1 The UKSCAPE-G2G river flow and soil moisture datasets:
2 Grid-to-Grid model estimates for the UK for historical and
3 potential future climates

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8 Abstract

9 Appropriate adaptation planning is contingent upon information about the potential
10 future impacts of climate change, and hydrological impact assessments are of
11 particular importance. The UKSCAPE-G2G datasets were produced, as part of the
12 NERC UK-SCAPE programme, to contribute to this information requirement. They
13 use the Grid-to-Grid (G2G) national-scale hydrological model configured for both
14 Great Britain and Northern Ireland (and the parts of the Republic of Ireland that drain
15 to rivers in NI). Six separate datasets are provided, for two sets of driving data —
16 one observation-based (1980–2011) and one climate projection-based (1980–2080)
17 — for both river flows and soil moisture on 1 km x 1 km grids across GB and NI. The
18 river flow datasets include grids of monthly mean flow, annual maxima of daily mean
19 flow, and annual minima of 7-day mean flow (m^3s^{-1}). The soil moisture datasets are
20 grids of monthly mean soil moisture content (m water / m soil), which should be
21 interpreted as depth-integrated values for the whole soil column. The climate
22 projection-based datasets are produced using data from the 12-member 12km
23 regional climate model ensemble of the latest UK climate projections (UKCP18),
24 which uses RCP8.5 emissions. The production of the datasets is described, along
25 with details of the file format, and how the data should be used. Example maps are
26 provided, as well as simple UK-wide analyses of the various outputs. These suggest
27 potential future decreases in summer flows, annual minimum 7-day flows, and
28 summer/autumn soil moisture, along with possible future increases in winter flows
29 and annual maximum flows. References are given for published papers providing
30 more detailed spatial analyses, and some further potential uses of the data are
31 suggested.

32 Keywords

35 1 Introduction

36 Information on the potential future impacts of climate change is crucial to enable
37 appropriate adaptation planning, and impacts on the hydrological cycle and river
38 flows are one of the main ways by which climate change will affect both society and
39 the natural environment. UK-SCAPE (UK Status, Change And Projections of the
40 Environment; ukscape.ceh.ac.uk) is a five-year programme funded by the Natural
41 Environment Research Council (NERC) as part of a National Capability Science
42 Single Centre award, and the main aim of Work Package 2.2 of UK-SCAPE is to

43 deliver data and analyses showing how future climate change could influence water
44 quantity. The hydrological datasets presented here were produced as part of UK-
45 SCAPE WP2.2.

46 The datasets consist of 1 km x 1 km gridded outputs from a national-scale
47 hydrological model (Grid-to-Grid), and include both river flows and soil moisture, for
48 Great Britain (GB) and Northern Ireland (NI). The model has been driven with
49 observation-based data, and with an ensemble of Regional Climate Model (RCM)
50 data from the latest climate projections for the UK (UKCP18; Lowe et al. 2018). A
51 summary of the six available datasets, including references, is provided in Table 1.
52 The datasets have been used within UK-SCAPE WP2.2 to support analyses of
53 potential future changes in river flows and soil moisture (Kay 2021, Lane & Kay
54 2021, Kay et al. 2021a, Kay et al. 2022a), but could also be used to support other
55 hydrological research and wider studies such as ecological and agricultural
56 modelling.

57 Section 2 describes how the datasets were produced, including the hydrological
58 model and the driving data applied. Section 3 presents some high-level analyses of
59 the datasets, and describes the results of more detailed analyses presented in other
60 published papers. Section 4 discusses potential uses and caveats, with conclusions
61 in Section 5.

62

63 **Table 1 Summary of the six UKSCAPE-G2G datasets.**

Observation-driven		
River flow	GB:	https://doi.org/10.5285/2f835517-253e-4697-b774-ab6ff2c0d3da (Kay et al. 2021c)
	NI:	https://doi.org/10.5285/f5fc1041-e284-4763-b8b7-8643c319b2d0 (Kay et al. 2021d)
Soil moisture	GB and NI:	https://doi.org/10.5285/c9a85f7c-45e2-4201-af82-4c833b3f2c5f (Kay et al. 2021e)
Climate projection-driven		
River flow	GB:	https://doi.org/10.5285/18be3704-0a6d-4917-aa2e-bf38927321c5 (Kay et al. 2022b)
	NI:	https://doi.org/10.5285/76057b0a-b18f-496f-891c-d5b22bd0b291 (Kay et al. 2022c)
Soil moisture	GB and NI:	https://doi.org/10.5285/f7142ced-f6ff-486b-af33-44fb8f763cde (Kay et al. 2022d)

64

2   Data production methods

2.1   The hydrological model

67 The Grid-to-Grid (G2G) is a national-scale grid-based hydrological model which
68 typically operates on a 1km x 1km grid at a 15-minute time-step (Bell et al. 2009),
69 with an optional snow module (Bell et al. 2016). It was originally configured to cover
70 Great Britain (GB), on a spatial domain aligned with the GB national grid, but more
71 recently a version was configured to cover Northern Ireland (NI) and areas in the
72 Republic of Ireland (RoI) that drain into NI, also on a domain aligned with the GB
73 national grid (Kay et al. 2021a). The G2G is configured using spatial datasets (e.g.
74 soil types, land-cover, flow directions), in preference to parameter identification via

75 calibration; where model parameters are required (such as the wave speeds used in
76 lateral routing) nationally-applicable values are applied (Bell et al. 2009).

77 G2G has been shown to perform well for a wide range of catchments across GB and
78 NI, including for the modelling of high flows / floods and low flows / droughts (Bell et
79 al. 2009, 2016; Rudd et al. 2017; Formetta et al. 2018; Kay et al. 2021a,b). This is
80 particularly the case for catchments with more natural flow regimes, as the model
81 does not routinely account for artificial influences like abstractions/discharges
82 (Rameshwaran et al. 2022). While the effect of urban/suburban land-cover on runoff
83 is accounted for, the effect of lake/reservoir storage and regulation is generally
84 neglected at the national scale; lake grid-cells are treated as though they were rivers.
85 This has a minimal effect across most of GB; the largest lake in Scotland, Loch
86 Lomond, has an area of ~71km^2, and the largest lake in England, Windermere, has
87 an area of ~15km^2. But in NI the dominant presence of Lough Neagh (~390km^2)
88 limits model performance downstream (the Lower Bann river; Kay et al. 2021a), and
89 Lough Erne in the south-west of NI is also relatively large (Upper and Lower Lough
90 Erne have a combined area of ~144km^2).

2.2 Observation-based driving data

92 Gridded time-series of precipitation and potential evaporation (PE) are required to
93 drive the G2G, plus temperature for the snow module. The observation-based driving
94 data are applied as follows:

95 • Daily 1km grids of precipitation (CEH-GEAR; Tanguy et al. 2016) are divided
96 equally over each model time-step within a day. For use in NI they are first re-
97 projected from the Irish national grid to the GB national grid.
98 • Monthly 40km grids of PE for short grass (MORECS; Hough and Jones 1997) are
99 copied down to the 1km grid, then divided equally over each model time-step
100 within a month. For use in NI they are first re-projected from the Irish national grid
101 to the GB national grid. The data do not cover all the required parts of the UK, so
102 have been extended where necessary (i.e. some coastal areas and some parts of
103 the RoI that drain into NI) by copying from the nearest cell with data.
104 • Daily 1km grids of min and max temperature (HadUK-Grid; Met Office 2019) are
105 interpolated through the day using a sine curve (Kay and Crooks 2014). The data
106 do not cover the required parts of the RoI, so have been infilled from the nearest
107 cell with data, using a lapse rate with elevation data (Morris and Flavin 1990).

2.3 Climate projection-based driving data

109 The climate change simulations use data from the UKCP18 Regional projections
110 (Met Office Hadley Centre 2018). These comprise a 12-member perturbed
111 parameter ensemble (PPE) of the Hadley Centre ~12km Regional Climate Model
112 (RCM) nested in an equivalent PPE of their ~60km Global Climate model (GCM)
113 (Murphy et al. 2018). Ensemble member 01 represents the standard
114 parameterisation, with members 02-15 representing a range of credible variations in
115 parameters (note that there are no RCM equivalents for GCM PPE members 02, 03
116 and 14). The data cover Dec 1980–Nov 2080 under just one emissions scenario,
117 RCP8.5 (Riahi et al. 2011), and have a 360-day year (twelve 30-day months). The
118 data are available re-projected from the native climate model grid onto a 12km grid
119 aligned with the GB national grid – the latter are used here.

