Light Green	Orange	Light Orange
	Very low	Low	Medium	HIGH
	<b>Impact</b>			

Danger to life and extensive damage to buildings and property.

Prolonged disruption to day to day routines, activities and utilities / services

Prolonged strain on emergency responders organisations.

Transport routes and travel services affected for a prolonged period. Long travel delays. Vehicles and passengers stranded for long periods.

# Common Warnings Framework

## CWF Purpose Statement

The organisations agree to:

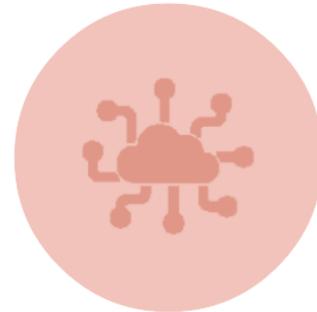
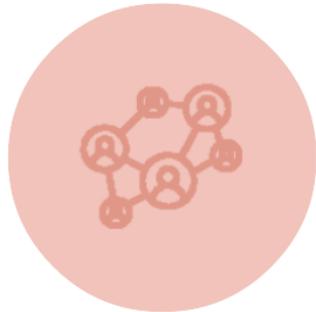
Engage with 'One Voice' and work together to develop an 'Authoritative Voice'.

Collaborate on the future development of shared warning methodology and that it will have shared ownership.

Make it easier to share our messages for others to re-use and enhance our 'Authoritative Voice'.

Have a shared primary focus on ultimately saving lives.

# Importance of a common warning framework (Why)



UK warning providers must deliver clear, consistent messages upon which responders and the public can act

Current differences in risk assessment matrices among providers complicate consensus on warning strategies and user communication

Essential to consider how UK warnings work within international alerting protocols, which enhance the reach and usability of warning data through redistributors

# Common Warning Framework

## Current Matrix

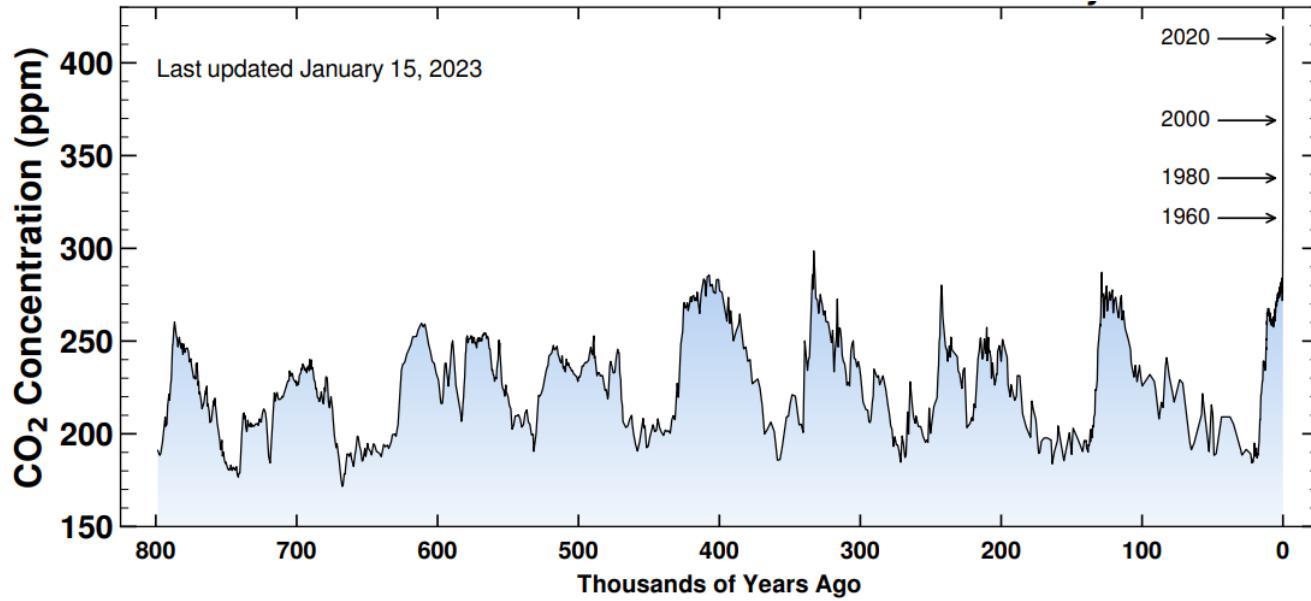
Likelihood	High	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
	Medium	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange
	Low	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange
	Very low	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
		Very low	Low	Medium	High
	Impact				

## Updated Matrix



# Our changing climate

# Current levels of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> are unprecedented in 800,000 years or more



Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th Century, the globally averaged concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere has risen by around 50%, to over 415 parts per million (ppm).

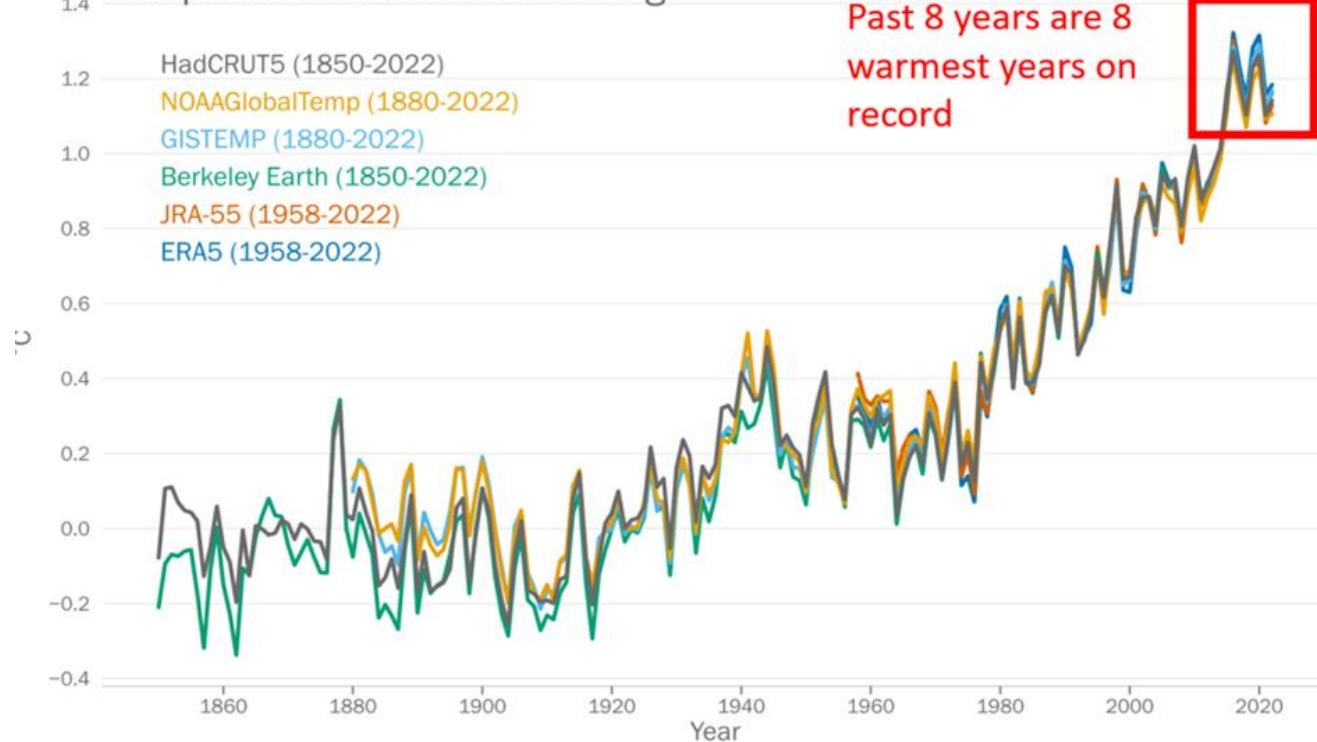
Records of Earth's climate, preserved in air bubbles trapped in Antarctic ice, show that the current level of CO<sub>2</sub> is unprecedented in at least 800,000 years.



