Hydrological Outlook UK

Period: From July 2020

Issued on 07-07-2020 using data to the end of June 2020

SUMMARY

During July river flows are likely to be normal to above normal in western parts of the UK, and normal to below normal in eastern areas. Over the period to September, flows are likely to return to normal in all areas, although some below normal flows may persist in south-east England. Groundwater levels in July, and the period to September, are most likely to be in the normal range in the south-east of the UK; elsewhere the existing patterns of variability are likely to be maintained, with some aquifers having high levels, and some low.

Rainfall:

There was a strong east-west gradient in rainfall totals for June. Most western parts of the UK had above average rainfall, while the east coast of the UK and south-east England had below average rainfall. While this was the general pattern there were local exceptions.

The rainfall outlook for July and July-August-September as whole (as issued by the Met Office on 25th June 2020), is that above-average precipitation is slightly more likely than below-average precipitation.

The probability that UK-average precipitation for July-August-September will fall into the driest of five categories is between 20% and 25% and the probability that it will fall into the wettest of five categories is 25% (the 1981-2010 probability for each of these categories is 20%).

River flows:

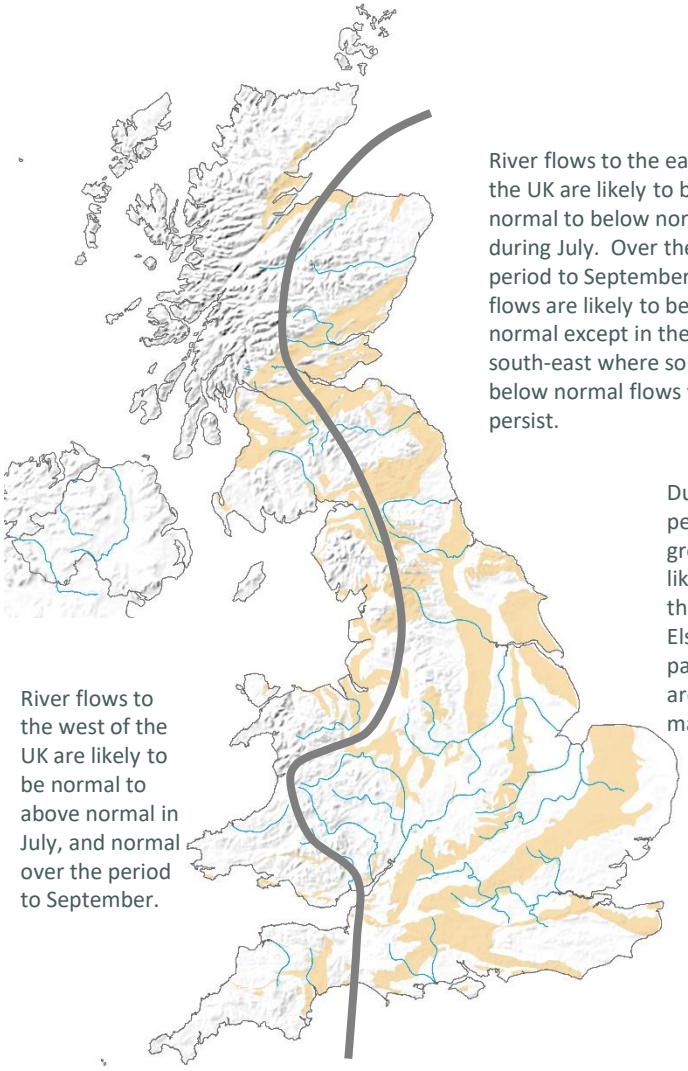
River flows in June reflected closely the rainfall distribution with the western half of the UK seeing normal to above normal flows, while the eastern half had normal to below normal flows. Again there were exceptions to this, e.g. flows were below normal in mid-Wales and eastern parts of Northern Ireland.

The outlook for July is that pattern of river flows seen during June will be maintained, with normal to above flows in the west, and normal to below normal flows in the east. Over the period to September, flows in the west are likely to be normal, but in the east, the normal to below normal flows are likely to persist, especially in south-east England.

Groundwater:

June groundwater levels were generally normal to the east and south of England. Elsewhere groundwater levels were extremely mixed, ranging from exceptionally high to exceptionally low, with considerable spatial variability.

Normal groundwater levels are predicted in the Chalk aquifer of England under all rainfall scenarios. Some exceptionally high groundwater levels are predicted at sites in the Permo-Triassic sandstones of the north-west of England and Scotland. However, nearby sites also show below normal levels in both the one and three month forecast. Over three months, normal conditions are predicted to prevail throughout the UK, with above normal levels predicted in some Chalk sites in the south of England.



Shaded areas show principal aquifers

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Hydrological Outlook UK

About the Hydrological Outlook:

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

Data and Models:

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

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

Presentation:

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

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

Disclaimer and liability:

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

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

Copyright:

Further information:

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

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

Contact:

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t: 01491 692371 e: enquiries@hydoutuk.net

Reference for the Hydrological Outlook:

Hydrological Outlook UK, 2020, July, UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Oxfordshire UK, Online,
http://www.hydoutuk.net/latest-outlook/

Other Sources of Information:

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

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

Flood warnings are continually updated, and should be consulted for an up-to-date and localised assessment of flood risk:
Environment Agency: https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/map
Scottish Environment Protection Agency: http://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:
www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast/#?tab=regionalForecast

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

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Met Office 3-month Outlook

Period: July – September 2020 Issue date: 25.06.20

The forecast presented here is for July and the average of the July-August-September period for the United Kingdom as a whole. The forecast for July will be superseded by the long-range information on the public weather forecast web page (www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast/#?tab=regionalForecast), starting from 3rd July 2020.

This forecast is based on information from observations, several numerical prediction systems and expert judgement.

SUMMARY – PRECIPITATION:

For July and July-August-September as whole, above-average precipitation is slightly more likely than below-average precipitation.

The probability that UK-average precipitation for July-August-September will fall into the driest of our five categories is between 20% and 25% and the probability that it will fall into the wettest of our five categories is 25% (the 1981-2010 probability for each of these categories is 20%).

CONTEXT:

As stated in the temperature Outlook, there is a relative lack of global drivers of UK weather patterns at this time of year, which causes predictability of precipitation amounts to be lower. This means there are typically only small shifts in the likelihood of above- and below-average precipitation.

For both July and July-August-September as a whole, signals from long-range prediction systems are weak, and show relatively little agreement. As a result, the chances of greater than normal rainfall are similar to the chances of less than normal rainfall, with only a small shift in the likelihood towards wetter conditions (see graphs of figure P2).

Fig P1

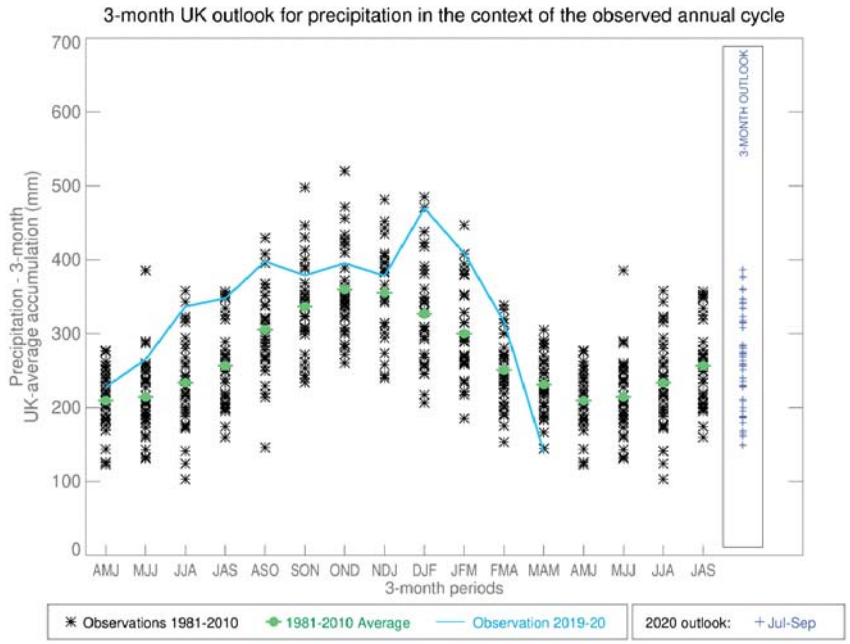


Fig P2

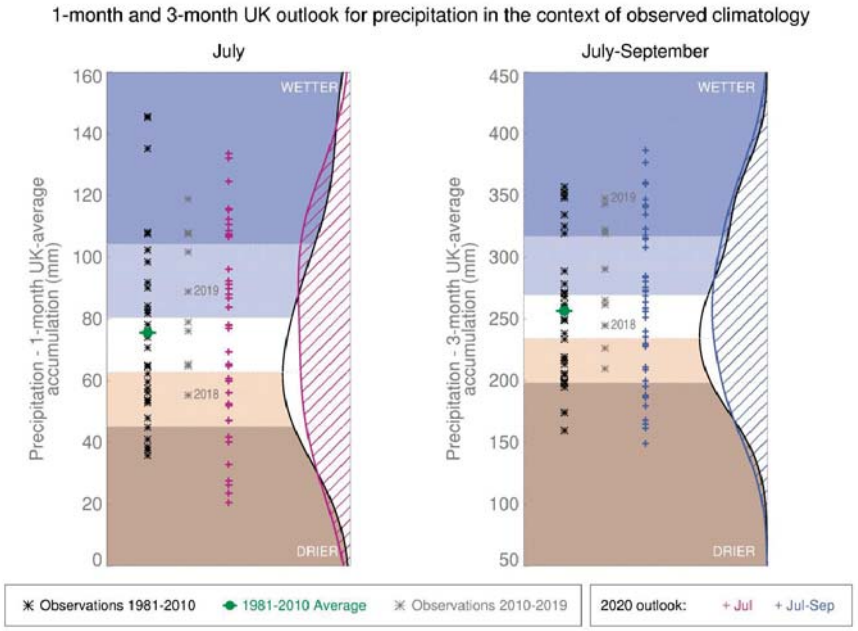
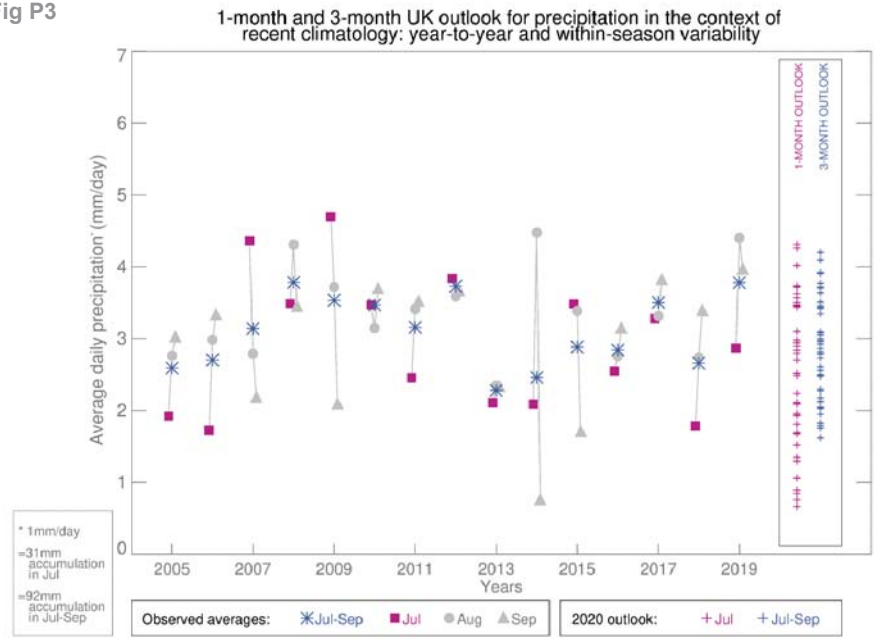


Fig P3



This Outlook provides an indication of possible temperature and rainfall conditions over the next 3 months. It is part of a suite of forecasts designed for contingency planners.

