Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - February 2024

It was the fourth wettest February for England using records from 1871, with three-quarters of catchments receiving more than twice the long term average (LTA) rainfall. For the period March to February, the last 12 months have been the wettest in England on record. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) remained close to zero across England, with parts of the east of the country ending February with wetter than expected soils. River flows increased at two-thirds of sites and the majority of indicator sites were classed as above normal or higher. Groundwater levels increased at all the indicator sites and more than half of these sites were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year at the end of February. This has resulted in groundwater flooding alerts and warnings being in place across large parts of central southern England. Reservoir storage increased at two-thirds of the reservoirs we report on, and the majority of reservoirs were classed as normal or higher for the time of year.

1.1 Rainfall

February was the fourth wettest on record since 1871 for England, with a rainfall total of 130mm which represents 225% of the 1961 to 1990 long term average (LTA) for the month (196% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). All catchments received above average rainfall during February, with three quarters of catchments receiving more than twice the expected rainfall. Twenty-two catchments received over 300% of the LTA rainfall for February, with the Central Area Fenland in east England receiving 356% of the LTA. Forty two catchments had the wettest February since records began in 1871. It was wettest February on record for east England. (Figure 2.1)

February rainfall totals were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year in three quarters of catchments in England. 8% of catchment were notably high for February, and 12% were above normal. Seven catchments were normal for the time of year, all of which were in the north-east or north-west. At the regional scale, rainfall totals were above normal for the time of year in north-east and north-west England, with all other regions recording exceptionally high rainfall totals. England as a whole was also exceptionally high for the time of year. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were exceptionally high across most of England, with some areas of notably high rainfall totals in the north-east, central, and south-east England. The last 6 months have also seen exceptionally high cumulative totals across the country, with only a handful of catchments in lower bands. For the 12-month period ending in February it has been the wettest on record since 1871 for 41 catchments (29% of the total), for east England and for England as a whole. Since September 2022 for England, it has been the wettest 18 month period (from September to February) on record, with 40% of catchments also having their wettest 18 month period. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Across England SMD remained close to zero throughout February, where they have remained since October 2023. As days got longer and temperatures increased throughout the month some regions saw small deficits begin to develop. (Figure 3.1)

Across most of England SMD were around the LTA for the time of year, however, in parts of the north-east, east and south-east England soils were wetter than would be expected for the time of year. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean flows increased at two-thirds of indicator sites in February compared to January. The remaining third of indicator sites saw a decrease in monthly mean flows compared to last month. Monthly mean river flows were classed as normal or higher at all sites. Five sites were classed as normal for the time of year, all of which are in the far north-east and north-west. Eleven sites (20% of the total) were classed as above normal for the time of year, and 35% (19 sites) were classed as notably high. Twenty sites were exceptionally high (36%). Six sites recorded their highest monthly mean flow for February on record, including the Rivers Yare (since 1970), Gipping (since 1964) and Nene (since 1970) in east England, the River Avon at Evesham (since 1936), and the Upper River Brue (since 1964) and River Exe in the south-west (since 1956). (Figure 4.1)

Most of our regional index sites saw an increase in monthly mean flows in February, with the only exceptions being Haydon Bridge on the South Tyne in north-east England and Caton on the River Lune in north-west England. Both of these sites were classed in lower bands than in January, with Haydon Bridge classed as normal for the time of year and Caton recording above normal monthly mean flows for the time of year. Marston-on-Dove on the River Dove in central England and naturalised flows at Kingston on the River Thames in the south-east, were both notably high for the time of year. The Bedford Ouse in east England, Great Stour in south-east England and River Exe in south-west England all recorded exceptionally high monthly mean flows in February. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of February, all indicator sites we report on had recorded an increase in groundwater levels. At more than half of the indicator sites, groundwater levels were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. Four sites were classed as notably high, and another four were above normal for the time of year. Just two sites, Crossley Hill in central England and Lea Lane in the north-west both of which are in sandstone aquifers, were classed as normal at the end of February. Six sites recorded their highest end of February groundwater level on record. This included Grainsby in the Northern Chalk in east England (since 1977), Houndean Bottom in the Brighton Chalk (since 1977), Hanthorpe in the Lincolnshire Limestone (since 1972) and Coxmoor in the Idle Thorne Sandstone (since 1990). (Figure 5.1)

Groundwater levels increased at all our aquifer index sites in February. Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone), Dalton Estate (Hull and East Riding Chalk), Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) and Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) were all classed as exceptionally high for the time of year, with Weir Farm and Chilgrove recording their highest end of February groundwater level on record since 1983 and 1836 respectively. Skirwith (Carlisle Basin Sandstone) and Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk) were both classed as notably high for the time of year. Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) in the south-east was above normal at the end of February. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

Reservoir storage increased during February at more than two-thirds of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. Only 3 reservoirs recorded a decrease in storage between January and February. For the majority of reservoirs, storage at the end of February was classed as normal or higher for the time of year. This includes Abberton in east England, Carsington and Ogston in the north-west, and Roadford in the south-west which were classed as exceptionally high. The Dove reservoir group in central England and Bewl in the south-east were classed as below normal. At Farmoor in the south-east and Grafham Water in the east, storage was classed as notably low for the time of year, as high river flows limited abstraction opportunities. The Dee system, continues to be impacted by ongoing reservoir maintenance. (Figure 6.1)

At a regional scale, total reservoir storage increased in all regions except north-east England where storage decreased slightly compared to January. In south-west England, overall storage increased by 6% during February. For England as whole, storage increased slightly to 94% at the end of February. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

March began with mild and wet conditions across the country. Following a shorter drier interlude wetter conditions are likely to return in the middle of the month. Towards the end of the month southern areas are more likely to be wetter than usual while northern areas of the UK may be drier.

For the 3 month period between March to May, there is a higher likelihood the UK will experience warmer conditions, with precipitation during this period is forecast to be close to normal for the time of year.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of March 2024, river flows across most of England have a higher than expected chance of being above normal or higher. River flows across the south-east, south-west, east and central England have a higher than expected chance of being above normal or higher. This is particularly true for those in groundwater fed catchments where groundwater levels are currently higher than expected for the time of year and can continue to support river flows throughout the remainder of March.

By the end of September 2024, across most of England have the greatest chance of being above normal or higher, except in the north-west where flows are more likely to be normal.

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2024 see Figure 7.1.

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2024 see Figure 7.2.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2024 see Figure 7.3.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2024 see Figure 7.4.

1.8 Projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

By the end of March 2024, groundwater levels in the east, south-east, north-west, and north-east England have a greater likelihood of being above normal or higher. Sites in chalk aquifers are likely to be above normal or higher. South-west and central England groundwater levels have a greater likelihood of being normal or higher.

By the end of September 2024, groundwater levels have a greater likelihood of being above normal or higher in north-west, north-east, south-east, and east England. Whereas in south-west and central England, groundwater levels have a greater likelihood of being normal or higher.

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2024 see Figure 7.5.

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2024 see Figure 7.6.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2024 see Figure 7.7.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2024 see Figure 7.8.

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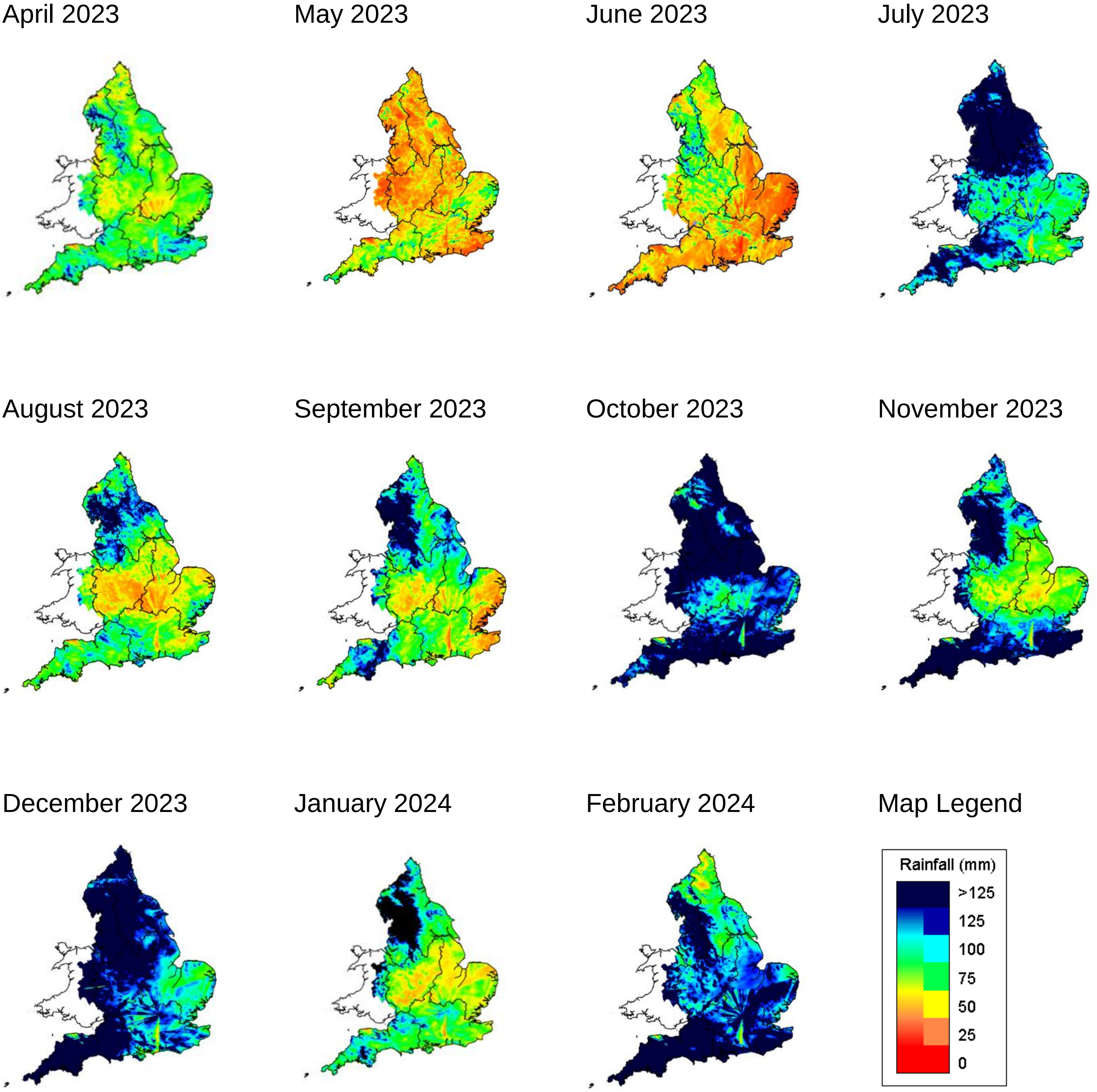
2 Rainfall

