UK Hydrological Outlook

Delivered in partnership by: UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Period: From October 2025

Issued on 09.10.2025 using data to the end of September 2025

SUMMARY High rainfall in central and northern England over September has helped river flows recover, and they are likely to be in the normal to above normal range over the next one and three months. Below normal flows in groundwater-dominated catchments in southern England and north-east Scotland are likely to persist as these areas still require significant additional rainfall to replenish subsurface water stores.

Rainfall:

September's rainfall was above average across much of the UK, especially in central and northern England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Many of these areas experienced more than 170% of their average rainfall. Much of this rainfall occurred in the first half of September. A few regions, including northern Scotland and East Anglia, received slightly below normal rainfall. The forecast (issued by the Met Office on 29.09.2025) indicates a slight signal for a warm and wet October, with a stronger signal for windy conditions. Over October-December, the forecast suggests that the next three months are likely to be mild but unlikely to be wet, with normal or below normal rainfall more probable.

River flows:

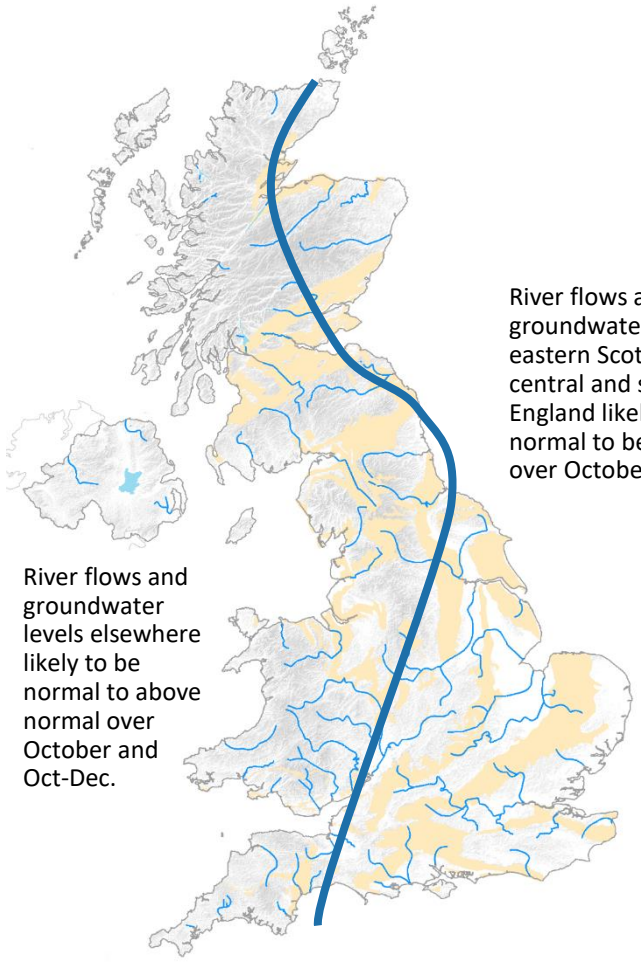
River flows in September in central and northern England have largely recovered from their summer lows, with exceptionally high flows seen in Cumbria. This follows from September's high rainfall in these regions. However, in groundwater-dominated areas of south-east England and in north-eastern Scotland flows remain notably low. New record lows were seen on the Deveron and Ythan in Aberdeenshire, with SEPA noting that water scarcity in this area remains significant.

The outlook for October is that these patterns will largely continue, with flows in northern and western England, western Scotland and Northern Ireland likely to remain in the normal to above normal range. Groundwater-fed rivers in southern and eastern England are likely to have normal to below normal flows as the deeper aquifers will take longer to recharge. Current deficits in eastern Scotland are also likely to persist. Over the October-December period, England's rivers are likely to be normal to below normal, while in Scotland most rivers are likely to recover and become normal to above normal. However, the below normal flows in eastern Scotland are likely to persist.

Groundwater:

Groundwater levels at the end of September remain low in many of the principal aquifers, especially those in southern and eastern England, Northern Ireland and central Scotland. Elsewhere groundwater levels are largely normal or above normal. The outlook indicates that groundwater levels are likely to remain below normal over October, but with the potential for recovery in most areas over the next three months.

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



Shaded areas show principal aquifers

UK HYDROLOGICAL OUTLOOK

October 2025

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology | BGS 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

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, 10 October 2025, 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/

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

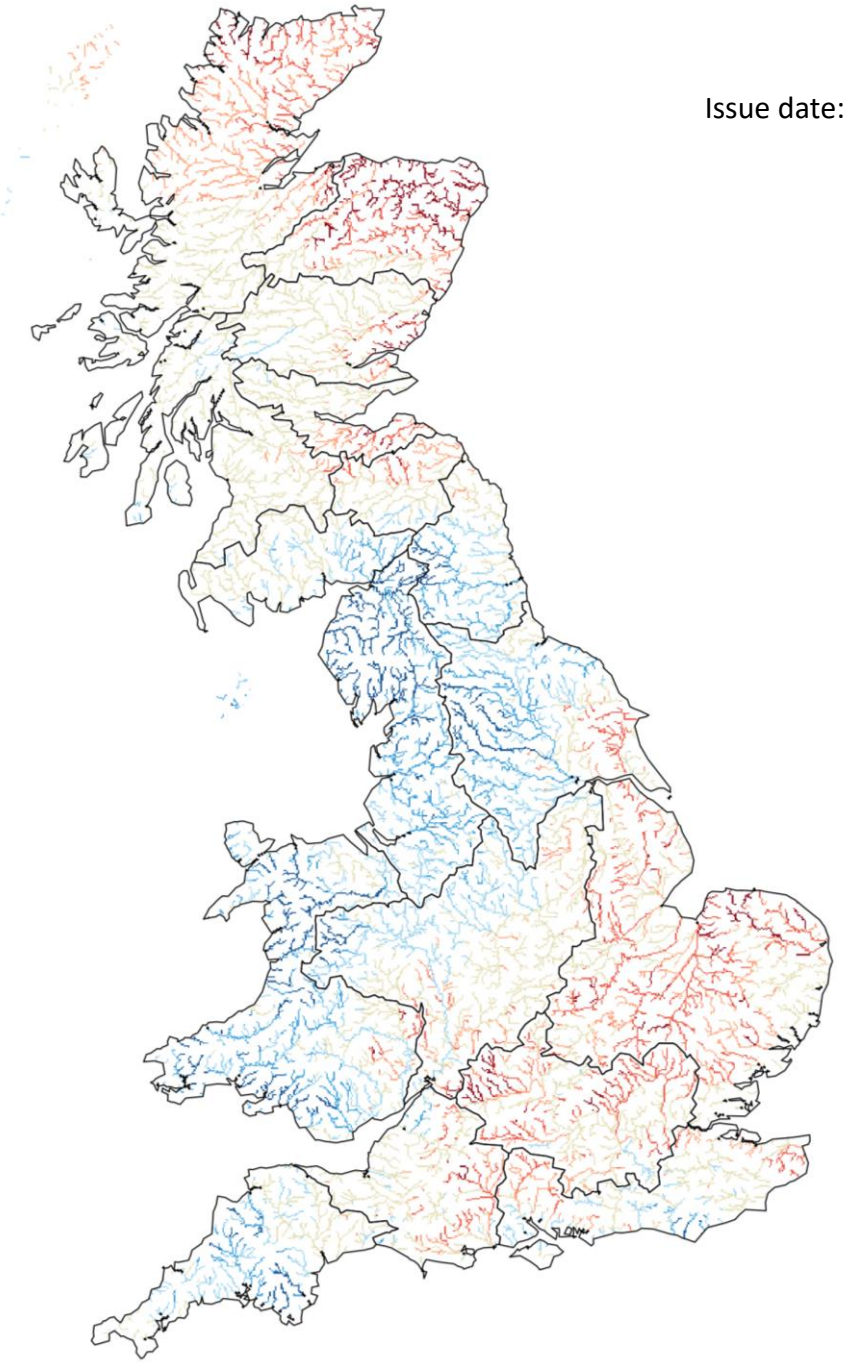
September's mean river flows simulated by the Grid-to-Grid hydrological model

Issue date: 02.10.2025

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

CURRENT CONDITIONS

October 2025

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Current Daily Simulated Subsurface Water Storage Conditions

Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 30 September 2025

Issue date: 02.10.2025

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.

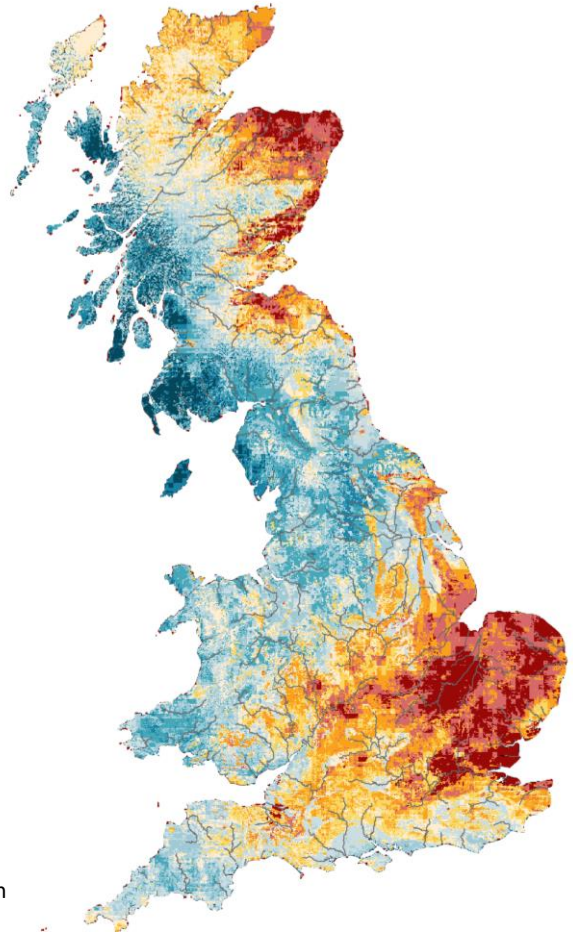
SUMMARY: Subsurface water stores have been replenished by last month's rainfall, leading to wet conditions in central and western areas of the country, but remain dry in central England and north Scotland, and very dry in eastern areas of England and Scotland.

