Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - April 2024

April was another wet month across England, with all except one catchment receiving above average rainfall. England as a whole received 154% of the long term average (LTA) for the time of year. The north-west was particularly wet, with the wettest April since records began in 1871. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) remain close to zero across most of England, although soils have begun to dry in the north-west and parts of south-west and central England. Monthly mean river flows decreased at most sites, but almost all sites were still classed as above normal or higher in response to ongoing wet spell. Groundwater levels told a similar story, with two-thirds of sites recording decreased levels at the end of April but almost all sites continue to be classed as notably high or exceptionally high. Reservoir storage decreased at just over half of the reservoirs we report on, although changes were small and storage for England as a whole remained the same as the end of March.

1.1 Rainfall

The rainfall total for England for April was 85.5mm which represents 154% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA for the time of year (152% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). South Forty Foot and Hobhole in east England was the driest catchment and the only one to receive rainfall lower than the LTA for April, with just 43.4mm of rainfall which represents 95% of the LTA. In contrast, Eden in north-west England was the wettest catchment, having received 152.6mm of rainfall which is 232% of the LTA. (Figure 2.1)

Rainfall totals for April were classed as normal or higher in all catchments in England, with 14% of catchments classed as normal for the time of year. Nine catchments, mainly in the north-west, were classed as exceptionally high. Just over a quarter of catchments were classed as notably high for the time of year, and the remaining half of catchments were above normal. At the regional scale, rainfall totals were above normal in south-east, central and east England. In north-east and south-west England rainfall totals were notably high. In the north-west, exceptionally high rainfall was received and it was the wettest April since records began in 1871. For England as a whole, rainfall was notably high for the time of year. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were exceptionally high for almost all catchments, and 69 catchments recorded the highest 3-month total ending in April since records began in 1871. The last 6 months were also wet, with just two catchments receiving rainfall in a band lower than exceptionally high. For the 12-month period ending in April, 90% of catchments were classed as exceptionally high, with the remaining catchments either notably high or above normal. Over the 18-month period starting in November 2022 and ending in April 2024, England as a whole and 81 catchments (58% of the total) have been the wettest on record (since 1871). (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Despite above average rainfall across England, the warmer temperatures and increased evapotranspiration associated with spring have helped soils in some parts of England begin to dry. In east England and in parts of south-west, central and north-west England SMD had begun to develop at the end of April. Across the rest of the country, soils remained saturated. (Figure 3.1)

Across most of England SMD remained wetter than the LTA for the time of year. In the north-west, western central and parts of the north-east, soils were around the LTA, with some areas in north Wales and Lancashire slightly drier than expected for the time of year. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean flows decreased at almost all indicator sites in April. Monthly mean river flows were classed as above normal or higher at almost all sites, with just three sites classed as normal for the time of year. Twelve sites (22% of the total) were classed as above normal, and 21 sites (38% of total) were notably high. The remaining 19 sites (35% of total) were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. (Figure 4.1)

Despite decreasing flows across most of the country, 10 sites recorded their highest monthly mean flows for April on record (record start given in brackets):

- in the north-east, the River Till (since 2001) and South Tyne (since 1974)
- in the north-west, the River Eamont (since 1970) and River Weaver (since 1977)
- in east England, the River Nene (since 1970)
- in the south-east, the River Kennet (since 1972)
- in the south-west, the middle River Avon (since 1965), River Frome (since 1965), River Tamar (since 1956) and River Kenwyn (since 1968)

Almost all regional indicator sites saw a decrease in monthly mean flows in April. Haydon Bridge on the South Tyne in the north-east was the only regional site to see an increase in flows, and was classed as exceptionally high. The River Lune in the north-west was also classed as exceptionally high. The River Dove in central England, and the Great Stour and the naturalised flows on the River Thames in south-east England were all classed as notably high in April. In east England, the Bedford Ouse was classed as above normal, as was the River Exe in the south-west. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of April, groundwater levels had decreased at two-thirds of the indicator sites we report on. Of the 7 sites (27% of the total) which recorded an increase in levels, 4 were in the north-west. Just 2 sites had groundwater levels classed as normal for the time of year, and 3 sites were classed as above normal. Just under a quarter of sites were classed as notably high, and the remaining 15 sites were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. (Figure 5.1)

Six sites recorded their highest end of April level on record (record start given in brackets):

- Aycliffe (since 1979) in Skerne Magnesian Limestone in the north-east
- Priors Heyes (since 1972) in West Cheshire Sandstone in the north-west
- Weir Farm (since 1983) in Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England
- Four Crosses (since 1990) in Staffordshire Sandstone in central England
- Coxmoor (since 1990) in Idle Torne Sandstone in central England
- Redlands Hall (since 1963) in Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk in east England

Groundwater levels decreased at most of our aquifer index sites in north-east, east and south-east England in April. Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone) recorded an increase in levels and ended April classed as exceptionally high. In the north-west, Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin Sandstone was also classed as exceptionally high as groundwater levels increased. Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone of the south-east was the only aquifer index site classed as normal for the time of year. The other three aquifer index sites in the south-east (Chilgrove, Little Bucket and Stonor Park) which are all in Chalk aquifers were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. In east England, Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) was classed as exceptionally high at the end of April. Dalton Estate in the Hull and East Riding Chalk was classed as notably high. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

Reservoir storage decreased during April at just over half of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on, although these decreases were 5% or less. Of the 10 sites (32% of the total) which saw storage increase, Farmoor reservoir in the south-east recorded the largest increase of 8%. Ten reservoirs or groups were 100% full at the end of the month. At the end of April, the majority of reservoirs or reservoir groups were classed as normal or higher. Only the Dee System which has ongoing maintenance work, and Grafham Water which has been impacted by limited abstraction opportunities earlier in the year, were classed as below normal for the time of year. (Figure 6.1)

At a regional scale, total reservoir storage showed little change at the end of April, with the largest increase being 3% in east England. For England as a whole, storage remained at 95% at the end of April. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

May started with a continuation of the unsettled, wet conditions that have dominated over recent months. Following a brief dry spell, this trend is likely to continue throughout May, particularly during the middle of the month when above average rainfall resulting in heavy, thundery, showers is expected, across most of the country. Near average temperatures are likely throughout this period. Towards the end of May temperatures are expected to rise to above average with signs that the south and east England will receive less rainfall than the north and west.

For the 3 month period between May and July, there is a higher likelihood that the UK will experience warmer and wetter conditions 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 normal or higher across England, with the greatest flows projected in south-east England, where many sites are projected to be above normal or higher.

