Period: From November 2024   Issued on 08.11.2024 using data to the end of October 2024

SUMMARY The outlook for November is for above normal river flows in central and southern England, and some of these flows will be exceptionally high. Elsewhere river flows are likely to be in the normal to below normal range. For groundwater levels, above normal levels are expected, with the exception of East Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Sussex and south Wales where normal levels are most likely. For November–January, the outlook is similar.

Rainfall:

October rainfall for the UK was below average. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland saw below average rainfall, with some areas recording less than 70% of the October average. In England, rainfall was average, although some areas registered above normal rainfall, e.g. north-east, and southern England. The forecast (issued by the Met Office on 28.10.2024) shows that the chances of a dry or wet period for November, and for November – January is similar to normal. Although some uncertainty remains, the wettest conditions during the next three months are likely to be over northern and western parts of the UK.
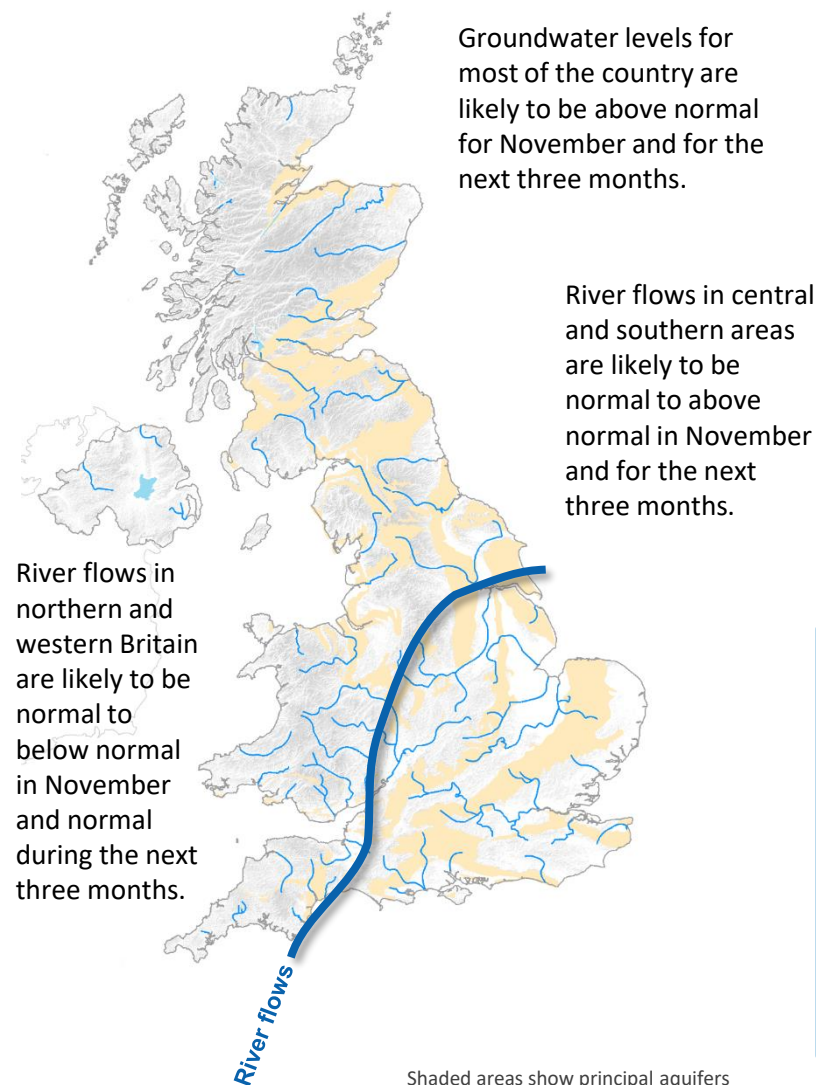
River flows:

River flows in October were above normal in central and southern England, exceptionally so at many sites in this area, with some registering record October mean flows. A handful of sites recorded over 400% of the average October mean flows in southern England e.g. in the Cotswolds and Thames Valley. Elsewhere, flows in Scotland, Northern Ireland and north Wales were below normal. The outlook for November is for normal to above normal flows in central and southern England with exceptionally high flows expected to persist in some groundwater dominated catchments. Elsewhere, normal to below normal flows are expected. The outlook for the November – January period is similar.

Groundwater:

Groundwater levels in October were generally normal or above normal across the country. Record high October groundwater levels were registered at sites in central and southern England and in West Yorkshire. The outlook for November is for above normal levels, for most of the UK, with the exception in the Chalk in East Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Sussex and in the Permo-Triassic sandstone in South Wales and the Central Midlands where normal levels are most likely. Over the three-month outlook, groundwater levels are generally likely to be in the above normal range across the country.

The UK Hydrological Outlook provides an outlook for the water situation for the United Kingdom over the next three months and beyond. For guidance on how to interpret the outlook, a wider range of information, and a full description of underpinning methods, please visit the website: www.hydoutuk.net

Groundwater levels for most of the country are likely to be above normal for November and for the next three months.

River flows in central and southern areas are likely to be normal to above normal in November and for the next three months.

River flows in northern and western Britain are likely to be normal to below normal in November and normal during the next three months.

River flows

Shaded areas show principal aquifers

November 2024

UK Hydrological Outlook

Delivered in partnership by:
UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

About the UK 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 & 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 UK 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 and GR6J hydrological models. Hydrogeological modelling uses the AquiMod model run by BGS. Supporting documentation is available from the Outlooks website: https://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 UK 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 UK Hydrological Outlook Partnership excludes all warranties or representations (express or implied) in respect of the Content.

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The UK Hydrological Outlook is supported by the Natural Environment Research Council funded NC-UK (NE/Y006208/1) and Hydro-JULES (NE/S017380/1) Programmes.

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Further information:

For more detailed information about the UK Hydrological Outlook, and the derivation of the maps, plots and interpretation provided in this outlook, please visit the UK Hydrological Outlook 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. Dynamic access to many of the outputs of the UK Hydrological Portal are available on the UK Hydrological Outlooks Portal.

Contact:

UK Hydrological Outlooks, UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 8BB
t: 01491 838800   e: https://hydoutuk.net/contact

Reference for the UK Hydrological Outlook:

UK Hydrological Outlook, 08 November 2024, UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Oxfordshire UK, Online, https://www.hydoutuk.net/latest-outlook/

Other Sources of Information:

The UK 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:
i.   Environment Agency: https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/map
ii.   Natural Resources Wales: https://flood-warning.naturalresources.wales/
iii. 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/

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/

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

British Geological Survey

Department for Infrastructure An Roinn Bonneagair www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

Environment Agency

Met Office

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru Natural Resources Wales

SEPA Scottish Environment Protection Agency
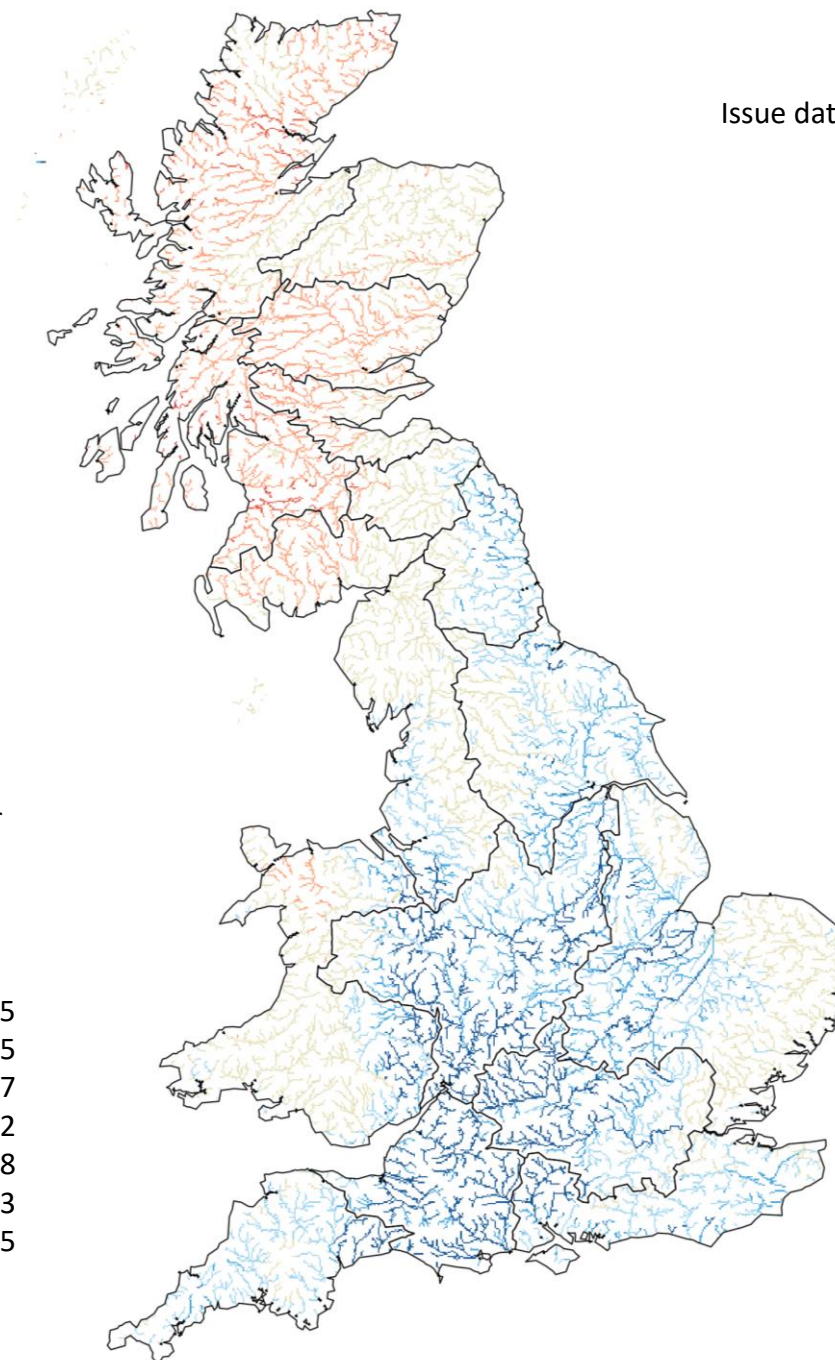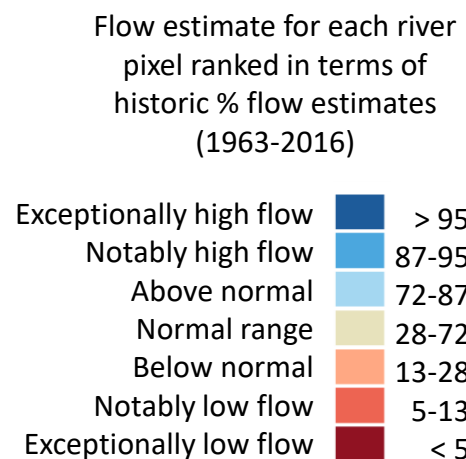
UK Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology

October's mean river flows simulated by the Grid-to-Grid hydrological model

Issue date: 04.11.2024

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

UK Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology

Current Daily Simulated Subsurface Water Storage Conditions

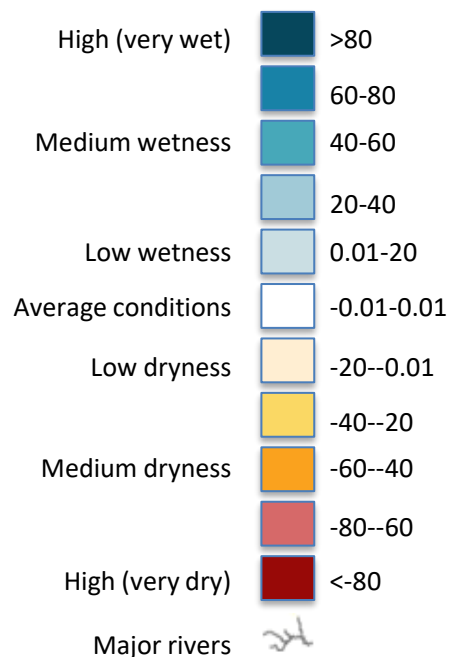Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 31 October 2024

