

## How we'll need to adapt

Many aspects of our lives and lifestyles will be affected by climate change. We can adapt to reduce the impact of many, but not all, of these changes.

	<b>Energy</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Built environment</b>	<b>Transport</b>
<b>Extreme weather</b>	The UK's energy infrastructure is at risk from extreme weather, such as flooding and heatwaves.	Wetter winters and sea-level rise will increase flood risk in the UK.	Extreme weather, such as storms or heatwaves, can cause major damage to crop yields.	Buildings in the UK will have to withstand more extreme weather — increased temperatures and rain.	Increased temperatures and rain will have a big effect on road and rail networks in the UK.
<b>High temperatures</b>	Hotter UK summers will increase the demand for air-conditioning; less heating will be needed in winter. Power cables under-perform when it is hot.	Higher temperatures could cause water demand to rise.	Higher year-round temperatures could allow new crops to flourish in the UK. Diseases and pests could survive milder UK winters.	People will be more vulnerable to heat stress caused by increased temperatures and humidity.	Road surfacing will melt unless replaced with different materials.
<b>Drought</b>	Many power stations use water from rivers to cool their turbines — less water will be available, increasing competition with other water users.	Droughts will increase current pressure on water demand, supply and quality — including in the UK.	Longer droughts could reduce UK crop yield or increase demand for irrigation, but will hit eastern parts of the UK the hardest.	Drier soils lead to subsidence — foundations may have to be very deep to reach more secure soil.	Subsidence caused by changes in soil-moisture content may lead to more frequent and expensive repair of infrastructure.
<b>Floods</b>	In the UK, many power stations are situated on the coast, so future planning will need to account for predicted sea-level rise.	Sewage flooding could increase due to more heavy rainfall.	More heavy rain will lead to increased risk of flooding. This will wash out nutrients and lead to waterlogging of fields.	The location of building projects, drainage and flood-resilient construction will be increasingly important in the UK.	Coastal roads and railways are threatened with wetter UK winters, intense rainfall, coastal erosion and sea-level rise.
<b>Urban heat island</b>	Cities tend to be much warmer than their surroundings. Peaks in electricity demand due to air-conditioning occur during summer heatwaves.	Higher urban temperatures will increase water consumption, including demand associated with cooling buildings and watering gardens and parks.	Higher winter temperatures in cities can support the life cycle of some non-native agricultural pests which can spread into rural areas.	Reflective roof coverings and light-coloured building materials can help combat over-heating in cities.	Summer temperatures, which can already reach uncomfortable levels on public transport systems in UK cities, are set to increase.