By the end of March 2025, river flows across England have the greatest chance of being normal or higher, particularly in the south-east where there is greater likelihood of above normal or higher flows.

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2024 see Figure 7.1, and 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, and 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 across England have a greater likelihood of being normal or higher, with sites in chalk and sandstone aquifers likely to be above normal or higher.

By the end of March 2025, groundwater levels across most of England have a greater likelihood of being normal or higher, Skirwith in north-west England is the only site likely to be notably high or higher.

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2024 see Figure 7.5, and in March 2025 see Figure 7.6.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2024 see Figure 7.7, and in March 2025 see Figure 7.8.

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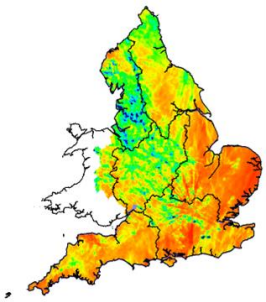
2 Rainfall

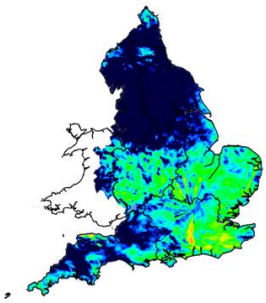
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

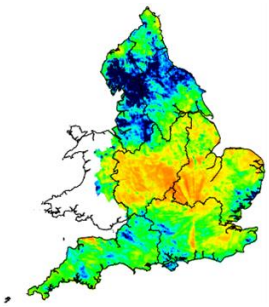
June 2023



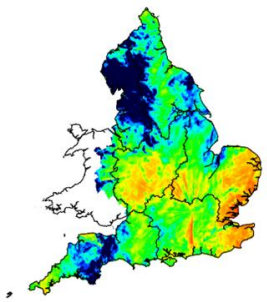
July 2023



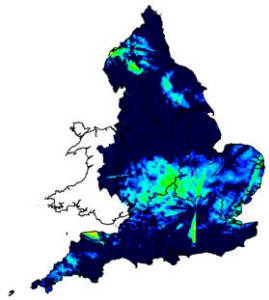
August 2023



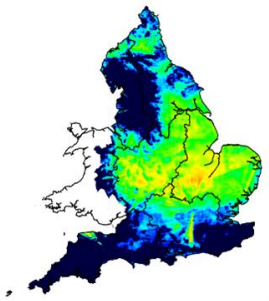
September 2023



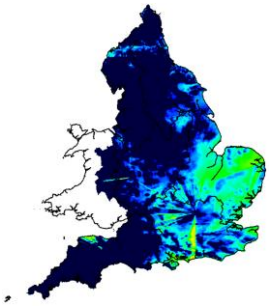
October 2023



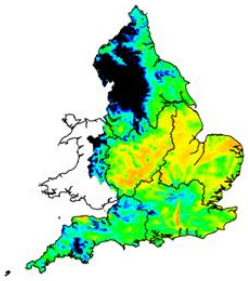
November 2023



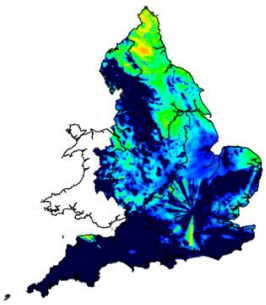
December 2023



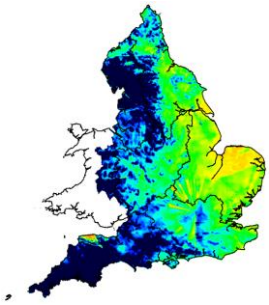
January 2024



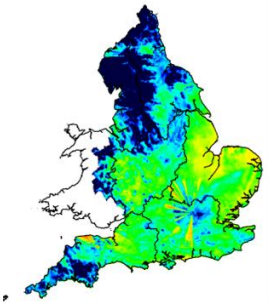
February 2024



March 2024



April 2024



Map Legend

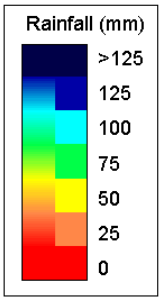
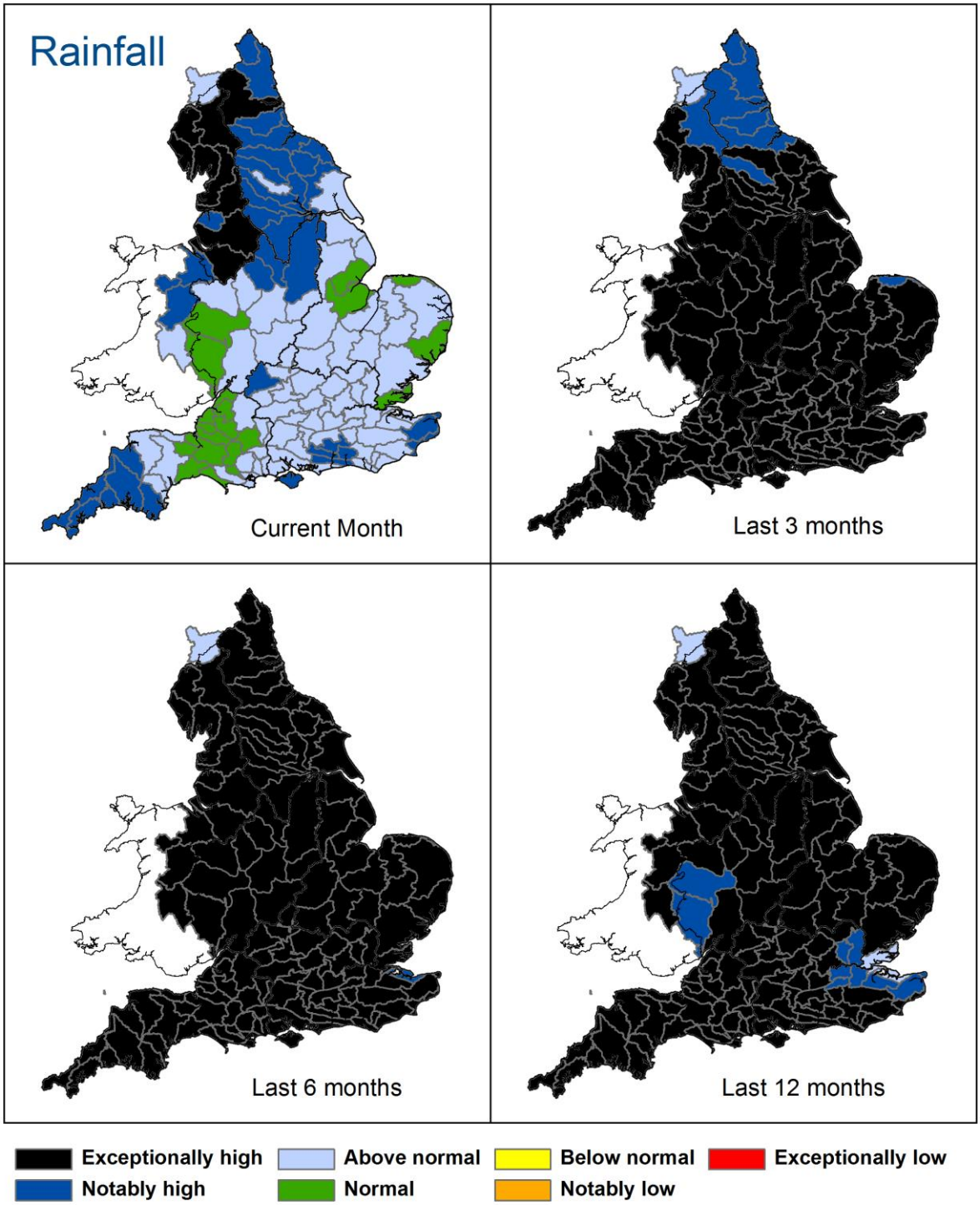