120 The climate projection data are applied as follows:

121 • Daily 12km grids of precipitation are directly available from the UKCP18 Regional
122   projections. These are first adjusted for bias using 12km grids of monthly
123   correction factors derived by comparing baseline values against CEH-GEAR data
124   averaged up to the 12km resolution (Kay 2021, Kay et al. 2021a). They are then
125   spatially downscaled to 1km using patterns of average annual rainfall (1961–
126   1990; Bell et al. 2007), and divided equally over each model time-step within a
127   day (as for observed data).
128 • Daily 12km grids of PE are not directly available from the UKCP18 Regional
129   projections. Instead, they are calculated from other meteorological variables in a
130   way which closely replicates MORECS (as in Robinson et al. (2021, 2022), but
131   using the bias-adjusted precipitation in the interception component). PE is only
132   estimated for 12km 'land' RCM boxes; where PE is required for boxes classed as
133   'sea' in the RCM, it is copied from the nearest 12km 'land' box. The method also
134   includes increased stomatal resistance under future higher atmospheric CO_2
135   concentrations (Rudd and Kay 2016, Guillod et al. 2018). The 12km PE are
136   copied down to the 1km grid, then divided equally over each model time-step
137   within a month (as for observed data).
138 • Daily 12km grids of min and max temperature are directly available from the
139   UKCP18 Regional projections. These are downscaled to 1km using a lapse rate
140   with elevation data, and interpolated through the day using a sine curve (as for
141   observed data).

142 **2.4   Hydrological model runs and outputs**

143 The observation-based simulation (hereafter 'SIMOBS') is initialised using a states
144 file saved at the end of a prior observation-based run (Jan 1970–Nov 1980). The
145 same state initialisation file is used for each RCM-based simulation (hereafter
146 'SIMRCM').

147 Model outputs consist of 1km x 1km gridded time-series of

148 • monthly mean river flow (m^3s^{-1});
149 • annual maxima (AMAX) of daily mean river flow (m^3s^{-1}), for water years
150   (October–September);
151 • annual minima (AMIN) of 7-day mean river flow (m^3s^{-1}), for years spanning
152   December–November; and
153 • monthly mean soil moisture content (m water / m soil).

154 While it is possible to output 1km x 1km gridded daily time-series from G2G, these
155 are not typically produced as they are very large files (especially if long time periods
156 are covered, as is the case for the SIMRCM runs). Instead, the AMAX and AMIN
157 flows are calculated and saved during the model run, to enable analyses of high and
158 low flows without saving daily gridded flows. The AMAX of daily mean flows are
159 extracted for water years (Oct–Sep), to try to avoid extraction of the same high flow
160 event from consecutive years. AMIN extraction would usually use calendar years,
161 but Dec-Nov is used here to match the climate model data running from December
162 1980 to November 2080, whilst still trying to avoid extraction of the same low flow
163 event from consecutive years.

164 The flow variables are provided for all non-sea and non-tidal 1km cells with a
165 catchment drainage area of at least $50km^2$, while the soil moisture is provided for all
166 non-sea 1km cells. G2G soil moisture estimates are provided as monthly averages
167 of daily mean soil moisture in the unsaturated zone, which can be interpreted as

168 volumetric soil moisture content, θ, where $0 \le θ \le 1$. In G2G soil depth can vary from
169 a few centimetres to several metres, and soil moisture estimates should be
170 interpreted as depth-integrated values for the whole soil column.

2.5 Format of the gridded datasets

172 The 1km x 1km gridded data are provided as a NetCDF4 file for each variable,
173 following UKCEH gridded dataset conventions. The file naming convention is
174 described in Table 2 for the observation-based datasets and Table 3 for the climate
175 projection-based datasets.

176

177 **Table 2 The file naming convention for the observation-based datasets.**

Data	Names of NetCDF files	Years available
monthly mean river flow	G2G_GB_mmflow_obs_1980_2011.nc G2G_NI_mmflow_obs_1980_2011.nc	Dec 1980– Nov 2011
annual maxima of daily mean river flow	G2G_GB_amaxflow_obs_1980_2011.nc G2G_NI_amaxflow_obs_1980_2011.nc	Oct 1981– Sep 2011
annual minima of 7-day mean river flow	G2G_GB_aminflow_obs_1980_2011.nc G2G_NI_aminflow_obs_1980_2011.nc	Dec 1980– Nov 2011
monthly mean soil moisture content	G2G_GB_mmsoil_obs_1980_2011.nc G2G_NI_mmsoil_obs_1980_2011.nc	Dec 1980– Nov 2011

178

179 **Table 3 The file naming convention for the climate projection-based datasets.**

Data	Names of NetCDF files	Years available
monthly mean river flow	G2G_GB_mmflow_UKCP18RCM_ensnum_1980_2080.nc G2G_NI_mmflow_UKCP18RCM_ensnum_1980_2080.nc	Dec 1980– Nov 2080
annual maxima of daily mean river flow, and dates of occurrence	G2G_GB_amaxflow_UKCP18RCM_ensnum_1980_2080.nc G2G_NI_amaxflow_UKCP18RCM_ensnum_1980_2080.nc	Oct 1981– Sep 2080
annual minima of 7-day mean river flow, and dates of occurrence	G2G_GB_aminflow_UKCP18RCM_ensnum_1980_2080.nc G2G_NI_aminflow_UKCP18RCM_ensnum_1980_2080.nc	Dec 1980– Nov 2080
monthly mean soil moisture content	G2G_GB_mmsoil_UKCP18RCM_ensnum_1980_2080.nc G2G_NI_mmsoil_UKCP18RCM_ensnum_1980_2080.nc	Dec 1980– Nov 2080

ensnum is the number of the ensemble member (01, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15)

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181 For the observation-based datasets, the time stamp in the NetCDF files is "days
182 since 1900-01-01", and the monthly mean river flows and monthly mean soil
183 moisture are nominally assigned to the first day of the month. The annual
184 maximum/minimum flow values are nominally assigned to the start year of the 12-
185 month period over which they are calculated, e.g. the annual maximum flow
186 assigned to 1981 is for 1/10/1981–30/9/1982 (water years), while the annual
187 minimum flow assigned to 1981 is for 1/12/1981–30/11/1982 (Dec–Nov years). The
188 'time_bnds' variable gives the start and end dates of the time period over which the
189 annual maximum or minimum flow are extracted.

190 For the climate projection-based datasets, the data have 30-day months due to the
191 "360_day" calendar of the Hadley Centre climate model. The files are otherwise as
192 above, except that the dates of occurrence of the annual maximum and minimum

193   flows are also provided, as additional variables in the 'amaxflow' and 'aminflow'
194   NetCDF files respectively.

195   Table 4 summarises the spatial domains covered by the GB and NI datasets. River
196   flows are only provided for non-sea and non-tidal river cells with a catchment area of
197   at least 50km^2, and set to missing elsewhere. Soil moisture estimates are provided
198   for all non-sea cells, and set to missing elsewhere.

199

200   **Table 4 Summary of domain sizes and extents, including the OSGB co-ordinates for**
201   **the lower left and upper right corners (m).**

|	GB	NI
Domain size	700 km × 1000 km	187 km × 170 km
Lower left corner	(0,0)	(-7000,440000)
Upper right corner	(700000,1000000)	(180000,610000)

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203   To aid use of the datasets, further data files are provided for both GB and NI,
204   including catchment area grids, grids identifying majority lake cells, and grids
205   identifying the approximate locations of river flow gauging stations (Table 5). The
206   catchment area grids are mapped in Figure 1, while the majority lake cells and
207   gauging station locations are mapped in Figure 2 (note that although GB and NI are
208   mapped together, the data for GB and NI are provided separately). At the gauging
209   station locations the G2G flow estimates can be compared to observed river flows.

