

More extreme weather with climate change will disrupt infrastructure services, such as electricity, telecommunications, and transport



etter co-ordination and data haring between infrastructure providers is needed



such as bridges, can

Flooding

Climate change is set to increase the frequency and intensity of flooding, with four million homes in England already at risk

18,000 new homes due to be built in the highest risk parts of the floodplain per year

Sewer/networks lack sufficient capacity for . heavièr rainfall



Flood defence spending has increased, with £2.5bn being invested

Overheating in the **built environment**

Heatwave temperatures will become a normal summer by the 2040s

standards in place to avoid new homes

> lospitals, care homes, 🥆 schools and prisons are warmer weathe

Area of urban greenspace is

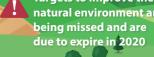
Natural environment

The health of the natural environment needs to be improved so it can cope with climate change



Agricultural efficiency has been increasing

Long-term declines in





Progress in preparing for climate change

Key messages from the Adaptation Sub-Committee's second report to Parliament on the UK Government's National Adaptation Programme

Coastal regions

Climate change will increase tidal flooding and the rate of coastal erosion. UK waters are becoming warmer and this will affect fisheries



More action



60% of coastal

habitats are in

good condition



The resilience of UK ports to sea level rise is not known



There is evidence that plankton is becoming less abundant in warmer

www.theccc.org.uk/publications

Read our new report → Progress in preparing for climate change – 2017 Report to Parliament

Committee on Climate Change