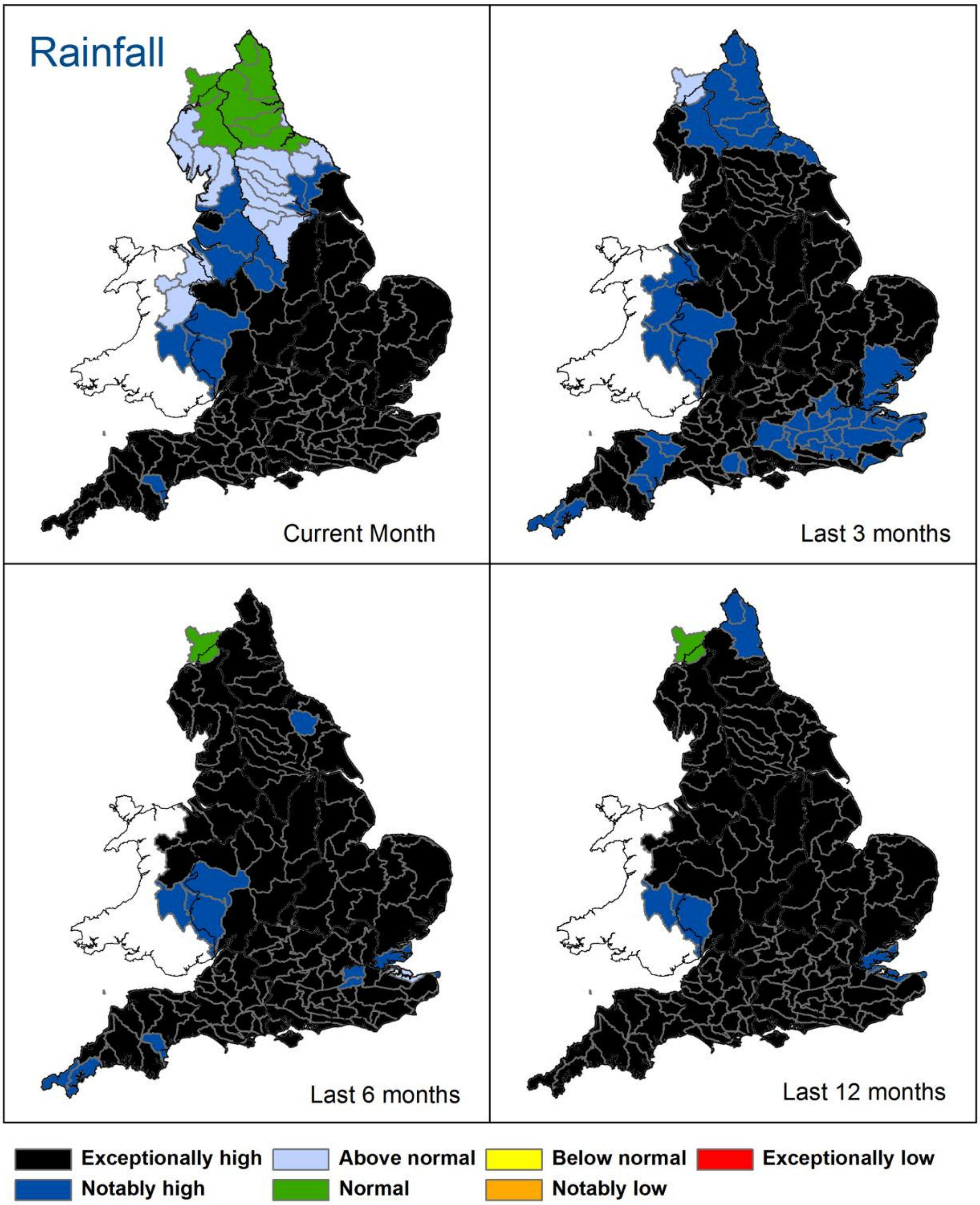
2.1 Rainfall map

Figure 2.1: Monthly rainfall across England and Wales for the past 11 months. UKPP radar data Note: Radar beam blockages in some regions may give anomalous totals in some areas.



(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024). All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

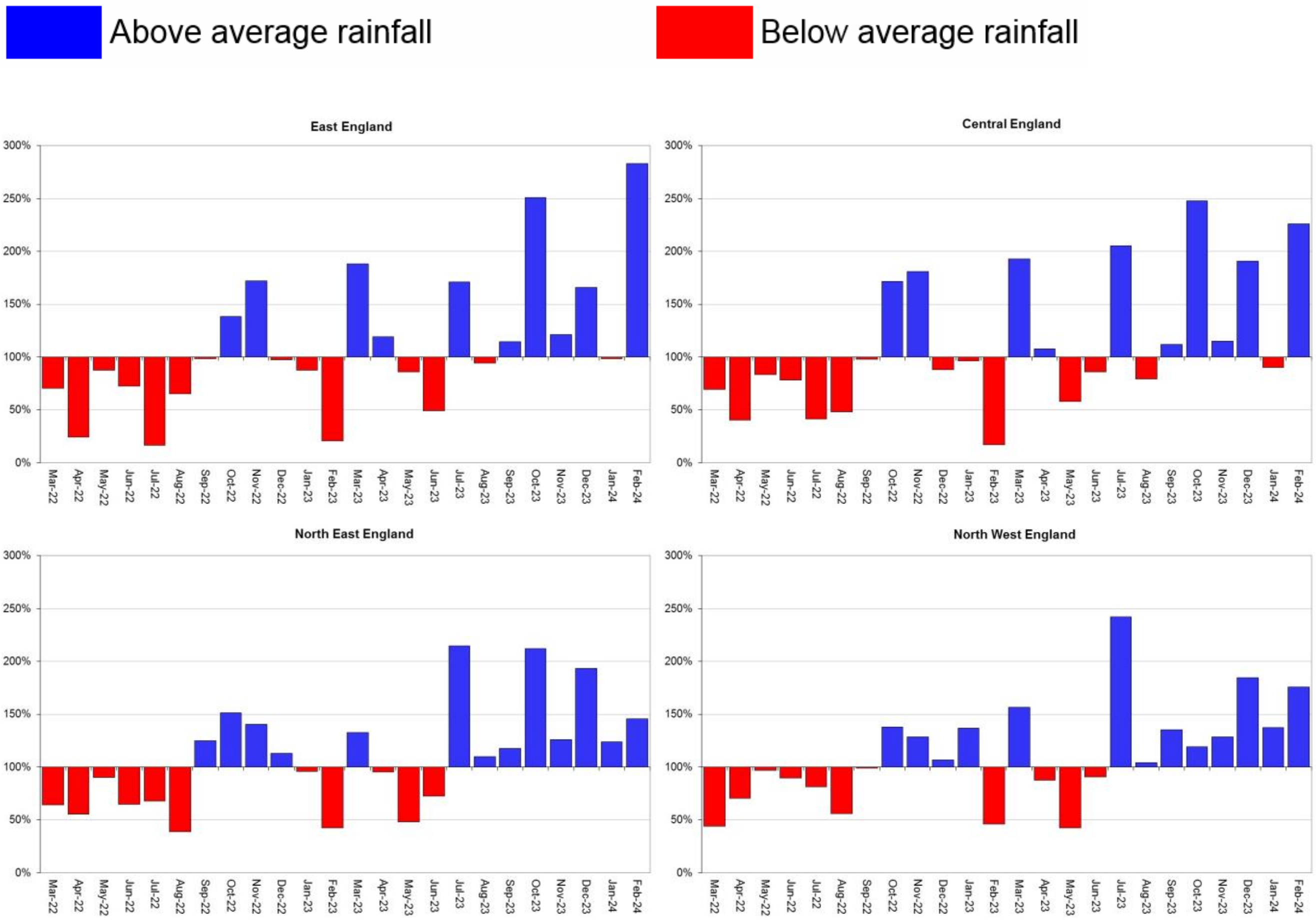
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 29 February 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

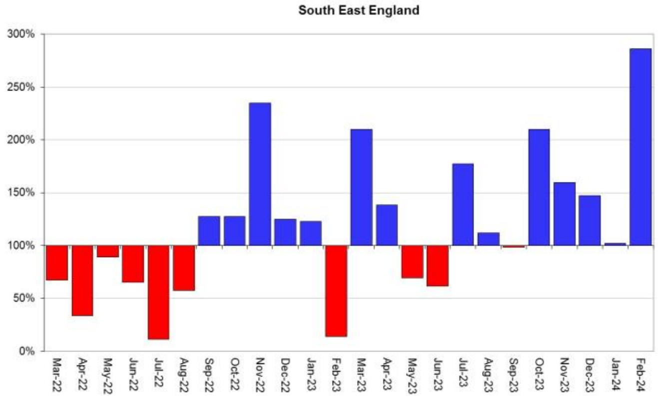


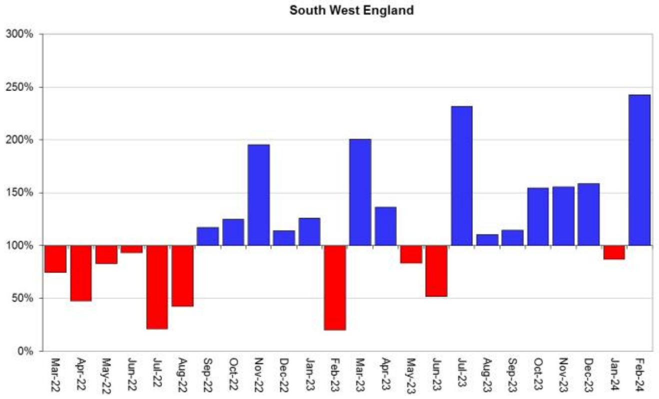
Rainfall data for 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

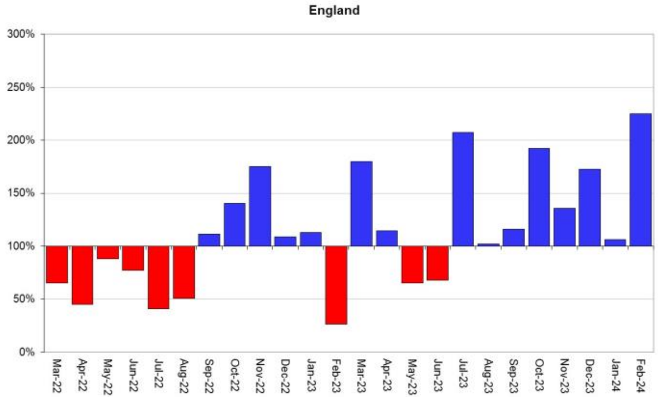
2.2 Rainfall charts

Figure 2.3: Monthly rainfall totals for the past 24 months as a percentage of the 1961 to 1990 long term average for each region and for England.









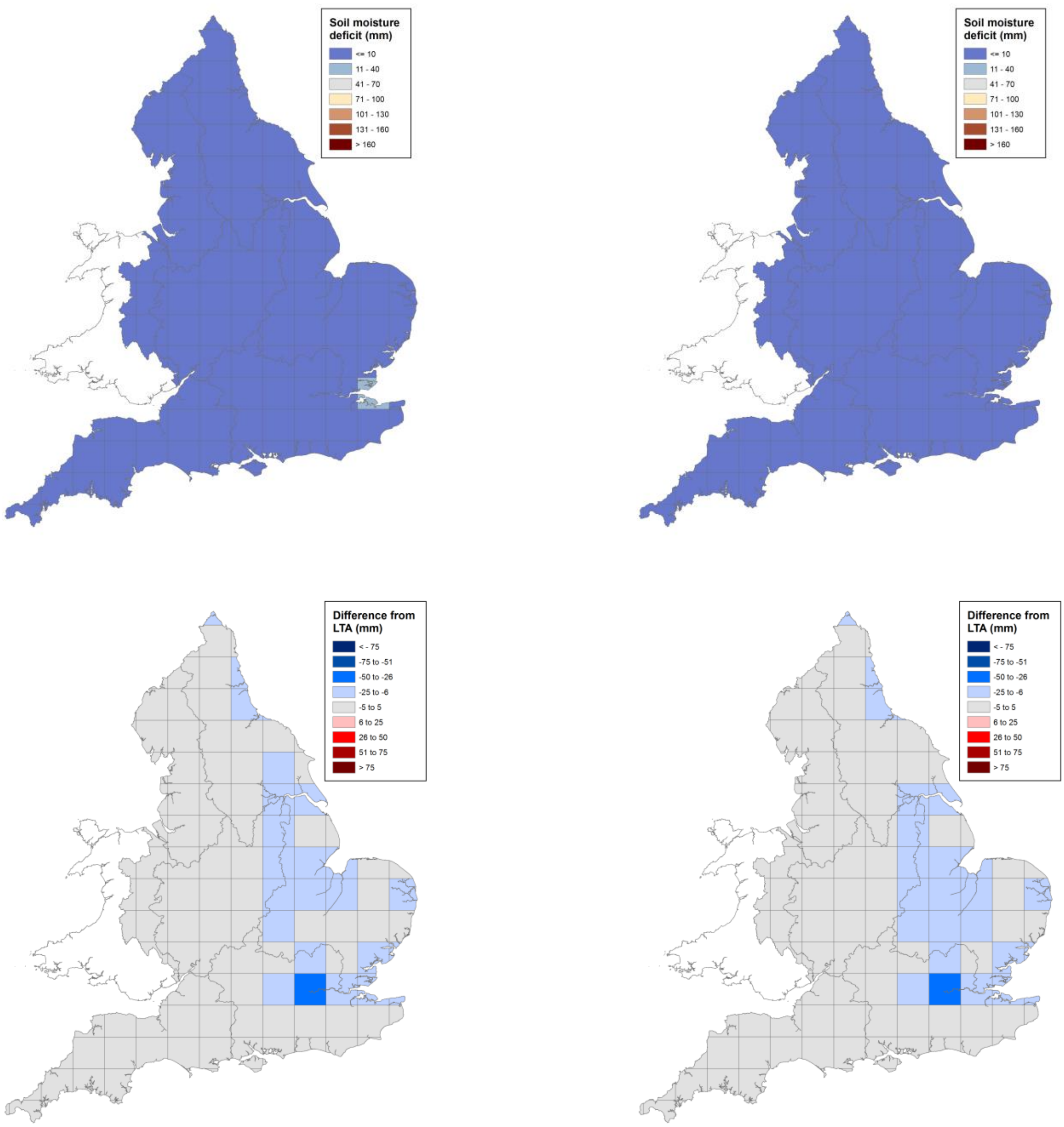
Rainfall data for 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 31 January 2024 (left panel) and 28 February 2024 (right panel). Top row shows actual soil moisture deficits (mm) and bottom row shows the difference (mm) of the actual from the 1961 to 1990 long term average soil moisture deficits. MORECS data for real land use.