Issue date: 04.11.2024

These maps are based on Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model simulated subsurface water storage (water in the soil and groundwater), expressed as an anomaly from the historical monthly mean. To highlight areas that are particularly wet or dry, the storage anomaly is presented relative to historical extremes. Rainfall in WET areas with high positive relative wetness could result in flooding in the coming days/weeks. Areas of negative relative wetness indicate locations which are particularly DRY, and little or no rain in these areas could potentially lead to (or prolong) a drought. Maps of soil moisture only are available on the next page.
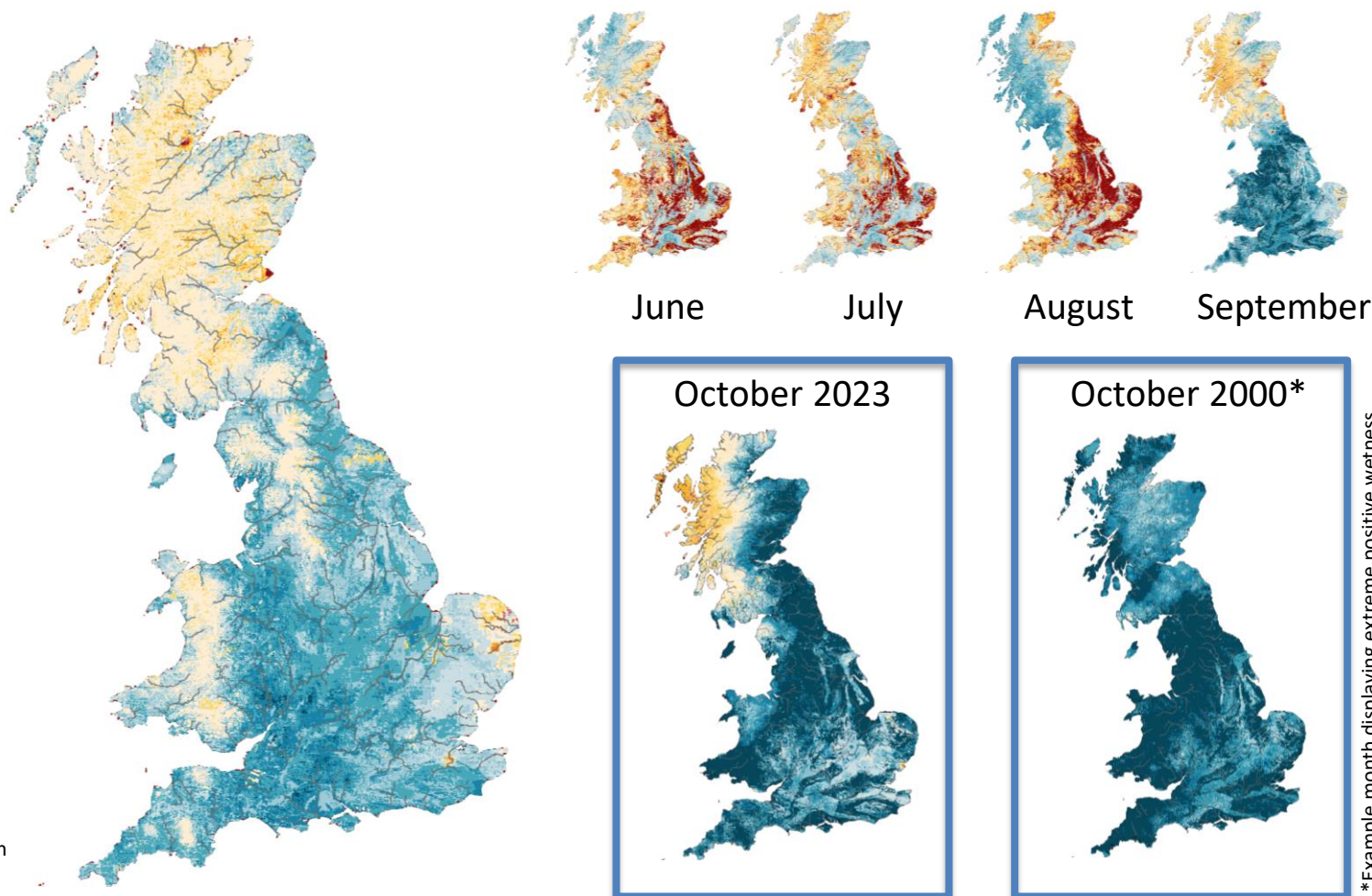
SUMMARY: Subsurface water stores in England and Wales have decreased over October and are now only slightly wetter than typical for the time of year. In Scotland, subsurface water stores have replenished slightly and are now only slightly drier than typical.

Relative wetness

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

High (very wet)	>80
	60-80
Medium wetness	40-60
	20-40
Low wetness	0.01-20
Average conditions	-0.01-0.01
Low dryness	-20--0.01
	-40--20
Medium dryness	-60--40
	-80--60
High (very dry)	<-80
Major rivers	

Labels refer to estimated storage on final day of named month

June   July   August   September

October 2023

October 2000*

*Example month displaying extreme positive wetness

November 2024

The Hydrological Outlook UK provides an outlook for the water situation for the UK over the next three months and beyond. For guidance on how to interpret the outlook, a wider range of information, and a full description of underpinning methods, please visit the website: www.hydoutuk.net

Current Daily Simulated Soil Moisture Conditions

Based on soil moisture estimated for 31 October 2024

Issue date: 04.11.2024

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology
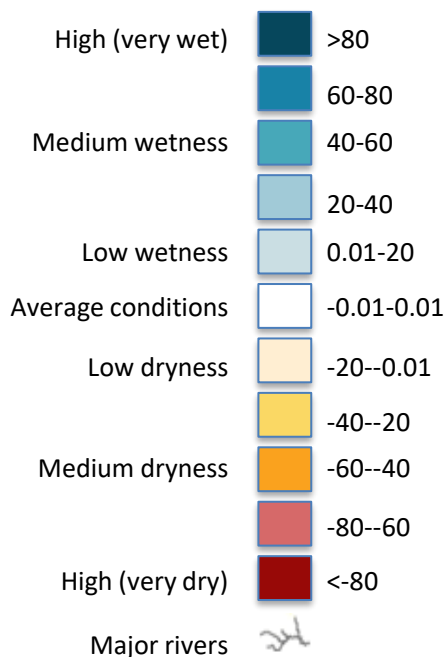
These maps are based on Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model simulated soil moisture, expressed as an anomaly from the historical monthly mean. To highlight areas that are particularly wet or dry, the soil moisture anomaly is presented relative to historical extremes. These maps are not a forecast; rather an indication of current conditions. Soil moisture will often look similar to total storage (shown on the previous slide), since total storage comprises both soil moisture and storage in the saturated zone.
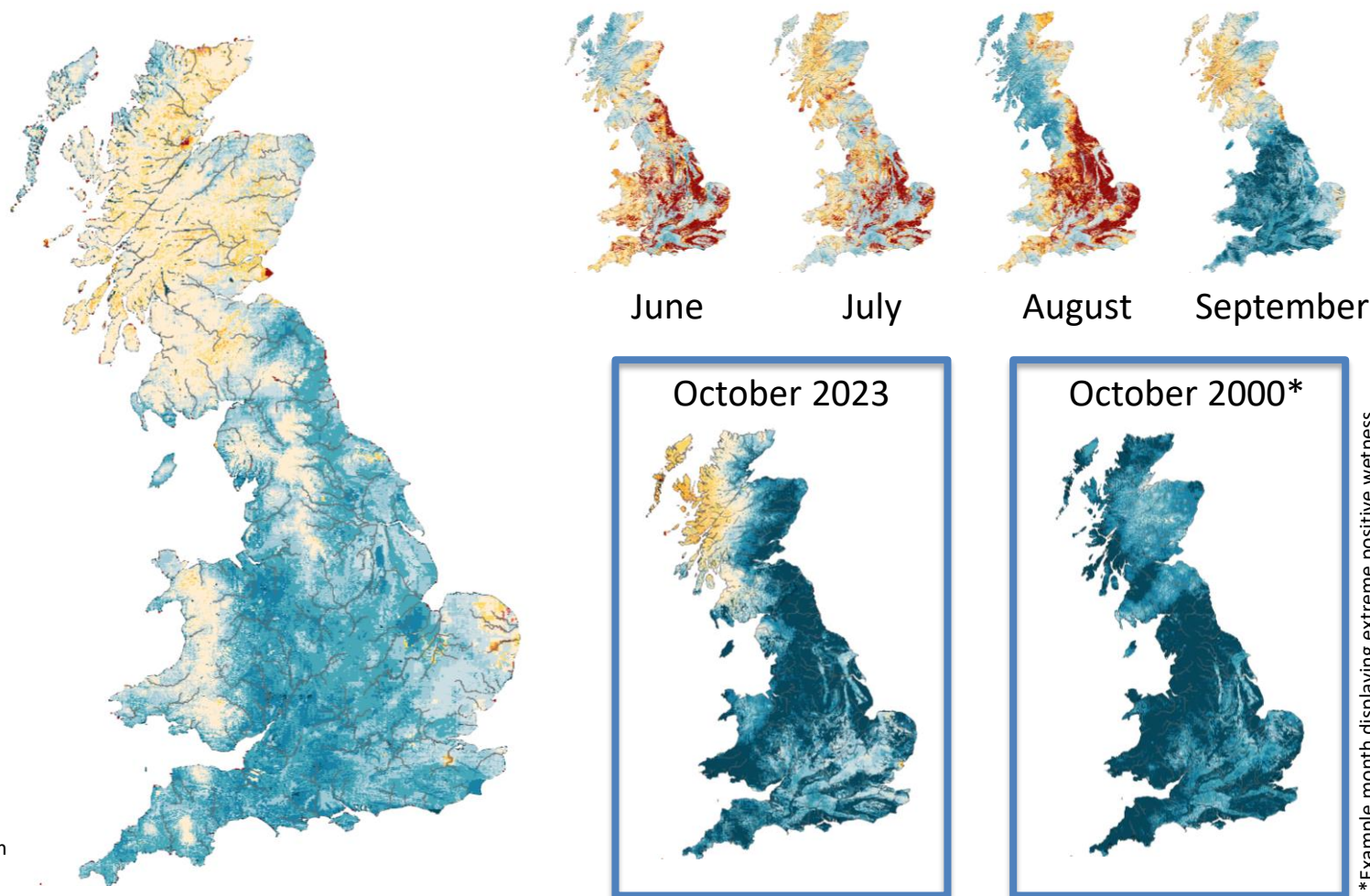
SUMMARY: Soil moisture stores in England and Wales have decreased over October and are now only slightly wetter than typical for the time of year. In Scotland, soil moisture has increased slightly and is now only slightly drier than typical.

Relative wetness

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

High (very wet)		>80
		60-80
Medium wetness		40-60
		20-40
Low wetness		0.01-20
Average conditions		-0.01-0.01
Low dryness		-20--0.01
		-40--20
Medium dryness		-60--40
		-80--60
High (very dry)		<-80
Major rivers		

Labels refer to estimated storage on final day of named month

June   July   August   September

October 2023

October 2000*

*Example month displaying extreme positive wetness

November 2024

The Hydrological Outlook UK provides an outlook for the water situation for the UK over the next three months and beyond. For guidance on how to interpret the outlook, a wider range of information, and a full description of underpinning methods, please visit the website: www.hydoutuk.net

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Estimate of Additional Rainfall Required to Overcome Dry Conditions

Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 31 October 2024

Issue date: 04.11.2024

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 in red/pink.

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.

