UK Hydrological Outlook

Delivered in partnership by: UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Period: From March 2022 Issued on 09.03.2022 using data to the end of February 2022

SUMMARY

The outlook for March and for the March–May period is for river flows to be normal to below normal for the south and south-east England and north-east Scotland, and normal to above normal elsewhere. Groundwater levels in March, and for the next three months, are likely to be normal to below normal across most of the UK, with a few localised exceptions.

Rainfall:

February saw about one and a half times the average rainfall for the UK, with a cluster of three named storms within the space of one week. Rainfall in February was above average for most of the UK except in southern England and north-east Scotland were it was near-average.

The rainfall outlook for March (issued by the Met Office on 28.02.2022) shows that the likelihood of both wet and dry outcomes is similar to normal. Over the three month period to May, there is an increased chance of dry conditions compared to normal.

River flows:

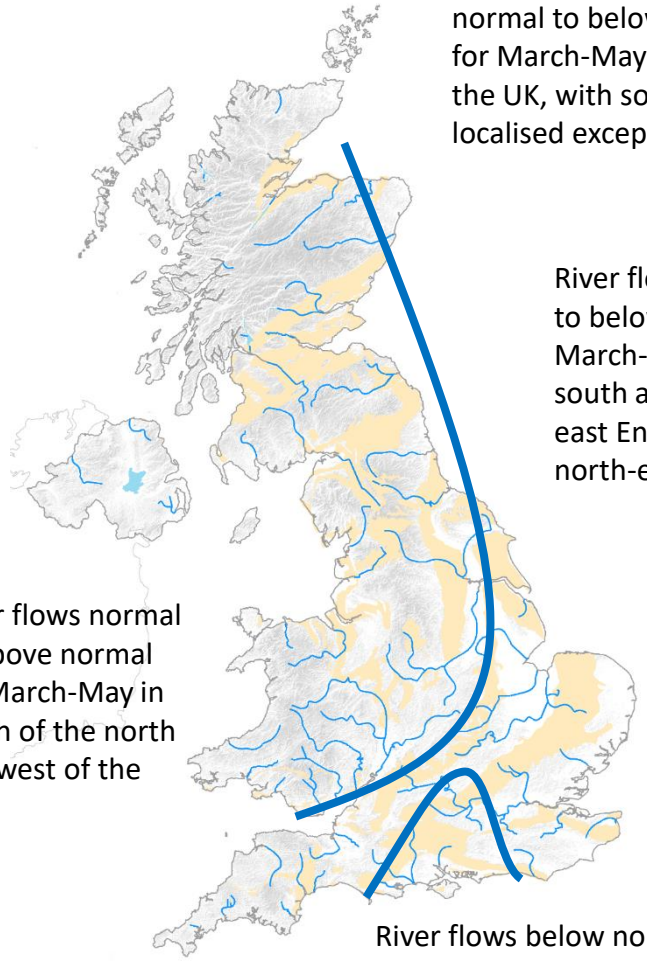
River flows in February were normal to below normal in the south and south-east England and above normal elsewhere, except in north-east Scotland where they were normal.

River flows in March are likely to show similar patterns to February. Normal to below normal flows are expected across much of the south and east of England and north-east Scotland, with below normal flows being most likely in central southern England. Normal to above normal flows are most likely in the rest of the country. A similar picture is seen for the March-May period, but with a higher likelihood of normal flows across the UK.

Groundwater:

Groundwater levels in February were normal to below normal in southern England, with a very mixed picture across the rest of the country.

Over the next month, normal to below normal groundwater levels are forecasted across much of England and Wales, with a few localised exceptions in some central and northern aquifers. The three month outlook is similar, but with an increased likelihood of below normal groundwater levels with some notably low levels possible in parts of the Chalk.



Shaded areas show principal aquifers

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About the Hydrological Outlook:

This document presents an outlook for the UK water situation for the next 1 – 3 months and beyond, using observational datasets, meteorological forecasts and a suite of hydrological modelling tools. The outlook is produced in a collaboration between the UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UKCEH), British Geological Survey (BGS), the Met Office, the Environment Agency (EA), Natural Resources Wales (NRW), the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), and for Northern Ireland, the Department for Infrastructure – Rivers (DfIR).

Data and Models:

The Hydrological Outlook depends on the active cooperation of many data suppliers. This cooperation is gratefully acknowledged. Historic river flow and groundwater data are sourced from the UK National River Flow Archive and the National Groundwater Level Archive. Contemporary data are provided by the EA, SEPA, NRW and DfIR. These data are used to initialise hydrological models, and to provide outlook information based on statistical analysis of historical analogues.

Climate forecasts are produced by the Met Office. Hydrological modelling is undertaken by UKCEH using the Grid-to-Grid, PDM and CLASSIC hydrological models and by the EA using CATCHMOD. Hydrogeological modelling uses the R-groundwater model run by BGS and CATCHMOD run by the EA. Supporting documentation is available from the Outlooks website:
https://www.hydoutuk.net/about/methods

Presentation:

The language used in the summary presented overleaf generally places flows and groundwater levels into just three classes, i.e. below normal, normal, and above normal. However, the underpinning methods use as many as seven classes as defined in the graphic to the right, i.e. the summary uses a simpler classification than some of the methods. On those occasions when it is appropriate to provide greater discrimination at the extremes the terminology and definitions of the seven class scheme will be adopted.

	Percentile range of historic values for relevant month
Exceptionally high flow	> 95
Notably high flow	87-95
Above normal	72-87
Normal range	28-72
Below normal	13-28
Notably low flow	5-13
Exceptionally low flow	< 5

Disclaimer and liability:

The Hydrological Outlook partnership aims to ensure that all Content provided is accurate and consistent with its current scientific understanding. However, the science which underlies hydrological and hydrogeological forecasts and climate projections is constantly evolving. Therefore any element of the Content which involves a forecast or a prediction should not be relied upon as though it were a statement of fact. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, the Hydrological Outlook Partnership excludes all warranties or representations (express or implied) in respect of the Content.

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From April 2018 the Hydrological Outlook is supported by the Natural Environment Research Council funded UK-SCAPE and Hydro-JULES Programmes.

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Further information:

For more detailed information about the Hydrological Outlook, and the derivation of the maps, plots and interpretation provided in this outlook, please visit the Hydrological Outlook UK website.

The website features a host of other background information, including a wider range of sources of information which are used in the preparation of this Outlook.

Contact:

Hydrological Outlooks UK, UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 8BB
t: 01491 692371 e: enquiries@hydoutuk.net

Reference for the Hydrological Outlook:

Hydrological Outlook UK, 2022, March, UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Oxfordshire UK, Online,
https://www.hydoutuk.net/latest-outlook/

Other Sources of Information:

The Hydrological Outlook should be used alongside other sources of up-to-date information on the current water resources status and flood risk.

Environment Agency Water Situation Reports: provides summary of water resources status on a monthly and weekly basis for England:
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/water-situation-reports-for-england

Flood warnings are continually updated, and should be consulted for an up-to-date and localised assessment of flood risk:
Environment Agency: https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/map
Natural Resources Wales: https://flood-warning.naturalresources.wales/
Scottish Environment Protection Agency: https://www.sepa.org.uk/flooding.aspx

Hydrological Summary for the UK: provides summary of current water resources status for the UK:
https://nrfa.ceh.ac.uk/monthly-hydrological-summary-uk

UK Met Office forecasts for the UK: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/#?tab=regionalForecast

UK Water Resources Portal: monitor the UK hydrological situation in near real-time including rainfall, river flow, groundwater and soil moisture from COSMOS-UK:
https://eip.ceh.ac.uk/hydrology/water-resources/

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Monthly mean river flows simulated by the Grid-to-Grid hydrological model

