

MAXIMISING THE UTILITY OF HYDROMETRIC INFORMATION FOR THE USER COMMUNITY: a national perspective

Harry Dixon
Data Acquisition and Retrievals Manager
National River Flow Archive



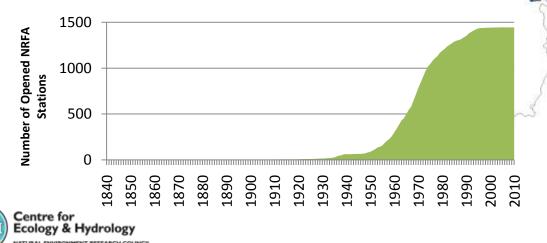
Providing an efficient and effective hydrometry service BHS National Meeting: 21 June 2011

Presentation Outline

- History of the National River Flow Archive
- Hydrometric Information Lifecycle
 - Monitoring and Network Design
 - Data Sensing and Recording
 - 3. Data Validation and Archival
 - 4. Data Synthesis and Analysis
 - 5. Information Dissemination
 - Information Usage and Decision Making
- Conclusions
 - How can we improve national hydrometric data for the end user?
 - Do we still need a National Archive?



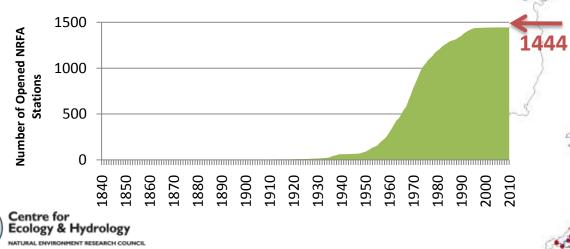
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1964-1974	Water Resources Board
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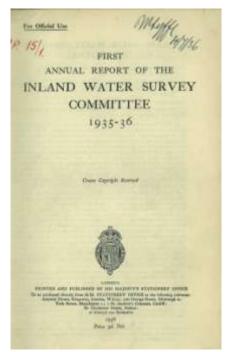
A National Archive by collaboration....

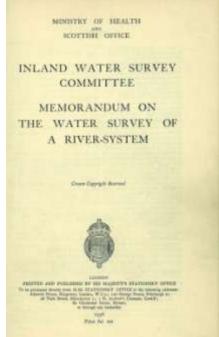
 "A water survey committee, composed of persons outside Government Departments, will be appointed to advise on the survey and on the progress of measures undertaken. In the constitution of the Committee attention will be paid to the inclusion of both scientific and practical experience."

The Minister of Health (Sir Hilton Young)

House of Commons

7 December 1934







A National Archive by collaboration....

UK Surface and Groundwater Archives Committee

























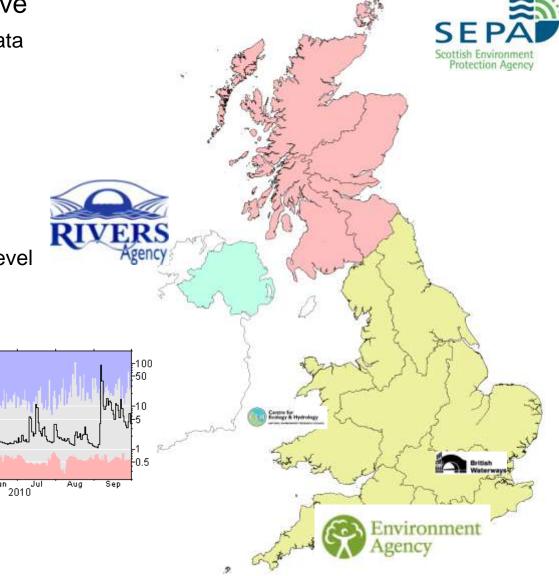


The National Archive Today

- National hydrometric archive
 - Primarily Daily Mean Flow Data
 - 53,000 Station years of data
 - ~1500 Gauging Stations
 - Earliest data from 1841 (Wendover Springs)

