

2 SNOW SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Season 1966-67

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The basic material for this report has been obtained, as in previous years, from observers who have provided, month by month, daily records of snowfall and of snow-cover within sight of their stations. These records from a network of stations distributed over the country have been augmented by data extracted from the monthly returns of official stations manned by Meteorological Office staff, and also of climatological stations and rainfall stations all of which voluntarily report to the Meteorological Office. Without the ready co-operation of all those responsible for voluntary observations this report could not have been prepared in such detail. The measurement of snow-depth in the following pages refers in general to observations taken at 09 GMT or thereabouts. This report follows the general pattern of previous reports but metric units have been adopted, i.e. station height is given in metres (m) and snow-depth is in centimetres

(cm). A map showing the positions of the stations listed in Table 2 has also been added as Figure 1.

Summary of general weather during the season

Table 1 gives for each month of the season and for the season as a whole the monthly mean temperature and the difference from the 1931-60 average, also the monthly and seasonal amounts of precipitation with percentages of the 1916-50 averages, for England and Wales and for Scotland. It shows that, over the season September 1966 to May 1967 as a whole, temperature was little different from the average but was below the average in November and above the average during the first three months of the year. Precipitation during the season was above the average both in England and Wales and in Scotland, and it was more than twice the average in Scotland during March and in England and Wales during May.

TABLE 1

	1966				1967					Season 1966-67
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
<i>Temperature (degrees Celsius)</i>										
England and Wales										
Mean	14.6	11.0	6.2	6.1	5.0	6.1	7.7	8.3	10.8	8.4
Diff. from average	+0.3	+0.2	-1.3	+0.5	+0.7	+1.6	+1.3	-0.5	-0.9	+0.2
Scotland										
Mean	12.8	8.8	4.8	3.9	4.5	5.8	6.0	7.5	9.0	7.0
Diff. from average	+0.4	-0.6	-1.5	-0.8	+1.0	+1.5	+0.6	0.0	-1.2	-0.1
<i>Precipitation (millimetres)</i>										
England and Wales										
Total	51	125	81	120	62	92	55	44	138	768
Per cent of average	67	136	85	136	67	139	96	73	219	113
Scotland										
Total	116	131	153	241	123	137	198	74	124	1297
Per cent of average	91	83	107	169	80	129	222	84	143	123

Comparison of snowfall during 1966-67 with that of previous seasons

Data for 10 representative stations* in Great Britain at altitudes between 125 and 400 m (which have been used, with slight changes in stations, for seasonal comparisons since the survey of 1946-47) give for the 1966-67 season a mean of 13 days with snow lying at the morning observation. This is 18 days less than for the previous season and 17 days less than the average number of days for the 21 successive seasons since 1946-47. In this comparison, since the 1946-47 survey the only seasons with a smaller average number of days with snow lying were 1956-57, 1960-61, and 1963-64, which had 12, 10 and 11 days respectively.

Number of days with snow falling during the season

At altitudes of about 300 m or above, snow fell on the average on about 80-90 days in the Cairngorms (115 days at Braemar) and the Southern Uplands, 40-50

days in the North-west Highlands and the Cheviots, and 30-40 days in the Peak District. At lower levels it fell on about 20-30 days in the Lake District, the north Yorkshire Moors, north Wales and around the Brecon Beacons. At altitudes from sea level to 100 m it fell on 5-10 days over most of England south of a line from the estuary of the Humber to the Bristol Channel.

Snowfall at individual stations

Table 2 gives, where possible, four values for each month of the snow season, and for the season as a whole, for 97 stations. These values are the number of days with snow falling at the station, the number of days with snow lying at the station, the greatest depth (in centimetres) of undrifted snow lying at the station and the first date when this depth was attained. The values are arranged in a set pattern as in the following example:

10	6
5	8

*These stations are: Fort Augustus, Braemar, West Linton, Eskdalemuir, Huddersfield Oakes, Buxton, Luton, Little Rissington, Newton Abbot and Llandrindod Wells.

This means that snow occurred at the station on 10 days during the month and that half or more of the ground in the immediate neighbourhood was snow-covered on 6 days, that 5 cm was the greatest depth of accumulated and undrifted snow observed and that this depth was first measured on the 8th.

Where no values are given for a particular month this means that no observations were made, in which case no data are given for the season as a whole. It will be noted that snow-depths are not always available.

Notes on the weather of individual months

September. Mild and dry generally, and there were no reports of snow although air frost occurred at one or two places.

October. Snowfall was mainly confined to the high ground in the north of Scotland. Northerly winds during the latter part of the first week brought snow showers to this area and snow lay about 1 cm deep in parts of the Orkney Islands on the 4th. Later in the month northerly winds spread over the whole country behind an active depression crossing southern England. The accompanying showers were of snow in Scotland and snow was reported as far south as Dartmoor. At Achnagoichan (Inverness-shire) the ground was snow-covered to a depth of 3 cm on the 26th.

November. Cold generally, with frequent northerly winds though there were some mild spells.