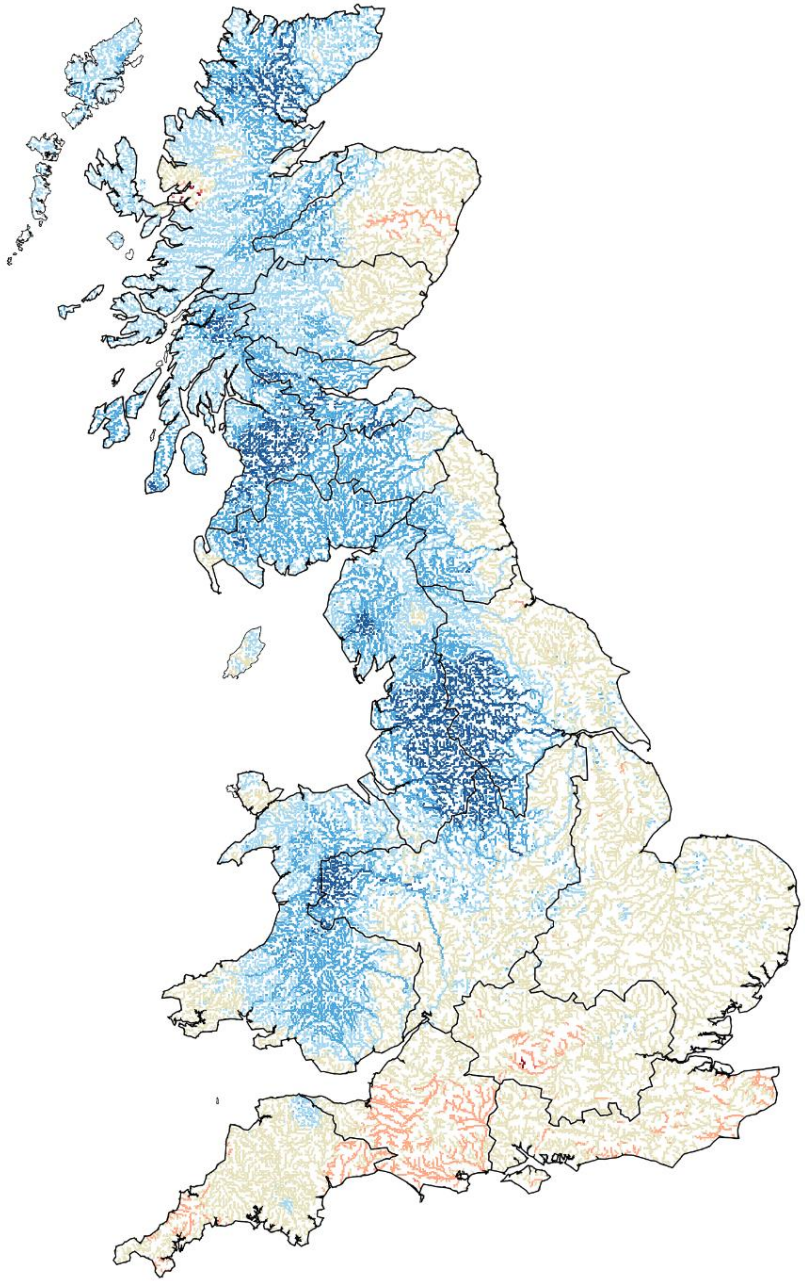
Period: February 2022

Issue date: 03.03.2022

This map shows the simulated monthly mean flow across Great Britain for last month, ranked in terms of 54 years of historical flow estimates (1963 – 2016).

These flows are produced by the 1km resolution Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model, which is run up to the end of each calendar month using observed rainfall and MORECS potential evaporation as input.

Note that the G2G model provides estimates of natural flows.



Flow estimate for each river pixel ranked in terms of historic % flow estimates (1963-2016)

Exceptionally high flow	> 95
Notably high flow	87-95
Above normal	72-87
Normal range	28-72
Below normal	13-28
Notably low flow	5-13
Exceptionally low flow	< 5

OUTLOOK BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS

March 2022

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Current Daily Simulated Subsurface Water Storage Conditions

Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 28th February 2022

Issue date: 03.03.2022

These maps are based on Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model simulated subsurface water storage, expressed as an anomaly from the historical monthly mean. To highlight areas that are particularly wet or dry, the storage anomaly is presented here using a colour scale highlighting water storage relative to historical extremes. The maps below show the "relative wetness" which combines maps previously shown separately as the "relative wetness" and "relative dryness".

These maps do not provide a forecast and are not maps of soil moisture. Instead they indicate areas which are particularly wet or dry. Rainfall in areas with high positive relative wetness could result in flooding in the coming days/weeks. Areas of negative relative wetness provide an indication of locations which are particularly dry, and little or no rain in these areas could potentially lead to (or prolong) a drought.

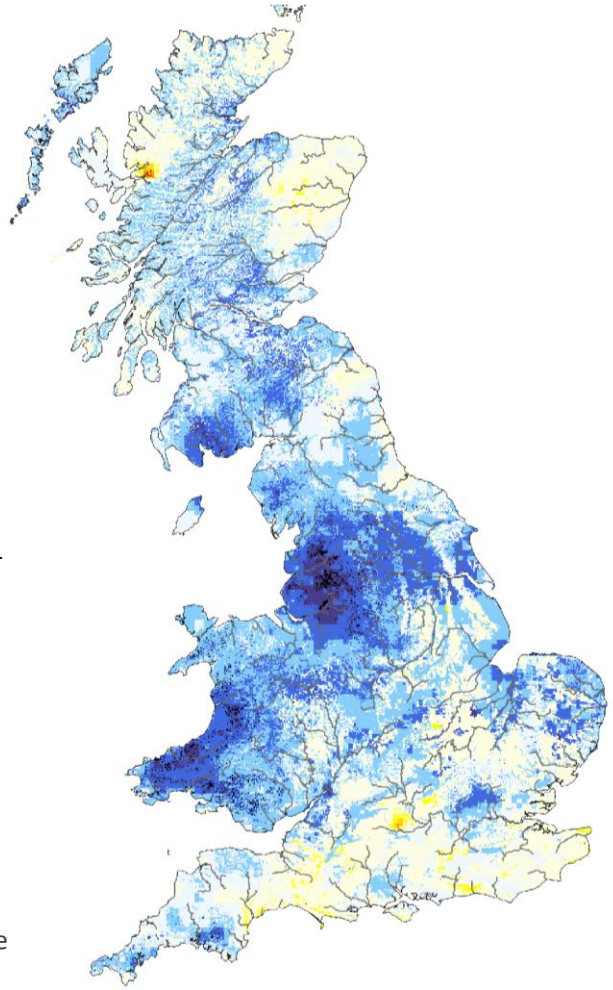
SUMMARY: At the end of February, subsurface water levels were generally higher (wetter) than normal across much of Britain. Drier areas were mostly confined to northern Scotland and southern England.

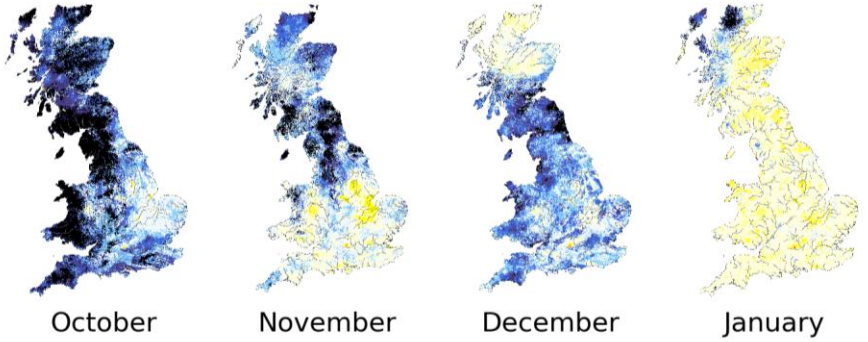
Relative wetness

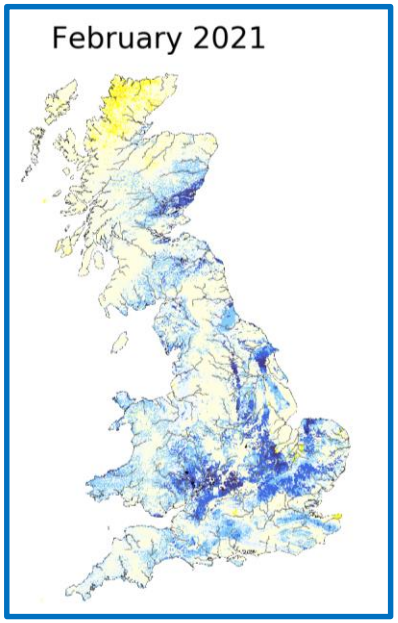
Water storage anomaly as a % of maximum (positive wetness) or minimum (negative wetness) storage anomaly (zero indicates average value)

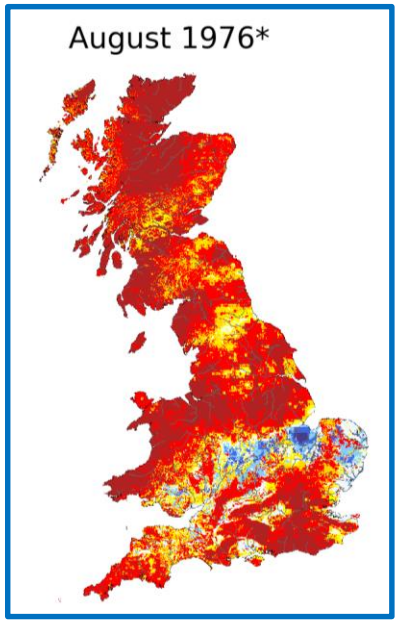
High (very wet)	>100
	75 - 100
Medium wetness	50 - 75
	25 - 50
Low wetness	0.01 - 25
Average conditions	-0.01 - 0.01
Low dryness	-25 - - 0.01
	-50 - -25
Medium dryness	-75 - -50
	-100 - -75
High (very dry)	< -100
Main rivers	

Labels refer to estimated storage on *final day* of named month









*Example month displaying extreme negative wetness

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Return Period of Rainfall Required to Overcome Dry Conditions

Period: March 2022 – August 2022

Issue date: 03.03.2022

These maps show the **return period** of the rainfall required to overcome dry conditions simulated using the Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model. The maps are coloured according to the return period of accumulated rainfall required to overcome the estimated current subsurface water storage deficit over the next few months.

These maps do not provide a drought forecast. Instead they indicate the return period of rainfall required to overcome the dry conditions for the following 6 months based on current conditions.

SUMMARY: During March to August, Great Britain will not require particularly unusual rainfall (<5 year return periods) to return to average conditions for the time of year.

