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Introduction to Ray Sanders and the Surface Stations Project

Tom: My guest today is Ray Sanders. we're talking about the

Ray: Surface Stations Project, um, which is a way, a way I review weather stations for, um, tall blokes talk shop. Uh, and I understand you've had my governor on Roger Tael before and you've also had, um, Ned Nickoloff as well, I believe, who both, well obviously Roger is the governor and Ned also contributes to it as well.

So what I do is I review weather stations for their, whether their readings are good enough, uh, to contribute to the historic temperature record, which is, uh, a contentious point. Uh, many of them are not very good.

Weather Station Classifications Explained

Ray: There's a standard, uh, which is called, which was set up rather by the Commission for instruments and meteorological observations, uh, which is known as C-O-C-I-M-O and they have regulations and they state what's, uh, standards a weather [00:01:00] station should meet.

Simple as that. They have five classifications, class one to five, class one and two are very good ones, representative of a wide area and are, should be considered accurate. Class three comes in as a little bit iffy and it may not exactly represent the, the, the, the wider area. Class four, uh, sorry, class three has a, an error margin plus or minus one degree Celsius.

Whenever I say degrees, I mean Celsius, not Fahrenheit. Class four is. Further, uh, compromised, meaning that its figures are plus or minus two degrees. Class five has no regulation standard at all and could be inaccurate to plus or minus five degrees. It's important that you understand, people understand what this actually means.

Accuracy and Placement of Weather Stations

Ray: The instrumentation itself will be very [00:02:00] accurate. It will be to the 10th of a degree Celsius, giving you what the

temperature is where it is sighted. The best analogy I can give is your kitchen where you have an oven. Now your, you may set your oven to 200 degrees centigrade. Put a thermometer in there.

It will read 200 degrees centigrade. The thermometer in your kitchen may only be 20 degrees. The point is they'll both be accurate. The one in the oven is telling you what that particular area is. The one in the kitchen is giving the wider view. One in your garden may be same, 15. Same difference. They're representing different scales of ion.

This is what CMO is intended to do, is intend to codify internationally what temperatures were basically to get class one, you need to have a pristine site with about a hundred meter radius of nothing compromising it, which might be buildings, it might be shade, could be anything that's artificial but not natural.[00:03:00]

Class two, the radius reduces down to about 30 meters and you mustn't have more than a certain percent Class three. So on down to class four, where it's only three meters, 10 feet, nothing really, um, uh, beyond that point, class five could be anywhere you like because all the regulations state is not meeting class four.

Okay. So it's pretty much as simple as that.

Issues with UK Weather Stations

Ray: Now, you would, there's about 384, um, weather stations in the uk. Um. 13% of them meet classes. One and two, that's it. 87% of them are not very good. Um, 8% are in class three, 49%, almost half are in class four, which is in, that's what, 187 of the damn things. Um, quite an error margin.

And finally [00:04:00] 112 stations are actually class five. If you think that's bad, it actually gets worse 'cause there's 102 stations that don't even exist now. That's quite mind blowing when you think about it. Uh, I need to get the point across that, uh, the UK Met office is or was formally part of the Ministry of Defense, uh, a government department.

It's now technically a government agency and it can raise its own funds. It was part of the Ministry of Defense's, very, very secretive organization. Trying to get information out of them is like getting blood out of the stone.

Freedom of Information and Hidden Data

Ray: Uh, CMO regulations, which were set up by the World Meteorological Organization in the International Standards Organization should be readily available information you would think, because there's nothing security about it.

But I had to go to a Freedom of Information request. The whole procedure takes [00:05:00] ages just to get those details from them. Um, why? I don't know. When I started to investigate where stations were, uh, I discovered that they were pages giving me climate averages for particular sites and the site was known as, uh, the Met Office Climate Averages, locations.

That's how it was named. When I started to look at 'em, I thought, well, I dunno where the hell that is. Um, so I actually got in my car. To go out and have a look for some of them because, uh, I knew in the area that I live, uh, I knew for instance, um, a place where I've worked quite a lot. Dungeons, uh, there's a nuclear power station there, so it's quite a, you know, a known place.

Uh, couldn't find it. Uh, there's a couple of other places near me, folks in Dover. I went to those, couldn't find them, um, which considered I only tried to find three and I couldn't find any of them. And I'm not an idiot. I do know how to look up coordinates on a map. And they actually handly the, [00:06:00] the Met Office do actually give the GPS coordinates effectively so you can find the things.

Uh, they weren't there.

Investigating Non-Existent Weather Stations

Ray: Uh, this led to quite a rigmarole, uh, of. Freedom of information requests and then a challenge to the freedom of information requests. 'cause they wouldn't tell me everything that I wanted to know. They hid behind a few weasel words and various things. And so they sent me a list of these 302 supposed climate average stations and 102 of them.

They had to admit by saying, closed, open, closed, whether it's closed or open, that they didn't actually exist. Now that's kind of mind blowing. That's very strange, that you would continue to, uh, attribute figures and averages to the second decimal place to places that don't exist, especially when you, by the way, second decimal place and you're only measuring it to the first decimal place.

That's kind of freaky. But what, um. I guess the kind of, uh, how, how can I put it? The weirdest thing is [00:07:00] if I told you that some of those stations died over half a century ago. Fifth, there's one called Manby. It closed in 1974. I was 18. Half the world's pop, most of the world's population hadn't been bought.

Yeah, were born subsequent to that. It's just so incredibly old. Why can't it die? Um, I then discovered that, uh, these climate averages were made up of cell blocks.

The Skull Experiment and Data Homogenization

Ray: This is probably old, old hat to people like you, but I didn't know any of this at the time. And what they do is they, they don't give you, uh, figures for an individual site.

They homogenize them all up with ones in the local area. Okay? So you may look up a climate average for a particular location. It may not even give you that site, even though there is one there. But it will give you one, a group of ones around it. And then deep, the numbers are all added together and averaged out to [00:08:00] give a sort of a general impression of the temperature rather than the temperature.

But this becomes so incredibly bizarre because some of these cells, none of the stations exist. Not at all. They, you know, um, one of the reviews I did, excuse me, was about a place called Skull. Um, it closed, it only opened, I think in 1971, and it closed in 1979. It was slightly less than eight years, and they managed to derive averages 30 year rolling averages from 1960 before it was even in existence.

And they're still doing it. So you can get 19 60, 19 90, 70 to 2080 to 2000, 2020, even though it was only around for eight years. It was kind of weird, but looking it up and I've put it on there. In the print, I found there was a thing called the Skull Experiment, which was quite, uh, amusing in as much as this was also in the same village.

[00:09:00] They, where this workstation was some, um, clairvoyance, I suppose is the best word, uh, done seances to prove life after death. Uh, and it was called the Skull Experiment. And I just thought it was so apt because this weather station will not die. You know, it's, it finished in 1979, it's still going for god's sakes.

It's really, um, kinda weird going back to, uh, going to the stations that do exist that need reviewing.

Ridiculous Weather Station Locations

Ray: Um, if I can get this up on the screen, I'd like to give you some examples of, excuse me. The ridiculous sites that some of them appear in. If you can see that book, I dunno if it's coming up. It's called

The Victorian Kitchen Garden.