Charles David Keeling,  
1928 – 2005

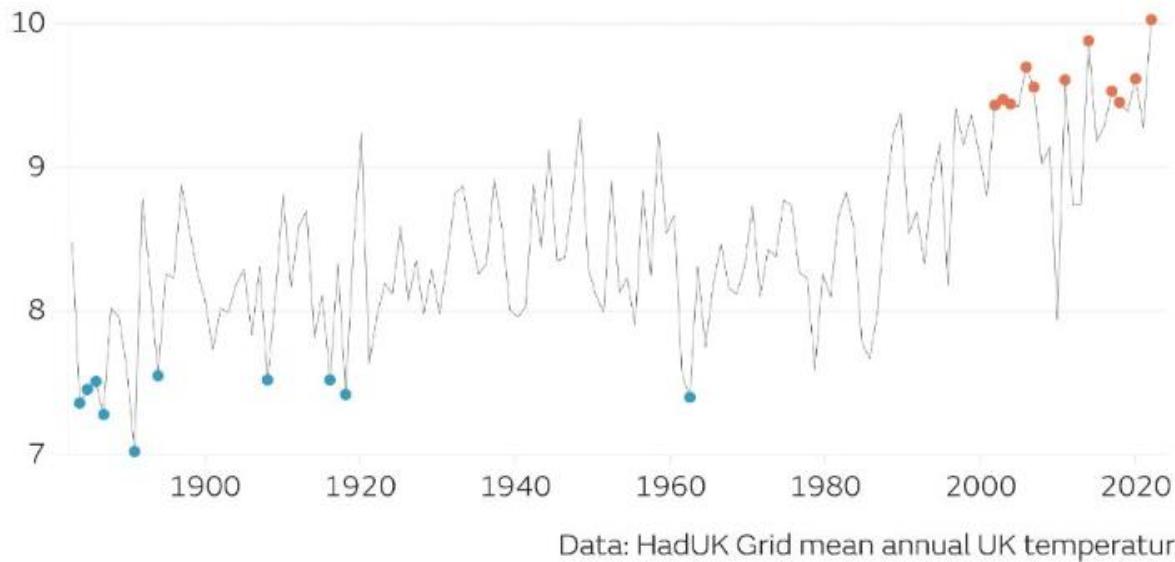
<https://scripps.ucsd.edu/programs/keelingcurve/>

### Global mean temperature Compared to 1850-1900 average



# What is the difference between climate variability and change?

## Hottest and coldest UK years (°C)



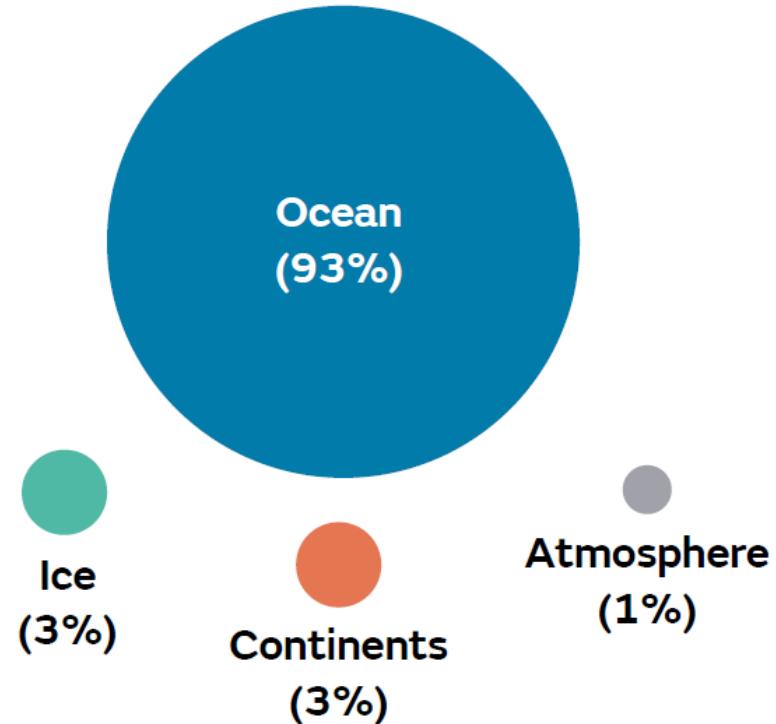
10 HOTTEST UK YEARS	
1	2022 - 10.03 °C
2	2014 - 9.88 °C
3	2006 - 9.70 °C
4	2020 - 9.62 °C
5	2011 - 9.61 °C
6	2007 - 9.56 °C
7	2017 - 9.53 °C
8	2003 - 9.47 °C
9	2018 - 9.45 °C
10	2002/4 - 9.44 °C

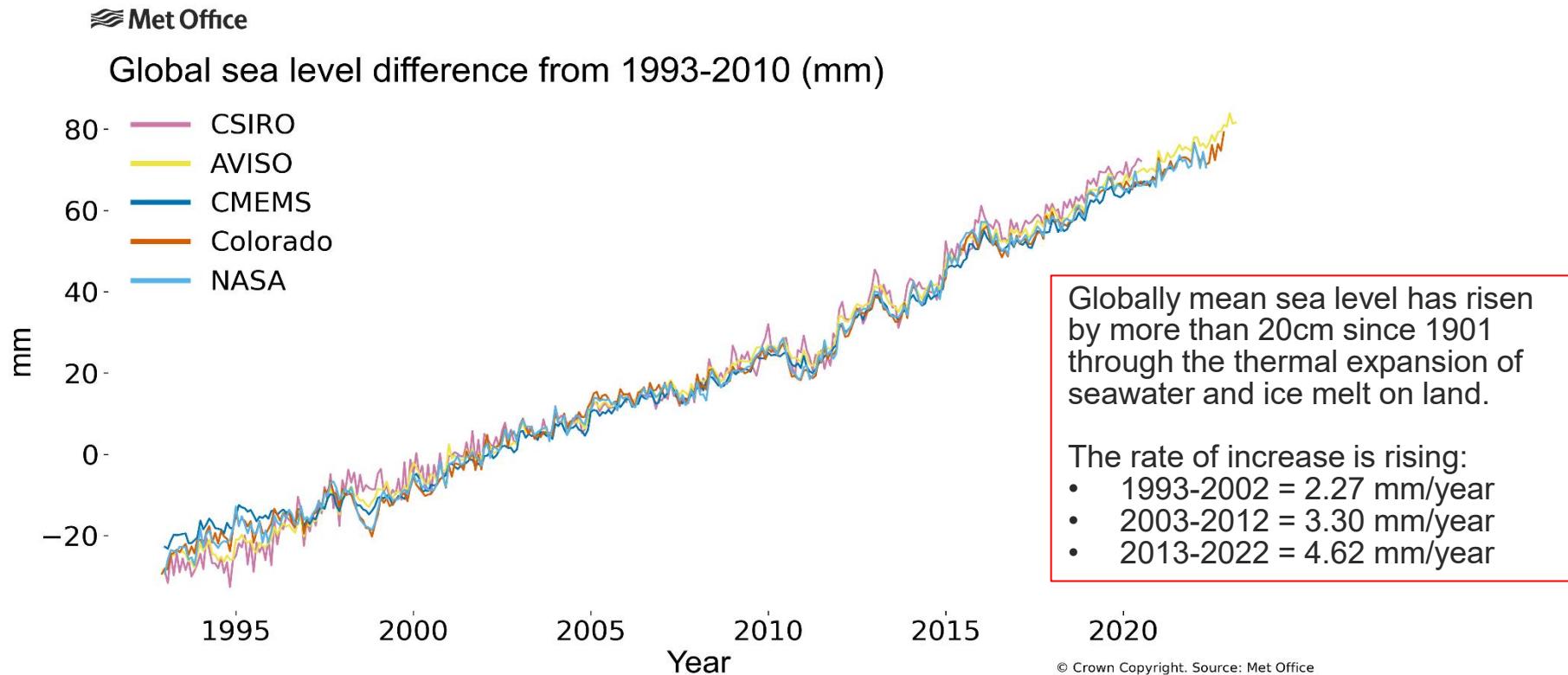
10 COLDEST UK YEARS	
1	1892 - 7.02 °C
2	1888 - 7.28 °C
3	1885 - 7.36 °C
4	1963 - 7.40 °C
5	1919 - 7.42 °C
6	1886 - 7.45 °C
7	1887 - 7.51 °C
8	1917 - 7.52 °C
9	1909 - 7.52 °C
10	1895 - 7.55 °C

Timeseries of UK annual average temperature from 1884 to 2022 with the hottest and coldest years in the series highlighted.  
Credit: Met Office.

# Where is the additional heat in the climate system going?

Research has found that since the 1970s more than 90% of the excess energy stored in the climate system has been absorbed by the oceans.