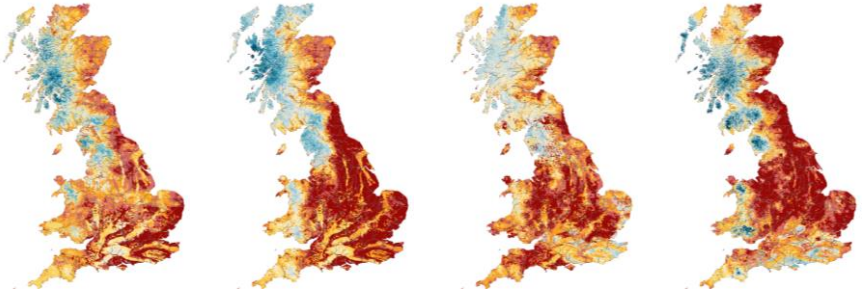
Relative wetness

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

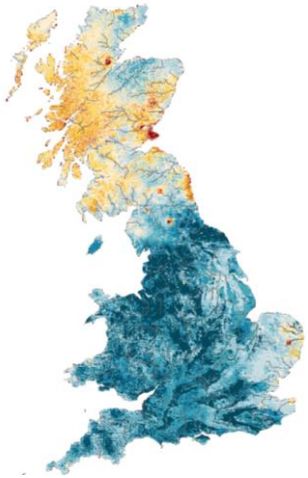
High (very wet)	>80
	60-80
Medium wetness	40-60
	20-40
Low wetness	0.01-20
Average conditions	-0.01-0.01
Low dryness	-20--0.01
	-40--20
Medium dryness	-60--40
	-80--60
High (very dry)	<-80
Major rivers	

Labels refer to estimated storage on final day of named month

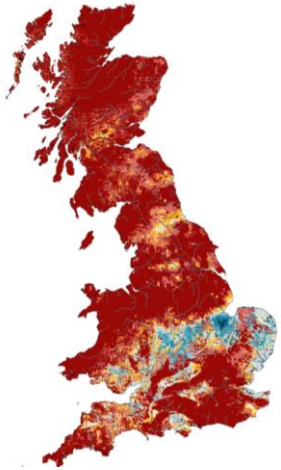




May June July August



September 2024



August 1976*

*Example month displaying extreme negative wetness

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Current Daily Simulated Soil Moisture Conditions

Based on soil moisture estimated for 30 September 2025

Issue date: 02.10.2025

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.

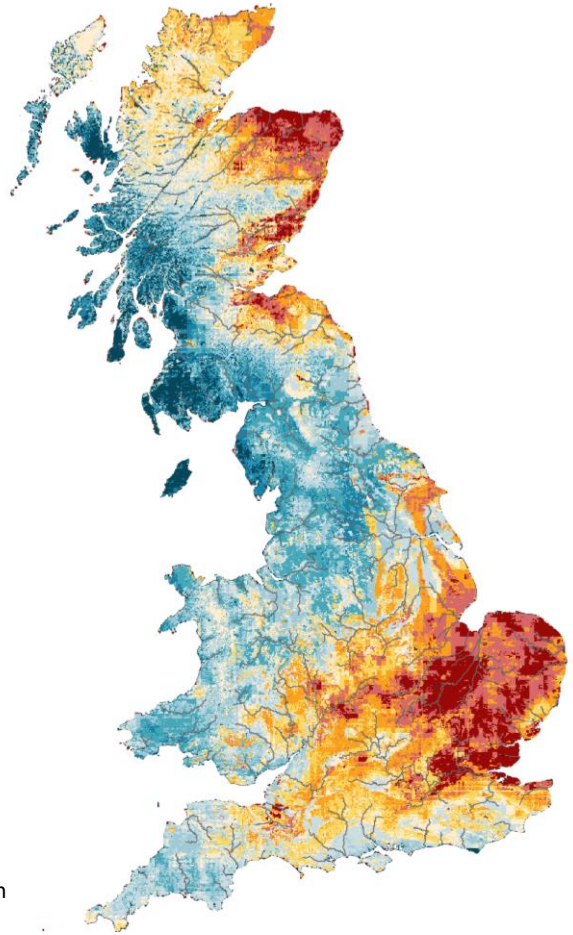
SUMMARY: Soil water stores have been replenished by last month's rainfall, leading to wet conditions in central and western areas of the country, but remain dry in central England and north Scotland, and very dry in eastern areas of England and Scotland.

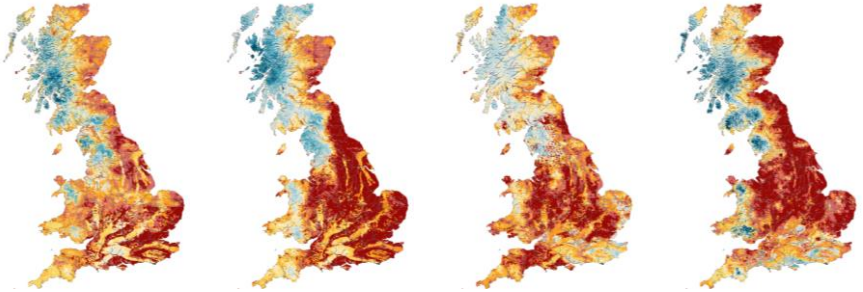
Relative wetness

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

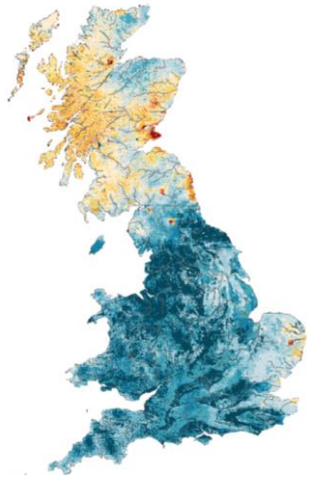
High (very wet)	>80
	60-80
Medium wetness	40-60
	20-40
Low wetness	0.01-20
Average conditions	-0.01-0.01
Low dryness	-20--0.01
	-40--20
Medium dryness	-60--40
	-80--60
High (very dry)	<-80
Major rivers	

Labels refer to estimated storage on final day of named month

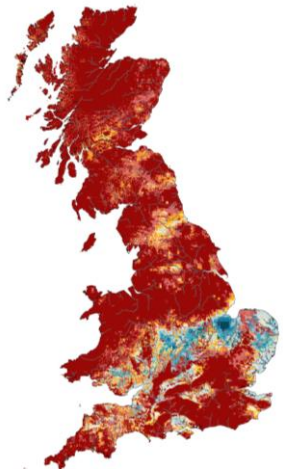




May June July August



September 2024



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*Example month displaying extreme negative wetness

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Estimate of Additional Rainfall Required to Overcome Dry Conditions

Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 30 September 2025

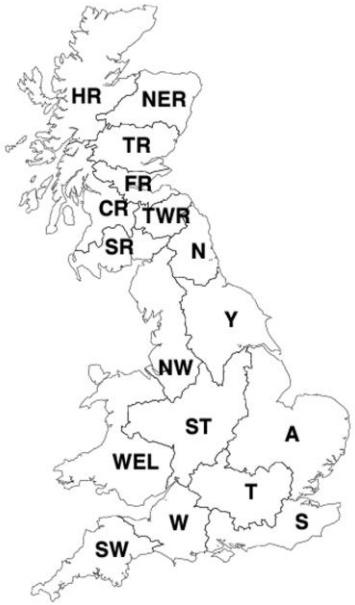
Issue date: 02.10.2025

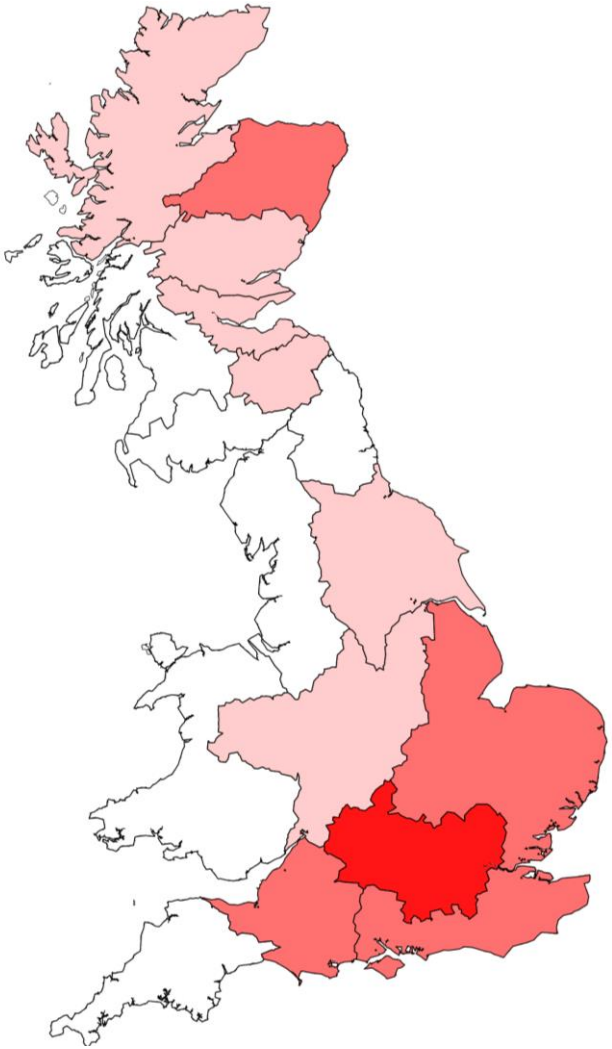
These maps show the Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model simulated subsurface water storage, expressed as an anomaly from the historical monthly mean (1981-2010), presented on a 1km grid and as regional means. Subsurface storage deficits, i.e. where the subsurface water storage anomaly is less than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

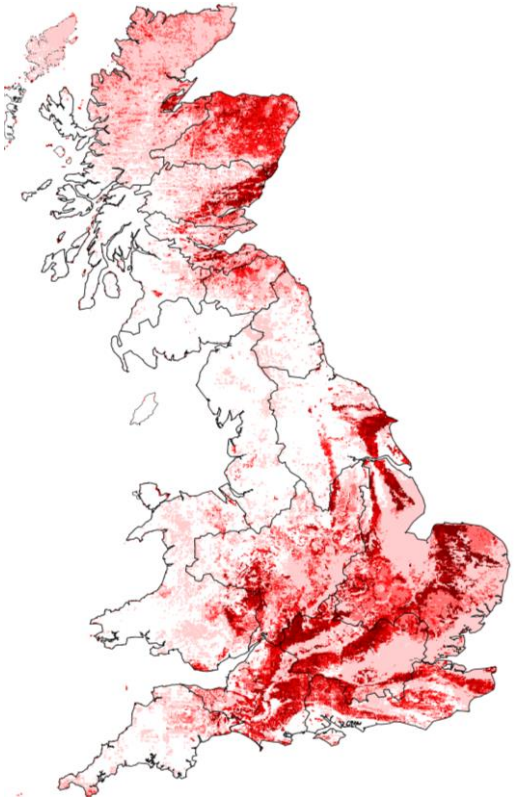
The subsurface storage deficit (mm) can be interpreted as an estimate of additional rainfall that would be required in future months to overcome dry conditions (i.e. rainfall in addition to what is expected on average). Regional mean values of additional rainfall required are provided in the table below.

Regional estimate of additional rainfall required (mm)

	SCOTLAND	
12	HR	Highlands Region
47	NER	North East Region
24	TR	Tay Region
22	FR	Forth Region
0	CR	Clyde Region
14	TWR	Tweed Region
0	SR	Solway Region
	ENGLAND	
0	N	Northumbria
0	NW	North West
2	Y	Yorkshire
18	ST	Severn Trent
46	A	Anglian
51	T	Thames
40	W	Wessex
27	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

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Return Period of Rainfall Required to Overcome Dry Conditions

Period: October 2025 - March 2026

Issue date: 02.10.2025

CURRENT CONDITIONS

October 2025

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 in the specified month. Areas with no storage deficit are shown in white. Note that this slide cannot be used as a drought forecast.

SUMMARY: Many regions have significant subsurface deficits which will require unusually high (>5-year return period) rainfall to recover over the next few months.

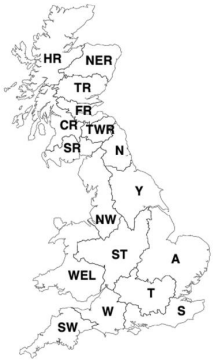
The storage deficits in eastern Scotland are unusually persistent. Unless the winter rainfall here is higher than normal, any remaining storage deficit will likely persist well into 2026.