The Outlook should not be used in isolation but should be used with shorter-range and more detailed (30-day, 15-day and 1-to-7-day) forecasts and warnings available to the contingency planning community from the Met Office.

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Period: July – September 2020 Issue date: 25.06.20

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This forecast is based on information from observations, several numerical prediction systems and expert judgement.

SUMMARY – TEMPERATURE:

For July and July-August-September as a whole, above-average temperatures are more likely than below-average temperatures.

Overall, the probability that the UK-average temperature for July-August-September will fall into the coldest of our five categories is around 10%, and the probability that it will fall into the warmest of our five categories is around 45% (the 1981-2010 probability for each of these categories is 20%).

CONTEXT:

Global drivers of UK weather, such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), have a smaller influence at this time of year. This means that seasonal predictability tends to be lower than in winter.

Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) have continued to decline in the central and eastern tropical Pacific and are close to La Niña thresholds. While long-range forecast systems predict an increased likelihood of La Niña developing later this year, little influence on UK weather patterns is expected in this Outlook period.

For July and July-August-September as whole, the Met Office seasonal prediction system and other systems from prediction centres around the world show that the chances of settled weather being more prevalent are about the same as the chances of unsettled weather. In spite of this, changes in UK climate increase the likelihood of warmer-than-average conditions (see graphs of figure T2), and lead to an increased chance of impacts from heatwaves in settled spells.

While the relatively high probability of our warmest forecast category does suggest that the chance of spells of very hot weather is increased compared to usual, it does not imply extreme weather throughout the whole 3-month period. The increased likelihood of this category could mean more days with temperatures that are above average to a more modest degree. Above-average temperatures can also arise from a range of types of weather, not just sunny and dry conditions.

Fig T1

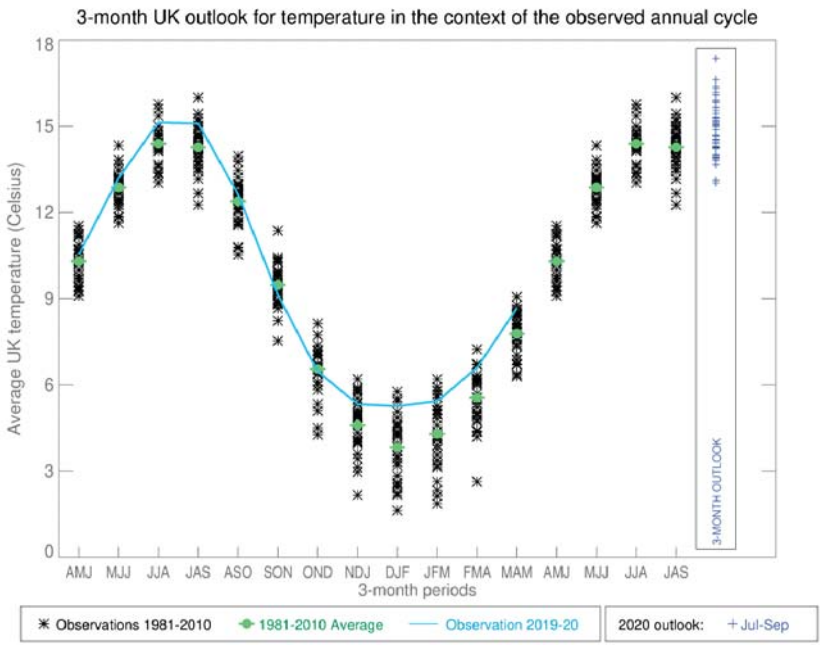


Fig T2

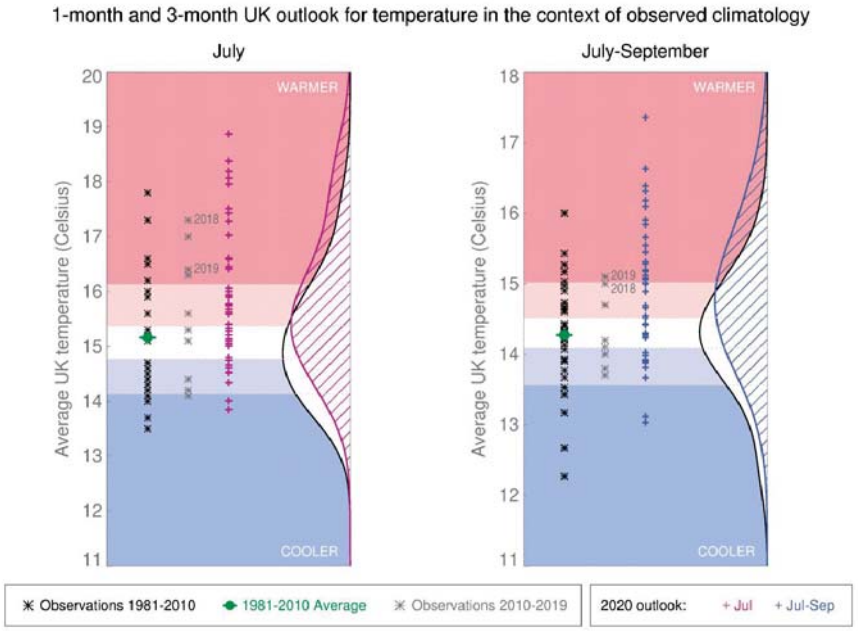
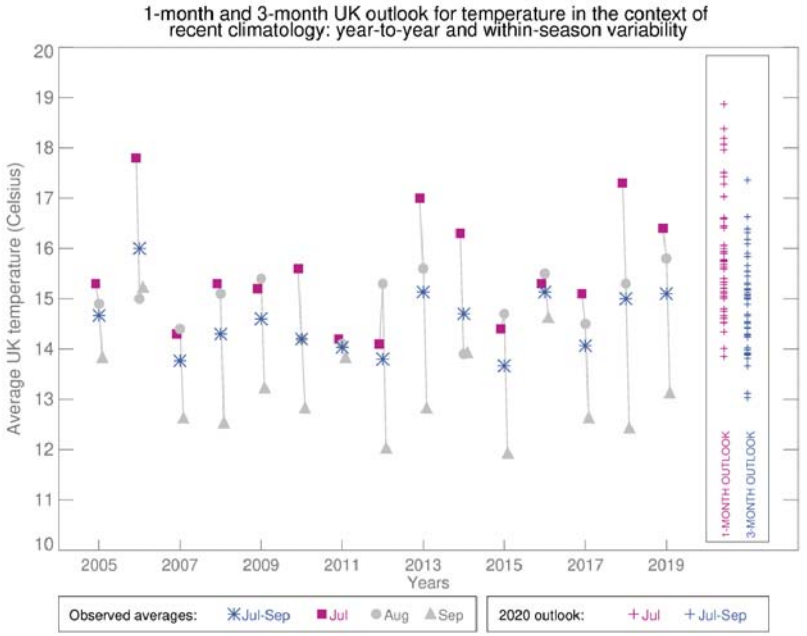


Fig T3



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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

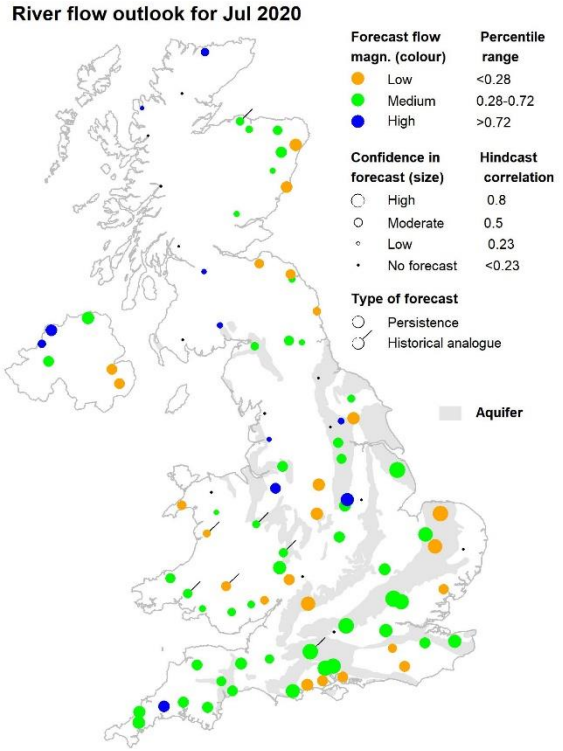
Overview

Period: July 2020 – September 2020

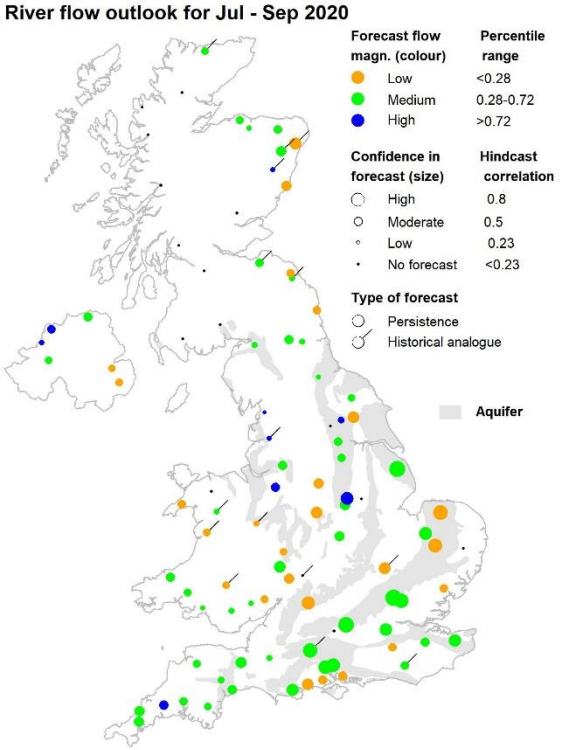
Issued on 06.07.2020 using data to the end of June 2020

SUMMARY

The outlooks for July and for July-September are for normal to below normal flows in the south and east of the UK. There are very few forecasts available for the northwest, but the few forecasts available for the 1-month horizon suggests it may be wetter than the rest of the country.