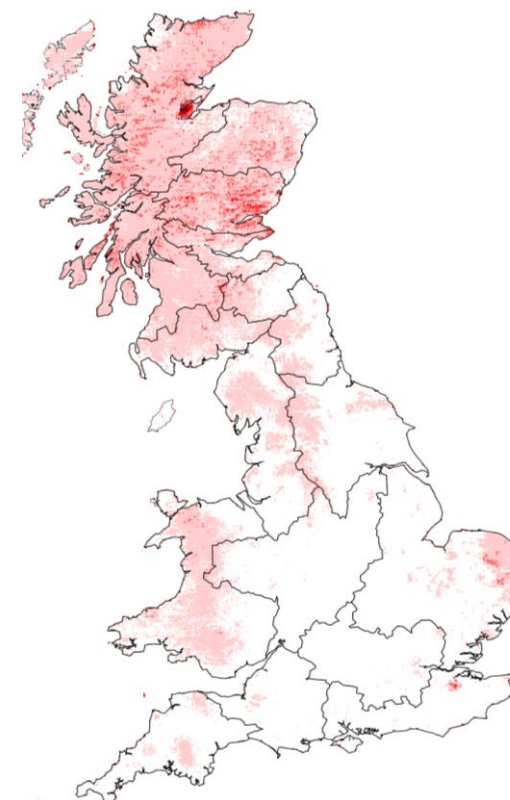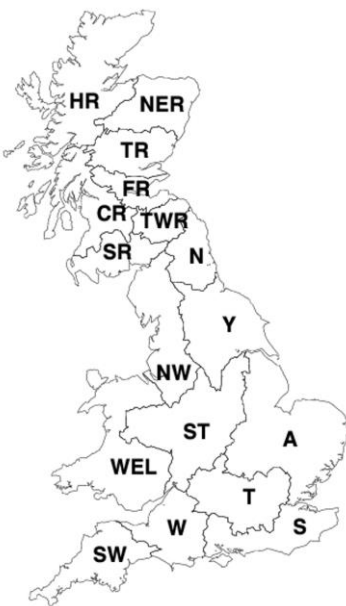## Regional estimate of additional rainfall required (mm)

SCOTLAND

10	HR	Highlands Region
3	NER	North East Region
16	TR	Tay Region
3	FR	Forth Region
9	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
0	A	Anglian
0	T	Thames
0	W	Wessex
0	S	Southern
0	SW	South West

WALES

0	WEL	Welsh

Water storage deficit (anomaly; mm)

- >125
- 100-125
- 75-100
- 50-75
- 25-50
- 0-25
- <0
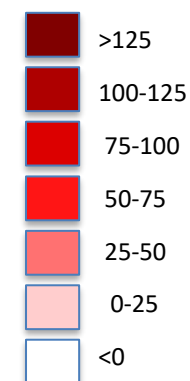
Return Period of Rainfall Required to Overcome Dry Conditions

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Period: November 2024 - April 2025

Issue date: 04.11.2024

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 one to six months (areas with no storage deficit will always be white). These maps do not provide a drought forecast; instead they indicate whether particularly heavy rainfall would be required to return to normal conditions for the time of year.

SUMMARY: Scotland still has a small subsurface storage deficit but does not require an unusual amount of rainfall to recover.

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

Nov   Dec   Jan

Feb   Mar   Apr
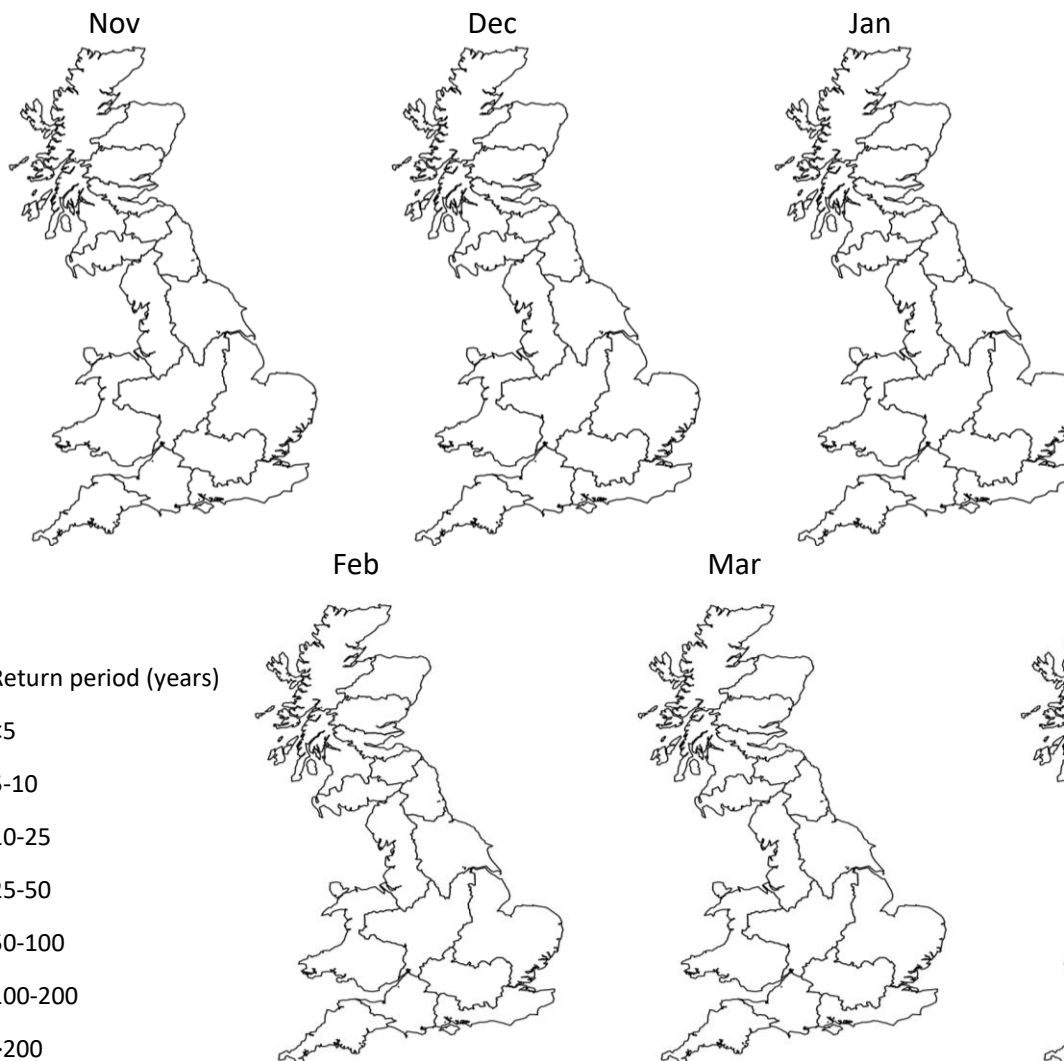
Rainfall amount (Probability)	**Return period (years)**
Low (Likely) >20%	<5
<20%	5-10
<10%	10-25
< 4%	25-50
High (Less likely) < 2%	50-100
< 1%	100-200
Extreme (Unlikely) <0.5%	>200

The Hydrological Outlook UK provides an outlook for the water situation for the UK over the next three months and beyond. For guidance on how to interpret the outlook, a wider range of information, and a full description of underpinning methods, please visit the website: www.hydoutuk.net

Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

Overview

Period: November 2024 – January 2025

Issued on 08.11.2024 using data to the end of October 2024
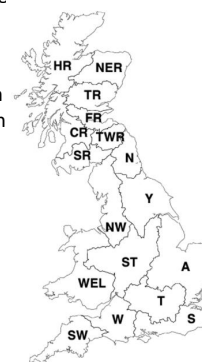
SUMMARY:

The November outlook indicates river flows in central and southern England are likely to be above normal. Elsewhere, river flows are likely to be in the normal range with some isolated catchments with below normal flows. Over the November–January time frame, this pattern is likely to persist. Please note there are few forecasts available for the north and west.
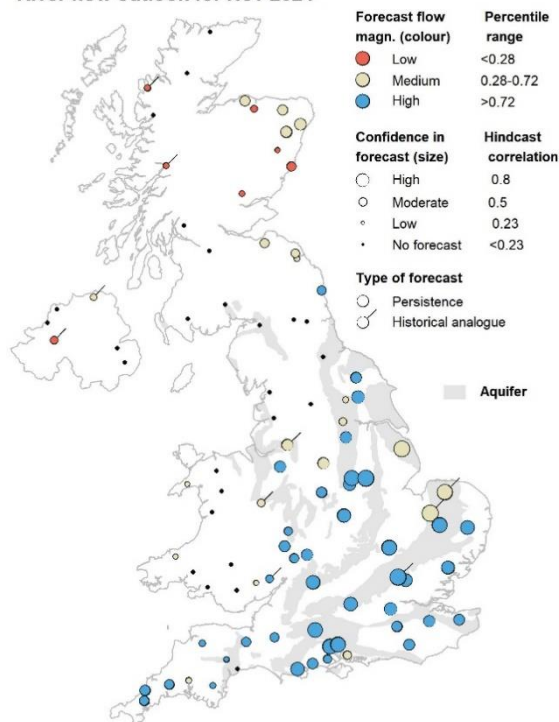
1-month flow outlook
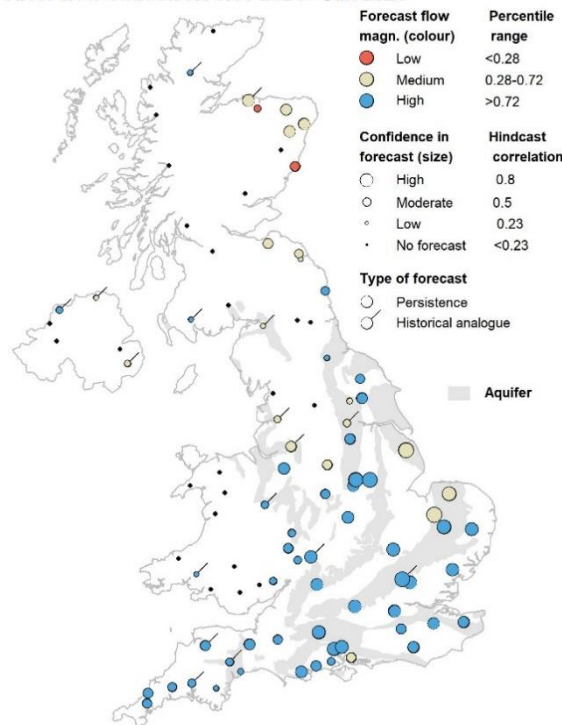
3-month flow outlook

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.

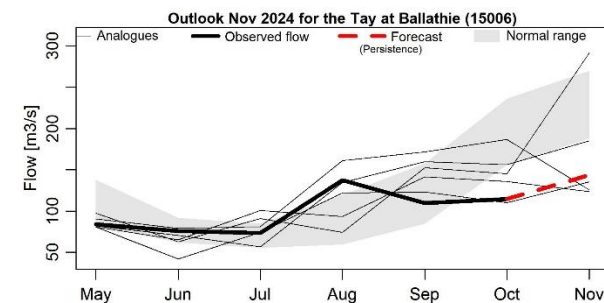The Hydrological Outlook UK provides an outlook for the water situation for the UK over the next three months and beyond. For guidance on how to interpret the outlook, a wider range of information, and a full description of underpinning methods, please visit the website: www.hydoutuk.net

Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

Site-based: 1 month outlook

Period: November 2024

Issued on 08.11.2024 using data to the end of October 2024

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.

Outlook Nov 2024 for the Tay at Ballathie (15006)

Outlook Nov 2024 for the Bush at Seneirl Bridge (204001)

Outlook Nov 2024 for the Tweed at Norham (21009)

Outlook Nov 2024 for the Severn at Bewdley (54001)

Outlook Nov 2024 for the Trent at Colwick (28009)

Outlook Nov 2024 for the Itchen at Highbridge & Allbrook Total (42010)

Outlook Nov 2024 for the Thames at Kingston (39001)

November 2024

Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

Site-based: 3 month outlook

Period: November 2024 – January 2025

Issued on 08.11.2024 using data to the end of October 2024

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

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 nine 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 three months 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.

