Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - March 2024

It has been another wet month across England with nearly all catchments receiving above average rainfall during March. Rainfall for England over the last 6 months have been the wettest on record. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) remained close to zero across England, with many parts of the country ending March with wetter than expected soils. River flows decreased at four-fifths of indicator sites however all sites were classed as normal or higher with the highest monthly mean flows for March recorded at many sites across southern England. Groundwater levels increased at over half the sites we report on and levels at more than three quarters of sites were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year with highest levels for the end of March across multiple sites and aquifers. Groundwater flooding alerts and warnings remain active across many chalk catchments of central southern England. Reservoir storage increased at more than a third of the reservoirs we report on and the majority of reservoirs were classed as above normal or higher.

1.1 Rainfall

The rainfall total for England for March was 94.3mm which represents 142% of the 1961 to 1990 long term average (LTA) for the month (196% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). Nearly all catchments received above average rainfall during March, while only six catchments received below average rainfall. The wettest hydrological area relative to the LTA was the Avon Dart and Erme catchment in south-west England which received 204% of LTA rainfall. The driest hydrological area was north Norfolk in east England which received 74% of LTA rainfall in March. (Figure 2.1)

March rainfall totals were classed as above normal or higher for the time of year at more than four-fifths of catchments in England. Fifteen catchments were normal for the time of year, mainly in the north-east and east England. At the regional scale, rainfall totals were exceptionally high for the time of year in south-west England, with south-east and central England recording notably high rainfall totals. Rainfall totals in north-east and north-west England was classed as above normal and east England had normal rainfall totals for March. Rainfall for England as a whole was notably high for the time of year. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were exceptionally high across nearly three-quarters of catchments in England with the remaining catchments classed as either notably high or above normal. The last 6 months have also seen exceptionally high cumulative totals at all but two catchments across country and it has been the wettest 6 month period ending in March since 1871 for fifty catchments (36% of the total). It has also been the wettest 6 month period for east and central England as well as England as a whole since 1871. The 12-month cumulative totals were exceptionally high in nearly all but fifteen catchments and it has been the wettest 12 months ending in March since 1871 for eighteen catchments. Since October 2022, it has

been the wettest 18 month period (from October 2022 to March 2024) on record for England, with 50% of catchments also having their wettest 18 month period. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Across England soils remained saturated throughout March. Soil moisture deficit throughout the country have remained close to zero since October 2023. (Figure 3.1)

SMD across most of north-west England were around the LTA for the time of year, however, across many parts of the north-east, central, east, south-west 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 decreased at four-fifths of indicator sites in March. The remaining fifth of indicator sites saw an increase in monthly mean flows compared to the previous month. Monthly mean river flows were classed as normal or higher at all sites. Six sites, predominately in north-east England, were classed as normal for the time of year. Nine sites (16% of the total) were classed as above normal for the time of year and 33% (18 sites) were classed as notably high. Twenty two sites were exceptionally high (40%). Nine sites recorded their highest monthly mean flow for March on record; the Nene (since 1970) in east England, the Kennet (since 1972), the naturalised Thames at Kingston (using data since 1951) in the south-east, the River Frome (since 1965), the Upper River Brue (since 1964), the Upper Avon (since 1965), Mid Avon (since 1965) middle Stour (since 1968) and River Kenwyn (since 1968) in the south-west. (Figure 4.1)

Most of our regional index sites saw a decrease in monthly mean flows in March, with the only exception being naturalised flows at Kingston on the River Thames. Kingston and Horton on the Great Stour, both in south-east England, were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. The Bedford Ouse in east England, the River Dove in central England and River Exe in south-west England all recorded notably high monthly mean flows in March. Caton on the River Lune in the north-west and Haydon Bridge on the South Tyne in the north-east recorded above normal and normal monthly mean flows respectively. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of March, over half the groundwater indicator sites we report on had recorded an increase in levels. At more than three quarters of the indicator sites, groundwater levels were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. Two sites were classed as notably high and another three were above normal for the time of year. Only Lea Lane in north-west England in the Fylde permo-triassic sandstone aquifer was classed as normal at the end of March. Six

sites recorded their highest end of March groundwater level on record including Grainsby in the Northern Chalk in east England (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 half our aquifer index sites in March. Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone), Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk) , Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk), Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) and Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) were all classed as exceptionally high for the time of year, with Weir Farm (since 1983) recording the highest end of March groundwater level on record. Skirwith (Carlisle Basin Sandstone) and Dalton Estate (Hull and East Riding 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 March. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

Reservoir storage increased during March at more than a third of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. The largest stock increases were at Bewl in the south-east and Hanningfield in the east which increased at 17% and 10% respectively. The majority of reservoirs at the end of March was classed as above normal or higher for the time of year. Roadford in the south-west remains classed as exceptionally high. Farmoor in the south-east and Grafham Water in the east, storage was classed was below normal and notably low respectively, 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 February. In east and south-east England, overall storage increased by 4% during March. For England as whole, storage increased to 95% at the end of March. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

April started with a continuation of the unsettled, wet conditions that have dominated over recent months. This trend is likely to continue through the middle of the month, with heavy rain and windy conditions likely further north, while southern and eastern areas have the chance of drier spells with some sunshine. Towards the end of April and into the beginning of May, things are less certain with rain and showers likely along with sunnier spells of weather as would be expected for the time of year.

For the 3 month period between April and June, there is a higher likelihood that the UK will experience warmer, wetter and slightly windier conditions than normal for the time of year.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of September 2024, river flows are projected to be above normal or higher across England, particularly in the south-east where sites are mostly projected to be exceptionally high.

By the end of March 2025, river flows across England have the greatest chance of being above normal or higher, except in the north where river flows are projected to be normal or higher.

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

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2025 see Figure 7.2.

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

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2025 see Figure 7.4.

1.8 Projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

By the end of September 2024, groundwater levels in east, south-east and north-east England have a greater likelihood of being above normal or higher, particularly sites in Chalk aquifers.

By the end of March 2025, groundwater levels have a greater likelihood of being above normal or higher in north-west, south-east and east England. In south-west and central England, groundwater levels have the greatest likelihood of being normal or lower.

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

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2025 see Figure 7.6.

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

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2025 see Figure 7.8.

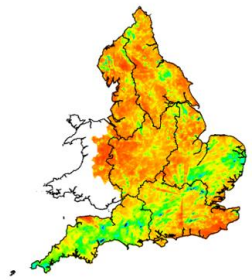
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, Nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

2 Rainfall

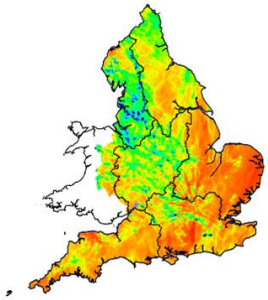
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

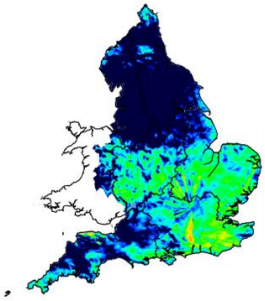
May 2023



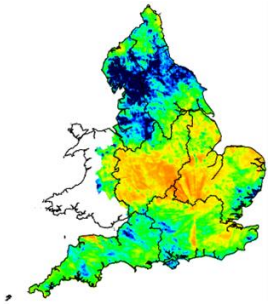
June 2023



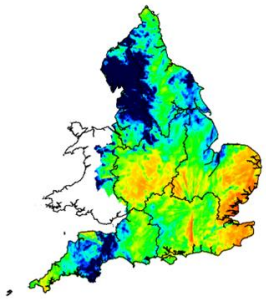
July 2023



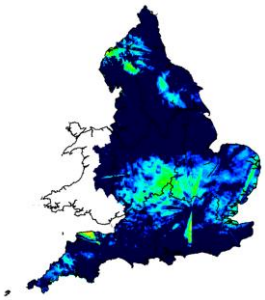
August 2023



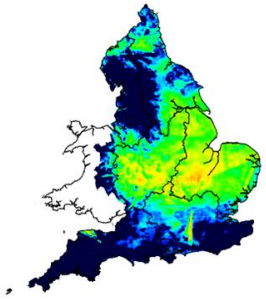
September 2023



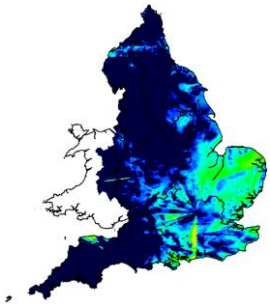
October 2023



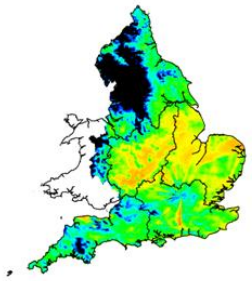
November 2023



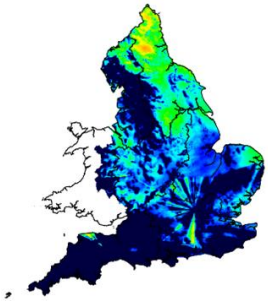
December 2023



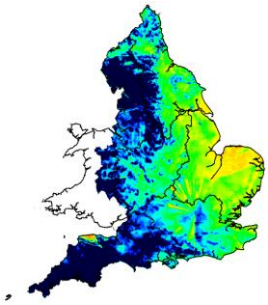
January 2024



February 2024



March 2024



Map Legend

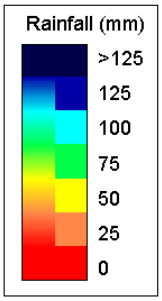
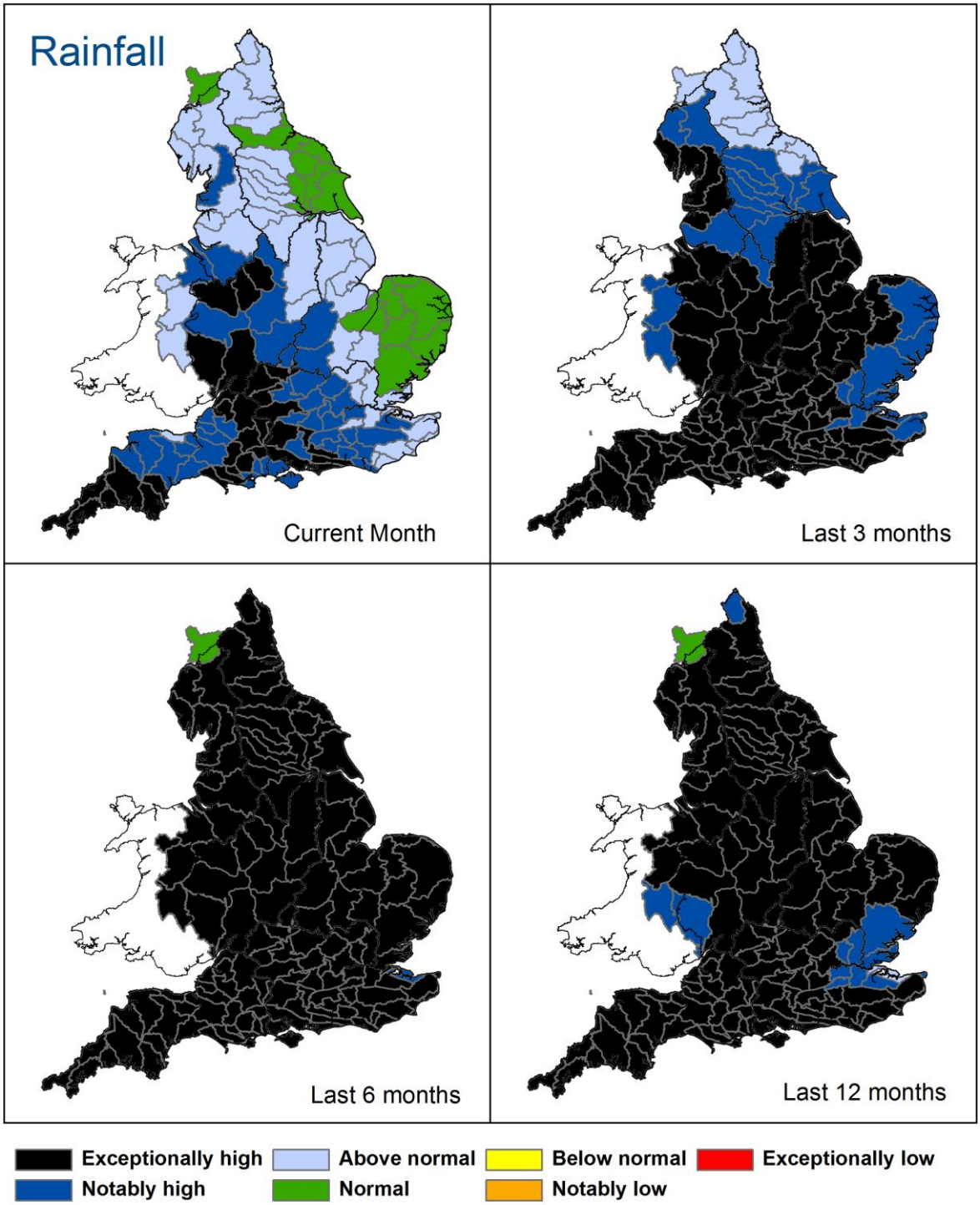