1-month flow outlook



3-month flow outlook

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

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

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

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

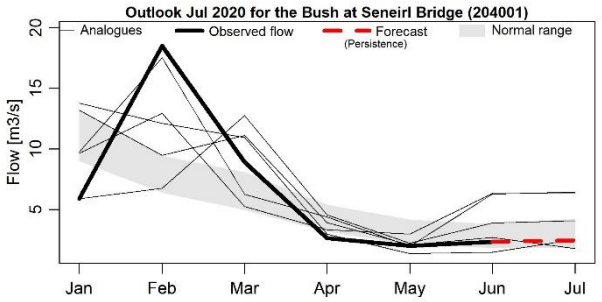
Site-based: 1 month outlook

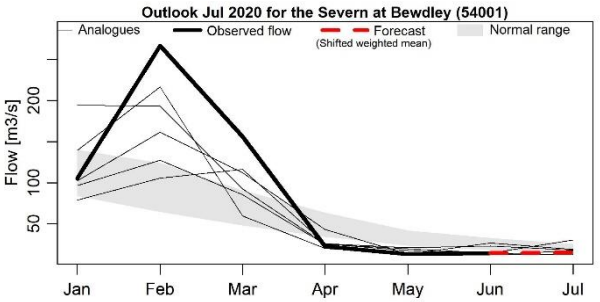
Period: July 2020

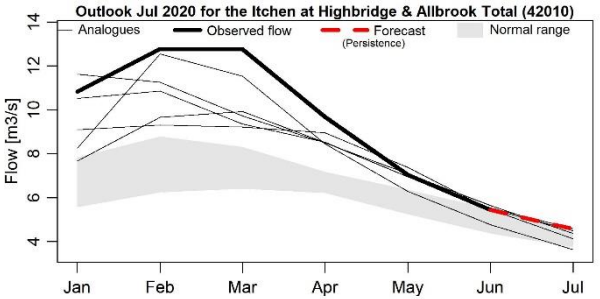
Issued on 06.07.2020 using data to the end of June 2020

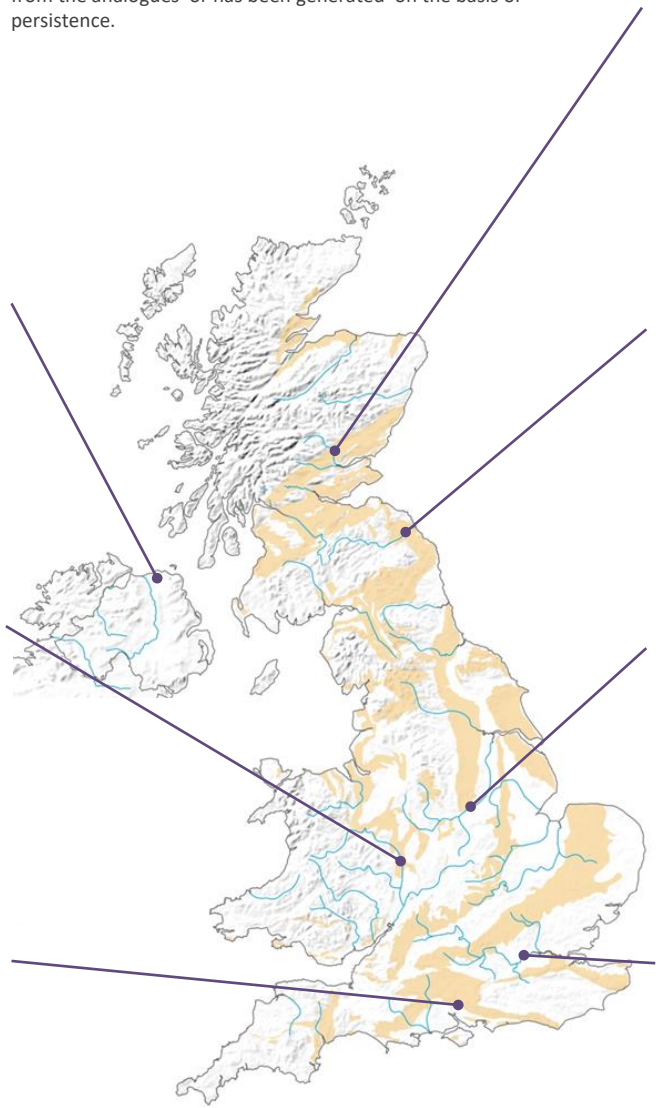
These figures provide insight into the hydrological analogue methodology for a set of sites from across the UK.

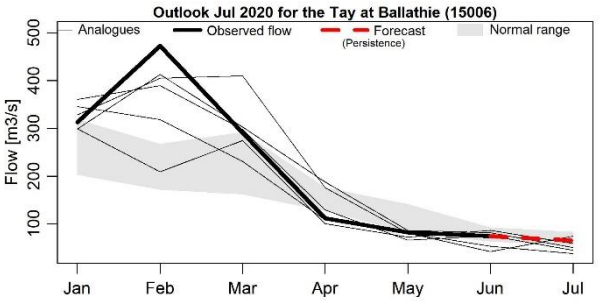
In each of the time series graphs the bold black line represents the observed flow during the past six months. The grey band indicates the normal flow range (the normal band includes 44% of observed flows in each month). The selected analogues are shown as thin lines and the trajectories that flows took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

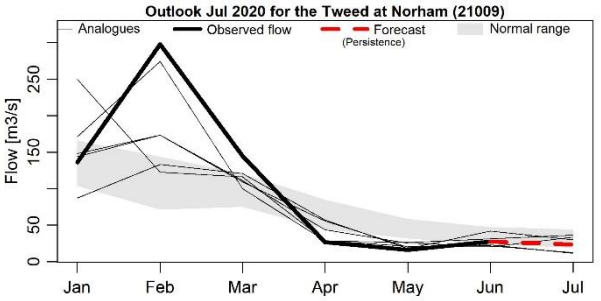


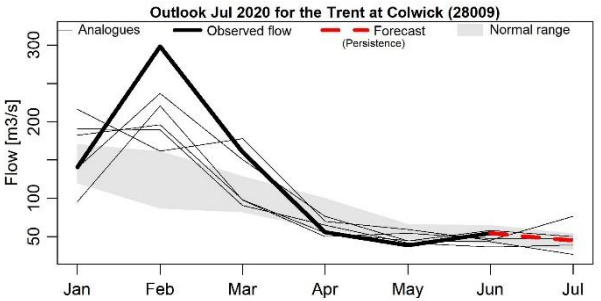


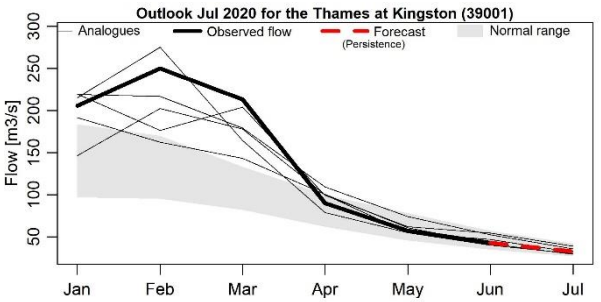












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RIVER FLOW ANALOGY

July 2020

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook based on hydrological persistence and analogy

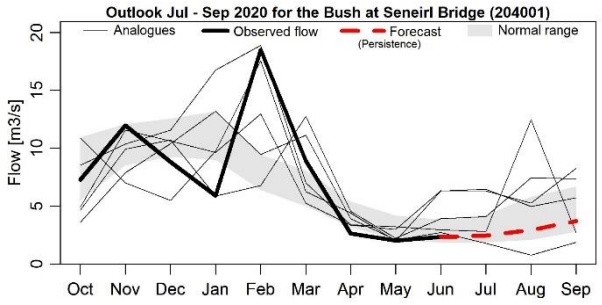
Site-based: 3 month outlook

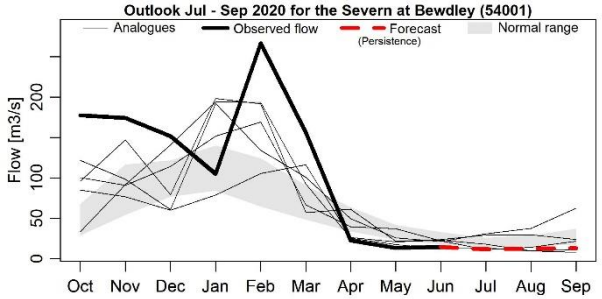
Period: July – September 2020

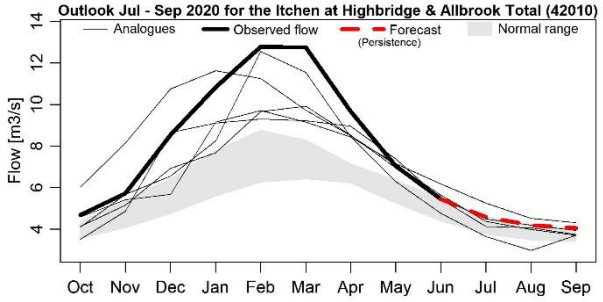
Issued on 06.07.2020 using data to the end of June 2020