Outlook Nov 2024 - Jan 2025 for the Tay at Ballathie (15006)

Outlook Nov 2024 - Jan 2025 for the Bush at Seneirl Bridge (204001)

Outlook Nov 2024 - Jan 2025 for the Tweed at Norham (21009)

Outlook Nov 2024 - Jan 2025 for the Severn at Bewdley (54001)

Outlook Nov 2024 - Jan 2025 for the Trent at Colwick (28009)

Outlook Nov 2024 - Jan 2025 for the Itchen at Highbridge & Allbrook Total (4201

Outlook Nov 2024 - Jan 2025 for the Thames at Kingston (39001)

November 2024

Outlook based on modelled flow from historical climate

Overview
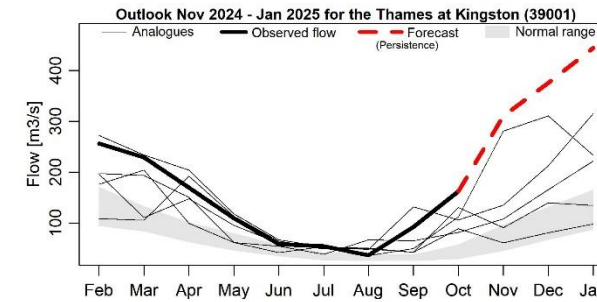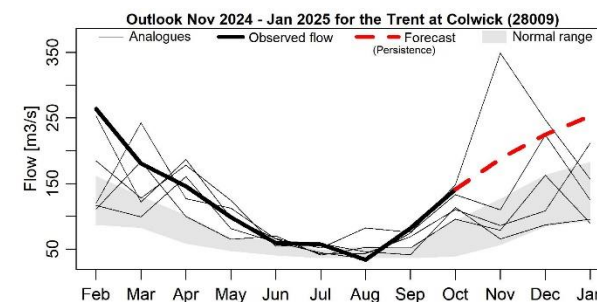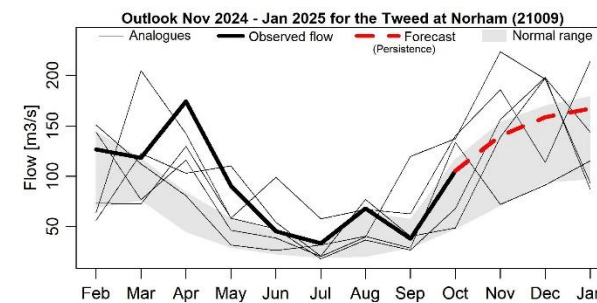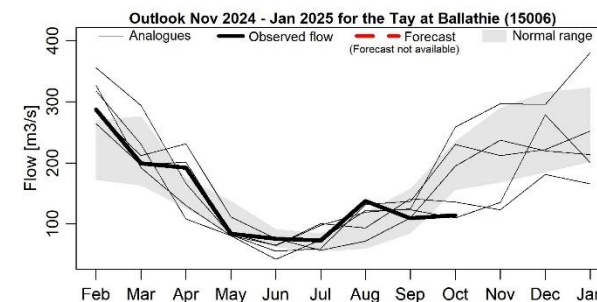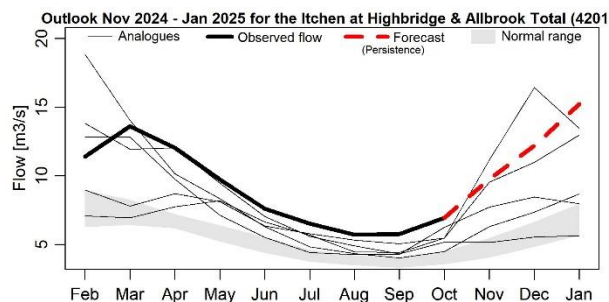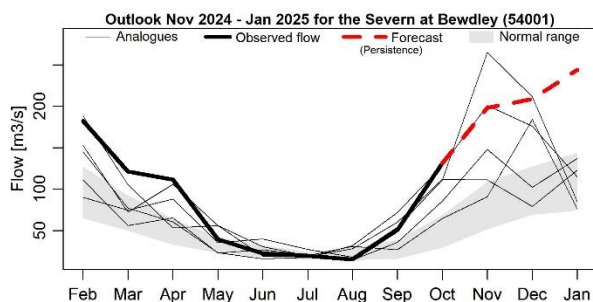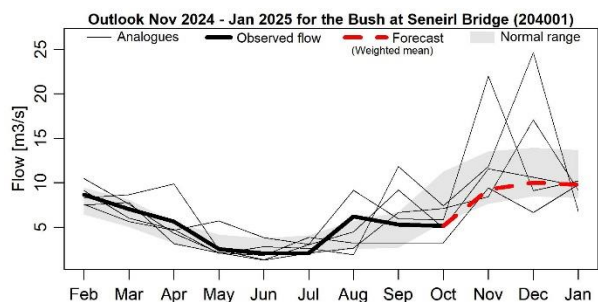
Period: November 2024 – April 2025

Issued on **04.11.2024** using data to the end of October 2024

The outlook for November indicates that flows are likely to be normal to below normal across eastern and southern Scotland, and Northern Ireland. River flows in south-eastern England are likely to be normal to above normal, with some catchments likely to experience high flows. Elsewhere in the UK, flows are likely to be in the normal range. The November to January outlook shows that this pattern is likely to persist over the coming few months.

1-month river flow outlook starting Nov 2024

Outlook category

magn. (colour)		range
	High	<0.13
	Above Normal	0.13-0.28
	Normal	0.28-0.72
	Below normal	0.72-0.87
	Low	>0.88

Expected probability

Aquifer

3-month river flow outlook starting Nov 2024
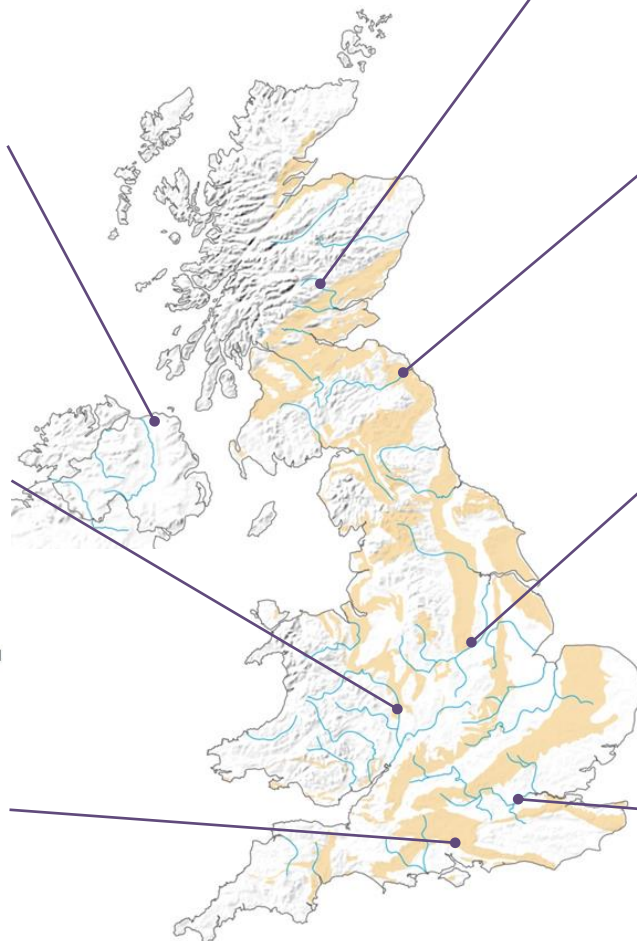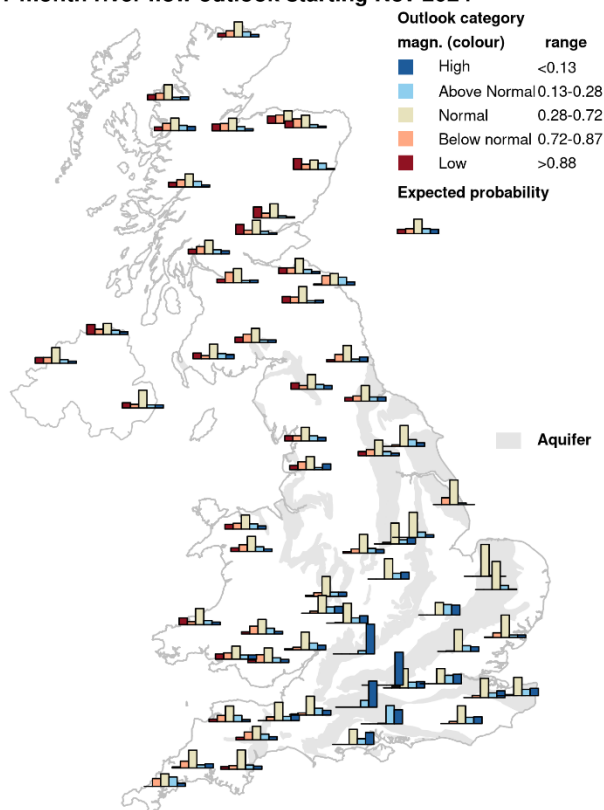

Outlook category

magn. (colour)		range
	High	<0.13
	Above Normal	0.13-0.28
	Normal	0.28-0.72
	Below normal	0.72-0.87
	Low	>0.88

Expected probability

Aquifer

6-month river flow outlook starting Nov 2024

Outlook category

magn. (colour)		range
	High	<0.13
	Above Normal	0.13-0.28
	Normal	0.28-0.72
	Below normal	0.72-0.87
	Low	>0.88

Expected probability

Aquifer

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 GR6J conceptual rainfall-runoff model from INRAE (France) calibrated on observed or naturalised flows.
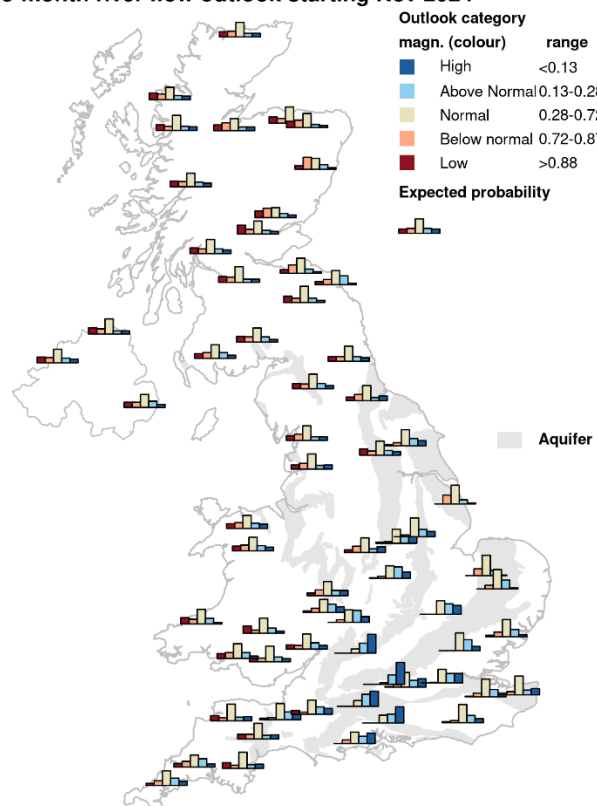
The bar plot maps show the outlook distribution for 1, 3 and 6-month period for 64 catchments across England and Wales. Each bar plot represents the probabilistic distribution of the simulated river flow compared to the historical river flow, for the same n-month period. The probabilities fall within five categories, classified as: low, below normal, normal, above normal and high.
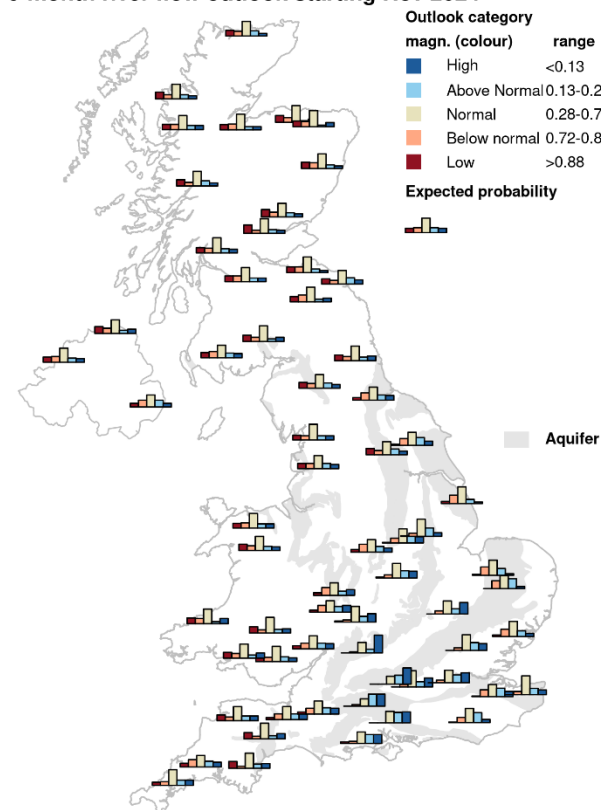
This outlook is based entirely on historical sequences and therefore does not contain any knowledge of the state of the atmosphere and ocean. It is hence possible that some of the historical sequences used might be inconsistent with current large-scale atmospheric conditions and would therefore be unlikely to occur in the next few months.