Yep. Now, way back in the Victorian era, queen Victoria, 150, say years ago, uh, the lords of LEDs of this country had big houses and they built specific kitchen gardens in them, um, which big light [00:10:00] of poplar trees all around, break all the wind, and then they would have, uh, a rectangle garden with solid brick walls that were up to 14 feet high.

So these were massive constructions. Uh, the idea was to modify the climate quite considerably. Um, and it, the claim was that the south facing wall of a, a Victorian wall kitchen garden in say, Scotland. Would have roughly the same climate as a thousand miles further south in the south of France. It was a deliberate intent to create an artificial microclimate, which didn't get any frost.

So it, it was deliberately designed to keep the places warm at night and enhance the daytime temperatures so they could have, uh, pineapples on a Christmas tale of the entertaining, the Lords and ladies and all the rest of it. Those sort of people were benefactors of, uh, science and the arts, and they often had observatories or, and or weather stations on their site so that they needed to know the [00:11:00] weather.

So you've got this artificial microclimate. Where would any meteorologist say, do not under any circumstances, put a weather station to record the natural weather of the country? Unfortunately, I haven't gone through all of the weather stations yet. I'm only about halfway through the project. I've done reviews of about 190, I think, something like that.

But I'm confident that at least 10%, one in 10, I'm probably 15%, are actually in war gardens and they're complete utter junk. It's, you can't, it just baffles me that a meteorologist would do that. However, in 2022, 19th of July, we had a typical British summer, two hot days in the thunderstorm. It was very hot though, and allegedly the records were set.

Uh, there was a meteorologist working for Scottish Television, [00:12:00] uh, who was privately announcing that the record was broken in Flos Castle. That's Ffl, OORS, Flos Castle, uh, which is just north of the border into Scotland. It's in a walled garden, and this is a professional meteorologist putting it out on the news that this walled garden has broken the record.

It temporarily was given that, right? But then they realized, well, this is a bit publicly available. 'cause it's a tourist attraction, people can go up and see it. You know, we couldn't have that. So they gave it to another place, charter Hall, which is a former, uh, RAF base, uh, air Force Base. Uh, though it's not in use anymore.

Um, and that one's even worse, by the way, but I haven't got to review that one yet. So, so they were actually happy to give a national record in a walled garden. You might think that's crazy, but it wasn't the first time they'd done it. Uh, in 2019, the Cambridge University Botanic Gardens were given the national UK National record, [00:13:00] even though in 1931, the keepers of the Central England temperature record.

The world's longest running temperature series, um, had ruled the site as unacceptable on the grounds of UHI, urban Heat Island effect in 1931, nearly a hundred years ago. And the UK population has tripled, uh, sorry. The Cambridge population has tripled in that time. And of course there's an awful lot of cars, air con on the buildings.

The whole site's been massively built up. It's a cauldron in there and they still awarded the record to it. So walled gardens, absolute, no, no. Dozens of them. And there's probably 40 or 50 of them. Of that 384, it's absolutely no, no. Uh, moving on the internal combustion engine doesn't really go well with, uh, taking meter in.

Weather Stations in Car Parks and Walled Gardens

Ray: You will not believe how many car parks. Have weather stations. I personally, some time ago [00:14:00] before, well before I started this project, actually pulled up to meet a colleague on business at Langdon Bay, which is near Dover and southeast of England. And we both parked, we reverse parked in with our exhausts, I don't know, six feet from the Stevenson screen that was taking the temperatures.

This is a car park, you know, and it's there. This is quite common. Um, Crosby, coast Guard Station, Linton, coast Guard Station, you name it. They've got car parks there and they've got, um, mud stations, Stevenson screens. Uh, there's a place in North Wales called Prostat. Um, and it's actually on the corner of the road where you drive in, where you have to get this barrier to put your, get into entry into the car park.

So right next to where you are stopping and people are coming and going endlessly all day off a very busy road, put a weather station. It's crazy. You know, lots and lots of them are like that. Now you think that sounds daft and it probably is, [00:15:00] but I'll give you two particular ones. Talking of records, uh, there's a place called Motherwell, Strath Clyde Park, which again, the, the Mess Office wanted to give it the Scottish, uh, national record, I think about 2020.

Um, and so somebody pointed out that the ice green van had been parked

there for about 10 hours all day and this engine running, and they had to null it because if you've gotta put it by a car park, somebody will park there. You know, it's kind of the way, world, way of the world. Uh, there's also another one called um, nestle com, which is in Somerset, in southwest of England.

And, uh, it's owned by a company called, uh, run by an organization called the Field Studies Council, which is an educational unit. They park their, uh, what we call 'em mini buses, like 12 seater coaches. Uh, they park them right next to the screen. These are the people who are taking the meter read ins are actually parking next to the screen and nobody seems to care.

It's, um, well it's [00:16:00] crackers. Now moving on then I'll give you another example some more, and this one's really topical.

Weather Stations Near Substations and Solar Farms

Ray: Uh, I dunno if you, you've heard about Heathrow Airport closing last week because of a fire in a substation. Substations are had a lot of power. Um, there's a substation near me that's got, uh, three, uh.

Four Interconnectors from France that come into, because I live in southeast of England. So you've got, uh, and that's five gigawatts, 5 billion watts of power going into this, you know, going through this place at any given time. Transformers, um, are generally about 99% efficient, but of course, one in a hundred, you're only knocking two norths off the end, aren't you?

Uh, so much heat is actually dissipated from, uh, electricity transformers that companies, uh, electricity supply, engine supply companies are thinking of connecting them to district heating systems and running 6, 7, 800 houses [00:17:00] of them. That's how much is being lost. You wouldn't wanna put a weather station right, bang next to one.

The Met Office does it quite a lot. Quite a lot. Uh, I actually, uh, there's one in particular called, uh, Bingley. It's in the North England. It's Bradford West Substation. It's quite a big one. And, uh, acqui it with the Met Office. And I said, do you know what? I really think that's, that he's gotta go somewhere now, most of the time be going vertically upwards, doing nothing or whatever.

But of course, if you've got a temperature inversion, it'll be holding it down to the ground or a slight breeze, and it's literally a matter of meters away from transformers. Uh, and they put it there. It's whatever. Well, they said it's okay because it's three meters. It's more than three meters away. So it doesn't matter.

There's no, because they've got like this tape measure idea in their head that this is what SEMO regulations are meant to be about. They will say, okay, it's more than three meters. That's [00:18:00] what they actually said to me. It's more than three meters. It's okay. You can look at it like Bingley. Same thing as a place called, uh, am.

Exactly the same, right next to the, the things even in, uh, one of the better quality rated ones near Cambridge, which is, um, an agricultural research center. It is in, it's been recently moved and it's been moved quite a bit closer to the Histon substation that it almost seems like they've thought. 'cause the one in Bingley, for instance, um, didn't used to be there.

It's called Bingley number two. There was originally a Bingley number one somewhere else, and they moved it there after the substation was built. It wasn't the case that the reverse way round. And so I suppose it's handy for an electricity supply for the instruments, but really it's not, you know, um, the best of things.