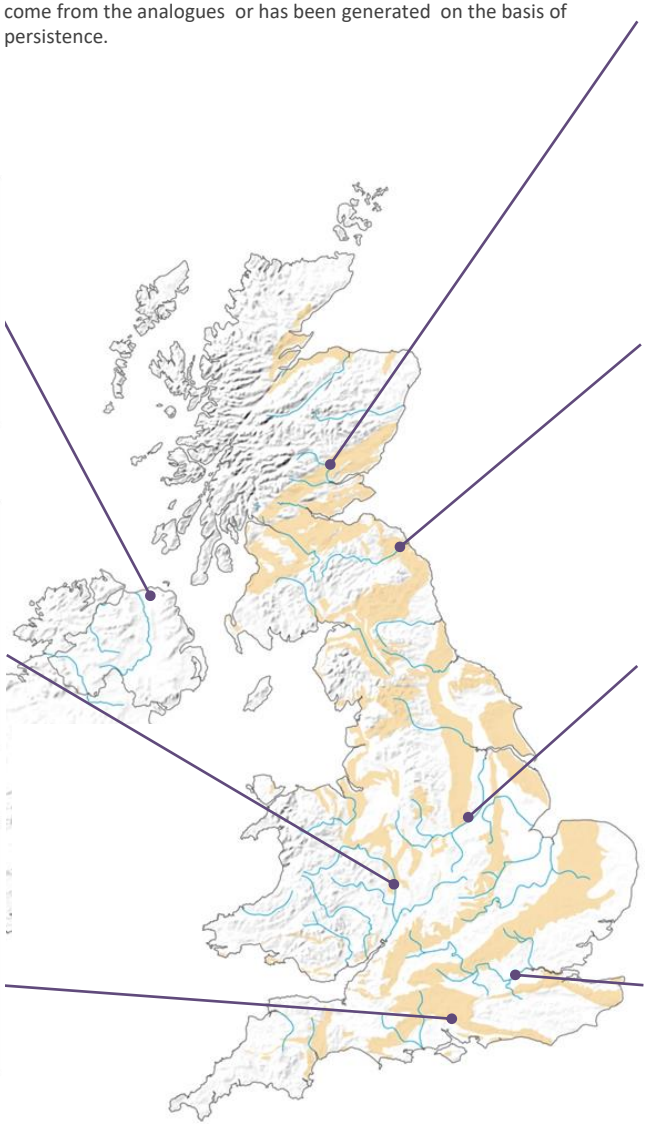
These figures provide insight into the hydrological analogue methodology for a set of sites from across the UK.

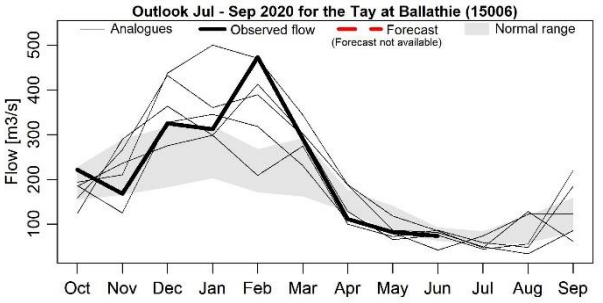
In each of the time series graphs the bold black line represents the observed flow during the past nine months. The grey band indicates the normal flow range (the normal band includes 44% of observed flows in each month). The selected analogues are shown as thin lines and the trajectories that flows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

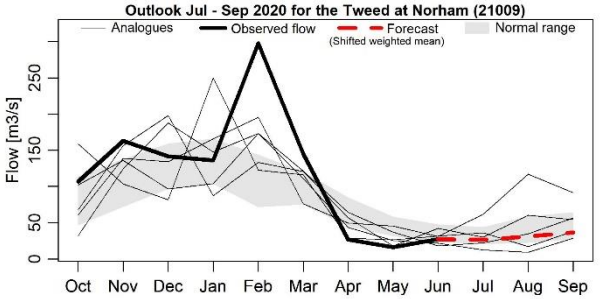


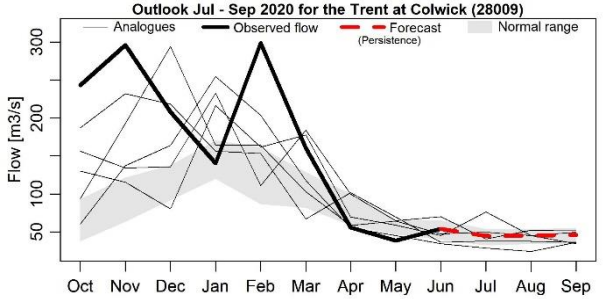


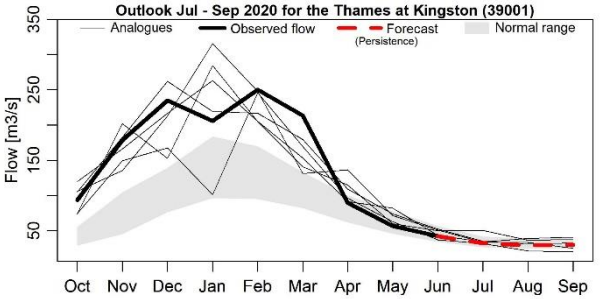












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RIVER FLOW ANALOGY

July 2020

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

British Geological Survey

Environment Agency

Outlook based on modelled flow from historical climate

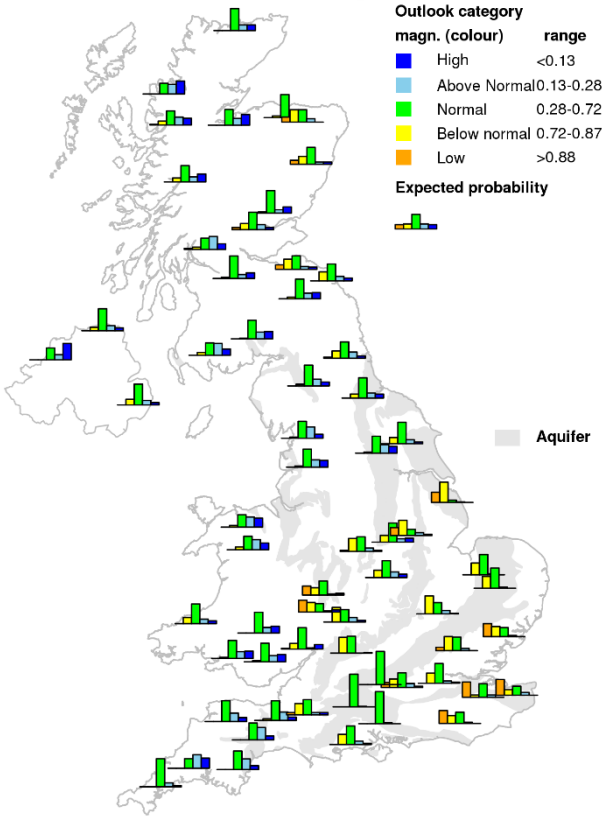
Overview

Period: July 2020 – December 2020

Issued on 02.07.2020 using data to the end of June

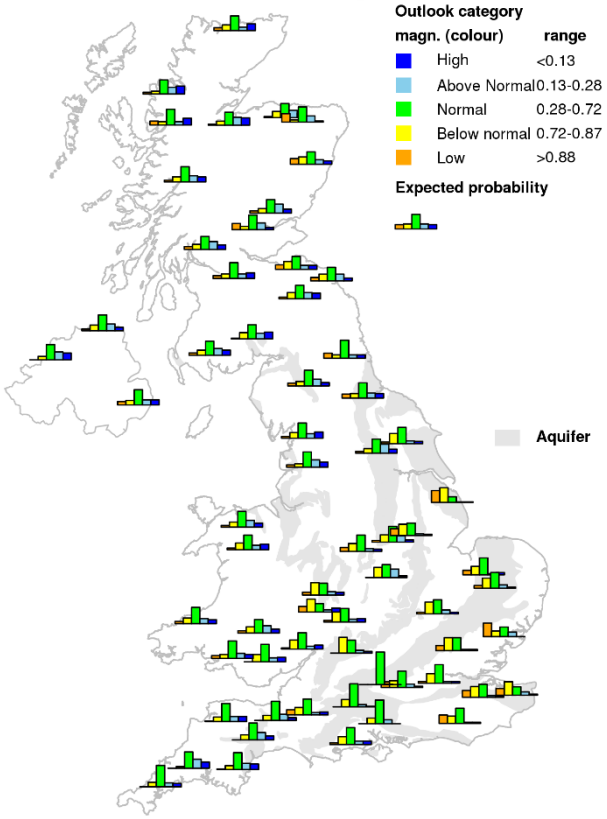
River flows across northern and western parts of the UK are likely to be normal to above normal for July; whilst flows in the south-east and parts of the north-east are likely to be normal to below normal. This pattern is expected to persist over the three month period, though chances of normal flows are more likely over three months than the one month period.

1-month river flow outlook starting Jul 2020



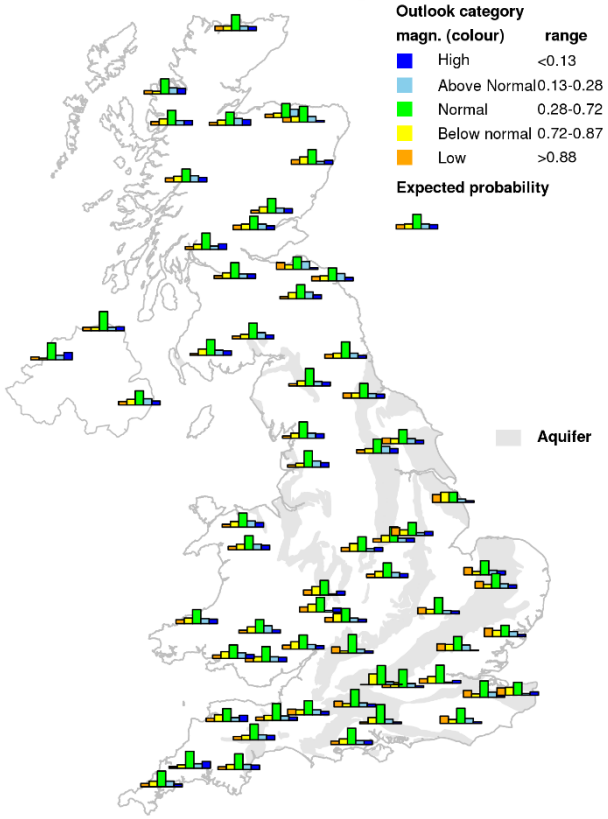
This outlook is based on monthly ensembles of historical sequences of observed climate (rainfall and potential evapotranspiration) that form input to a hydrological model. The outputs are probabilistic simulations of the average river flow over the forecast period (1 to 12 months ahead), at each location.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

3-month river flow outlook starting Jul 2020



The bar plot maps show the outlook distribution for 3, 6 and 12-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 Jul 2020



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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Overview