Fresh to strong north-easterly winds, associated with a large anticyclone off north-west Scotland, brought wintry showers to most districts during the first few days; the ground was snow-covered to a depth of no less than 10 cm at Derry Lodge (Aberdeenshire) on the 1st and 2nd. After about a week of milder cyclonic weather, winds over the country again freshened from the north-west as another anticyclone approached the south-west coasts of the British Isles, and there were frequent snow showers in the north on the 9th and 10th. On the morning of the 11th, snow lay 8 cm deep at Elphin (Sutherland). There was another rather cold period from the 18th to the 23rd with north-easterly winds associated with an anticyclone centred over Scandinavia. To most districts these winds brought scattered showers which were of snow over the higher ground in Scotland; the snow-line came down to about 500 m above mean sea level in places. During the last four days of the month snow was widespread in Scotland and on the 28th winds veered towards the north-west and brought a sharp fall of temperature, and snow showers occurred as far south as Somerset; the ground became snow-covered to a depth of about 15 cm in parts of northern Scotland and to about 3 cm in parts of north Wales.

Snow fell on 18 days during the month, the ground being snow-covered in parts of northern Scotland for nearly a week and in parts of northern England for two or three days, mainly towards the end of the month.

December. Mean temperature was below the average over Scotland and northern England but above the average over the southern part of Great Britain—as much as 2.4 degC above the average around Cardiff.

On the night of the 1st–2nd, winds veered to north-west behind an exceptionally deep depression moving eastwards across southern Scotland. Rain and sleet* gave place over many northern districts to snow showers and these persisted until the 4th. Snow during this time was 6–12 cm deep in many districts and a depth of 20 cm was recorded in the northern Pennines. After a short mild spell, a north-westerly airstream brought a return of snow showers to northern districts on the 8th and this cold wintry weather continued in Scotland until the 14th; snow-cover, however, was mainly confined to the extreme north. North-westerly winds associated with an anticyclone to the west of Ireland brought scattered snow showers to the northern half of the country on the 20th. On the 24th, north-westerly winds reached gale force at times behind a deep depression skirting the north coast of Scotland and brought further snow showers to northern districts. These snow showers continued for 2 or 3 days, and in parts of the North-west Highlands snow accumulated to a depth of 15 cm.

In Scotland snow was reported on most days of the month, and melting snow contributed to severe flooding in the north and west on the 16th and 17th. In England and Wales snow fell on 18 days; parts of the Midlands and south-east England were snow-covered on the 4th as were parts of northern England on the 24th–26th. Snow lay about 13 cm deep in the Cairngorms on the 2nd and 3rd and in the North-west Highlands on the 25th.

January. Cold at first but very mild during the last week. Most of the snow fell during the first 10 days and for a short period around the 23rd.

At the beginning of the month, pressure was high to the north-west of the British Isles and low over southern Scandinavia, and between these two pressure systems a northerly airstream from high latitudes brought wintry showers to Scotland and parts of northern and eastern England during the first 5 days of the month. On the 6th and 7th a depression moved southwards over the British Isles and snow was widespread in eastern districts, where it lay 10 cm deep in places. As the depression moved southwards into France, easterly winds on its northern side brought snow showers to most parts of the British Isles on the 8th and these continued in the south on the 9th although westerly winds brought milder weather to northern districts. One or two places in eastern England reported a covering of snow about 5 cm deep. Occasional sleet over southern England on the 10th was associated with troughs of low pressure moving southwards over the country. There were few other reports of snow, but on the 23rd an intense depression

*The term sleet is commonly used in this country to describe precipitation of snow and rain (or drizzle) together, or of snow melting as it falls, but it has no agreed international meaning.

approaching the British Isles from the Atlantic brought widespread rain which was preceded by snow over much of the northern half of the country.

Snow fell on 10–15 days in parts of the Cairngorms, on about 10 days in the North-west Highlands and Southern Uplands, on 5–8 days in north-east England and on about 5 days in the Lake District and East Anglia. On the average, the ground was snow-covered for a rather shorter period than the above in the northern part of the country and for a rather longer period in the south.

February. Temperature was slightly below the average in northern and western Scotland but above the average in all parts of England and Wales; the coldest days were around the middle of the month.

The first few days of the month were rather mild, but on the 6th and 7th north-westerly winds associated with a deep depression near Scandinavia brought occasional snow to the Shetland Islands. On the 11th an anticyclone, previously over the British Isles, moved to southern Scandinavia, and during the next few days south-easterly winds brought snow showers to southern and eastern England; these were most frequent on the 14th. A small depression which formed off Cornwall on the 17th brought rain to most districts as it moved south-eastwards into France, and this rain was preceded by snow in many places, especially in the Salisbury Plain area where it lay 6 cm deep for a time. On the evening of the 20th a vigorous depression moved eastwards across southern England and there were snow and sleet showers on the 21st in the north-westerly airstream behind it. Snow on the 22nd and 23rd was associated with stormy weather as a deepening depression moved eastwards across northern England. Level snow lay 20 cm deep at Hungry Snout (East Lothian) on the 23rd and 24th with drifts about 1 m deep on the hills. There was also occasional snow over the higher ground during the last few days of the month.

March. Generally mild; in Scotland it was unusually stormy with heavy rain, and parts of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire had more than four times their average rainfall.

On the 1st and 2nd a deep depression moving north-eastwards near Iceland brought stormy weather with occasional sleet or snow to parts of Scotland, but in England and Wales the weather was mainly sunny and dry. About 10 days of generally mild unsettled weather followed, but snow showers were fairly widespread on the 11th and 12th in a strong westerly airstream which spread over the country behind a depression moving northwards over the British Isles. The ground was snow-covered to a depth of 15 cm at Batworthy (Devon) on the 13th. During the last 6 days of the month northerly winds from high latitudes, associated with a low-pressure system to the north and north-east of the British Isles, brought a progressive fall of temperature with wintry showers of hail or snow.