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Rainfall amount / Probability			*Return period (years)*
Low (this rain is likely to occur)	> 20%		< 5
	< 20%		5 - 10
	< 10%		10 - 25
	< 4%		25 - 50
High (less likely)	< 2%		50 - 100
	< 1%		100 - 200
Extreme (unlikely but still possible)	< 0.5%		> 200

SCOTLAND

HR Highlands Region
NER North East Region
TR Tay Region
FR Forth Region
CR Clyde Region
TWR Tweed Region
SR Solway Region

ENGLAND

N Northumbria
NW North West
Y Yorkshire
ST Severn Trent
A Anglian
T Thames
S Southern
W Wessex
SW South West

WALES

WEL Welsh

NORTHERN IRELAND

This method cannot currently be used in Northern Ireland

OUTLOOK BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS

March 2022

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Estimate of Additional Rainfall Required to Overcome Dry Conditions

Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 28th February 2022

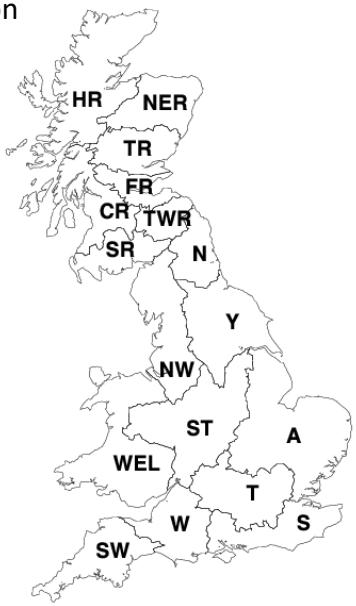
Issue date: 03.03.2022

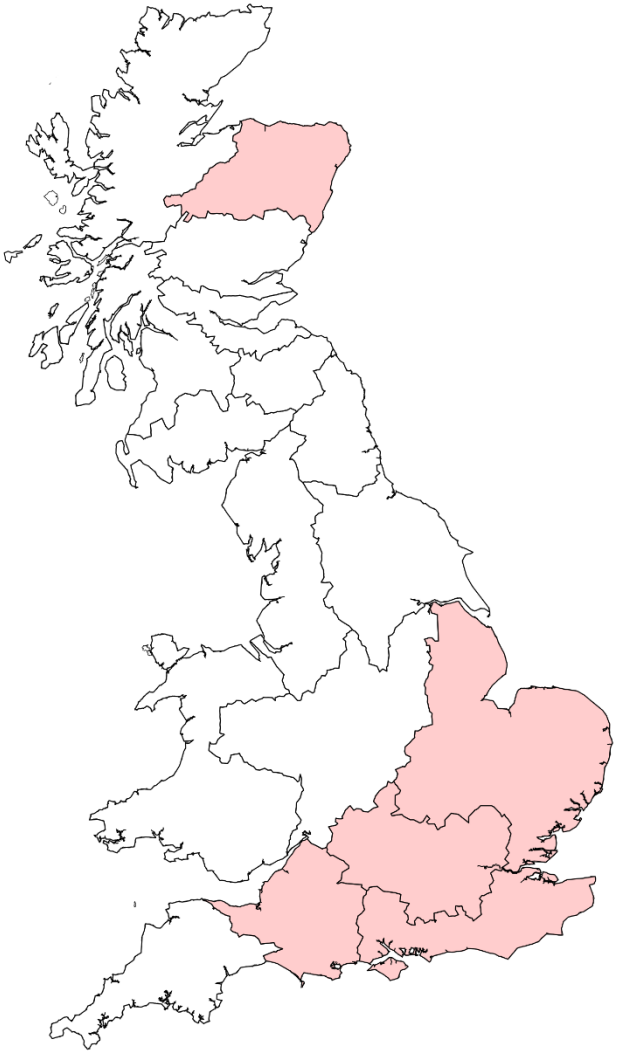
These maps show the Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model simulated subsurface water storage, expressed as an anomaly from the historical monthly mean (1981-2010), presented on a 1km grid and as regional means.
Subsurface storage deficits, i.e. where the subsurface water storage anomaly is less than zero, **are highlighted by the red/pink colours**.

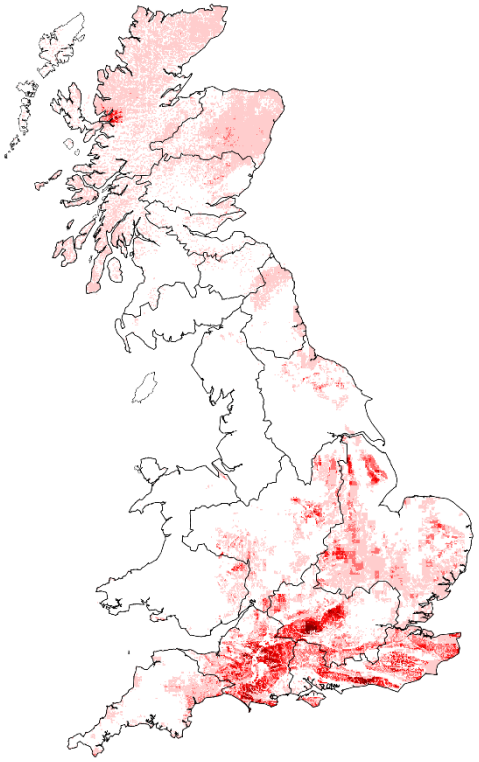
The **subsurface storage deficit (mm)** can be interpreted as an estimate of additional rainfall that would be required in future months to overcome dry conditions (i.e. rainfall in addition to what is expected on average). Regional mean values of additional rainfall required are provided in the table below.

Regional estimate of additional rainfall required (mm)

	SCOTLAND	
0	HR	Highlands Region
1	NER	North East Region
0	TR	Tay Region
0	FR	Forth Region
0	CR	Clyde Region
0	TWR	Tweed Region
0	SR	Solway Region
	ENGLAND	
0	N	Northumbria
0	NW	North West
0	Y	Yorkshire
0	ST	Severn Trent
2	A	Anglian
7	T	Thames
21	W	Wessex
14	S	Southern
0	SW	South West
	WALES	
0	WEL	Welsh







Water storage deficit (anomaly, mm)

- >125
- 100-125
- 75-100
- 50-75
- 25-50
- 0.1-25
- ≤0

OUTLOOK BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS

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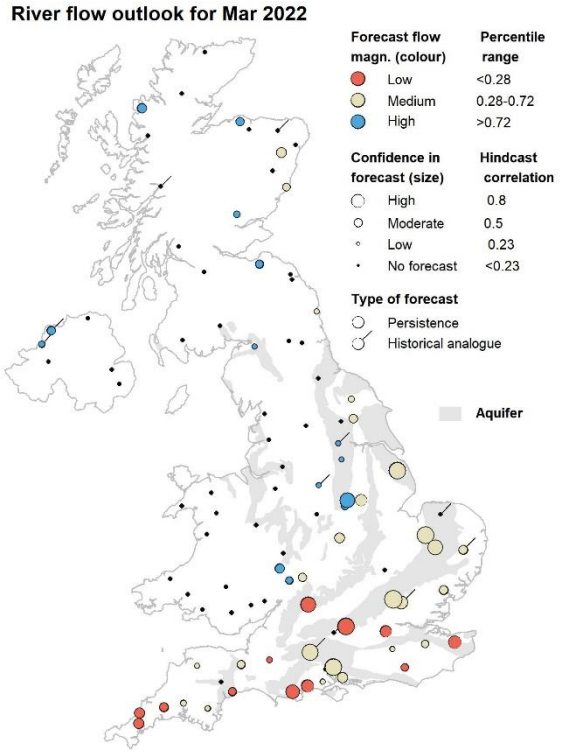
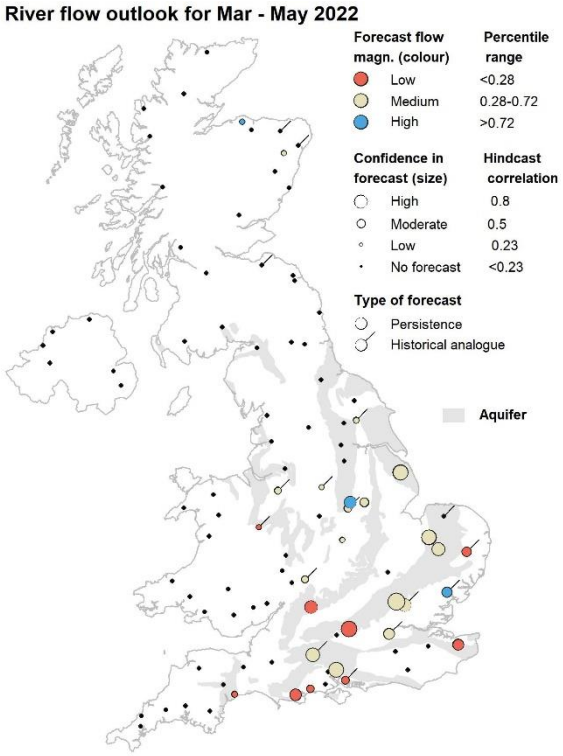
SUMMARY

The outlook for March and for March to May is for mainly below normal flows for southern England, and for normal to above normal flows for the rest of the UK. Please note there are very few forecasts available for western Britain.



1-month flow outlook



3-month flow outlook

Outlooks from hydrological analogues are based on a comparison of river flow during recent months with flows during the same months in previous years at a set of approximately 90 sites from across the UK. These sites are depicted on the two maps. Years with observed flows that most closely resemble current conditions are identified as the best analogues and the outlook is based on extrapolating from current conditions based on these analogues.

It is, however, often the case that a simpler forecast based on the persistence of river flow provides a better forecast than provided by analogy. This is particularly true for slowly responding catchments associated with aquifer outcrops.

Both methods are considered at each site and the forecast from the method with the higher confidence is presented. A simple classification of flows is used (high, medium and low) as indicated by the colours of the dots, with the confidence of the forecast being represented by the size of the dot. A tag on the dot indicates which method has been used in each instance.