# Climate change is already impacting on extreme weather across the planet



## Siberian heatwave

- Widespread, prolonged event over the first 6 months of 2020 resulting in **wildfires** and **loss of permafrost**
- Event was **600 times more likely** due to climate change



## European flooding

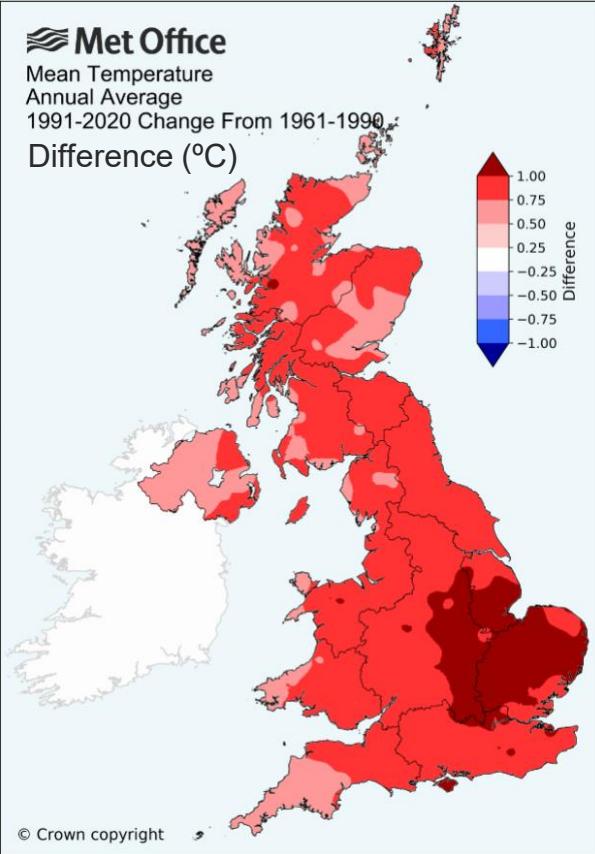
- July 2021 **heavy rainfall event** resulted in extreme impacts, and led to over **200 deaths**
- Event was **1.2 to 9 times more likely** and **rainfall intensity 3-19% higher** due to climate change



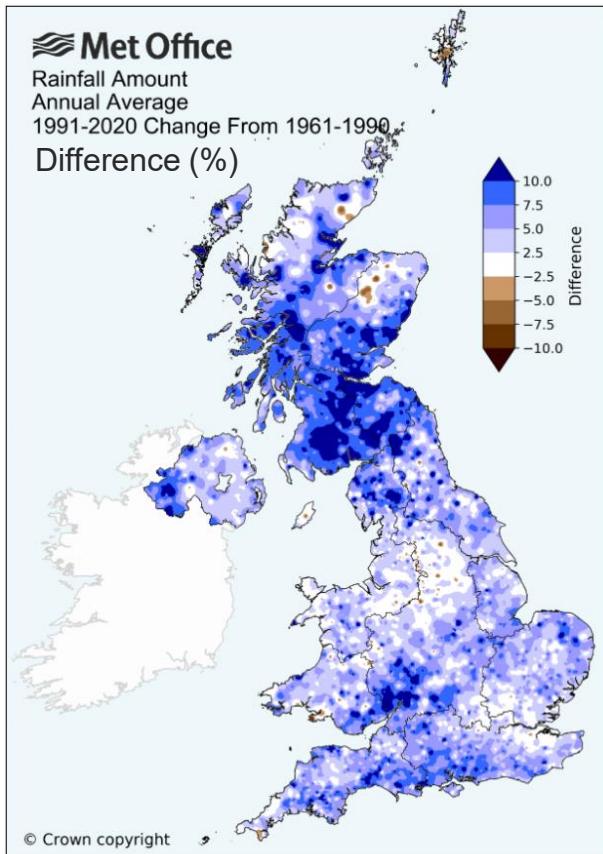
## North America heatwave

- Record breaking temperatures in June 2021, **49.6°C recorded in Canada**
- **Almost impossible** to hit such record-breaking temperatures in the Western United States **without human-caused climate change**

# Current state of the UK climate



1991-2020  
change from  
1961-1990



30-year average

1961-1990

1991-2020

Mean temperature:

9.7 Celsius

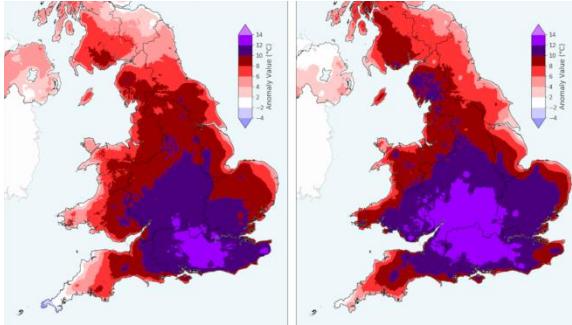
10.7 Celsius

Annual rainfall:

572mm

595mm

## Extreme events are also impacting the UK



### Heatwaves

- July 2022 UK exceeded 40°C for the first time on record in the UK.
- The **Summer 2020 heatwave** was the most significant heatwave of the last 60 years, leading to over **2500 excess deaths** across the UK
- By **2050** hot summers could happen **every other year**

### Heavy rainfall

- **February 2020** was the wettest February on record
- **Storm Ciara** saw a month's worth of rain fall across parts of West Yorkshire in just 18 hours, leading to **widespread flooding**
- By **2070**, winter rainfall events, similar to these, are expected to **increase by up to 25%**

### Wildfires

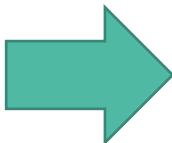
- Figures suggest the number of **UK wildfires has been increasing** in recent years
- Wildfires could be **5 times more likely** by 2100 due to increases in high temperatures and low summer rainfall; conditions highly conducive to wildfires

# Changes in likelihood of UK Extreme Events due to man-made Greenhouse gases – extreme heat

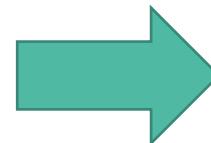
## Chances of seeing 40°C in the UK

Natural  
climate

1 in 100 -  
1000 years



Present



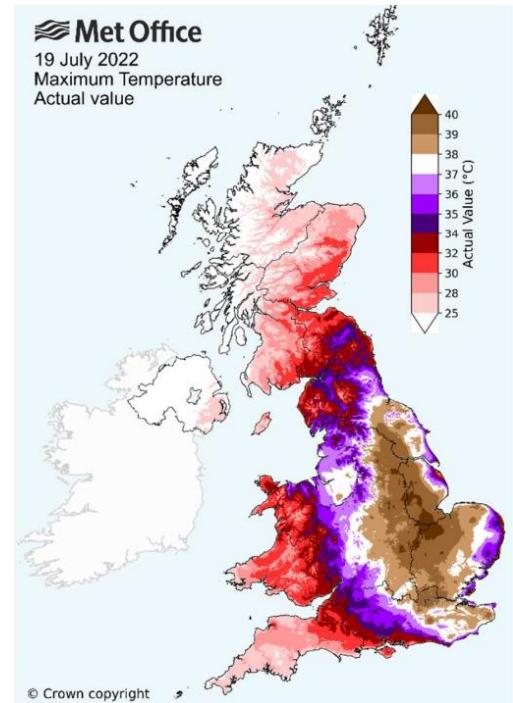
By 2100



Wildfires destroys building in Ashill in the July 2022 heatwave

1 in 15  
years  
(medium  
emissions  
scenario)

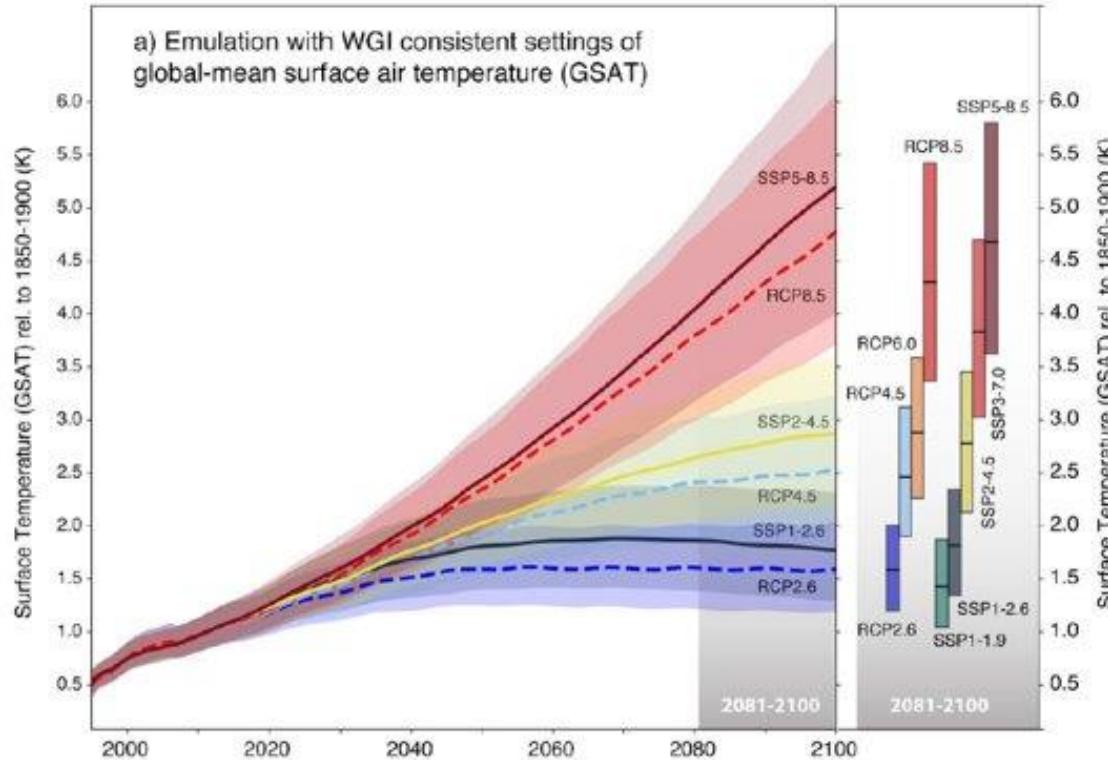
1 in 3.5  
years (high  
emissions  
scenario)