In Scotland snow fell on most days of the month except during the third week; in England and Wales it was observed around the 11th and from the 26th to the 31st. Snow or sleet was reported on 18–20 days in parts of the Cairngorms and Southern Uplands, on 10–15 days in the North-west Highlands and northern Pennines, and on 3–5 days in the Lake District, north Wales, the Midlands, Salisbury Plain and in eastern England north of the Wash. Most of England south-east of a line from Southampton to the Wash had snow on only 1–2 days but on the Chilterns and North Downs there were 3–5 days with snow.

April. Cloudy and cool generally with rainfall somewhat below the average; there were, however, warm spells around the middle and towards the end of the month.

Frost was widespread on the morning of the 1st, and later in the day fronts associated with a deep depression near Iceland brought rain to most districts, the rain being preceded by snow in some parts of Scotland. During the next few days winds were mainly westerly with an anticyclone off south-west England, but on the 6th when the anticyclone moved northwards the winds veered more northerly and brought snow showers as far south as Dover. These snow showers were more frequent on the 7th and 8th as the anticyclone linked with high pressure over northern Scandinavia and winds became north-easterly. The anticyclone was centred over the British Isles for most of the next 8 days, but on the 17th it withdrew to the west of Ireland and allowed a northerly airstream from high latitudes to bring colder air and snow showers to many parts of Scotland. The northerly winds and wintry showers continued for 2–3 days although they were temporarily interrupted on the 19th by a depression which deepened near the Faeroes. The last 10 days of the month were milder with little or no snow. Snow and sleet showers were observed both over Scotland and over England and Wales on about 11 days, mainly during the first and fourth weeks; showers were widespread on the 21st. Snow fell on about 10 days in the Cairngorms and Southern Uplands and on about 5 days in the North-west Highlands, the northern Pennines and north Wales, the ground being snow-covered in these areas for most of the time. Elsewhere there were about 1–3 days of snowfall with 1–2 days of snow-cover, mainly in the northern half of the country.

May. During this very wet month, snowfall was mainly confined to the first few days, but there were snow showers over the higher ground in Scotland around the 17th.

During the first 2 days, pressure was low over Scandinavia and a northerly airstream from high latitudes brought occasional thundery showers of rain, hail or snow to most districts. In this northerly airstream snow showers continued in parts of northern Scotland on the 3rd, but later the wind freshened from the south-east ahead of a depression advancing from the Atlantic. A milder period followed but on the 15th a depression from the region of Biscay

moved north-eastwards to reach Scandinavia on the 17th, and northerly winds associated with this system brought snow showers to parts of Scotland on the 17th and 18th. Snow fell on 5-6 days in the Cairngorms and North-west Highlands, the lower slopes being snow-covered on 2-3 days. In the Southern Uplands and northern Pennines snow was reported on 4-5 days. Most of England and Wales, on the other hand, had snow on only 1-2 days and reports of snow-cover for any length of time came mainly from the northern Pennines, the Lake District and north Wales.

Duration of snow-cover in British mountains

Diagrams showing the distribution of snow-cover relative to height for 11 areas in the British mountains are given in Figure 2. They are based very largely on reports received from stations in Table 3 in which the heights quoted for various mountain ranges are the heights of the highest peaks visible from the observing stations. It was found necessary in a few instances to supplement these reports with reports from other stations in the same area, but the names of these additional stations have not been included in the table.

SNOW SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN

TABLE 2

Number of days with snow falling and snow lying, and maximum depth in centimetres, with date, during the month/season