Um, talking about electricity. One thing you wouldn't want to do. Is build a solar farm [00:19:00] around a weather station. If you go to look at my report on churchy, uh, churchy abey meets, uh, it's so what? Pumping station. They didn't have the decency to even move the weather station. They just built them all around it.

So it's like in the middle of an island. Now on the article in there, I did link to, there is serious research about that as well, that, um. Solar farms do create their own. UHI. They're only an urban heat island effect because they're holding it in. Also, they get warm when, um, they're in, you know, they're actually working, but they hold it in overnight.

So it will affect the temperature. And again, the matter obviously, well, it doesn't matter because it's more than this distance away. Um, you know, you can't quite touch them sort of thing. But that's okay. However, it's quite common. That's, that was one extreme I did. I did. 'cause couldn't believe they could actually just build it round it.

Normally they go up to it or something, but a lot of them do have, uh, solar farms. There's a, a military program called Project Prometheus [00:20:00] where on, uh, REF bases and places like that. They are deliberately building, uh, solar panels for the military facilities. Um. And, uh, okay, I'll go through this one.

There's, there's actually a place called Chen Field, which had in, it's in Yorkshire and it has the, uh, weather stations, has had the solar panels built very, very, uh, very close by. It obviously degrading the site, but a lot of the data that comes out, these weather stations isn't just used by the MET office.

Some of it gets used by a department that is laughably called the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero. Okay. Uh, this department, the MET Office supply this department with the weather readings from 17, that's an important number 17 of their weather stations. Okay. To produce an average for heating a figure that they use for what they call heating days.

So they take these, they get this figure from 17 stations and they divide of an average. But how do you divide an [00:21:00] average of 17 stations? You add up the numbers and you divide by 17, you guess? No, you take 13 of them. Yeah, the other four, you double the number. Yeah, double the four. Get eight at the 1321 and divide by 21.

Now you can't believe that can you, if you go to my report of Chen Field, you'll see in there how they do it and how they work it out. But they literally use 17, but double count four of them, which will and Field is one, Hearn is another. Bo Dan, I think Heathrow, they just simply double a figure Adam to the other 13 divided by 21 Madness.

But that's how they do it. Is there an explanation

Tom: as to why they would do that?

Ray: Who knows? Uh, it's actually, that's not the Met Office doing it. That's the de as I say, the Department of Energy, which is notorious at the moment. Um, but uh, less than I gather. Um. Uh, so we have that. So we've got what we've got, car park, [00:22:00] seal, substations, solar farms.

Another good thing is, uh,

sewage farms. What else can you say about them? You've got, it's gotta go somewhere, but water treatment works and sewage disposal works. Obviously they always had, uh, rain gauges because there's tens of thousands of rain gauges around the country. Hydrology is quite important apparently. Um, they also have been equipped with, uh, weather station Stevenson screens, but in the most bizarre situations, you'll actually get sewage settlement tanks giving out an awful lot of heat, and they will have, uh, weather stations, uh, right alongside them.

Um, it really is, that's common. It's, uh. Good ones. Look, there would be Iver Waterworks, which is actually near Heathrow. Um, you can barely, oh, and Kezik, which is one up in the north of England. You can barely see the weather station 'cause it's in such close proximity to these massive tanks that are treating raw [00:23:00] sewage basically, or whatever.

Um, not a good idea. Now I'll go onto the next one, which, uh, if you look up, anybody wants to look up. Look, look at my report on Batter Sea, which is B-A-T-T-E-R-S-E-A Batter Sea. Um, it's really is very close to the central London. London has, is reported as having, um, a plus five degree urban heat island, which is, uh, apparently not as extreme as some places because we have quite a lot of Parkland in London.

It's not as dense as, say, Paris or some other cities are. Um, but you've got a weather station by the river in Battersea Heliport. It's actually on an artificial plinth, um, for the heliport so that the pilots know where the hell they're going, what's going on, what the weather conditions are. I couldn't actually, uh, get a really good shot of the weather station to put on the report.

So I instead I'd got the [00:24:00] camera sort of like street view turned it round so you could just see the massive high rise. 'cause this is in one of the, all around this weather station on a heliport. Um, heliports are quite common places for some reason. Uh, again, it might be to something to do with Coast Guards there, so you rescue that sort of thing.

But lots and lots of heliports have, um, weather stations. Don Nook is a classic one and the one that I went to actually, uh, Langdon Bay when I was there when we were heating up the Stevenson scream with our car exhausts, uh, big air se rescue helicopter came and landed on the heliport pad just next to us.

So it's, it's kind of, uh, strange.

Weather Stations at Airports and Heliports

Ray: You then get to the obvious ones, which account for, I think around about 120, 130 of the stations are actually at airport facilities. Um, some of 'em are pretty good, you know, they don't have to be bad just because they're an airport and they're essential things. Um. The thing I would [00:25:00] say about some of them is I, I did one report called an Internationally Agreed Distance from the Runway, which is basically the Met Office claim that there is or claimed on their website that there is this internationally agreed distance from the runway.

So I wrote to 'em and said, can you please explain to me what this internationally agreed distance from the runway is? Well, of course there isn't such a thing, you know, it's just a weasel. I actually put it as weasel words. It's just nonsense. There is no international, there's no such metric. It doesn't exist.

All it's, it's just the CMO regulations, but they called it an internationally agreed distance from the runway. Why? You know, it's just daft. Some of the sites, um, there's the famous one, um, in Aberdeen Airport, which is called Dice, DYCE, dice Airport. The Met Office is. Head office is in Exeter, which is right in the southeast southwest of England.

But they do have a, an, an office in Scotland, and it's an Aberdeen airport in Dice. You can [00:26:00] walk from their offices to Dice Weather Station in about five minutes. Okay? If you have, if you haven't seen the picture, it's uh, on Google, uh, it's the latest aerial image of the site, and you've got an, I think it's an Airbus, a three 20 engine, just pointing straight at the, uh, thing with blast, uh, jet blast screens around the, the, why would you want have a screen like that where you've gotta have jet blast?

Uh, protection for it to even not get blown away sort of thing. And on a couple of, a few of my reports, I do put in videos there too, jet Blast, particularly, uh, in relation to Coningsby, which I'll come to in a minute. But lots of these sites, uh, are very close to either the runways or the taxiways on one, I think it was Hern Airport in the aerial picture from Google, there's something like 40 aircraft queuing to up to go past this thing.

Uh, synthe is another one [00:27:00] that's near card of, in south uh, Wales, exactly the same thing. The aircraft have to come off the runway and they have to go past this screen powered. Of course, their engines are running on maybe under, running on low power, but they're gonna be chucking out something, uh, and you go past them.

Um, lemme just try and see if I can, my notes here. Yeah. So you've got these sorts of things and you've also got the joke that is called Heater Airport, uh, weather Station, which is. I've done one sort of a reference of a report. It's classed as class three. Um, and yet there's Lucas Report in Scotland, uh, which is class as class five.

It's infinitely better. You know, they've obviously, they stand by Heathrow as being better than it actually is, um, because I don't think they want to admit that it's an absolutely atrocious site and you couldn't take the, but it regularly gives you the highest reading of the day and people think, oh, that's wonderful.