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

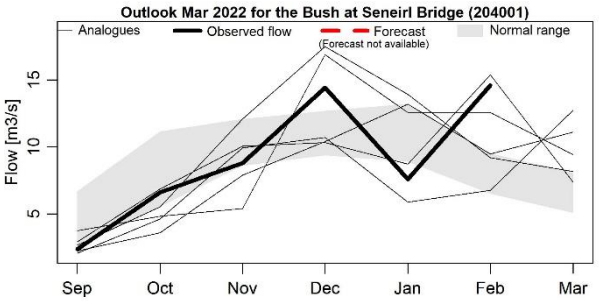
Site-based: 1 month outlook

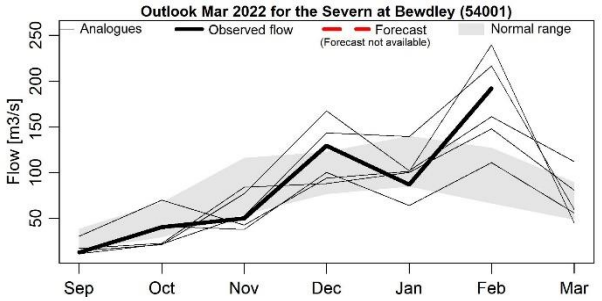
Period: March 2022

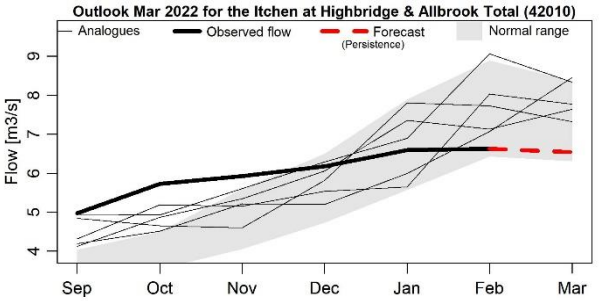
Issued on 04.03.2022 using data to the end of February 2022

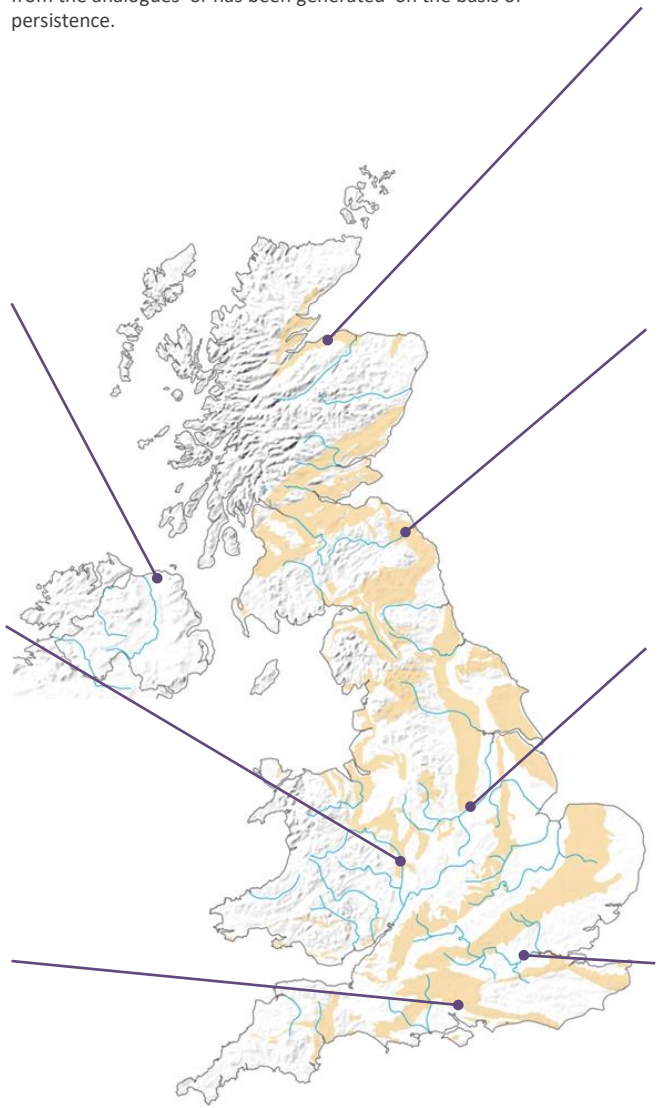
These figures provide insight into the hydrological analogue methodology for a set of sites from across the UK.

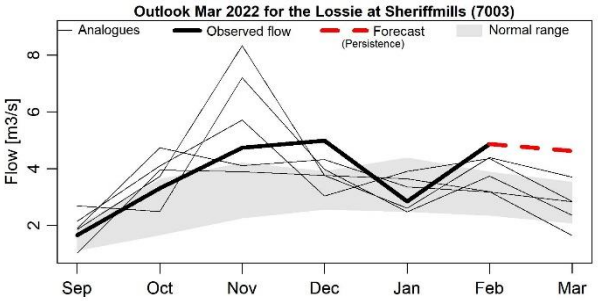
In each of the time series graphs the bold black line represents the observed flow during the past six months. The grey band indicates the normal flow range (the normal band includes 44% of observed flows in each month). The selected analogues are shown as thin lines and the trajectories that flows took in the following month are also shown. The forecast is shown as the dashed red line, and in each plot it states whether this has come from the analogues or has been generated on the basis of persistence.

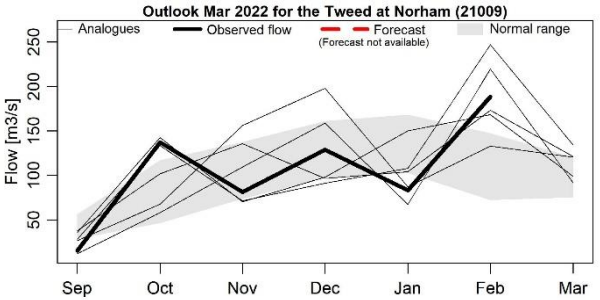


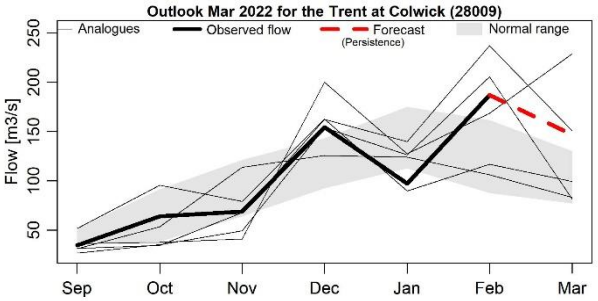


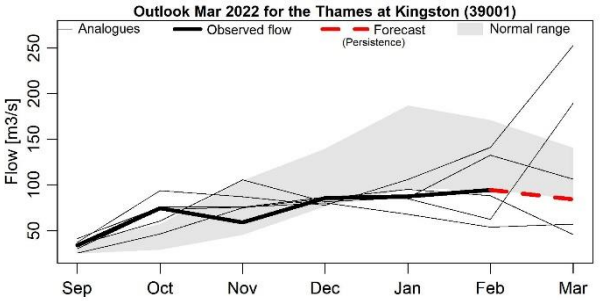












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RIVER FLOW ANALOGY

March 2022

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

Site-based: 3 month outlook

Period: March 2022 – May 2022

Issued on 04.03.2022 using data to the end of February 2022

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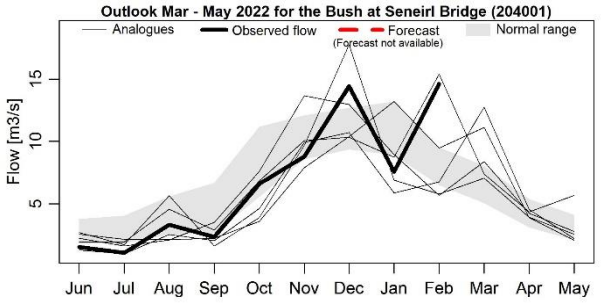