Station	Height metres	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Season
Ollaberry (Shetland)	229	1 1 1 4	6 6 5 29	7 12 8 9	9 10 8 4	4 0 —	4 5 4 23	6 6 5 23	4 4 5 2	41 44 8 9/12
RAF Mossy Hill (Shetland)	229	1 0 —	3 3 4 28	1 1 5 24	1 0 —	— —	4 2 3 24	— —	— —	— —
Stenness (Orkney)	23	0 0 —	6 0 —	9 3 3 10	1 3 —	1 0 —	6 0 —	3 0 —	2 0 —	28 6 3 10/12
Inverpolly (Ross and Cromarty)	15	0 0 —	5 0 —	6 2 3 25	5 2 —	1 0 —	13 0 —	5 1 3 22	2 0 —	37 5 3 25/12
Elphin (Sutherland)	152	0 0 —	5 5 8 11	3 8 10 26	4 10 10 4	0 0 —	0 0 —	— —	— —	— —
Glackour (Ross and Cromarty)	24	0 0 —	6 3 5 28	9 7 16 25	3 9 8 3	1 0 —	7 2 1 30	2 1 1 21	4 2 1 1	32 24 16 25/12
Shin (Sutherland)	96	2 0 —	5 3 15 29	10 8 8 25	6 11 5 3	2 1 —	10 2 4 30	4 2 4 21	5 2 3 2	44 29 15 29/11
Kinlochewe (Ross and Cromarty)	23	0 0 —	7 2 1 10	10 4 15 24	7 2 5 4	5 0 —	13 3 4 31	1 1 —	0 0 —	43 12 15 24/12
Fairburn (Ross and Cromarty)	152	0 0 —	4 4 4 28	9 10 10 25	6 11 8 4	2 2 —	10 8 —	3 2 —	3 3 —	37 40 10 25/12
Strathconon (Ross and Cromarty)	107	0 0 —	4 4 5 28	9 10 13 25	4 9 3 2	3 3 —	16 1 —	4 1 4 21	5 3 3 1	45 31 13 25/12
Glenferness (Nairn)	213	0 0 —	6 7 15 28	12 8 5 8	12 16 6 3	3 3 —	11 12 4 1	4 5 1 30	5 1 3 1	53 52 15 28/11
Drummuir (Banffshire)	152	0 0 —	9 6 13 29	16 9 8 1	11 9 10 4	4 0 —	13 2 1 2	5 0 —	5 2 4 3	63 28 13 29/11
Achnagoichan (Inverness-shire)	305	1 2 3 26	16 8 8 29	14 17 10 3	14 11 13 9	8 7 10 28	18 14 18 2	9 3 4 21	3 3 6 1	83 65 18 2/3
Isle of Rhum (Inverness-shire)	5	0 0 —	2 1 3 28	4 3 3 3	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	6 4 3 28/11
Glenshero Lodge (Inverness-shire)	269	1 0 —	10 5 13 29	13 12 13 2	7 7 10 3	7 2 1 22	12 7 5 1	3 1 3 30	0 0 —	53 34 13 29/11
Derry Lodge (Aberdeenshire)	427	9 1 —	20 22 10 1	18 20 13 3	15 17 5 6	15 10 10 28	18 12 15 1	13 9 10 6	7 3 3 2	115 94 15 1/3
Fort William (Inverness-shire)	27	0 0 —	2 2 —	3 3 8 24	1 1 —	3 0 —	5 1 —	2 2 —	1 1 —	17 10 8 24/12
Fersit (Inverness-shire)	259	0 0 —	3 3 10 30	12 12 8 9	5 5 10 2	5 6 3 18	7 7 15 27	2 2 1 21	2 2 —	36 37 15 27/3
Blair Castle (Perthshire)	122	0 0 —	8 9 5 28	4 10 6 19	2 9 1 6	0 0 —	5 1 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	19 29 6 19/12
Ardtalnaig (Perthshire)	130	0 0 —	3 1 3 28	9 4 3 15	2 1 1 1	4 0 —	9 0 —	3 0 —	1 0 —	31 6 3 28/11
Glengyle (Perthshire)	116	0 0 —	2 3 4 29	3 2 4 15	3 4 —	2 1 3 19	5 4 —	3 2 —	0 0 —	18 16 4 29/11
Stronachlachar (Stirlingshire)	115	0 0 —	4 3 2 28	9 4 5 15	6 2 —	6 0 —	9 1 —	3 0 —	0 0 —	37 10 5 15/12
Loch Arklet (Stirlingshire)	146	0 0 —	5 4 5 30	6 6 3 1	5 2 1 1	2 1 2 19	6 2 —	3 0 —	0 0 —	27 15 5 30/11
Brig o' Turk (Perthshire)	84	0 0 —	3 3 1 28	5 5 5 1	2 2 3 1	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	10 10 5 1/12
Couligarton (Perthshire)	137	0 0 —	2 2 1 4	3 4 8 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	6 7 8 1/12

TABLE 2 (continued)

Number of days with snow falling and snow lying, and maximum depth in centimetres, with date, during the month/season