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

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

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

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

Current Daily Simulated Subsurface Water Storage Conditions

Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 30th June 2020

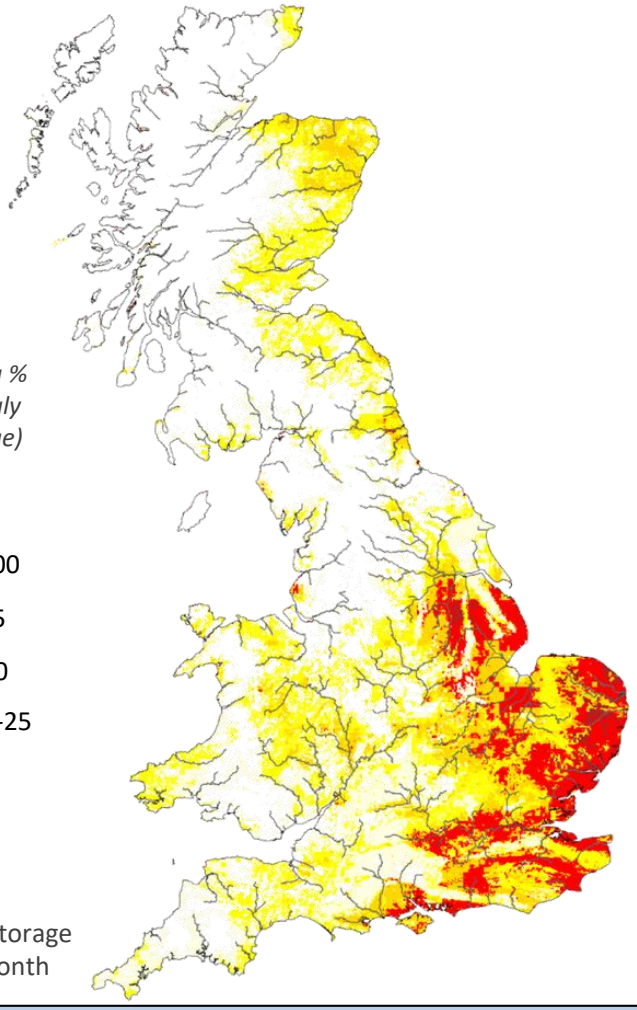
Issue date: 06.07.2020

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

These maps do not provide a drought forecast and are not maps of soil moisture. Instead they indicate areas where subsurface water storage approaches or exceeds its historical minimum. A lack of rainfall in the high 'relative dryness' areas could lead to (or prolong) a drought.

SUMMARY: At the end of June, many regions across the country are experiencing relative dryness levels higher than average for this time of year. Eastern Scotland, Wales, and central and southern England are experiencing low to medium relative dryness. Areas in south east England are experiencing relative dryness levels much higher than average for the time of year.

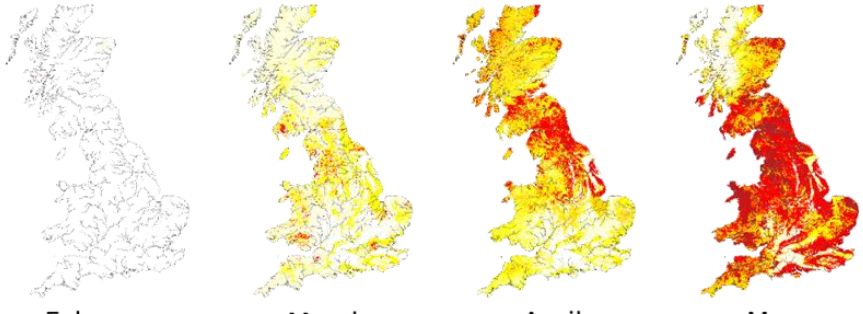
Relative Dryness

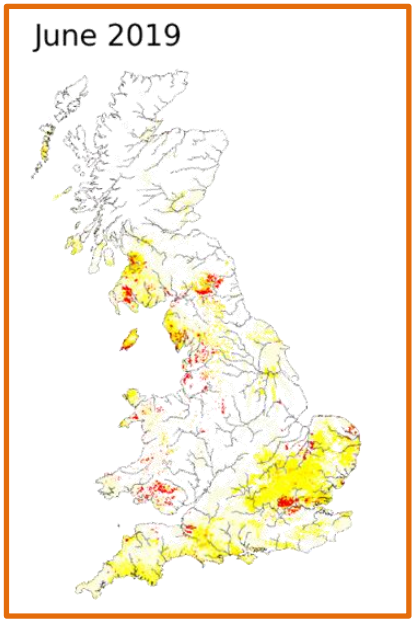


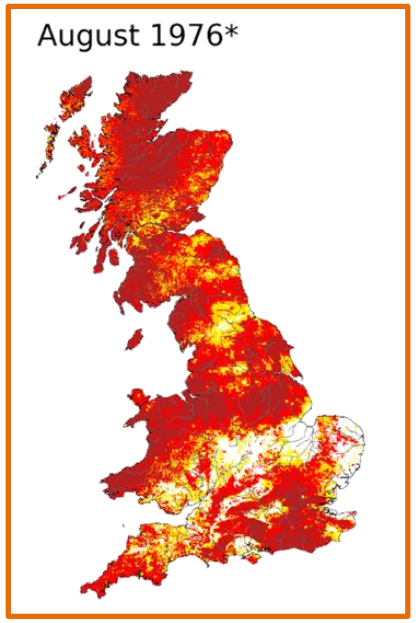
Water storage anomaly as a % of minimum storage anomaly (zero indicates average value)

High (very dry)	>100
	75-100
Medium	50-75
	25-50
Low	0.01-25
(No dryness)	<0
Main rivers	

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







*Example month displaying extreme relative dryness

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OUTLOOK BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS

July 2020

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Current Daily Simulated Subsurface Water Storage Conditions

Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 30th June 2020

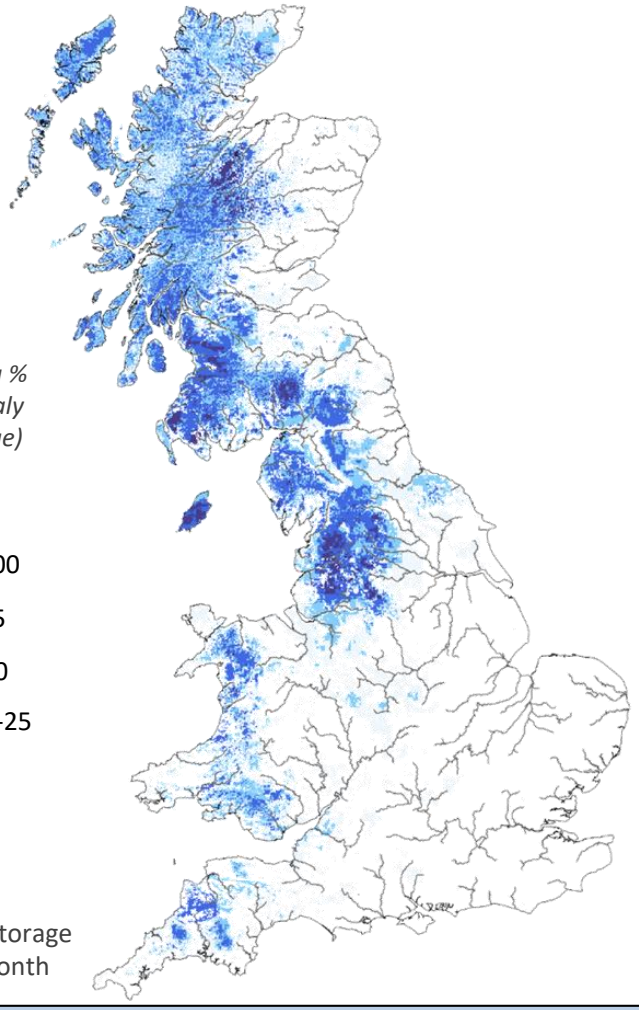
Issue date: 06.07.2020

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

These maps do not provide a flood forecast and are not maps of soil moisture. Instead they indicate areas where subsurface water storage approaches or exceeds its historical maximum. Rainfall in the high 'relative wetness' areas could result in flooding.

SUMMARY: At the end of June, some regions across the country are experiencing relative wetness levels higher than average for this time of year, particularly western Scotland and northern England, as well as scattered areas across Wales and south west England.

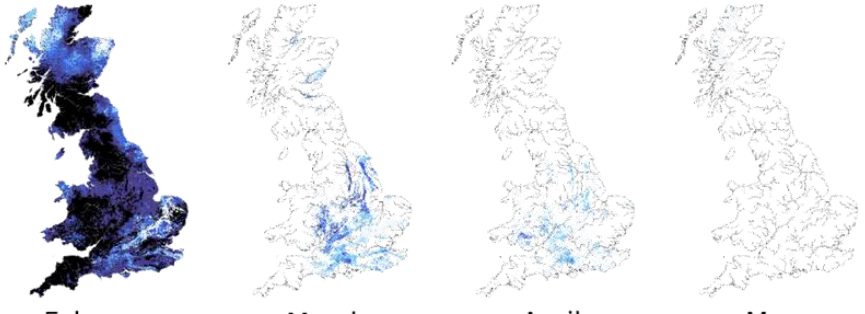
Relative Wetness

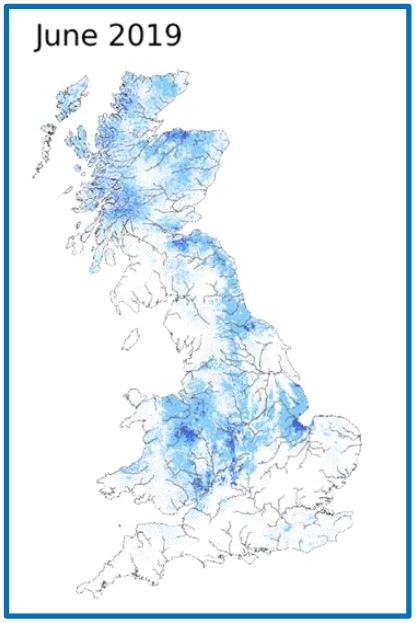


Water storage anomaly as a % of maximum storage anomaly (zero indicates average value)

High (very wet)		>100
		75-100
Medium		50-75
		25-50
Low		0.01-25
(No wetness)		<0
Main rivers		

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





*Example month displaying extreme relative wetness

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OUTLOOK BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS

July 2020

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Current Daily Simulated Subsurface Water Storage Conditions

OUTLOOK BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS

Relative Dryness

- The relative dryness map highlights areas where current estimates of **subsurface water storage** (from the G2G hydrological model, calculated for the last day of last month) are particularly ***low***.
- The map indicates areas where the ground is dry compared to the monthly **average** storage (for the period 1981 to 2010), and shows this relative to the historical **minimum** storage level (for 1971 to 2010).
- Relative dryness calculation: $R_d\,(\%) = \frac{(S_{average} - S)}{(S_{average} - S_{min})} \times 100$

  $= \frac{\text{(average storage for this month - storage at end of last month)}}{\text{(average storage for this month - historical minimum storage)}} \times 100$
- A value of $\boldsymbol{R_d = 100}$ shows that a region is very dry, and indicates that the storage is as low as the minimum value ever estimated by the model for this month.
- A value of $\boldsymbol{R_d = 0}$ indicates that the storage in the region matches the monthly average value. *Negative relative dryness values will show up as part of the relative wetness map.*
- The map **does not provide a drought forecast**. A lack of rainfall in the high 'relative dryness' areas **could** lead to (or prolong) a drought.