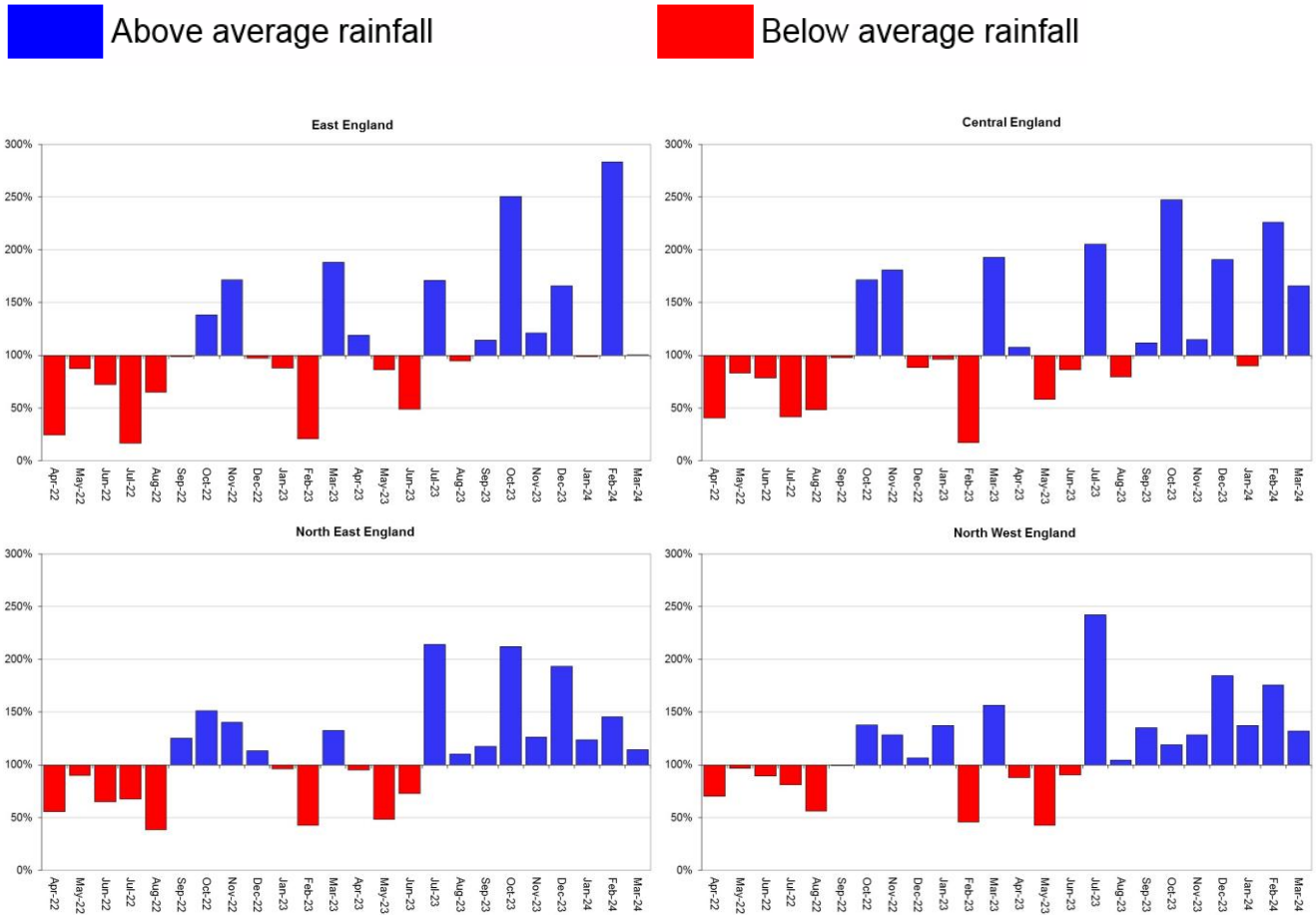
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 March 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

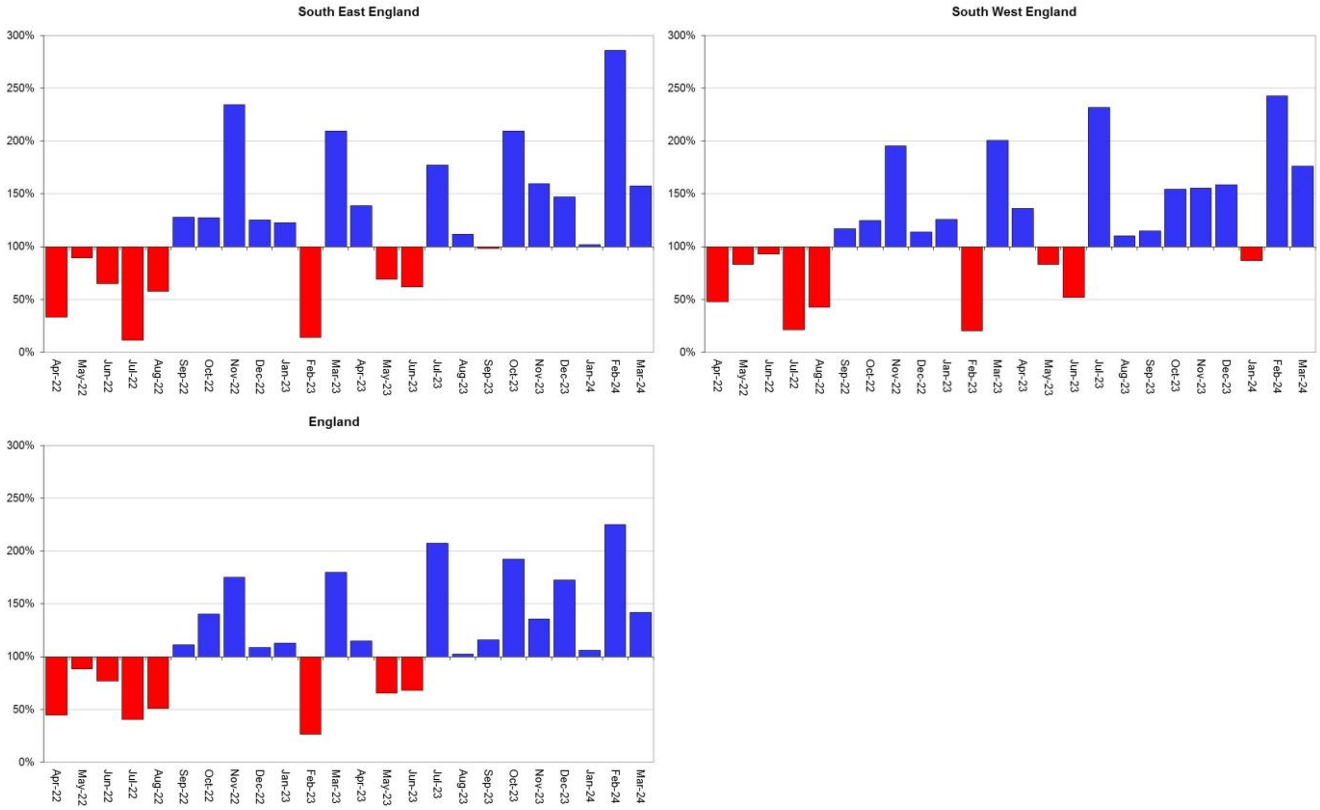


Rainfall data for 2023, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived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

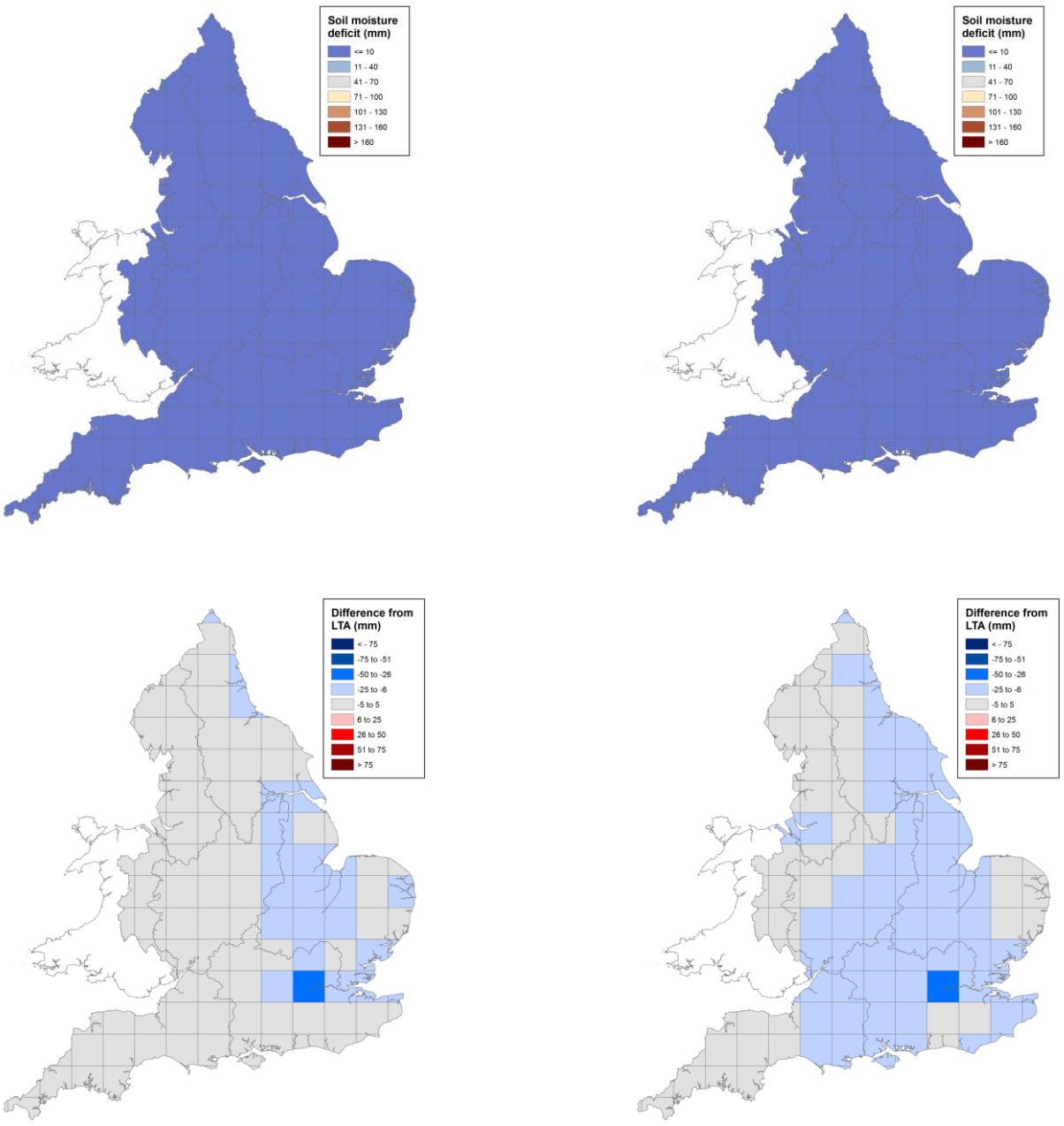
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 28 February 2024 (left panel) and 03 April 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.