201005 Camowen at Camowen Terrace, Gauged Daily Flow

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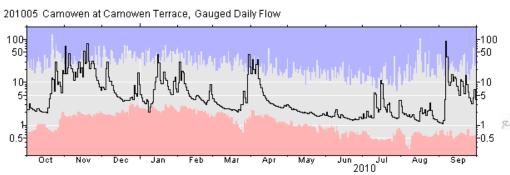




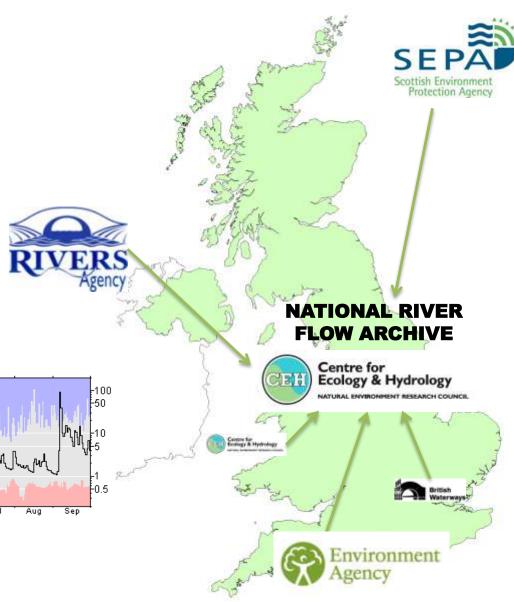
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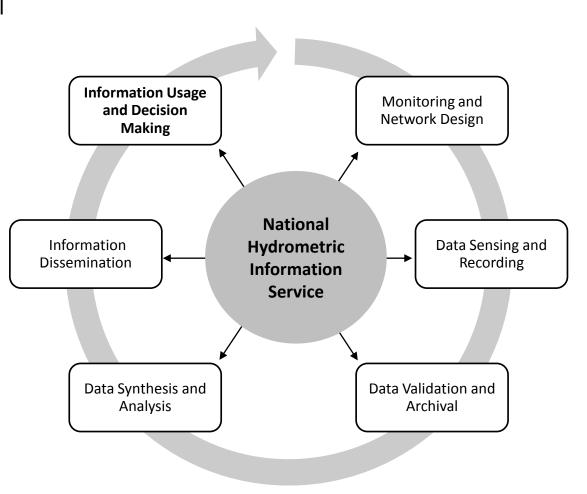






Hydrometric Information Lifecycle

- Importance of links between all aspects of hydrometric data production and analysis
- Encompassing different organisations and users
- Internationally National Hydrological Services vary greatly in organisation setup.
- The NRFA tries to engage around the cycle





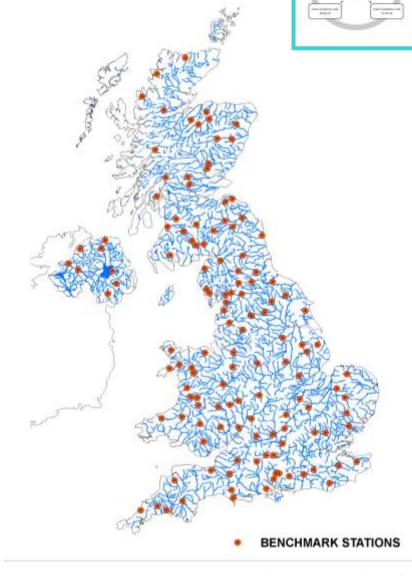
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Recent:

- Benchmark Network
 - 130+ 'Near natural' catchments







Benchmark Network: Bradford & Marsh (2003)

Burn et al (2011 – Submitted)