End of January 2024 | End of February 2024



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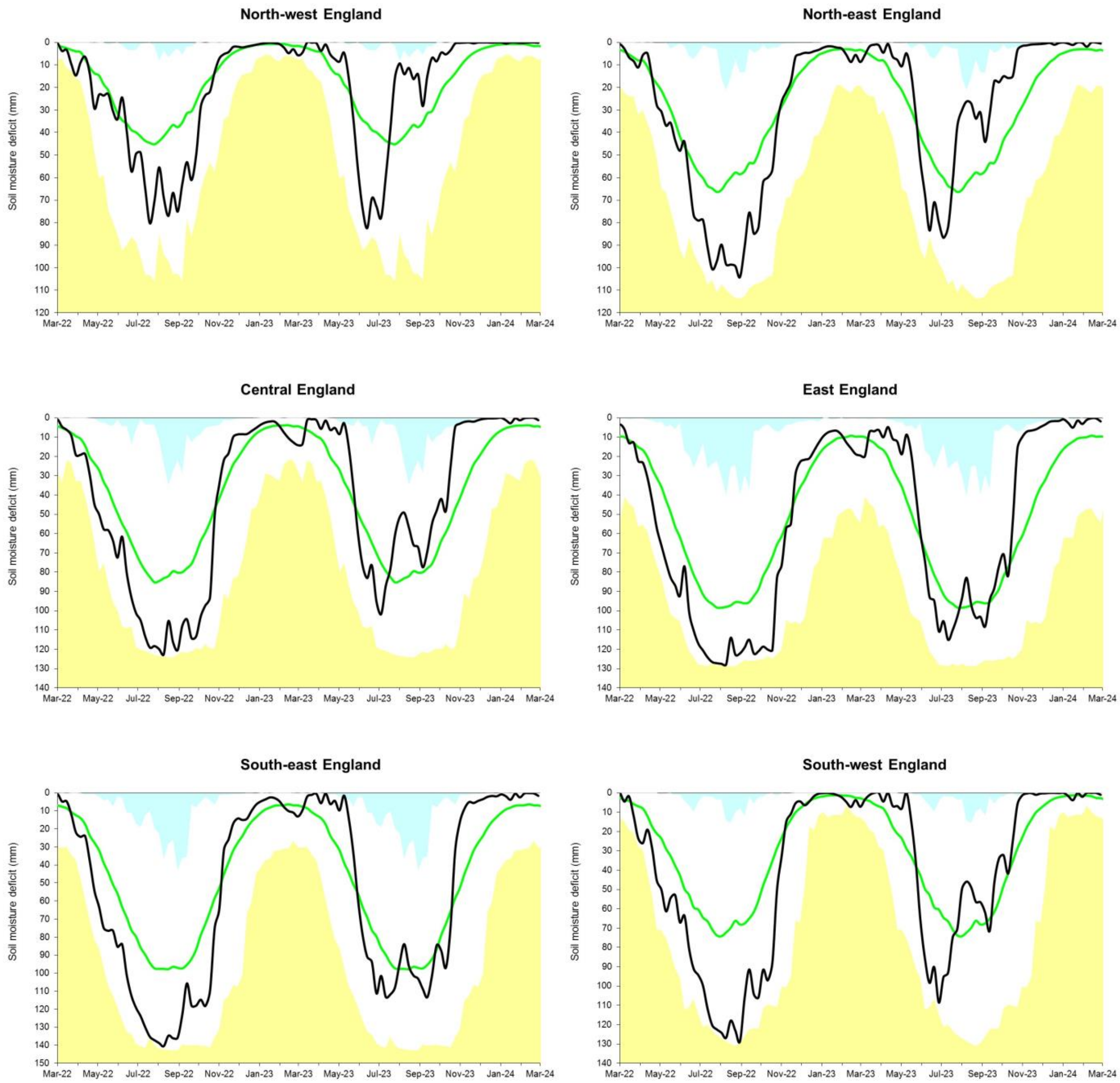
3.2 Soil moisture deficit charts

Figure 3.2: Latest soil moisture deficits for all geographic regions compared to maximum, minimum and 1961 to 1990 long term average. Weekly MORECS data for real land use.

	Above maximum value on record		Below minimum value on record		Average		Latest data



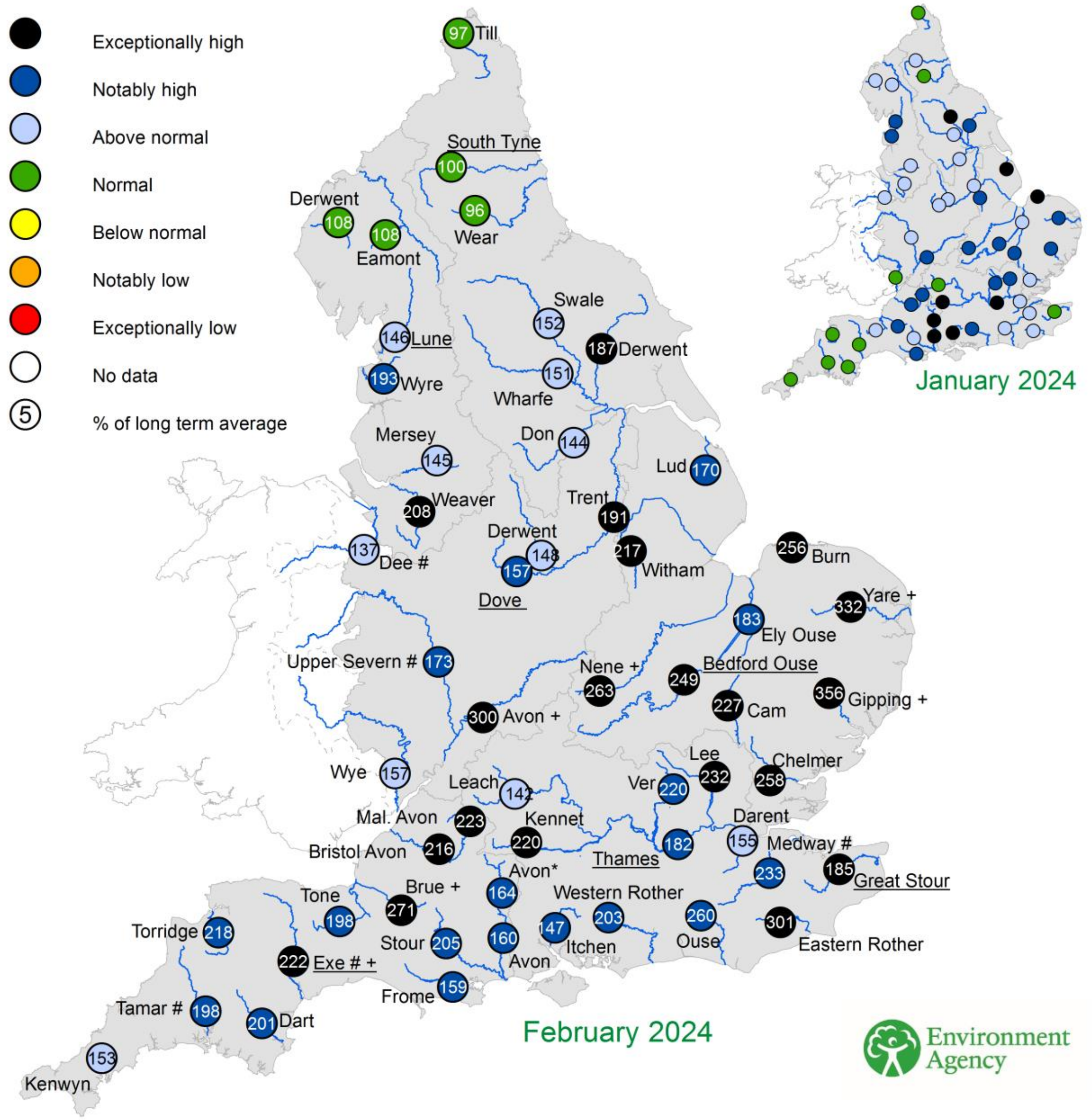
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for January 2024 and February 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic January and February monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional index sites are underlined and shown in the hydrographs in Figure 4.2.

Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). * Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted at these sites by water releases from upstream reservoirs.