That's okay. Um, it's absolute nonsense. Um, but what can you do? That's just the way it is. But [00:28:00] I. To give you a real example of some of the things that go on, I did, uh, a review one of the early ones of a place called Harden, that's H-A-W-A-R-D-E-N, harden Airport, which is in, uh, north Wales, on the border with England.

Um, and it holds the Welsh National Record. Okay? Uh, airports hold

nearly all the records. In fact, um, when I was looking at it, um, the Surface Station's Project for On Tall Bloke Shop actually started Talk Shop started in about 2012. Tim Shannon, the guy who did it, uh, sadly, has passed away. He wasn't well done, apparently.

Um, and he'd done a review of Harden and I couldn't understand where he, where he was coming from, the he, the levels that he, he was saying it took me ages. I just couldn't figure it out. And I realized they've moved it, um, about a hundred meters. Okay. They moved it [00:29:00] from a reasonably good site to right on a junction where the aircraft have to go past.

They did that subsequent to 2012 when he was doing his reviews. They've actually moved it to get the record because they hadn't been able to break the record in Wales since about 1990. And they were, records have been falling down for England and Scotland several times since then. Um, so it appears that they actually moved the station.

There's no other reason to have relocated it. Um, there's not, it's not as if anything was built around it or it wasn't doing, its serving its function. They literally moved it a hundred meters to a junction where aircraft or and or vehicle, emergency centers, whatever, have to go past it. And it's an awful lot of hard standing and it's a, it's just crazy, you know, it looks a deliberate, uh, effort.

We got the record in the UK ever was in 2022. Now this is a [00:30:00] notorious one about Coningsby, which is where the jet aircraft take takeoff. I actually got a video clip that I put on my report on that, which shows three typhoon jets doing a performance takeoff. Well, I literally got vertically and you can just see that the heat hay just blasted out of the screens.

Um. Did you, I dunno if you know, have you looked at any of

Tom: my reports at all? I looked at, yeah, I looked at some on tall blokes, but, uh, you're coming out with them almost every day or enormous numbers? Oh yeah. Oh yeah, yeah, yeah. I've looked at some, yeah.

Ray: Yeah. Uh, I've done, I started doing August last year and I'm about 193, I think since then.

So I'm about a day, a day and a half. It takes me, although I'm knocking them outta one a day. I started this little, like two, three years ago, getting information together. So a lot of it I've already done, but it still takes about two or three hours, uh, a day just to. To, to knock it together. And then other days I'll be doing other research and that sort of thing to keep the thing [00:31:00] going forward.

I mean, I could probably write three or four just like that from what, from the information I've got, but it just takes, you know, and I don't wanna swamp anything. Um, I'm not that much of a rush. I've got, I like to do with other things as well. Um, but one of the things I was gonna say is there's a report on there about Waddington.

This is very, very worrying because Waddington is, uh, rf, Waddington is also near Coningsby.

Data Manipulation and Misreporting

Ray: Uh, what I discovered in there is that, uh, when I was looking at these, for these stations that don't exist, I have it in writing from, uh, the Met office, that they do not attribute data from one site to another.

Right. And yet, as soon as I looked at Wallington, I looked up the notes and it said data from Scampton transferred over. So they actually, in their, you know, it's their own admission, they've moved data from REF, Scampton, put it on REF Wallington, because the system was out of action. For about three years.

They were just transferring all the data over, which is quite remarkable. However, one thing they've done [00:32:00] is that if you now look on the 19th of July, 2022, they've transferred over CONINGSBY details as well. Now, I'm having quite an argument with 'em about this at the moment. It didn't register that temperature, but they put it there in the records.

10 years time, the students going around and look at it, well, what's the query about Collins? Because it was that temperature there as well. Uh, I don't know. You wouldn't play. Why are you playing fast and loose with the record of 40.3? If it had actually been there on that day, they would've heralded it.

They would've spoken about it. And if anybody like Chris Morrison, who was the chap I know you've interviewed before, had said. You know, the street Typhoon Jets taken off. That isn't right. Well say, oh, they would just simply say, well, it happened at RAF Wellington as well, you know, but of course it didn't.

Um, they tried to claim to me that, uh, uh, an article they, they put out, which said that it was actually 39.9 at that [00:33:00] point. Uh, they said, oh, well you haven't mis I've misread the map apparently, you know, and it's, it just goes on and on and on like that. Um, so yeah, we've got lots and lots of aircraft aviation, heliport type sites, which are just simply really not what you would want for the purposes of the exercise.

In reviewing the site, you also get to see what the Met office does with its information or misinformation as you might want to think. Um, I've spoken about the climate averages. When I took them to task about that, uh, I got the freedom of information effect. I think the open and closed stations, they said, we don't attribute data and here's this peer reviewed system that we use of averaging and compiling the data.

So, and they said it's a peer review process. I said, fine. So lemme [00:34:00] pin you down on this. And folks turned over two sides. You tell me which other sites you use to compile that data. That's a fairly reasonable question, isn't it? And if it's peer reviewed science, that's gotta be, there's gotta be transparency.

You've got to be able to prove that point. I would've thought, um, they couldn't tell me. Now if you can't say to somebody, uh, the, the data that you used, well, it's fiction, isn't it? If you can't prove it, you can say, make any claim you like to, whatever peer review you want. So what if you can't produce the data?

So my attitude is, well, I don't simply don't believe you. Then if you can't saying you can't do that, then you can't do that. Um, and this is, uh, an issue you're finding in lots and lots of places. One particular site, uh, they have the Met Office has a page, historic station data has a map, and on a map it conveniently shows you open and closed [00:35:00] sites.

And this site called Loof, it's in the east of, uh, England. And think about it, it's, it says it's an open site. I, it's working. So I said to 'em, can you tell me where it is? And they sent me back, well, this is what its data is. I said, no, can you tell me where it is? And then they said to me, oh, well it's not there.

So they're saying it's an open site. Subsequently found it closed in 2010. But they're not putting this on the climate averages page. They're actually reporting monthly data as if this site exists. Yeah, they've been doing this for the last 15 years. We still, they moved it when they, sometime quite a long way from one place or another and just seamlessly bonded the whole data set together.

Um, and then that site, which doesn't exist is then being, and is having averages made up from somewhere else. But given as monthly figures is then going into a cell with others, [00:36:00] none of which exist. As I said to you earlier, to compile this sort of area climate average out of complete nonsense. And again, I'm taking to task with that as to which stations they've actually used to compile the figures.

If there's none there, how the hell can you use anybody's figures?

It's crazy.

Historic Weather Data and Modern Investigations

Ray: the other thing they tend to do is, um, which I think is a complete no-no, and I did it with, I wrote it up with, uh, a, a site in Southampton called Mayflower Park.

Southampton. Mayflower Park had, you won't name too much. I wouldn't have thought about UK weather, but 1976, a long time ago, we had the most fantastic summer on record. It was the hottest summer in sea in the Central England temperature record series of all. I believe it may have been a hotter one, uh, couple hundred years ago or something, but it was very, very hot for a very long period.