Oct

Nov

Dec

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



Jan

Feb

Mar

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

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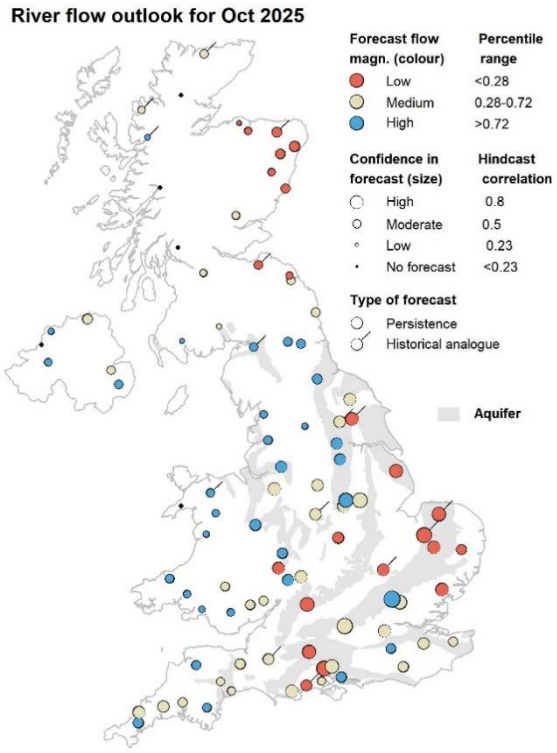
Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

Overview

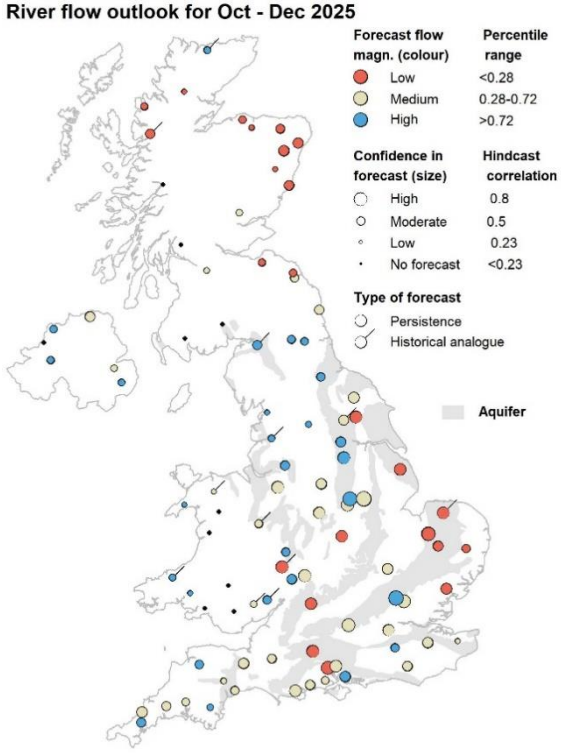
Period: October 2025 – December 2025

Issued on 08.10.2025 using data to the end of September 2025

SUMMARY: The Outlook for October and October-December indicates that river flows across England, Wales, Northern Ireland and western Scotland are expected to be in the normal to above normal range. However flows in eastern regions and the groundwater-fed catchments in south-east England are likely to be within the normal to below normal range.



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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Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

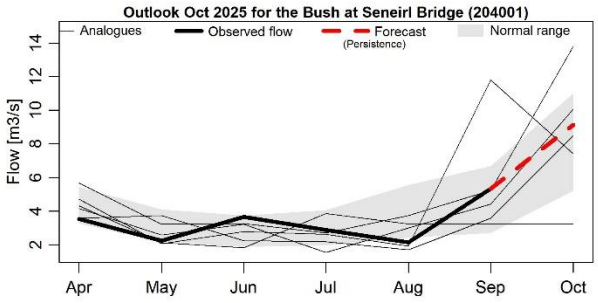
Site-based: 1 month outlook

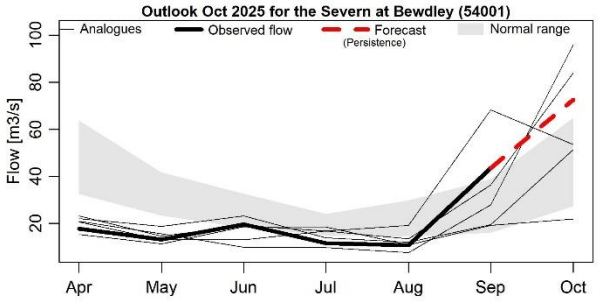
Period: October 2025

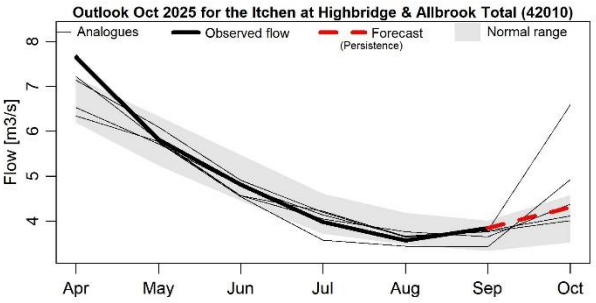
Issued on 08.10.2025 using data to the end of September 2025

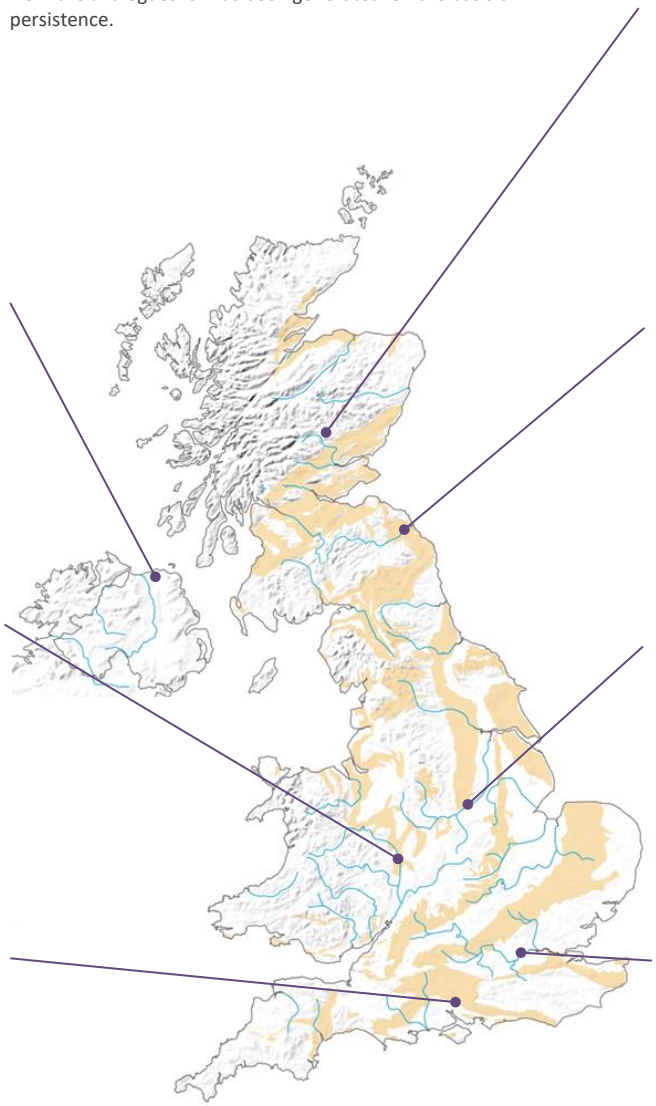
These figures provide insight into the hydrological analogue methodology for a set of sites from across the UK.

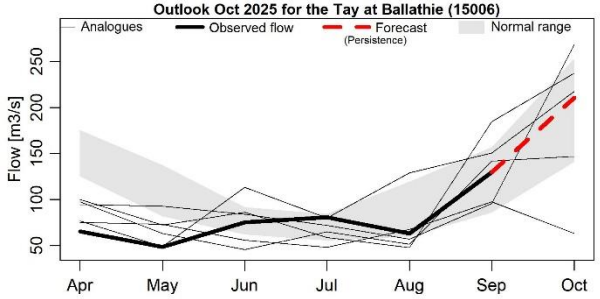
In each of the time series graphs the bold black line represents the observed flow during the past six months. The grey band indicates the normal flow range (the normal band includes 44% of observed flows in each month). The selected analogues are shown as thin lines and the trajectories that flows took 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.

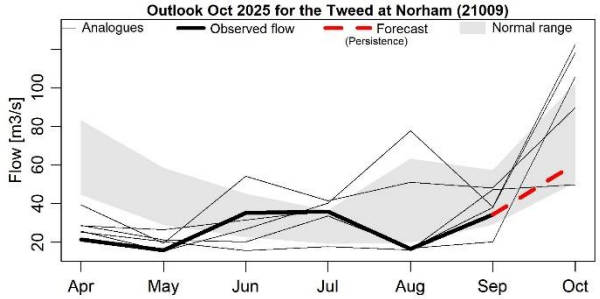


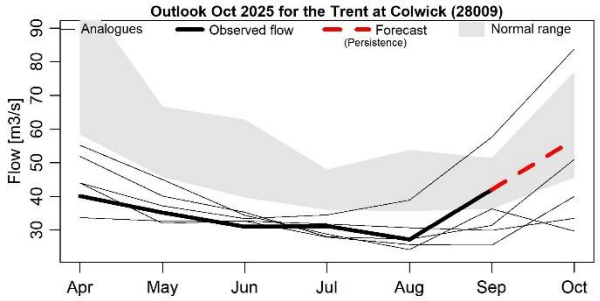


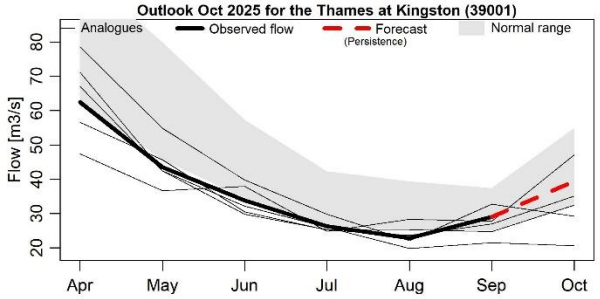












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Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

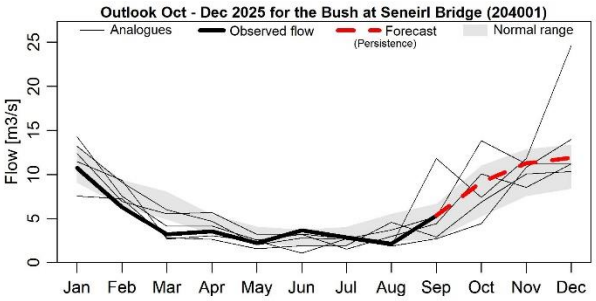
Site-based: 3 month outlook

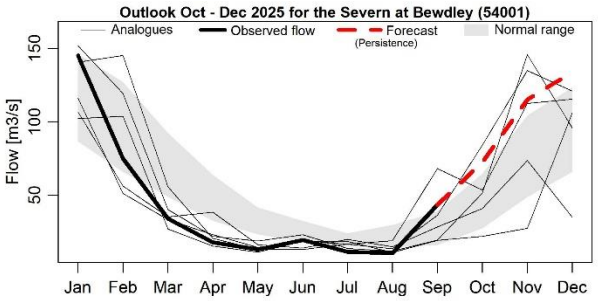
Period: October 2025 – December 2025

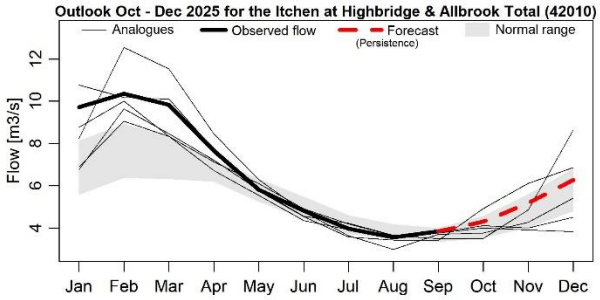
Issued on 08.10.2025 using data to the end of September 2025