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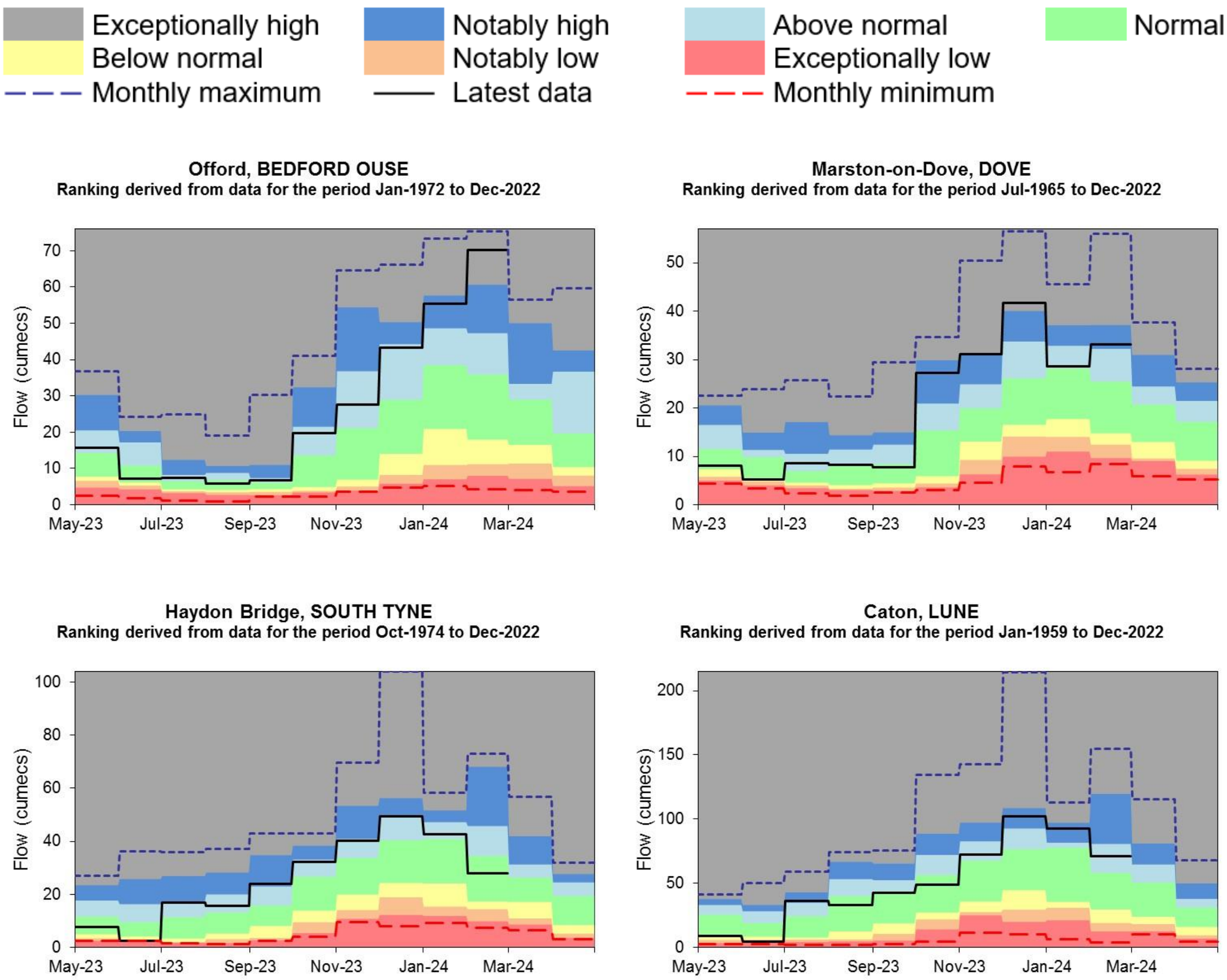
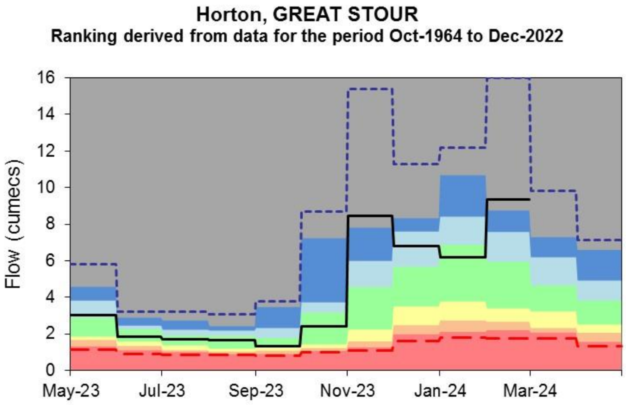
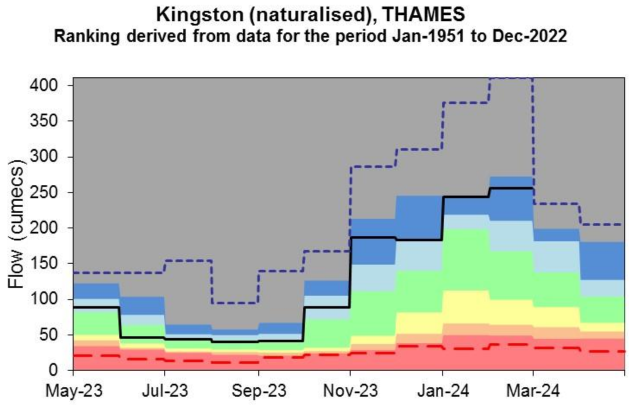
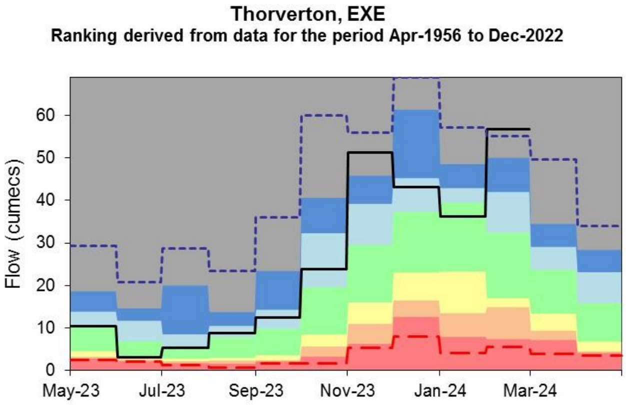
4.2 River flow charts

Figure 4.2: Monthly mean river flow for index sites over the past year for each geographic region, compared to an analysis of historic monthly mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.









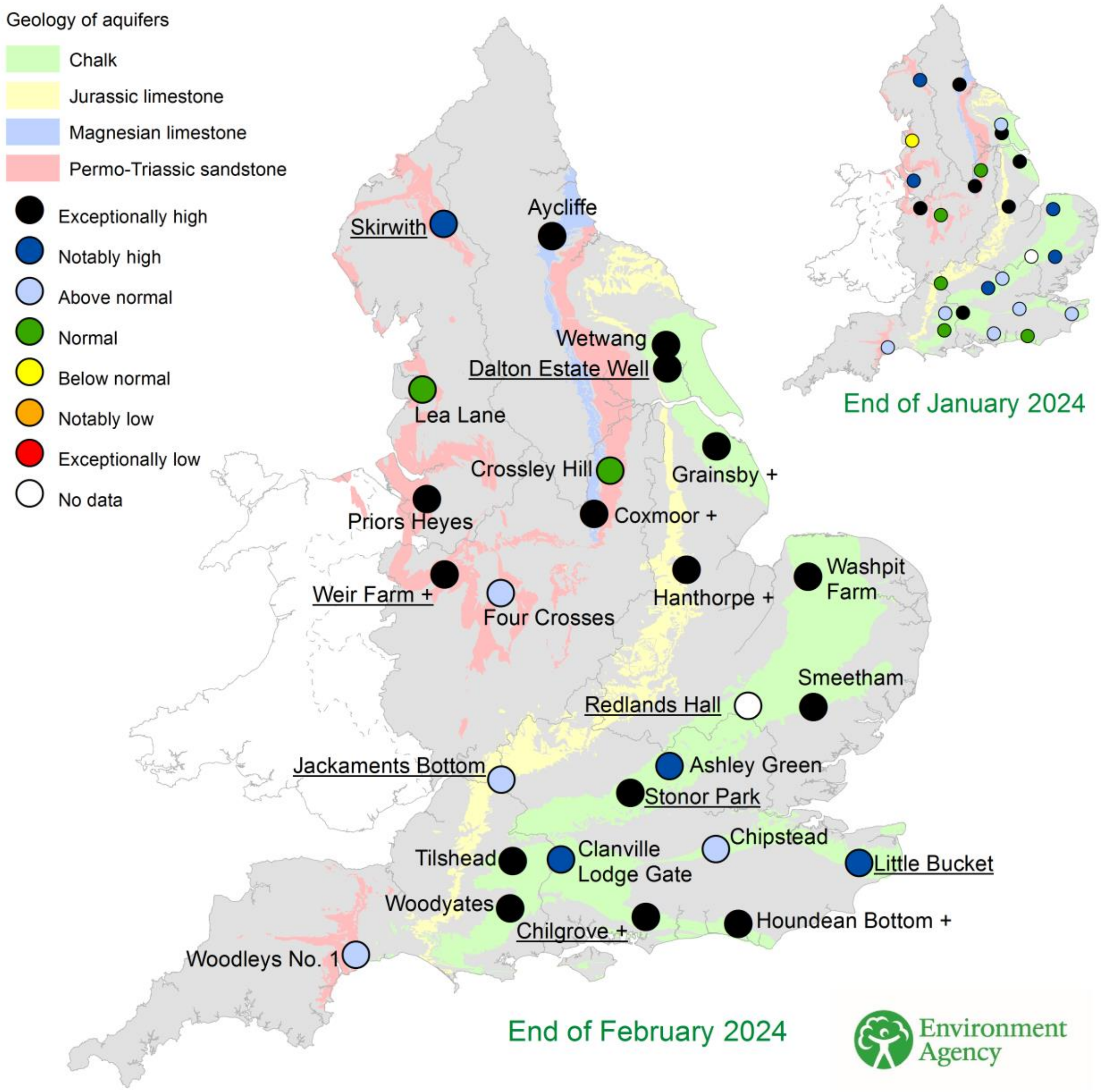
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

Figure 5.1: Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of January 2024 and February 2024, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic January and February levels. Major aquifer index sites are underlined and shown in groundwater level charts in Figure 5.2.

Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites).



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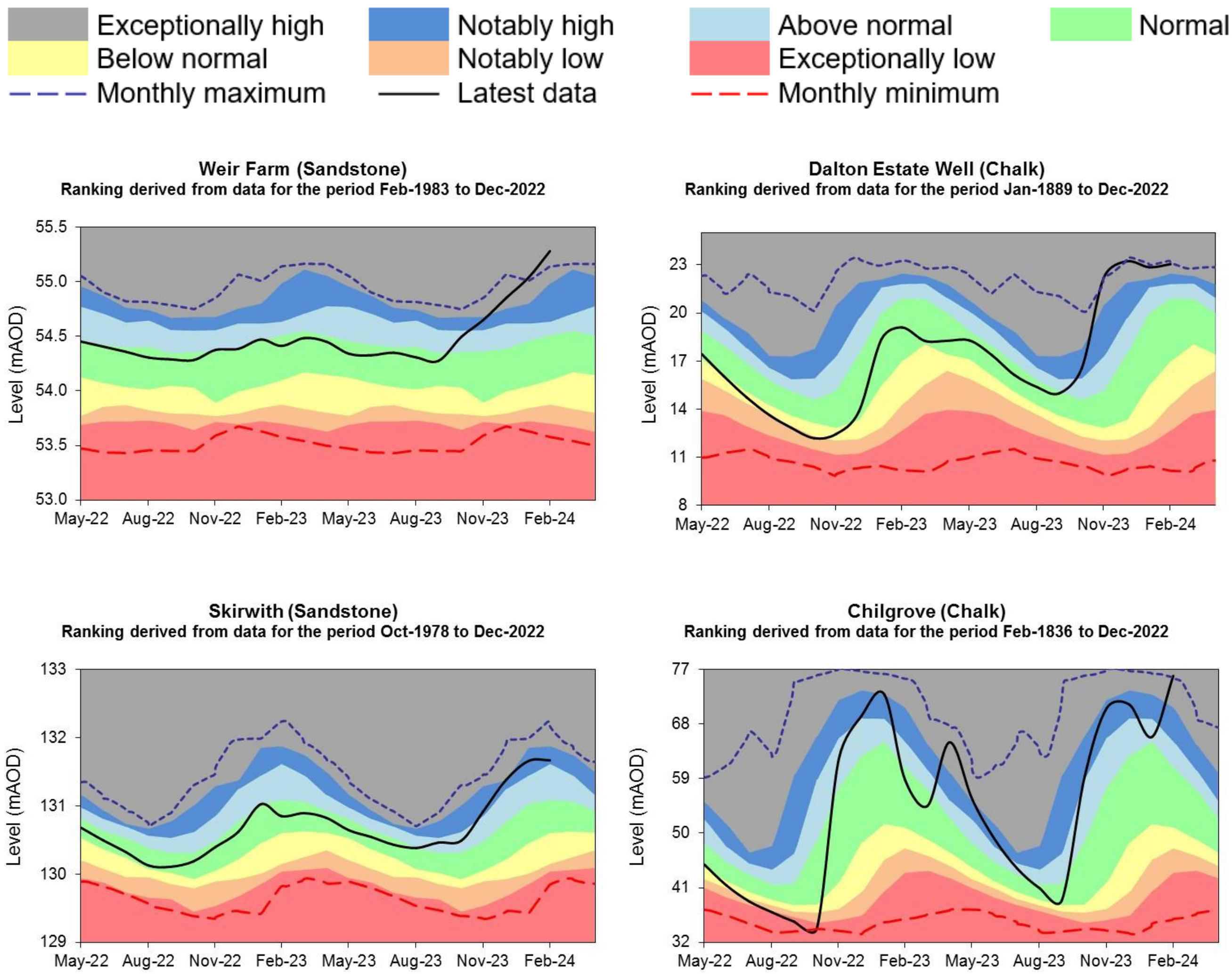
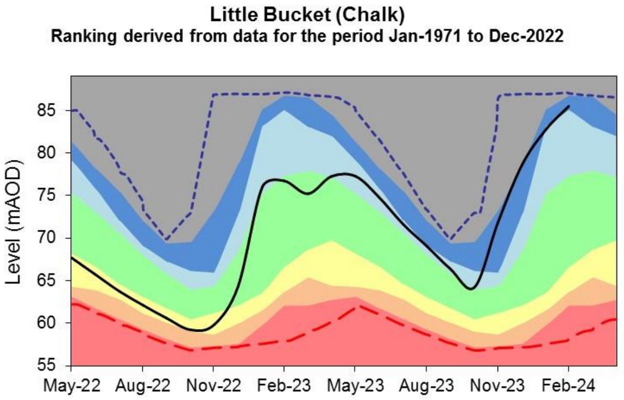
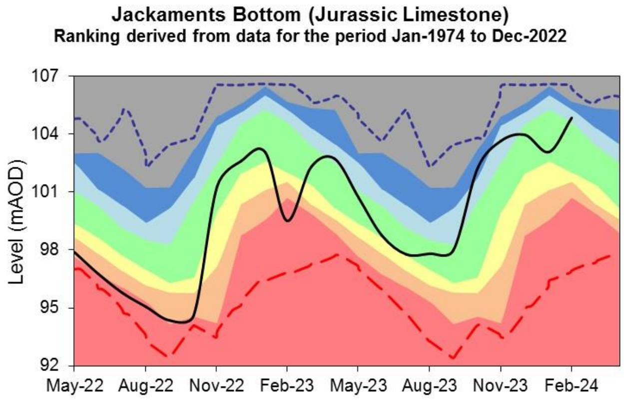
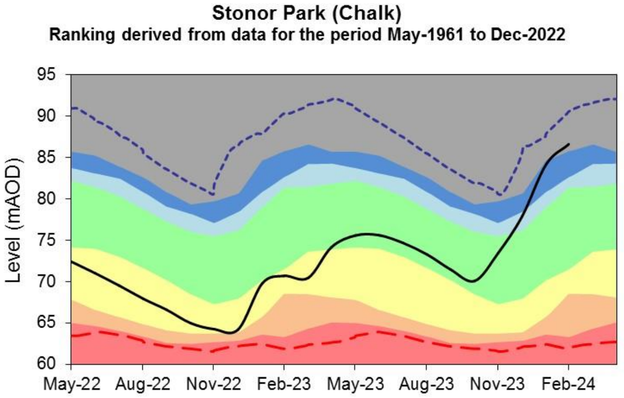
5.2 Groundwater level charts

Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.