And South Anton Mayflower Park hailed the record for June, highest June temperature ever in the uk, and it [00:37:00] still holds it to this day. Um, I did this report as if you were a modern student, uh, an 18-year-old, just about to start going to university. Um. To inquire about the data of Southampton Mayflower Park, what you would find out if you did, bearing in mind that not only were you not born, uh, when this record occurred, your parents probably weren't born either, right?

'cause it's back in 1976. You know, you are talking, uh, however many I was 20 then, so, you know, 53 years ago. No, no, sorry, sorry. I'm get didn me that wrong. Anyway, um, a long time ago you would, I went on to, uh, if you read the thing, I went into AI and said, tell me about, um, Southampton, Mayflower Park. And he says, oh, he a weather station in Southampton and blah, blah, blah.

Questioning the Credibility of Weather Stations

Ray: It's really, student who would be looking at that now would think it's an active weather station because AI told 'em. So you wouldn't, why would you wanna start querying it? You can then go to the historic station data [00:38:00] page of the Met Office, which it does direct you to. And it shows this continuous average, uh, for the last 60 years, from 1960 to 2020, uh, from the data.

But it's all made, made up. Uh, the station closed 25 years ago, but there is nothing for you to show you that. There's nothing there to tell you that it doesn't exist. It looks as if it's a bonafide d weather station and if you were a young student in any sort of, uh, climate science, if you wanna call it, that's is the subject, but any of those related areas, why would you query it?

Because you're getting the data straight from the horse's mouth. It is the Met office. Why wouldn't you believe it? Even though when you actually dig in deep, you can see that most of it is basically fiction. They haven't told you that they've moved it from a park in one side of the Southampton and put a map in there with a little line, moved it somewhere else.

Continued with the same data set. They haven't told you, they've moved it [00:39:00] and then just carried on making up numbers after it closed.

Historical Data and Misleading Information

Ray: It's came to the classic one with, uh, storm away airport, which they show records for storm away airport from before aircraft were even invented. Um, whereas actual fact it was in a completely different location, um, in a, in a castle grounds, however many kilometers away.

I did show it on the map and then work it out. But again, you don't know that, so you assume it's not shown, it's not visible. Uh, and it happens an awful lot. Um, uh, brain Mar is a classic one where they moved the station. They called it from Brain Mar to brain mar number two, but they still bonded on the records for that.

Uh, there's one in, uh. Northeast, northwest east coast of England, uh, called Whitby, where there are actually two stations operating simultaneously and they just took, transferred one figure to another one and just carried the same file going even [00:40:00] though one was right on the headland on the coast and the other one's in a park, you know, couple of miles away.

This is a quite a common thing to do. So it gives you the impression of a continuously warming situation. If you massage figures and the way that they're doing, you can get any result you ever wanted to produce. Um, and it's really, it really is that, uh, that simple. Um, so we've done the phone sites, we've done the thing.

Right. Here's a weird one for you.

Rural Sites and Urban Heat Islands

Ray: Rural sites and UHI. Okay. Uh, 150 years ago in Kent, there were Boiler County. In the southeast England where I live, there were 12 official met office weather stations. So that's 150 years ago. There

were 12, a hundred years ago, that number had risen to 18. 50 years ago, that number had risen to 32.

Now the seven. [00:41:00] Right. So it's been a continuous rise. 'cause weather stations are getting cheaper, the equipment's easier, all the rest of it. 50 years ago there were 32. Now there's only seven. The argument being that they automated a lot of these sites, most of them. Then somebody would go along, read the thermometer nine o'clock in the morning, give out the figure.

They subsequently automated them. But of course, that needs an electricity supply. And it needs data communications, which in 1970 would've been a landline and probably a mains, uh, electricity connection. So progressively, uh, they've closed them down and you've just rendered the ones that can remain.

Weather Station Distribution in the UK

Ray: Have been all in urban areas or near to urban areas at the time, which have then been engulfed by urban areas.

So I know that lots of people, uh, have done studies on that, but it is quite an important point to note. Now, I'd like to just, uh, try and get everybody to envisage this. There's a clock face here. Yeah. And right in the middle of that [00:42:00] clock face is Central London. Yeah. The Central Point London is around about St.

James's Parkland Mall, you know, which leads up to Buckingham Palace. So if you take that circle there and you take a 12 o'clock, you take a circle from 12 o'clock to four o'clock. Yeah, that's quadrant there a little bit there. There's one weather station. Um, and that's in Epping Forest. In, in a forest clearing is hopelessly.

It's class five. It's terrible. If you go from four o'clock round to eight o'clock, there's one weather station. Alright. Uh, Kenley Airfield, it's an aviation field. If you go from eight o'clock to 10 o'. There's 11, right? And then there's one bo. If you go all the way back to the top of the 14 in the, the Met office say that stations should be around about 40 kilometers apart.

If you nap 40 kilometer radius from the center of London, there's 14 by 11 of them are in one tiny little quadrant, which is to the west of London. So in [00:43:00] England, when we get warm weather, it tends to come from the continent or even from North Africa. So you've got a east elite round to southerly winds coming over, very short sea crossing over the English channel, which is only 25 miles at its narrowest all over Kent, straight onto London, and all your receivers are on the far end of it, where all the warm air from London has

wafted over.

You're gonna get. Very much enhanced UHR just by blowing the air straight onto the likes of heath or airport, RAF North hold. Uh, the one with the substation is actually there as well. Um, so you are actually distorting, uh, the readings, uh. Quite deliberately. So, and the distribution that's being left of weather stations in the uk, TE does have this incredible tendency to being warmer areas and where they're even being added.

Uh, the county of Devon, where [00:44:00] the Met office has its main head office, has more weather stations per square meter than anywhere outside London Square mile rather than anywhere outside London. And they keep adding to them,

Tom: you

Ray: know, it's, uh, whereas everywhere else it's losing if you go up to, uh, a coal part of the country, which would be the northeast coast, uh, a classic example is five where they keep closing and they've only got three that are left there now in the whole county, whereas there's like 17 or 19, actually I think it is in Devon, uh, vastly more concentrated.

And it's that sort of, um, slight distortion, shall we say. That seems to be going on with the area representation, which is, again, it's another thing that the project is looking at. Right.

Inaccuracies in Temperature Readings

Ray: Uh, I just wanna check, have I covered? Uh, I've done all the phony sites. We've done, uh, that we've done a bit about West London,

a couple of other things, silly little ones that, [00:45:00] uh, there used to be a, a weather state. I think it's an Anthony Watts used to say that weather stations were drawn to air conditioning units sort of thing. Um, there's that, uh, a station that I went to myself some time ago on a completely, uh, irrelevant business.

It's called Graves End. Well, rather than met off, it's called it Graves End. It wasn't in Graves End. It's just a weird name that they gave it. It's actually, uh. In a place called Broadness. And for some inexplicable reason, they decided to put a weather station, the compound of a huge mast transmitter, uh, in it and the computing equipment for the Thames Radar Station, which has on every face of it, has these big air con units to keep the equipment cool.

Uh, and I went in there with a colleague, uh, on other business not

knowing anything. Um, and the first thing you felt when you walked into the compound was this waft of warm air. Um, I dunno if you know, slightly overloaded [00:46:00] electrics have got fishy smell to them, and it sort of struck you as soon as you walked in there.