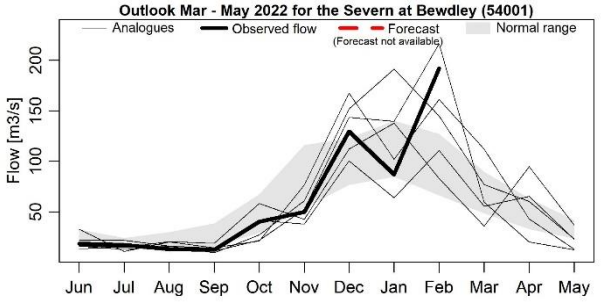

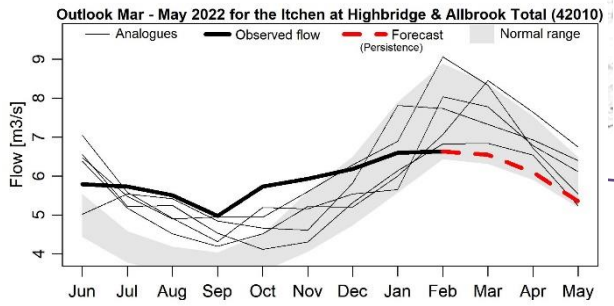

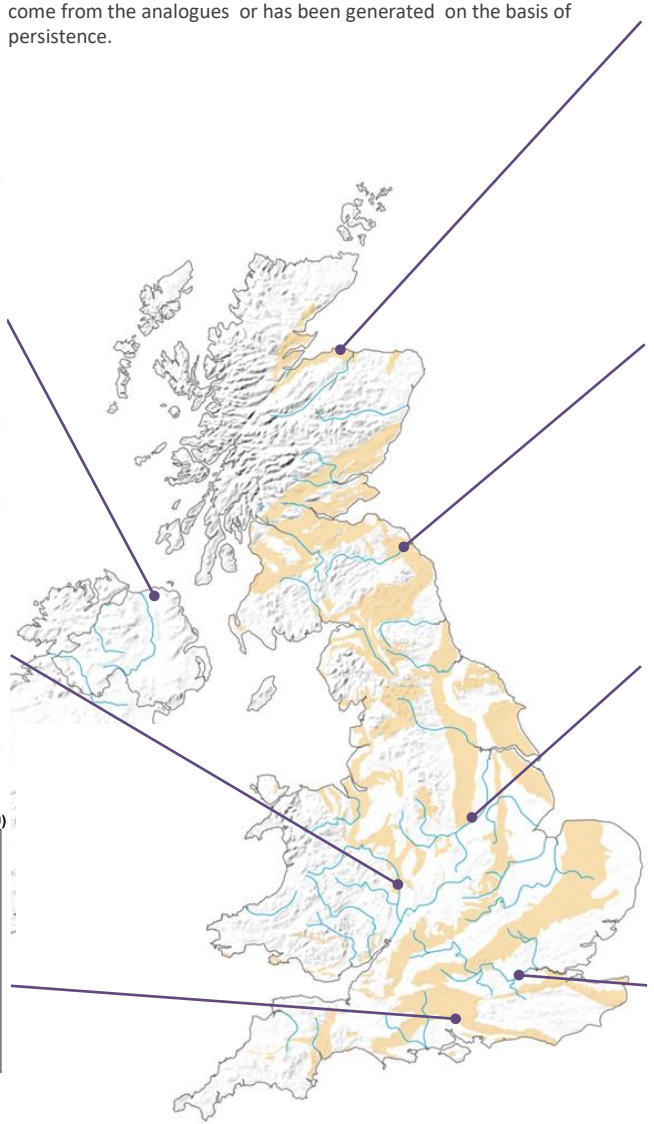

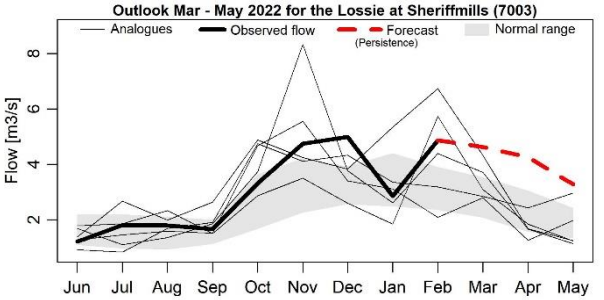

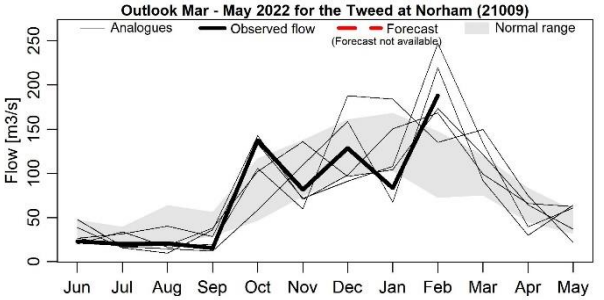

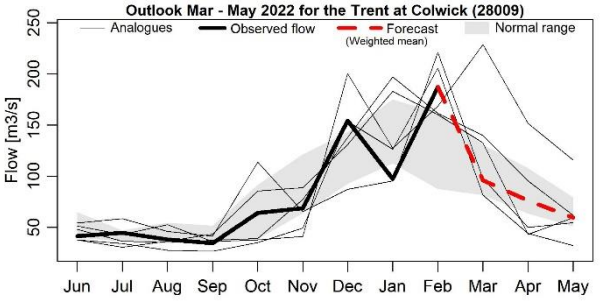

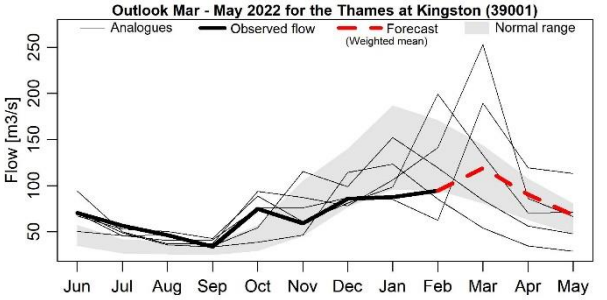

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RIVER FLOW ANALOGY

March 2022

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

British Geological Survey

Environment Agency

Outlook based on modelled flow from historical climate

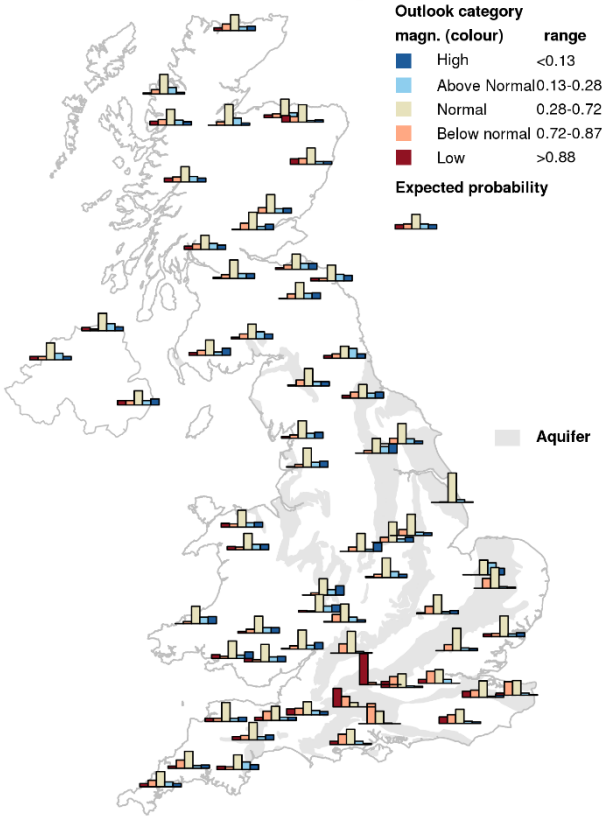
Overview

Period: March 2022 –August 2022

Issued on 03.03.2022 using data to the end of February 2022

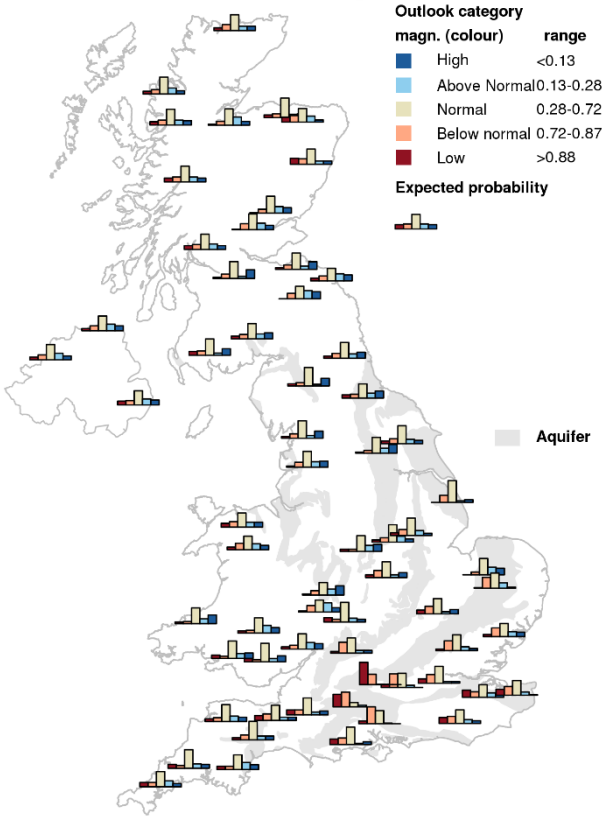
The outlook for March indicates that flows are most likely to be normal to below normal for south-east England, normal to above normal in northern and central England, and normal everywhere else in the UK. The March-April-May outlook indicates that the same pattern will persist for the next three months.

1-month river flow outlook starting Mar 2022



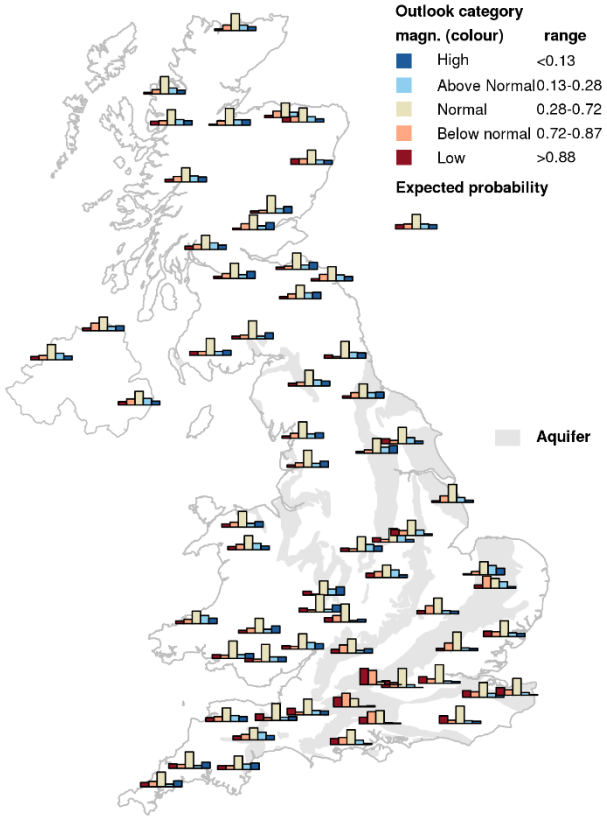
This outlook is based on monthly ensembles of historical sequences of observed climate (rainfall and potential evapotranspiration) that form input to a hydrological model. The outputs are probabilistic simulations of the average river flow over the forecast period (1 to 12 months ahead), at each location. The simulations are generated by the GR4J conceptual rainfall-runoff model from IRSTEA (France) calibrated on observed or naturalised flows.