Station	Height metres	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Season
Rhuvaal (Argyll)	19	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	2 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	3 0 —
Cramond (Midlothian)	24	0 0 —	0 0 —	3 2 8 25	3 3 1 6	3 1 5 23	2 0 —	1 0 —	2 0 —	14 6 8 25/12
Hungry Snout (E. Lothian)	218	0 0 —	7 1 4 1	9 10 6 15	5 9 8 8	7 4 20 23	10 3 3 31	5 1 1 20	3 0 —	46 28 20 23/2
Hopes (E. Lothian)	224	0 0 —	7 6 5 1	4 5 8 8	9 6 15 8	11 3 24 23	10 2 3 30	2 1 1 20	3 2 1 1	46 25 24 23/2
South Moorhouse (Renfrewshire)	229	0 0 —	4 3 1 27	3 3 3 8	1 1 1 4	3 3 8 1	2 2 4 1	0 0 —	0 0 —	13 12 8 1/2
Portmore Res. (Peeblesshire)	305	0 0 —	16 15 10 1	14 14 8 7	12 12 10 8	13 13 15 22	20 20 1 9	11 15 1 20	9 9 —	95 98 15 22/2
Broughton (Peeblesshire)	226	0 0 —	5 0 —	4 4 —	4 10 5 9	5 2 23 23	7 0 —	2 2 —	3 0 —	30 18 23 23/2
Mauchline (Ayrshire)	172	0 0 —	4 4 —	5 3 —	4 4 —	3 3 —	1 0 —	2 2 —	1 0 —	20 16 —
Sourhope (Roxburghshire)	274	0 0 —	3 0 —	8 3 3 1	9 3 13 9	4 3 15 23	8 0 —	5 1 3 22	0 0 —	37 10 15 23/2
Leadhills (Lanarkshire)	387	0 0 —	6 5 3 2	10 8 10 1	8 12 8 6	11 5 18 23	16 3 3 1	5 0 —	4 1 5 4	60 34 18 23/2
Eskdalemuir (Dumfriesshire)	235	1 0 —	13 2 1 28	19 5 2 25	8 11 7 9	11 3 33 23	19 0 —	7 0 —	4 0 —	82 21 33 23/2
Forrest Lodge (Kirkcudbrightshire)	152	0 0 —	3 2 1 28	4 4 1 2	3 5 3 7	1 1 5 22	0 0 —	3 1 1 30	1 1 3 1	15 14 5 22/2
Catcleugh (Northumberland)	244	0 0 —	3 0 —	10 8 5 2	5 3 8 9	8 3 37 23	10 1 1 27	5 1 1 21	4 0 —	45 16 37 23/2
Burradon (Northumberland)	67	0 0 —	1 0 —	2 2 1 24	4 5 3 5	1 0 —	3 1 —	1 0 —	3 1 —	15 9 3 5/1
Gosforth (Northumberland)	52	0 0 —	7 0 —	5 2 —	5 7 3 5	2 0 —	5 0 —	1 0 —	2 0 —	27 9 3 5/1
Alston (Cumberland)	326	0 0 —	2 1 —	5 3 2 3	3 2 5 9	6 5 6 23	9 1 —	6 0 —	3 2 —	34 14 6 23/2
Patterdale (Westmorland)	159	0 0 —	3 3 1 30	1 1 1 26	3 3 1 6	1 1 1 23	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 1 —	9 9 1 30/11
Copt Howe (Westmorland)	119	0 0 —	4 0 —	7 2 1 15	4 5 3 6	3 1 1 16	4 0 —	3 0 —	2 0 —	27 8 3 6/1
Kildale Hall (Yorks., N. Riding)	175	0 0 —	7 0 —	6 4 1 4	5 8 10 9	4 0 —	4 0 —	3 2 1 1	0 0 —	29 14 10 9/1
Moorland Cottage (Yorks., N. Riding)	343	0 0 —	11 5 —	13 12 —	6 9 —	13 5 —	18 8 —	9 2 —	5 3 —	75 44 —
High Nibthwaite (Lancashire)	52	0 0 —	0 0 —	2 1 —	1 4 3 6	1 0 —	1 1 —	1 0 —	2 0 —	8 6 3 6/1
Litton (Yorks., W. Riding)	250	0 0 —	3 3 3 30	7 9 1 24	2 5 2 23	3 3 2 16	7 7 1 27	4 0 —	2 3 1 1	28 30 3 30/11
High Mowthorpe (Yorks., E. Riding)	175	0 0 —	0 0 —	3 4 1 14	6 6 9 7	2 0 —	1 1 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	13 11 9 7/1
Slaidburn (Yorks., W. Riding)	192	0 0 —	1 1 1 28	2 0 —	3 5 1 6	3 0 —	5 4 —	1 1 —	0 0 —	15 11 1 28/11
Chelker (Yorks., W. Riding)	223	0 0 —	3 0 —	3 2 5 24	3 4 3 7	2 2 —	4 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	15 8 5 24/12

SNOW SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN

TABLE 2 (continued)

Number of days with snow falling and snow lying, and maximum depth in centimetres, with date, during the month/season

Station	Height metres	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Season
Nelson (Lancashire)	152	0 0 —	3 1 1 29	4 5 1 24	1 4 1 7	1 0 —	4 0 —	1 0 —	2 0 —	16 10 1 29/11
Belmont Springs (Lancashire)	247	0 0 —	2 1 1 28	7 6 2 24	5 5 2 6	4 0 —	8 0 —	5 0 —	1 0 —	32 12 2 24/12
Cragg (Bacup) (Lancashire)	411	0 0 —	6 2 —	10 4 3 24	7 10 2 7	6 1 1 16	10 3 —	7 1 1 21	4 0 —	50 21 3 24/12
Strinesdale (Lancashire)	241	0 0 —	1 0 —	2 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	2 0 —	0 0 —	2 0 —	8 0 —
Howden Dam (Derbyshire)	258	0 0 —	2 1 1 29	6 3 1 24	8 6 1 5	2 0 —	9 0 —	3 1 —	2 0 —	32 11 1 29/11
Redmires (Yorks., W. Riding)	335	0 0 —	1 1 1 28	3 4 6 24	3 10 4 9	3 1 —	9 9 1 31	1 1 2 20	0 0 —	20 26 6 24/12
Grenoside (Yorks., W. Riding)	171	0 0 —	2 0 —	1 2 1 24	2 3 —	2 0 —	7 0 —	1 0 —	2 0 —	17 5 1 24/12
Bamford (Derbyshire)	155	0 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	1 1 1 6	0 0 —	0 0 —	4 0 —	0 0 —	7 1 1 6/1
Southrey (Lincolnshire)	6	0 0 —	1 0 —	1 1 —	2 5 1 5	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	4 6 1 5/1
Ambergate Res. (Derbyshire)	197	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 3 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 3 —
Hunstanton (Norfolk)	14	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	2 5 5 7	0 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	4 5 5 7/1
Littleover (Derbyshire)	71	0 0 —	1 0 —	3 1 —	3 3 —	2 0 —	8 0 —	2 0 —	2 0 —	21 4 —
Hednesford (Staffordshire)	235	0 0 —	1 1 1 29	1 1 9 3	2 0 —	1 0 —	4 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	9 2 9 3/12
Market Harborough (Leicestershire)	91	0 0 —	1 1 1 29	0 0 —	4 2 1 6	0 0 —	2 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	8 3 1 29/11
Martley (Worcestershire)	61	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 1 1 4	3 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	4 1 1 4/12
Longtown (Herefordshire)	172	0 0 —	1 1 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	2 0 —	5 0 —	2 0 —	2 0 —	14 1 —
Baunton (Gloucestershire)	121	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 1 1 3	1 1 3 6	0 0 —	2 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	6 2 3 6/1
Hinksey Hill (Berkshire)	101	0 0 —	2 1 —	1 0 —	2 4 3 7	0 0 —	2 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	7 5 3 7/1
Garston (Hertfordshire)	78	0 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	4 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	7 0 —
Little Chalfont (Buckinghamshire)	130	0 0 —	2 0 —	1 0 —	4 3 4 7	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	8 3 4 7/1
Rayleigh (Essex)	73	0 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	4 4 5 9	0 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	8 4 5 9/1
Eastcote (Middlesex)	53	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	2 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	6 0 —
Southend (Essex)	27	0 0 —	1 1 —	0 0 —	4 4 1 7	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	7 5 1 7/1
Chisledon (Wiltshire)	155	0 0 —	4 0 —	4 1 3 4	5 4 3 7	5 1 5 17	8 0 —	2 0 —	1 0 —	29 6 5 17/2
Charlton Park (Kent)	46	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	4 4 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	5 4 —