Please note that *Outlooks based on modelled flow from historical climate* from October 2023 onwards were generated using GR6J model, whereas until September 2023, they were produced using GR4J model. For more details, please see the section on River flow from historical climate at this link: https://hydoutuk.net/about/methods/river-flows

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Outlook based on modelled flow from historical climate

Overview

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

BGS British Geological Survey

Environment Agency

November 2024

Mourne 201010

Trent 28009

Severn 54032

Tay 15006

Tweed 21009

Thames 39001

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 GR6J conceptual rainfall-runoff model from INRAE (France) calibrated on observed or naturalised flows.

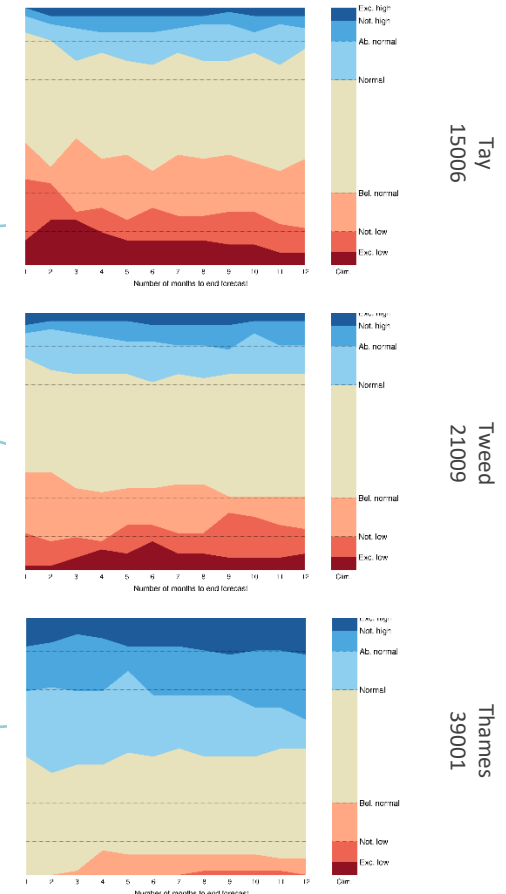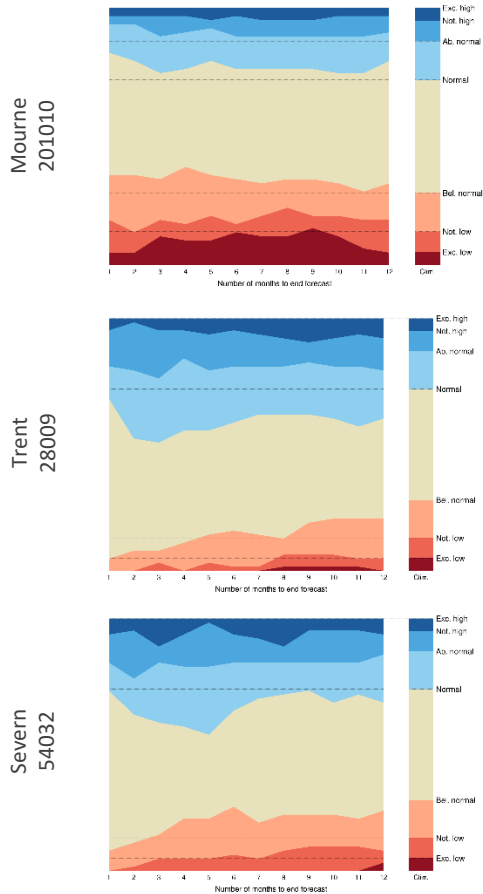The stack diagrams show the variation over time of the outlook distribution for a number of individual catchments. Each graph represents variation over time of the number of simulated river flows, in each month ensemble, that fall within each of seven categories: exceptionally low, notably low, below 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.

The Hydrological Outlook UK provides an outlook for the water situation for the UK over the next three months and beyond. For guidance on how to interpret the outlook, a wider range of information, and a full description of underpinning methods, please visit the website: www.hydoutuk.net

Outlook based on modelled flow using historical weather analogues

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Met Office

Period: November 2024 – January 2025

Issued on 04.11.2024 using data to the end of October 2024

The outlook for November indicates that flows are likely to be normal to below normal for eastern Scotland and Northern Ireland. River flows across central and south-eastern England are likely to be normal to above normal, with some catchments likely to experience high flows. Elsewhere in the UK, flows are likely to be in the normal range. The November-January outlook indicates that this pattern is likely to persist, with a shift towards more normal conditions.

The historical weather analogues method uses Met Office predictions of average weather 1 and 3 months ahead to provide inputs to a hydrological model. Like the ESP method, observed rainfall and temperature data from past years are used to drive the predictions, however, the analogue method constrains the selection of past rainfall using the weather conditions in the meteorological forecasts (which are summarised for this forecast in the Met Office likelihood of impacts blocks underneath the maps). For each member of the Met Office forecast ensemble, the 10 analogues that best match the predicted average weather pattern (surface pressure map) over the forecast period are selected. Precipitation and temperature sequences constructed from the selected analogue scenarios are corrected to account for historic trends and used as inputs to hydrological models. Here, the GR6J model is run using these inputs, creating an ensemble of hydrological forecasts.

The outputs shown in the maps are the likelihoods of different outcomes for the average river flow over the one-month and three-month forecast periods at each location. The outlooks maps show the distribution for 64 catchments across the United Kingdom. Each bar plot represents the likelihood 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 norma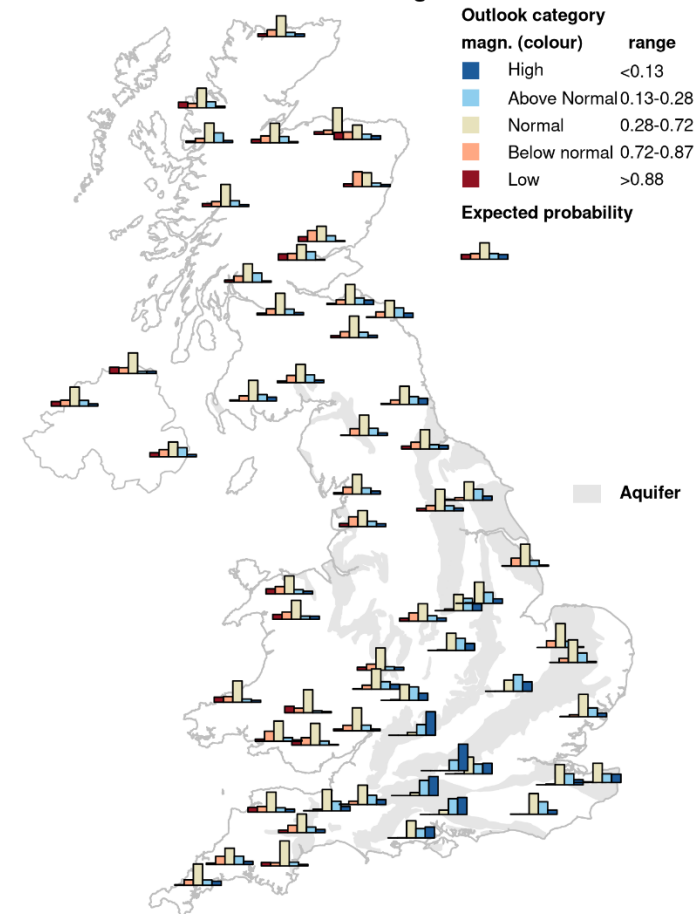l, normal, above normal and high. The expected climatological probability of ensemble members in each of these categories is shown under the legend.

1-month river flow outlook starting Nov 2024

Outlook category

magn. (colour)	range
High	<0.13
Above Normal	0.13-0.28
Normal	0.28-0.72
Below normal	0.72-0.87
Low	>0.88

Expected probability

Aquifer

3-month river flow outlook starting Nov 2024

Outlook category

magn. (colour)	range
High	<0.13
Above Normal	0.13-0.28
Normal	0.28-0.72
Below normal	0.72-0.87
Low	>0.88

Expected probability

Aquifer
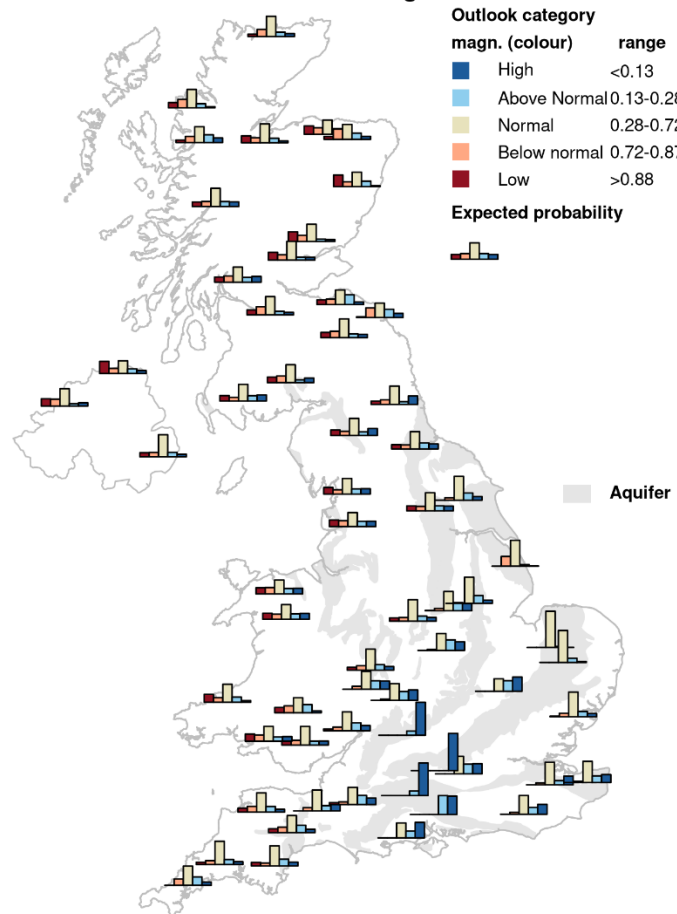
Met Office 1-month likelihood of precipitation impact

20% chance the season will be **DRY**	60% chance the season will be **NEAR AVERAGE**	20% chance the season will be **WET**
1.0× ⇕ the normal chance	**1.0×** ⇕ the normal chance	**1.0×** ⇕ the normal chance

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Met Office 3-month likelihood of precipitation impact

20% chance the season will be **DRY**	60% chance the season will be **NEAR AVERAGE**	20% chance the season will be **WET**
1.0× ⇕ the normal chance	**1.0×** ⇕ the normal chance	**1.0×** ⇕ the normal chance

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![UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology]

Forecasts of river flows using Met Office rainfall forecasts

- These (yellow edged) pages summarise river flow forecasts produced by the UKCEH Water Balance Model.
- This model uses an ensemble of rainfall forecasts provided by the Met Office and a hydrological model to forecast river flows for the next one- and three-months ahead.
- A detailed description of these forecast products can be found on the final page, and a full technical description is given in the documentation available via the Hydrological Outlook website.
- Additional forecast products are available on the Hydrological Outlook Portal, via the website.