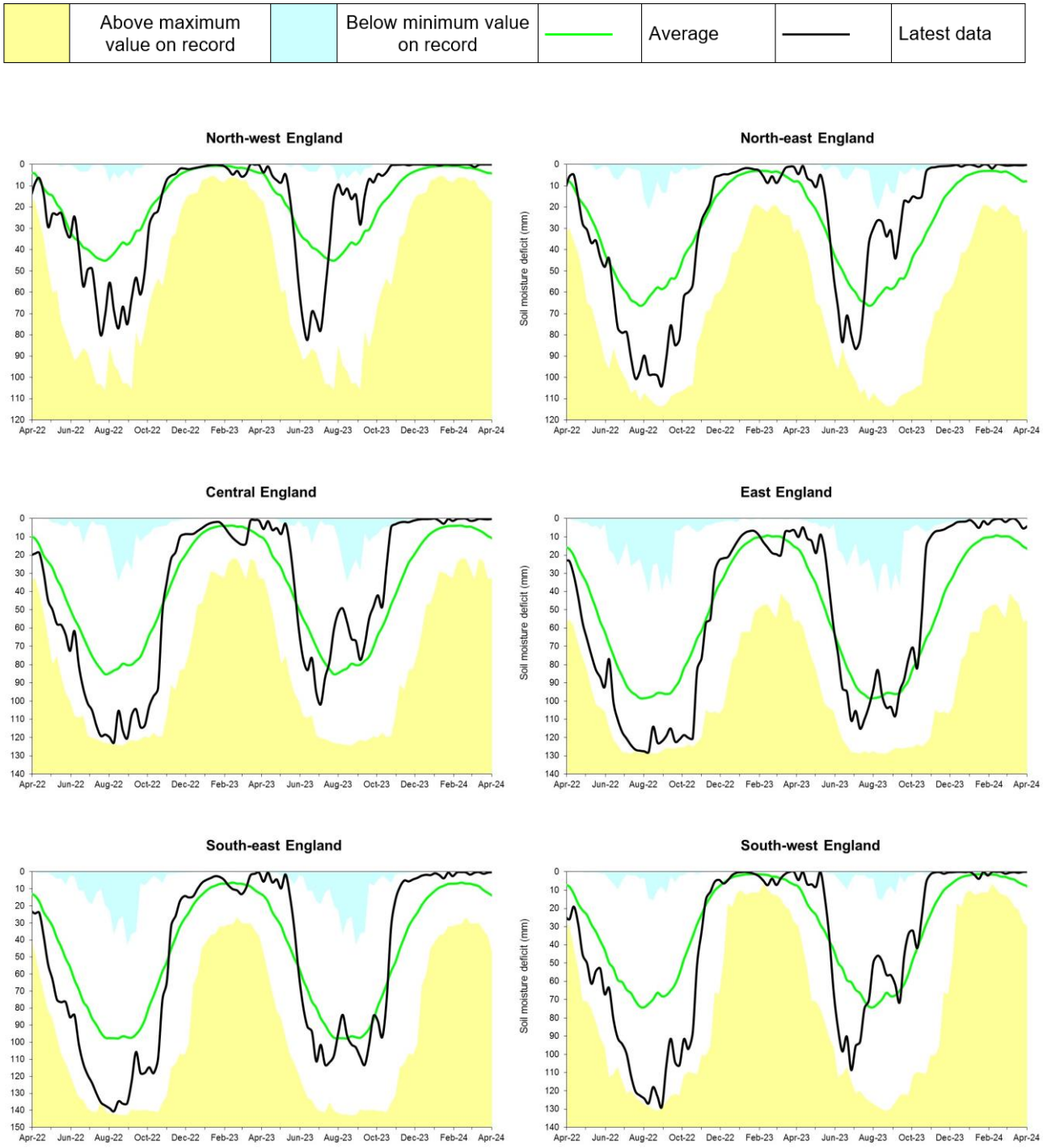
End of February 2024

End of March 2024



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.



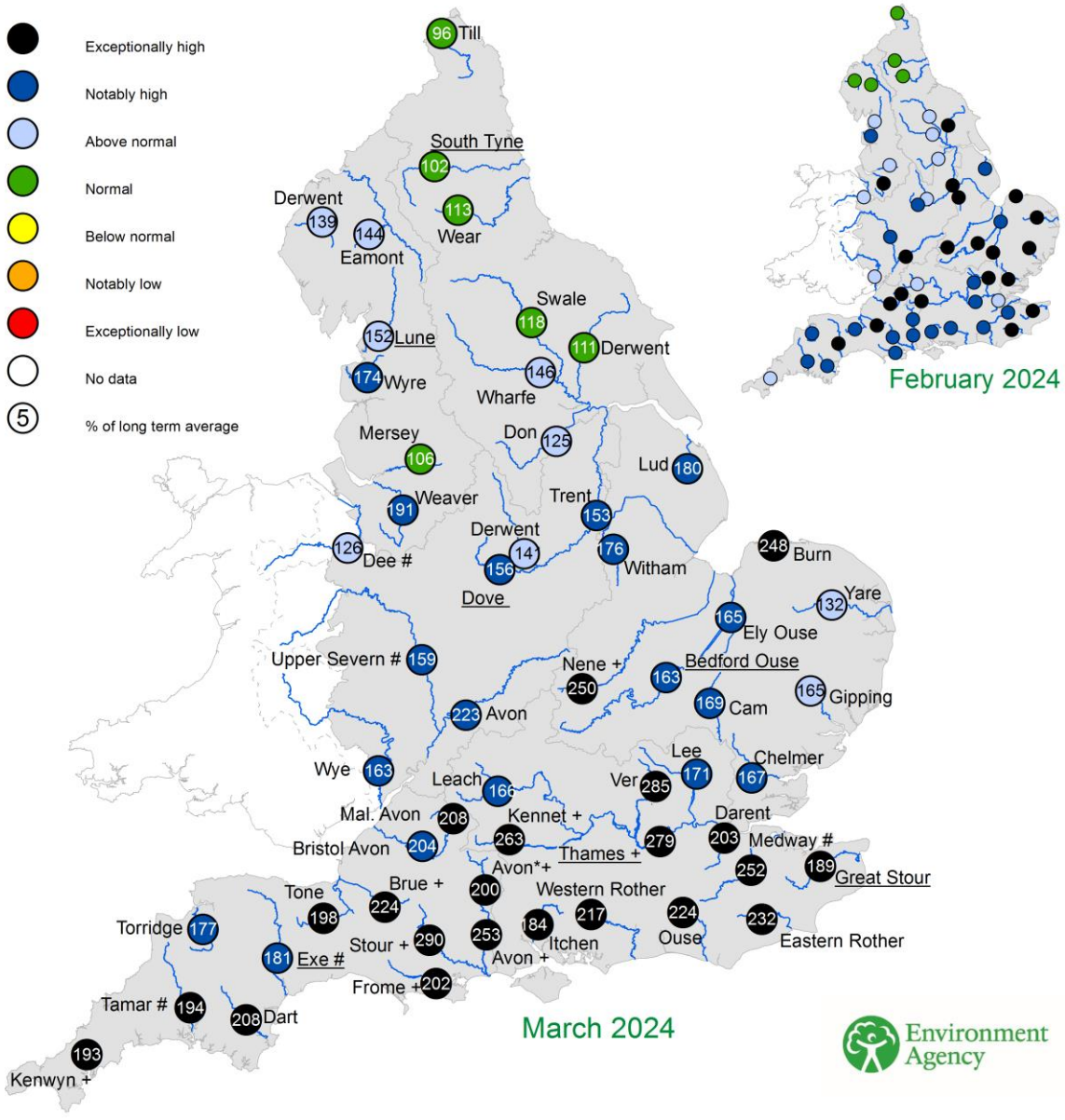
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

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

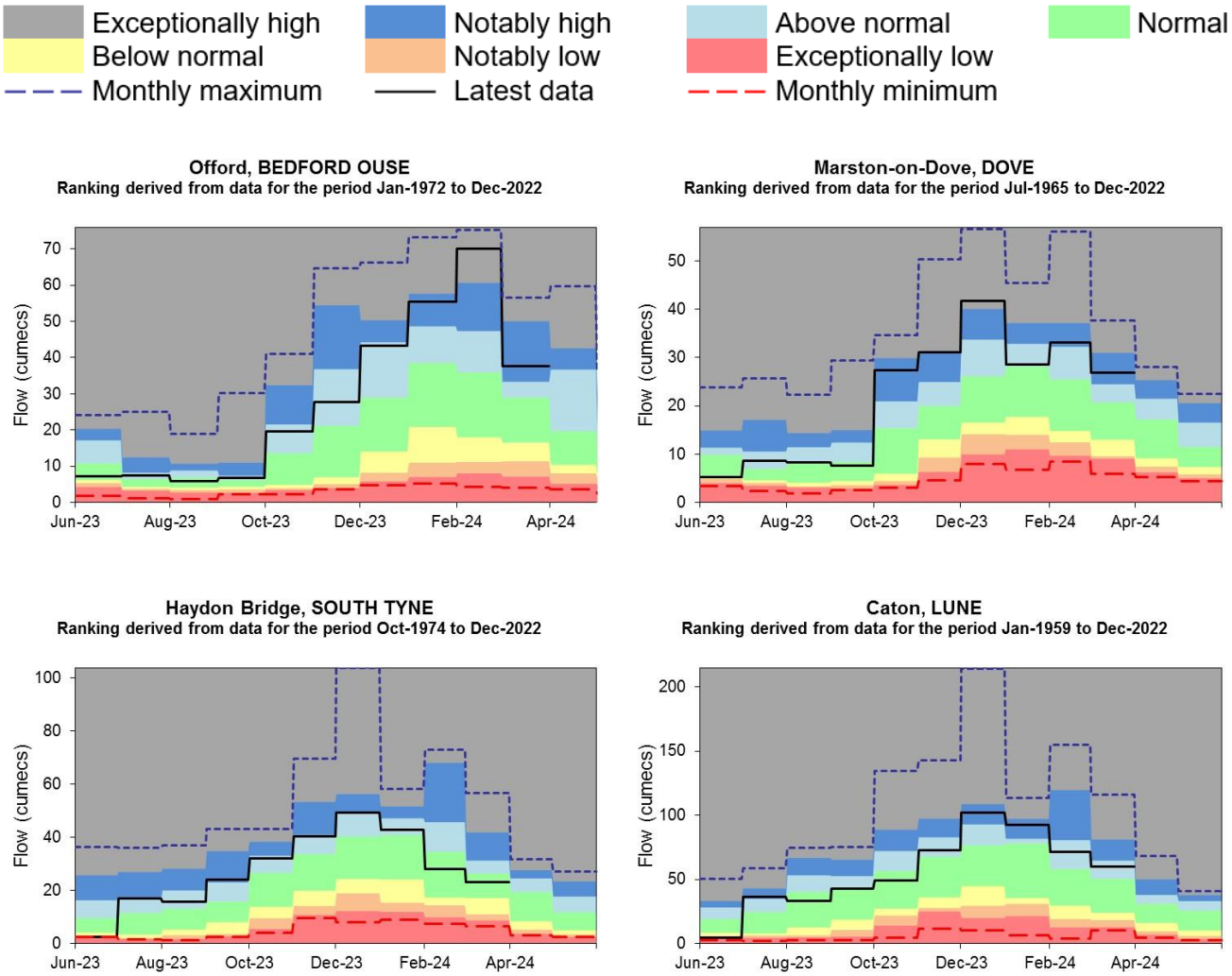
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). * Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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