210

211 **Table 5 The additional data files for GB and NI.**

| Data	File names	Description
Catchment area grid	UKSCAPE_G2G_GB_CatchmentAreaGrid.nc UKSCAPE_G2G_NI_CatchmentAreaGrid.nc	Digitally-derived catchment area (km^2) draining to every 1km x 1km grid box.
Majority lake cells grid	UKSCAPE_G2G_GB_SoilMoisture_LakeGrid.nc UKSCAPE_G2G_NI_SoilMoisture_LakeGrid.nc	Cells with greater than 85% of area covered by water (according to 25m data from Land Cover Map 2015, Rowland et al. 2017a,b). These grids can be applied to exclude use of soil moisture data in majority lake cells. 1=land, 2=lake, and -9999=sea.
	UKSCAPE_G2G_NI_LakeGrid.nc	As above but cells with greater than 70% of area covered by water, plus some manual additions of cells for Lough Erne to avoid more than one change from river to lake to river for each flow pathway. This grid can be applied to exclude use of river flow data in lake cells in NI.
Gauging station location grid	UKSCAPE_G2G_GB_NRFAStationIDGrid.nc UKSCAPE_G2G_NI_NRFAStationIDGrid.nc	Best locations corresponding to 1038 gauging stations in GB and 43 gauging stations in NI, referenced by NRFA station number (nrfa.ceh.ac.uk). NRFA station number at gauging station locations, 0=land, and -9999=sea.
Gauging station info	UKSCAPE_GB_NRFAStationIDs.csv UKSCAPE_NI_NRFAStationIDs.csv	Information on stations included in location grids. Information for 18 additional stations is included in the GB file; these are each located in the same 1km cell as one of the stations in the grid (as detailed in the comments column of the csv file).

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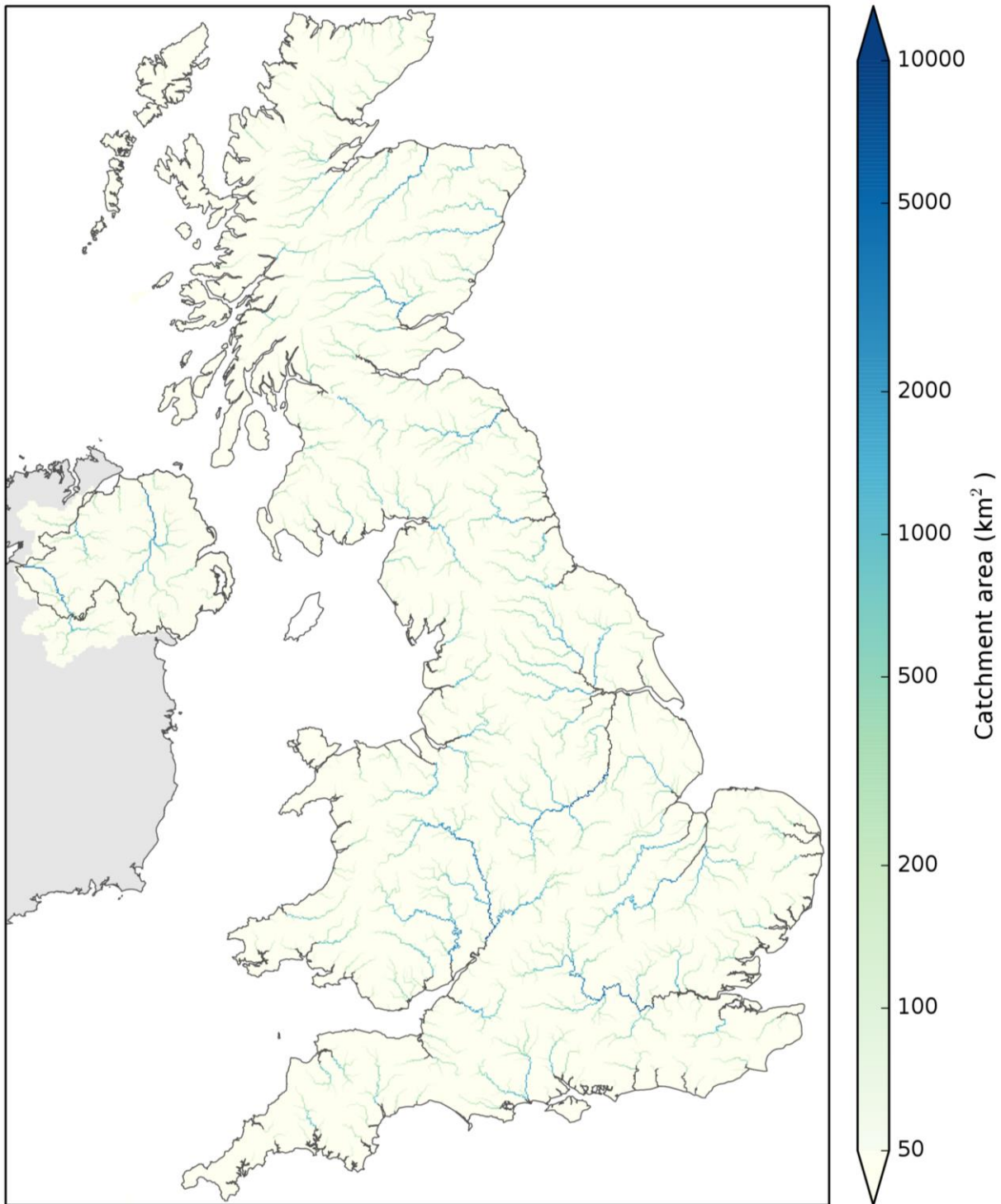
Figure 1 Map showing the catchment area grids for GB and NI (see Table 5).

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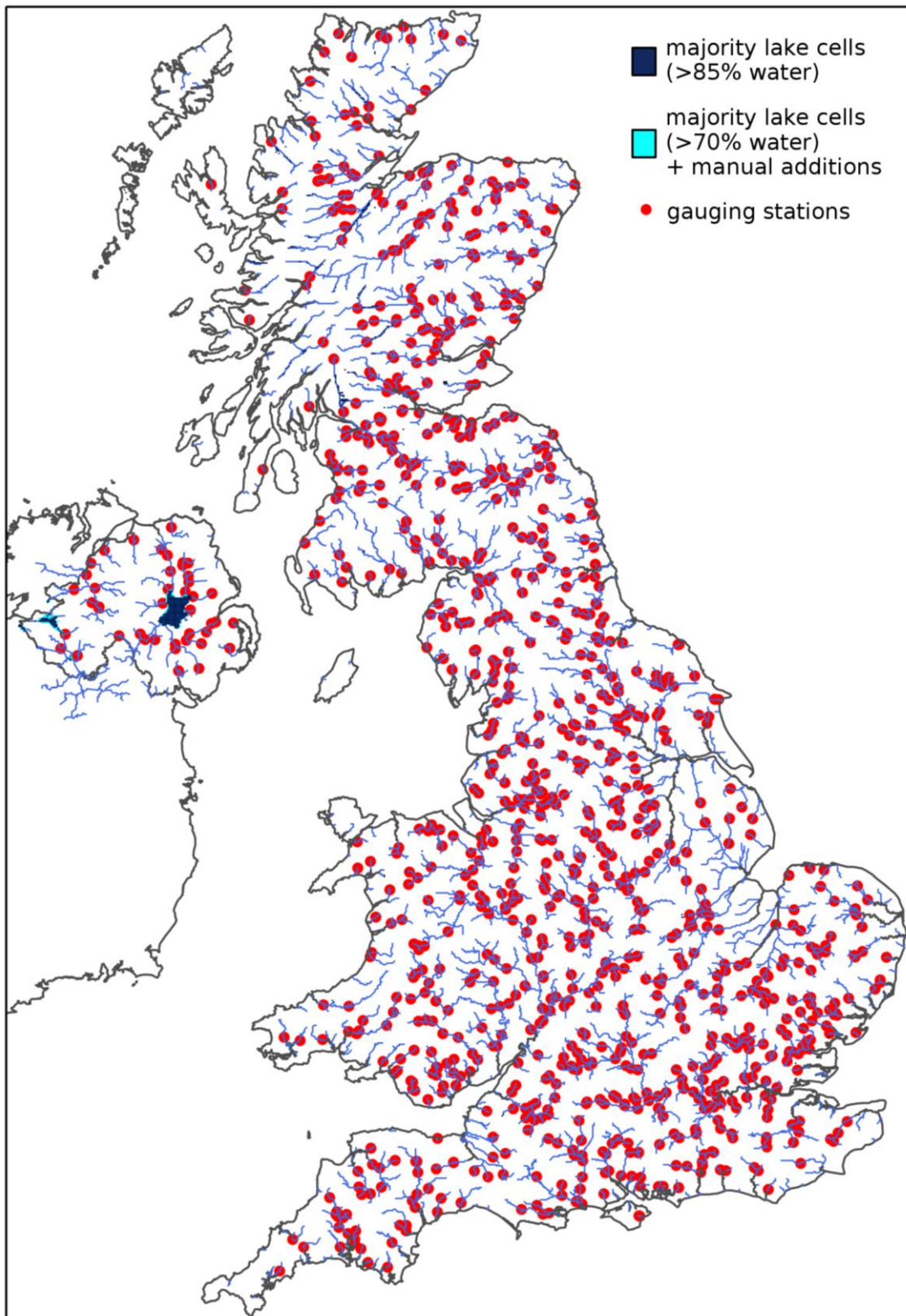
Figure 2 Map showing the majority lake cells and gauging station locations for GB and NI (see Table 5), along with the main rivers (catchment area ≥ 50km^2; blue lines). Note that the 'majority lake cells (>70% water)' cover small areas around Lough Neagh and Lough Erne in Northern Ireland only.