After we'd done the business that we needed to do, we went round to to leave and the colleague said, what a dumb place to put a weather station. I hadn't even noticed it. And as we stood there, you could actually feel. Warm breeze coming off this air condition just wafting away. Unsurprisingly, this weather station at Graves end used to record the hottest temperature in the UK on a regular basis.

It still has the hottest, uh, record for the, I think for the hottest October day, but it used to every day say, oh, and it was so many degrees in Graves end today. And you think, what? You being serious, you know? Um, eventually, uh, I think everybody tweaked that it was kind of stupid. And if you read the report, I didn't.

There even, uh, the Met office, uh, spokesman said, uh, yeah, well it was only a few degrees, a few 10th of the degree out. Well, that's a kind of silly, you know, um, I think one other [00:47:00] point I'll like to go to, to mention, uh, about temperatures and that sort of thing. Uh, one particular site, uh, was, is a site in East Anglia, uh, called Cavendish, and it recorded the hot temperature of the day.

Uh, and I thought, I know something about Cavendish. I had a friend who lived in Cavendish. Um, so I rang him up and said, and what was it about the temperature yesterday? It was supposedly the hottest. You were the hottest in the country. And he said, oh, yeah, well, we're combine in the fields and where the weather station is in someone's back garden.

And the combine harvesters go up and down and up and down and up and down and up and down. And they regularly turn right where this, where the station is in someone's back garden. So I thought, now you're joking me, aren't you? And he, so I said, okay. I wrote to the, uh, contact in the mail office, my email and said, uh, can you tell me when this reading was occurred at Cam?

And they sent me about this absolutely [00:48:00] incredible reply. They gave me the readings. I. To the fifth decimal point of a degree. Cells grade, right? They believe that they can read the temperature to 100000th of a degree. So I wrote, I emailed 'em back and I said, look, I don't think you can, are you happy to stand by that you are actually recording to the fifth decibel place?

I think I was in a bit of a sarcastic mood because, uh, I pointed out to them that, uh, Usain Bolt ran, uh, the hundred meters in 9.56 seconds or whatever it was for the world record and a hundred thousands of. A hundred meters is a millimeter, you know, do you

really think you can take a whole degree centigrade and cut it down that small and, and, and record it out in the field?

And they said, yeah. So I published it. Uh, so I actually published a set of the figures. I just couldn't, you know, reason [00:49:00] and logic seems to go out of the window and you get these crazy, okay, I, I'll give up on it. Um, I think, I dunno how I'm doing for time, but I think I'm pretty much done on covering all the points.

The only last thing that I would like to say is that, um, yeah, there's a couple of points if I can add. One is about, uh, scales. We talked about, uh, I said I do everything in Celsius. In the past, um, up until 1961, everything in the UK was done in Fahrenheit. When they converted those. Over one degree Fahrenheit is 0.55 of a degree Celsius.

And they're only used to, in most stations, read to the nearest degree Fahrenheit. It's, it's quite a small unit when you think about it. And parallax areas, when you're trying to read anything, if you get, if you get your eye line slightly wrong, you'll get a wrong reading. [00:50:00] Uh, so they only ever used to go to a whole degree Fahrenheit, or some did go to half a degree and apparently it was even trialed to go to a 10th of a degree Fahrenheit.

But it was viewed that that was beyond the capabilities. But when you're converting from Fahrenheit to centigrade, because it's 0.55 degree, you hit that wonderful rounding thing that the Met office does or a lot of people do, is that they will, a 0.5 gets rounded up. Yeah, so 33. So 32 degrees Fahrenheit is obviously zero.

33 degrees becomes 0.6 because they take it to 0.55 and round it to 0.6, whereas 34 becomes 1.1 because two times 0.55, it may seem quirky, but what do you call 31 degrees Fahrenheit? It's minus 0.55. Now, how do you round that? Do you round to 0.5 or do you round to 0.6? They actually round to 0.6, so. 31 [00:51:00] Fahrenheit to 33 is actually 1.2 degrees Celsius, which it isn't.

It's 1.1, uh, and the other point in the skull. So it goes really crazy jerky, um, sort of averaging that goes on. And the last thing about that is also the fact of the instrumentation. Even stations now in the UK that report manually, they've changed from a liquid in glass thermometer that you just read by looking at the scale to a platinum resistance thermometer, which you just look at the number and write it down, takes away the skill.

Uh, element. The critically important thing about A PRT, you can test it for yourself. You just get yourself a little li If you get any sort of, um, instant readout thermometer, you can just breathe on it and immediately the temperature will change. Whereas if, if you take a thermometer sound of liquid in glass thermometer.

Take, take your body temperature, for instance, you would put it in your mouth and you would leave it there for a minute because they don't respond very quickly. And of course you've got this [00:52:00] crazy situation now where, um, an aircraft can take off, it's a tiny little pulse. It lasts for a few seconds, but it will be picked up by modern instrumentation that wouldn't have picked it up before.

So you've got a level of distortion there as well. Um, that's about as far as I've got so far. I hope I haven't bored you to tears

Tom: with all that. No, this is fantastic. I totally, this is gold. I love this content, so thank you. I do have a few questions if you have a little time. Yeah, sure. Yeah, I've got all the time.

Well, so did you say that, uh, the assumption is, uh, that it's a, uh, class one unless proven otherwise, kind of? Oh, yeah, yeah, yeah, of course. I can talk

Ray: about that. Yeah. Yeah. Right. Do you want me to go on about that? Yeah, yeah, yeah. Let's hear about, yeah. Yeah. Okay.

Classifications and Data Manipulation

Ray: I'd just like to go back on this thing of then about classifications.

Um, um. That, um, there is a default position on all their systems of Class one and excellence, which is their own individual thing. So unless [00:53:00] it's manually altered downwards, it gets recorded as the best it can possibly be. When I originally got the CMO listings, I saw one of the Hastings and I thought, hang on a minute.

I know that place. I've been there. So I went down there and had, look. I challenged them on that and said, that's not class one. You can't possibly call that class one. And I got a very nice, uh, email back then saying, yeah, terribly sorry about that. That's a d, human error. It should have been class four. A little while later, I looked at another one in Scotland, which I couldn't actually visit this too far away.

Uh, called Caley. Cass is quite interesting. I said, are you sure that is class one? Because, and it's not a default error, uh, because it's got the entirety of the lockin hydroelectric power station in, in the a hundred meter zone. And it does, and it's on an incredible slope. Um, that point when I query that, they basically, they said, oh, we'd like to give you [00:54:00] a, we'd like to give you a video conference to discuss all these issues you keep raising.

I said, bring it on. Um, uh, here's, I'll be available on these dates. Is it okay with you? And then out of the blue, they said, we are not gonna talk to you. And they literally declined. So they said, so they'd offered this video conference and said, no chance, stop it. This is class one. Now, they didn't actually say Caley was class one, they said Our assessment of it is correct.

