

# EXACTAWEATHER

## UK Winter 2021/22 Final Weather Report



### A Typical Little Ice Age & Waning Sunspots/Gulf Stream Winter!

Little Ice Age Winters in relation to waning sunspots and an ever changing Gulf Stream is something that we have covered extensively via [Exacta Weather](#), [YouTube](#) and several national news articles since 2010 below.



**Mirror**

London town: The English capital is recognisable as a handsome winter wonderland (© Image: James Davies/Britain post)

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### A mini ice age is on its way and this is what the UK will look like

These astonishing images show a frost-bitten United Kingdom but scientists seem to point out that it's not just make-believe



### Hard, cold winter ahead as Gulf Stream slows down

**ICE DRAGGLES**

It is likely to be a very cold winter ahead as the Gulf Stream slows down, according to a new study. The study says that the Gulf Stream is expected to slow down in the next few years, which could lead to a hard winter in the UK.

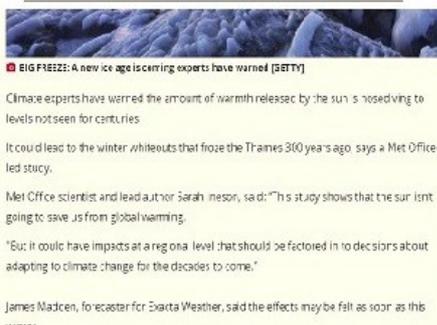
Scientists say that the Gulf Stream is a major factor in determining the UK's climate. It is a warm current that flows from the Atlantic Ocean towards the UK. If it slows down, the UK could experience a much colder winter.



### Chilled out: The Houses of Parliament taking on a wintry sheen in a new ice age

James Madden, forecaster for Exacta Weather, has previously said the UK should brace itself for colder winters from this year onwards – and the Thames could even freeze over.

He said: "This serious climate situation is also something that is unlikely to correct itself overnight as repeated analysis of past cycles and other contributing factors in relation to the current solar output and size/frequency of sunspots reveal to us quite conclusively that we are heading into something like a Maunder Minimum."



### A new ice age is occurring experts have warned

Climate experts have warned the amount of warmth released by the sun is nosediving to levels not seen for centuries.

It could lead to the winter whiteouts that froze the Thames 300 years ago, says a Met Office study.

Met Office scientist and lead author Sarah Ineson, said: "This study shows that the sun isn't going to save us from global warming."

"But it could have impacts at a regional level that should be factored in to decisions about adapting to climate change for the decades to come."

James Madden, forecaster for Exacta Weather, said the effects may be felt as soon as this winter.

### SHOCK CLAIM: World is on brink of 50 year ICE AGE and BRITAIN will bear the brunt

BRITAIN faces DECADES of savage winters driven by freak changes in global ocean conditions and a weakening of the sun.

By NATHAN RAO  
PUBLISHED: 07:29, Tue, Oct 27, 2015 | UPDATED: 16:20, Tue, Oct 27, 2015

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This will disrupt the flow of the warming Gulf Stream which usually hikes winter temperatures and blocks the full thrust of any Arctic flow.

He said: "The Gulf Stream regulates winter temperatures to much warmer values than they should be for the likes of the UK and Ireland in respect to our overall latitude.

"In periods of high solar activity we experience a significant rise in solar energy which heats these vital ocean currents. An increase in solar activity levels heated ocean currents, which favoured certain atmospheric circulation patterns from around the globe whilst also retaining heat on earth from insulation.

"However, we are now in something completely different, and after such a period of high solar activity in recent decades, we have gone to something completely off the charts in terms of solar output

Since these long term solar and oceanographic predictions were made - we have seen NASA make a big turnaround in their solar cycle projections to reveal that we are currently in the lowest solar cycle in over a century. In addition to this we are now also seeing Gulf Stream currents at their slowest in the last 1600 years based on recent scientific research.

The recent evidence is largely based on freshwater input and salinity levels in the North Atlantic, and although these factors do have an important bearing on how the current functions – the primary driver and engine for heating the Gulf Stream and long term ocean phases such as the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) come from high solar activity levels and energetic sunspots.

