

Weekly rainfall and river flow summary

Weekly bulletin: Wednesday 19 to Tuesday 25 November 2014

Summary

It has been another wet week across most of England, with the highest rainfall totals affecting south-east and east England. River flows have decreased at two-thirds of our indicator sites, but increased or remained similar to last week at most of our indicator sites in the south-east and east.

- Rainfall totals for the past week range from 19 mm in north-east England to 33 mm in the south-east (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- Cumulative rainfall totals for November to date are now above the November long term average (LTA) in all areas except for north-west England and range from 85% of the November LTA in north-west England to 178% in the south-east (Table 1).
- The latest daily mean river flows are **normal** or higher for the time of year at all but 4 of our indicator sites, with nearly half being **above normal** or higher for the time of year (Figure 2).

Outlook

The next 5 days are expected to be mainly dry across England with just some patchy light rain and showers at times. From Tuesday some rain may move in from the north-west at times, but conditions are expected to remain fairly settled.

Author: [E&B Hydrology Team](#)

Geographic regions	Latest Week: 19 - 25 Nov '14	Latest month to date: Nov '14		Last month: Oct '14		Last 3 months: Aug '14 - Oct '14		Last 6 months: May '14 - Oct '14		Last 12 months: Nov '13 - Oct '14	
	Total (mm)	Total (mm)	% LTA	Total (mm)	% LTA	Total (mm)	% LTA	Total (mm)	% LTA	Total (mm)	% LTA
north-west	23	102	85	176	143	334	99	554	97	1314	113
north-east	19	83	102	91	125	222	102	427	107	924	113
central	24	90	138	81	134	188	102	392	111	859	120
east	28	80	138	80	157	189	122	392	129	707	118
south-east	33	131	178	107	152	222	116	378	109	1021	140
south-west	26	148	141	129	132	267	105	459	103	1325	131
England	26	105	130	105	140	229	107	425	109	994	123

Table 1: Latest rainfall summary information (Source: Met Office © Crown Copyright)¹

¹ Notes:

- LTA = long term average rainfall for 1961 – 1990
- Data for the current month are calculated using MORECS (Met Office Rainfall and Evaporation Calculation System); data for past months are provisional values from the National Climate Information Centre (NCIC).
- The data is rounded to the nearest millimetre or percent (except when values are less than 1).
- Recorded amounts of rainfall are likely to be underestimated during snow events.

All data are provisional and may be subject to revision. The views expressed in this document are not necessarily those of the Environment Agency. Its officers, servants or agents accept no liability for any loss or damage arising from the interpretation or use of the information, or reliance upon views contained herein.