Relative Wetness

- The relative wetness map highlights areas where current estimates of **subsurface water storage** (from the G2G hydrological model, calculated for the last day of last month) are particularly ***high***.
- The map indicates areas where the ground is wet compared to the monthly **average** storage (for the period 1981 to 2010), and shows this relative to the historical **maximum** storage level (for 1971 to 2010).
- Relative wetness calculation: $R_w\,(\%) = \frac{(S - S_{average})}{(S_{max} - S_{average})} \times 100$

  $= \frac{\text{(storage at end of last month - average storage for this month)}}{\text{(historical maximum storage - average storage for this month)}} \times 100$
- A value of $\boldsymbol{R_w = 100}$ shows that a region is very wet, and indicates that the storage is as high as the maximum value ever estimated by the model for this month.
- A value of $\boldsymbol{R_w = 0}$ indicates that the storage in the region matches the monthly average value. *Negative relative wetness values will show up as part of the relative dryness map.*
- The map **does not provide a flood forecast**. Rainfall in the high 'relative wetness' areas **could** result in flooding.

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Return Period of Rainfall Required to Overcome the Dry Conditions

Period: July 2020 – December 2020

Issue date: 06.07.2020

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

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

SUMMARY: Through July, the majority of the country will not require particularly unusual rainfall (less than 5 year return periods) to return to average conditions. Anglian, Thames and Southern regions will require rainfall with a 5 to 10 year return period.

From August until December, Britain will not require particularly unusual rainfall (< 5 year return periods) to return to average conditions for the time of year.

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

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

SCOTLAND

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

ENGLAND

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

WALES

WEL	Welsh

NORTHERN IRELAND

This method cannot currently be used in Northern Ireland

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OUTLOOK BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS

July 2020

Return Period of Rainfall Required to Overcome the Dry Conditions

Method

- 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 rainfall required to overcome the estimated current subsurface water storage deficit.

- For **dry areas** within a Hydrological Outlook region, i.e. where subsurface water storage anomaly < 0, we estimate ***regional average subsurface water storage deficit*** *(mm)* from the last day of the most recent G2G model run.

- For each region we also estimate the ***regional monthly average rainfall total*** *(mm)* (for the period 1971-2000).

- For each of the next 6 months, we estimate the rainfall total (including what is normally expected for each month) required to overcome the dry conditions.
  - To overcome the dry conditions by the end of month 1:
    rainfall required (mm) = regional monthly average rainfall for month 1 + regional average storage deficit
  - To overcome the dry conditions by the end of month 2 (more likely):
    rainfall required (mm) = regional monthly average rainfall for months 1 and 2 + regional average storage deficit
  - To overcome the dry conditions by the end of month *n* (likely):
    rainfall required (mm) = regional monthly average rainfall for months 1 to *n* + regional average storage deficit

- Using Tabony tables we estimate the return period of the ***rainfall required*** in each region and over the next 1 to 6 months to overcome the dry conditions.

- The return period results are displayed as regional maps with the colour scale based on the return period (years) of the rainfall required to replenish subsurface stores over the next 1, 2, .., 6 months ahead.

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

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Estimate of Additional Rainfall Required to Overcome Dry Conditions

Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 30th June 2020

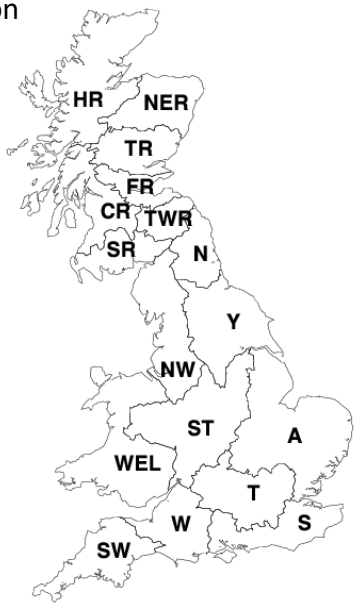
Issue date: 06.07.2020

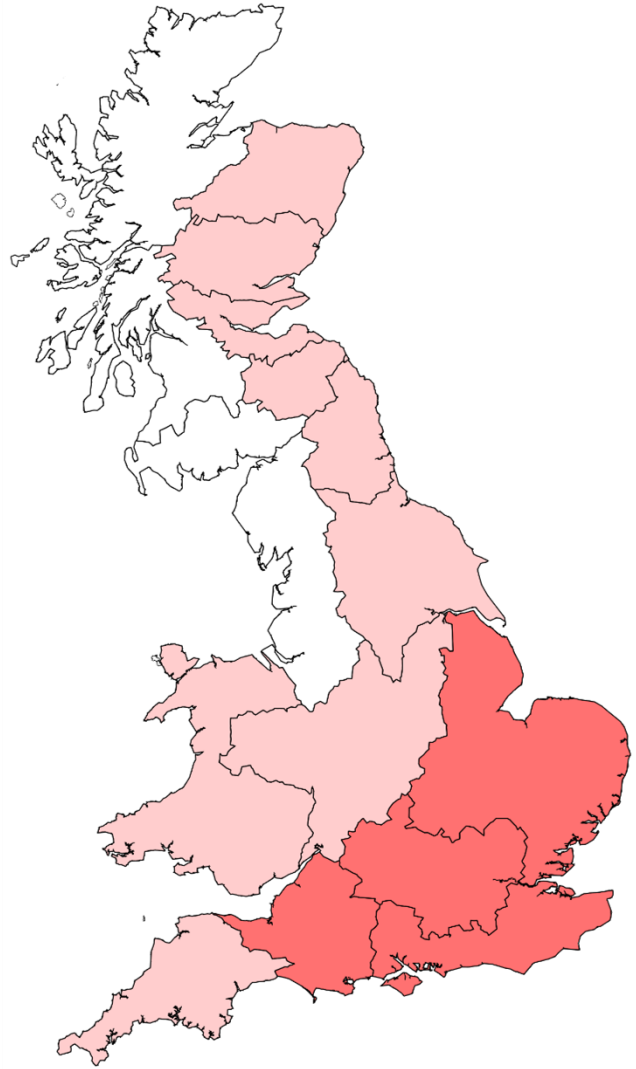
These maps show the Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model simulated subsurface water storage, expressed as an anomaly from the historical monthly mean (1981-2010), presented on a 1km grid and as regional means.
Subsurface storage deficits, i.e. where the subsurface water storage anomaly is less than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

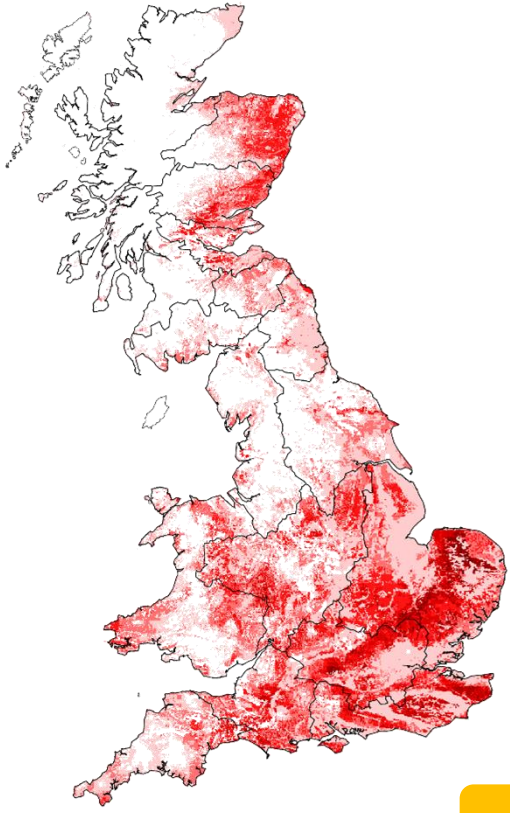
The **subsurface storage deficit (mm)** can be interpreted as an estimate of additional rainfall that would be required in future months to overcome dry conditions (i.e. rainfall in addition to what is expected on average). Regional mean values of additional rainfall required are provided in the table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

Regional estimate of additional rainfall required (mm)

	SCOTLAND	
0	HR	Highlands Region
20	NER	North East Region
12	TR	Tay Region
11	FR	Forth Region
0	CR	Clyde Region
7	TWR	Tweed Region
0	SR	Solway Region
	ENGLAND	
3	N	Northumbria
0	NW	North West
2	Y	Yorkshire
23	ST	Severn Trent
43	A	Anglian
40	T	Thames
30	W	Wessex
41	S	Southern
11	SW	South West
	WALES	
11	WEL	Welsh







Water storage deficit (anomaly, mm)

- >125
- 100-125
- 75-100
- 50-75
- 25-50
- 0-25
- <0

OUTLOOK BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS

July 2020

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook Based on Modelled Flow from Rainfall Forecasts

Overview

Period: July 2020 – September 2020

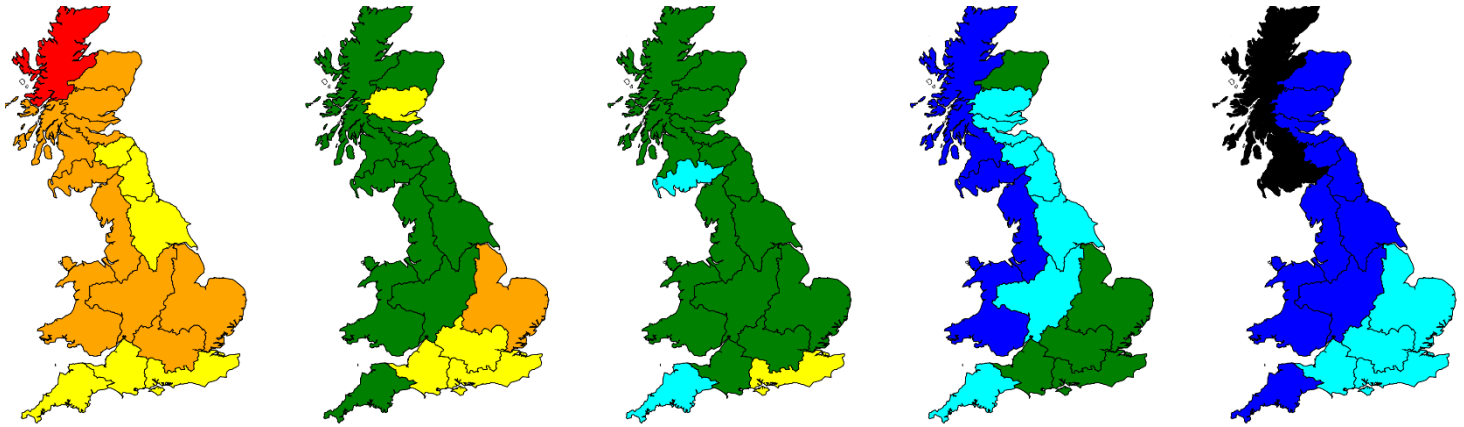
Issued on 06.07.2020 using data to the end of June

SUMMARY: During July, river flows across the majority of the country are most likely to be in the *Normal range*. River flows in western regions (and in southern Scotland) may be *Above normal* or higher; river flows in south east England regions may be *Below normal* or lower.