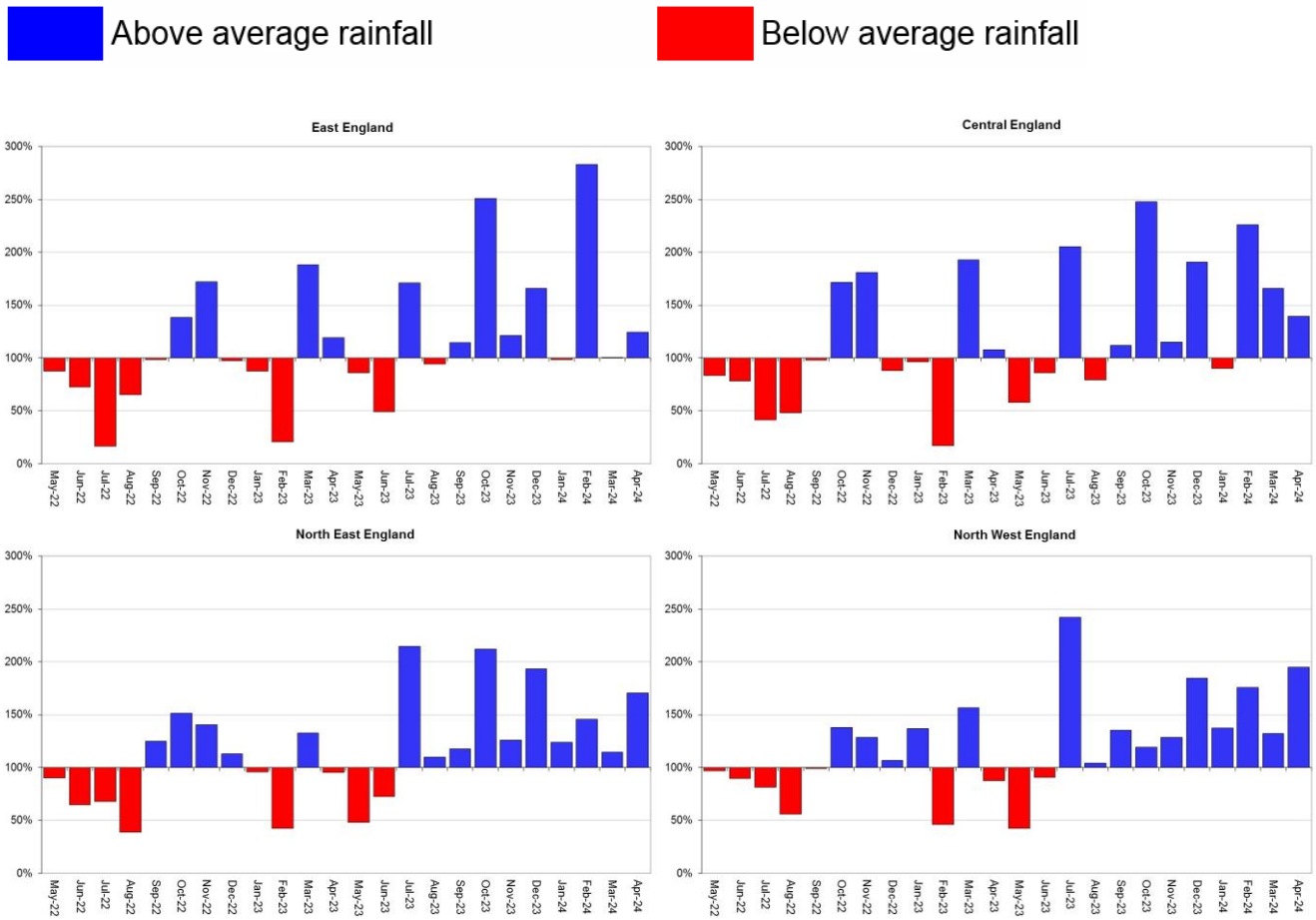
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 30 April 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