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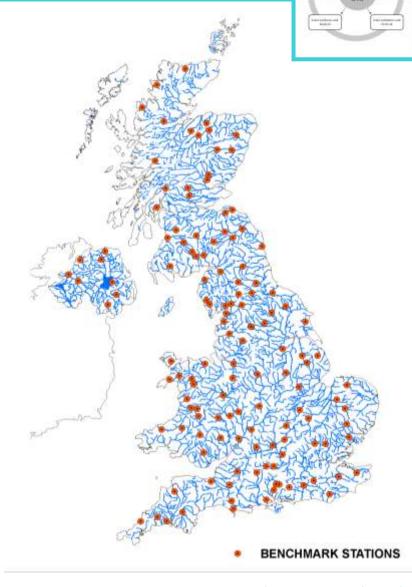
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Future:

- More integrated monitoring at national scale
 - Added information delivery from co-located monitoring











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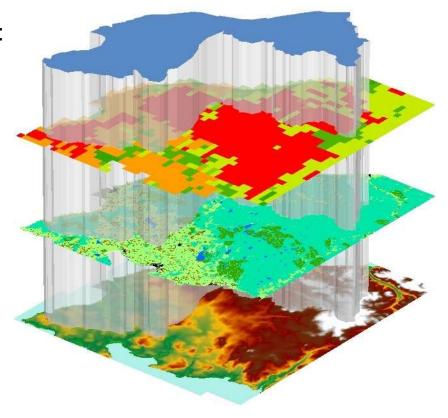
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- Tools for network assessment and review:
 - Representative Catchment Index
 - Catchment Utility Index







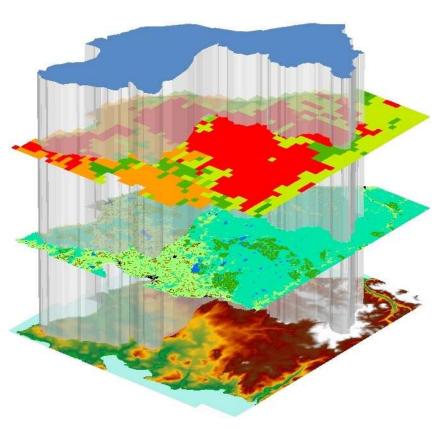
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- Network review
 - Pressure on monitoring globally
 - Important that all user needs are considered
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Assessment tools: Laizé et al (2008) Network Review: Hannaford et al (2011)



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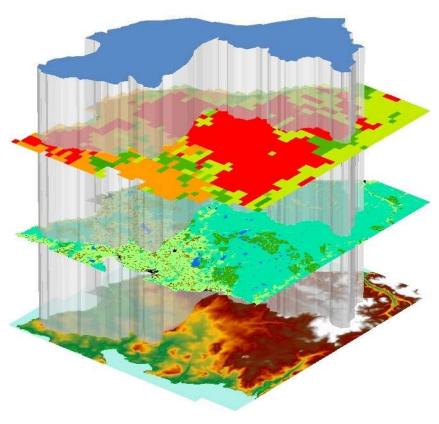
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Future:

 Web-based user tools for catchment assessment





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Data Sensing and Recording

Recent:

- Understanding and communicating hydrometric issues through the cycle:
 - NRFA regional hydrometric data specialists
 - Concentration on overall utility of datasets
 - Information for a range of scales:
 National/International vs. Regional/Local





Data Sensing and Recording

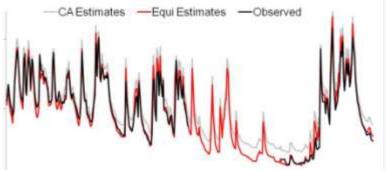
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 - Small gaps in flow series remain a problem
 - Research into infilling techniques
 - Guidance to promote consistency & auditablity







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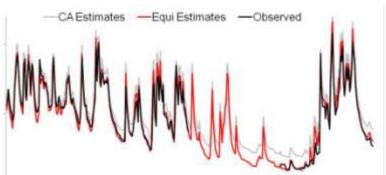
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Future:

Communicating uncertainty!