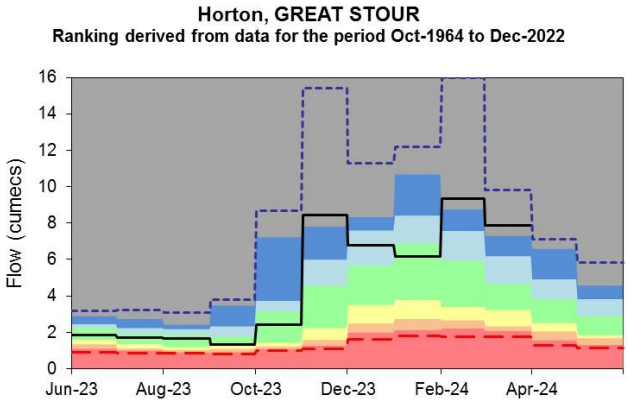


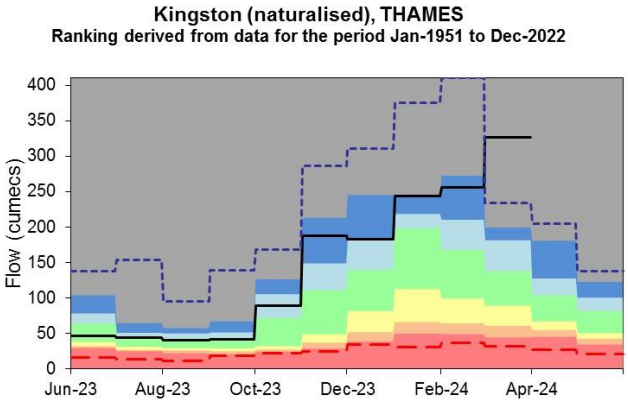
(Source: Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

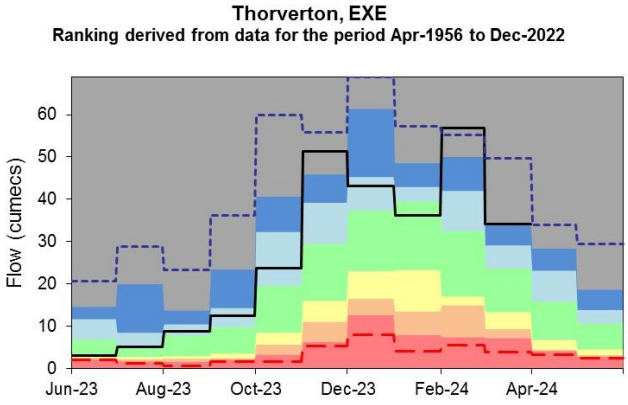
4.2 River flow charts

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.









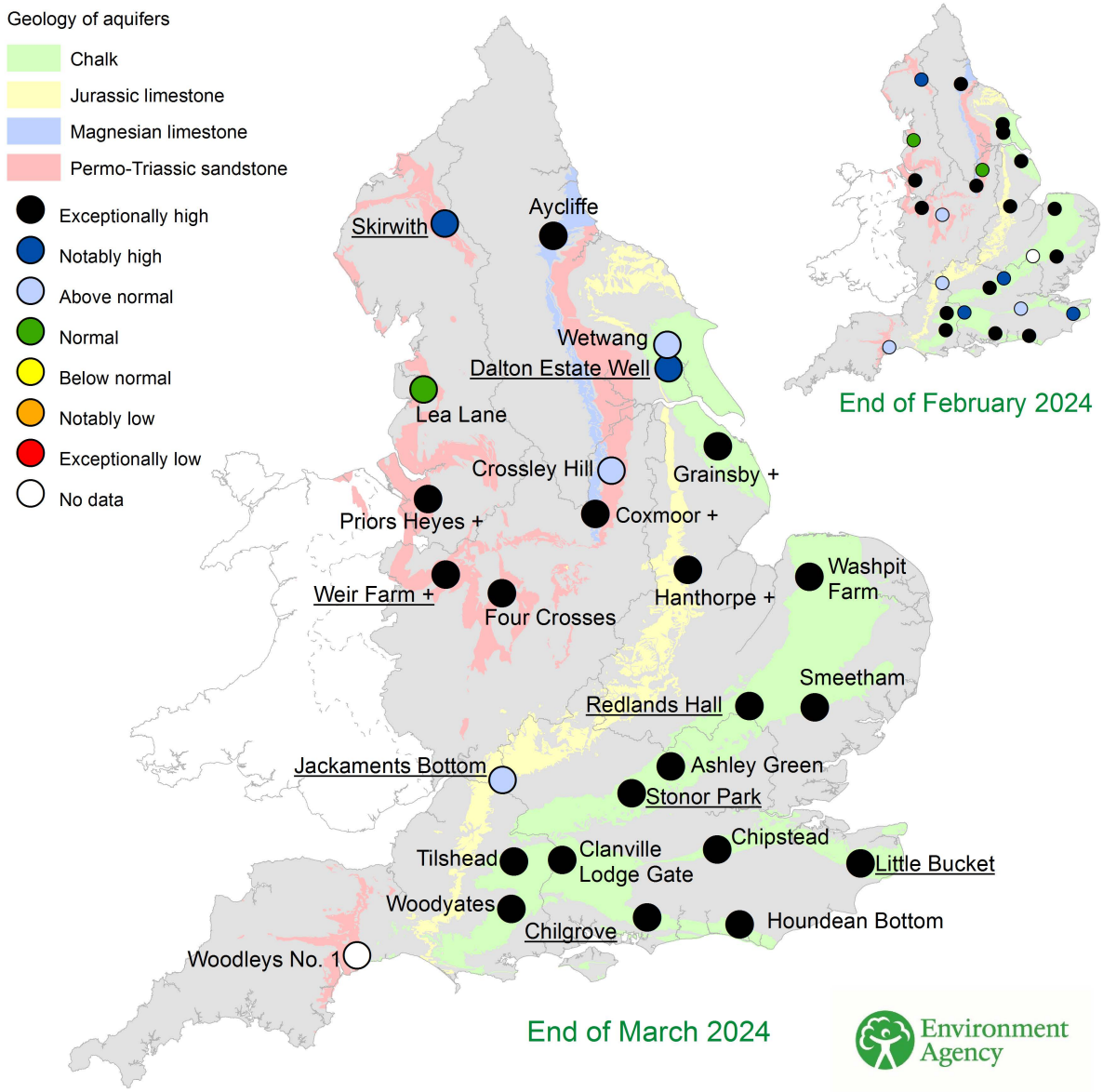
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

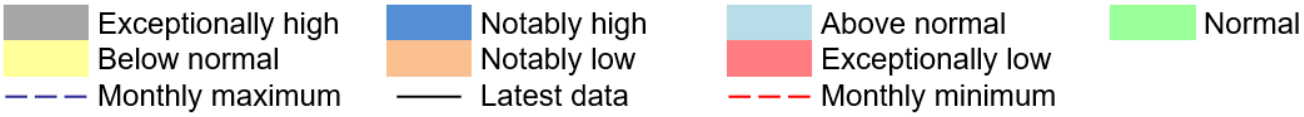
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater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

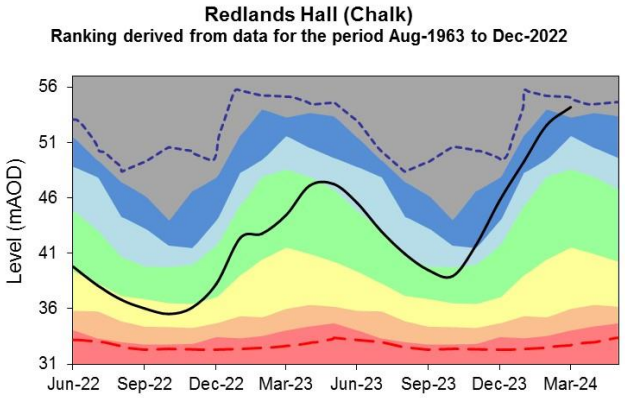


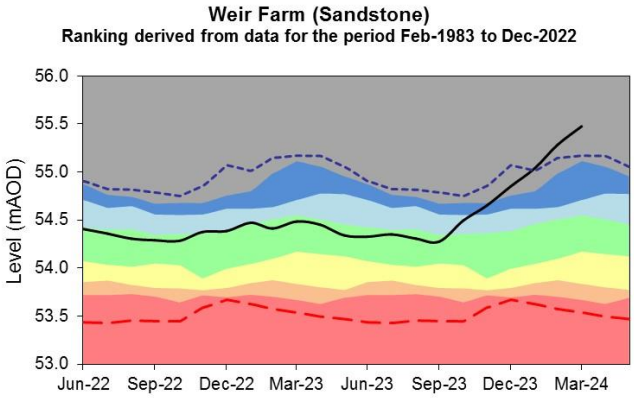
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

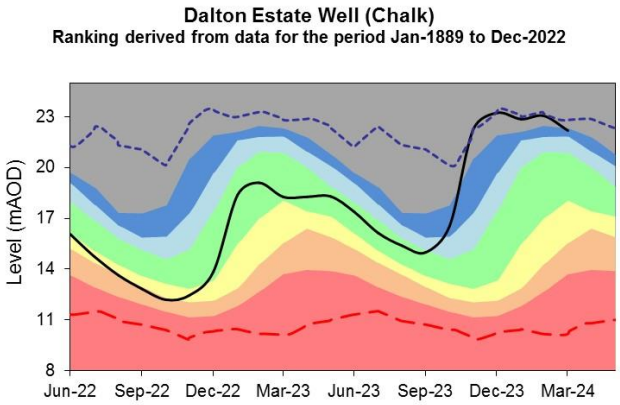
5.2 Groundwater level charts

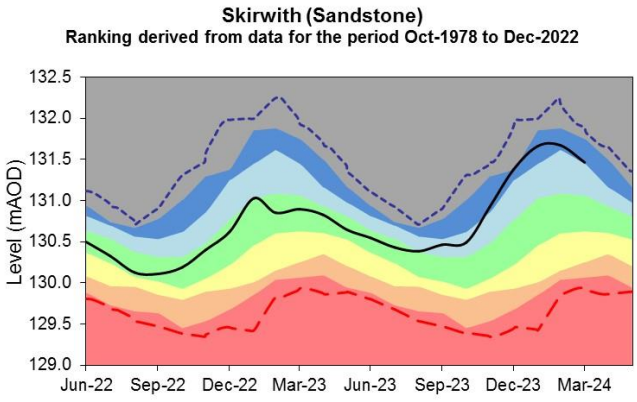
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.Note: levels at Redlands Hall have been estimated between December and March