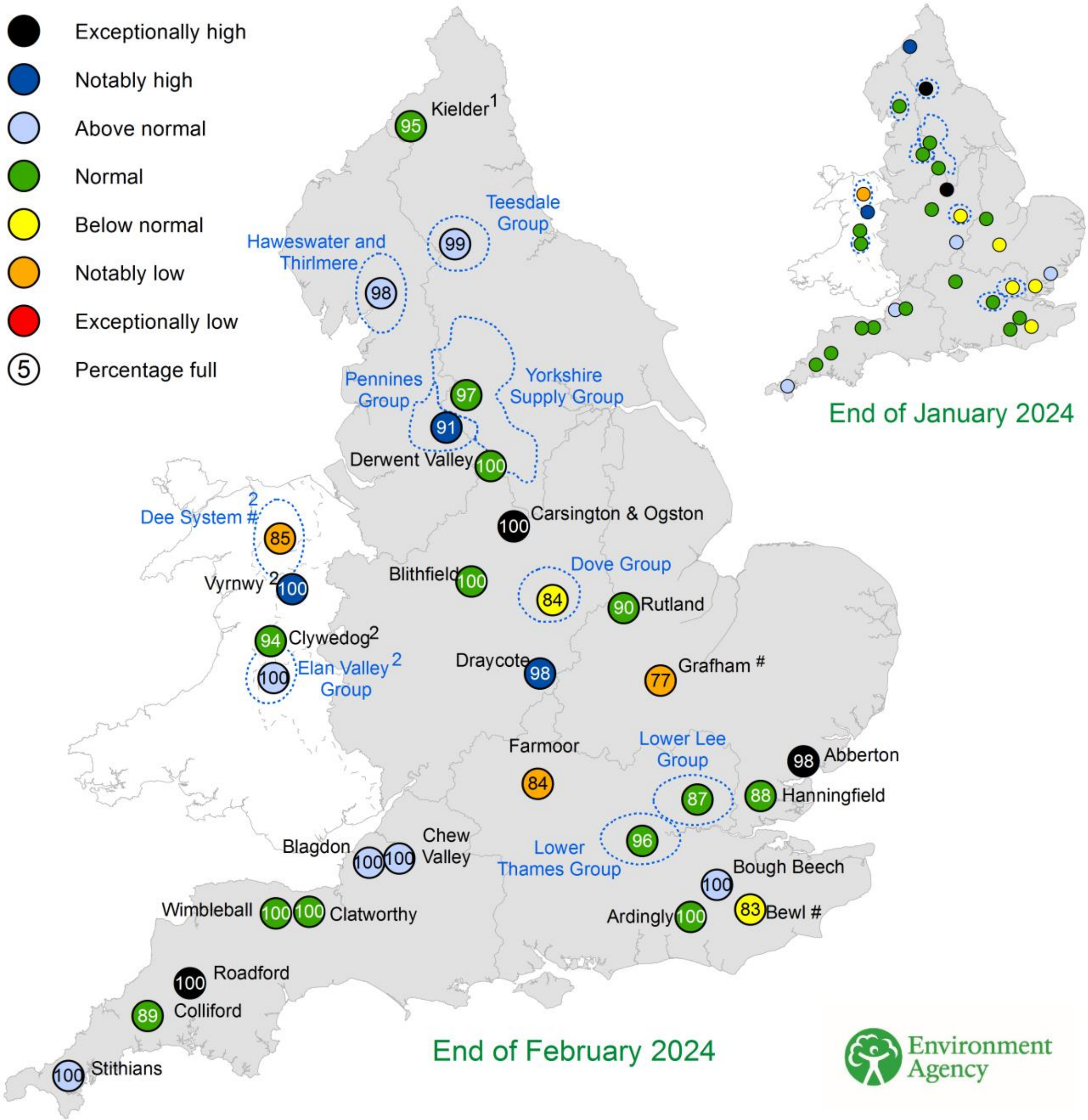


(Source: Environment Agency, 2024)

6 Reservoir storage

6.1 Reservoir storage map

Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of January 2024 and February 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic January and February values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers for drought actions. As well as for public water supply, some reservoirs are drawn down to provide flood storage, river compensation flows or for reservoir safety inspections. In some cases current reservoir operating rules may differ from historic ones. The Dee system has been drawn down as part of reservoir safety works which are expected to continue until 2025.



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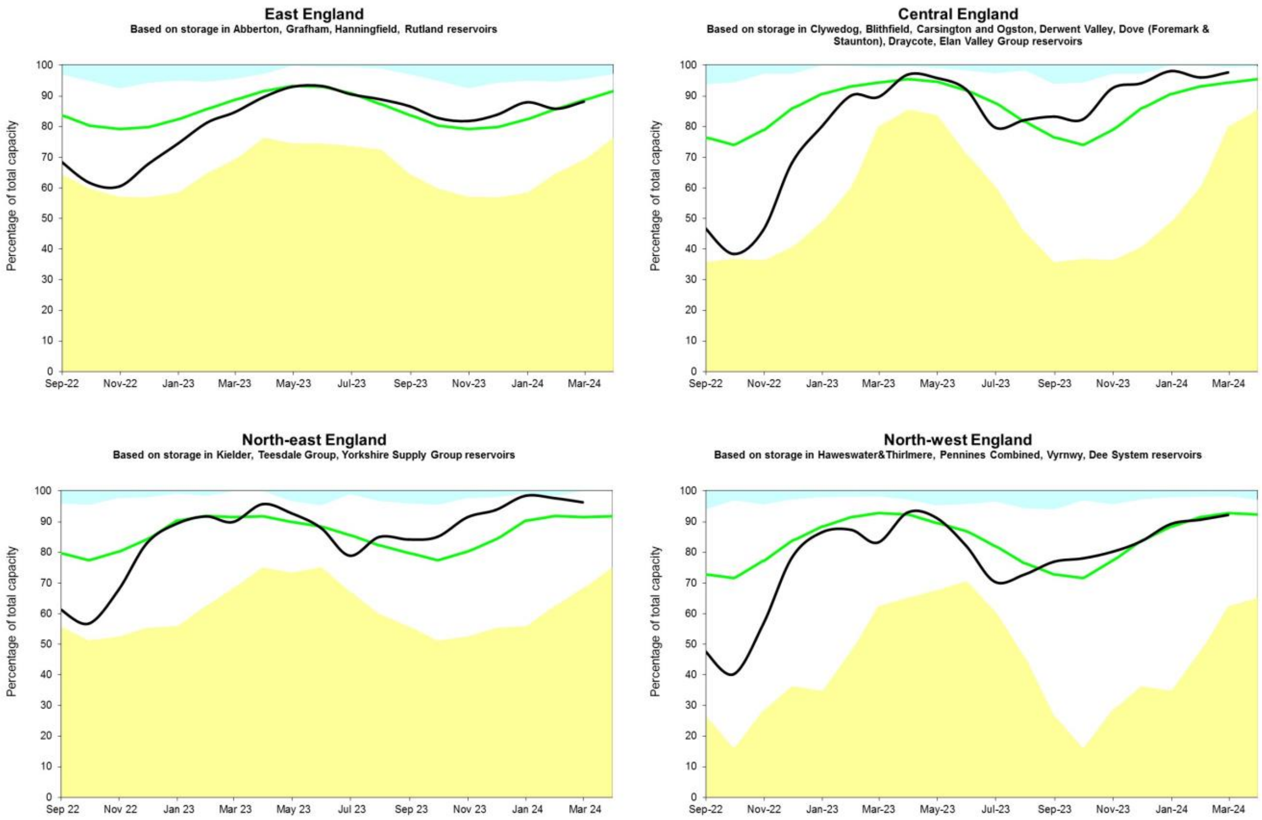
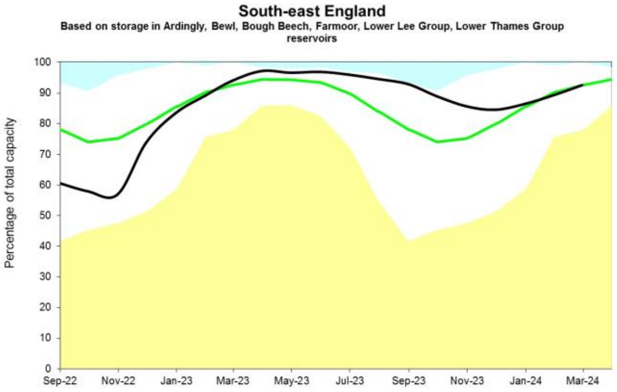
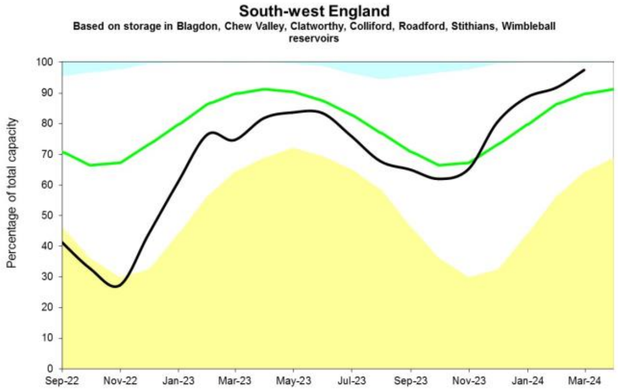
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

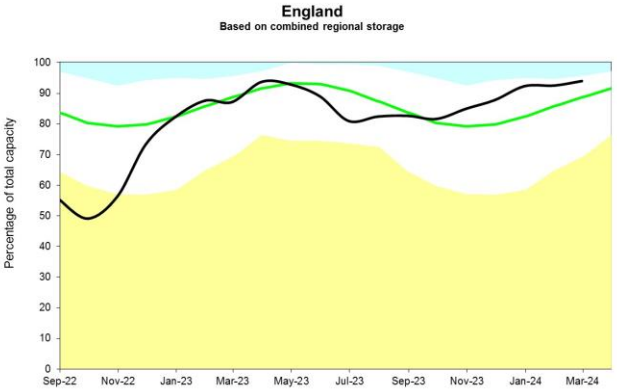
Figure 6.2: Regional reservoir stocks. End of month reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs/reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.