So they didn't say, they just said, our assessment didn't say it wasn't class one. This really got annoying. Uh, it got me very annoyed. Um, so I actually collected thought, well, I'll check another one out, uh, which is a place called Eden Bridge. Uh, and again, this time I thought, well, you are gonna get away with this one.

So I actually went there, made sure I had, uh, actual foot photographs and a little video clip. Um, and then after a bit of to and fro again, exactly the same thing, they came back and said, oh yes, it's class four. Uh, it must be one of our errors. [00:55:00] I do wonder how many of these are out there are actually, uh, classification areas, and when they say they're class one, they're probably not class one.

They are, we just forgot to do anything about it. Or as I suspect, um, in the case of, uh, there was, they put a new station at a place called Head, which is in East Anglia. I couldn't find CMO because it was relatively new. So I emailed him and said, look, can you please tell me what the, uh, you've already supplied me with this list under Freedom of Information, but that one wasn't on it.

Can you tell me what it was? Uh, and I actually said, no. Uh, we will tell you if you tell us why you want to know. I've got that in writing. And I put it underneath head, uh, report there quite, I put it on there verbatim because they wouldn't tell me unless they, I could give them a reason why I wanted to know, which I thought, well, it's incredible.

So I had to go through a Freedom of Information request on that one. And in that they sent me the time, the inspection dates and the inspection [00:56:00] date when they cleared it, the CMO classification was after I'd queried it, I'd never done it. Where, where do you go with that? You know,

Tom: um, have you, uh, done some research into just using Class one?

Just Pristine Class one stations. Ah, and how long running are those and what do those show? I.

Ray: Right. That's the right, okay. If I can go into the, the whole point of the Surface Station's project was there to assess all the existing things. My personal ambition is to finally get down to what is good, what is bad, what you can use, what you can't use.

Um. To be able to prove it, because everybody's gonna immediately say, I mean, I get so much flack you, well, you will know what you get. Yeah. Um, sorry, but, you know, uh, people have actually accused me of making up some of these pictures by the way that I porn and saying I thinking, well, it's, it's on Google.

Go look at it yourself. You know? But anyway, um, I [00:57:00] would like to be able to come out at the end and say, right here's 10 20, however many it takes. The Central England temperature record only actually operates on three at the moment. Um, I don't think it's ever operating on a great, a large number. I figured about 30 for the British Isles.

But to be frank, the British Isles is such a, I mean, it's the world's fifth largest island, I believe. Great Britain is such a long shape that can you really have a climate for such a diverse area as Scotland down to Southwest England or Southeast England. I don't think you really can. So I. I was kind of hoping to emulate something like the Central England temperature record and do maybe just England, Wales, Scotland is a separate issue, and the whole island of Ireland is a completely separate case altogether, really.

And I have tended to avoid so far doing too many reviews on Northern Ireland because they really don't hold too much similarity to, for instance, where [00:58:00] I live in England, in Southeast, which is nice and warm, very dry, uh, where I live, uh, the water company keeps sending us out post, uh, leaflets saying we get less rain than some parts of Saudi Arabia.

You know, whereas if you go up to the northwest of, uh, Scotland for instance, it will literally get 10 times the amount of rain that we get. It's completely, you can't really compare those sort of climates over that range. So yes, ultimately I want to find a. A number of really good sites with a long record, which as I said, is difficult to get out of the Met office, but that's what I'm working to achieve in the end.

Tom: Let's say you had a theoretical class, one site that was downwind of the UHI of the Urban Heat Island of London. Yeah. So that still would be contaminated by the London Heat, uh, Allen, right.

Ray: I, I personally don't hold, uh, that much. I could be wrong. I'm not that much of an expert, but I think this comes to a point where you've gotta say you've gotta [00:59:00] be, have a reasonable approach.

There's one particular station where I've called rothen, which is in the Central England temperature record, and it's run by, uh, a research organization called Rother Research. Uh, they are excellent.

They are. Top hole. The, for them, uh, most of these agricultural research centers, and there's a lot, have got, weather stations are very good because they need, they, they're not trying to play to any agenda, they just need the real figures so you can trust them.

Um, I, I know, I recall when you, uh, interviewed, um, Chris Morrison, he made a point there about one of the things I did about cawood, that CAW by the way, double OD cawood, again, that's a, a scan Tex, um, research center, and it's a, it's class one and it's got very good, uh, data, very, it's manually recording as well.

Uh, and it's done it for a very long time. Uh. If you take Rothenberg for instance, you could say, well, it's just north of [01:00:00] London. Um, how far do you go? I think it would be, you could reasonably assume, um, that if it's more than a few miles away from a big urban area, it should be okay. Don't, uh, you know, you're never gonna get perfection, but don't let the aim of it sort of spoiled bit and good sort of thing.

So I would say, yeah. I don't hold too much stead though how big a UHI effect is. Who knows? In certain weather conditions, maybe. Yeah.

Tom: So I may have his name wrong. Is there a guy named Peter Nichols that downloaded the data every day and he saw the data from decades ago just kept changing and changing.

So do you think there's, this is all massaged even after the stuff you're talking about, the data is still fudged after that.

Ray: Right. Uh, it's possibly because of the archiving system that we use here, right? They took, they've converted the, uh, handwritten records into, uh, a digital archive. I don't, uh, you can have access to [01:01:00] the original hand to, you can have sight of the original handwritten ones.

Uh, even online. They've been photocopied so you can see them. Um, I don't averages and representation subsequent there thereof maybe. But you can still access the raw numbers, which is. What I think you would have to work from. Yeah. You can't just trust somebody else's, uh, averaging particularly not the way they do averages.

Uh, I did, uh, wrote, put on there a note from a guy called Stephen Connolly. He did a superb, um, review. I dunno if you read that one, on comparing temperatures past and present, and it's really worth read. I didn't write it. He wrote it, uh, full credit to him because he's, he, he used, he used a, oh, what's it called?

A bug car, not sheron, I can't remember. He used, he quoted a great analogy of a super fast car and how. You could go through a tunnel and [01:02:00] average out speed by just going really fast, really slow,

really fast, really slow, and you could come up with a corrupted average. Uh, and he then compared that to a station that the Metrum did, the Republic of Ireland, who seemed to have a much better, uh, weather, uh, agency than we do.

Um, and he, he compared using averages taken every hour for 60 years manually. And I never missed, well, I think they missed four in apparently 60 years and averaged that out using different methods of averaging rather than using Tmax team in and divided by two, they used more, a more sophisticated, they come up with completely different figures.

So I would never trust anybody else's interpretation of an average 'cause you can just do it any way you like. That way you've got to go back to your original raw numbers and start again. And you can verify those by sight of the. Uh, in the, in the past, the manual written forms, obviously the more recent stuff.

Hmm, that's a good point. I, I had to check into, but I'm more [01:03:00] concerned. One of the things on that you did on one of your videos about, um, recent on Gorilla Science showed that, uh, temperatures in 1930s Yeah. Um, being that terrific spike in the states where it was much hotter back then. It's noticeable that the Met office over here only run their climate averages from 1960 for general public viewing.

Um, you can't go back to, they, they will have that in sort of sophisticated things, but there's, that will have been so juggled about with mathematically by climate scientists that you will, you can't really trust, uh, that sort of data at all, but. Yeah, it's gonna be the, the thing that we come into here is the burden of proof.