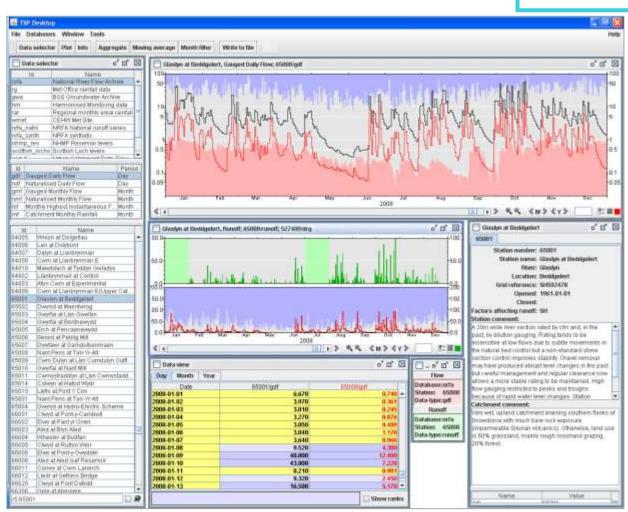




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- Data validation by regional NRFA specialists before data is added to the national archive
- Data queries lead to improved data for all parties
- Bespoke data handling systems developed for visual and automated checking:

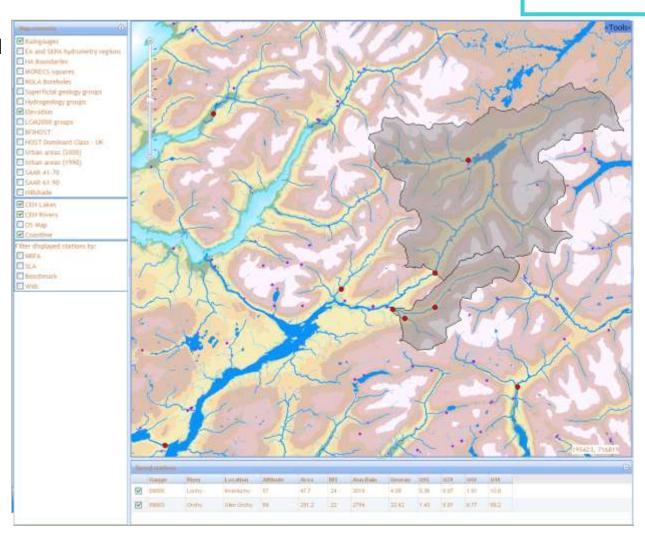




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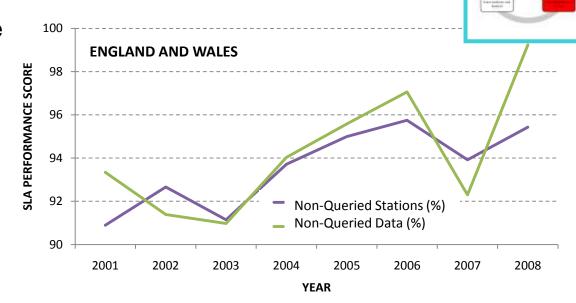
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- Aims:
 - Promote **stability** in national network
 - Improve data quality
 - Increase data completeness

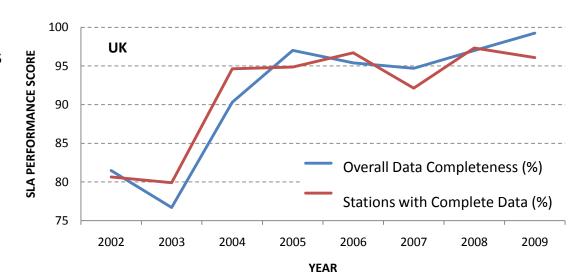




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- Subset of network monitored through Performance Indicators
 - Data provision timeliness
 - 2. Data completeness
 - 3. Data queries