	Below minimum monthly level		Above maximum monthly level		Average		Latest data







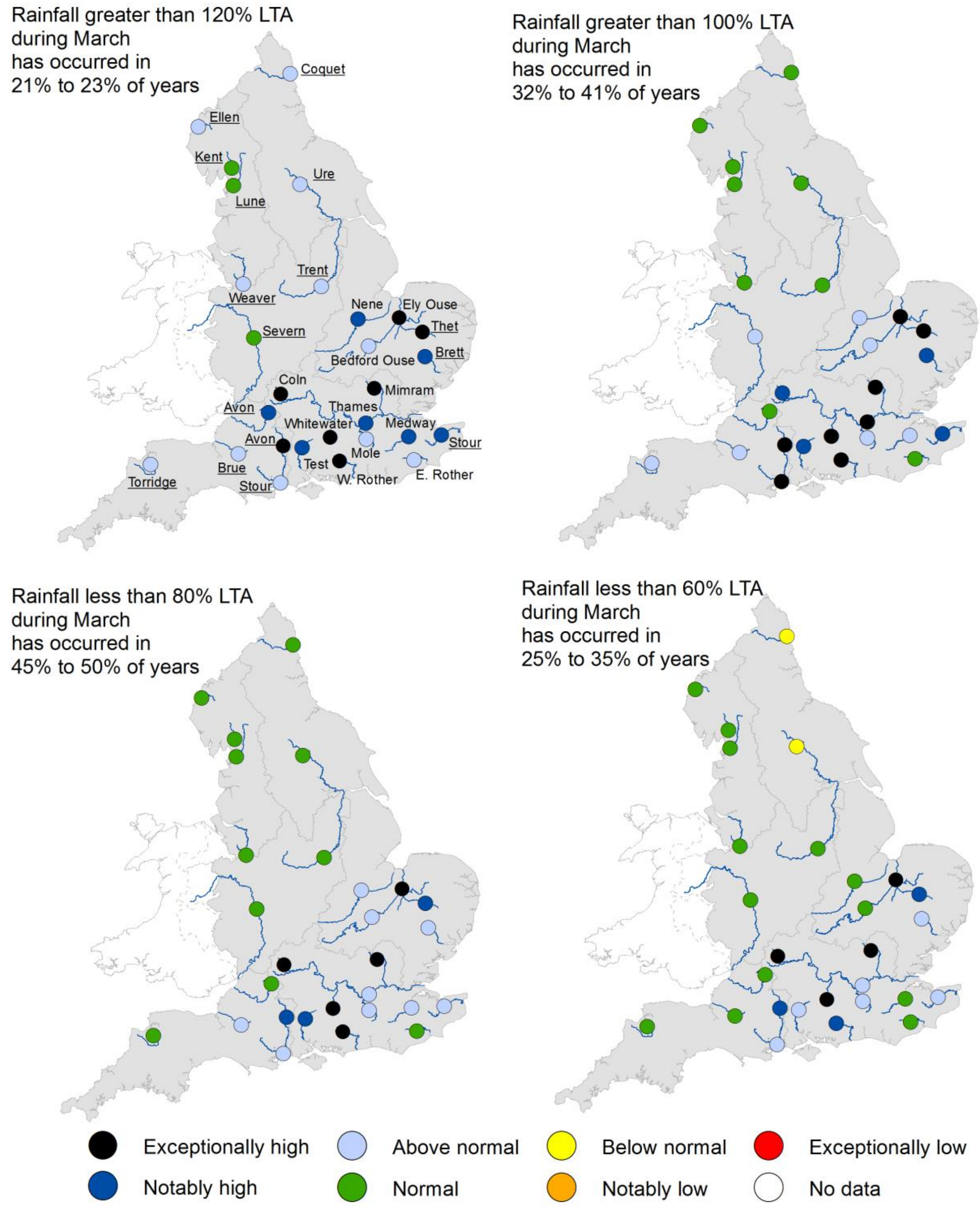


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

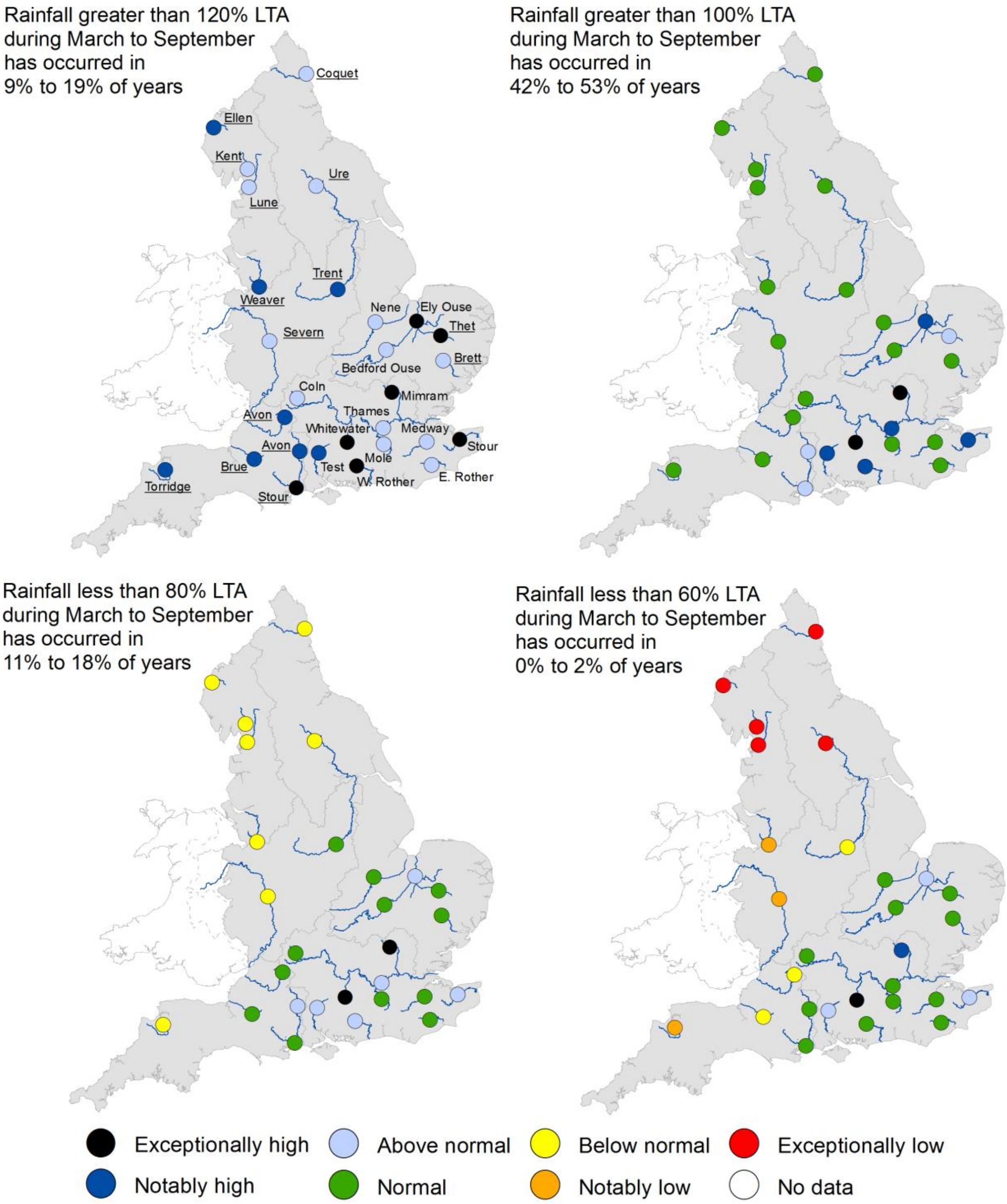
7.1 River flow

Figure 7.1: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2024. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall during March 2024. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



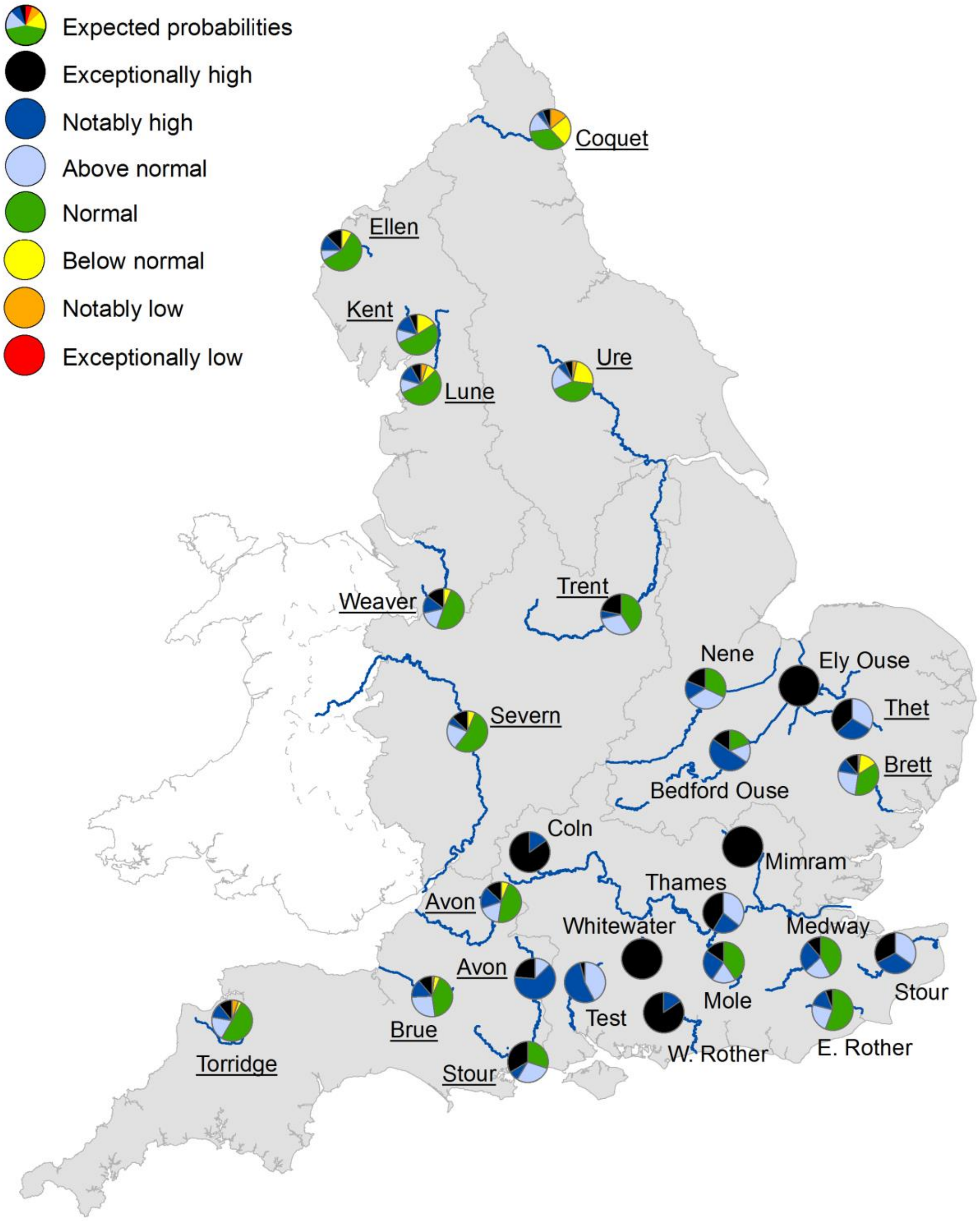
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2024. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between March 2024 and September 2024. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