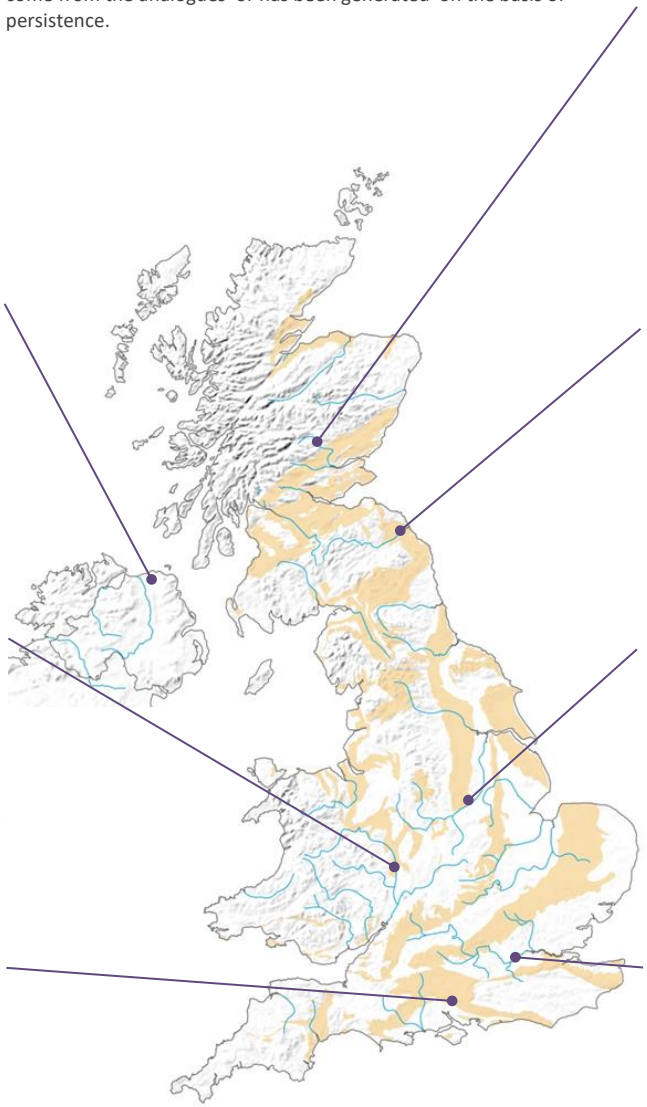
These figures provide insight into the hydrological analogue methodology for a set of sites from across the UK.

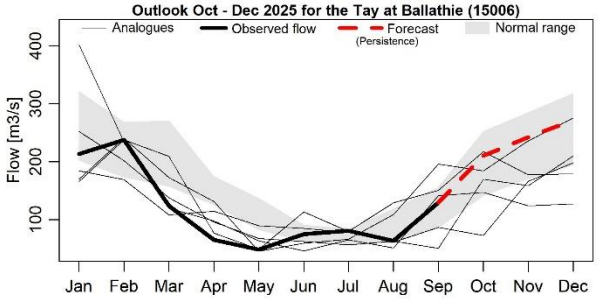
In each of the time series graphs the bold black line represents the observed flow during the past nine months. The grey band indicates the normal flow range (the normal band includes 44% of observed flows in each month). The selected analogues are shown as thin lines and the trajectories that flows 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.

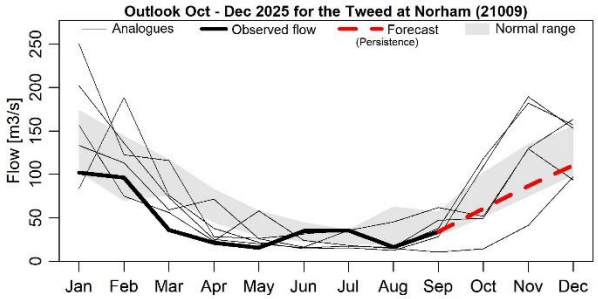


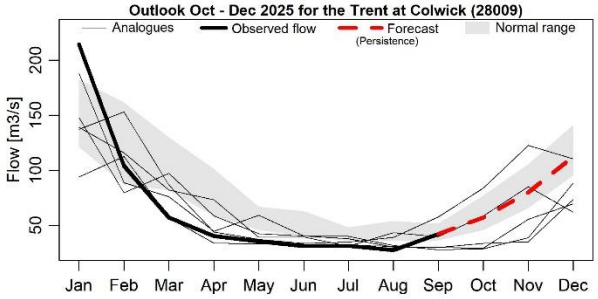


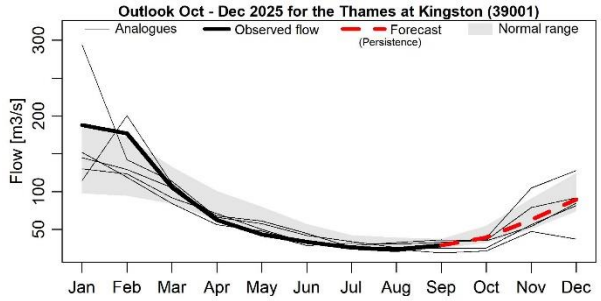












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RIVER FLOW ANALOGY

October 2025

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

British Geological Survey

Environment Agency

Outlook based on modelled flow from historical climate

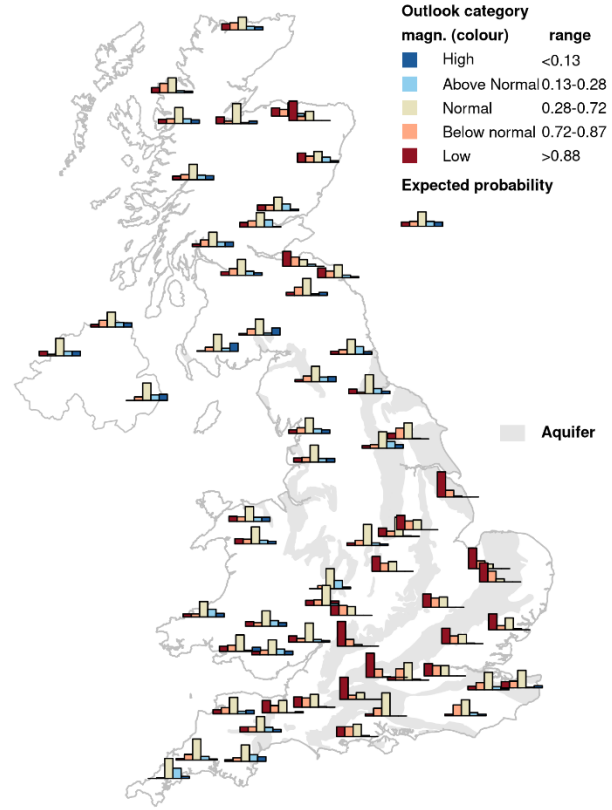
Overview

Period: October 2025 – March 2026

Issued on 03.10.2025 using data to the end of September 2025

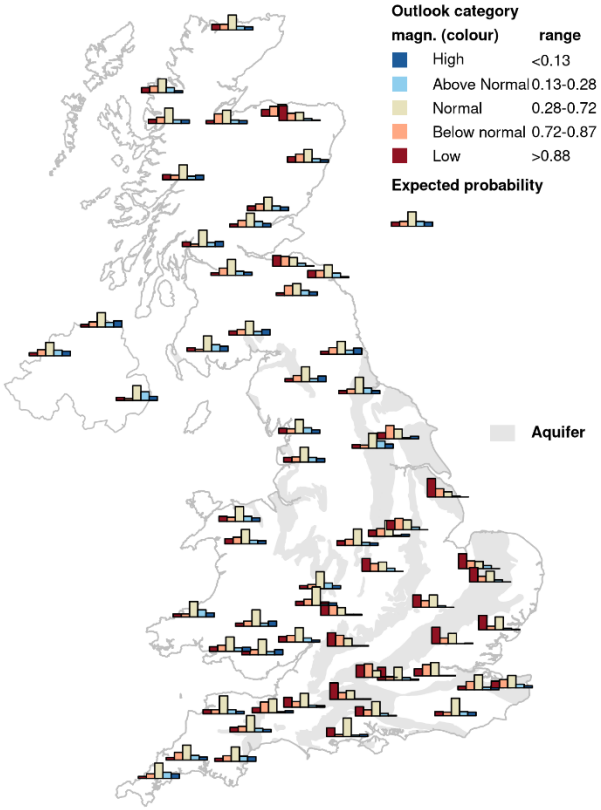
The outlook for October indicates that flows are likely to be low across central and southern England and some catchments in eastern Scotland. Flows elsewhere are likely to be in the normal range. The October to December outlook indicates that flows are likely to be normal to below normal across southern and central England and eastern Scotland, and in the normal range elsewhere in the UK.

1-month river flow outlook starting Oct 2025



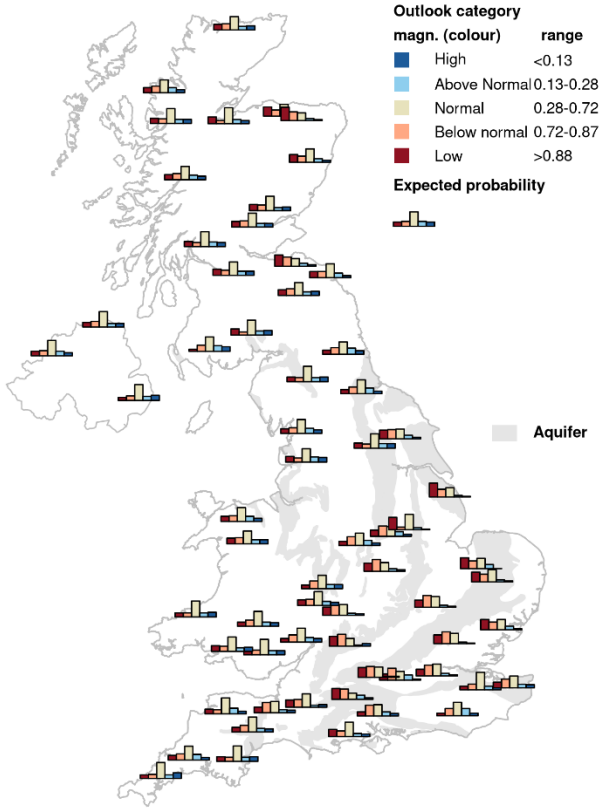
This outlook is based on monthly ensembles of historical sequences of observed climate (rainfall and potential evapotranspiration) that form input to a hydrological model. The outputs are probabilistic simulations of the average river flow over the forecast period (1 to 12 months ahead), at each location. The simulations are generated by the GR6J conceptual rainfall-runoff model from INRAE (France) calibrated on observed or naturalised flows.