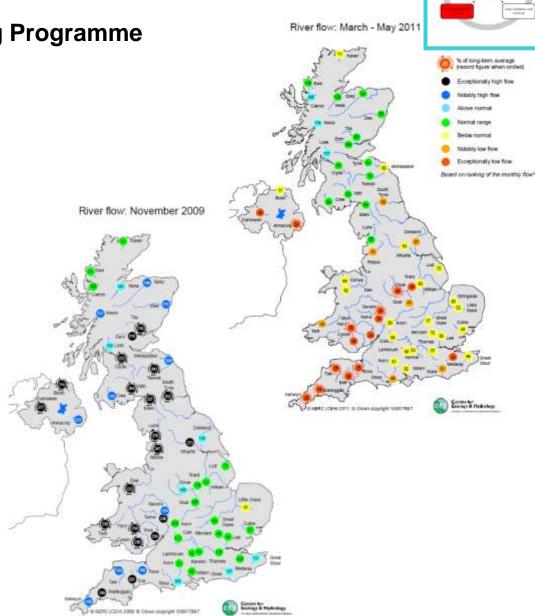


National Hydrological Monitoring Programme

Started in 1988

Monthly situation reporting

Hydrological review of major events







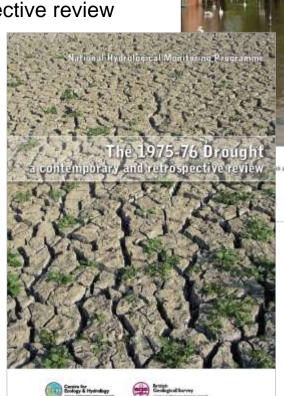
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Hydrological Summary

for the United Kingdom







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Future:

- **Ecological impacts**
- International context





Hydrological Summary

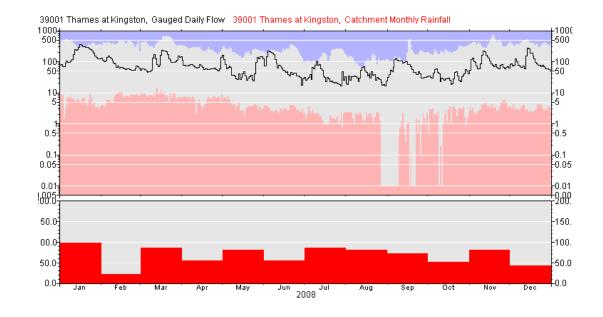
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Core datasets:

Time Series

- Gauged Daily Mean Flows
- Naturalised Flows (some)
- Catchment monthly rainfall





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User Guidance Information

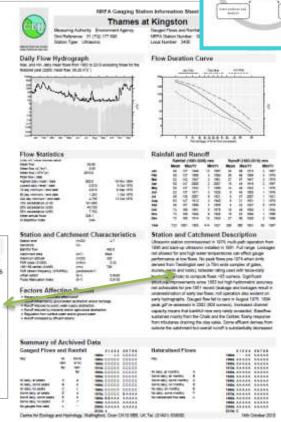
- Station descriptions
- Catchment characteristics
- Factors affecting runoff



Station and Catchment Description

Ultrasonic station commissioned in 1974; multi-path operation from 1988 and back-up ultrasonic installed in 1991. Full range, Lockages not allowed for and high water temperatures can effect gauge performance at low flows. No peak flows pre-1974 when dmfs derived from Teddington weir (a 70m wide complex of gates, sluices, weirs and locks); tailwater rating used with twice-daily levels (at low tide) to compute flows >85 curnecs. Significant structural improvements since 1883 but high hydrometric accuracy not achievable for pre-1951 record (leakage and lockages result in underestimation of early low flows; mill operation also evident on early hydrographs. Gauged flow fell to zero in August 1976. 1894 peak gdf re-assessed in 2002 (800 curnecs). Increased channel capacity means that bankfull now very rarely exceeded. Baseflow sustained mainly from the Chalk and the Oolites; flashfrom tributaries draining the clay vales. Se

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Catchment Metadata

Elevation, Geology, Land use

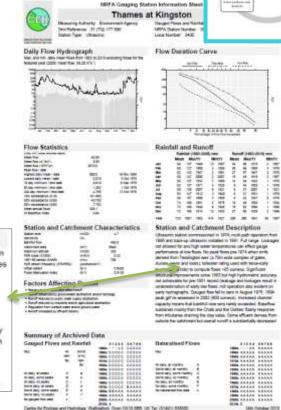
Maintaining metadata is a vital part of data stewardship