Over the next 3 months this pattern generally continues. River flows across the country are most likely to be in the *Normal range*, with the possibility of *Above normal* river flows in western regions and the possibility of *Below normal* river flows in eastern and southern regions.

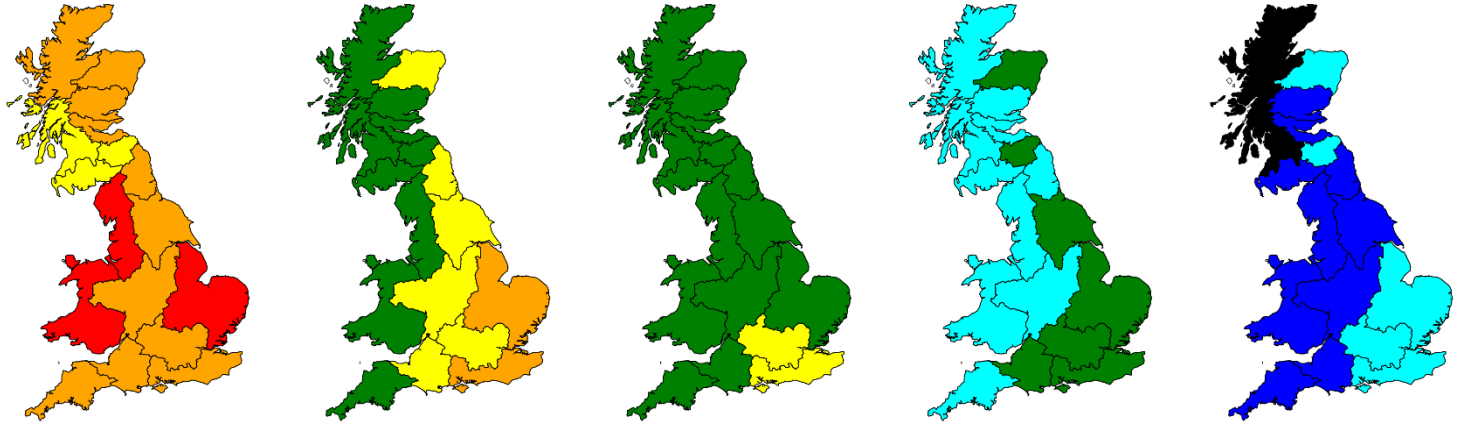
1-month flow outlook

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



3-month flow outlook

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



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

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

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

Key

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

SCOTLAND

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

ENGLAND

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

WALES

WEL Welsh

NORTHERN IRELAND

This method cannot currently be used in Northern Ireland

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RIVER FLOW FROM RAINFALL FORECASTS

July 2020

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook Based on Modelled Flow from Rainfall Forecasts 1- and 3-month variability

Period: July 2020 – September 2020

Issue date: 06.07.2020

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

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

SUMMARY: During July, river flows across the majority of the country are most likely to be in the *Normal range*. River flows in western regions (and in southern Scotland) may be *Above normal* or higher; river flows in south east England regions may be *Below normal* or lower.

Over the next 3 months this pattern generally continues. River flows across the country are most likely to be in the *Normal range*, with the possibility of *Above normal* river flows in western regions and the possibility of *Below normal* river flows in eastern and southern regions.

SCOTLAND

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

ENGLAND

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

WALES

WEL	Welsh

NORTHERN IRELAND
This method cannot currently be used in Northern Ireland

1-month ahead	A	NW	N	ST	SW	S	T	Welsh	W	Y	CR	FR	HR	NER	SR	TR	TWR
Exceptionally high flow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	14	0	12	0	0
Notably high flow	0	31	12	12	7	0	0	31	0	14	24	7	17	2	19	2	7
Above normal	5	14	26	19	48	7	12	12	19	26	17	38	12	5	24	31	33
Normal range	50	43	45	45	26	38	43	38	38	48	33	36	38	69	26	38	40
Below normal	17	2	17	12	19	55	40	12	43	12	17	7	7	12	17	19	19
Notably low flow	29	10	0	12	0	0	5	7	0	0	2	12	10	12	2	10	0
Exceptionally low flow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

3-months ahead	A	NW	N	ST	SW	S	T	Welsh	W	Y	CR	FR	HR	NER	SR	TR	TWR
Exceptionally high flow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	17	0	0	0	0
Notably high flow	0	10	10	5	10	0	0	5	2	10	14	5	5	0	19	5	0
Above normal	17	21	21	26	21	5	10	26	14	14	29	26	12	19	19	24	19
Normal range	40	50	40	36	50	31	38	45	43	48	33	45	43	52	43	48	62
Below normal	14	10	26	24	17	29	33	12	17	24	19	19	21	17	19	17	19
Notably low flow	17	5	2	10	2	36	19	10	24	5	0	5	2	12	0	7	0
Exceptionally low flow	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

Outlook Based on Modelled Flow from Rainfall Forecasts 1- and 3-month variability

Period: July 2020 – September 2020

Issue date: 06.07.2020

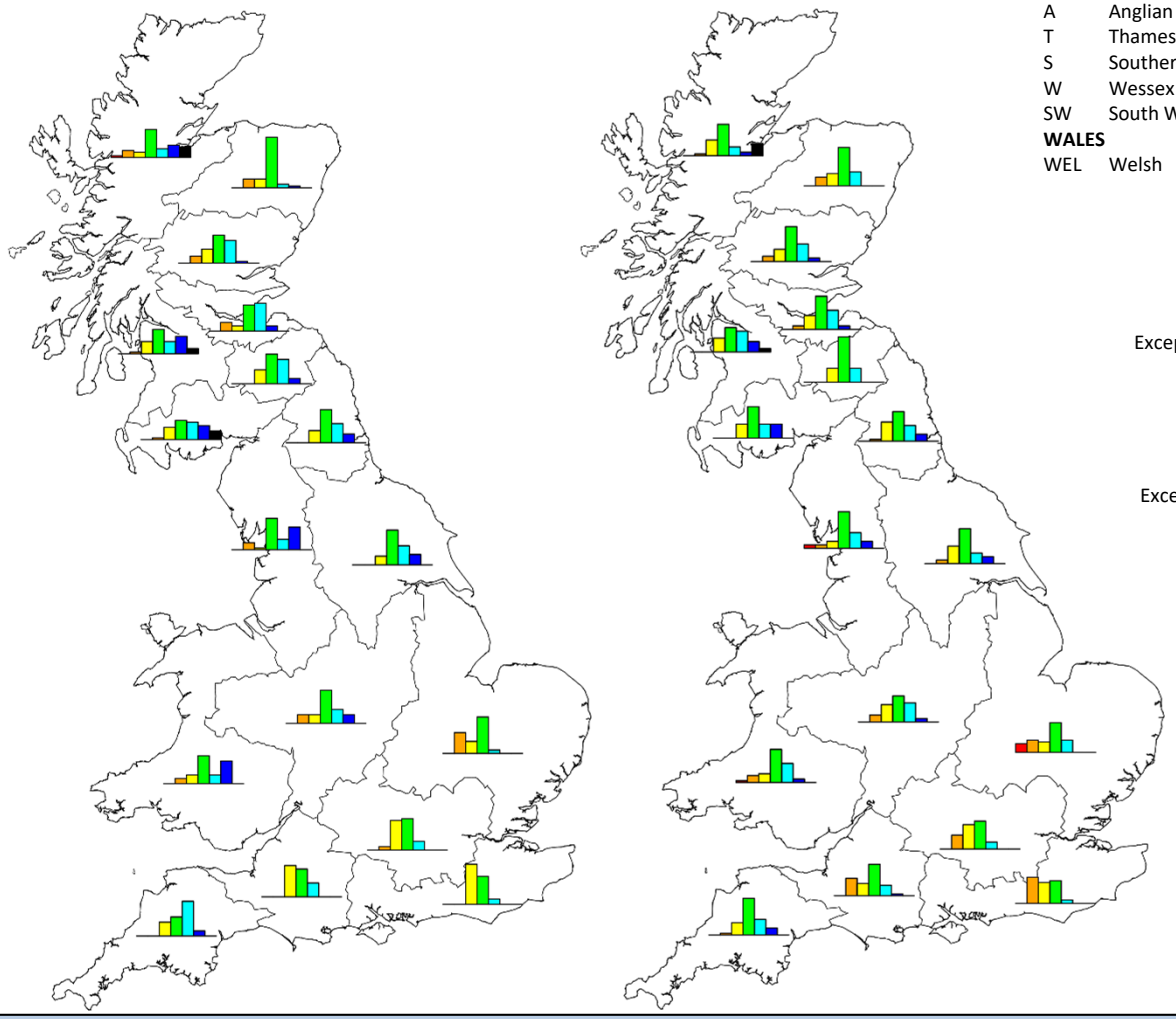
The regional maps illustrating the regional river flows for five members of the Met Office ensemble of rainfall forecasts give some indication of the range of possible river flows in the coming months. As noted previously, the actual flows could be more extreme than the flows generated by either the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

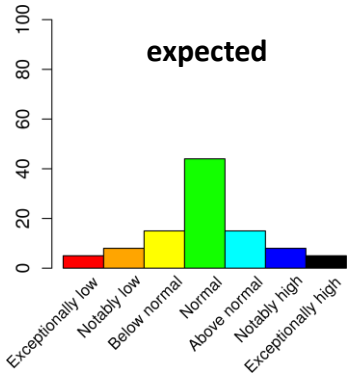
The bar charts (below) give further insight into the range of river flow forecasts by considering all members of the forecast rainfall ensemble. The regional bar charts show the percentage of ensemble forecasts falling in each of the flow categories as generated by the monthly-resolution water-balance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

SUMMARY: During July, river flows across the majority of the country are most likely to be in the *Normal range*. River flows in western regions (and in southern Scotland) may be *Above normal* or higher; river flows in south east England regions may be *Below normal* or lower.

Over the next 3 months this pattern generally continues. River flows across the country are most likely to be in the *Normal range*, with the possibility of *Above normal* river flows in western regions and the possibility of *Below normal* river flows in eastern and southern regions.