3-month river flow outlook starting Oct 2025



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 Oct 2025



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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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 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.

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RIVER FLOW FROM HISTORICAL CLIMATE

October 2025

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Met Office

Outlook based on modelled flow using historical weather analogues

Period: October 2025 – December 2025

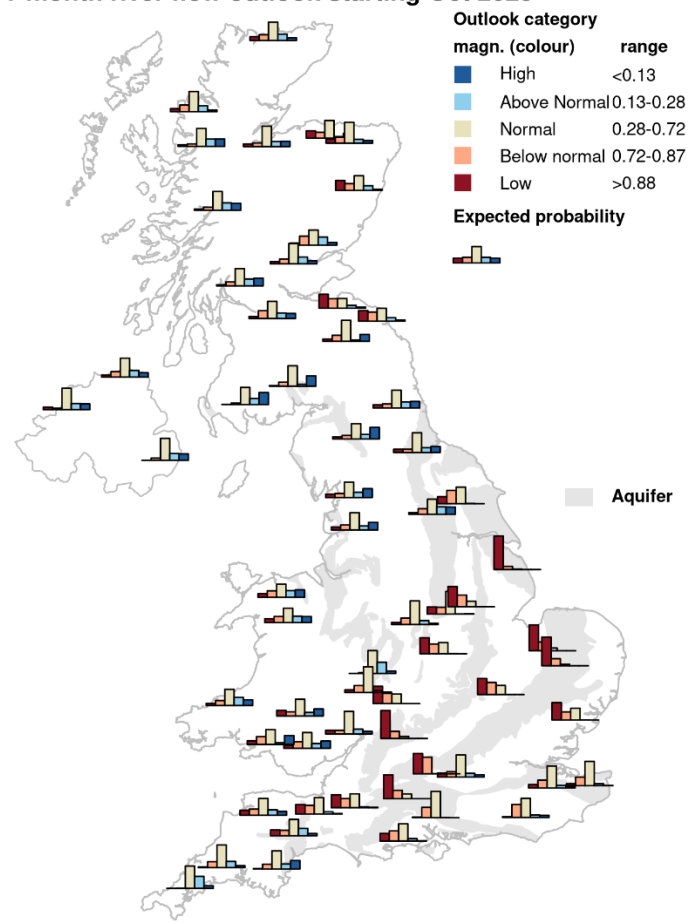
Issued on 03.10.2025 using data to the end of September 2025

The outlook for October indicates that flows are likely to be low across central and southern England, and normal to below normal for parts of northeast England and eastern Scotland. Flows in western Scotland and Wales are likely to be normal to above normal. Elsewhere, flows are likely to be in the normal range. In the October to December outlook, flows are likely to be below normal to low across central and southern England. Flows in parts of northeast England eastern Scotland are likely to be normal to below normal. Flows in the normal range are expected elsewhere.

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 normal, normal, above normal and high. The expected climatological probability of ensemble members in each of these categories is shown under the legend.

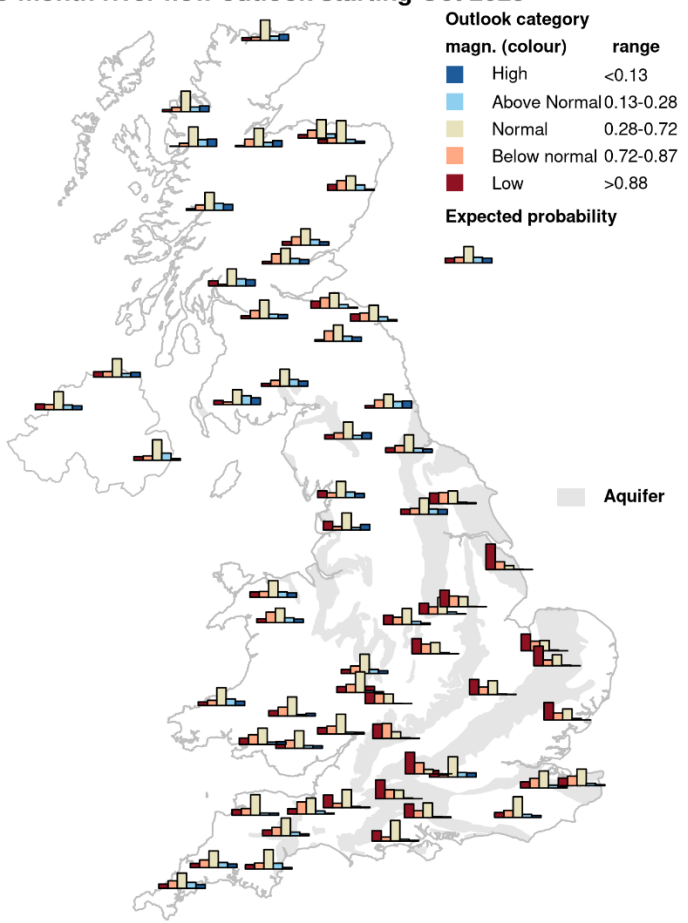
1-month river flow outlook starting Oct 2025



Met Office 1-month likelihood of precipitation impact

15% chance the month will be DRY	55% chance the month will be NEAR AVERAGE	30% chance the month will be WET
0.8× the normal chance	0.9× the normal chance	1.5× the normal chance

3-month river flow outlook starting Oct 2025



Met Office 3-month likelihood of precipitation impact

20% chance the season will be DRY	70% chance the season will be NEAR AVERAGE	10% chance the season will be WET
1.0× the normal chance	1.2× the normal chance	0.5× the normal chance

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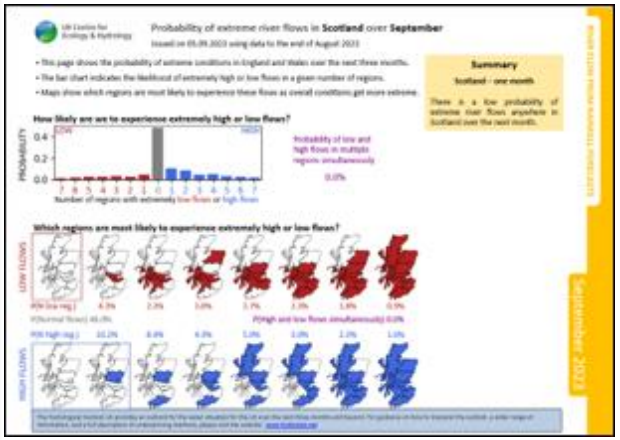
UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Forecasts of river flows using Met Office rainfall forecasts

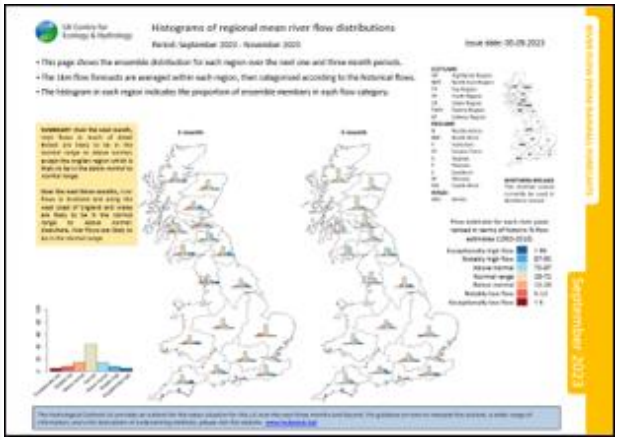
- These (yellow edged) pages summarise river flow forecasts produced by the UKCEH Water Balance Model.
- This model uses an ensemble of rainfall forecasts provided by the Met Office and a hydrological model to forecast river flows for the next one- and three-months ahead.
- A detailed description of 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.

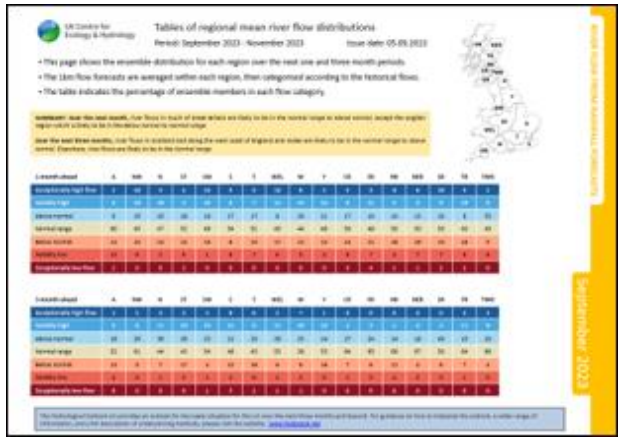
Probability of extreme river flows



- **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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RIVER FLOW FROM RAINFALL FORECASTS

October 2025

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

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

Issued on 02.10.25 using data to the end of September 2025

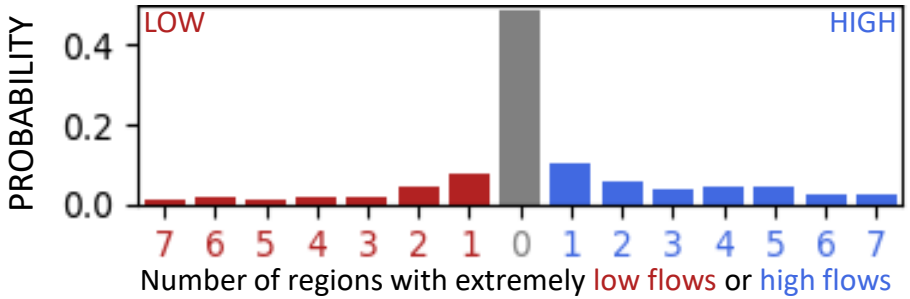
This page shows the **probability of extreme conditions in Scotland** over the next month. The bar chart indicates the likelihood of extremely high or low flows in a given number of regions. Maps show which regions are most likely to experience these flows as overall conditions get more extreme.

Summary

Scotland – one month

Extreme river flows are not likely in Scotland over the next month. If extremely high flows occur, they are mostly likely in the south.