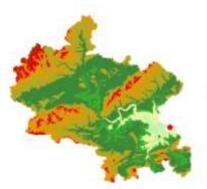




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- **UK contributions to international data centres:**
 - WMO Global Runoff Data Centre
 - **UNESCO IHP-FRIEND European Water Archive**

Archives at a national level make international collaboration easier





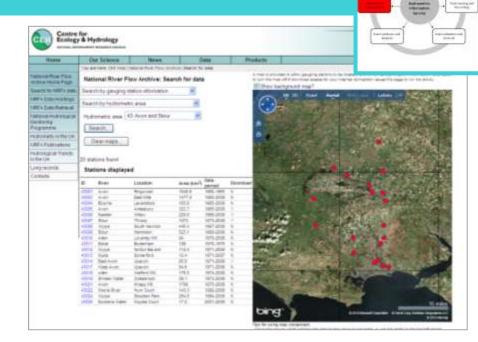


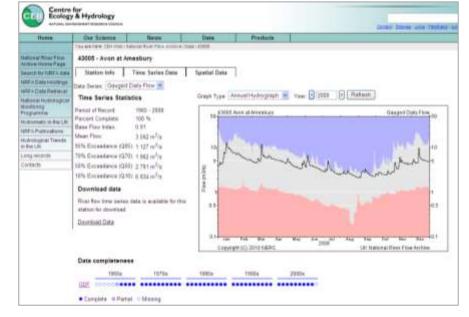


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Website developments:

- Discovery: map and metadata based searching
- Viewing: Dynamic time series graphing and metadata comparison
- Download: Currently ~ 200 stations







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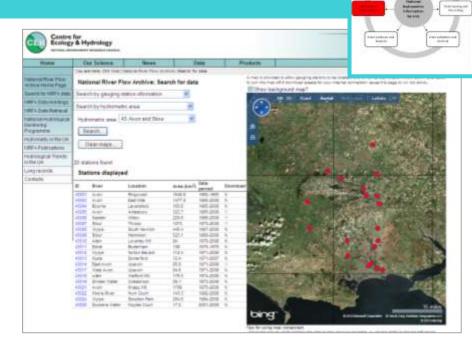
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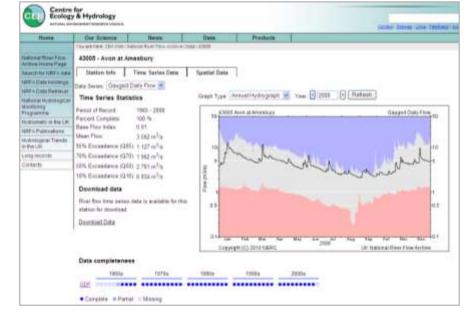
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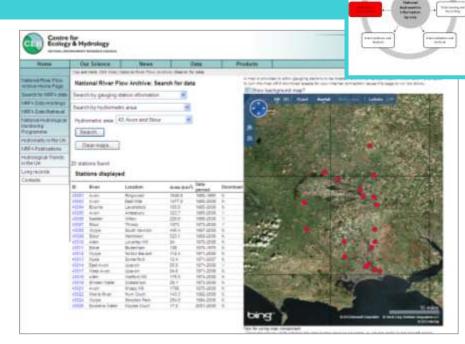
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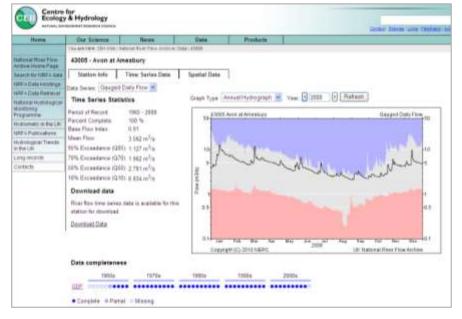
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Future:

- Catchment 'explorer' tools
- 'Trends' website
- Other technological opportunities