# Emission scenarios

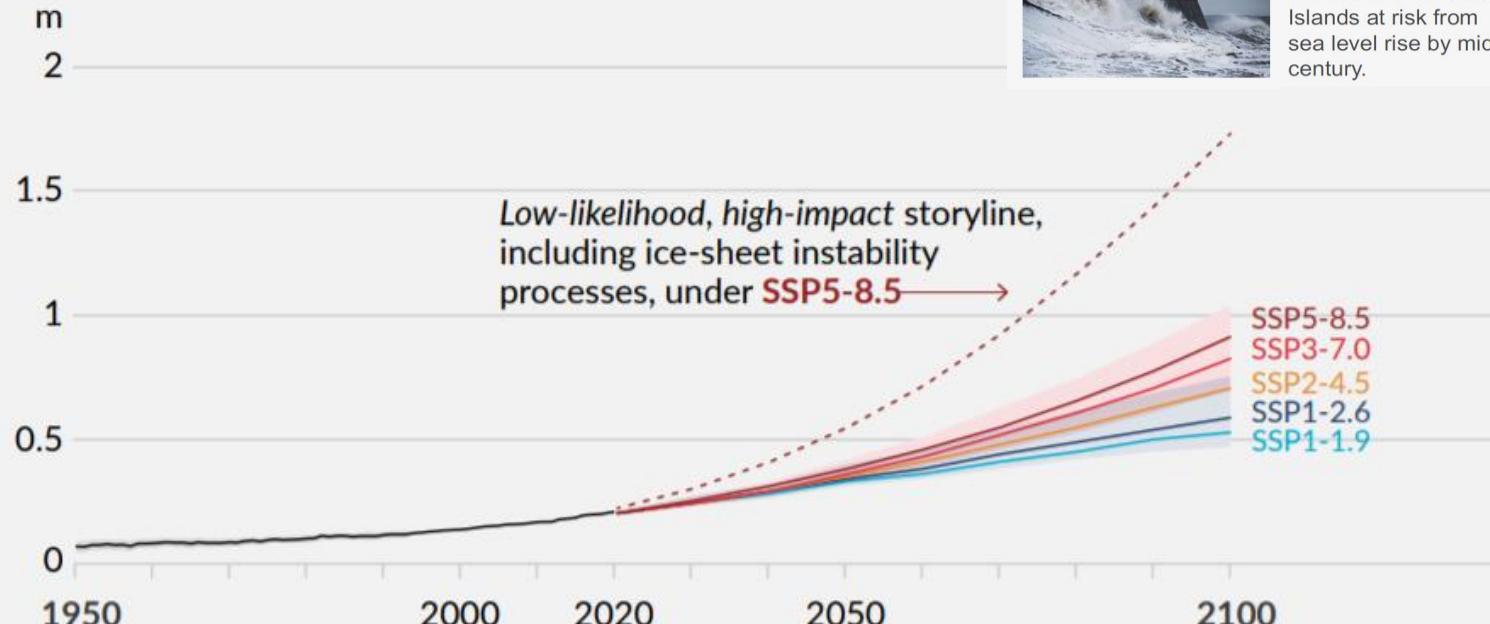
Intergovernmental  
Panel on Climate  
Change

Representative  
Concentration  
Pathways (RCP) &  
Shared Socioeconomic  
Pathways (SSPs)



# Future sea level

## (d) Global mean sea level change relative to 1900

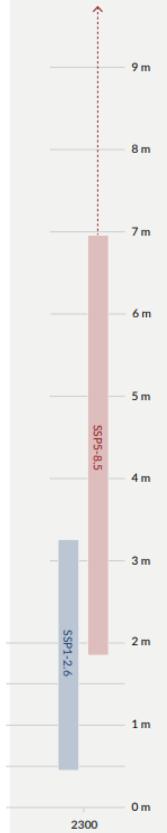


### Flood risk

About a billion people in low-lying cities by the sea and on Small Islands at risk from sea level rise by mid-century.

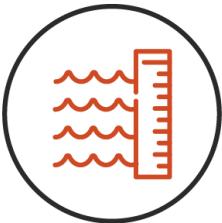
(e) Global mean sea level change in 2300 relative to 1900

Sea level rise greater than 15 m cannot be ruled out with high emissions



From IPCC AR6 WG1

# Global climate change risks



	Heat stress risk (No. of people exposed to extreme heat)	River flooding (No. of people affected)	Drought (% time cropland experiencing drought)	Wildfires (% land area exposed to 'very high' fire risk)	Biodiversity range loss
Present day	68 million	54 million	7%		
2°C warming	1 billion	97 million	16%	36%	19%
4°C warming	3.5 billion	211 million	30%	50%	46%
Impacts at 4°C vs 2°C	<b>3.5x worse</b>	<b>~1.2x worse</b>	<b>~0.9x worse</b>	<b>~0.4x worse</b>	<b>~1.4x worse</b>

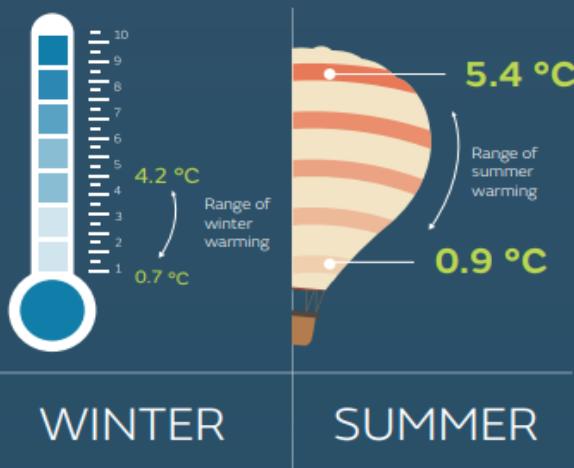
# What will the UK face in the future?

# FUTURE TEMPERATURE CHANGE

## PROBABILISTIC PROJECTIONS

### RISING SEASONAL TEMPERATURES\*

UKCP Probabilistic (25km) projections show that by 2070, the range of average seasonal temperature changes are projected to increase\*.

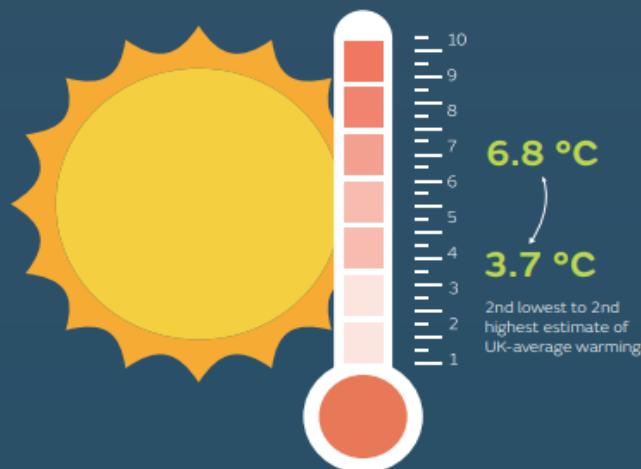


WINTER

SUMMER

### HOT SUMMER DAYS

Temperature of hot summer days\*\*, by 2070, is projected to increase in the Local (2.2km) projections.



### UKCP LOCAL (2.2KM)

### THE FREQUENCY OF HOT SPELLS\*\*\* IS PROJECTED TO INCREASE

The average frequency of hot spells, locally over the southern UK for the period 1981-2000, is once every 4 years.



By 2070, the average frequency of hot spells is projected to rise to about four times per year.



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

 Met Office  
Hadley Centre



Environment  
Agency

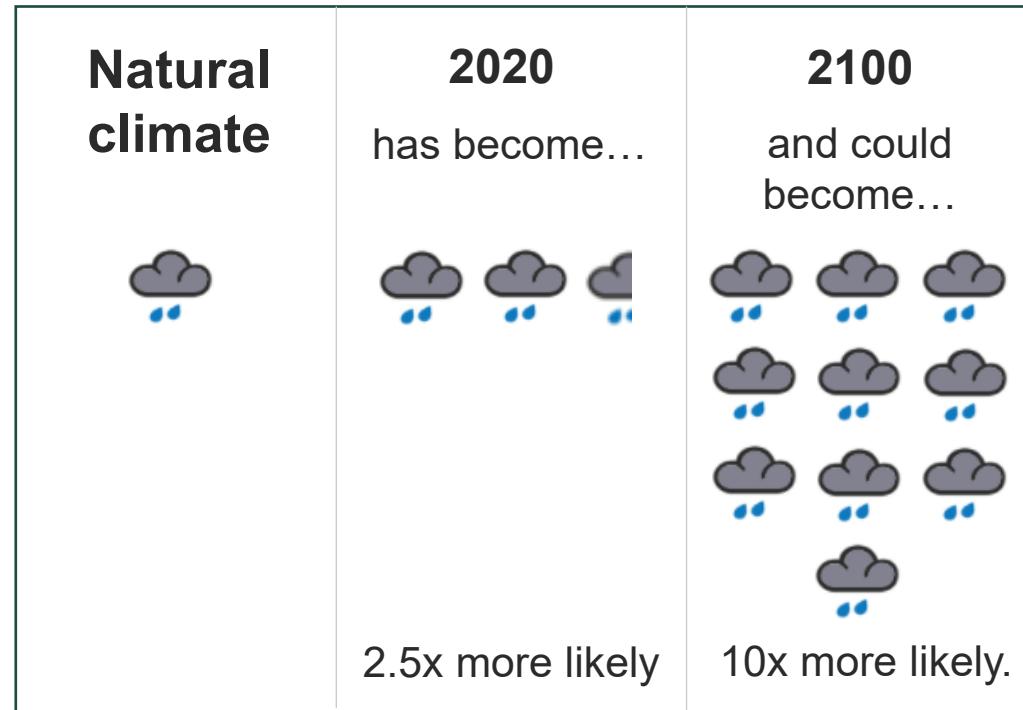
Working together on  
UK Climate Projections

# Extreme UK rainfall becomes more likely and intense with human-induced climate change.

The wettest day on record:



Currently, such an event would happen every 100 years and this may decrease to every 30 years by the end of the century.