TABLE 2 (continued)

Number of days with snow falling and snow lying, and maximum depth in centimetres, with date, during the month/season

Station	Height metres	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Season
Camberley (Surrey)	66	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	4 0 —	0 0 —	2 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	6 0 —
Biddenden (Kent)	50	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	4 1 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	2 0 —	8 1 —
Washington (Sussex)	52	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	4 1 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	2 0 —	8 1 —
Stoke Abbott (Dorset)	107	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	3 1 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	6 1 —
Batworthy (Devon)	381	0 0 —	3 3 —	3 3 —	0 0 —	1 1 —	5 4 15 13	0 0 —	0 0 —	12 11 15 13/3
Plymouth (Devon)	61	0 0 —	0 0 —	2 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	5 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	9 0 —
Bwlch Tunnel (Denbighshire)	274	0 0 —	4 1 3 28	3 3 —	4 3 1 3	3 3 5 16	3 3 —	2 2 —	3 3 —	22 18 5 16/2
Mount Pleasant (Flintshire)	159	0 0 —	2 2 —	2 2 —	2 2 3 4	2 2 —	2 2 —	2 2 —	1 1 —	13 13 3 4/1
Capel Curig (Caernarvonshire)	195	0 0 —	0 0 —	3 1 1 3	6 1 —	2 0 —	1 1 1 31	0 0 —	0 0 —	12 3 1 3/12
Alwen (Denbighshire)	366	0 0 —	4 3 —	3 5 1 3	6 6 2 5	5 5 —	4 4 2 27	5 5 —	2 1 1 2	29 29 2 5/1
Clawdd Newydd (Denbighshire)	304	0 0 —	6 4 3 28	3 3 —	1 1 —	2 2 —	6 6 —	5 5 —	1 1 3 1	24 22 3 28/11
Blaenau Ffestiniog (Merioneth)	230	0 0 —	1 3 3 27	1 0 —	2 0 —	1 1 —	2 0 —	1 0 —	3 0 —	11 4 3 27/11
Cae Llwyd (Denbighshire)	305	0 0 —	5 1 2 29	5 2 3 3	8 3 1 6	2 1 1 14	5 1 1 16	2 0 —	1 0 —	28 8 3 3/12
Bryn Gwynant (Caernarvonshire)	95	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 1 1 3	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	0 0 —	2 0 —	3 1 1 3/12
Dolgellau (Merioneth)	27	0 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	2 0 —	1 0 —	2 1 1 2	9 1 1 2/5
Evancoyd (Radnorshire)	227	0 0 —	3 2 3 5	1 1 —	1 0 —	1 1 2 14	2 2 1 27	0 0 —	0 0 —	8 6 3 5/11
Tairbull (Brecknockshire)	201	0 0 —	7 0 —	5 1 1 4	2 0 —	1 0 —	7 1 —	2 0 —	1 0 —	25 2 1 4/12
Llangynidr (Brecknockshire)	430	0 0 —	4 2 —	4 3 4 2	3 7 3 8	4 4 6 17	7 8 5 29	2 2 —	3 3 —	27 29 6 17/2
Merthyr Tydfil (Glamorgan)	235	0 0 —	2 2 —	2 1 3 3	2 1 —	3 0 —	4 1 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	15 5 3 3/12
Maesteg (Glamorgan)	180	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	2 0 —	5 0 —
Swansea (Glamorgan)	23	0 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	1 0 —	0 0 —	1 0 —	4 0 —
Port St Mary (Isle of Man)	8	0 0 —	3 0 —	2 0 —	2 0 —	3 0 —	2 0 —	1 0 —	3 0 —	16 0 —

TABLE 3

Number of days with snow lying in the British mountains, 1966-67

(a) Near summit. (b) At about 750 metres. (c) At station level.