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2.6   How to use the datasets

River flows from the observation-based simulation can be compared to observed (gauged) river flows (for example from the National River Flow Archive, NRFA; nrfa.ceh.ac.uk), and to facilitate such comparisons files identifying gauging station locations on the 1km G2G model grid for GB and NI are provided (see Table 5). However, it should be borne in mind that G2G provides natural flow estimates, so comparisons in catchments affected by artificial influences like abstractions and discharges may not be as good as those in catchments with relatively natural flow regimes (Rameshwaran et al. 2022). Also, although the gauging station locations have been identified as the G2G cell closest in terms of geographical location and catchment area, and checks have been undertaken to ensure that the G2G flows are for the correct river rather than a nearby river with a similar catchment area, in some cases the derived catchment area draining to the 1km x 1km cell will be different to the "observed" NRFA catchment area. This problem can particularly affect smaller catchments, for which discretisation to a 1km x 1km grid can lead to proportionally larger errors, although flow data provided here are in any case limited to catchments with drainage areas of at least 50km^2. The catchment area grids (Table 5) can be used to check the drainage area of gauged catchments, and could also be used to identify the most appropriate 1km x 1km cell corresponding to any particular ungauged catchment of interest.

Users should be aware that the effect of water bodies such as lakes and reservoirs is not accounted for within the model; any impact of lake storage and regulation on downstream river flows has been neglected, and lake grid-cells are treated as though they were rivers. The data files thus include 'river flows' and 'soil moisture' for 1km cells located within lakes. Additional files identify majority lake cells in GB and NI, so that these can be excluded from analyses if desired (see Table 5).

The historical portion of the climate projection-based river flow and soil moisture datasets can be compared to the observation-based datasets, or to observed data. However, comparisons in either case should only be made statistically (over multi-decadal periods), not directly (time point by time point), as there will be no equivalence between observed weather features and those in the RCM PPE at the same date. An example of such a comparison is presented in Supp. Fig. 4 of Kay et al. 2021a, where mean monthly flows, flood frequency curves and low flow frequency curves are compared for the baseline SIMRCM ensemble and SIMOBS, for 8 catchments in NI. Comparison of climate projection-based simulations to the observation-based simulation will indicate how both natural variability and (remaining) biases in the climate projection data affect the hydrological model simulations for the baseline period, while comparison to observed data themselves will be additionally affected by the accuracy of the G2G model.

The climate projection-based datasets for baseline (historical) and future periods can be compared statistically, to investigate the potential future impacts of climate change on river flows (e.g. Kay 2021, Lane & Kay 2021, Kay et al.2021a) and soil moisture (e.g. Kay et al. 2022a). Analyses should use the full ensemble; each member should be considered as a different but plausible realisation. Comparison between periods should use the same ensemble member for each period, not a baseline from one member and a future from another member.

The observation-based datasets for GB can be considered updates to MaRIUS-G2G-MORECS-monthly flow and soil moisture data (Bell et al. 2018a). The main

271 differences are the shorter simulation period here (Dec 1980–Nov 2011 vs 1960–
272 2015 or 1891–2015), the inclusion here of the optional snow module, some changes
273 to the land-sea mask, some changes related to infilling of missing soil type data, and
274 minor changes to the discretised river flow network to improve the G2G model
275 catchment areas (thus the additional spatial datasets provided here may differ in
276 places to those provided with the MaRIUS dataset).

277 The climate projection-based datasets for GB are analogous to the MaRIUS-G2G-
278 WAH2-monthly flow and soil moisture data (Bell et al. 2018b), which were driven by
279 weather@home climate model data (Guillod et al. 2017). The main differences, as
280 well as the factors listed above for the observation-based datasets, are the climate
281 model version, the smaller ensemble size here (12 members vs 100 members), and
282 the provision here of transient rather than time-slice data (Dec 1980–Nov 2080 vs
283 1900–2006, 2020–2049 and 2070–2099). Note that, as far as the authors are aware,
284 there has been no comparison between the weather@home and UKCP18 RCM
285 climate datasets.

3 Results

3.1 Monthly mean river flows

288 Maps of example monthly mean river flows across GB and NI from SIMOBS and two
289 SIMRCM ensemble members (Figure 3) illustrate the accumulation of water as it
290 flows downstream, with typically higher flows for downstream locations with larger
291 catchment areas. The example maps also show the generally lower flows in summer
292 (July) compared to winter (January). Note that, although GB and NI are mapped
293 together, the data for GB and NI are provided separately.

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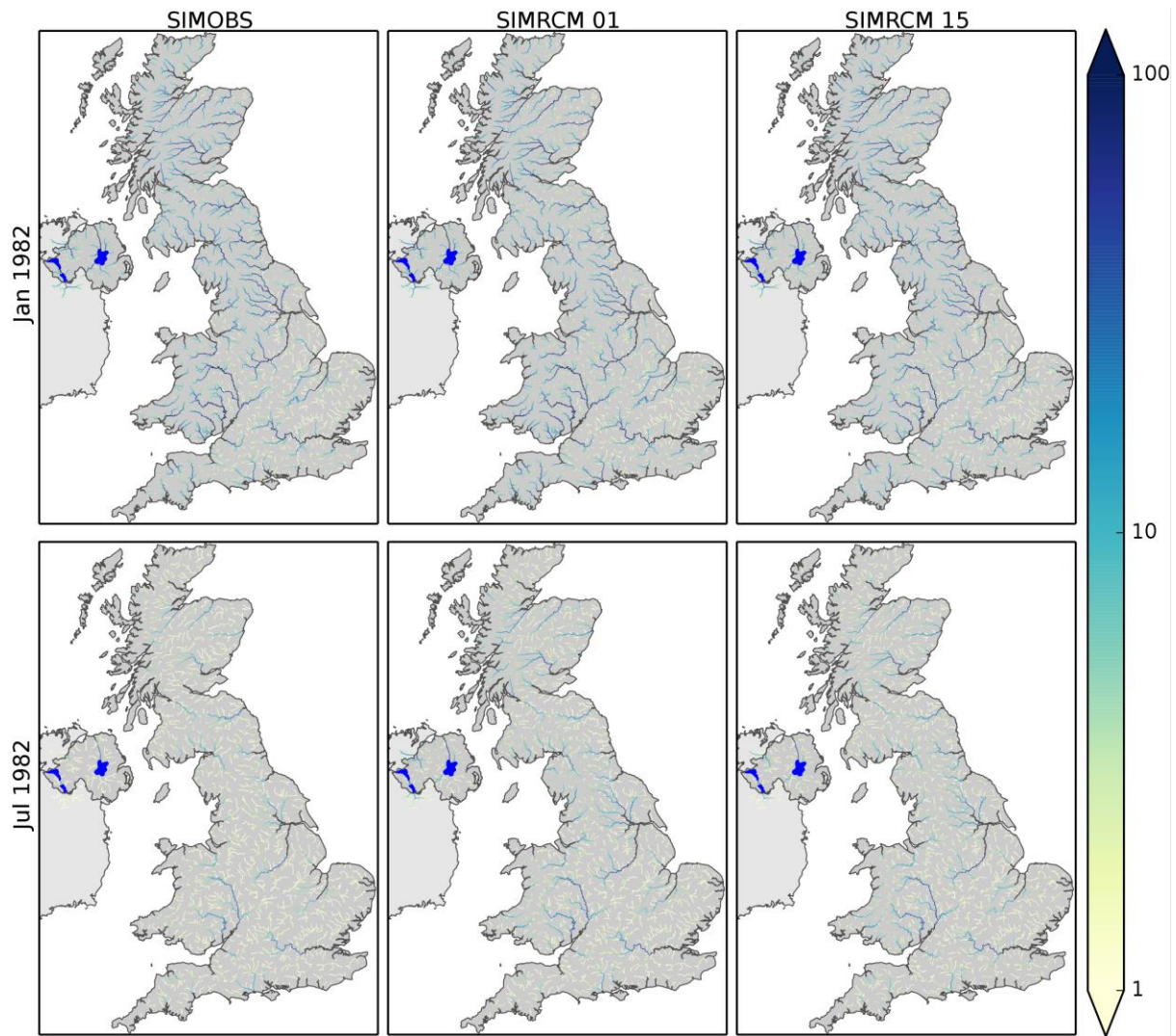
Figure 3 Maps of monthly mean river flows (m³s⁻¹) for January and July 1982, from SIMOBS (left) and two SIMRCM ensemble members (01 – centre, and 15 – right). Also shown are Lough Neagh and Lough Erne in NI (bright blue shading).