Probability of extreme river flows
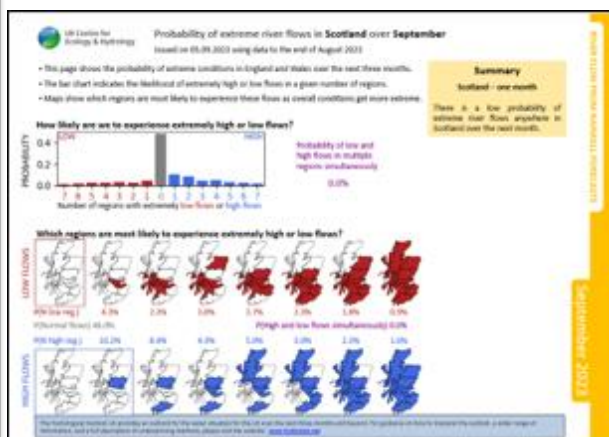
- **Use these pages if you are interested in extreme conditions across multiple regions.**

- These pages summarise the risk of extremely high or low flows being observed across GB.

- The four pages show the risk for **Scotland** and for **England & Wales** over the next one and three months.

- The slides indicate the **probability of widespread extreme conditions** and which regions are most likely to experience extremely high or low flows.

Regional mean river flow distributions
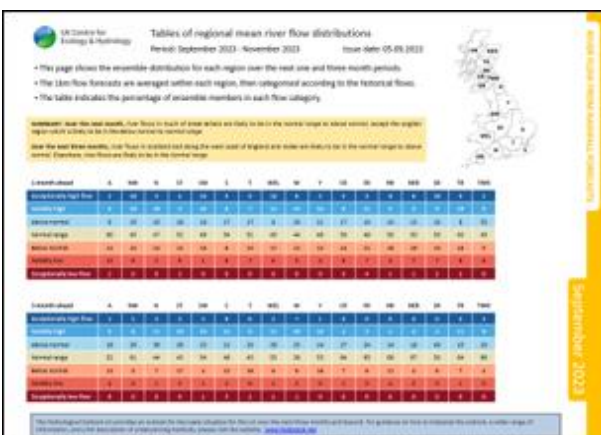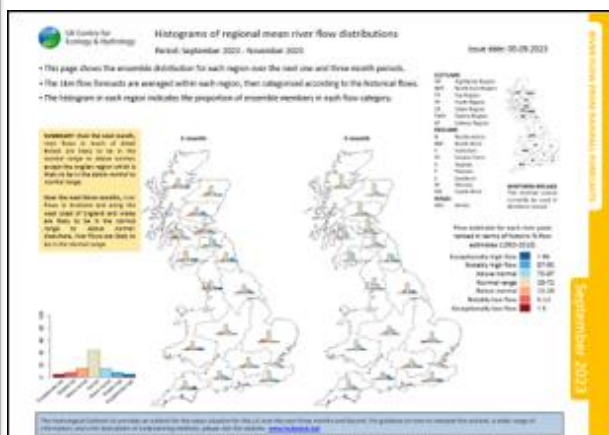
- **Use these pages if you are interested in the ensemble distribution in a single region.**

- The first page shows the ensemble distribution as a histogram for each region.

- The second page shows the percentage of ensemble members in each band for each region.

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Probability of extreme river flows in **Scotland** over **November**

Issued on 04.11.24 using data to the end of October 2024

This page shows the **probability of extreme conditions in Scotland** over the next month. The bar chart indicates the likelihood of extremely high or low flows in a given number of regions. Maps show which regions are most likely to experience these flows as overall conditions get more extreme.

Summary

Scotland – one month

River flows in Scotland are unlikely to be extremely high or low over November.

How likely are we to experience extremely low or high flows?

Number of regions with extremely low flows or high flows

Probability of low and high flows in multiple regions simultaneously

2.3%

Which regions are most likely to experience extremely low or high flows?

LOW FLOWS

P(N low reg.)   7.7%   3.6%   4.5%   3.9%   1.1%   2.0%   2.3%

P(Normal flows) 45.5%   P(High and low flows simultaneously) 2.3%

P(N high reg.)   9.1%   5.7%   3.2%   3.2%   2.7%   2.3%   0.9%

HIGH FLOWS

RIVER FLOW FROM RAINFALL FORECASTS

November 2024

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Probability of extreme river flows in **Scotland** over **November to January**

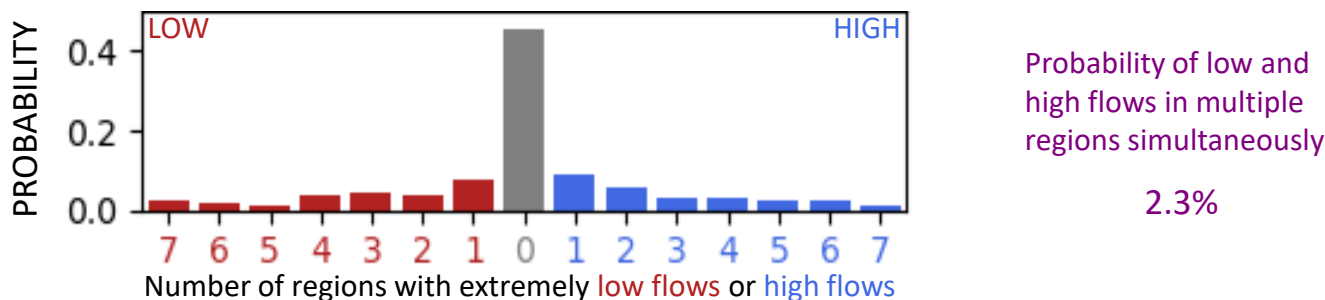Issued on 04.11.24 using data to the end of October 2024

This page shows the **probability of extreme conditions in Scotland** over the next three months. The bar chart indicates the likelihood of extremely high or low flows in a given number of regions. Maps show which regions are most likely to experience these flows as overall conditions get more extreme.
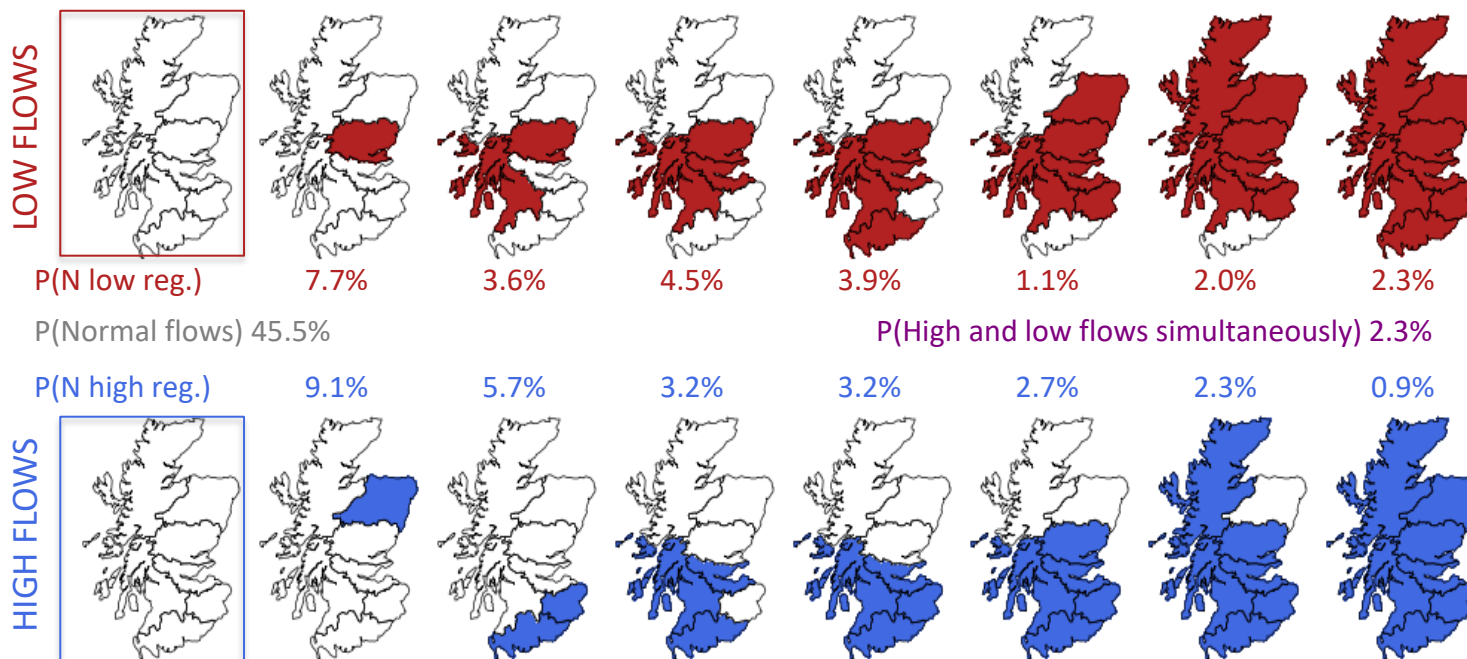
Summary

Scotland – three months

River flows in Scotland are unlikely to be extremely high or low over the next three months.

How likely are we to experience extremely low or high flows?

PROBABILITY

LOW   HIGH

Number of regions with extremely low flows or high flows

Probability of low and high flows in multiple regions simultaneously

0.5%

Which regions are most likely to experience extremely low or high flows?

LOW FLOWS

P(N low reg.)   4.3%   2.9%   0.5%   0.7%   0.2%   0.0%   0.0%

P(Normal flows) 63.8%   P(High and low flows simultaneously) 0.5%

P(N high reg.)   11.9%   6.4%   3.8%   2.9%   0.7%   1.4%   0.0%

HIGH FLOWS

November 2024

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Probability of extreme river flows in **England and Wales** over **November**

Issued on 04.11.24 using data to the end of October 2024

This page shows the **probability of extreme conditions in England and Wales** over the next month. The bar chart indicates the likelihood of extremely high or low flows in a given number of regions. Maps show which regions are most likely to experience these flows as overall conditions get more extreme.

Summary

England and Wales – one month

Extreme river flows are unlikely to occur in England and Wales. If they are observed, they are most likely to consist of extremely high flows and to be found in the south of England.

How likely are we to experience extremely low or high flows?

LOW — HIGH

PROBABILITY

Number of regions with extremely low flows or high flows

Probability of low and high flows in multiple regions simultaneously

1.1%

Which regions are most likely to experience extremely low or high flows?

LOW FLOWS

P(N low reg.)   6.1%   3.6%   3.0%   2.5%   3.6%   0.5%   0.0%   0.0%   0.0%   0.0%

P(Normal flows) 34.1%   P(High and low flows simultaneously) 1.1%

P(N high reg.)   11.4%   4.8%   6.1%   5.5%   2.5%   3.6%   3.2%   2.0%   3.9%   2.5%

HIGH FLOWS

November 2024

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Probability of extreme river flows in **England and Wales** over **November to January**

Issued on 04.11.24 using data to the end of October 2024

UK Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology

This page shows the **probability of extreme conditions in England and Wales** over the next three months. The bar chart indicates the likelihood of extremely high or low flows in a given number of regions. Maps show which regions are most likely to experience these flows as overall conditions get more extreme.

Summary

England and Wales – three months

Extremely high river flows are likely to be observed in at least one area in the south of England over November to January. Extremely low flows are unlikely.

How likely are we to experience extremely low or high flows?