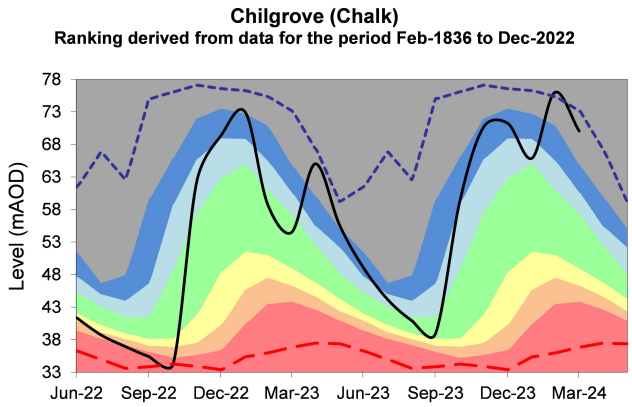


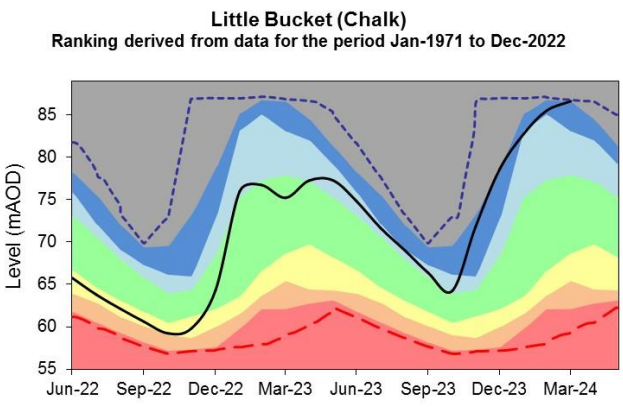


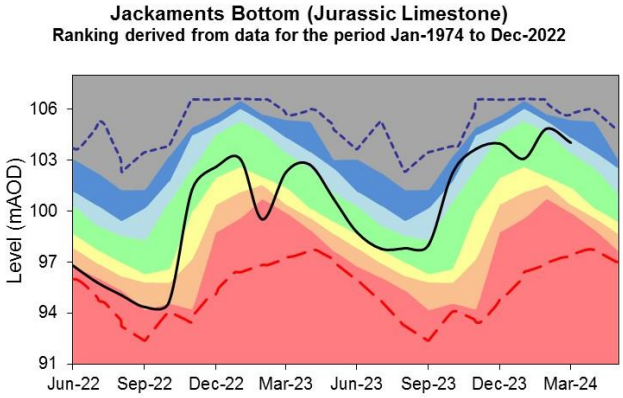


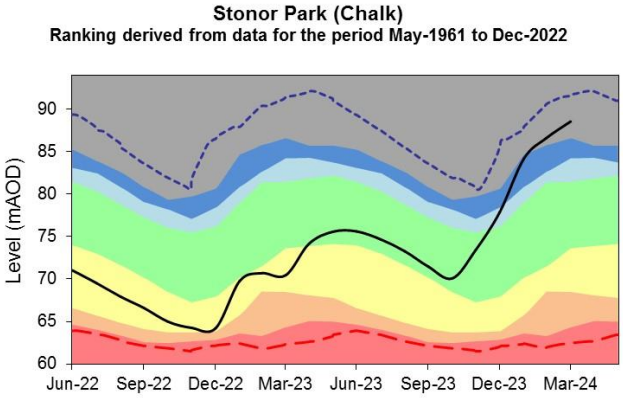










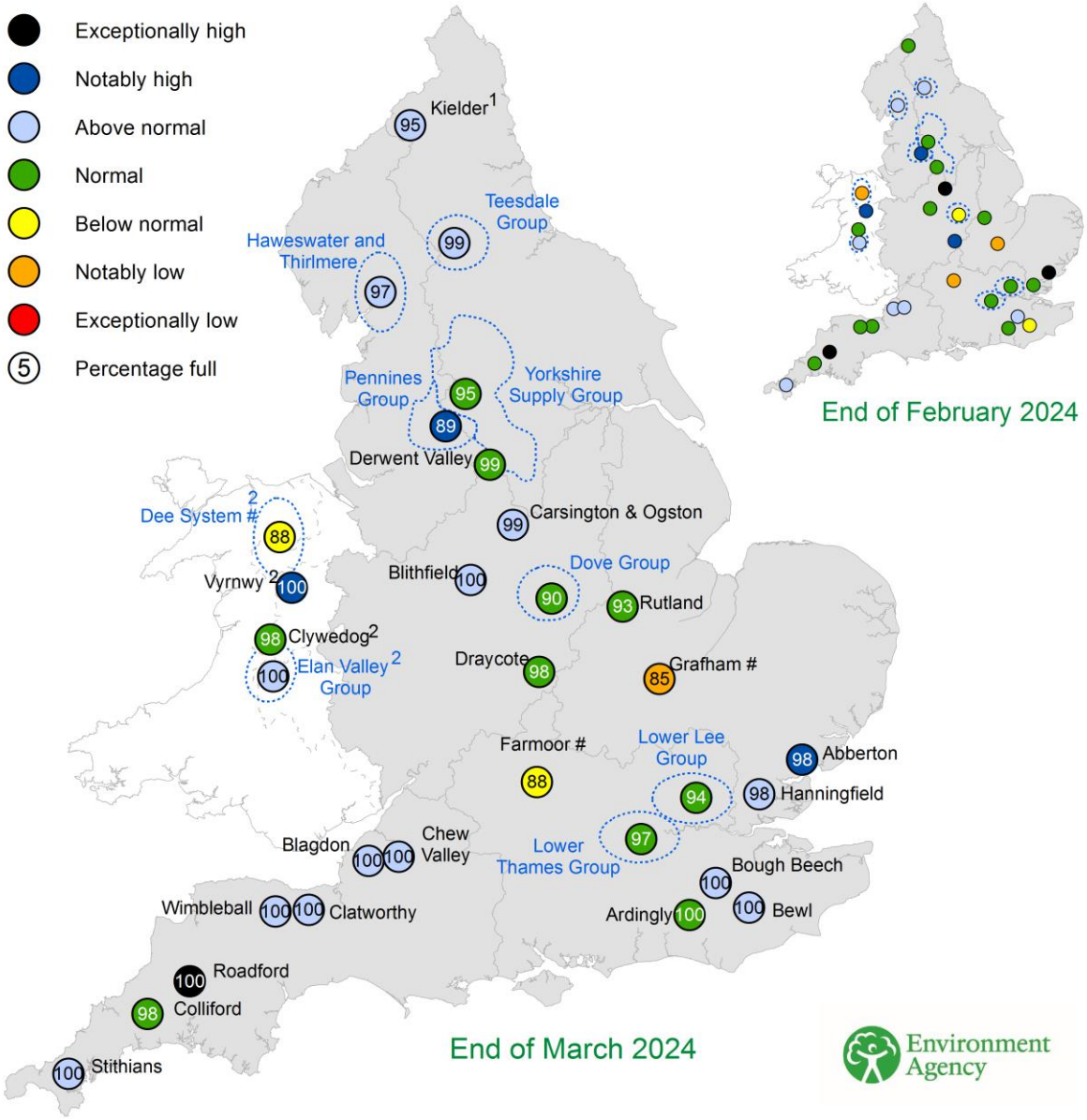


(Source: Environment Agency, 2024)

6 Reservoir storage

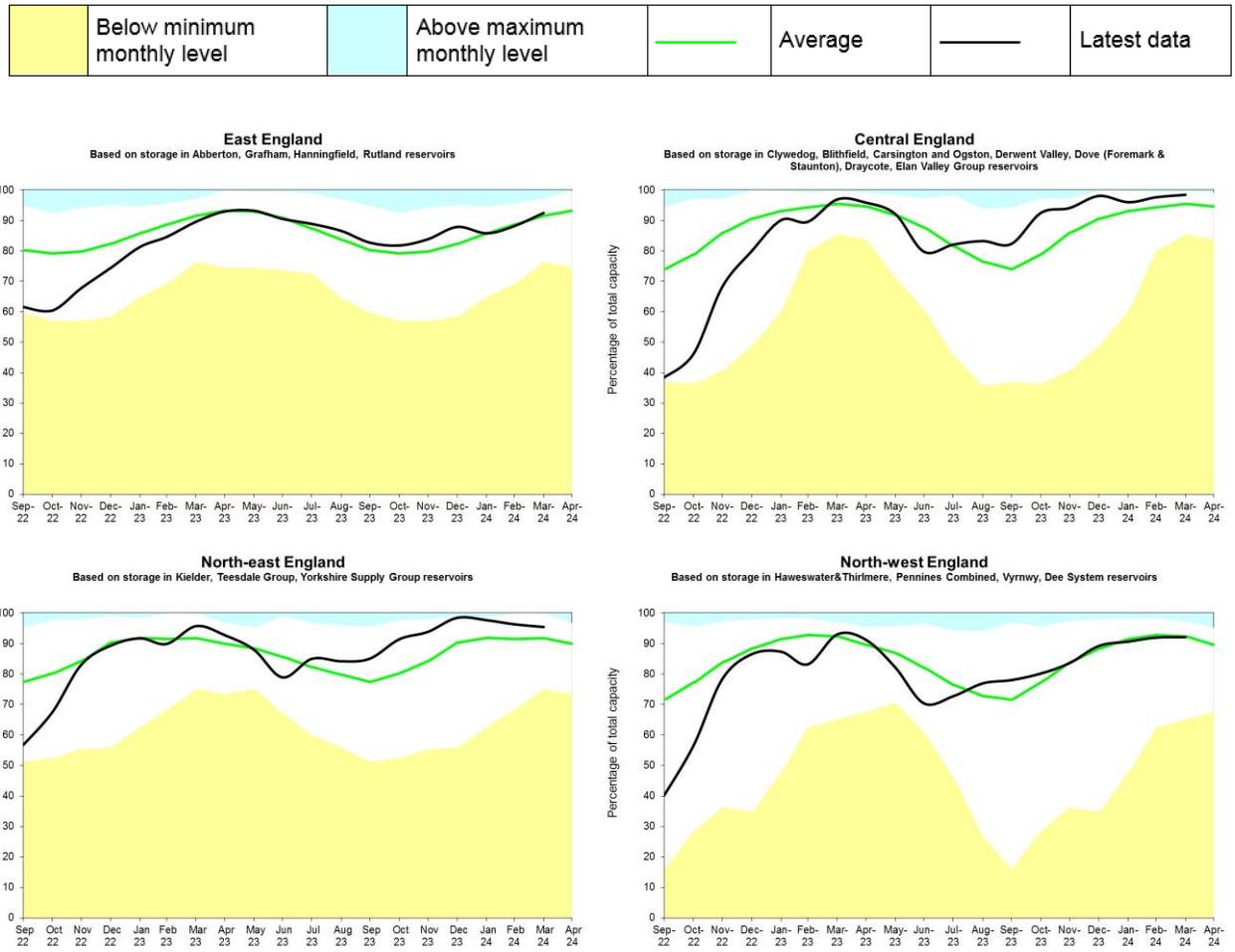
6.1 Reservoir storage map

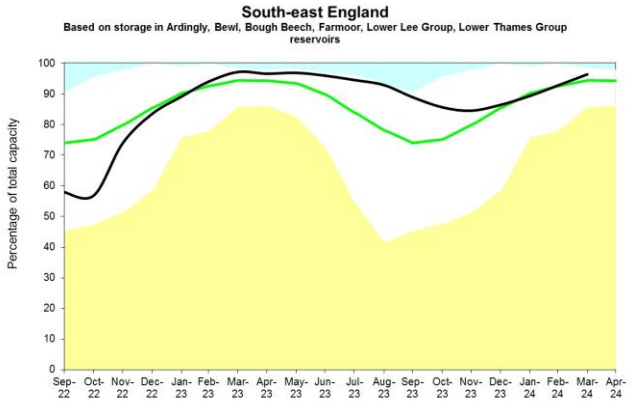
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of February 2024 and March 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic February and March values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves 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. # Refill opportunities have been limited by high flows and/or planned engineering work