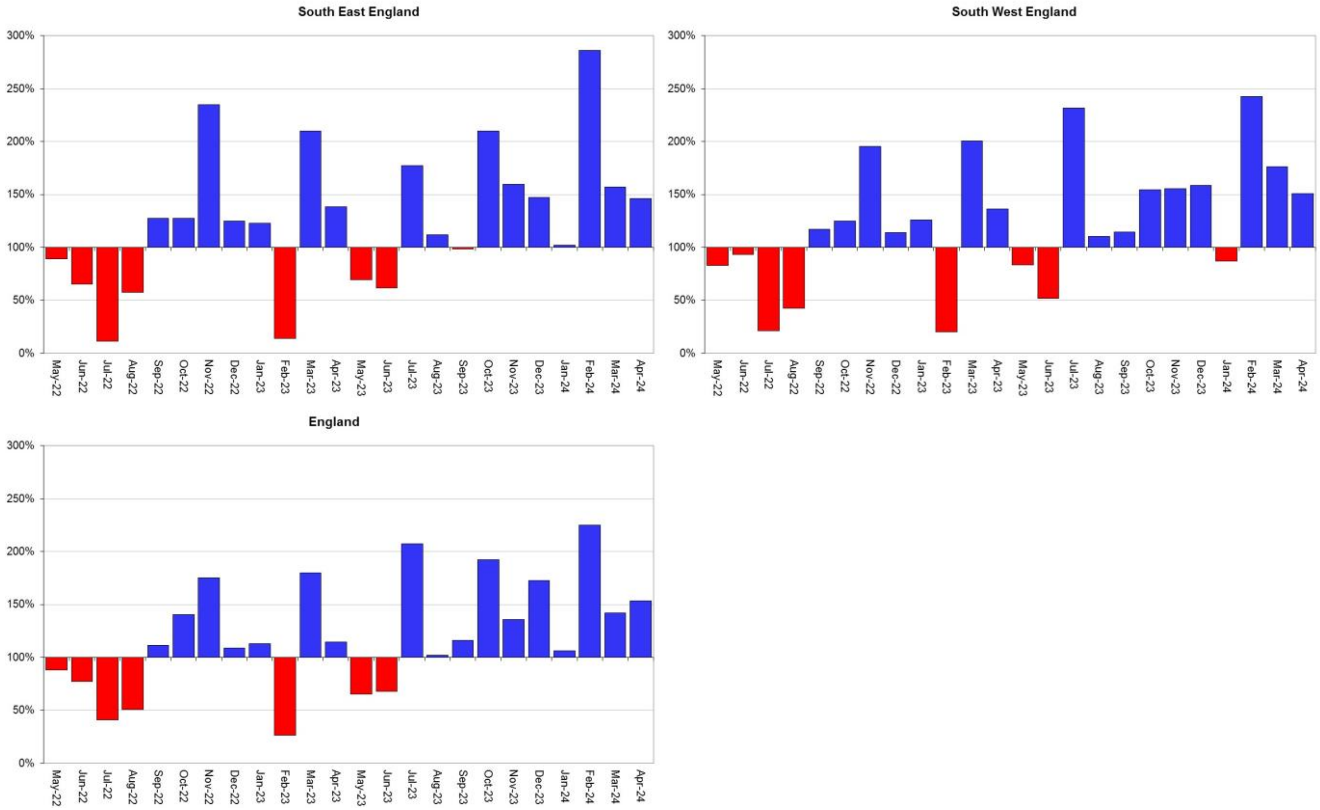


Rainfall data for 2023, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived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





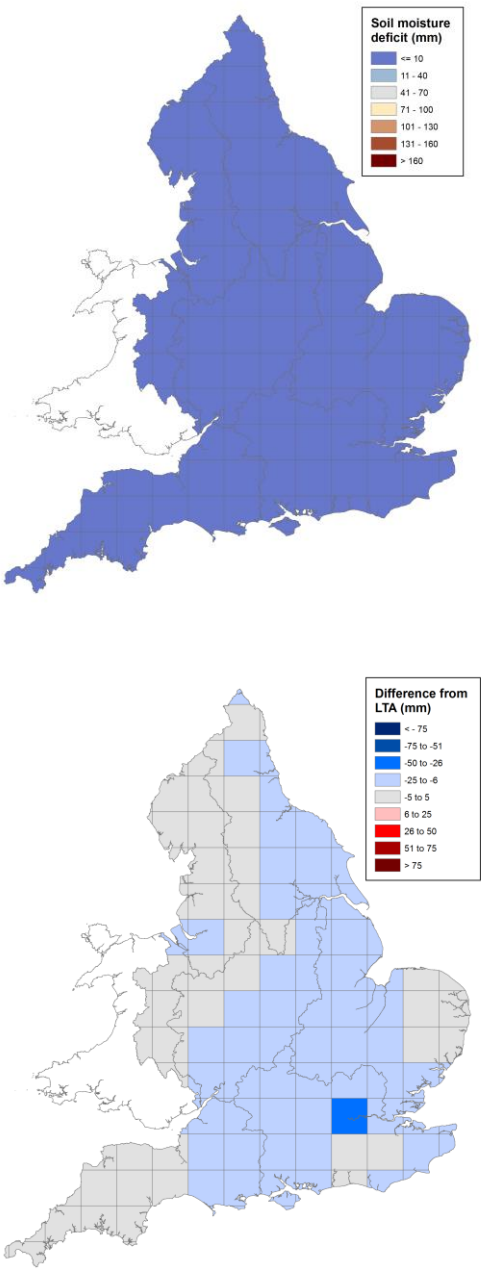
Rainfall data for 2023, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived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

3 Soil moisture deficit

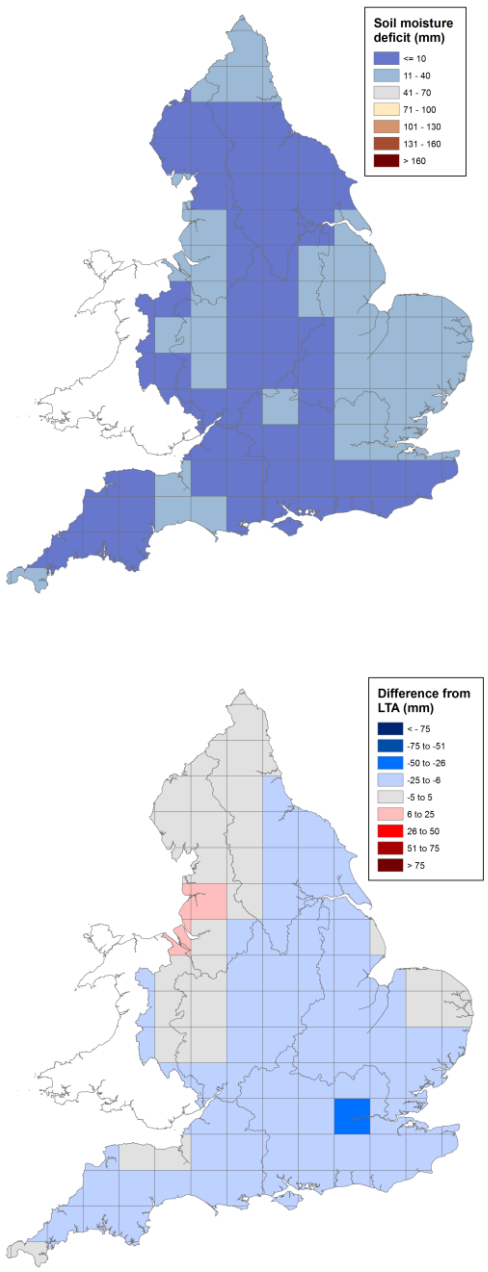
3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 03 April 2024 (left panel) and 01 May 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 March 2024