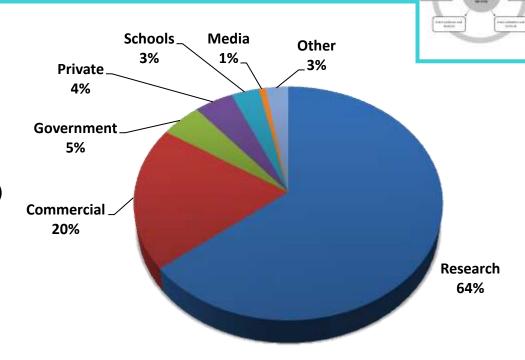


Information Use

User community:

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- Direct Users
- Indirect users through:
 - Government reporting (ONS, Defra)
 - Media
 - Other data centres
- Measuring Authorities





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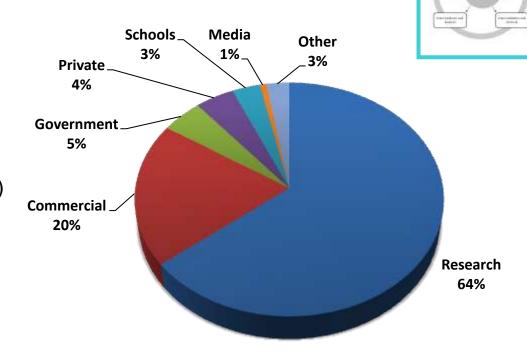
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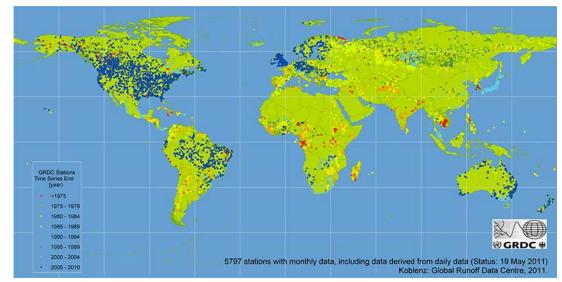
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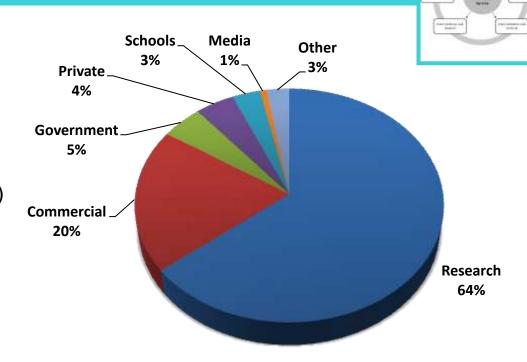
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Future:

- Increased international users
- Increased public awareness
- New user communities

We don't know who tomorrow's users will be!