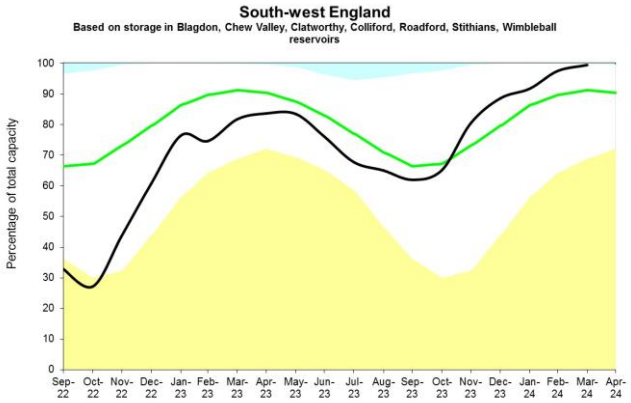


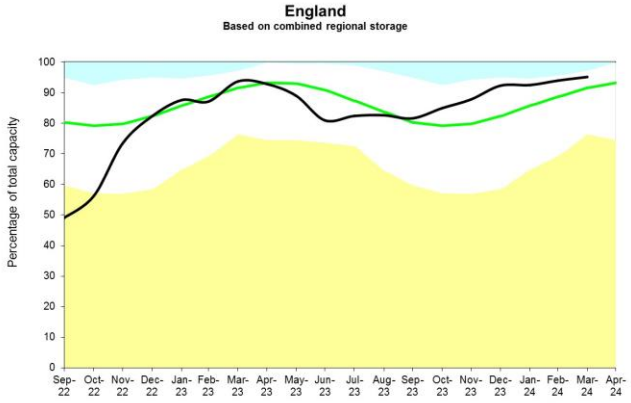
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







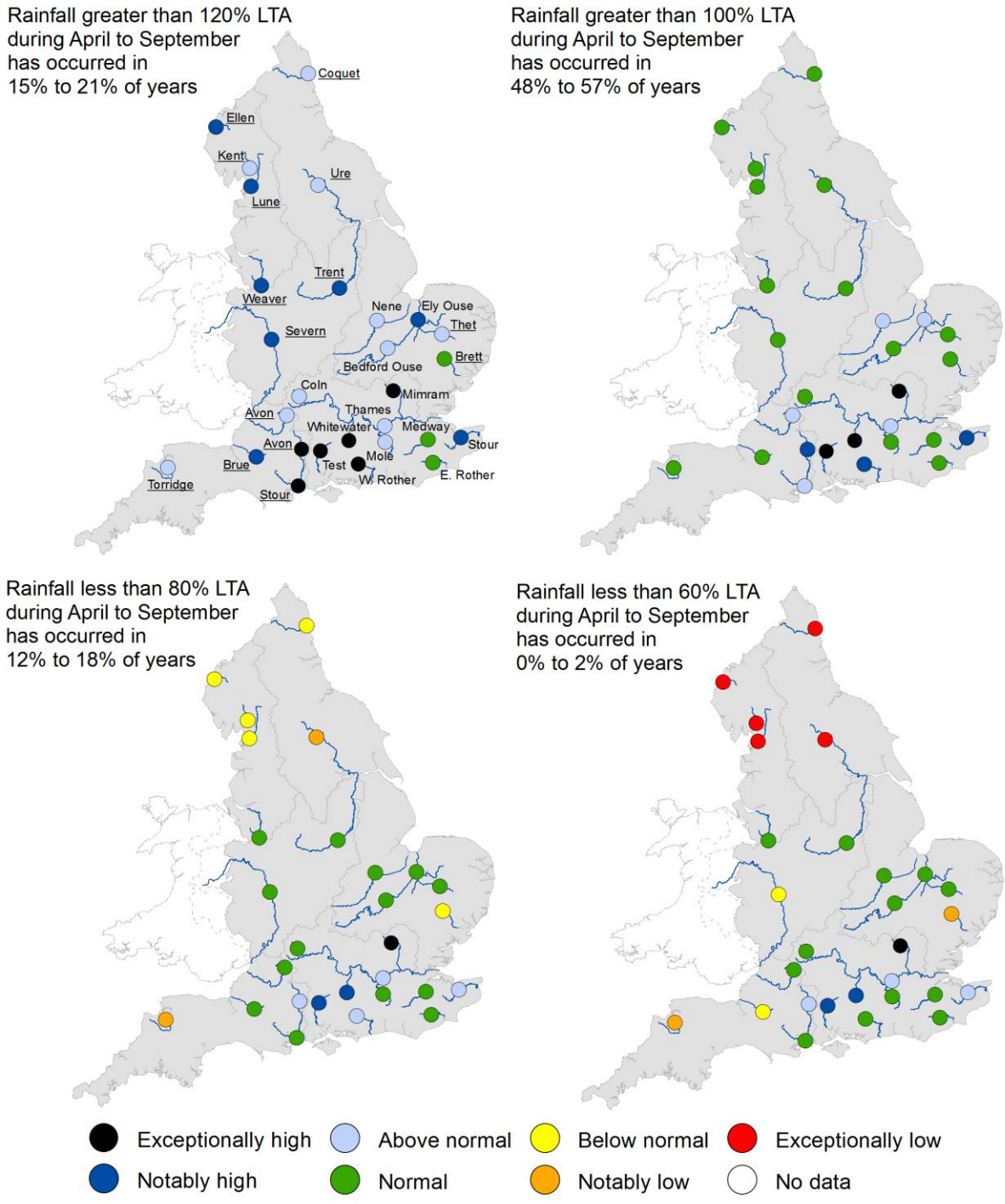


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

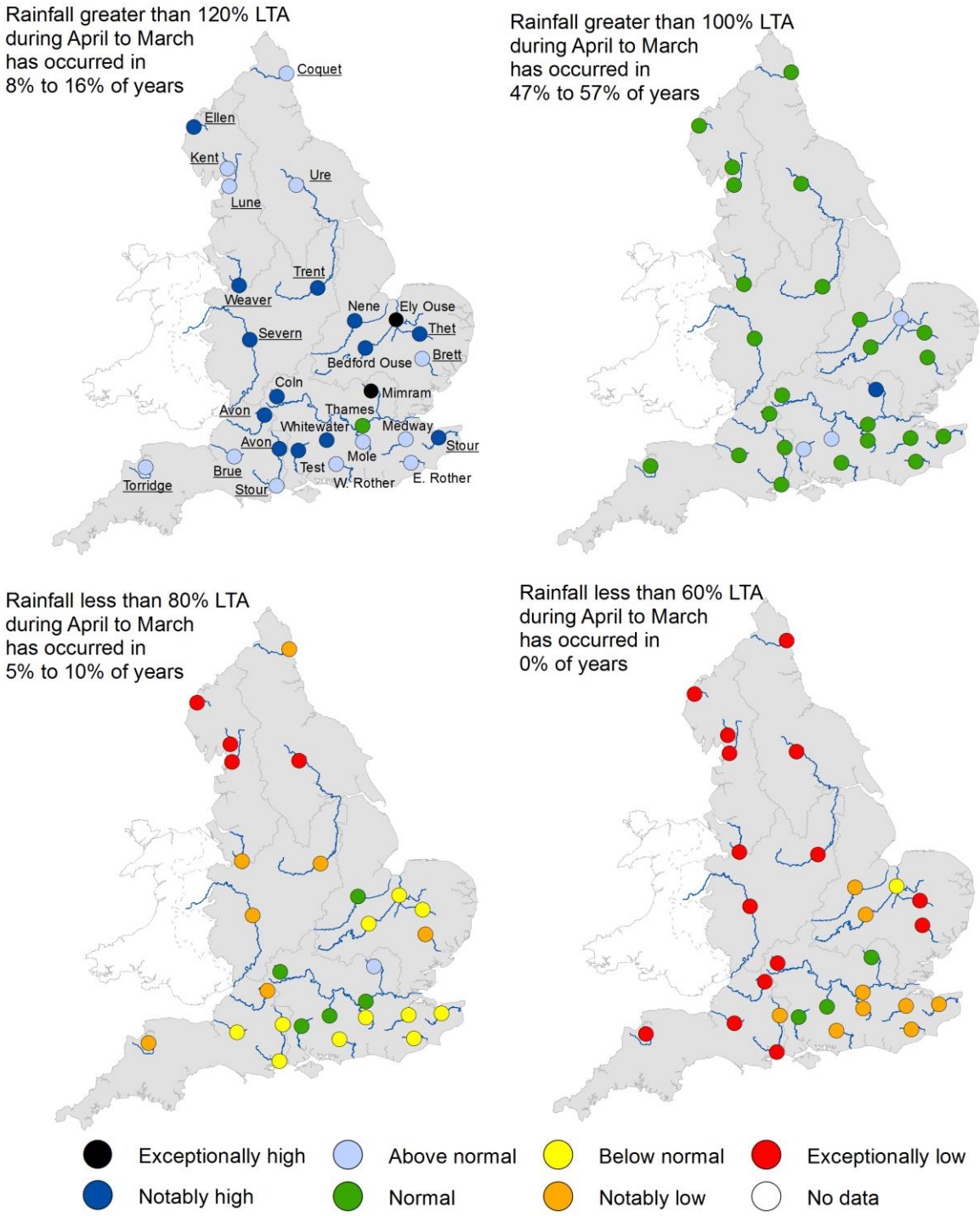
7.1 River flow

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



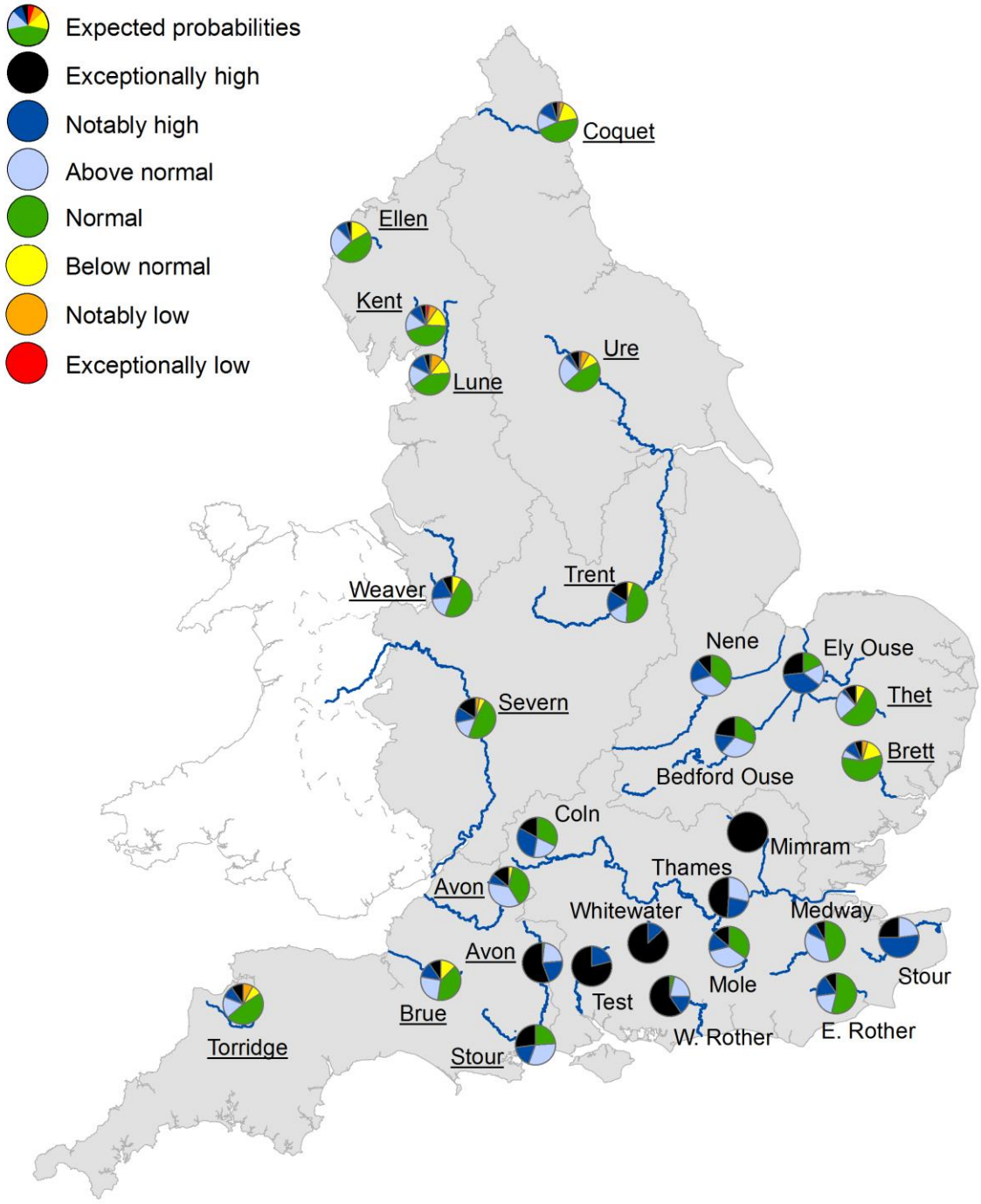
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between April 2024 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