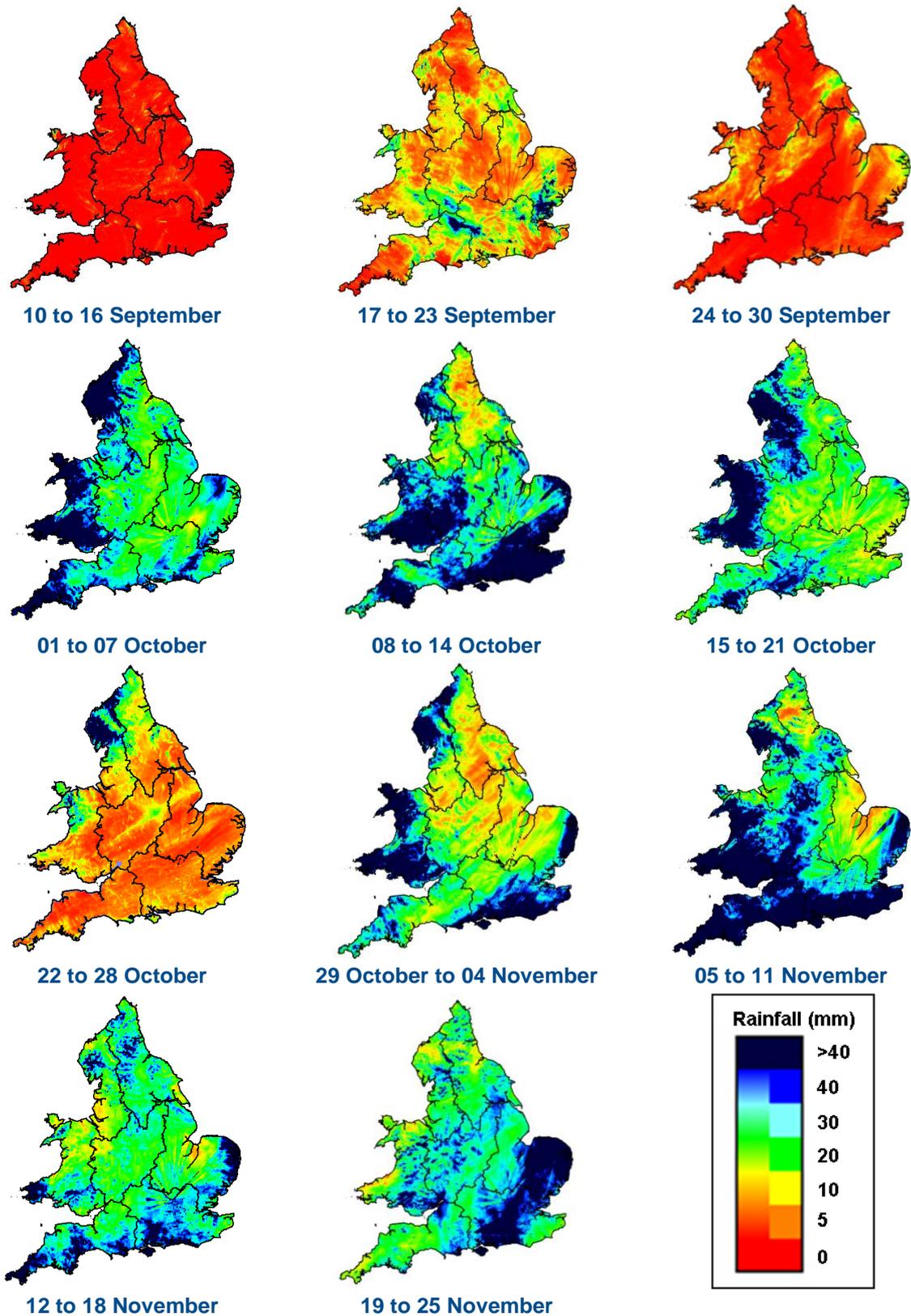
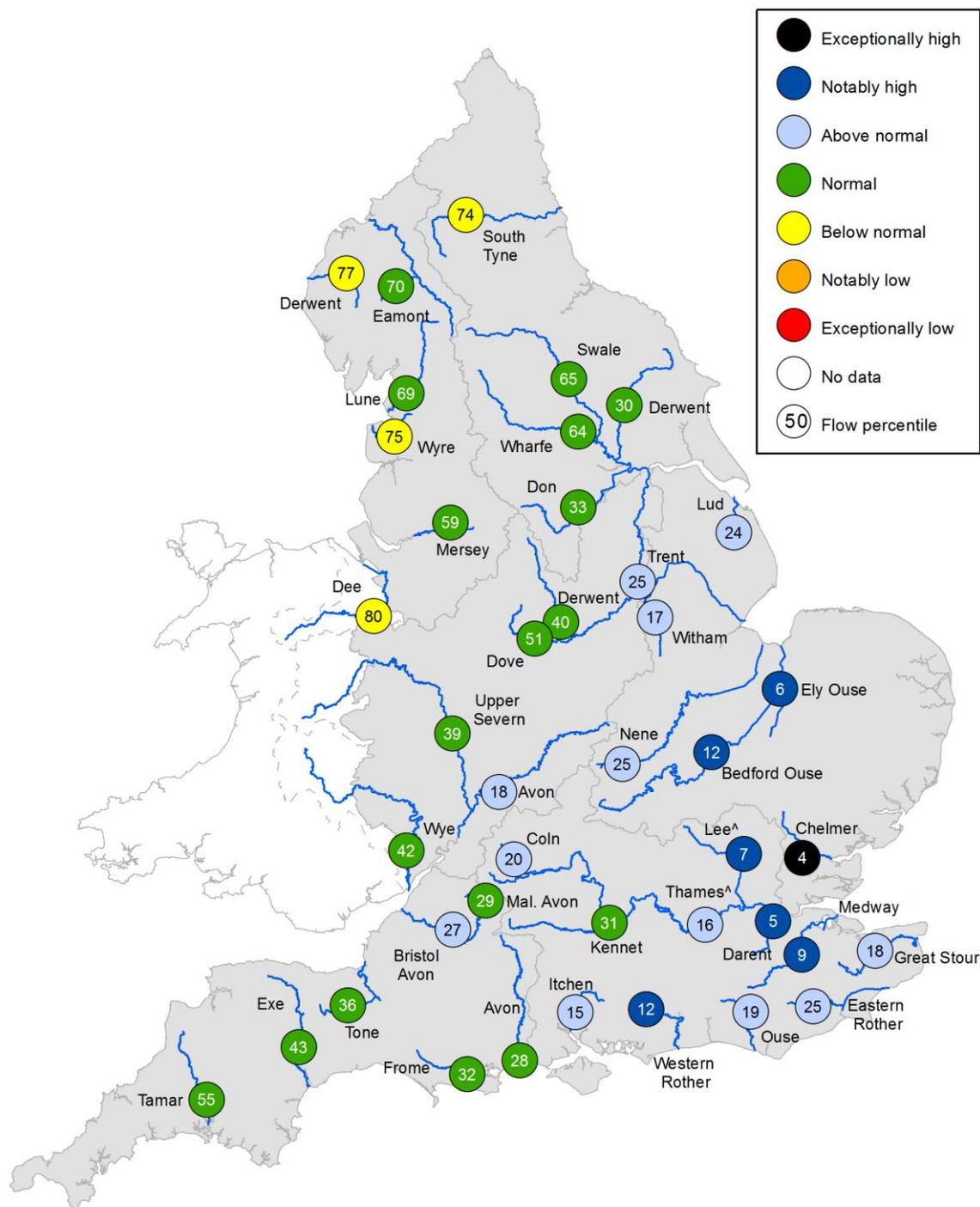


Figure 1: Weekly precipitation across England and Wales for the past eleven weeks. UKPP radar data (Source: Met Office © Crown Copyright, 2014). Note: Radar beam blockages may give anomalous totals in some areas. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2014.

River Flow



^ – 'Naturalised' flows are provided for the Thames at Kingston and the Lee at Feildes Weir.

Figure 2: Latest daily mean river flow expressed as a percentile² and classed relative to an analysis of historic daily mean flows for the same time of year (Source: Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2014.

² Flow percentiles describe the percentage of time that a particular flow has been equalled or exceeded compared to the historic flow record for that site for the time of year. For example, a flow percentile of 5 indicates that the current flow has only been equalled or exceeded approximately 5% of the time within the historic record for that time of year – i.e. a very high flow. A flow percentile of 95 indicates that the current flow has been equalled or exceeded approximately 95% of the time – i.e. a low flow. Flow percentiles presented relate to an analysis for the time of year and not a whole year.