3-month river flow outlook starting Mar 2022



The bar plot maps show the outlook distribution for 1, 3 and 6-month period for 64 catchments across England and Wales. Each bar plot represents the probabilistic distribution of the simulated river flow compared to the historical river flow, for the same n-month period. The probabilities fall within five categories, classified as: low, below normal, normal, above normal and high.

6-month river flow outlook starting Mar 2022



This outlook is based entirely on historical sequences and therefore does not contain any knowledge of the state of the atmosphere and ocean. It is hence possible that some of the historical sequences used might be inconsistent with current large-scale atmospheric conditions and would therefore be unlikely to occur in the next few months.

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

British Geological Survey

Environment Agency

Outlook based on modelled flow from historical climate

Overview

This outlook is based on monthly ensembles of historical sequences of observed climate (rainfall and potential evapotranspiration) that form input to a hydrological model. The outputs are probabilistic simulations of the average river flow over the forecast period (1 to 12 months ahead), at each location. The simulations are generated by the GR4J conceptual rainfall-runoff model from IRSTEA (France) calibrated on observed or naturalised flows.

The stack diagrams show the variation over time of the outlook distribution for a number of individual catchments. Each graph represents variation over time of the number of simulated river flows, in each month ensemble, that fall within each of seven categories: exceptionally low, notably low, below normal, normal, above normal, notably high and exceptionally high. The categories represent cumulative flow conditions, e.g. For 3-month, the simulated total 3-month flow compared to the historical 3-month flow distribution. The monthly variations can be compared to the long-term average distribution of river flows (shown as columns on the right of each timeline graph).

This outlook is based entirely on historical sequences and therefore does not contain any knowledge of the state of the atmosphere and ocean. It is hence possible that some of the historical sequences used might be inconsistent with current large-scale atmospheric conditions and would therefore be unlikely to occur in the next few months.

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RIVER FLOW FROM HISTORICAL CLIMATE

March 2022

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook Based on Modelled Flow from Rainfall Forecasts

Period: March 2022 – May 2022

Issued on 03.03.2022 using data to the end of February

SUMMARY: During March, river flows in the west are likely to be in the *Normal range* or above. Elsewhere river flows are likely to be in the *Normal range* or below.

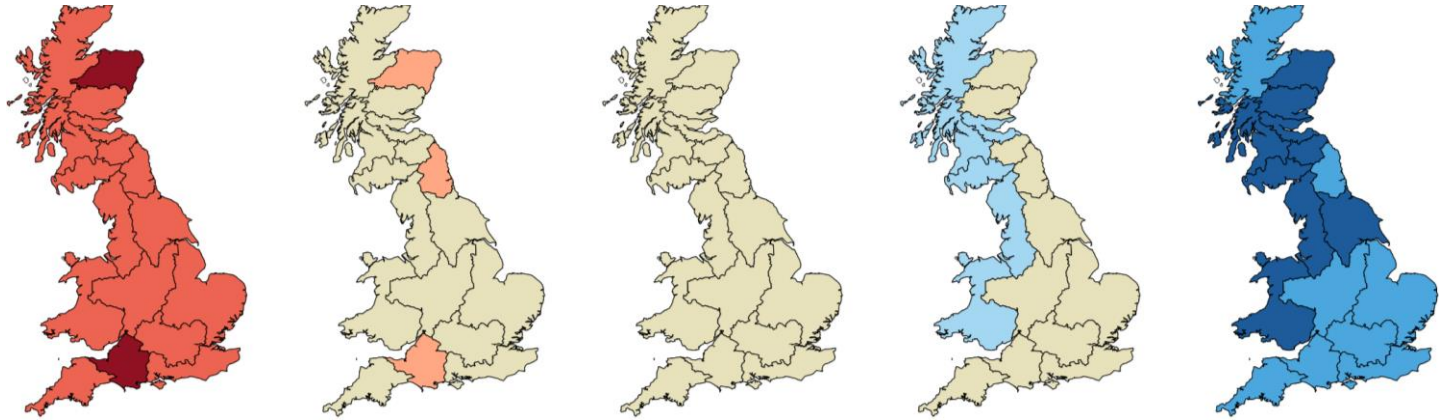
Over the next 3 months river flows are likely to be in the *Normal range* except eastern Scotland which is likely to be in the *Normal range* or below.

These forecasts are produced by using five members of the Met Office rainfall forecast ensemble as input to a water balance hydrological model to provide the five estimates of river flows shown on the left for one month and three months ahead.

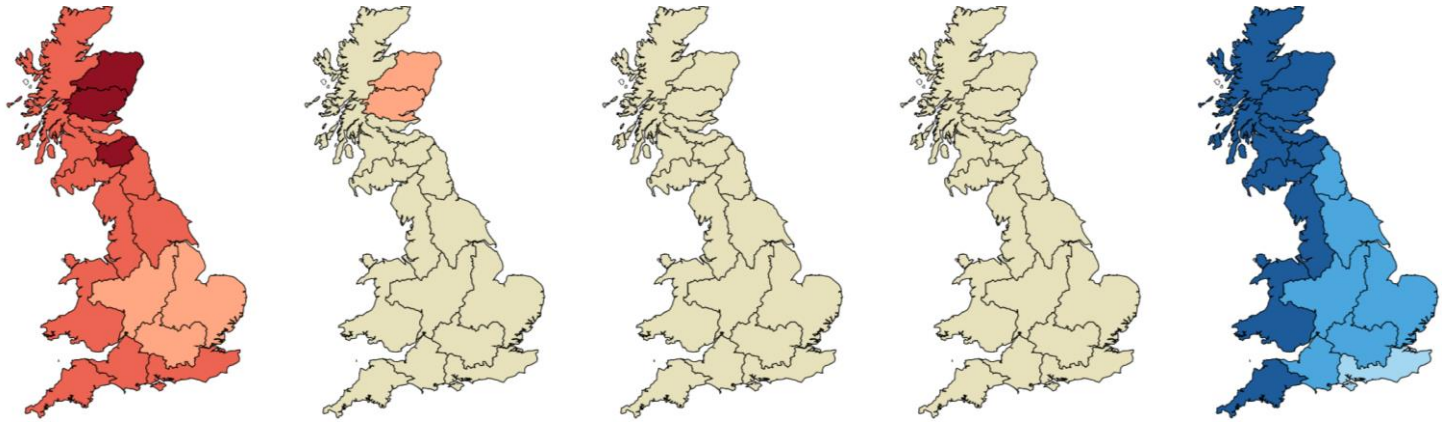
Regional forecast monthly-mean river flows are derived from the average of 1km river flow estimates within each region and ranked in terms of 54 years of historical flow estimates (1963 – 2016).

The five maps illustrate the wide range of possible flows and while there is a 50% chance of flows between the 1st and 3rd quartiles, actual flows may be more extreme than the flows derived using the highest or lowest rainfall forecasts.

Lowest rainfall forecast | *1st quartile* | *Median* | *3rd quartile* | *Highest rainfall forecast*



Lowest rainfall forecast | *1st quartile* | *Median* | *3rd quartile* | *Highest rainfall forecast*



Key

	Percentile range of historic values for relevant month
Exceptionally high flow	> 95
Notably high flow	87-95
Above normal	72-87
Normal range	28-72
Below normal	13-28
Notably low flow	5-13
Exceptionally low flow	< 5

SCOTLAND

HR	Highlands Region
NER	North East Region
TR	Tay Region
FR	Forth Region
CR	Clyde Region
TWR	Tweed Region
SR	Solway Region

ENGLAND

N	Northumbria
NW	North West
Y	Yorkshire
ST	Severn Trent
A	Anglian
T	Thames
S	Southern
W	Wessex
SW	South West

WALES

WEL	Welsh

NORTHERN IRELAND

This method cannot currently be used in Northern Ireland

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RIVER FLOW FROM RAINFALL FORECASTS

March 2022

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook Based on Modelled Flow from Rainfall Forecasts

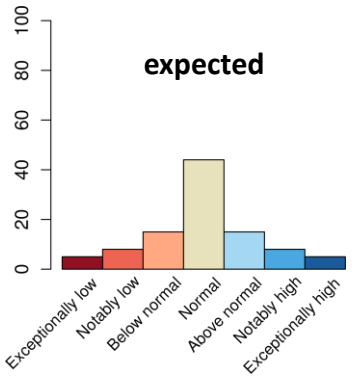
Period: March 2022 – May 2022 Issue date: 03.03.2022

The regional maps illustrating the regional river flows for five members of the Met Office ensemble of rainfall forecasts give some indication of the range of possible river flows in the coming months. As noted previously, the actual flows could be more extreme than the flows generated by either the lowest or highest members of the rainfall ensemble.