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299 Time-series plots of UK-mean annual mean river flows from SIMOBS and the
300 SIMRCM ensemble show good correspondence (Figure 4). There is a relatively
301 small but highly statistically significant decrease in the SIMRCM ensemble mean
302 flow over Dec 1980–Nov 2080 (-0.695 m³s⁻¹ / 100 years) (Figure 4). Six of the 12
303 individual ensemble members show decreases significant at the 10% level, while
304 four show non-significant decreases and two show non-significant increases. Plots of
305 the monthly climatology of UK-mean river flows for the first and last 30 years (Dec
306 1980–Nov 2010 and Dec 2050–Nov 2080) show a clear reduction in flows during
307 summer and early autumn, but a possible increase in winter (Figure 4).

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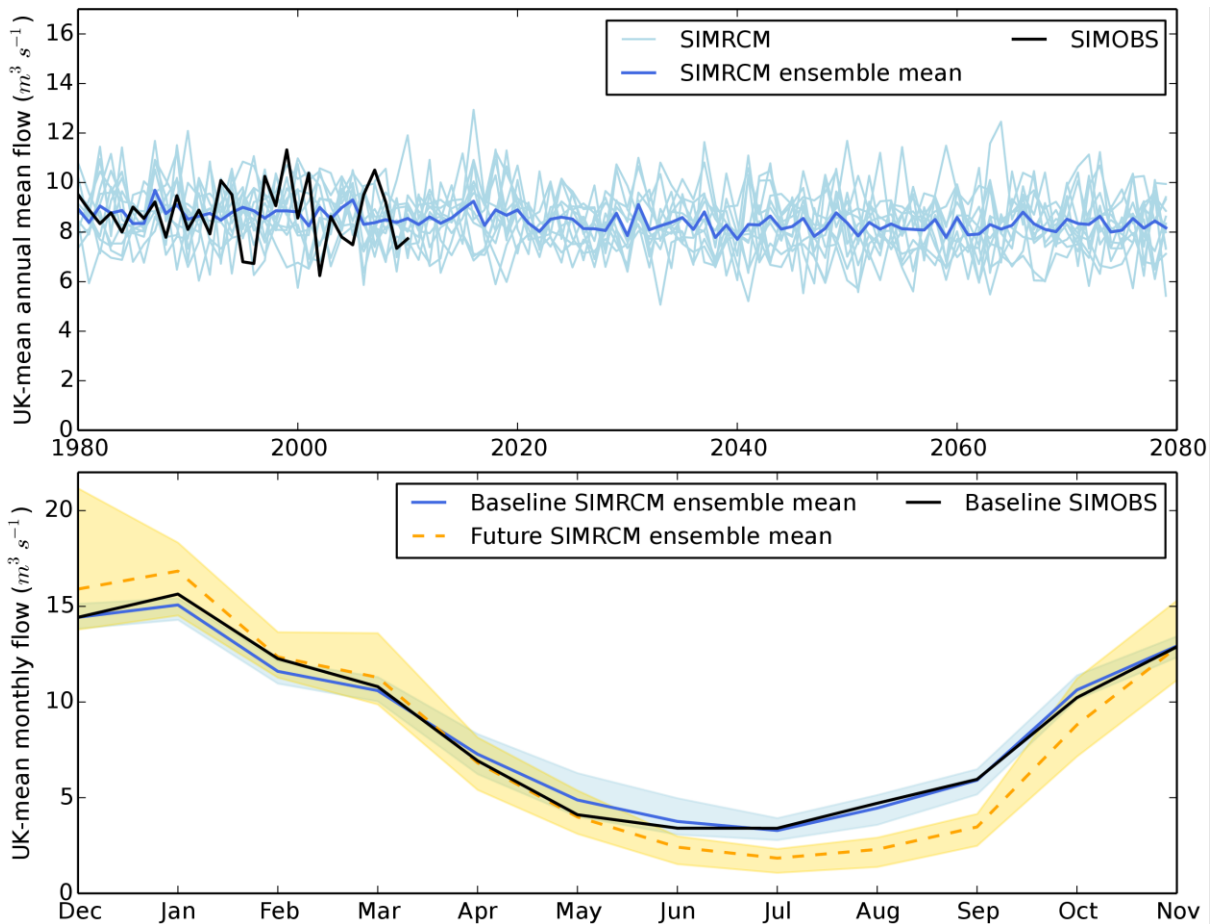
Figure 4 Time-series of UK-mean annual mean river flows (top), and the baseline (Dec 1980–Nov 2010) and future (Dec 2050–Nov 2080) monthly climatology of UK-mean river flows (bottom), for SIMOBS and the SIMRCM ensemble. The shading in the bottom plot shows the SIMRCM ensemble range for each period.

Kay (2021) used the GB SIMRCM monthly mean river flow data to investigate potential future changes in seasonal mean flows, for two future time-slices (2020–2050 and 2050–2080). This suggested large decreases in summer mean flows everywhere, but possible increases in winter mean flows, especially in the north and west. A similar analysis using the NI SIMRCM monthly mean river flow data (Kay et al. 2021a) suggested decreases in spring–autumn mean flows, especially in summer, but possible increases in winter mean flows.