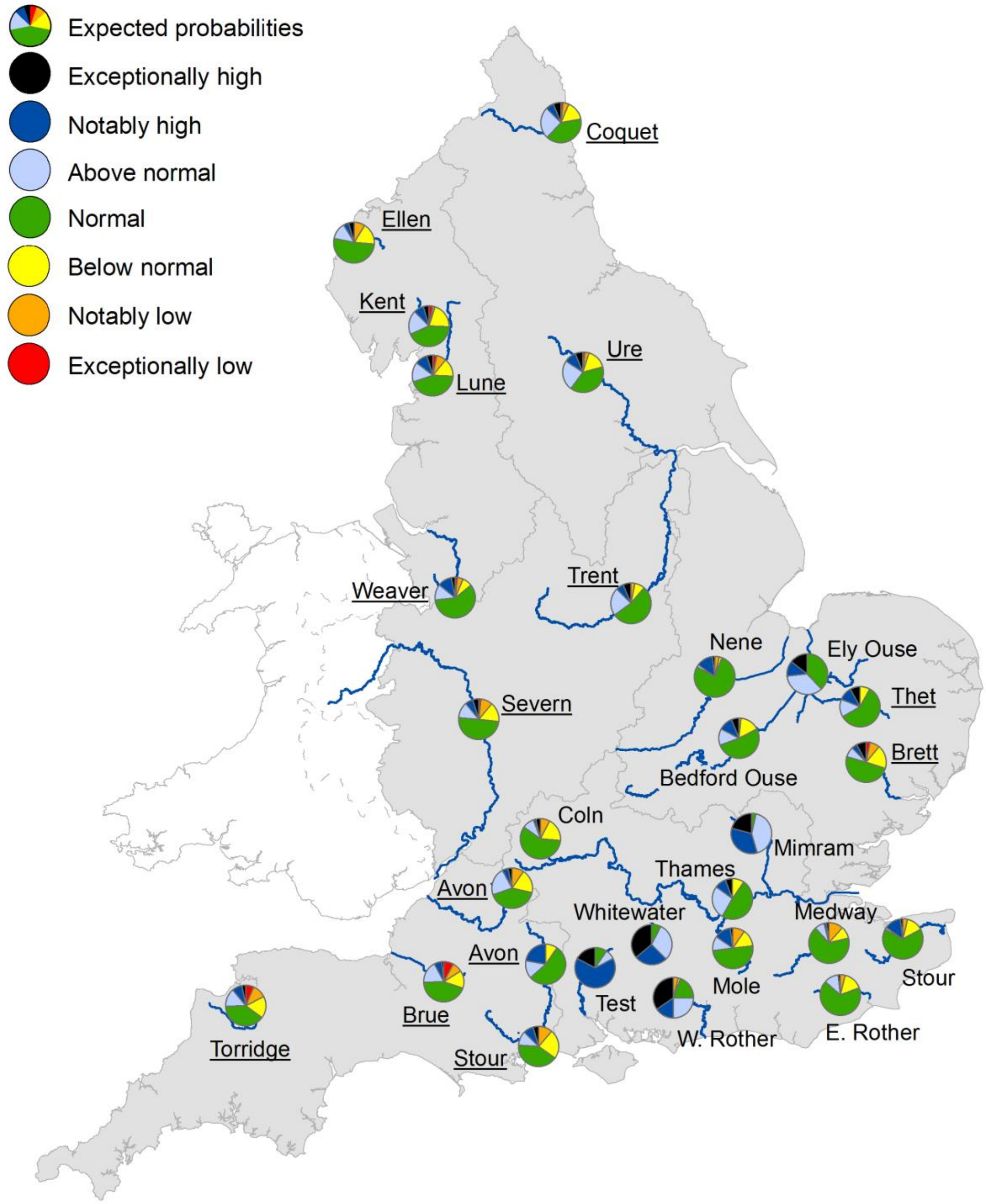
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2024. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2024. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

7.2 Groundwater

Figure 7.5: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2024. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average during March 2024. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

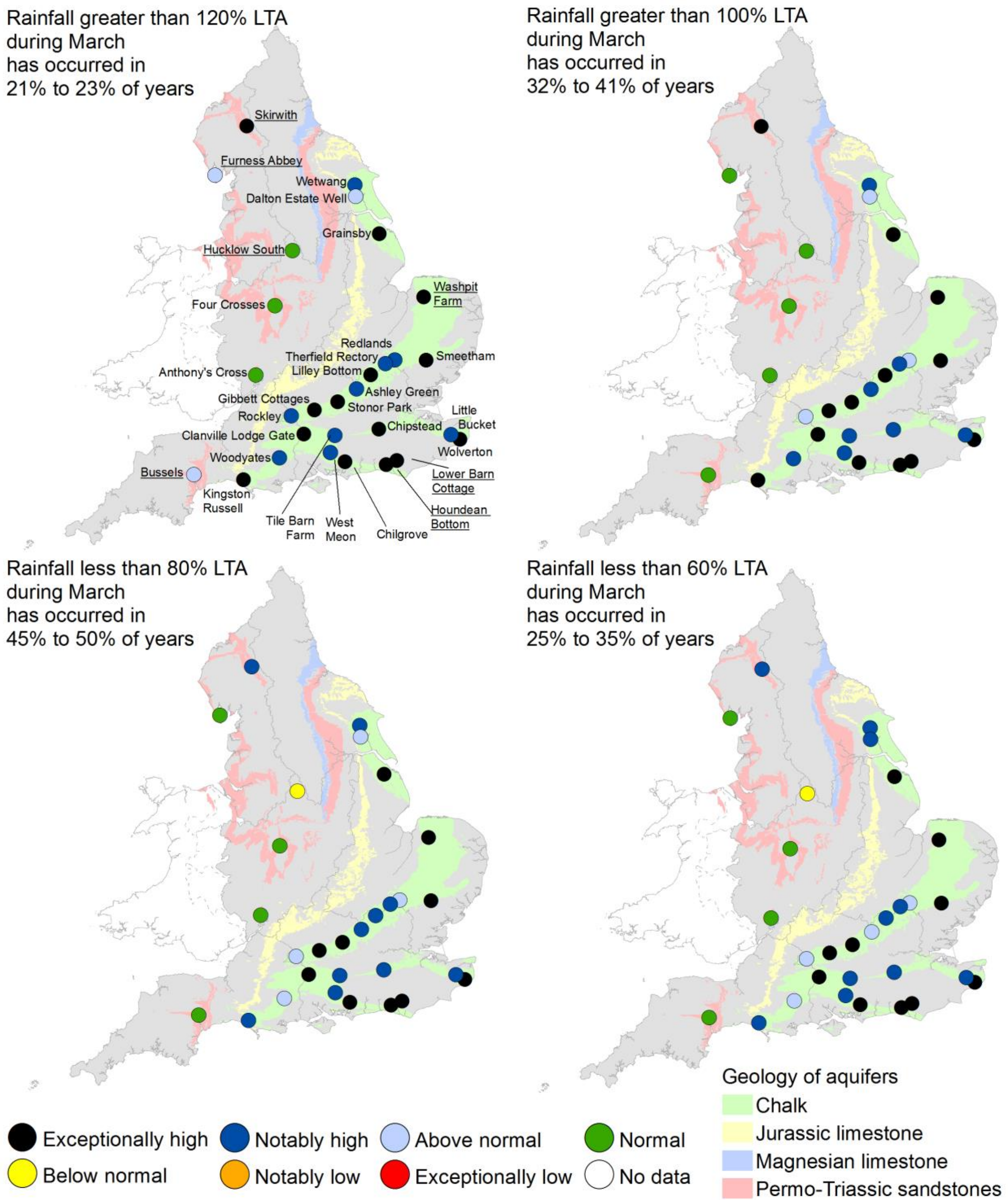


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2024. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between March 2024 and September 2024. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

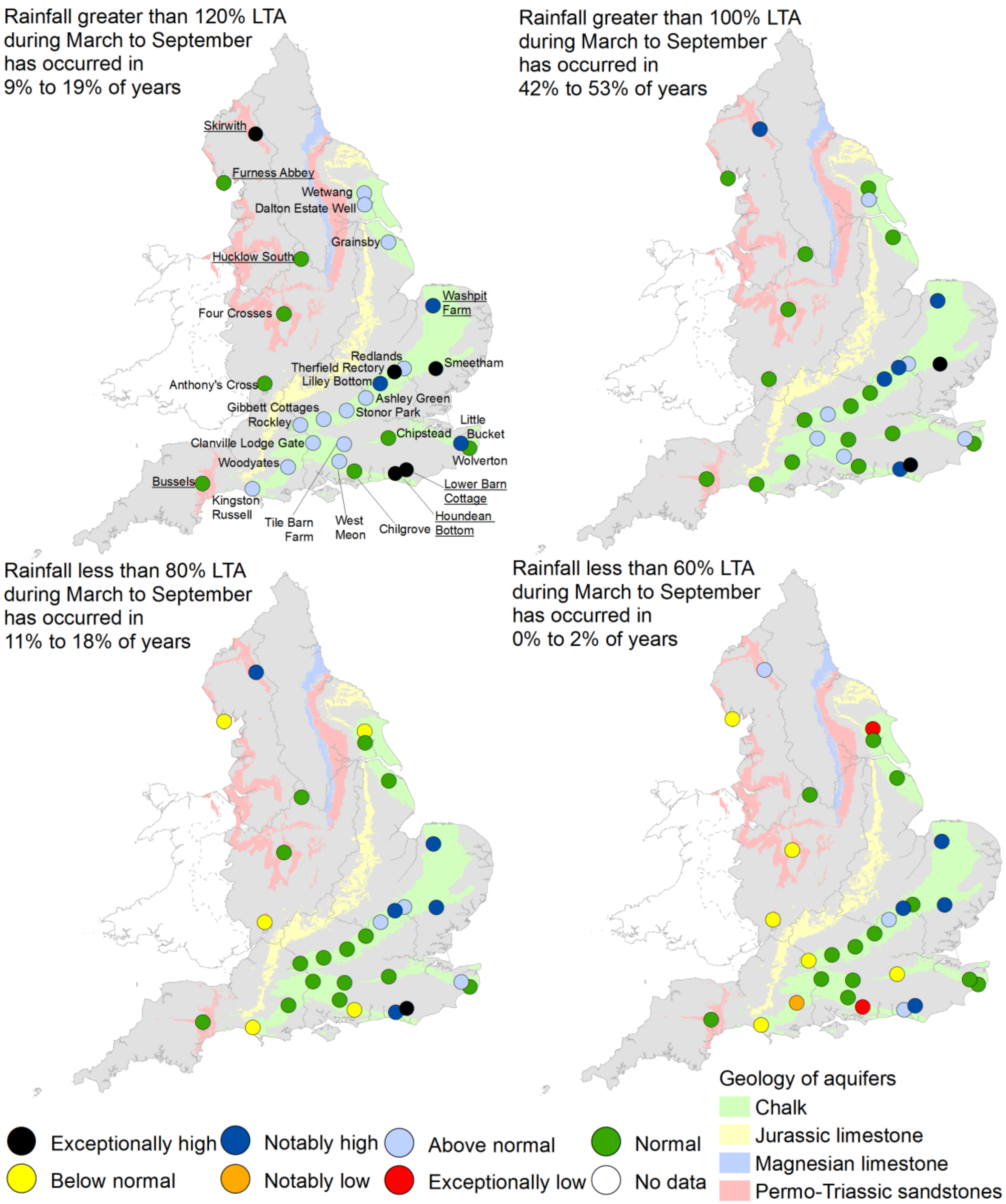

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2024. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