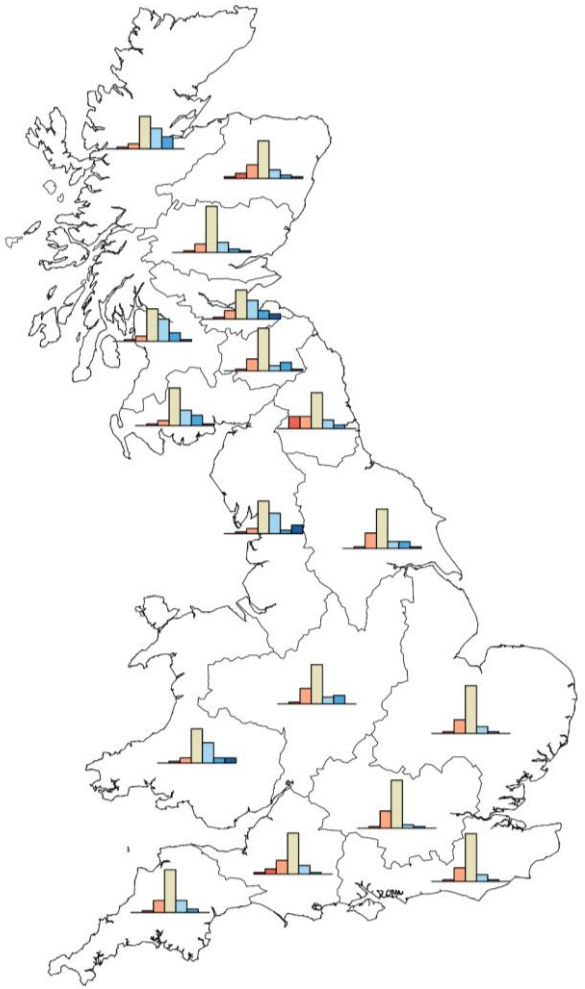
The bar charts (below) give further insight into the range of river flow forecasts by considering all members of the forecast rainfall ensemble. The regional bar charts show the percentage of ensemble forecasts falling in each of the flow categories as generated by the monthly-resolution water-balance model. As before results are averaged by region then ranked in terms of 54 years of historical regional flow estimates (1963 – 2016).

SUMMARY: During March, river flows in the west are likely to be in the *Normal range* or above. Elsewhere river flows are likely to be in the *Normal range* or below.

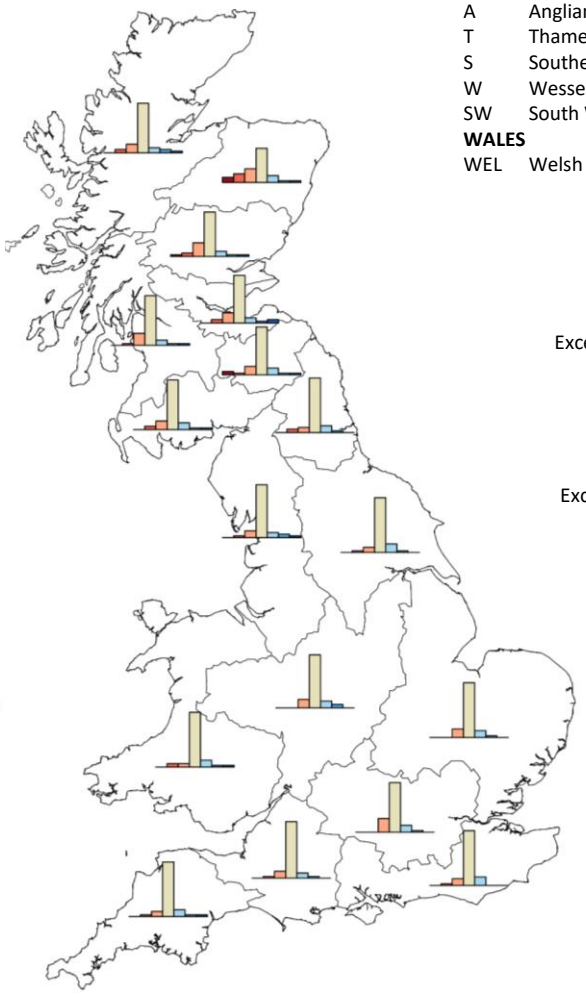
Over the next 3 months river flows are likely to be in the *Normal range* except eastern Scotland which is likely to be in the *Normal range* or below.



1-month



3-month



SCOTLAND

HR	Highlands Region
NER	North East Region
TR	Tay Region
FR	Forth Region
CR	Clyde Region
TWR	Tweed Region
SR	Solway Region

ENGLAND

N	Northumbria
NW	North West
Y	Yorkshire
ST	Severn Trent
A	Anglian
T	Thames
S	Southern
W	Wessex
SW	South West

WALES

WEL	Welsh

NORTHERN IRELAND
This method cannot currently be used in Northern Ireland

Percentile range of historic values for relevant month

Exceptionally high flow	> 95
Notably high flow	87-95
Above normal	72-87
Normal range	28-72
Below normal	13-28
Notably low flow	5-13
Exceptionally low flow	< 5

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RIVER FLOW FROM RAINFALL FORECASTS

March 2022

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook Based on Modelled Flow from Rainfall Forecasts

Period: March 2022 – May 2022 Issue date: 03.03.2022

The maps illustrating the regional river flows for five members of the Met Office ensemble of rainfall forecasts give some indication of the range of possible river flows in the coming months. As noted previously, the actual flows could be more extreme than the flows generated by either the lowest or highest members of the rainfall ensemble.

The tables below give further insight into the range of river flow forecasts by considering all members of the forecast rainfall ensemble. The numbers in the tables are the percentage of ensemble forecasts falling in each of the flow categories as generated by the monthly-resolution water-balance model. As before results are averaged by region then ranked in terms of 54 years of historical regional flow estimates (1963 – 2016).

SUMMARY: During March, river flows in the west are likely to be in the *Normal range* or above. Elsewhere river flows are likely to be in the *Normal range* or below.

Over the next 3 months river flows are likely to be in the *Normal range* except eastern Scotland which is likely to be in the *Normal range* or below.

SCOTLAND
HR Highlands Region
NER North East Region
TR Tay Region
FR Forth Region
CR Clyde Region
TWR Tweed Region
SR Solway Region

ENGLAND
N Northumbria
NW North West
Y Yorkshire
ST Severn Trent
A Anglian
T Thames
S Southern
W Wessex
SW South West

WALES
WEL Welsh

NORTHERN IRELAND
This method cannot currently be used in Northern Ireland

1-month ahead	A	NW	N	ST	SW	S	T	Welsh	W	Y	CR	FR	HR	NER	SR	TR	TWR
Exceptionally high flow	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	2	7	0	2	2	2	2
Notably high flow	2	5	5	12	5	2	2	7	2	10	12	12	17	5	14	5	12
Above normal	10	29	12	10	17	10	5	29	12	10	31	26	29	12	21	14	7
Normal range	67	45	50	55	60	67	67	48	57	55	45	40	45	52	52	64	60
Below normal	19	7	17	21	17	19	24	7	19	21	7	12	7	19	7	12	17
Notably low flow	2	2	17	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	2	2	2	7	2	2	2
Exceptionally low flow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

3-months ahead	A	NW	N	ST	SW	S	T	Welsh	W	Y	CR	FR	HR	NER	SR	TR	TWR
Exceptionally high flow	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	2	2	2	2	2
Notably high flow	2	5	2	5	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2
Above normal	10	7	10	10	10	12	10	10	7	12	7	7	7	10	10	7	10
Normal range	76	74	76	74	76	76	69	76	79	76	69	67	69	48	69	62	67
Below normal	12	10	7	12	7	10	19	5	10	7	17	14	12	19	12	19	12
Notably low flow	0	2	5	0	2	2	0	5	2	2	2	5	5	12	5	5	2
Exceptionally low flow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	5

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Outlook based on modelled groundwater level & climate forecast