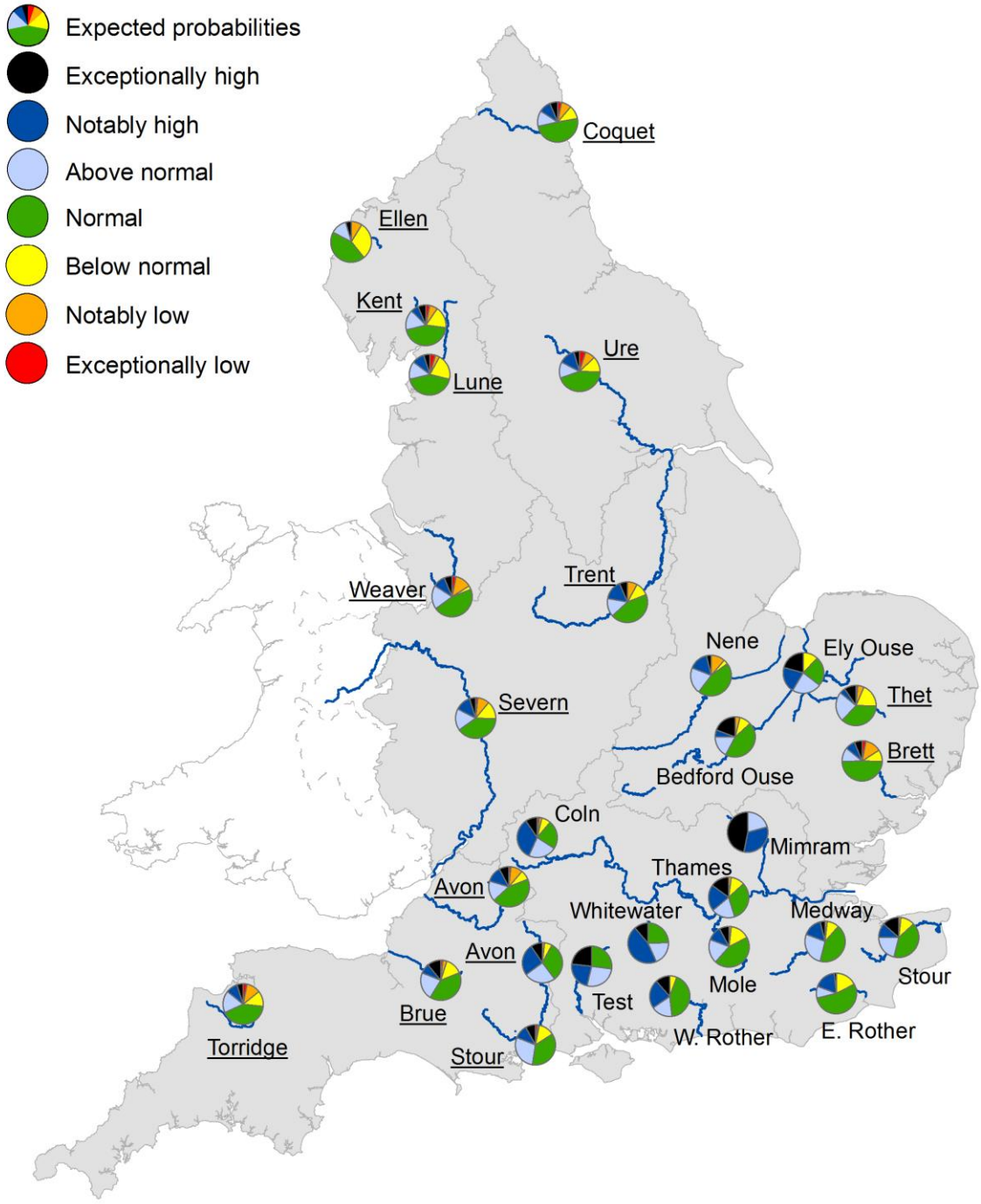
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of 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).

Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2025. 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 September 2024. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average between April 2024 and September 2024. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

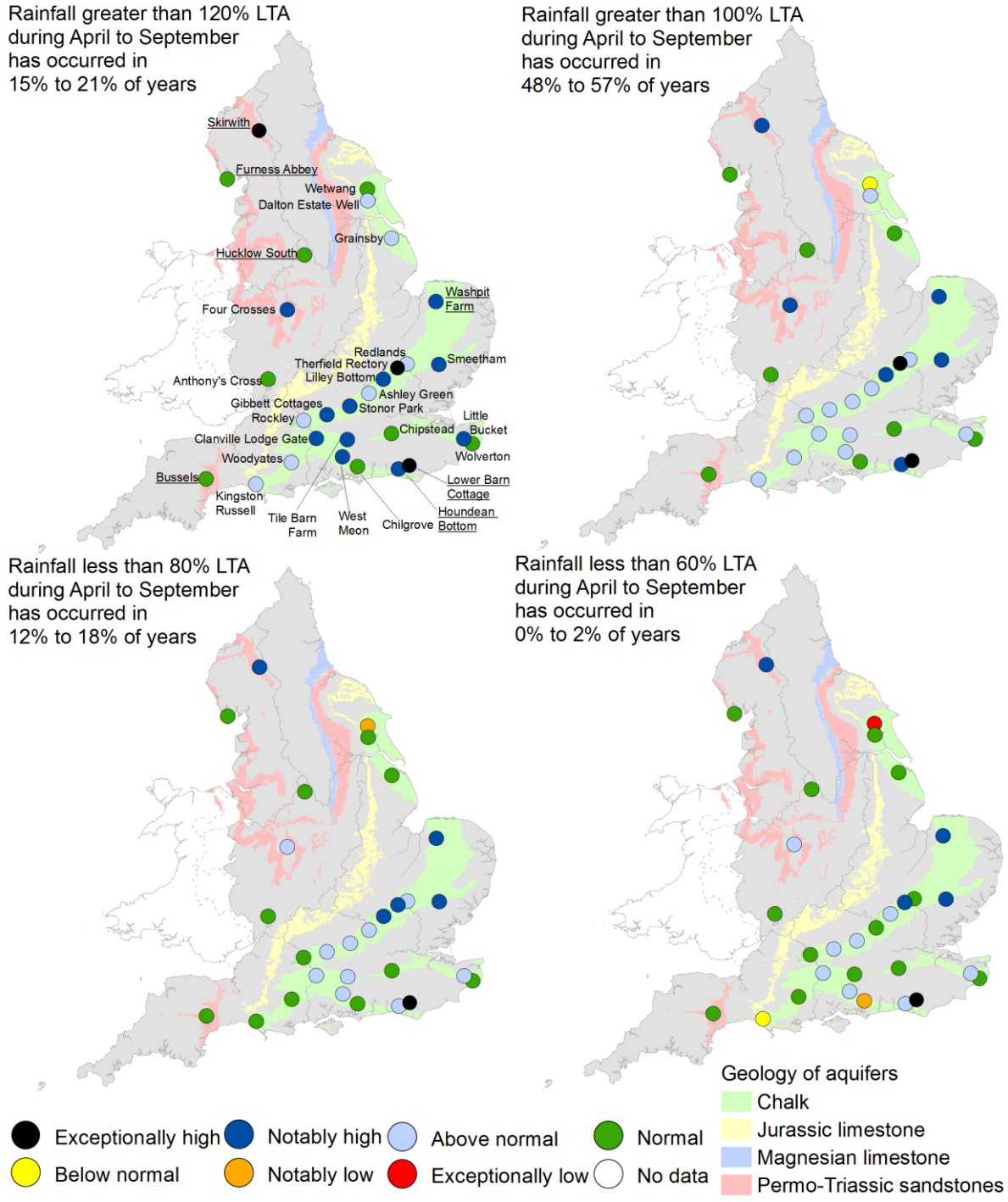


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between April 2024 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

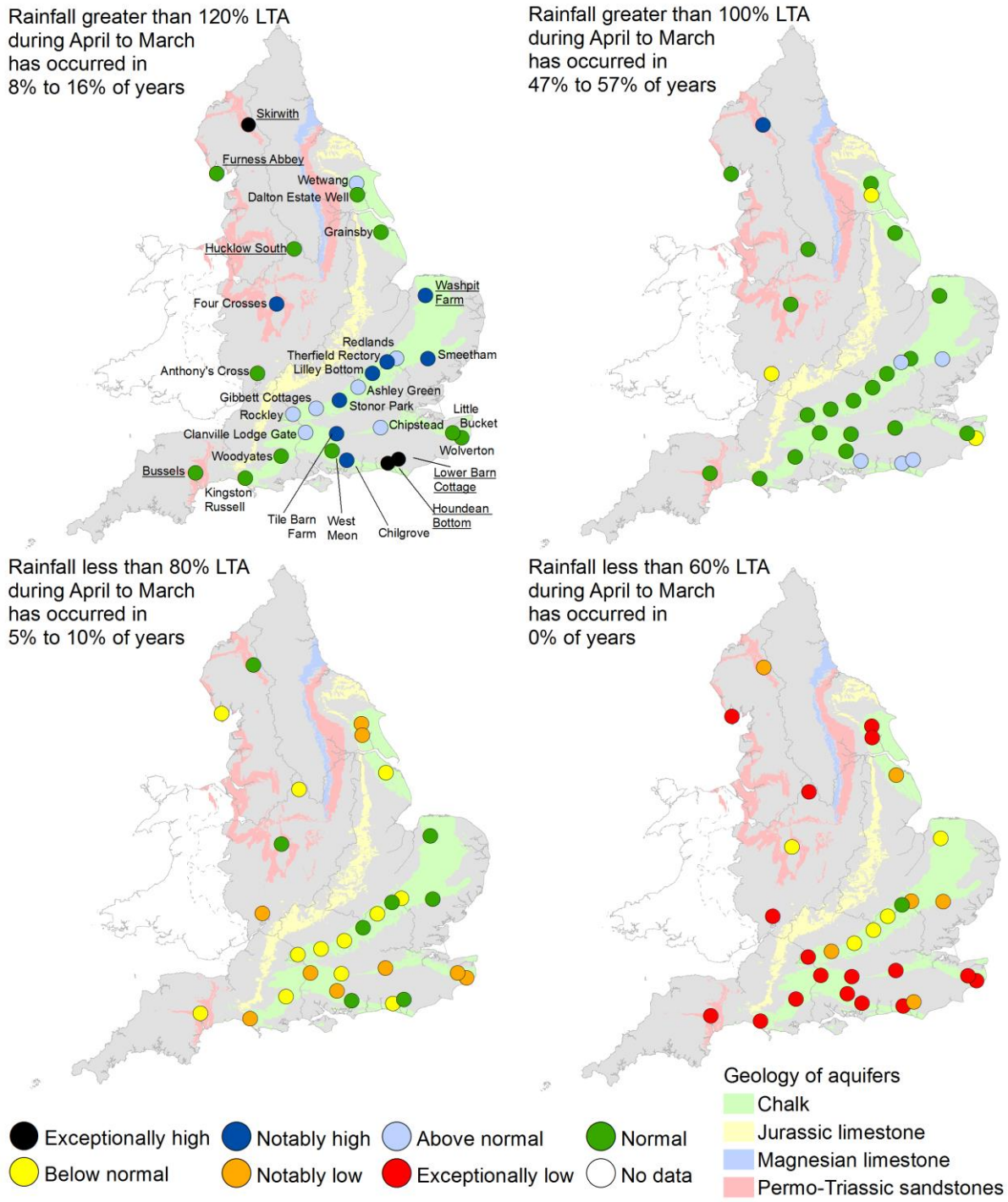

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2024. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