3.2 Extreme river flows

Maps of example GB and NI AMAX of daily mean river flows and AMIN of 7-day mean river flows from SIMOBS and two SIMRCM ensemble members (Figure 5) show less spatial variation than those of monthly mean river flows (when plotted on the same scale). Note that, although GB and NI are mapped together, the data for GB and NI are provided separately.
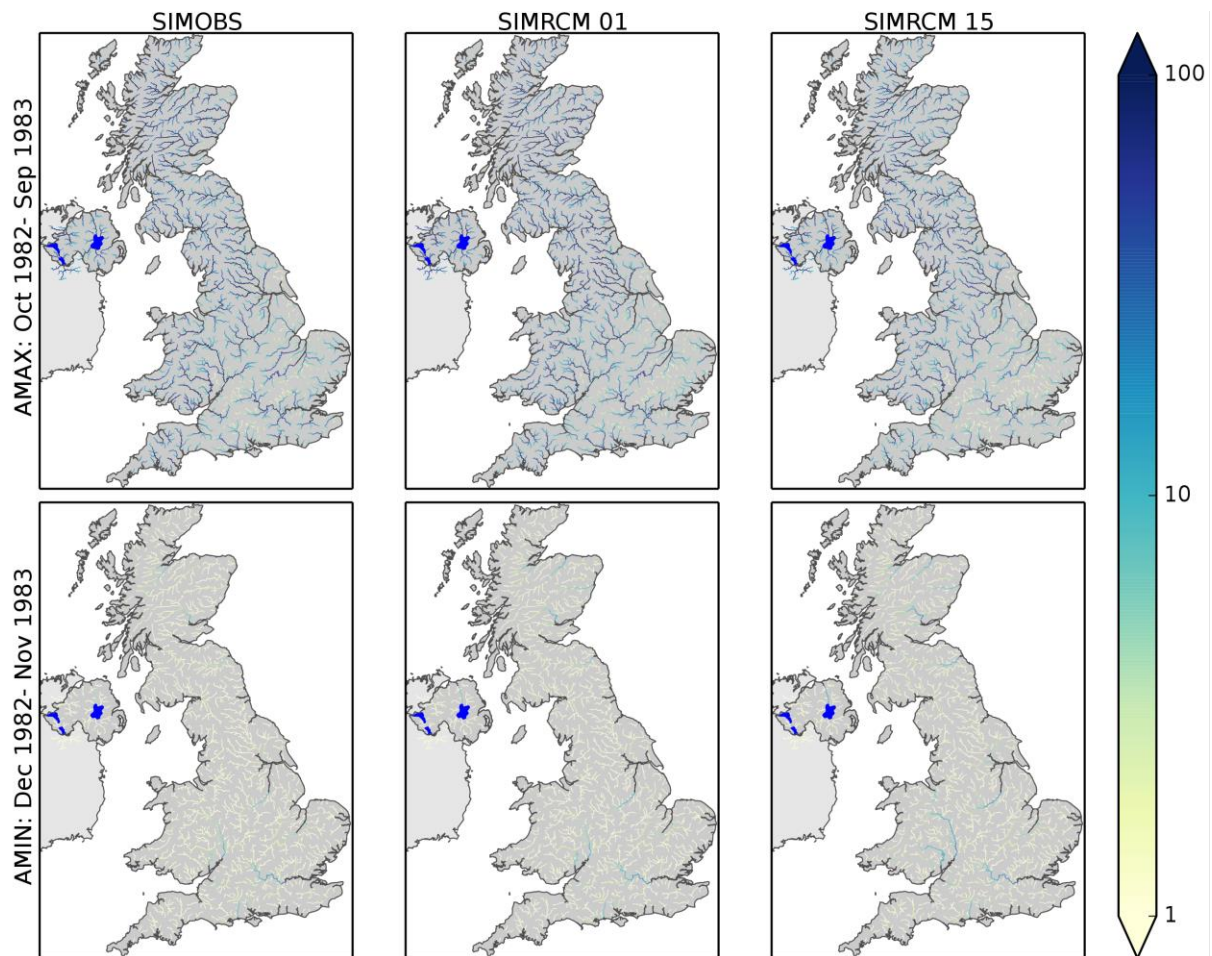
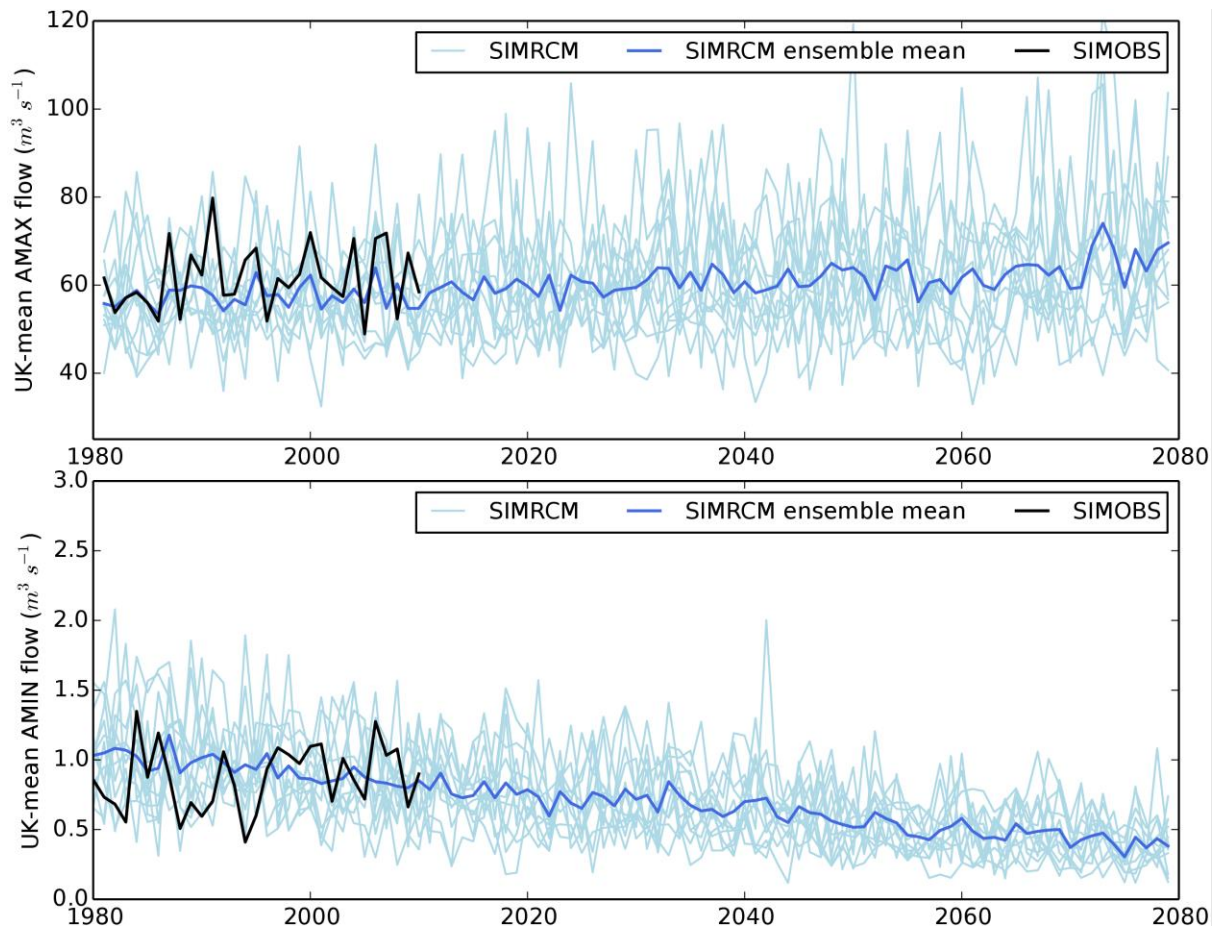**Figure 5 Maps of AMAX of daily mean river flows for Oct 1982–Sep 1983 (m³s⁻¹; top) and AMIN of 7-day mean river flows for Dec 1982–Nov 1983 (m³s⁻¹; bottom), from SIMOBS (left) and two SIMRCM ensemble members (01 – centre, and 15 – right). Also shown are Lough Neagh and Lough Erne in NI (bright blue shading).**

Time-series plots of UK-mean AMAX and AMIN river flows from SIMOBS and the SIMRCM ensemble show good correspondence (Figure 6). The SIMRCM ensemble mean AMAX flows show a statistically significant increase over Oct 1981–Sep 2080 (8.51 m³s⁻¹ / 100 years) (Figure 6). Nine of the 12 individual ensemble members show increases in AMAX flows significant at the 10% level, while one shows non-significant increases and two show non-significant decreases. The SIMRCM ensemble mean AMIN flows show a highly statistically significant decrease over Dec 1980–Nov 2080 (-0.670 m³s⁻¹ / 100 years) (Figure 6), and all 12 individual ensemble members show decreases significant at the 10% level.

Figure 6 Time-series of UK-mean AMAX of daily mean river flows (top) and AMIN of 7-day mean river flows (bottom), for SIMOBS and the SIMRCM ensemble.