		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Season
A'Chailleach (1067 m)	<i>a</i>	5	30	31	28	24	30	27	10	185
Station: Glackour (24 m)	<i>b</i>	1	30	31	24	11	26	20	7	150
Ross and Cromarty	<i>c</i>	0	3	7	9	0	2	1	2	24
Cairngorms (1309 m)	<i>a</i>	11	28	31	31	28	31	30	31	221
Station: Achnagoichan (305 m)	<i>b</i>	10	28	31	31	28	31	27	19	205
Inverness-shire	<i>c</i>	2	8	17	11	7	14	3	3	65
Creag Meagaidh (1128 m)	<i>a</i>	11	30	31	31	28	31	30	11	203
Station: Fersit (259 m)	<i>b</i>	1	28	28	26	21	31	13	6	154
Inverness-shire	<i>c</i>	0	3	12	5	6	7	2	2	37
Ben Vane (916 m)	<i>a</i>	1	9	25	16	9	25	17	8	110
Station: Loch Arklet (146 m)	<i>b</i>	0	9	25	16	9	25	17	2	103
Stirlingshire	<i>c</i>	0	4	6	2	1	2	0	0	15
Ben More (Mull) (966 m)	<i>a</i>	0	7	15	10	8	15	3	0	58
Station: Rhuvaal (19 m)	<i>b</i>	0	7	15	10	8	15	3	0	58
Argyll	<i>c</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kells Range (813 m)	<i>a</i>	0	14	13	13	12	14	3	3	72
Station: Forrest Lodge (152 m)	<i>b</i>	0	14	13	13	12	14	3	3	72
Kirkcudbrightshire	<i>c</i>	0	2	4	5	1	0	1	1	14
Cross Fell (893 m)	<i>a</i>	5	30	31	31	28	31	30	31	217
Station: Alston (326 m)	<i>b</i>	5	30	31	31	28	31	30	31	217
Cumberland	<i>c</i>	0	1	3	2	5	1	0	2	14
Helvellyn (950 m)	<i>a</i>	1	7	11	10	10	20	4	3	66
Station: Patterdale (159 m)	<i>b</i>	1	6	11	9	10	12	3	3	55
Westmorland	<i>c</i>	0	3	1	3	1	0	0	1	9
Snowdonia (1085 m)	<i>a</i>	2	11	4	18	11	8	13	1	68
Station: Capel Curig (195 m)	<i>b</i>	0	7	4	11	8	8	10	1	49
Caernarvonshire	<i>c</i>	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Cader Idris (892 m)	<i>a</i>	0	10	3	10	11	11	3	4	52
Station: Dolgellau (27 m)	<i>b</i>	0	10	3	10	11	11	3	4	52
Merioneth	<i>c</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brecon Beacons (886 m)	<i>a</i>	0	23	14	6	14	18	13	4	92
Station: Tairbull (201 m)	<i>b</i>	0	23	14	6	14	18	13	4	92
Brecknockshire	<i>c</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