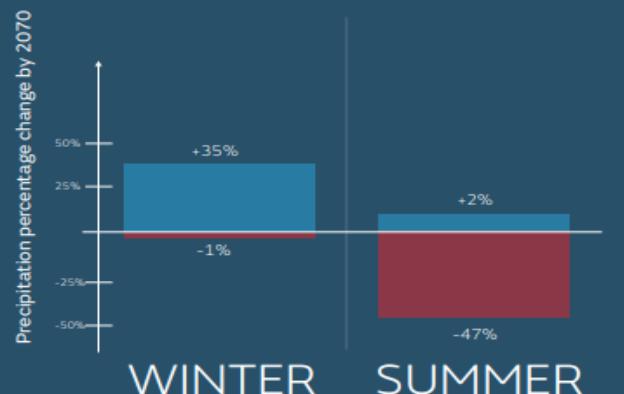


# FUTURE PRECIPITATION CHANGE

## PROBABILISTIC PROJECTIONS

## WETTER WINTERS, DRIER SUMMERS\*

UKCP Probabilistic (25km) projections show that by 2070, under a high emission scenario, average winter precipitation is projected to increase, whilst average summer rainfall is projected to decrease.



## FUTURE INCREASES IN EXTREME HOURLY RAINFALL INTENSITY

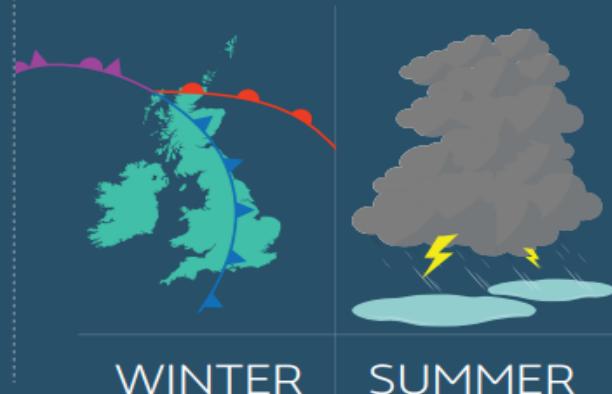
By 2070, extreme hourly rainfall intensity associated with an event that typically occurs once every two years increases by 25%.



## UKCP LOCAL (2.2KM)

## CHANGES IN THE TYPE OF RAINFALL

By 2070, Local (2.2km) projects more of the rain in winter will come from frontal rain events of higher intensity and in summer from short lived high intensity showers.



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy



 Met Office  
Hadley Centre

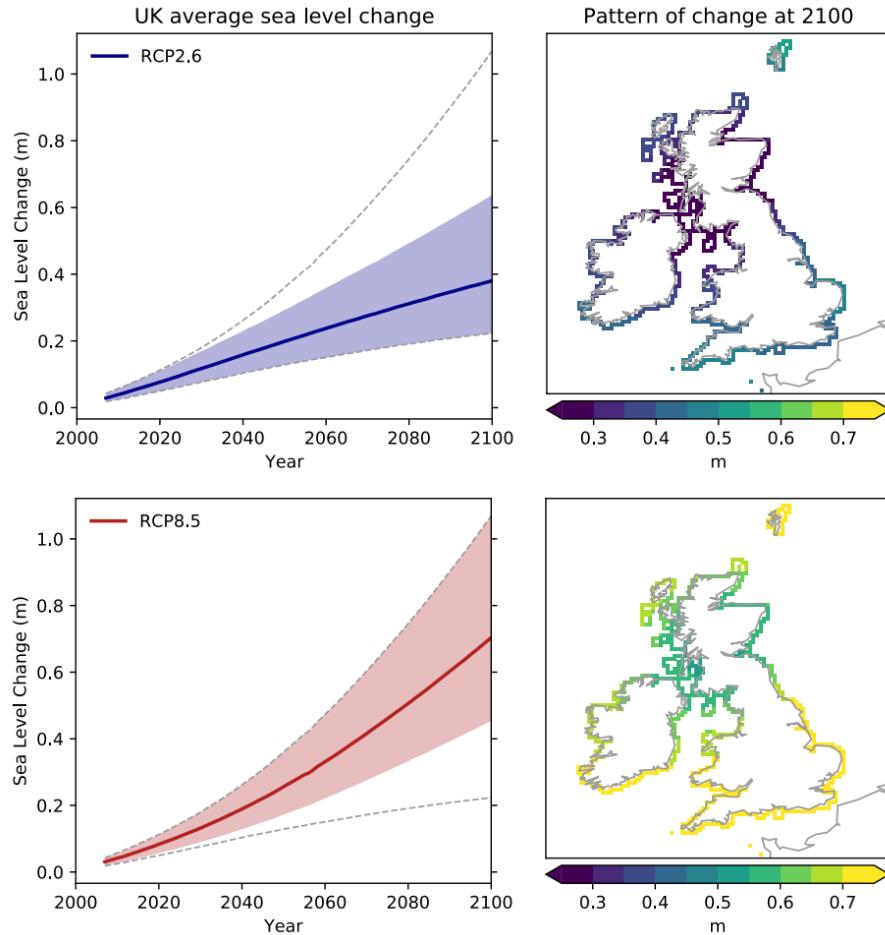


Environment  
Agency

Working together on  
UK Climate Projections

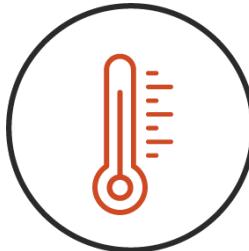
# Sea level rise in the UK

- Sea levels will rise more in England/Wales than in Scotland/Northern Ireland. This is due to glacial isostatic adjustment.
- In a high emissions scenario, sea level could rise between 0.5-1.15m by 2100 in London. Under a low emission scenario this would be 0.3-0.7m\*



\* Relative to 1980-2000 average

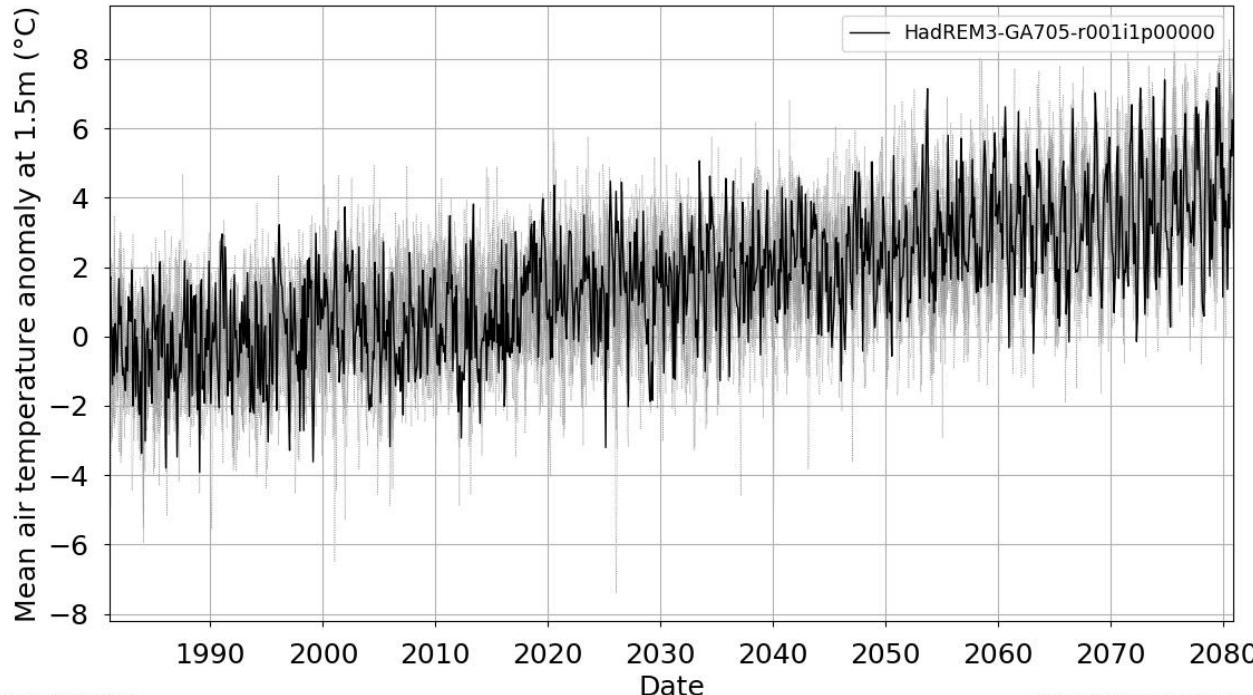
# UK climate change risks



	Heat related deaths (per year)	Flooding (annual damages)	Water availability (low river flows)	Wildfires (% days with 'very high' fire risk)
Present day	2,000	£2 billion		9%
2°C warming	7,000	£2.7 - £3 billion	20% decrease	26%
4°C warming	13,000	£3.5 - £3.9 billion	50% decrease	50%
Impacts at 4°C vs 2°C	~86% worse	~30% worse	30% worse	~92% worse