Solar activity levels and meridional flow continue at weak levels, and energetic sunspots in any real numbers or large clusters are something of the past. These low numbers also have repercussions on what happens further down the line, in terms of additional low solar activity and an increasing lack of sunspots. The freshwater input and salinity levels may help to substantiate previous and incorrect third-party global warming and sea level rise projections, but Arctic sea ice growth will return to normal due to low solar activity and invalidate these claims as the Little Ice Age pattern takes more of a hold in the coming years and decades.

## **DECEMBER**

December is likely to start on a seasonal note and the cold shots from the back end of autumn are likely to continue into the first month of the meteorological winter. Cold is likely to be prevalent through much of the month, with any less cold/mild weather being restricted to a cluster of days during the first half of the month, which could bring some cold rain events/Ice at times to parts further south to begin with. However, from mid-month and into the final third of December could see some sudden stratospheric movements to bring about an even colder north-east/easterly wind direction that could persist as the more dominant feature for a number of weeks (2-4 on current projections) from at least the final third of the month and into the first half of January.

Wintry weather and snow will accompany these cold conditions throughout the month too, and some notable snow events will be recorded across some large swathes of the country. For in and around the 6<sup>th</sup> could see a sleety mix developing before turning to snow later, and from in and around the 16<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> could see some widespread and heavy snow showers developing for many and continuing into the end of the year. Current projections are more favourable for a largely dry but cold Christmas Day period with any snow more likely in the north, particularly, in parts of north-west England. However, things can change quickly for just a 24 hour period, so we can't entirely rule out a true White Christmas in parts further south. Overnight and widespread frosts could also see temperatures consistently dropping to -10C or more within this period, possibly even colder if the cold NE/easterly winds develop as expected.

A colder and drier/near-average month overall.

## **JANUARY**

We expect January to take the same route as December in terms of another colder than average month overall. Further snow events are likely, particularly, during the first half of the month and during the very start to the month/New Year. We must allow for some deviations here in exact timing for any major and sudden stratospheric warming/movement (SSW) that we have forecast during mid-winter (mid Dec to mid Jan) to change our weather/jet-stream, and some changes could be required to the severity of any prevalent or developing easterly weather pattern for this period.

Later in January could offer some reprise from the cold and wintry conditions as some less cold or potentially even mild weather sweeps our shores for several days as some potentially hostile weather arrives from the Atlantic. Despite warming things up we could still see some transient and notable snow as any heavy rain and high winds arrive and clash with the cooler and stagnated air across our shores.

A colder and drier/near-average month overall.

## **FEBRUARY**

February is likely to bring a mixed bag of cold and wintry weather to unsettled weather with some wet days and high winds when near-normal temperatures exist. Our current indications still suggest some flirtations with cold to near normal temperatures for the time of the year for much of the month as a real battle of cold versus mild weather starts to develop. When milder weather does push in off the Atlantic there will often come the associated risk for further transient and heavy snow across large parts of the country before melting later. Current indications suggest a less cold start to the month and a follow-on of alternating weather before the cold and wintry weather starts to make another appearance later in the month and into March.

A near-average to average rainfall for the month overall.

## **CONCLUSION**

The current chances for a Little Ice Age Winter on the basis of waning sunspots and Gulf Stream changes are currently high, and December is likely to continue with the notable shots of cold and snow from the latter part of Autumn. We currently expect to see some 'major' sudden stratospheric movements throughout this winter and to bring some even colder north-east/easterly winds that could persist as the more dominant feature for a number of weeks, particularly from the final third of December and into the first half of January.

However, we must allow for some deviations in exact timing for any and sudden stratospheric warming/movement (SSW) that we have forecast from mid-winter (mid Dec to mid Jan) to change our weather/jet-stream, and some changes could be required to the severity of any prevalent or developing easterly weather pattern for this period.

We can therefore expect to see and have high confidence in the most cold and wintry conditions since December 2010 developing throughout December and January, but as to how this will be reflected on afterwards in terms of records could prove difficult as we are currently seeing an overlapping period of extensive cold and widespread snow with some deviations at times in December and January.

Late Winter and into February is likely to offer some reprise from the cold at times as unsettled weather pushes in off the Atlantic. However, this is likely to be short-lived as we could see some further 'major' stratospheric movement bringing a return to winter during late February and well into March 2022.

Further information to follow in the Spring 2022 Forecast...

**James Madden - Added 5<sup>th</sup> October 2021**

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