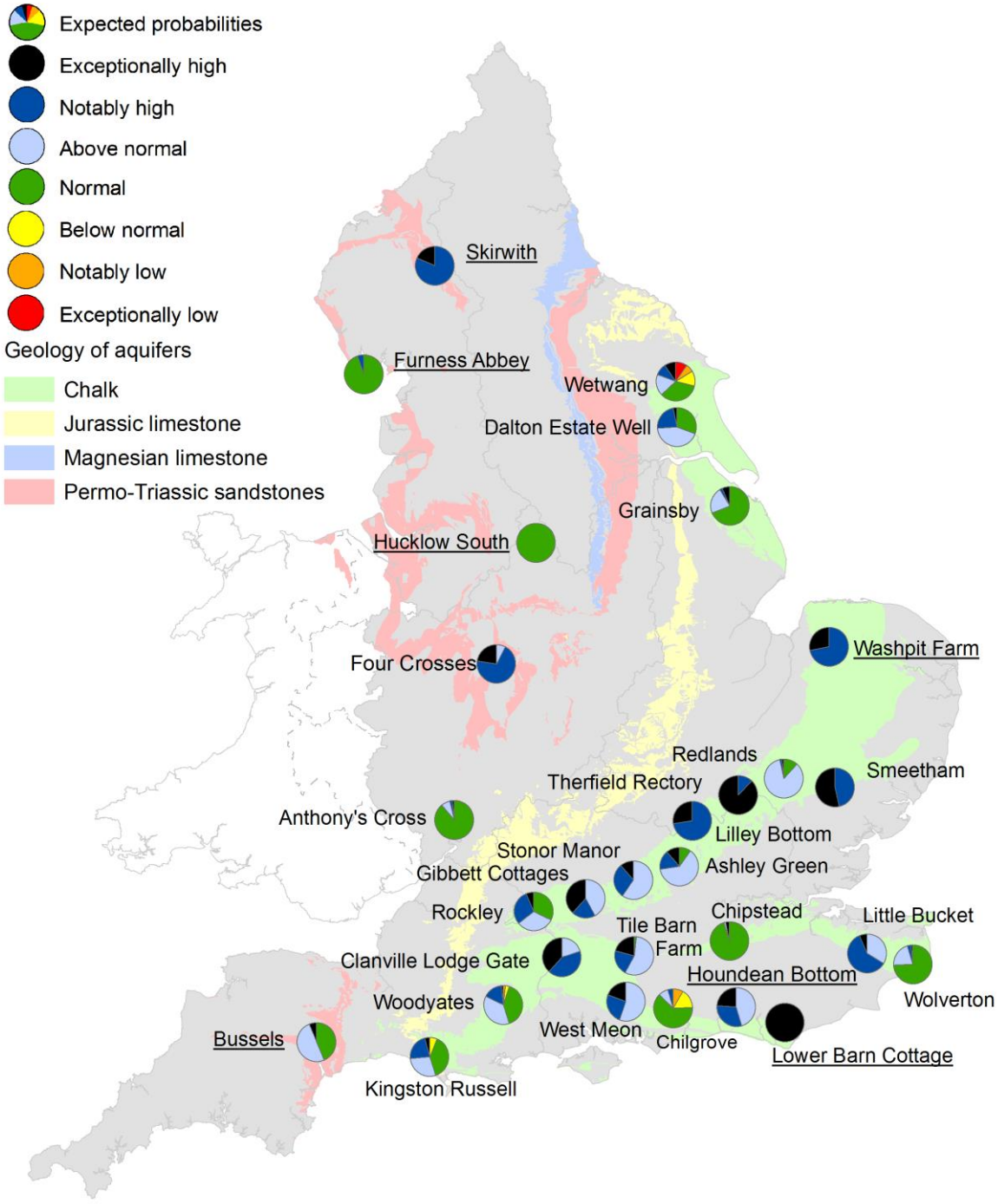

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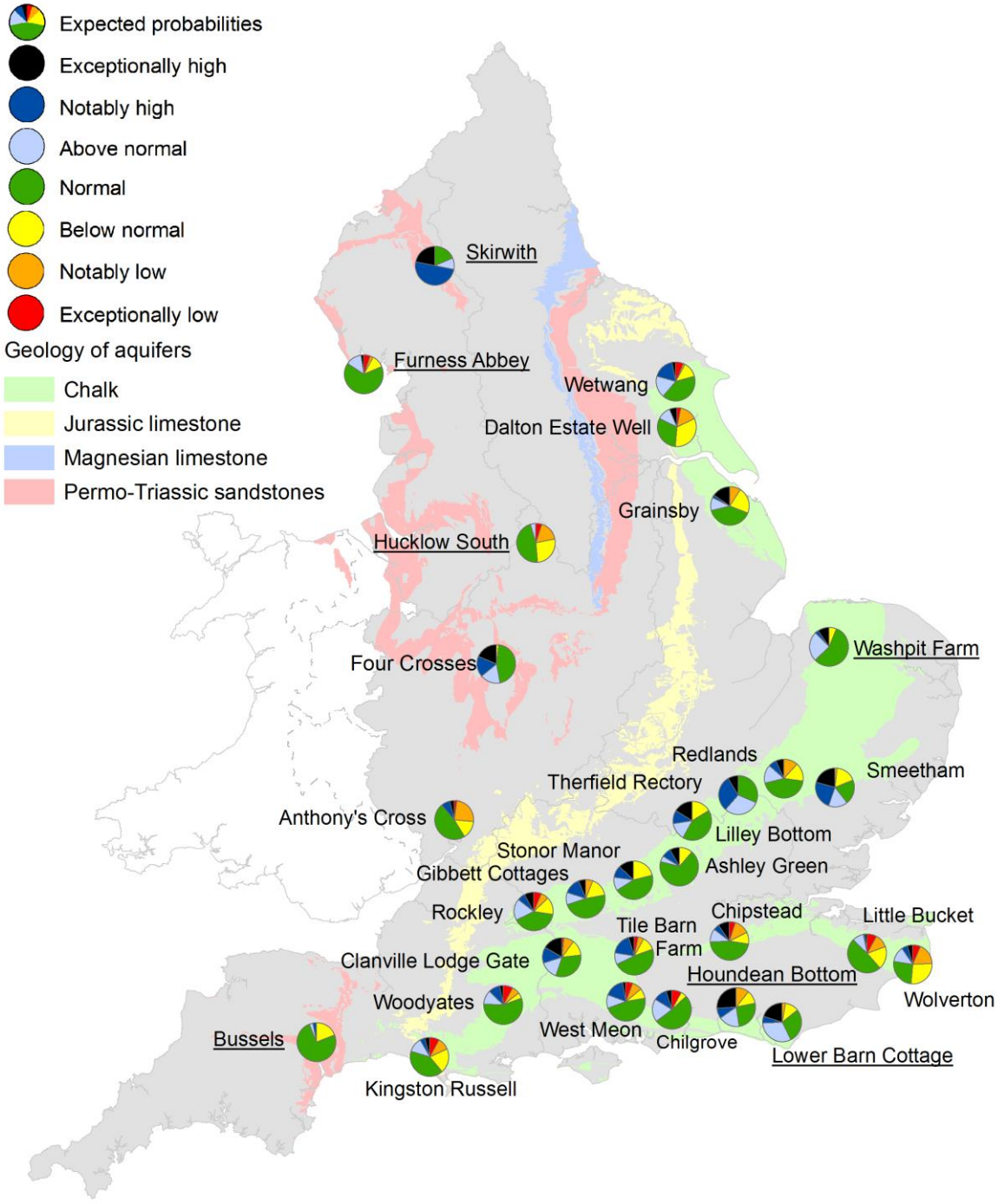
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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

9 Appendices

9.1 Rainfall table

Region	Mar 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Mar 2024 band	Jan 2024 to March 2024 cumulative band	Oct 2023 to March 2024 cumulative band	Apr 2023 to March 2024 cumulative band
East England	100	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central England	166	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East England	114	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West England	132	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East England	157	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West England	176	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
England	142	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.2 River flows table

Geographic area	Site name	River	Mar 2024 band	Feb 2024 band
East	Burnham	Burn	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East	Claypole	Upper Witham	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Colney	Yare	Above normal	Exceptionally high
East	Denver	Ely Ouse	Notably high	Notably high
East	Dernford	Cam	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Louth Weir	Lud	Notably high	Notably high
East	Offord	Bedford Ouse	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Springfield	Chelmer	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Stowmarket	Gipping	Above normal	Exceptionally high
East	Upton Mill	Nene	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Bewdley	Severn	Notably high	Notably high
Central	Derby St. Marys	Derwent	Above normal	Above normal
Central	Evesham	Avon	Notably high	Exceptionally high

Central	Marston-on-dove	Dove	Notably high	Notably high
Central	North Muskham	Trent	Notably high	Exceptionally high
North East	Buttercrambe	Derwent	Normal	Exceptionally high
North East	Crakehill Topcliffe	Swale	Normal	Above normal
North East	Heaton Mill	Till	Normal	Normal
North East	Doncaster	Don	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Normal	Normal
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Normal	Normal
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Normal	Above normal
North West	Caton	Lune	Above normal	Above normal
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Above normal	Normal
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Above normal	Normal
North West	St Michaels	Wyre	Notably high	Notably high
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Allbrook & Highbridge	Itchen	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Exceptionally high	Notably high

South East	Feildes Weir	Lee	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Hansteads	Ver	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East	Hawley	Darent	Exceptionally high	Above normal
South East	Horton	Great Stour	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Notably high	Above normal
South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East	Teston & Farleigh	Medway	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East	Udiam	Rother	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	Bathford	Avon	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Exceptionally high	Notably high

South West	East Stoke	Frome	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Notably high	Notably high
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Exceptionally high	Above normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Above normal	Above normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Notably high	Above normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Mar 2024 band	End of Feb 2024 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East	Redlands Hall (chalk)	Cam Chalk	Exceptionally high	No data
East	Hanthorpe	Cornbrash (South)	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East	Washpit Farm Rougham	North West Norfolk Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Four Crosses	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone	Exceptionally high	Above 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	Above normal	Normal
North East	Dalton Estate Well (chalk)	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high

North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East	Wetwang	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West	Skirwith (sandstone)	Carlisle Basin Permo-Triassic sandstone	Notably high	Notably high
North West	Lea Lane	Fylde Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Normal	Normal
South East	Chilgrove (chalk)	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Little Bucket (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East	Jackaments Bottom (jurassic Limestone)	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Above normal	Above normal
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high

South East	Stonor Park (chalk)	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Exceptionally high	Above normal
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	No data	Above normal
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East England	93	Above average
Central England	99	Above average
North-east England	95	Above average
North-west England	92	Below average
South-east England	96	Above average
South-west England	99	Above average
England	95	Above average