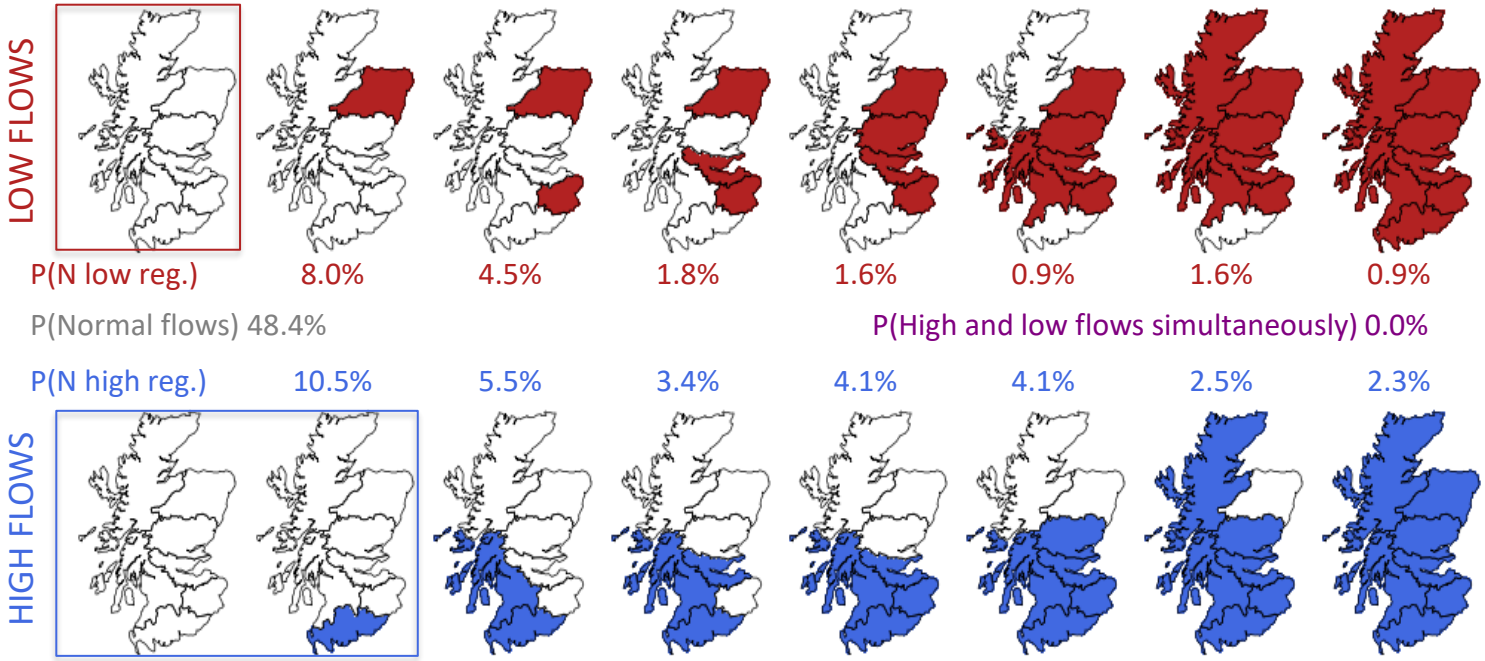
How likely are we to experience extremely low or high flows?



Probability of low and high flows in multiple regions simultaneously

0.0%

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



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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Probability of extreme river flows in **Scotland** over **October to December**

Issued on 02.10.25 using data to the end of September 2025

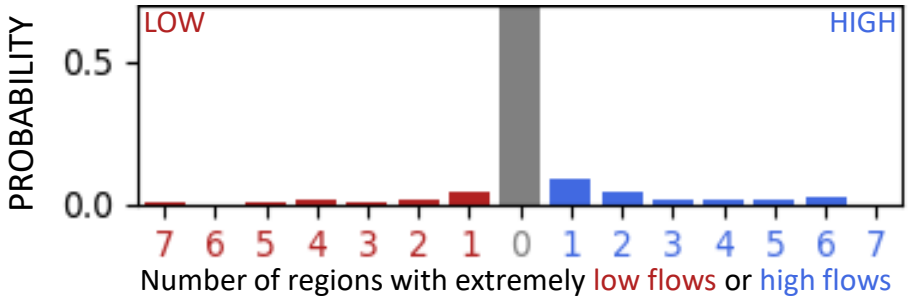
This page shows the **probability of extreme conditions in Scotland** over the next three months. The bar chart indicates the likelihood of extremely high or low flows in a given number of regions. Maps show which regions are most likely to experience these flows as overall conditions get more extreme.

Summary

Scotland – three months

Extreme river flows are not likely in Scotland over the next three months.

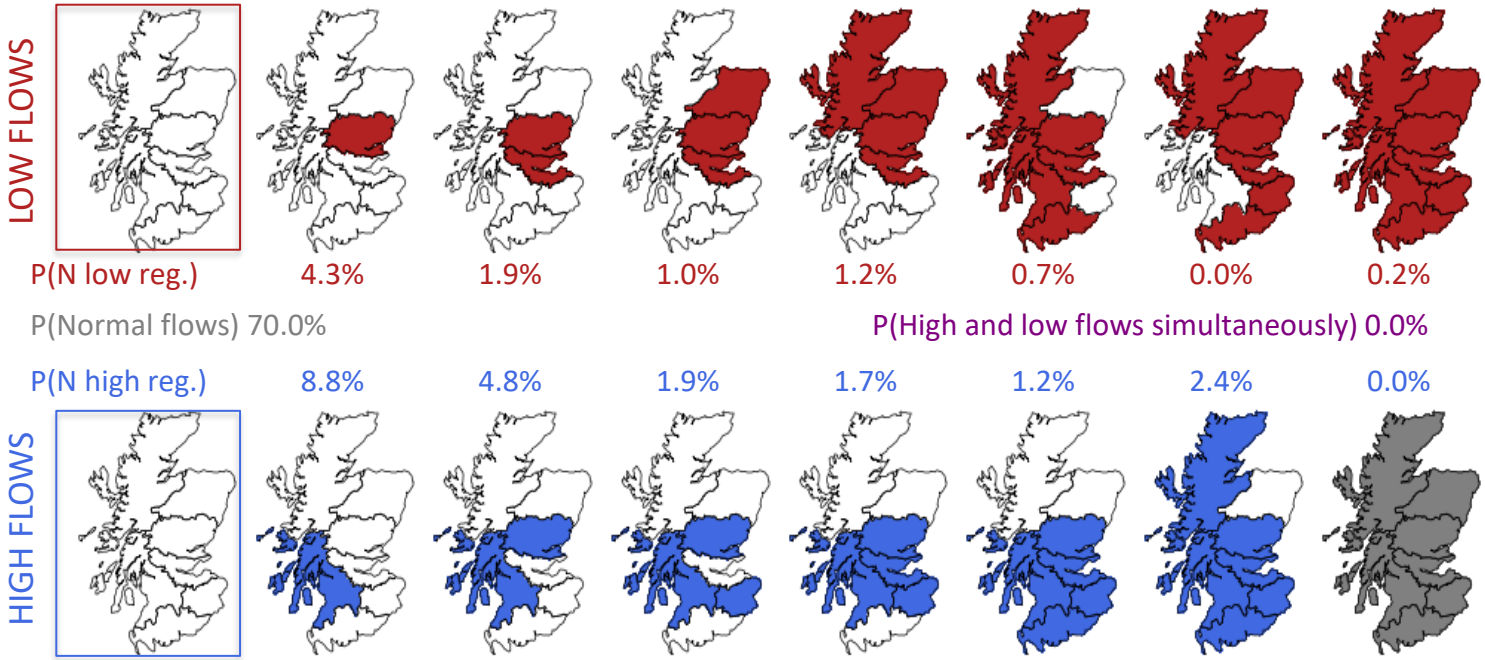
How likely are we to experience extremely low or high flows?



Probability of low and high flows in multiple regions simultaneously

0.0%

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



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RIVER FLOW FROM RAINFALL FORECASTS

October 2025

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

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

Issued on 02.10.25 using data to the end of September 2025

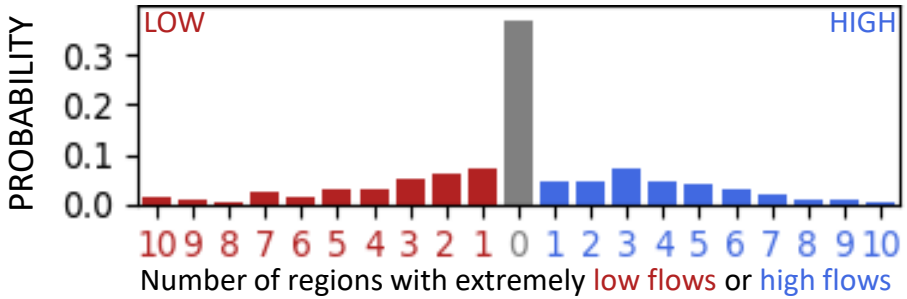
This page shows the **probability of extreme conditions in England and Wales** over the next month. The bar chart indicates the likelihood of extremely high or low flows in a given number of regions. Maps show which regions are most likely to experience these flows as overall conditions get more extreme.

Summary

England and Wales – one month

Extreme river flows are not likely in England and Wales over the next month. If extremely high flows occur, they are mostly likely in the north, while extremely low flows could persist in the east.

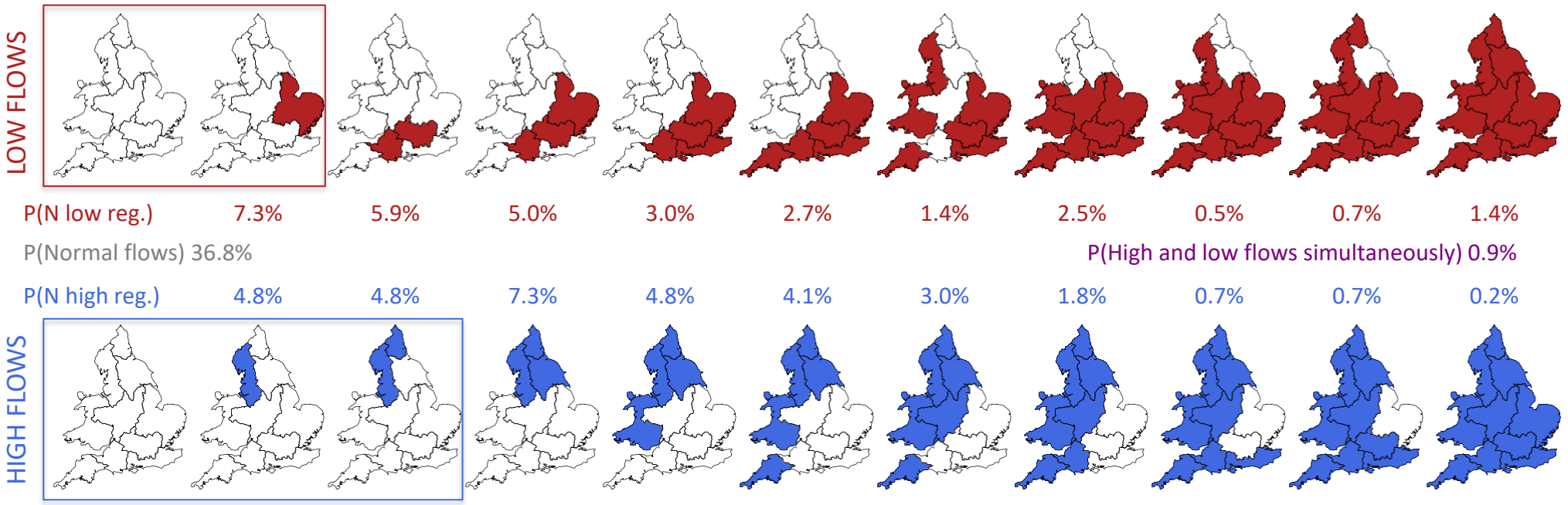
How likely are we to experience extremely low or high flows?



Probability of low and high flows in multiple regions simultaneously

0.9%

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



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RIVER FLOW FROM RAINFALL FORECASTS

October 2025

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Probability of extreme river flows in **England and Wales** over **October to December**

Issued on 02.10.25 using data to the end of September 2025

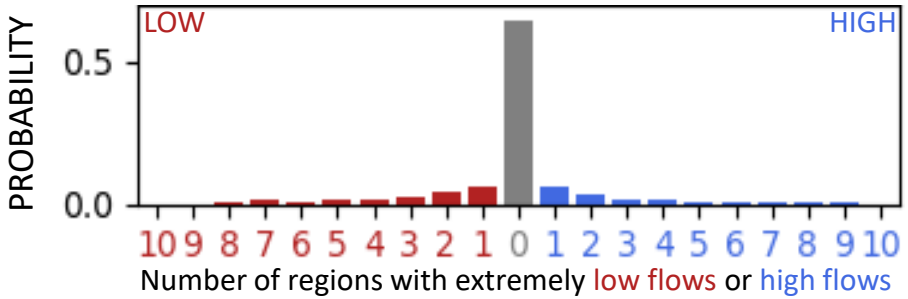
This page shows the **probability of extreme conditions in England and Wales** over the next three months. The bar chart indicates the likelihood of extremely high or low flows in a given number of regions. Maps show which regions are most likely to experience these flows as overall conditions get more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

Summary

England and Wales – three months

Extreme river flows are not likely in England and Wales over the next three months.