LOW / HIGH

PROBABILITY

Number of regions with extremely low flows or high flows

Probability of low and high flows in multiple regions simultaneously

0.0%

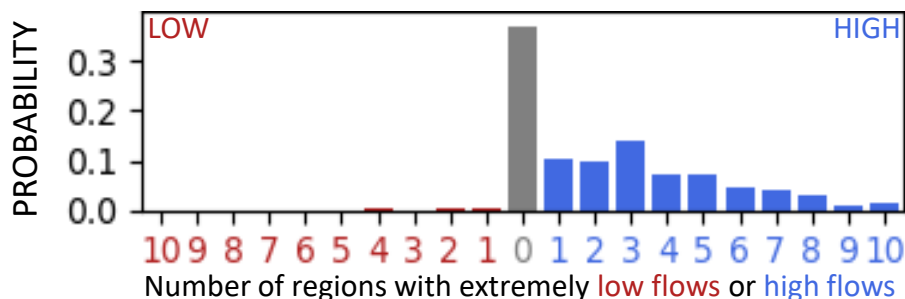## Which regions are most likely to experience extremely low or high flows?

LOW FLOWS

| P(N low reg.) | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

P(Normal flows) 36.7%

P(High and low flows simultaneously) 0.0%

| P(N high reg.) | 10.5% | 10.0% | 13.8% | 7.4% | 7.1% | 4.5% | 4.0% | 3.1% | 0.7% | 1.4% |

HIGH FLOWS

November 2024
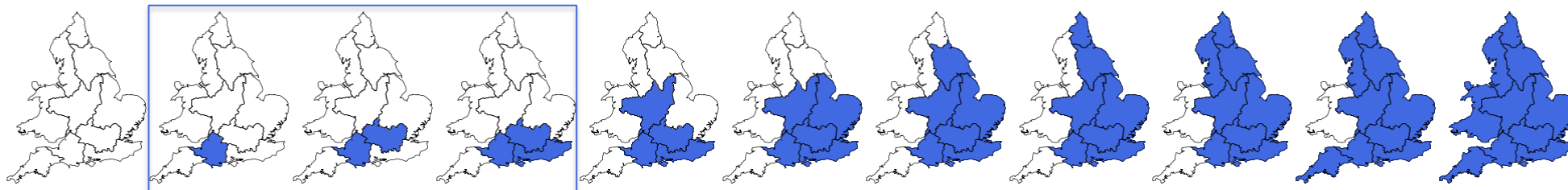
Histograms of GB regional mean river flow distributions

Period: November 2024 - January 2025

Issue date: 04.11.2024

- This page shows **the ensemble flow distribution for each region** over the next 1- and 3-month periods.
- The 1km flow forecasts are averaged within each region, then categorised according to the historical flows.
- The histogram in each region indicates the proportion of ensemble members in each flow category.

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

SUMMARY: Over the next month, river flows in Scotland, Wales and northern England are likely to be in the *normal range*. In central and southern England, river flows are likely to be in the *normal to above normal* range.

Over the next three months, river flows across most of Great Britain are likely to be in the *normal range*, except for the Southern, Thames and Wessex regions, where river flows are likely to be in the *normal to exceptionally high range.*

1-month

3-month

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

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Tables of GB regional mean river flow distributions
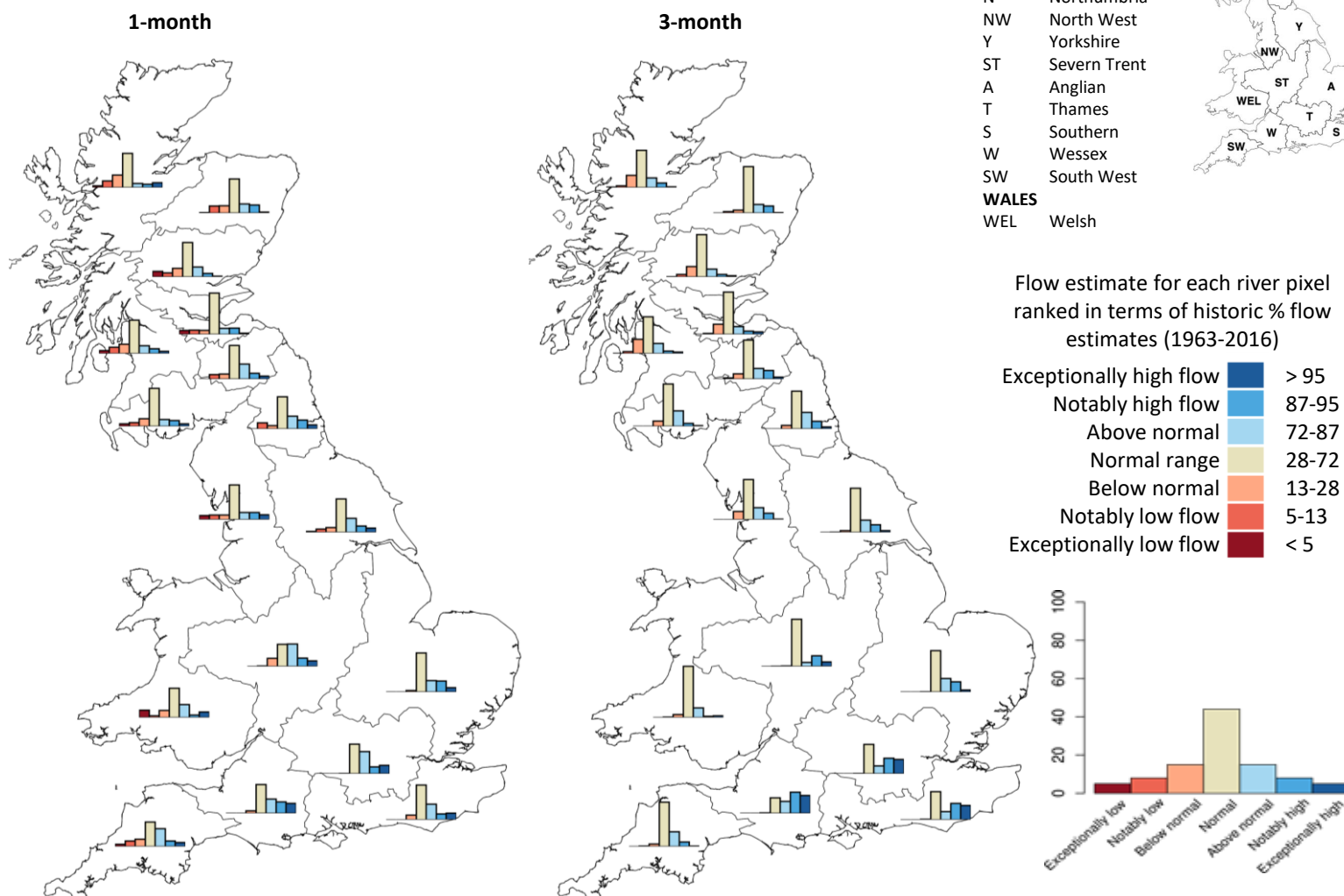
UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Period: November 2024 - January 2025   Issue date: 04.11.2024

- This page shows **the ensemble flow distribution for each region** over the next 1- and 3-month periods.
- The 1km flow forecasts are averaged within each region, then categorised according to the historical flows.
- The table indicates the percentage of ensemble members in each flow category.

> **SUMMARY: Over the next month,** river flows in Scotland, Wales and northern England are likely to be in the *normal range*. In central and southern England, river flows are likely to be in the *normal to above normal* range.
>
> **Over the next three months,** river flows across most of Great Britain are likely to be in the *normal range*, except for the Southern, Thames and Wessex regions, where river flows are likely to be in the *normal to exceptionally high range.*

1-month ahead	A	NW	N	ST	SW	S	T	WEL	W	Y	CR	FR	HR	NER	SR	TR	TWR
Exceptionally high flow	6	7	6	8	6	10	12	8	15	6	3	2	7	1	4	1	4
Notably high	16	11	13	12	8	9	10	4	17	9	7	9	5	12	9	5	9
Above normal	17	10	19	33	27	23	33	20	21	21	12	9	6	14	10	15	22
Normal range	58	52	48	33	37	52	44	44	43	50	50	62	51	51	57	51	50
Below normal	2	7	5	12	11	7	0	11	4	7	14	6	19	11	11	13	8
Notably low	0	7	9	0	8	0	0	3	0	5	10	6	10	10	6	6	7
Exceptionally low flow	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	11	0	2	4	6	2	0	4	8	0

3-month ahead	A	NW	N	ST	SW	S	T	WEL	W	Y	CR	FR	HR	NER	SR	TR	TWR
Exceptionally high flow	3	1	3	7	0	21	21	2	27	2	2	4	1	0	1	2	3
Notably high	15	10	11	16	7	24	23	2	31	11	4	5	7	11	4	4	13
Above normal	20	18	24	6	22	12	12	14	18	18	15	12	14	13	23	12	16
Normal range	62	60	56	70	66	42	44	76	23	66	55	63	56	69	63	63	58
Below normal	0	12	5	0	4	1	0	4	1	2	21	15	18	4	8	16	8
Notably low	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	0	4	2
Exceptionally low flow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

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Forecasts of river flows using Met Office rainfall forecasts

- The data on these (yellow-bordered) pages are based on approximately 400 rainfall scenarios provided by the Met Office, which are used as inputs to a water balance hydrological model.
- River flow forecasts for every 1km grid cell are ranked according to the historical flow estimates and aggregated within each region.
- A full description of this method and these summary products is given in the technical documentation available via the Hydrological Outlook website.

Probability of extreme river flows
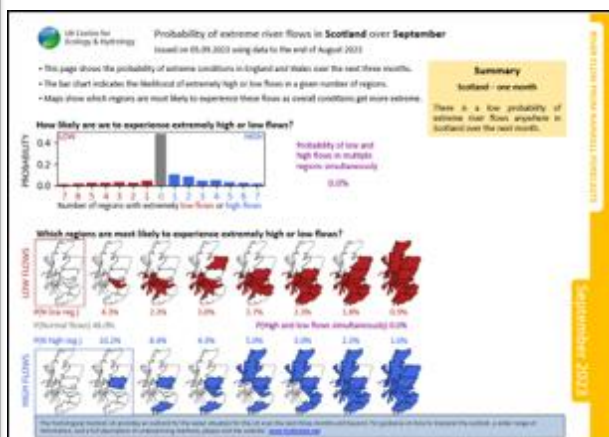
Extreme river flows are defined as those which rank in the lowest or highest 13% of historical flow estimates (1963 - 2016). This definition encompasses the 'Notably' and 'Exceptionally' high/low flow bands used elsewhere in the Outlook.

The bar chart shows the probability of a given number of regions experiencing extremely high/low flows, where scenarios showing both extremely high and extremely low flows in different regions simultaneously excluded. These probabilities are also shown beneath the maps.

Shaded regions on each map are those most likely to experience extreme flows from the set of scenarios with at least a given number of regions experiencing such flows. If shown, grey maps indicate scenarios not observed in the ensemble.

The box drawn around some maps spans the central 50% probability interval, excluding scenarios where extremely high/low flows are observed simultaneously. If these excluded cases constitute a significant probability, details are given in the yellow summary box.

Regional mean river flow distributions
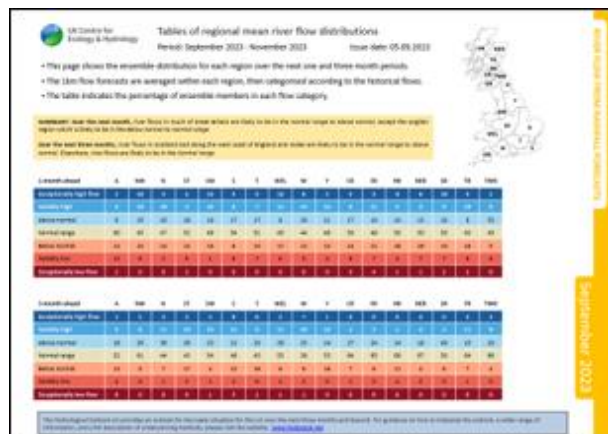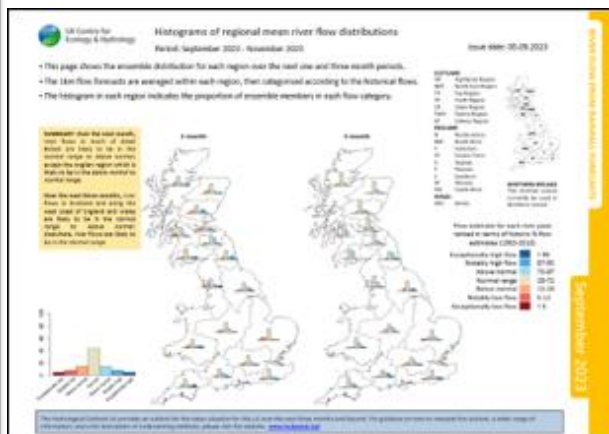
The maps illustrate the ensemble distribution of regional mean river flows. The historical distribution is shown at bottom-left, and allows deviations from the normal distribution to be determined by comparing the forecast distribution to the historical distribution. A summary is given in the yellow box.