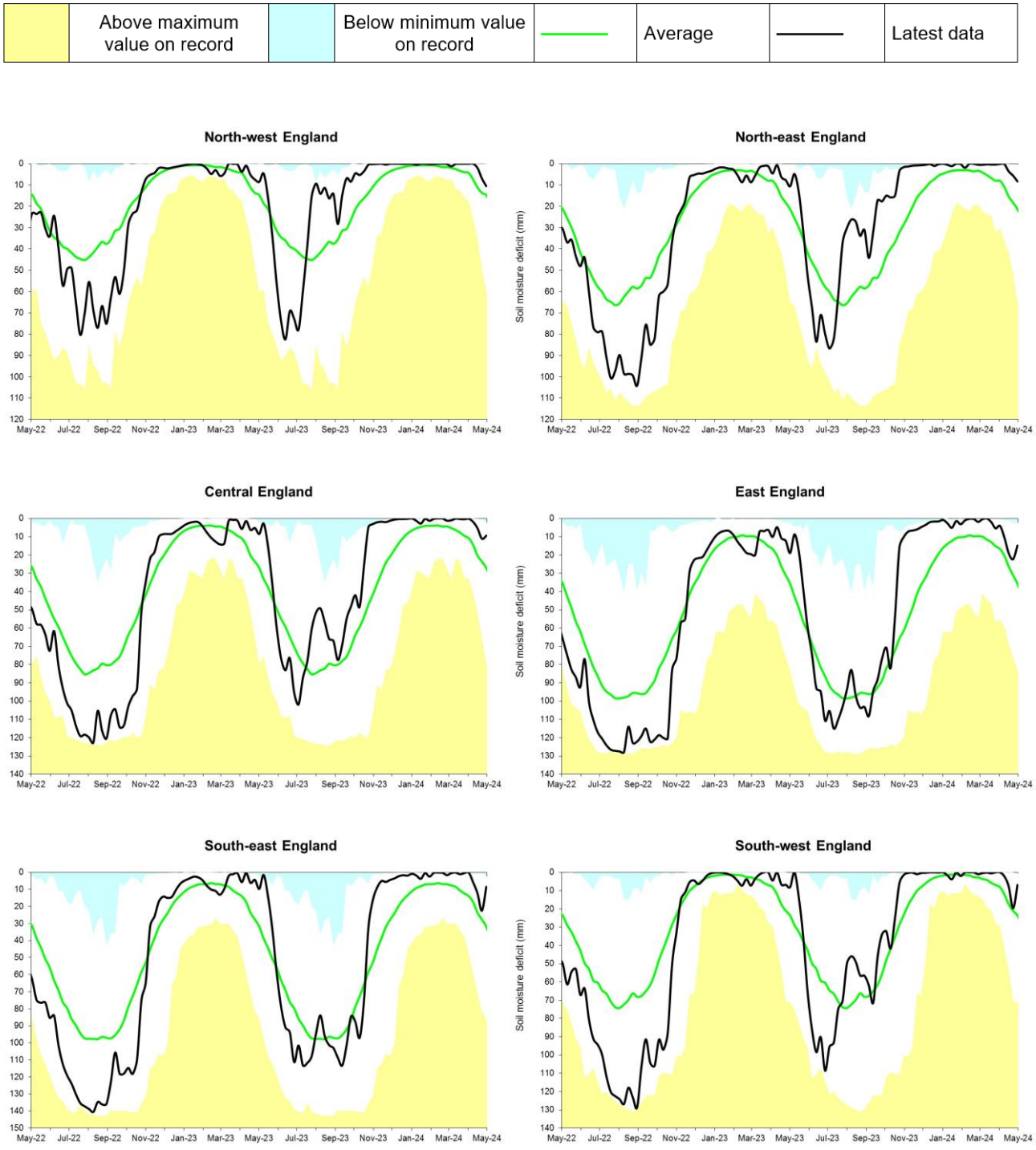


End of April 2024



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.



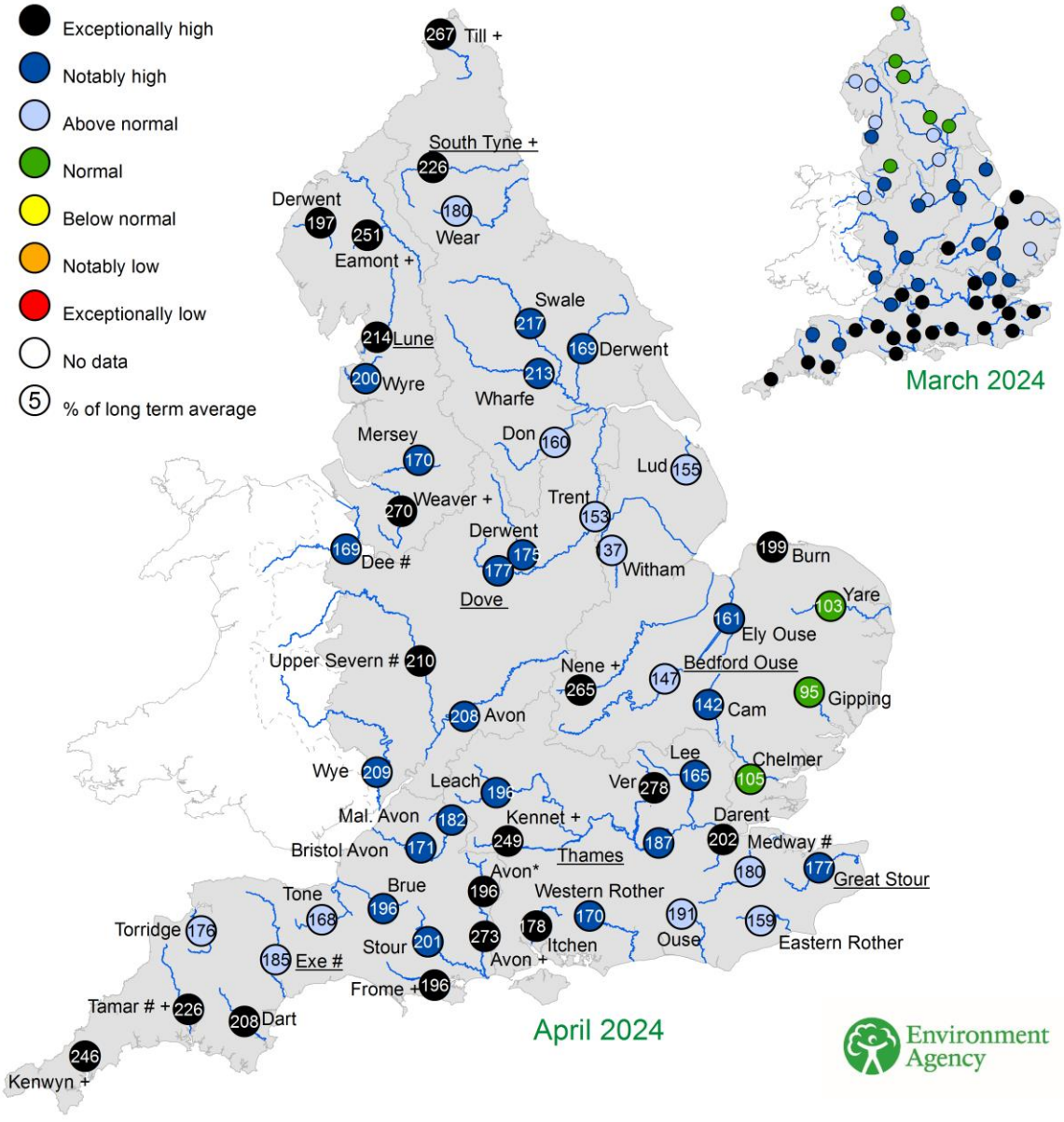
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