Lane & Kay (2021) used the GB SIMRCM AMAX and AMIN river flow data to investigate potential future changes in high/low flows by 2050–2080. All ensemble members showed large reductions in 10-year return period low flows. The direction of change for 10-year return period high flows was more uncertain, but increases of over 9% were possible in most areas. Simultaneous worsening of both high and low flow extremes was projected in the west. A similar analysis using the NI SIMRCM AMAX and AMIN flow data (Kay et al. 2021a) suggested large reductions in 10-year return period low flows everywhere, and large increases in 10-year return period high flows for some locations and ensemble members. Analyses of the GB and NI dates of occurrence of SIMRCM AMAX and AMIN showed few significant changes in timing (Lane & Kay 2021, Kay et al. 2021a).

3.3   Soil moisture

Maps of example GB and NI monthly mean soil moisture content from SIMOBS and two SIMRCM ensemble members (Figure 7) show the spatial variation, which is generally related to the variation in soil types. The example maps also show the generally drier soils in summer (July) compared to winter (January), and show differences between the two selected SIMRCM ensemble members. Note that,

367 although GB and NI are mapped together, the data for GB and NI are provided
368 separately.

369
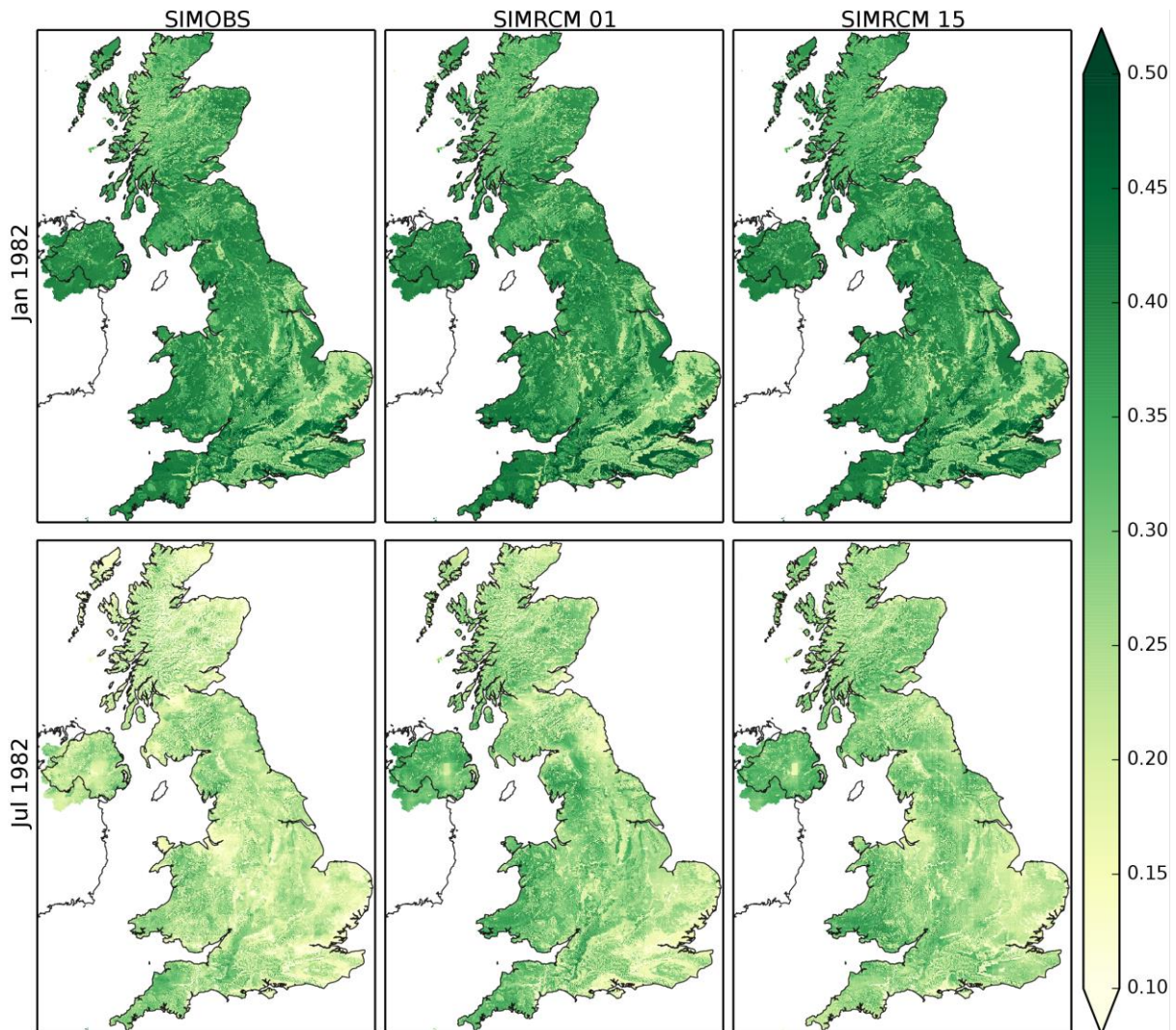
370

371 **Figure 7 Maps of monthly mean soil moisture content (m water / m soil) for January**
372 **and July 1982, from SIMOBS (left) and two SIMRCM ensemble members (01 – centre,**
373 **and 15 – right).**

374

375 Time-series plots of UK-mean annual mean soil moisture content from SIMOBS and
376 the SIMRCM ensemble show good correspondence (Figure 8). The SIMRCM
377 ensemble mean soil moisture content shows a highly statistically significant
378 decrease over Dec 1980–Nov 2080 (-0.035 / 100 years) (Figure 8), and all 12
379 individual ensemble members show decreases significant at the 10% level. Plots of
380 the monthly climatology of UK-mean soil moisture content for the first and last 30
381 years (Dec 1980–Nov 2010 and Dec 2050–Nov 2080) show a clear reduction in
382 summer and autumn (Figure 8).

383
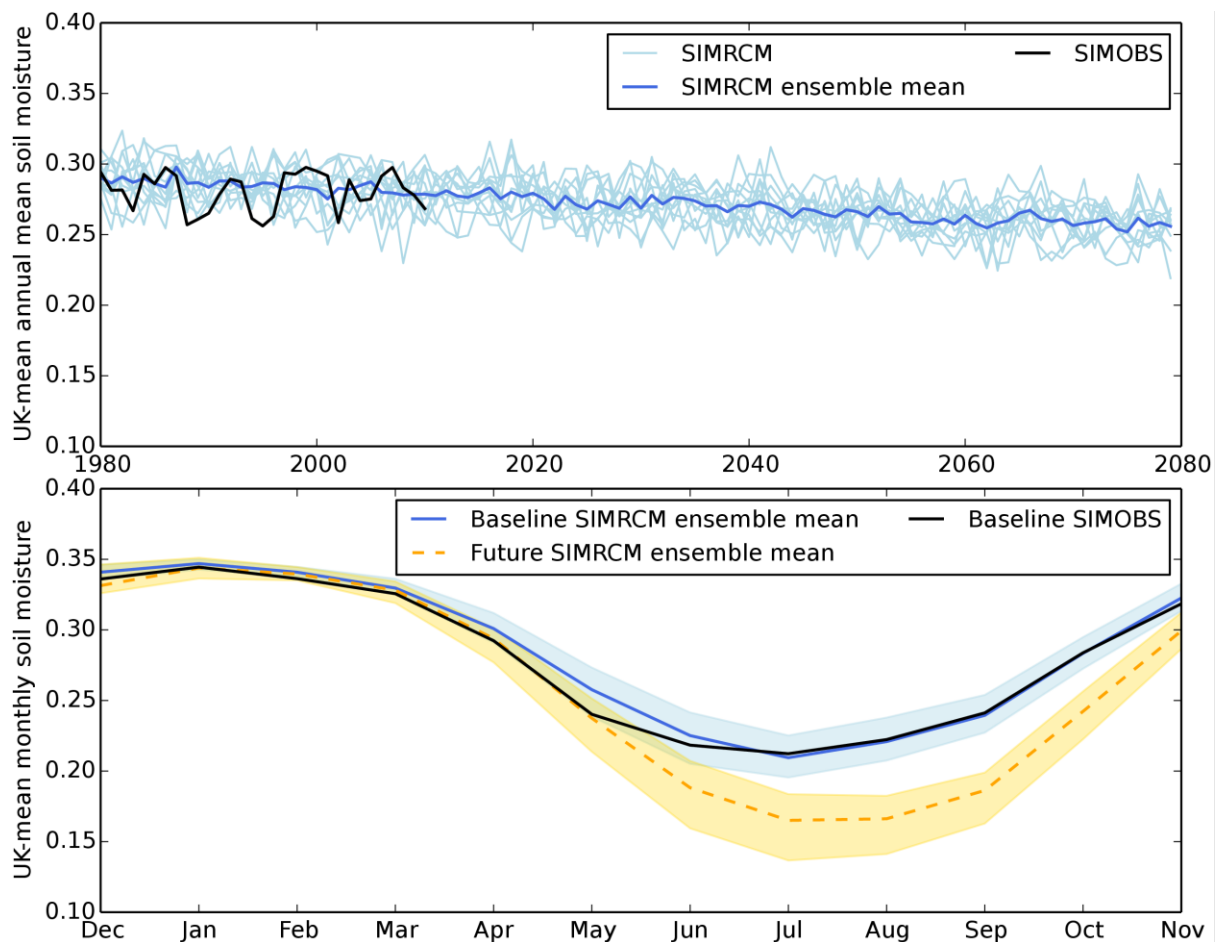
Figure 8 Time-series of UK-mean annual mean soil moisture content (m water / m soil; top), and the baseline (Dec 1980–Nov 2010) and future (Dec 2050–Nov 2080) monthly climatology of UK-mean soil moisture content (m water / m soil; bottom), for SIMOBS and the SIMRCM ensemble. The shading in the bottom plot shows the SIMRCM ensemble range for each period.