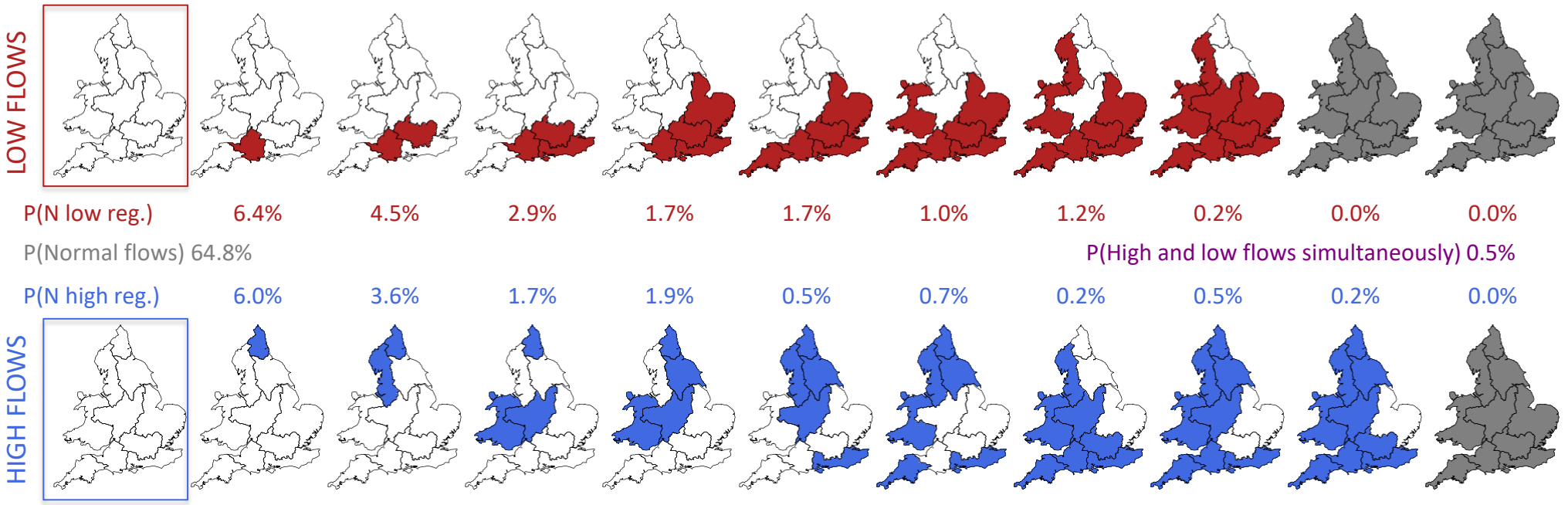
How likely are we to experience extremely low or high flows?



Probability of low and high flows in multiple regions simultaneously

0.5%

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



P(N low reg.)	6.4%	4.5%	2.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
P(N high reg.)	6.0%	3.6%	1.7%	1.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%

P(Normal flows) 64.8%

P(High and low flows simultaneously) 0.5%

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RIVER FLOW FROM RAINFALL FORECASTS

October 2025

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Histograms of GB regional mean river flow distributions

Period: October 2025 - December 2025

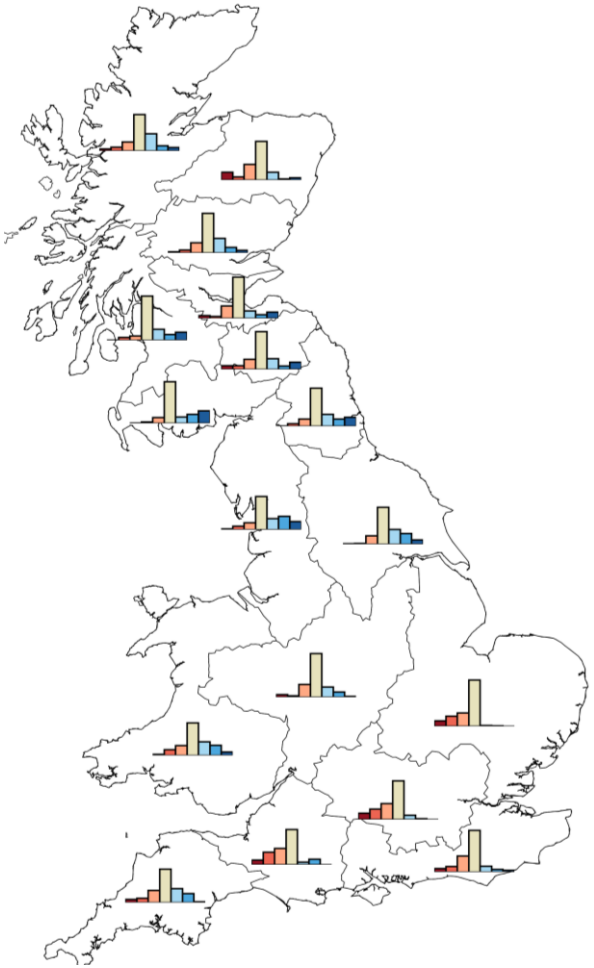
Issue date: 02.10.2025

- 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.

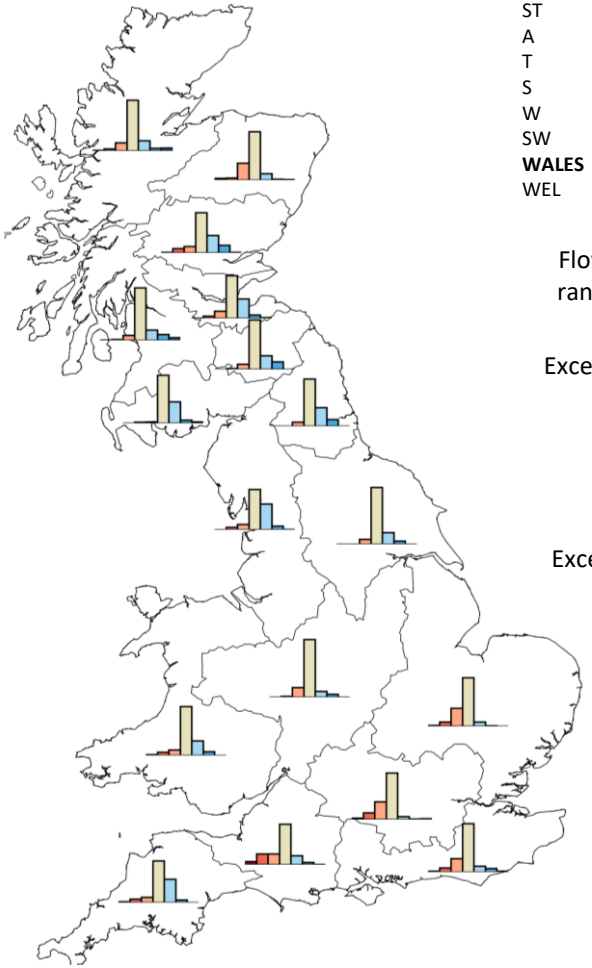
SUMMARY: Over the next month, river flows in southern Scotland and northern England are likely to be in the *below normal* to *exceptionally high* range. In the southeast, flows are likely to be in the *notably low* to *normal* range. Elsewhere river flows are likely to be in the *below normal* to *above normal* range.

Over the next three months, river flows in western and northern England, Wales and southern Scotland are likely to be in the *normal* to *above normal* range. In the northeast of Scotland and the southeast of England river flows are likely to be in the *below normal* to *normal* range.

1-month



3-month



SCOTLAND

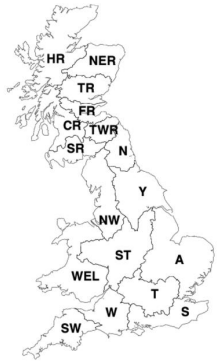
HR	Highlands Region
NER	North East Region
TR	Tay Region
FR	Forth Region
CR	Clyde Region
TWR	Tweed Region
SR	Solway Region

ENGLAND

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

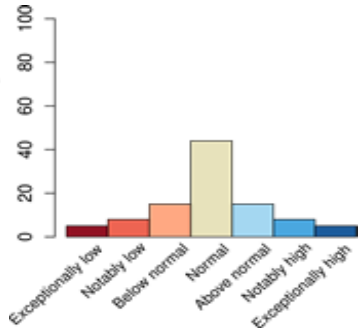
WALES

WEL	Welsh



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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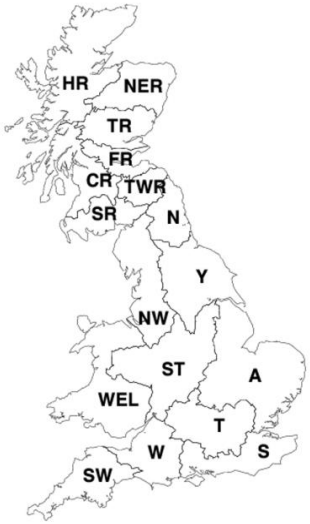
RIVER FLOW FROM RAINFALL FORECASTS

October 2025

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Tables of GB regional mean river flow distributions

Period: October 2025 - December 2025 Issue date: 02.10.2025



- 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 southern Scotland and northern England are likely to be in the *below normal* to *exceptionally high* range. In the southeast, flows are likely to be in the *notably low* to *normal* range. Elsewhere river flows are likely to be in the *below normal* to *above normal* range.