# Essex annual mean temperature increase

NSRA Mean Air Temps

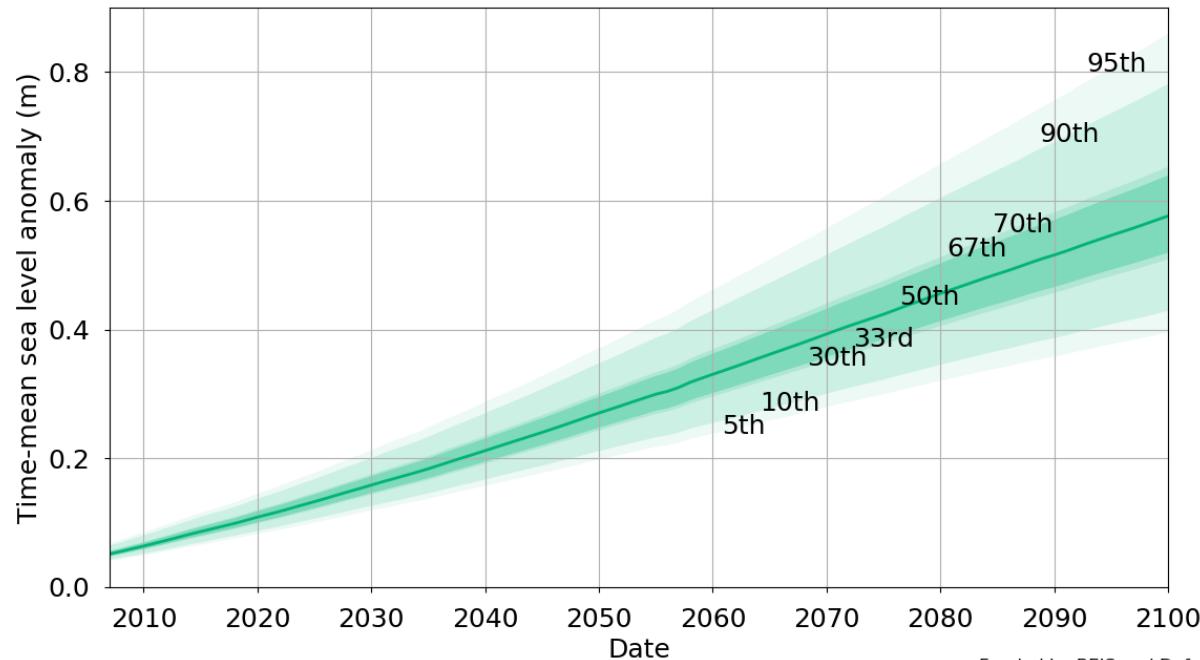


10:51 29/01/24

Funded by BEIS and Defra

## Essex coast and sea level rise

Time-mean sea level anomaly (m) for years 2007 up to and including 2100, for grid square  $52.83^{\circ}, 1.58^{\circ}$ , using baseline 1981-2000, and scenario RCP 4.5, showing the 5th, 10th, 30th, 33rd, 50th, 67th, 70th, 90th and 95th percentiles



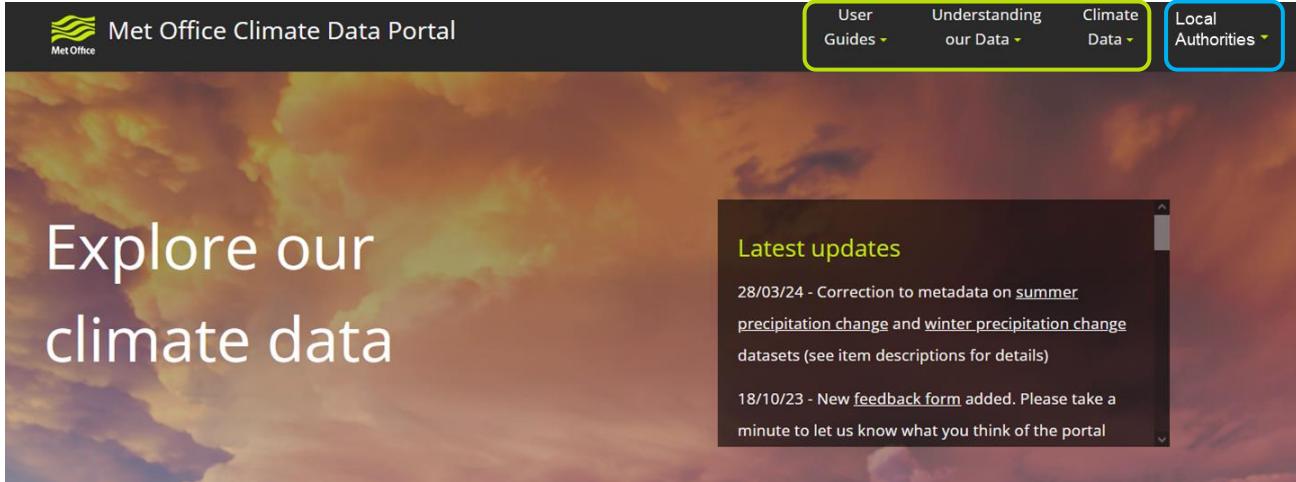
Funded by BEIS and Defra

# Where to access Climate projections

# Climate Data Portal (●CDP) Local Authority Climate Service (●LACS)

●CDP and ●LACS  
have a single point  
of entry.

The ●CDP provides  
climate data layers.



The screenshot shows the Met Office Climate Data Portal homepage. The header features the Met Office logo and the text 'Met Office Climate Data Portal'. Below the header is a navigation bar with four items: 'User Guides', 'Understanding our Data', 'Climate Data', and 'Local Authorities'. The 'User Guides' and 'Understanding our Data' items are highlighted with a yellow border. The 'Local Authorities' item is highlighted with a blue border. A large image of a sunset or sunrise with orange and yellow clouds serves as the background. Overlaid on the image is the text 'Explore our climate data'. In the bottom right corner of the image, there is a dark box containing 'Latest updates' information.

Latest updates

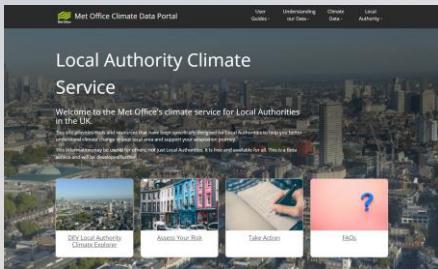
28/03/24 - Correction to metadata on [summer precipitation change](#) and [winter precipitation change](#) datasets (see item descriptions for details)

18/10/23 - New [feedback form](#) added. Please take a minute to let us know what you think of the portal

The ●LACS provides  
easy-to-access guidance  
on local climate.

# Local Authority Climate Service

## Local Authority Community Site



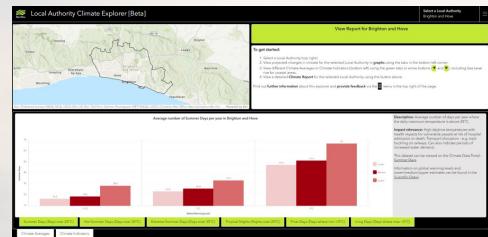
Welcome to the Met Office's climate service for Local Authorities in the UK. This is a professional and responsive tool that brings specific data designed for Local Authorities to help you better understand and manage climate risk. This is the first step in the process of understanding climate risk and adapting for all. This is a beta service and only for local government.