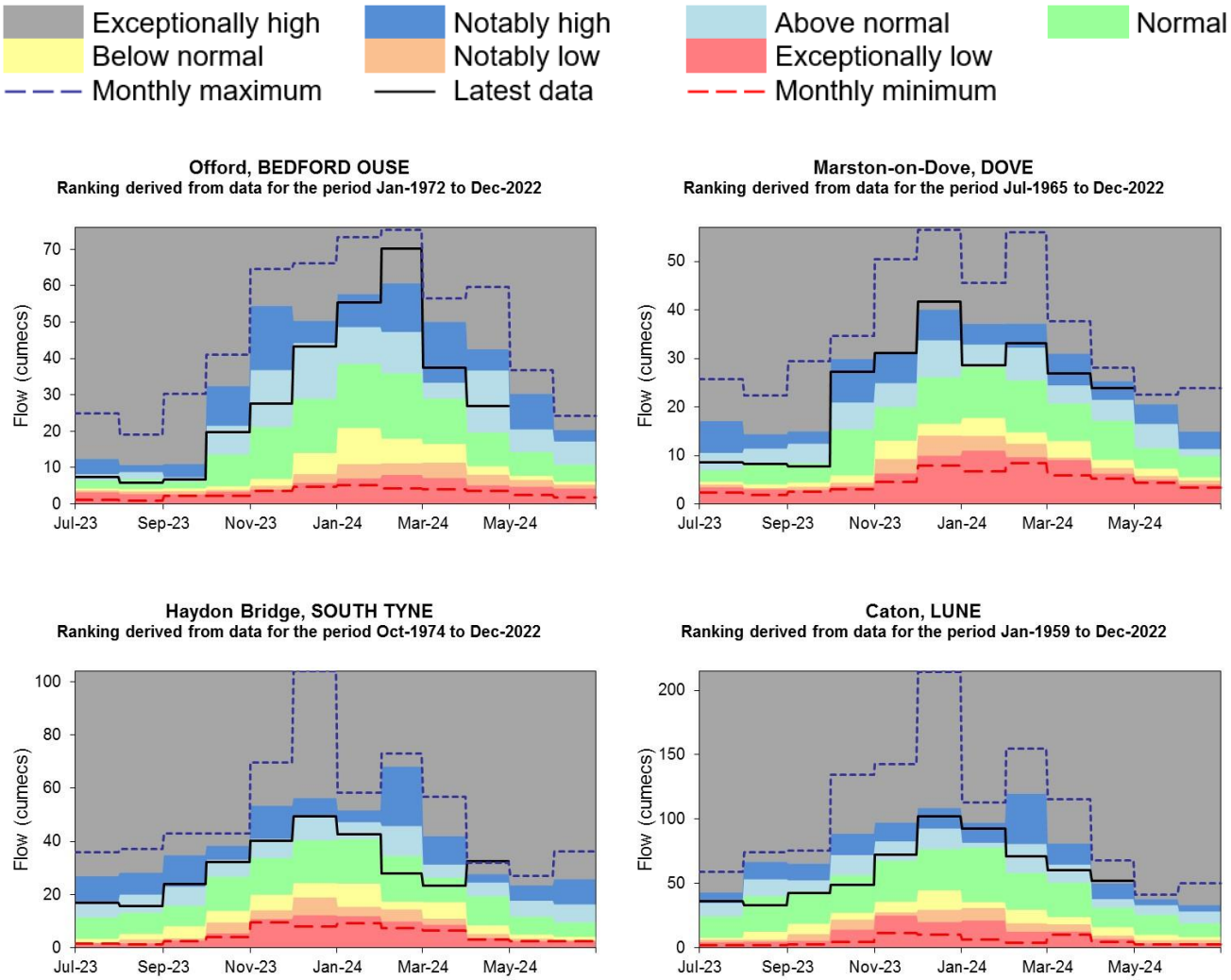
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for March 2024 and April 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic March and April monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional index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

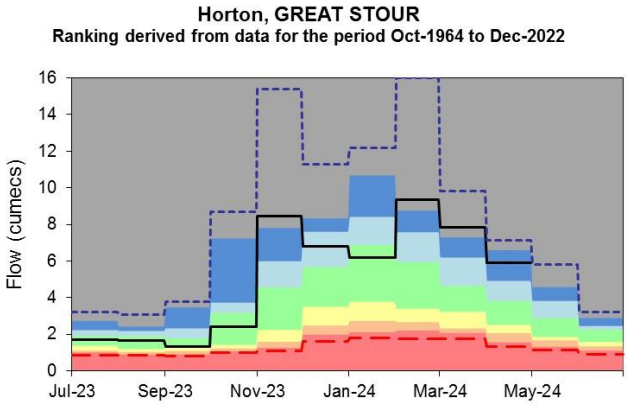
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). * Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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