The table gives access to the data shown in the histograms. The numbers in the tables are the percentage of ensemble forecasts falling in each of the flow categories. As before results are averaged by region then ranked in terms of 54 years of historical regional flow estimates (1963 – 2016).

November 2024

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Outlook based on modelled groundwater level & climate forecast

Overview

Period: November 2024 – January 2025

Issued on 07.11.2024 using data to the end of October.

Under median rainfall conditions, groundwater levels are forecast to remain above normal to notably high at most sites over the next month, with a few exceptions in the Chalk of East Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Sussex and in the Permo-Triassic sandstone in South Wales and the Central Midlands where levels are expected to be normal. The median three-month forecasts are similar but with a general shift to somewhat wetter categories. Of note, the Permo-Triassic sandstone of South Wales is forecast to transition towards above normal to notably high groundwater levels.

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.
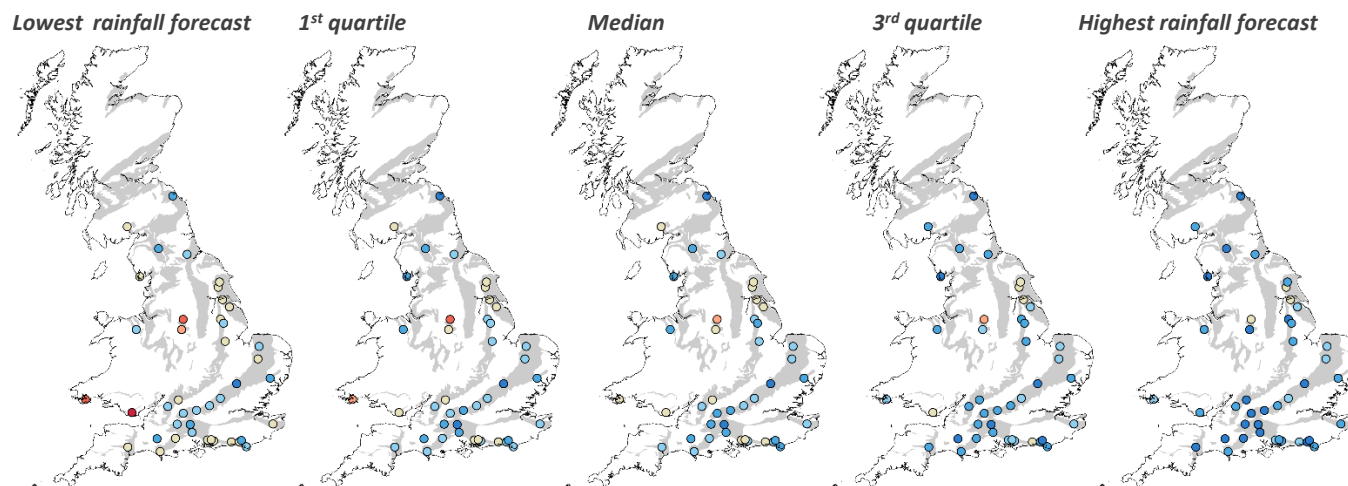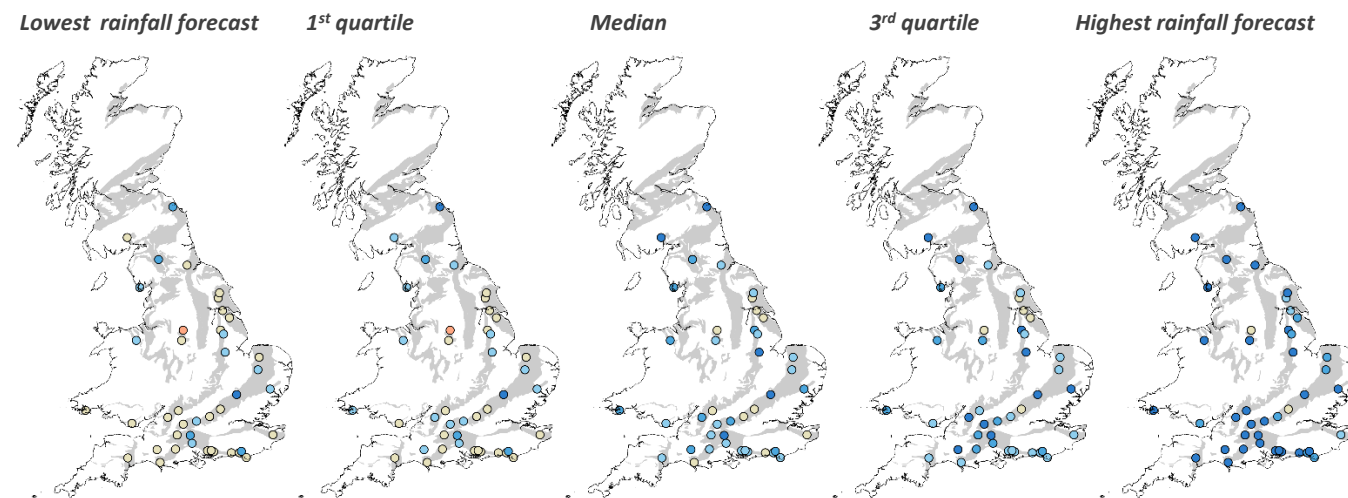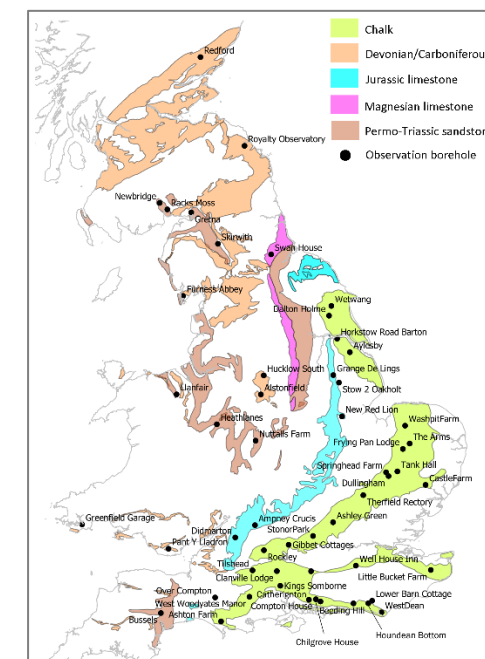
Key

	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

1-month outlook

Lowest rainfall forecast — 1st quartile — Median — 3rd quartile — Highest rainfall forecast

3-month outlook

Lowest rainfall forecast — 1st quartile — Median — 3rd quartile — Highest rainfall forecast

Chalk
Devonian/Carboniferous
Jurassic limestone
Magnesian limestone
Permo-Triassic sandstone
● Observation borehole

November 2024

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

British Geological Survey
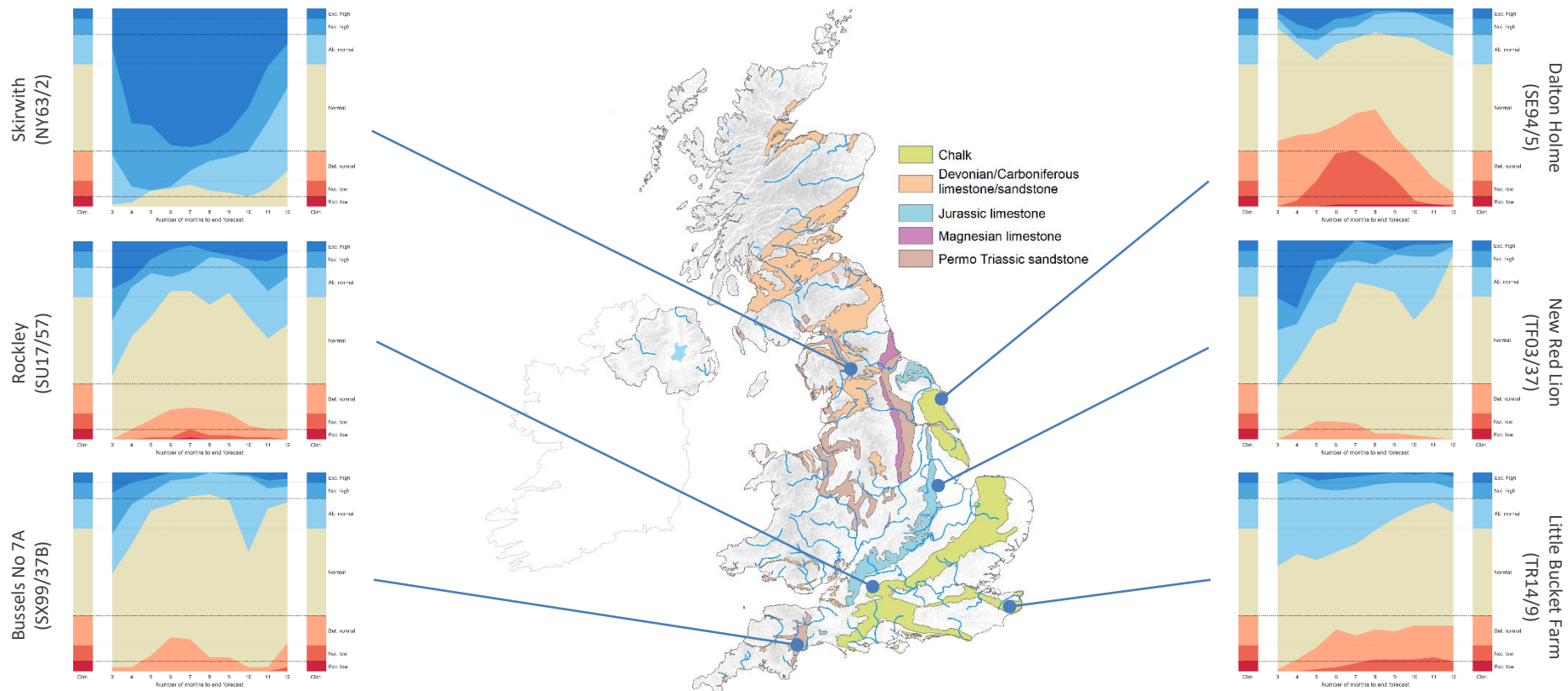
Environment Agency

Outlook based on modelled groundwater from historical climate

Period: November 2024 – October 2025

Issued on 07.11.2024 using data to the end of October.

Groundwater levels at Skirwith in the Permo-Triassic Sandstones are forecast to remain at above normal to exceptionally high levels for the next 12 months. In the Chalk at Rockley and Little Bucket Farm, the Jurassic Limestone at New Red Lion and the Permo-Triassic Sandstones at Bussels No 7A, groundwater levels are likely to transition towards normal conditions over the next three to four months. In the Chalk at Dalton Holme, groundwater levels are likely to transition towards below normal to notably low levels over the next nine months, before returning towards normal conditions.

Skirwith (NY63/2)

Rockley (SU17/57)

Bussels No 7A (SX99/37B)

Dalton Holme (SE94/5)

New Red Lion (TF03/37)

Little Bucket Farm (TR14/9)

Chalk
Devonian/Carboniferous limestone/sandstone
Jurassic limestone
Magnesian limestone
Permo Triassic sandstone

This outlook is based on monthly ensembles of historical sequences of observed climate (rainfall and potential evapotranspiration) 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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November 2024