Key features include:

- UK Local Authority Climate Explorer
- Assess Your Risk
- Take Action
- FAQs

Helpful resources and further support for adaptation planning

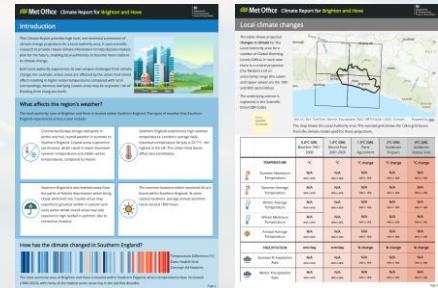
## Local Authority Climate Explorer



This screenshot shows the Local Authority Climate Explorer (Beta) interface for Brighton and Hove. It features a map of the area and a bar chart showing average annual temperature for Brighton and Hove. The chart shows a steady increase in temperature over time, with a significant jump around 1990.

Ready-to-use climate information for your local area

## Local Authority Climate Report



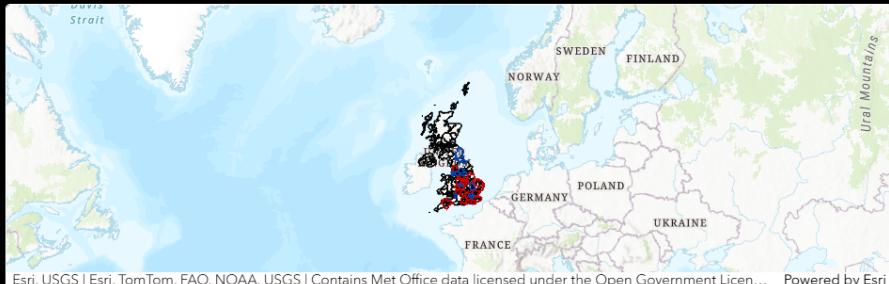
This screenshot shows the Local Authority Climate Report for Brighton and Hove. It includes an introduction, a map of the area, and a table of climate change projections for various parameters. The table shows projected changes for temperature, precipitation, and other factors from 1961-90 to 2081-2100 under different climate scenarios.

Summary of key results

# Climate Explorer



Local Authority Climate Explorer [Beta, V1.0]

Select a Local Authority  
None

Select a Local Authority to generate a report

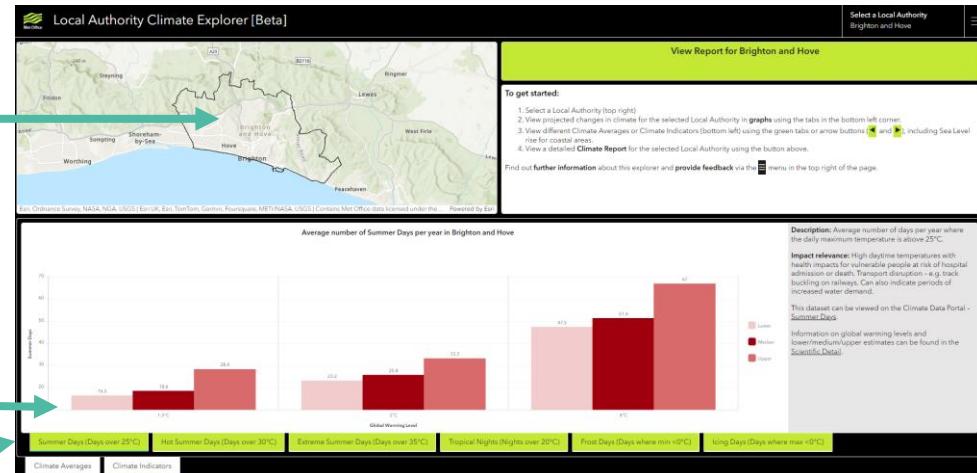
**To get started:**

1. Select a Local Authority (top right)
2. View projected changes in climate for the selected Local Authority in **graphs** using the tabs in the bottom left corner.
3. View different Climate Averages or Climate Indicators (bottom left) using the green tabs or arrow buttons (◀ and ▶), including Sea Level rise for coastal areas.
4. View a detailed **Climate Report** for the selected Local Authority using the button above.

Select a Local Authority using the Selector in the top-right corner of the application

[Climate Averages](#)[Climate Indicators](#)

- Key climate variables calculated over your Local Authority area:
  - **Climate Averages:** e.g. summer average temperatures, winter rainfall, sea level rise.
  - **Impact relevant indicators:** e.g. Summer Days (Days over 25°C).
- Information presented for a range of global warming levels consistent with adaptation guidance.
- View data as a graph.
- Based on UKCP Regional (12km resolution) data.



\*Local authority level information will be available at launch. Sub-local authority level information will be provided in future iterations.



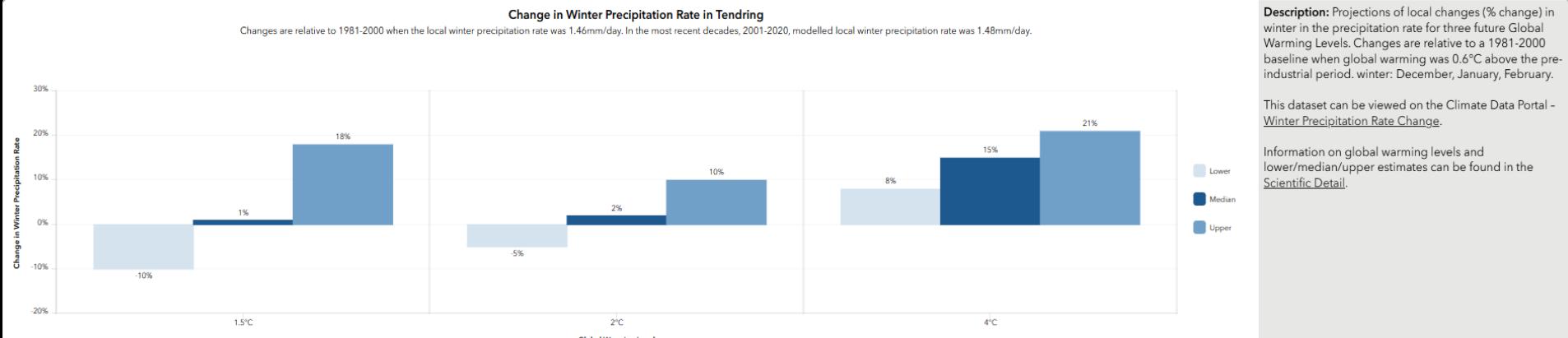
- Summarises data for the Local Authority area in a PDF printable, shareable and easy to understand format.
- Summarises change and impact indicators in tables.
- Sea level rise page for coastal LA's


[Generate Report for Tendring](#)

### To get started:

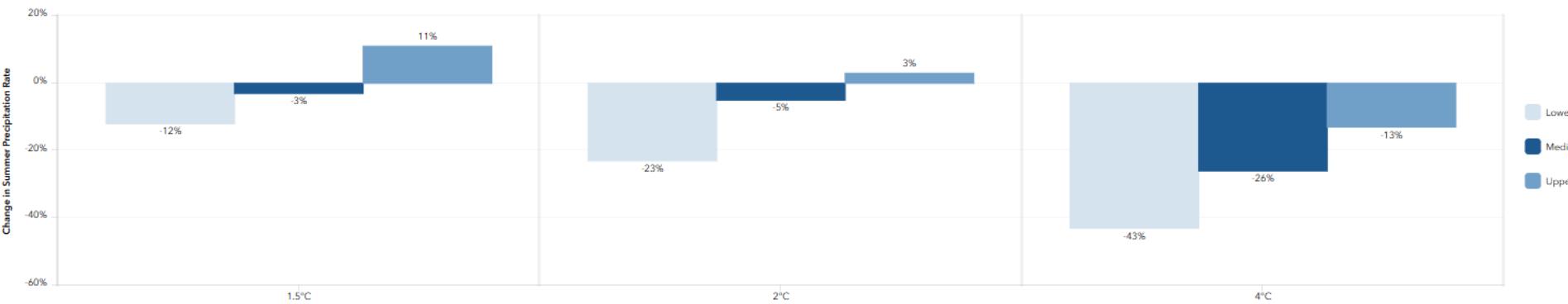
1. Select a Local Authority (top right)
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3. View different Climate Averages or Climate Indicators (bottom left) using the green tabs or arrow buttons (◀ and ▶), including Sea Level rise for coastal areas.
4. View a detailed **Climate Report** for the selected Local Authority using the button above.

Find out [further information](#) about this explorer and [provide feedback](#) via the  menu in the top right of the page.