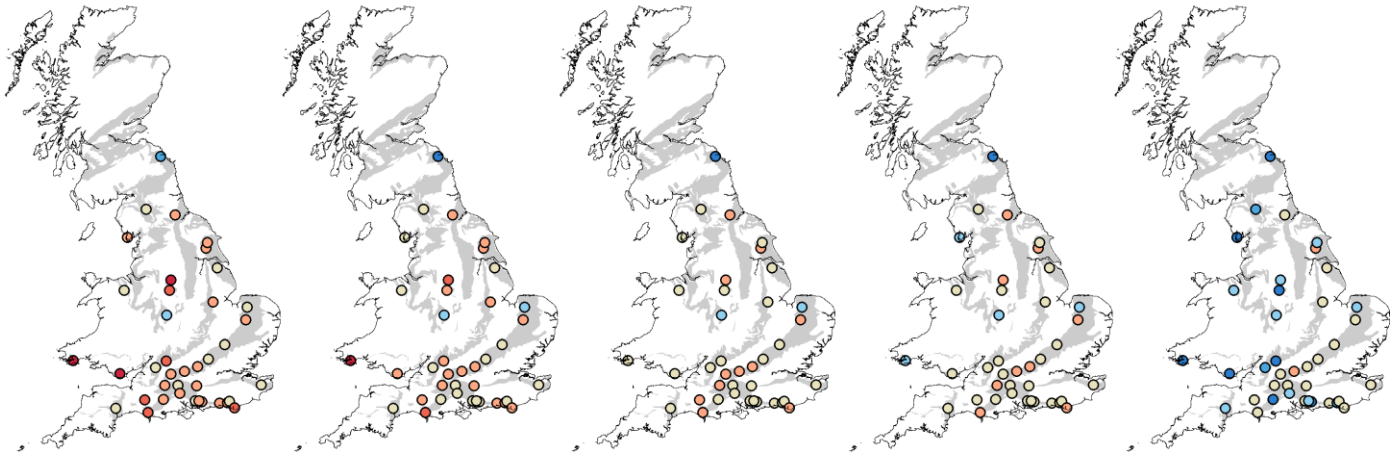
Overview

Period: March 2022 – May 2022

Issued on 07.03.2022 using data to the end of February

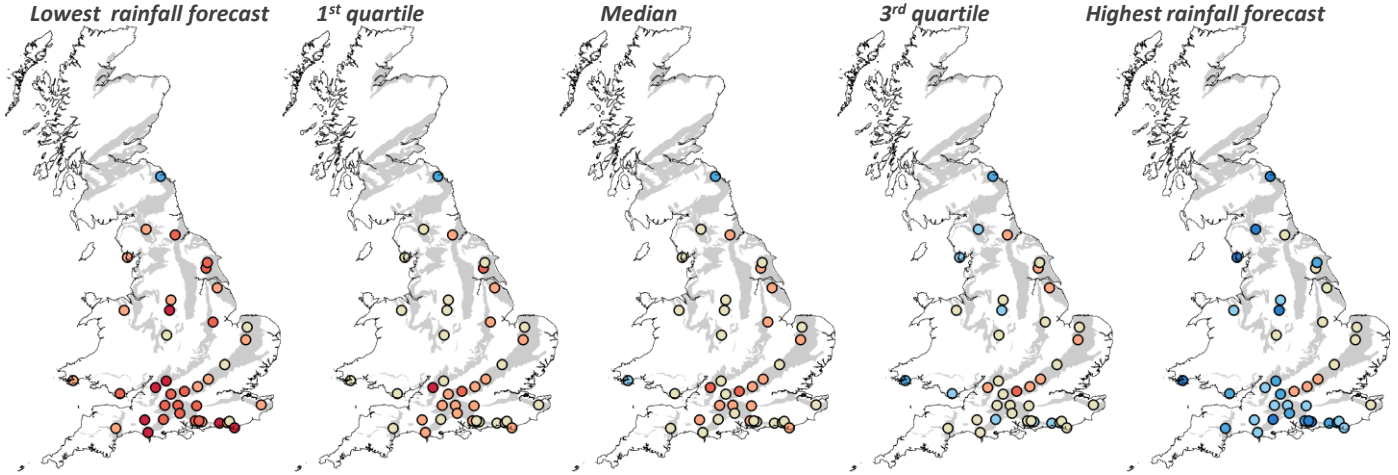
Over the next month, normal to below normal groundwater levels are forecast across much of England and Wales. A few exceptions are noted, including exceptionally high levels predicated at Royalty Observatory in the one month, tending towards notably high over three months. In the three month forecast, groundwater levels at several more Chalk sites are predicted to be below normal, with some exceptionally low values. Note there are a reduced number of modelled sites. This is due to Covid-19 restrictions on access to sites in England and IT issues in Scotland.

Lowest rainfall forecast | *1st quartile* | *Median* | *3rd quartile* | *Highest rainfall forecast*



1-month outlook

Lowest rainfall forecast | *1st quartile* | *Median* | *3rd quartile* | *Highest rainfall forecast*

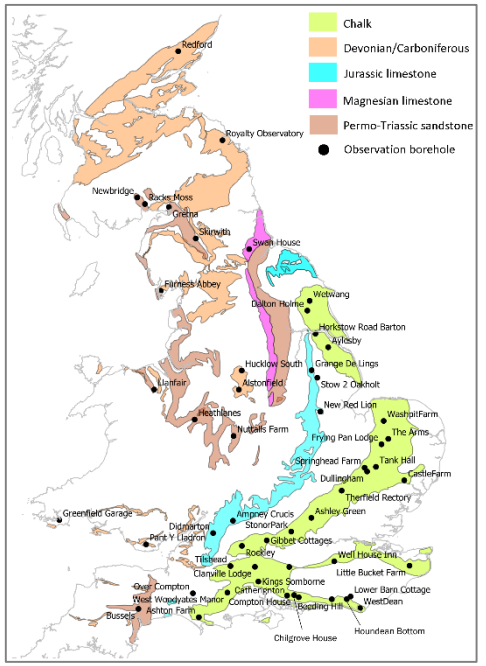


3-month outlook

These forecasts are produced by running five members of the Met Office ensemble climate forecast through groundwater models of observation borehole hydrographs at 42 sites across the country. The sites are distributed across the principal aquifers.

Based on the distribution of observed historical groundwater levels in a given month, seven categories have been derived for each site: very low, low, below normal, normal, above normal, high, and very high. The forecast groundwater level is assigned to one of these seven categories depending on where it falls within the distribution of the historically observed values.

Key	Percentile range of historic observed values for relevant month
Exceptionally high levels	> 95
Notably high levels	87-95
Above normal	72-87
Normal	28-72
Below normal	12-28
Notably low levels	5-13
Exceptionally low levels	< 5



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GROUNDWATER FROM CLIMATE FORECASTS

March 2022

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

British Geological Survey

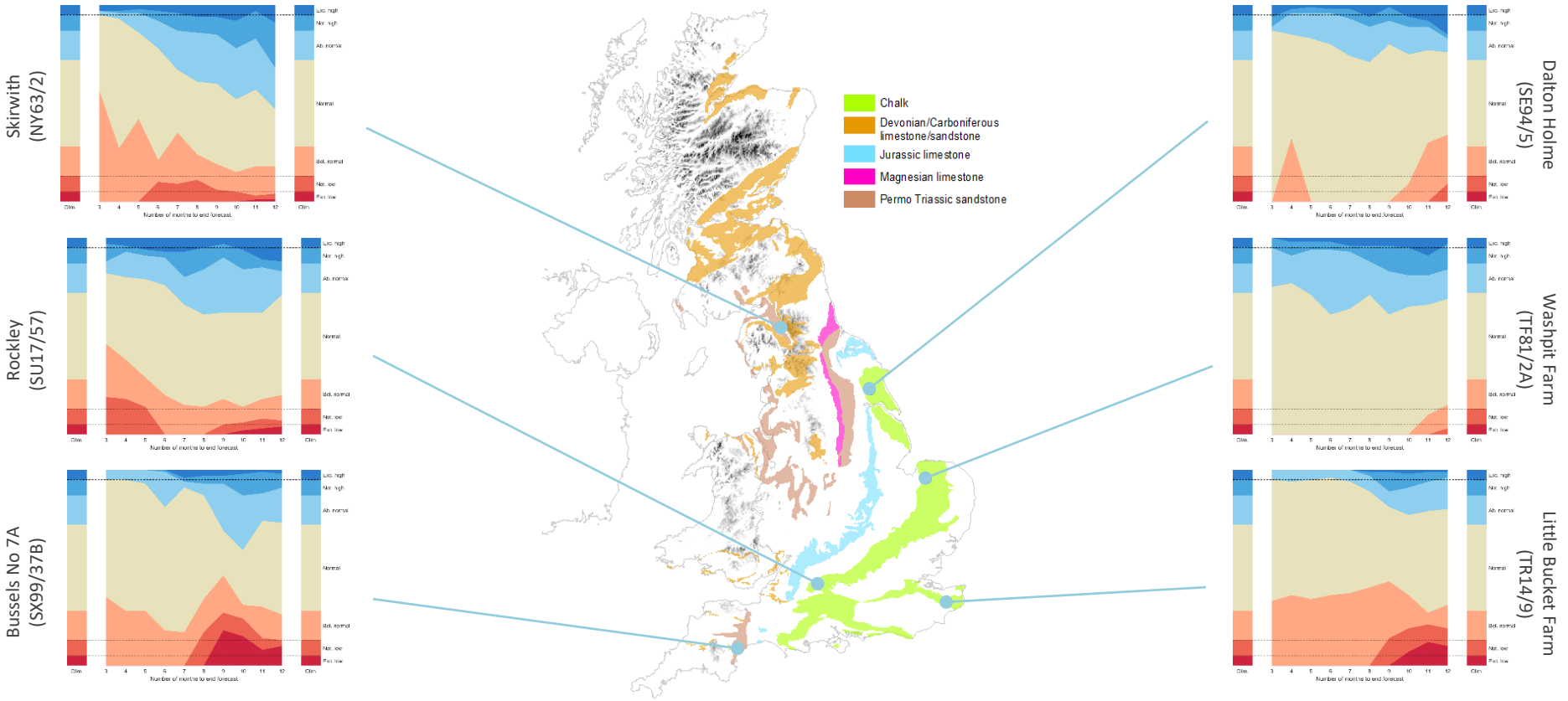
Environment Agency

Outlook based on modelled groundwater from historical climate

Period: March 2022 – February 2022

Issued on 07.03.2022 using data to the end of February

The groundwater levels are predicted to be predominantly normal in the Chalk sites over the next 12 months. Similarly in the Permo-Triassic sandstone at Bussels, normal levels are predicted to prevail over the next 12 months, while at Skirwith normal levels are predicted over the next 6 months, with normal to above normal levels predicted from 6 to 12 months.



This outlook is based on monthly ensembles of historical sequences of observed climate (rainfall and potential evpotranspiration) that form input to hydrological models. The outputs are probabilistic simulations of the average groundwater level over the forecast horizon (3 to 12 months ahead), at each location.

The graphs show variation over time of the number of simulated groundwater levels in each monthly ensemble, that fall within each the seven categories: exceptionally low, notably low, below normal, normal, above normal, notably high and exceptionally high. The monthly variations can be compared to the long-term average distribution of levels, which are shown as columns on the left and right of each graph.

This outlook is based entirely on historical sequences and therefore does not contain any knowledge of the state of the atmosphere and ocean. It is hence possible that some of the historical sequences used might be inconsistent with current large-scale atmospheric conditions and would therefore be unlikely to occur in the next few months.

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