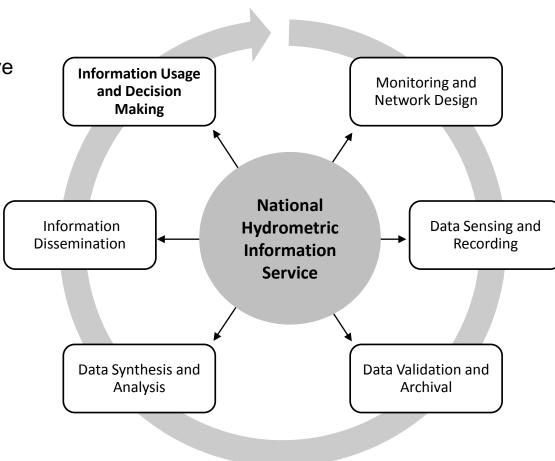






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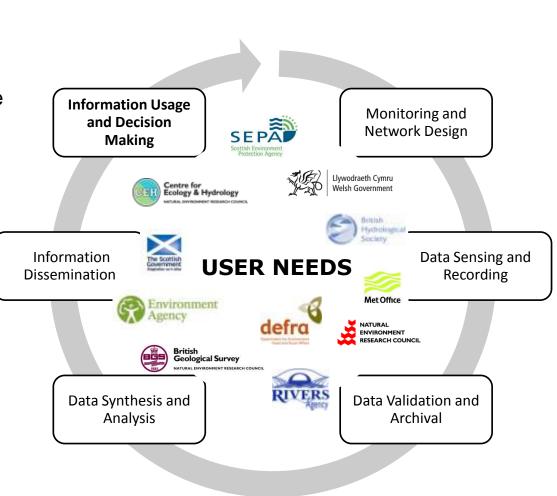
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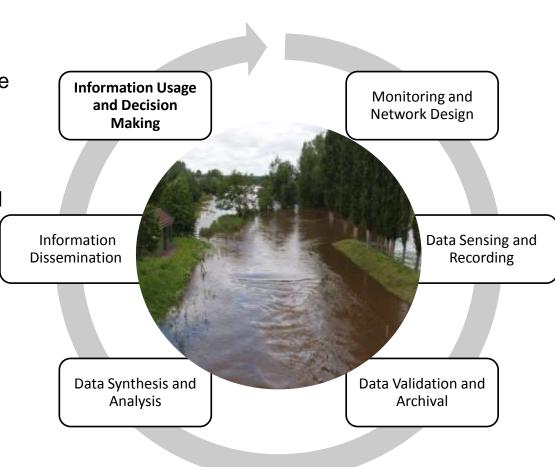
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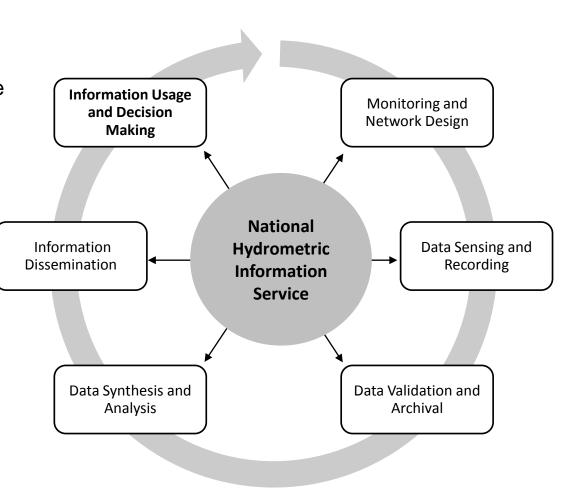




28052: River Sow at Great Bridgeford – June 2007 Photo: Richard Severn (EA Midlands)

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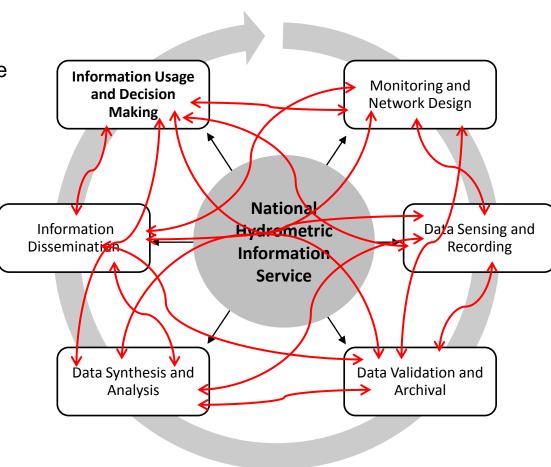
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- 4. Need to keep up with changes in technology
- 5. Feedback is vital It's not actually a neat cycle!





WHY: DOES THE UK STILL NEED A NATIONAL RIVER FLOW ARCHIVE?





BECAUSE: ACCESS TO COHERENT NATIONAL HYDROMETRIC DATA IS VITAL FOR EFFECTIVE WATER RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT





Thank you

NRFA: CEH Wallingford

http://www.ceh.ac.uk/data/nrfa

nrfa@ceh.ac.uk

01491 692599



Details of references can be found at: http://www.ceh.ac.uk/data/nrfa/publications