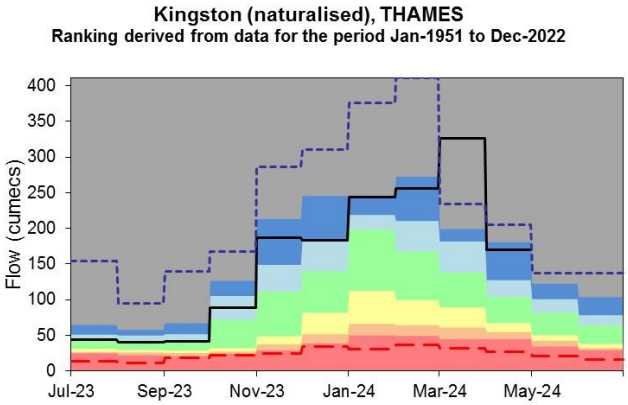


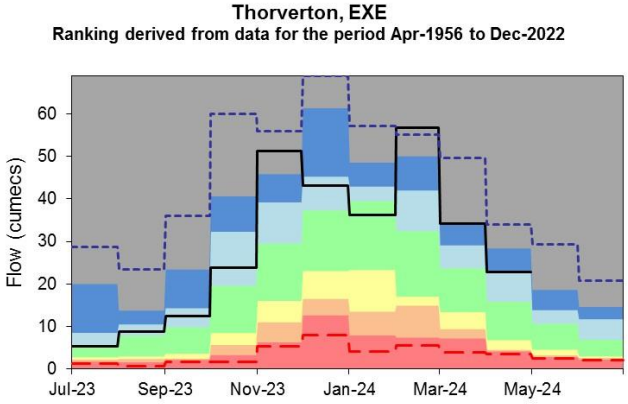
4.2 River flow charts

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.









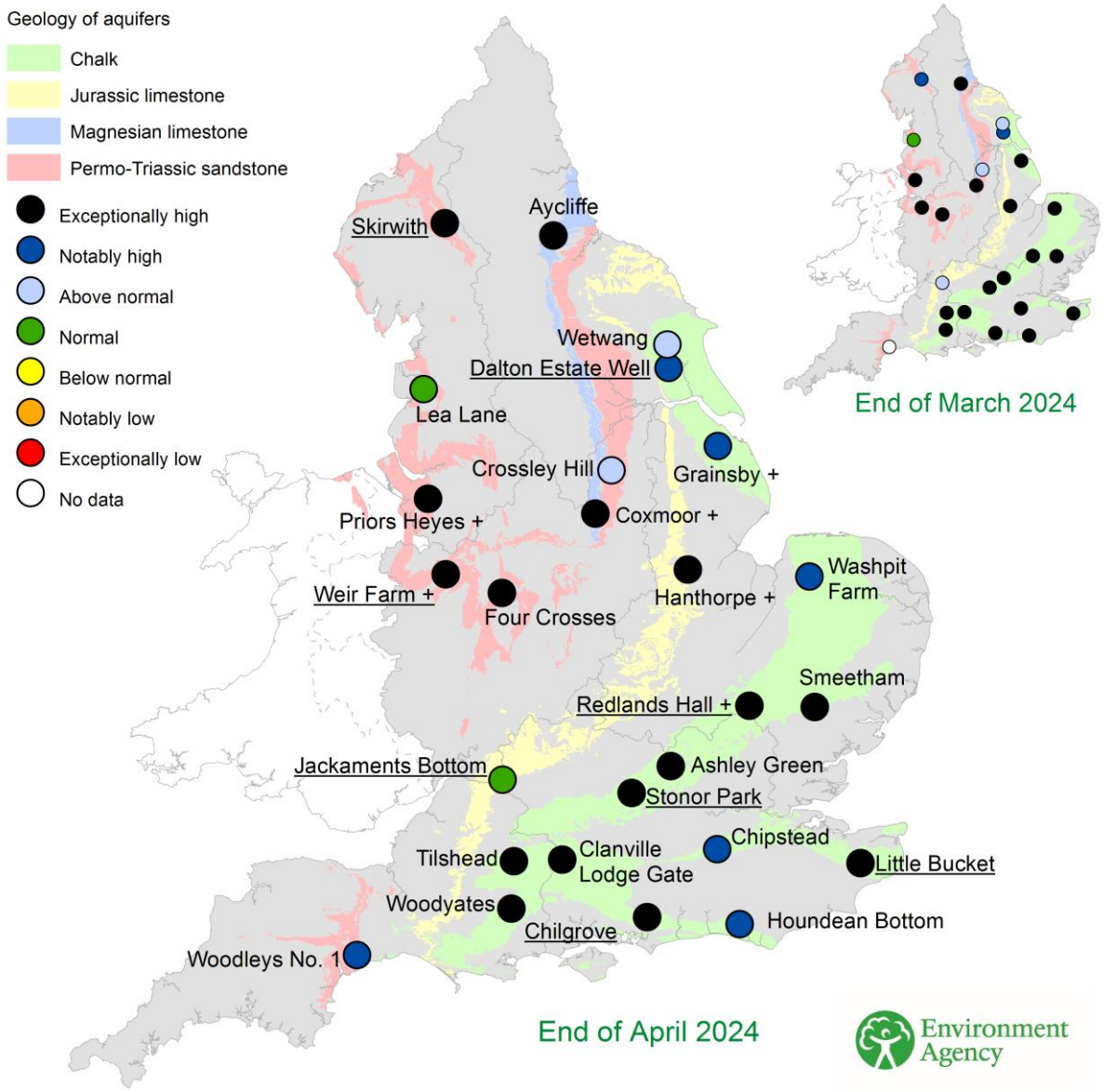
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