It's easy to make up, uh, and say, yeah, this is good. That's good. You've gotta prove it. Um, and I'm under the necess the obligation to prove it just as much as the mail is under the obligation. If I'm going to try and claim it any other way, uh, quite a number of people and it's just remind me of one thing I will take then, uh, have assisted me with all this.

Um, and there's people with far [01:04:00] better computing abilities and, uh, statistical powers than I have, uh, who are assisting with that. And hopefully between us all, we will be able to get something together that we can prove. One last little thing that's my interest. You, and it's just going off a little tangent.

You don't have to include this if you want, if you don't want to, but your body might be interested in this if he doesn't already know. In my, in south, I very close to where I live. Have you ever heard of a guy called Stuart Dimick?

Tom: Doesn't Sounds

Ray: familiar. Don't know though. Dunno. Right. Um, he was a governor at a local school and, uh, he discovered that his daughter was being taught very dodgy climate science.

And he was being, sh they were all being shown the inconvenient truth. So he thought he'd take the educational authorities to court about this because he thought that was giving a biased impression. Some of the data was wrong. Um, he in conjunction with an he, he is local to me that I don't know him in conjunction with another, [01:05:00] uh, local authority counselor over in the west of, uh, new Forest area.

Called Derek Tip. Um, they took the government to court, uh, and said, you can't do this. And the judges largely agreed. And so a DVD of the great global warming swim books swindled by Martin Birkin was, um, sent out to every school in the country as a counter to an inconvenient truth. Whether or not they showed it is another matter.

When I started, uh, on this project, people, I I, I have given out my own personal, a personal email address to lots of people. Uh, and I do advertise it in places I don't mind because I'd want people to contribute if they possibly can. And lots and lots of people have helped me in lots of ways. It's very good.

But right at the beginning and through it. This one guy was very, very supportive and very, very helpful. And it, particularly when I started, when I wasn't sure if anybody's actually [01:06:00] reading anything I was doing. Um, he was just a, a nice guy and he gave me a lot of support when I came across this thing about Stuart Demi and the thing I suddenly realized, the guy who was sending me all the support was Derek Tip.

He was, he was one of the two, um, people who took the government to court. He never ever mentioned it to me, but he was just feeding me lots and lots of help and it was really nice to know actually. So, yeah.

Tom: And I really do think I've covered everything now. Yeah. I think it's so important that all of these ordinary people are pushing back against this thing.

I totally love it. I do have one additional question. I don't know if you wanna answer it, but what do you think the mixture is between incompetence and kind of fraud in terms of what these people are doing to produce these or sell us this ridiculous, uh, data? What do you think?

Ray: Right. Okay. Now that really is a very serious question.

Do I, um, I know that most meteorologists out there are decent people doing a good job.[01:07:00]

Gotta be careful why I say, okay, I'm getting fed information by certain people, okay. And I'm not gonna divulge who they are. Just simply can't. Okay? And it's, uh, it transpires that even within the organizations, there is distrust going on, should we say? Uh, yeah. I can believe that there's a lot of people, uh, are not as competent as they really should be.

Um, but they're probably only like a customer facing service rep who sends, tells me that they can read to the fifth decibel place of a degree or something like that. But I do genuinely believe that there is a small. A small number of people who are influencing. Why would, in 2019 you decide that a Victorian walled kitchen garden was a good place to start adding data from?

Because Kingston Morewood, that's when they started using its data from. Why would you do that? It's not right. [01:08:00] Uh, there's a place called Inver in Scotland. The weather station's been there for a while. It's outside of the walled garden, but it's a bit overgrown. It's run by the National Trust of Scotland.

They run all the site, they've got all the machinery necessary, but they said, well, the station's a bit overgrown now. They can't cut it back, give, give over. They're going to move the station into the wall garden, and that's gotta be sanctioned by the Vic to do that. That relocation the same as the Harden Airport, relocation of the site.

That I can't accept is an accident. So whether or not it's deliberate diff it's difficult to attribute. Cause if you can't prove anything, um, I have, I'm very suspicious that there is a small cabal of people within the organizations who are manipulating data and sites. That's as category as I feel I can be, [01:09:00] get away with it.

Tom: I think it could be like anything else with, uh, just 1% of the people being bad apples or fraudsters. Yeah. Or the same with counting votes. If 1% of the precincts have massive fraud, or even in this case, uh, it could be that 99% of the people are, uh, are fine, but there's some bad apples mixed in.

That's what I think.

Global Weather Data Concerns

Tom: Um, one other question, my last question here is, do you have any, uh, sense that just the UK data is screwed up and everywhere else in the world their data is good, or do you think this extends beyond?

No, no,

Ray: no, no, no, no, no. Uh, what I've found in term, in the meteorological terms is that three organi, three, the UK Met Office, you guys over there, I can't remember what they call, is it the NNOA or whatever it is?

NOIA, is it? Yeah. Uh, for the Southern Hemisphere, the BOM Bureau of Me, bureau of Meteorology in Australia. Those three things seem to dominate everything. Um, and nobody else really seems to get much of a look. So all the final data [01:10:00] that is produced and analyzed seems to be in some way controlled by those three authorities.

Uh, I watched your, uh, growth science on the BBC the other day, and it was quite surprising how large and how an organization it actually is and how it's gone global and seems to control things. If you look on the, some of the BBC, sorry, met office websites and you see their stations, they've got the whole globe is covered with them.

You know, um, why we've got stations all around the globe. I don't really know, but we do. Um, and they seem to be Dom, the, the, the Australian authorities. Us and yours seem to dominate the whole picture. Um, and I said about Met era, and they seem to be because they're Irish and they don't, and they've got the good sense to, uh, ignore what we say to them anymore.

Um, you know, they seem to be okay, but when I, when you look around. Other authorities, um. I'm actually half Italian, believe it or not. If you look [01:11:00] at, I, I, I'm handsome, but if you look at the Italian, uh, authority, it's run by the Air Force, right? And all they care about are just Air Force spaces. Really.

There's a separate system that's run by the agricultural bodies. Nothing is as dominant as the Met Office. Is it Noah, you call it? Or your, the organization in the us Yeah, Noah. Yeah. Mm-hmm. Yeah, them, us and the BOM seem to run everything as far as I can make out. And the, uh, WMO seems just seem to be, um, well they're just part of the UN anyway, aren't they?

So you can't really trust anything that cuts outta that. Uh, yeah. Um, so yeah, that's all. I, I don't, I haven't got a lot of experience, but the two, the two that one that when I compare the Met office was say the Italian Air Force system, um, they're just not even comparative at all. It's a completely different ball game.

They're not as interest in the same way.

Tom: Okay.

Final Thoughts and Wrap-Up

Tom: I think, uh, I think we're probably, [01:12:00] uh, ready to wrap up here, but thanks a ton for all you're doing. Do you have any last thing you wanna say and now is the time to do it. Okay, that's fine. Thanks for putting up with me. No, excellent stuff. So thank you for what you're doing.

I hope to have you on again sometime, Ray Andrew, talk you later. Cheers. Bye.