Kay et al. (2022a) used the GB and NI SIMRCM monthly mean soil moisture data to investigate potential future changes in occurrence of indicative soil moisture extremes and changes in typical wetting and drying dates of soils by 2050–2080 across the UK. This also suggested large increases in the spatial occurrence of low soil moisture levels, and later soil wetting dates. Changes to soil drying dates were less apparent.

4 Discussion

Ensemble data from the historical period of the climate projection-driven datasets show good correspondence with the observation-driven datasets, for both river flows (Figure 4 and Figure 6) and soil moisture (Figure 8). More detailed performance analyses are provided elsewhere (Kay 2021, Lane & Kay 2021, Kay et al. 2021a, Kay et al. 2022a).

The climate projection-driven river flow and soil moisture datasets suggest potential future decreases in summer flows, annual minimum 7-day flows, and summer/autumn soil moisture, along with possible future increases in winter flows and annual maximum flows. More detailed analyses, presented elsewhere, illustrate

407 the variation in these general trends, both spatially and by ensemble member (Kay
408 2021, Lane & Kay 2021, Kay et al. 2021a, Kay et al. 2022a). These changes are
409 consistent with the climate projections, which give wetter winters and drier and hotter
410 summers (Murphy et al. Fig. 5.2), and increased summer PE (Robinson et al. 2022).

411 A study of trends in historical gauged flows from the UK Benchmark Network
412 (Harrigan et al. 2017) shows a tendency for an increase in winter mean flows and
413 high flow indices over the past 50 years, although with significant natural decadal
414 variability (clear so-called flood-rich and flood-poor periods). The datasets here
415 suggest that this overall trend could continue into the future, and they could
416 potentially be used to further investigate natural variability. The analysis of Harrigan
417 et al. (2017) shows less consistent changes in summer mean flows or low flow
418 indices, with catchments in the south/east often showing decreases, but catchments
419 in the north/west typically showing increases. The datasets here suggest that more
420 consistent decreases could be seen everywhere in future.

421 However, the fact that the UKCP18 Regional climate projections applied here only
422 use one GCM/RCM needs to be borne in mind. Other climate models tend to give
423 smaller decreases (or increases) in summer precipitation than the UKCP18 Regional
424 projections (Murphy et al. 2018 Fig. 5.2), so are likely to give lower reductions in
425 summer flows and soil moisture. Similarly, other climate models give a wider range
426 of changes in winter precipitation than the UKCP18 Regional projections (Murphy et
427 al. 2018 Fig. 5.2), so could give larger or smaller increases in winter flows. The
428 UKCP Local projections, produced by nesting a ~2.2km convection-permitting model
429 in each RCM PPE member (Kendon et al. 2021), also give some differences in
430 climatic changes compared to the RCM (Kendon et al. 2021), and consequently
431 some differences in hydrological impacts (Kay 2022). In addition, the use of a high
432 emissions scenario (RCP8.5) for the UKCP18 Regional projections is likely to lead to
433 more extreme changes than would occur for lower emissions (e.g. Arnell et al. 2014),
434 although RCP8.5 should not be considered implausible (Schwalm et al. 2020).

435 Further sources of uncertainty in the datasets include the observation-based PE and
436 the calculation of RCM PE. MORECS 40km monthly PE data are used for the
437 observation-based hydrological model runs; lower spatial and temporal resolution
438 than the other driving data (Section 2.2). A dataset of 1km daily PE has since been
439 derived (Brown et al. 2022) using HadUK-Grid data (Met Office 2019), although
440 some the variables required had to be interpolated from monthly to daily. The RCM
441 PE used here includes the effect of stomatal closure under higher CO_2
442 concentrations but does not include a potential leaf area increase due to carbon
443 fertilisation (Rudd and Kay 2016; Robinson et al.2022).

444 Potential future changes in land cover are also excluded, as are any artificial
445 influences on river flows. Also, only one hydrological model has been applied; a
446 catchment-based dataset of simulated river flows from the 'Enhanced future Flows
447 and Groundwater' (eFlaG) project (Hannaford et al. 2022b) uses similar driving data
448 from the UKCP18 Regional projections for three hydrological models (including
449 G2G), so could be used to look at potential uncertainty from hydrological model
450 structure (Hannaford et al. 2022a). Note that eFlaG used HadUK-Grid rainfall, both
451 for observation-based runs and for bias correction of UKCP18 RCM data, whereas
452 CEH-GEAR rainfall were used here since data are included for the parts of the
453 Republic of Ireland draining into Northern Ireland, enabling gridded flow simulation
454 across Northern Ireland. The ability to provide full and coherent coverage, of gauged

455 and ungauged locations is a particular strength of national-scale grid-based models
456 like G2G, in contrast to catchment-based models.

5 Conclusions

458 The datasets presented here provide consistent spatial simulations of river flows and
459 soil moisture for the whole of the UK, driven by both observed data and by an
460 ensemble of regional climate model data from the latest UK climate projections,
461 UKCP18. These enable direct studies of historical and potential future river flows and
462 soil moisture, but they can also be used to provide inputs for further studies, for
463 example to simulate water quality (e.g. Hutchins et al. 2016), crop yields (e.g. Cai et
464 al. 2009), irrigated agriculture economic risk (Salmoral et al. 2019), or ecological
465 impacts (e.g. Bussi et al. 2016).

466 An online (anonymous) stakeholder survey was carried out for UK-SCAPE WP2.2 in
467 late 2021 (Kay et al. 2022e). This asked a set of questions divided into three broad
468 classes; 'job role and level of experience', 'data of interest', and 'data format/access
469 preferences'. The responses on 'data of interest' showed that there is a lot of interest
470 in water quantity, including both river flows and soil moisture, and a lot of interest in
471 potential future changes in river flows, although slightly less so for changes in soil
472 moisture. Furthermore, the responses on 'data format/access preferences' showed
473 that the greatest 1st preference was for grids covering sub-regions or the whole
474 country, although perhaps unsurprising this varied by job role (Academic,
475 Government/Regulator, Practitioner/ Consultant), which likely influences how data
476 are used. A large proportion of respondents were also happy downloading the full
477 dataset as NetCDF files from the EIDC. The datasets described here thus provide for
478 a significant stakeholder demand, although there is always more that could be done.
479 Further developments could include a web-tool allowing interactive data exploration
480 and plotting.

Acknowledgements

Data Availability

487 The six datasets described in this manuscript are available from the Environmental
488 Information Data Centre (EIDC); see Table 1.

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