Over the next three months, river flows in western and northern England, Wales and southern Scotland are likely to be in the *normal* to *above normal* range. In the northeast of Scotland and the southeast of England river flows are likely to be in the *below normal* to *normal* range

1-month ahead	A	NW	N	ST	SW	S	T	WEL	W	Y	CR	FR	HR	NER	SR	TR	TWR
Exceptionally high flow	0	10	12	1	1	2	0	4	0	6	10	8	4	3	16	3	9
Notably high	1	17	10	7	12	3	1	13	7	14	8	5	7	1	12	7	4
Above normal	1	14	16	13	18	8	6	18	3	19	14	10	22	10	8	19	14
Normal range	60	43	50	57	44	54	50	42	46	48	58	54	48	51	54	52	49
Below normal	18	9	9	17	16	21	21	13	21	11	6	16	12	20	8	13	13
Notably low	13	4	3	2	6	7	14	8	16	1	4	3	5	4	2	4	5
Exceptionally low flow	7	1	0	3	4	4	8	2	6	1	0	4	2	10	0	2	5

3-month ahead	A	NW	N	ST	SW	S	T	WEL	W	Y	CR	FR	HR	NER	SR	TR	TWR
Exceptionally high flow	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	2	0	0
Notably high	0	4	9	4	3	4	1	5	3	4	7	4	3	1	4	10	10
Above normal	6	33	24	8	30	7	4	19	12	15	13	26	13	8	28	23	18
Normal range	64	52	62	75	54	63	61	64	53	74	68	56	66	63	63	53	65
Below normal	24	7	5	13	7	18	23	7	14	6	6	10	10	22	2	8	7
Notably low	6	3	0	1	4	5	9	4	14	0	1	3	2	3	1	6	1
Exceptionally low flow	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0

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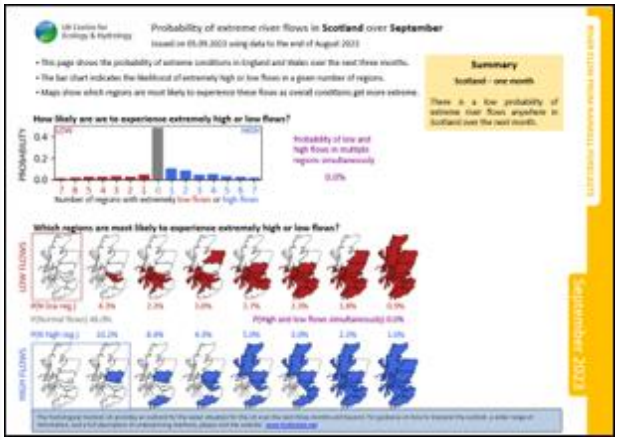
UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

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



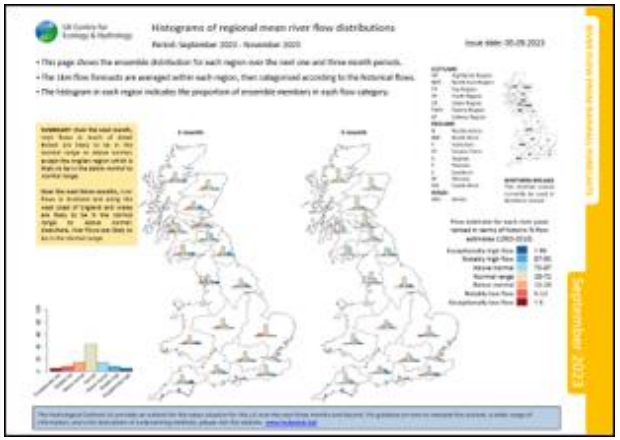
Extreme river flows are defined as those which rank in the lowest or highest 13% of historical flow estimates (1963 - 2016). This definition encompasses the 'Notably' and 'Exceptionally' high/low flow bands used elsewhere in the Outlook.

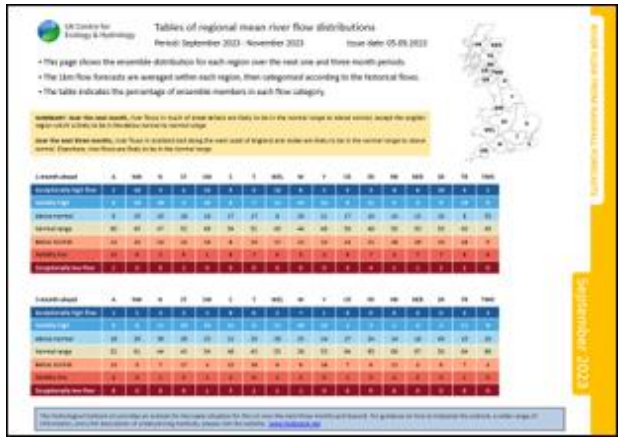
The bar chart shows the probability of a given number of regions experiencing extremely high/low flows, where scenarios showing both extremely high and extremely low flows in different regions simultaneously excluded. These probabilities are also shown beneath the maps.

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).

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British Geological Survey

Outlook based on modelled groundwater level & climate forecast

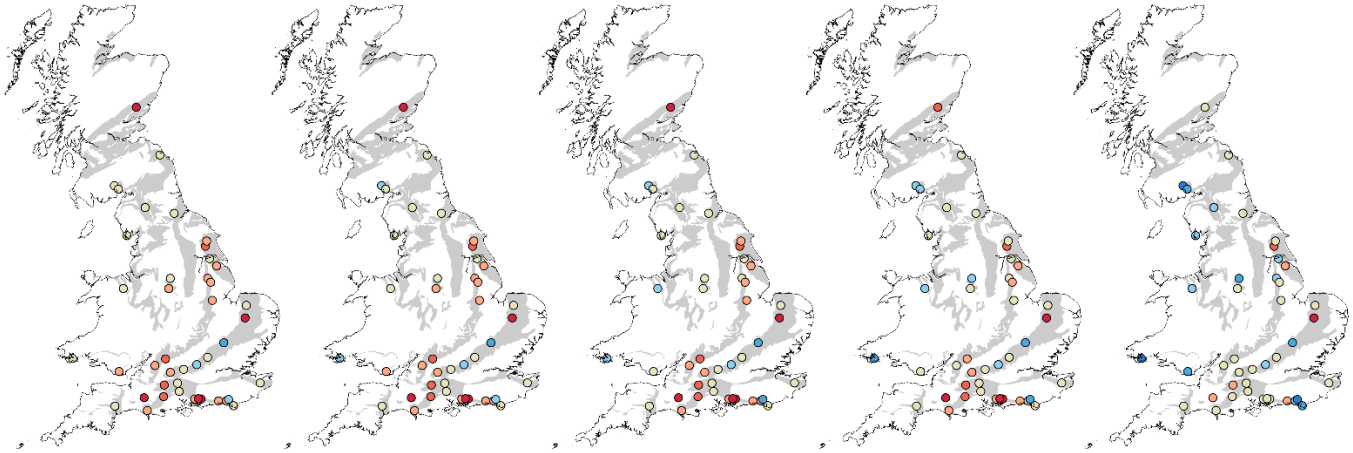
Overview

Period: October 2025 – December 2025

Issued on 07.10.2025 using data to the end of September

Under median rainfall conditions, groundwater levels across most UK sites are forecast to remain within normal to below normal range over the next month. Notably low to exceptionally low levels are anticipated in parts of eastern and southern England, as well as central Scotland. Above-normal levels are likely to persist mainly in western Wales and in slower-responding boreholes in the southern Chalk aquifer. Over the next three months, groundwater levels are forecast to trend towards normal, although some below-normal conditions may persist, particularly in eastern England.

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



1-month outlook

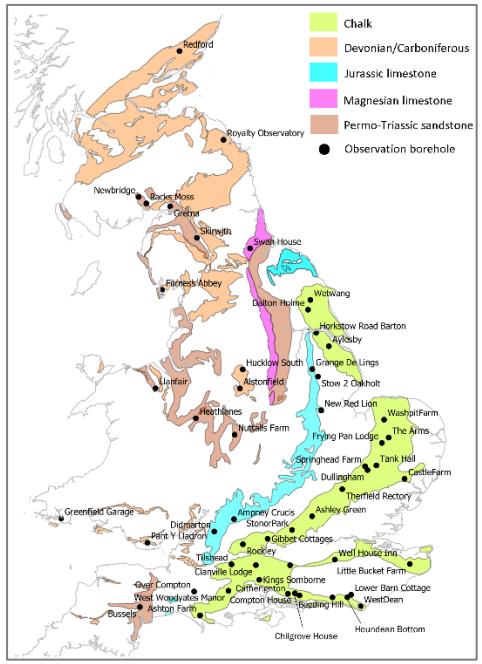
Lowest rainfall forecast | *1st quartile* | *Median* | *3rd quartile* | *Highest rainfall forecast*

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

October 2025

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

British Geological Survey

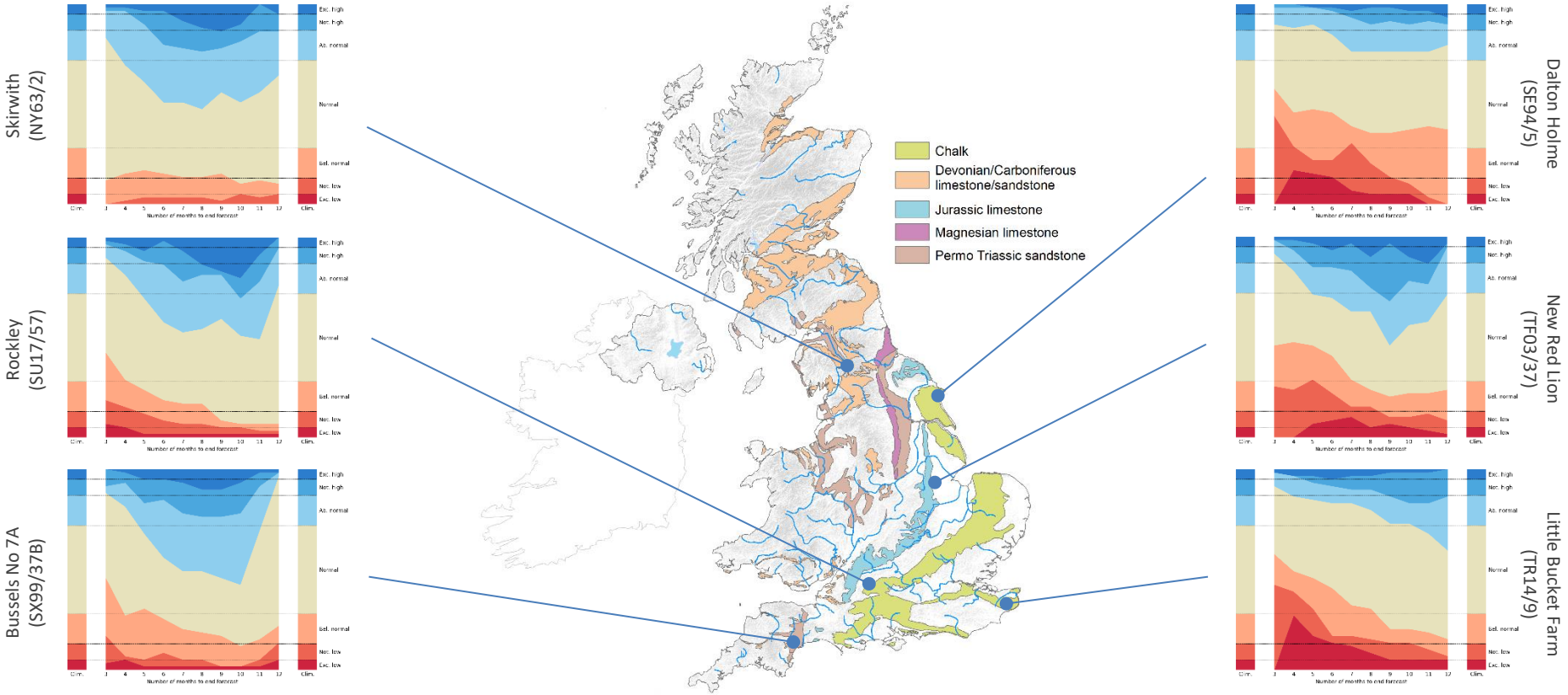
Environment Agency

Outlook based on modelled groundwater from historical climate

Period: October 2025 – September 2026

Issued on 07.10.2025 using data to the end of September

In the Chalk at Rockley, the Permo-Triassic Sandstone at Bussels No. 7A and Skirwirth and the Jurassic Limestone at New Red Lion, normal or below normal groundwater levels are projected to recover to above normal (peaking around nine months ahead) before returning to normal conditions in 12 months. Over the next eight months, groundwater levels in the Chalk at Little Bucket Farm are expected to be below normal before gradually recovering towards normal conditions within the next 12 months. In the Chalk at Dalton Holme, below-normal conditions are expected to persist, although a gradual shift towards more normal levels is likely over the next 9–12 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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