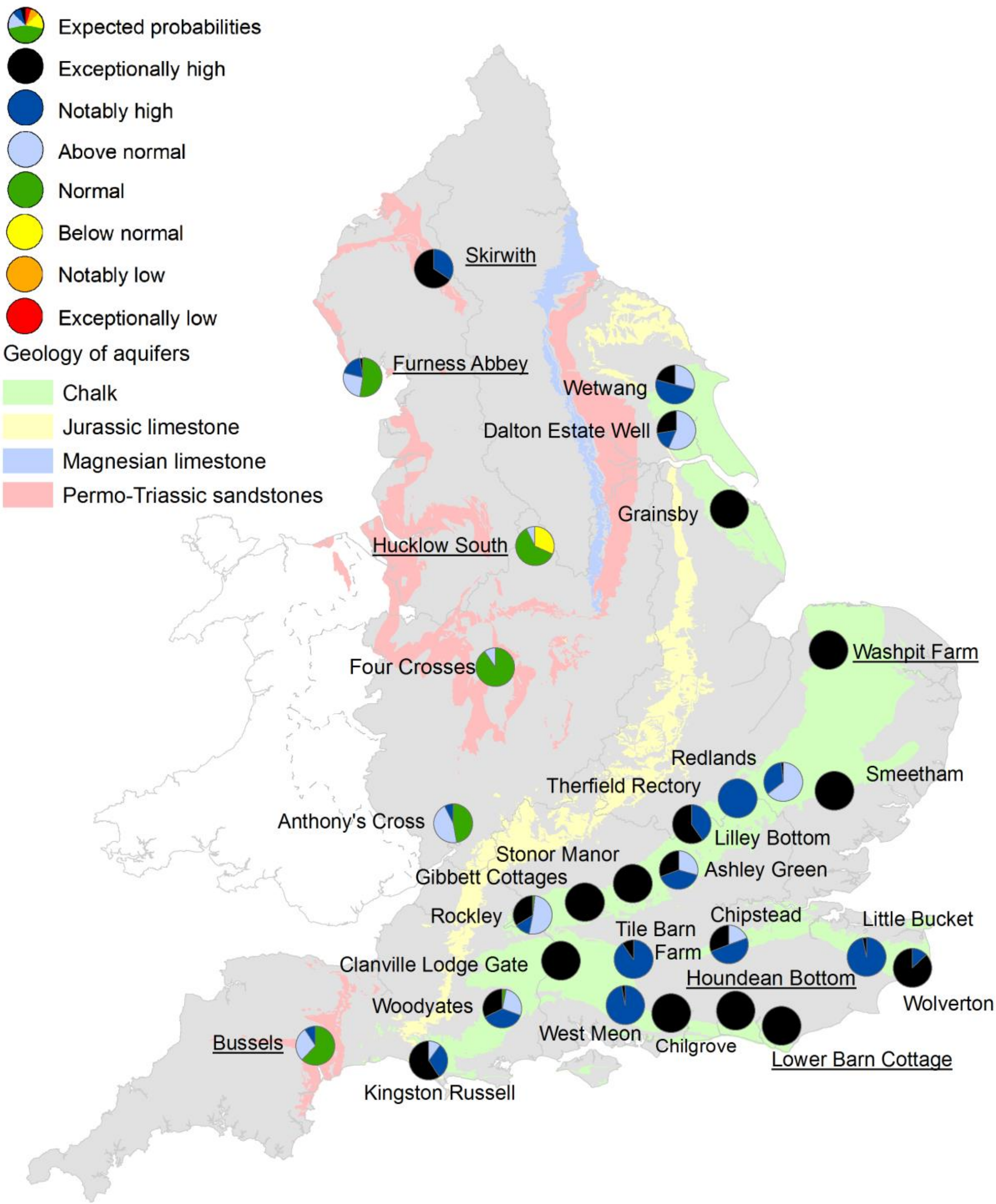

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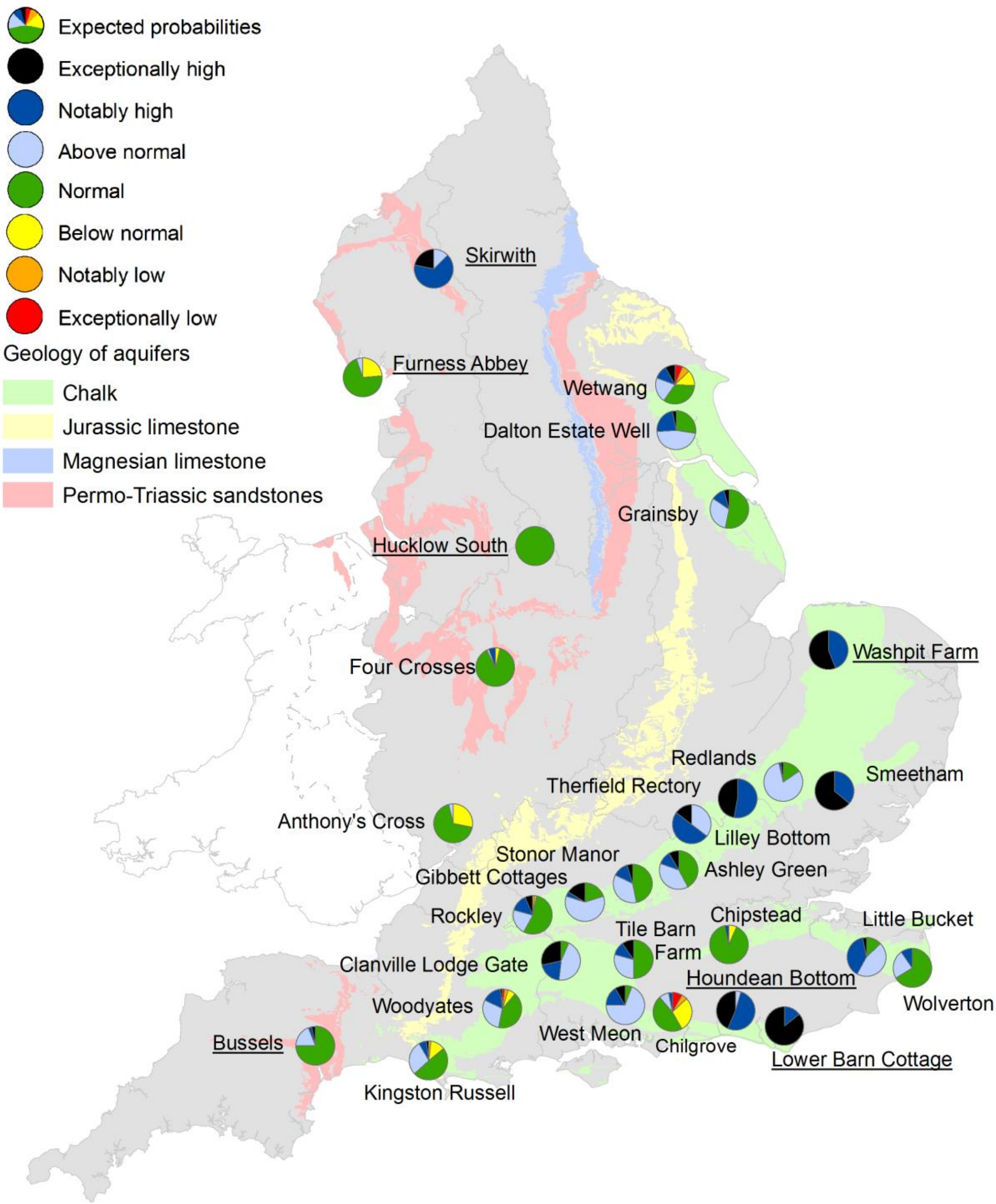
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2024. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.



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8 Glossary

8.1 Terminology

Aquifer

A geological formation able to store and transmit water.

Areal average rainfall

The estimated average depth of rainfall over a defined area. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

Artesian

The condition where the groundwater level is above ground surface but is prevented from rising to this level by an overlying continuous low permeability layer, such as clay.

Artesian borehole

Borehole where the level of groundwater is above the top of the borehole and groundwater flows out of the borehole when unsealed.

Cumecs

Cubic metres per second (m^3s^{-1} or m^3/s).

Effective rainfall

The rainfall available to percolate into the soil or produce river flow. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

Flood alert and flood warning

Three levels of warnings may be issued by the Environment Agency. Flood Alerts indicate flooding is possible. Flood Warnings indicate flooding is expected. Severe Flood Warnings indicate severe flooding.

Groundwater

The water found in an aquifer.

Long term average (LTA)

The arithmetic mean calculated from the historic record, usually based on the period 1961-1990. However, the period used may vary by parameter being reported on (see figure captions for details).

mAOD

Metres above ordnance datum (mean sea level at Newlyn Cornwall).

MORECS

Met Office Rainfall and Evaporation Calculation System. Met Office service providing real time calculation of evapotranspiration, soil moisture deficit and effective rainfall on a 40 x 40 km grid.

Naturalised flow

River flow with the impacts of artificial influences removed. Artificial influences may include abstractions, discharges, transfers, augmentation and impoundments.

NCIC

National Climate Information Centre. NCIC area monthly rainfall totals are derived using the Met Office 5 km gridded dataset, which uses rain gauge observations.

Recharge

The process of increasing the water stored in the saturated zone of an aquifer. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

Reservoir gross capacity

The total capacity of a reservoir.

Reservoir live capacity

The capacity of the reservoir that is normally usable for storage to meet established reservoir operating requirements. This excludes any capacity not available for use (e.g. storage held back for emergency services, operating agreements or physical restrictions). May also be referred to as ‘net’ or ‘deployable’ capacity.

Soil moisture deficit (SMD)

The difference between the amount of water actually in the soil and the amount of water the soil can hold. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

8.2 Categories

Exceptionally high: Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time.

Notably high: Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time.

Above normal: Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time.

Normal: Value likely to fall within this band 44% of the time.

Below normal: Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time.

Notably low: Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time.

Exceptionally low: Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time.

8.3 Geographic regions

Throughout this report regions of England are used to group Environment Agency areas together. Below the areas in each region are listed, and Figure 8.1 shows the geographical extent of these regions.

East includes: Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, and Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk areas.

South east includes: Solent and South Downs, Hertfordshire and North London, Thames, and Kent and South London areas.

South west includes: Devon and Cornwall, and Wessex areas.

Central includes: Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and West Midlands, and Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire areas.

North west includes: Cumbria and Lancashire, and Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire areas.

North east includes: Yorkshire, and Northumberland Durham and Tees areas.

Figure 8.1: Geographic regions

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9 Appendices

9.1 Rainfall table

Region	Feb 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Feb 2024 band	Dec 2023 to February 2024 cumulative band	Sep 2023 to February 2024 cumulative band	Mar 2023 to February 2024 cumulative band
East England	283	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central England	226	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East England	145	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West England	176	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East England	286	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West England	243	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
England	225	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.2 River flows table

Geographic area	Site name	River	Feb 2024 band	Jan 2024 band
East	Burnham	Burn	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East	Claypole	Upper Witham	Exceptionally high	Notably high
East	Colney	Yare	Exceptionally high	Notably high
East	Denver	Ely Ouse	Notably high	Above normal
East	Dernford	Cam	Exceptionally high	Notably high
East	Louth Weir	Lud	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Offord	Bedford Ouse	Exceptionally high	Notably high
East	Springfield	Chelmer	Exceptionally high	Above normal
East	Stowmarket	Gipping	Exceptionally high	Notably high
East	Upton Mill	Nene	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Central	Bewdley	Severn	Notably high	Above normal
Central	Derby St. Marys	Derwent	Above normal	Above normal
Central	Evesham	Avon	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Central	Marston-on-dove	Dove	Notably high	Above normal
Central	North Muskham	Trent	Exceptionally high	Above normal
North East	Buttercrambe	Derwent	Exceptionally high	Notably high
North East	Crakehill Topcliffe	Swale	Above normal	Exceptionally high

North East	Heaton Mill	Till	Normal	Normal
North East	Doncaster	Don	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Normal	Above normal
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Normal	Normal
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Above normal	Above normal
North West	Caton	Lune	Above normal	Notably high
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Normal	Above normal
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Normal	Above normal
North West	St Michaels	Wyre	Notably high	Notably high
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Exceptionally high	Above normal
South East	Allbrook & Highbridge	Itchen	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Notably high	Above normal
South East	Feildes Weir	Lee	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East	Hansteads	Ver	Notably high	Notably high
South East	Hawley	Darent	Above normal	Above normal
South East	Horton	Great Stour	Exceptionally high	Normal
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Above normal	Normal

South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Notably high	Notably high
South East	Teston & Farleigh	Medway	Notably high	Above normal
South East	Udiam	Rother	Exceptionally high	Above normal
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Notably high	Normal
South West	Bathford	Avon	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Notably high	Above normal
South West	East Stoke	Frome	Notably high	Notably high
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Notably high	Normal
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Notably high	Above normal
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Exceptionally high	Normal
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Notably high	Normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Above normal	Normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Above normal	Above normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Above normal	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Feb 2024 band	End of Jan 2024 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East	Redlands Hall (chalk)	Cam Chalk	No Data	No Data
East	Hanthorpe	Cornbrash (South)	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
East	Washpit Farm Rougham	North West Norfolk Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Central	Four Crosses	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone	Above normal	Normal
Central	Weir Farm (sandstone)	Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Coxmoor	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Crossley Hill	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Normal	Normal
North East	Dalton Estate Well (chalk)	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

North East	Wetwang	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Exceptionally high	Above normal
North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Notably high
North West	Skirwith (sandstone)	Carlisle Basin Permo-Triassic sandstone	Notably high	Notably high
North West	Lea Lane	Fylde Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Normal	Below normal
South East	Chilgrove (chalk)	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Exceptionally high	Above normal
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Exceptionally high	Normal
South East	Little Bucket (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Notably high	Above normal
South East	Jackaments Bottom (jurassic Limestone)	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Above normal	Normal
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Notably high	Above normal
South East	Stonor Park (chalk)	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Above normal	Above normal

South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Exceptionally high	Above normal
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Above normal	Above normal
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Exceptionally high	Normal

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East England	88	Below average
Central England	98	Above average
North-east England	96	Above average
North-west England	92	Below average
South-east England	93	Above average
South-west England	98	Above average
England	94	Above average