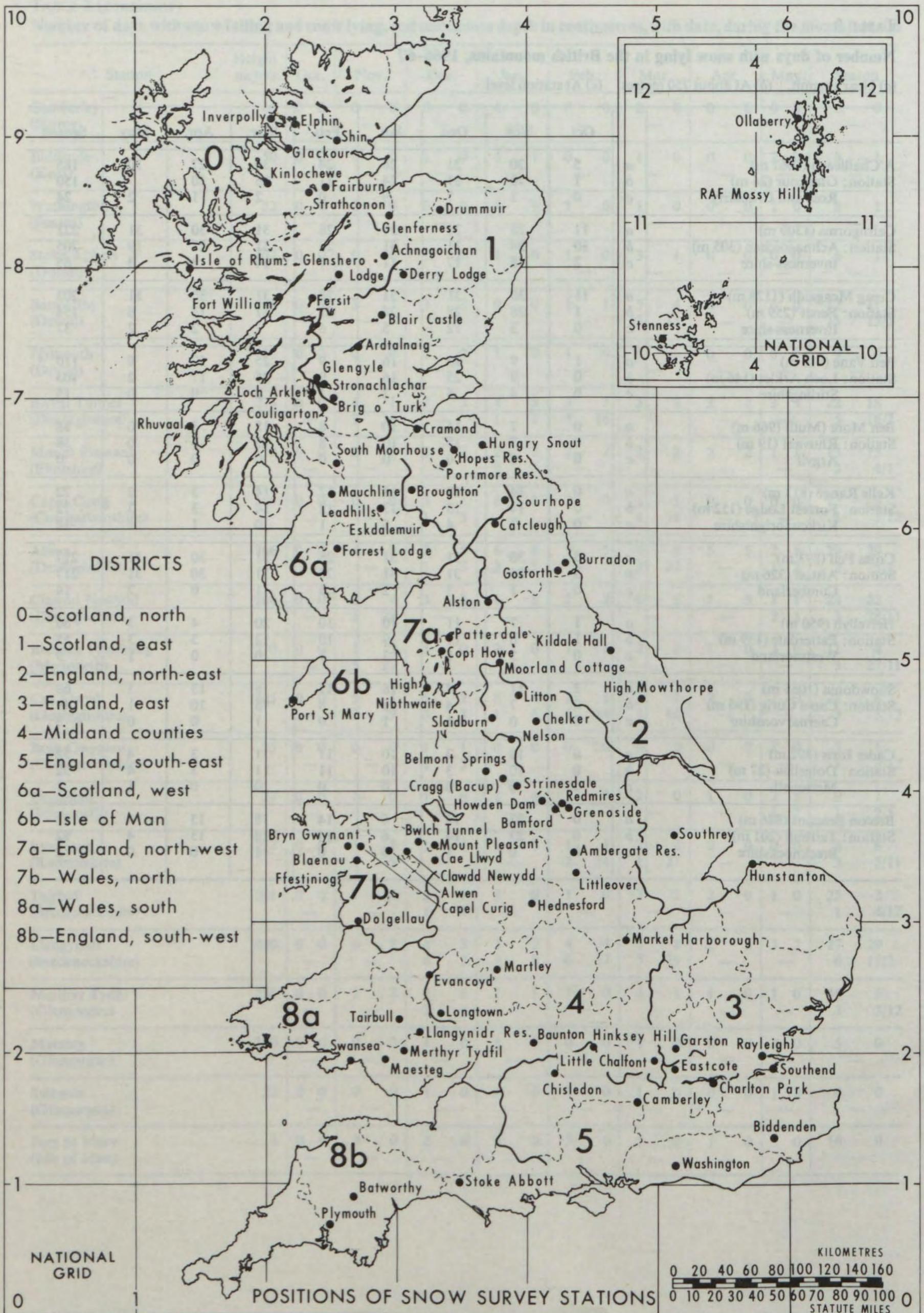


FIGURE 1. Positions of snow-survey stations.

SNOW SURVEY
1966-1967

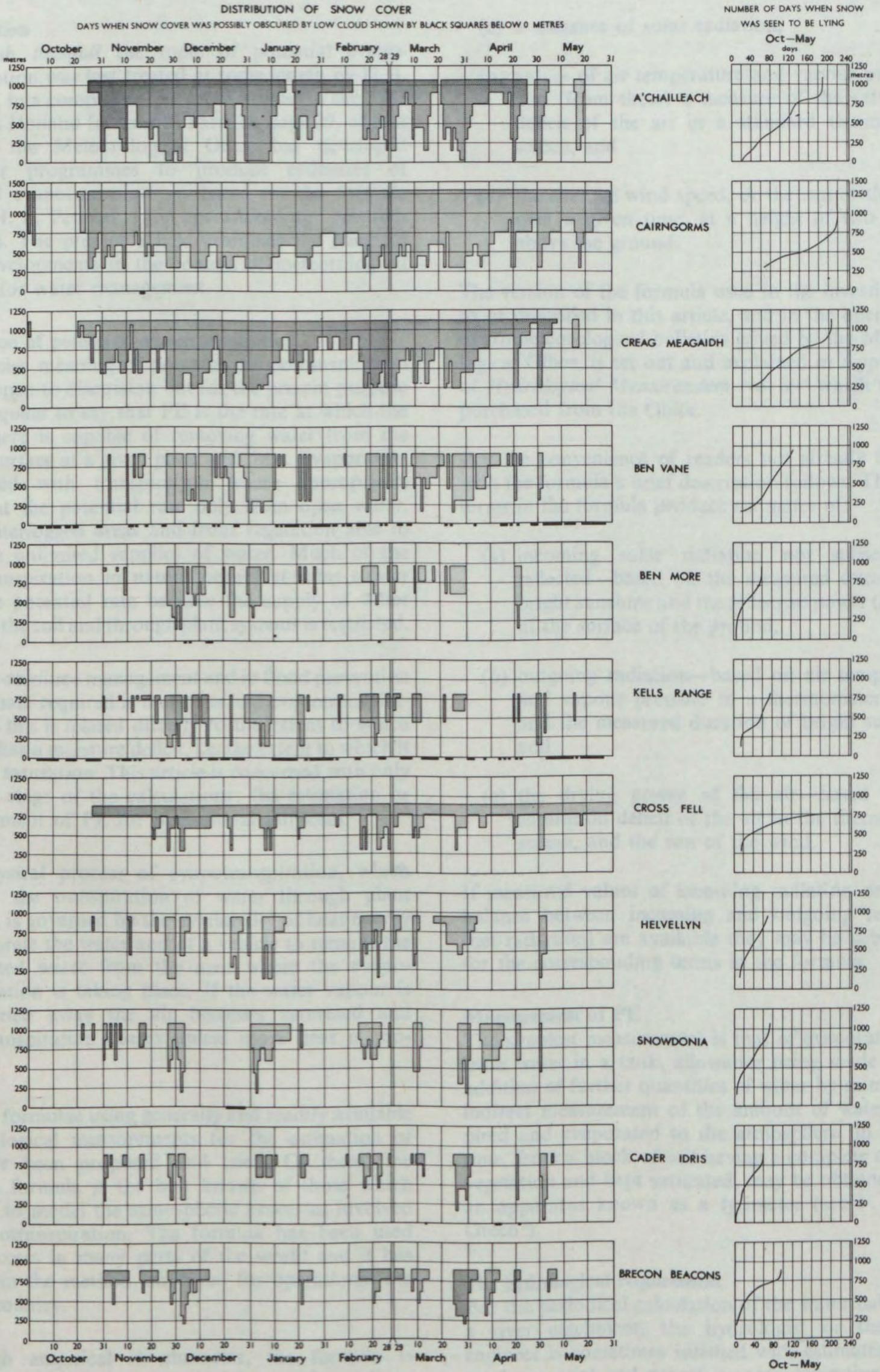


FIGURE 2. Distribution of snow-cover in the British mountains, 1966-67.