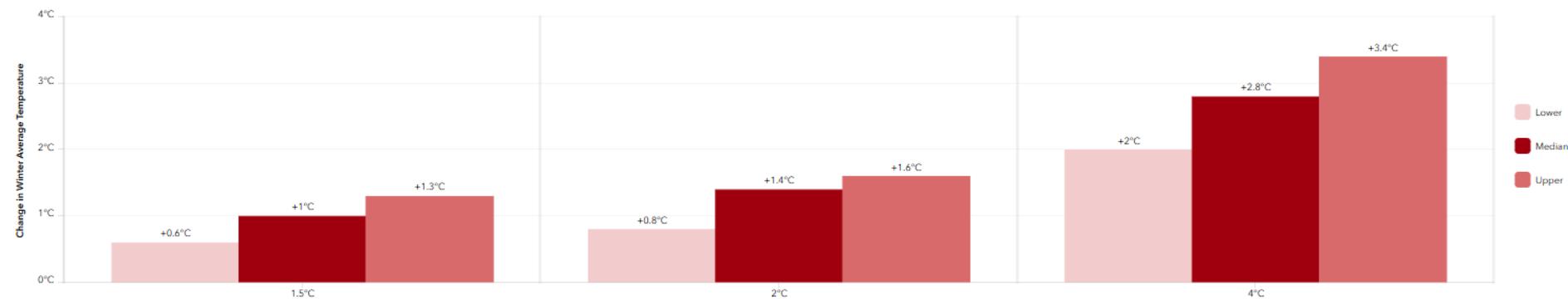
### Change in Summer Precipitation Rate in Tendring

Changes are relative to 1981-2000 when the local summer precipitation rate was 1.48mm/day. In the most recent decades, 2001-2020, modelled local summer precipitation rate was 1.46mm/day.



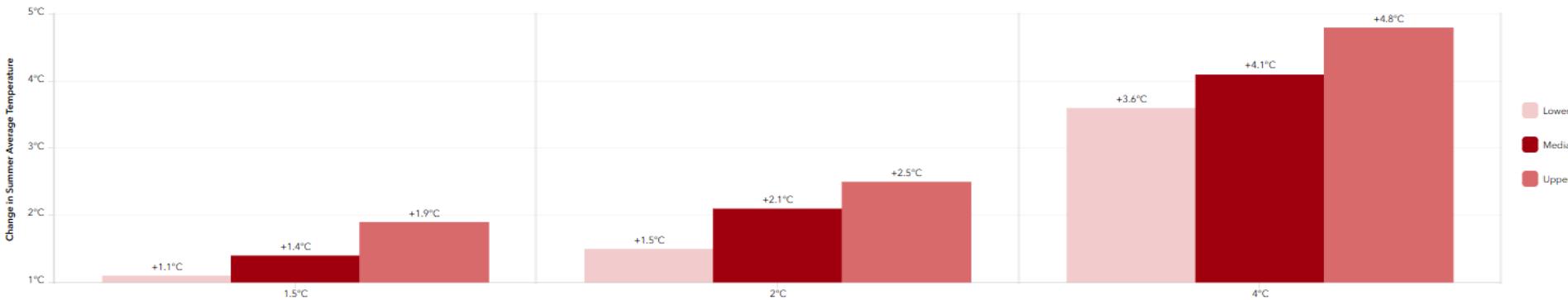
**Change in Winter Average Temperature in Tendring**

Changes are relative to 1981-2000 when the local winter average temperature was 4.4°C. In the most recent decades, 2001-2020, modelled local winter average temperature was 5.2°C.



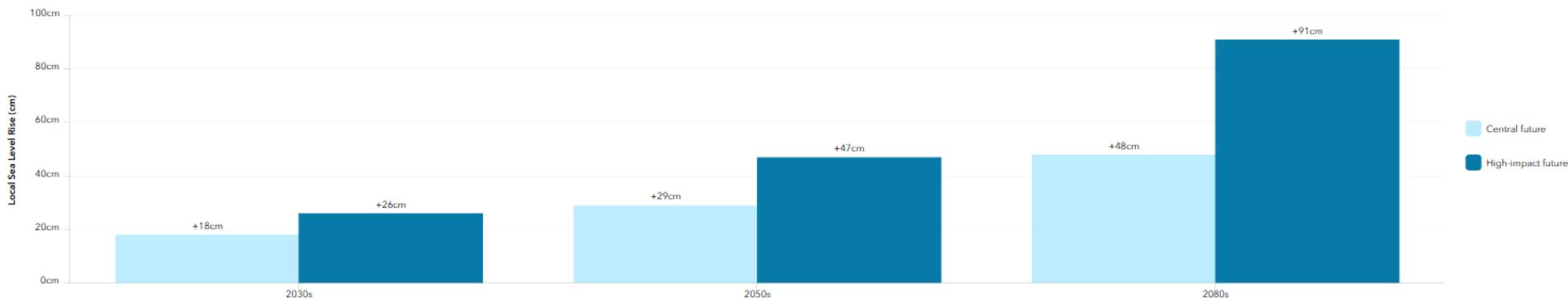
**Change in Summer Average Temperature in Tendring**

Changes are relative to 1981-2000 when the local summer average temperature was 16.5°C. In the most recent decades, 2001-2020, modelled local summer average temperature was 17.6°C.



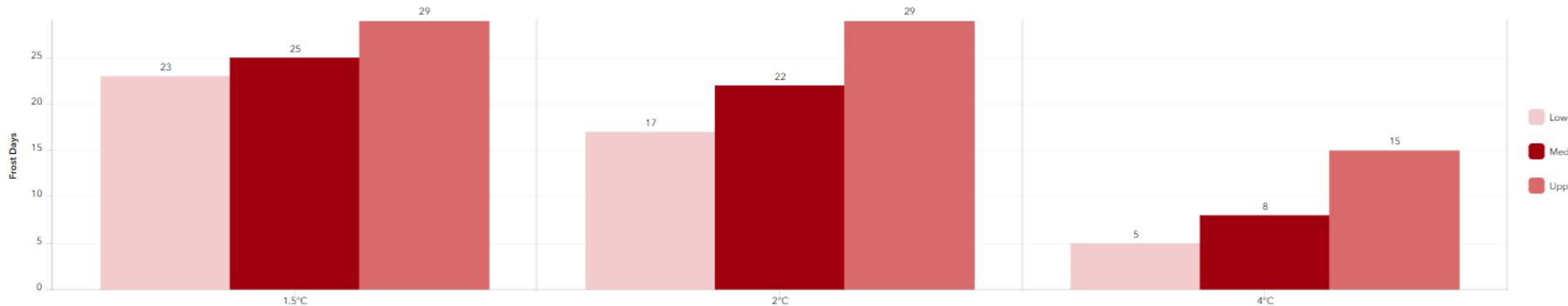
**Change in Sea Level for Tendring**

Relative to 1981-2000.



**Average number of Frost Days in Tendring**

The average number of frost days per year modelled in 1981-2000 was 39. In the most recent decades, 2001-2020, the average number of frost days modelled per year was 28.



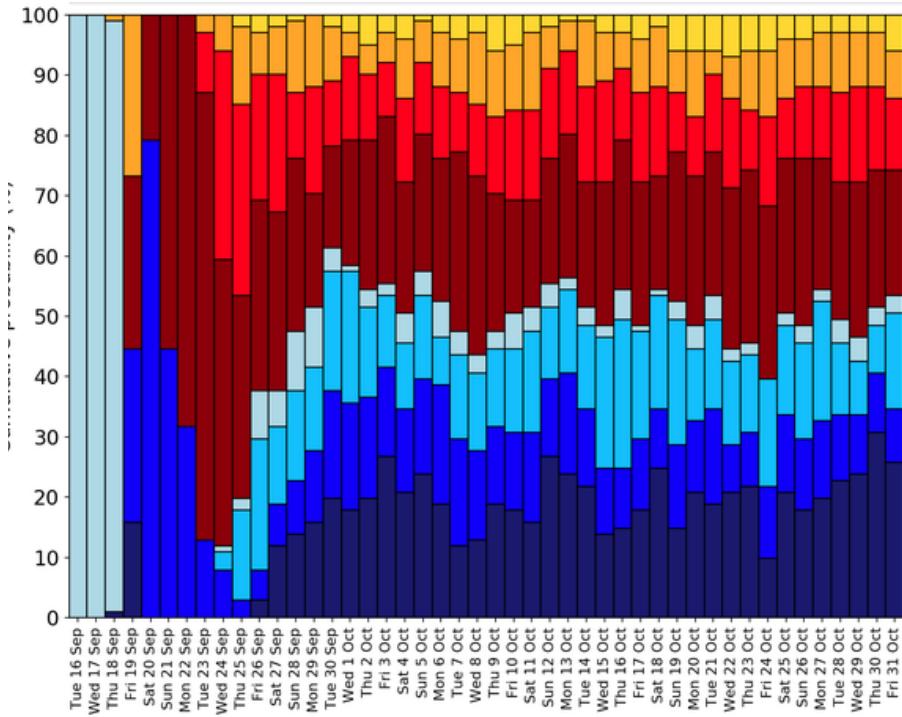
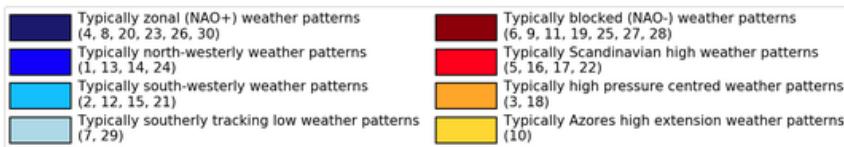
# Thank you...

# Forecast Probabilities



## ECMWF extended range Weather regime probabilities

00 UTC run on Tuesday 16 September 2025



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