1-month *3-month*





SCOTLAND

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A	Anglian
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W	Wessex
SW	South West

WALES

WEL	Welsh

NORTHERN IRELAND

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Percentile range of historic values for relevant month

Exceptionally high flow	> 95
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RIVER FLOW FROM RAINFALL FORECASTS

July 2020

Outlook based on modelled groundwater level & climate forecast

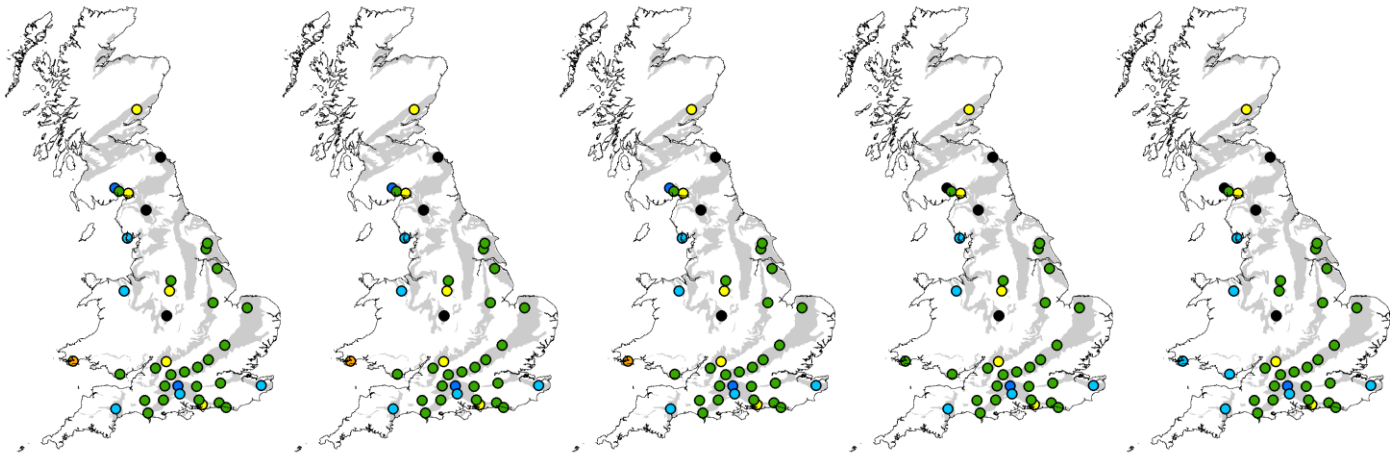
Overview

Period: July 2020 – September 2020

Issued on 07.07.2020 using data to the end of June

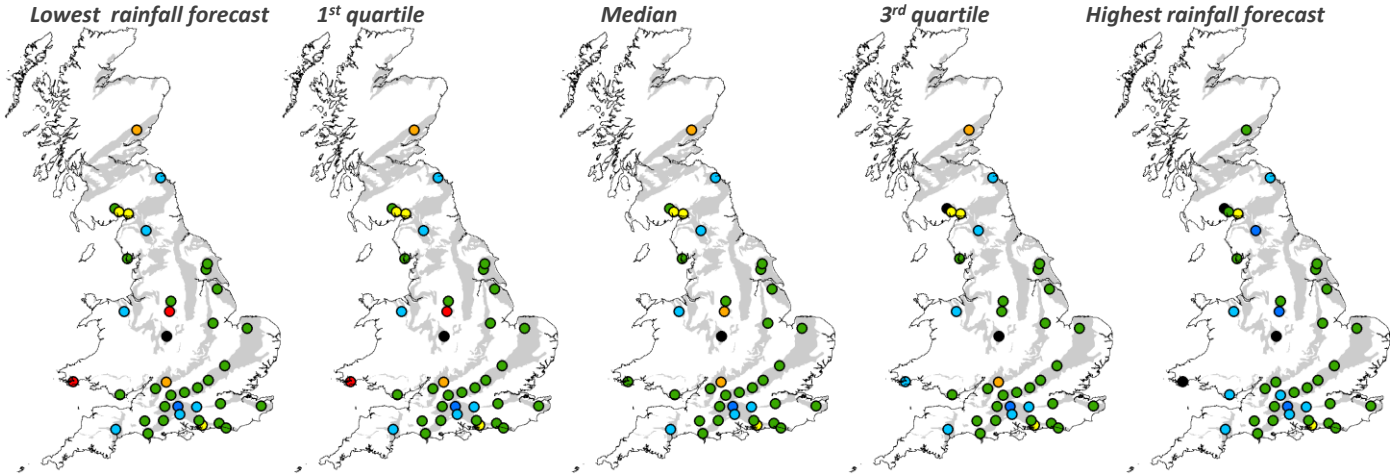
Normal groundwater levels are predicted in the Chalk aquifer of England under all rainfall scenarios. Some exceptionally high groundwater levels are predicted at sites in the Permo-Triassic sandstones of the North-West of England and Scotland. However, nearby sites also show below normal levels in both the 1 and 3 month forecast. Over 3 months, normal conditions are predicted to prevail throughout the UK, with above normal levels predicted in some Chalk sites in the South of England. Note there are a reduced number of modelled sites. This is due to the temporary unavailability of data, where EA staff have been unable to either manually dip boreholes or download logger data as a consequence of Covid-19 restrictions.

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*

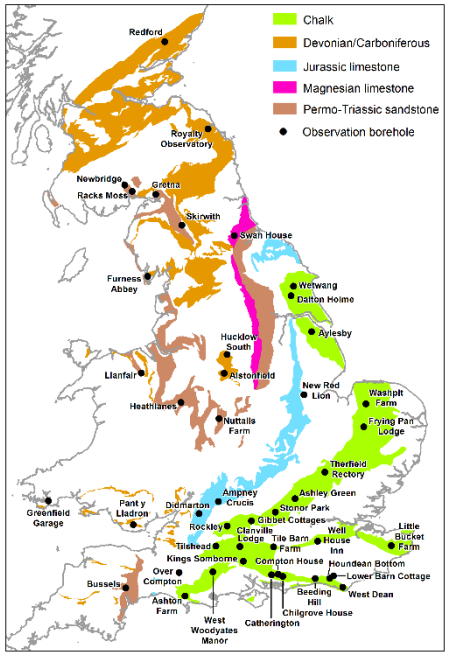


3-month outlook

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	13-28
Notably low levels	5-13
Exceptionally low levels	< 5



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

GROUNDWATER FROM CLIMATE FORECASTS

July 2020

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology

British Geological Survey

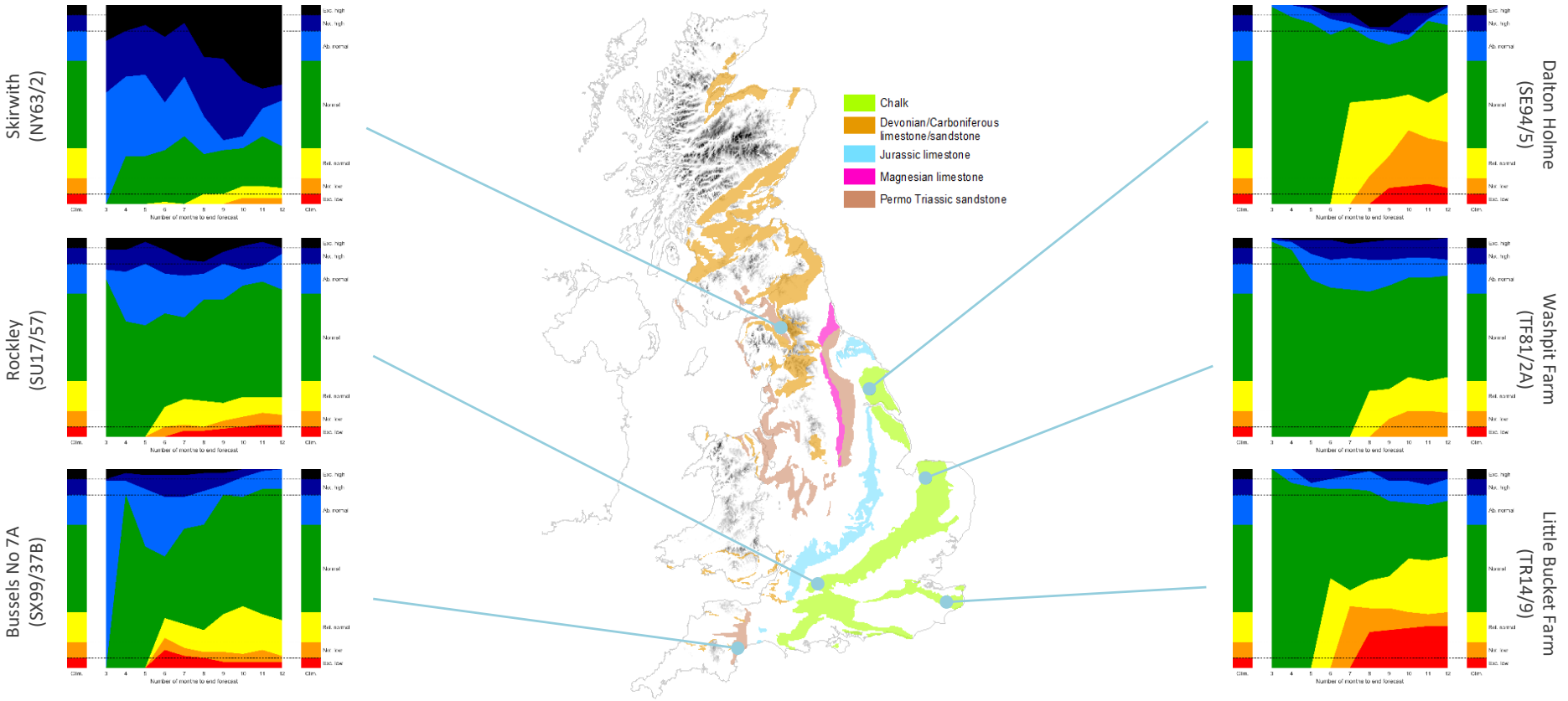
Environment Agency

Outlook based on modelled groundwater from historical climate

Period: July 2020 – June 2021

Issued on 07.07.2020 using data to the end of June

Normal conditions are expected across much of the UK over the next 6 months. In the Chalk of eastern England, below normal levels are likely to prevail in the latter 6 months of the year. Above normal to notably high levels are predicted in the Permo-Triassic sandstones at Skirwith for the next 6 months, becoming notably to exceptionally high for the remainder of the year. Note that Heathlanes has been abandoned with no levels since March 2019 and has been omitted.



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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