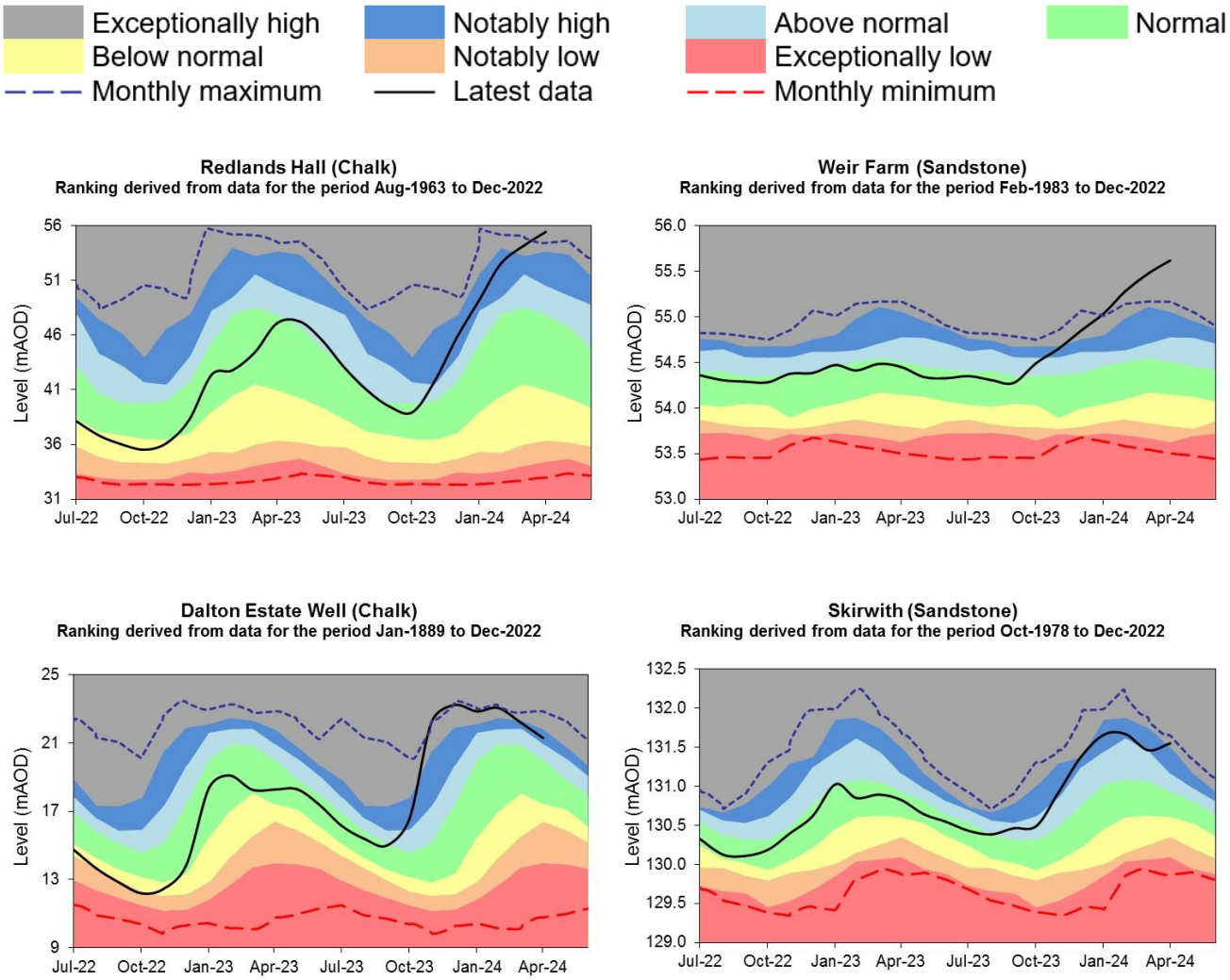
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater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

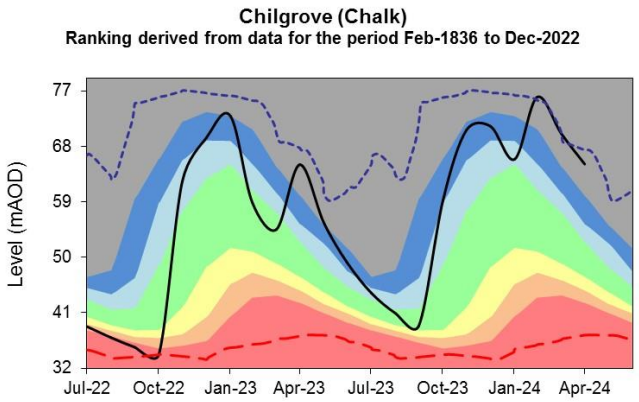


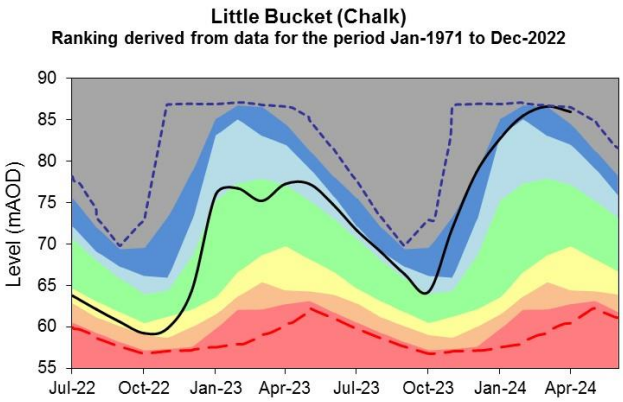
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

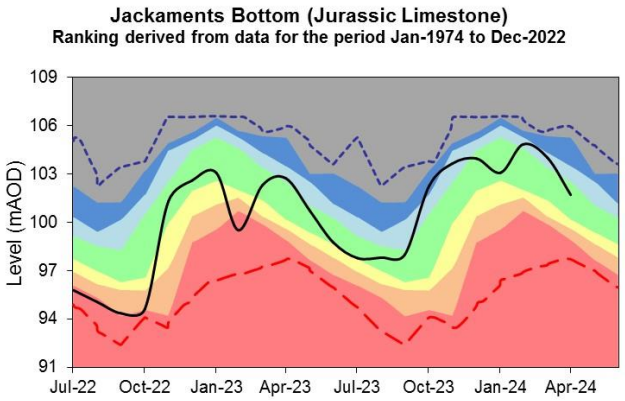
5.2 Groundwater level charts

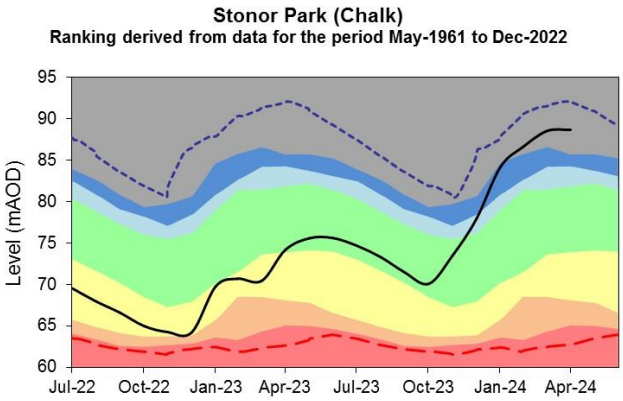
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









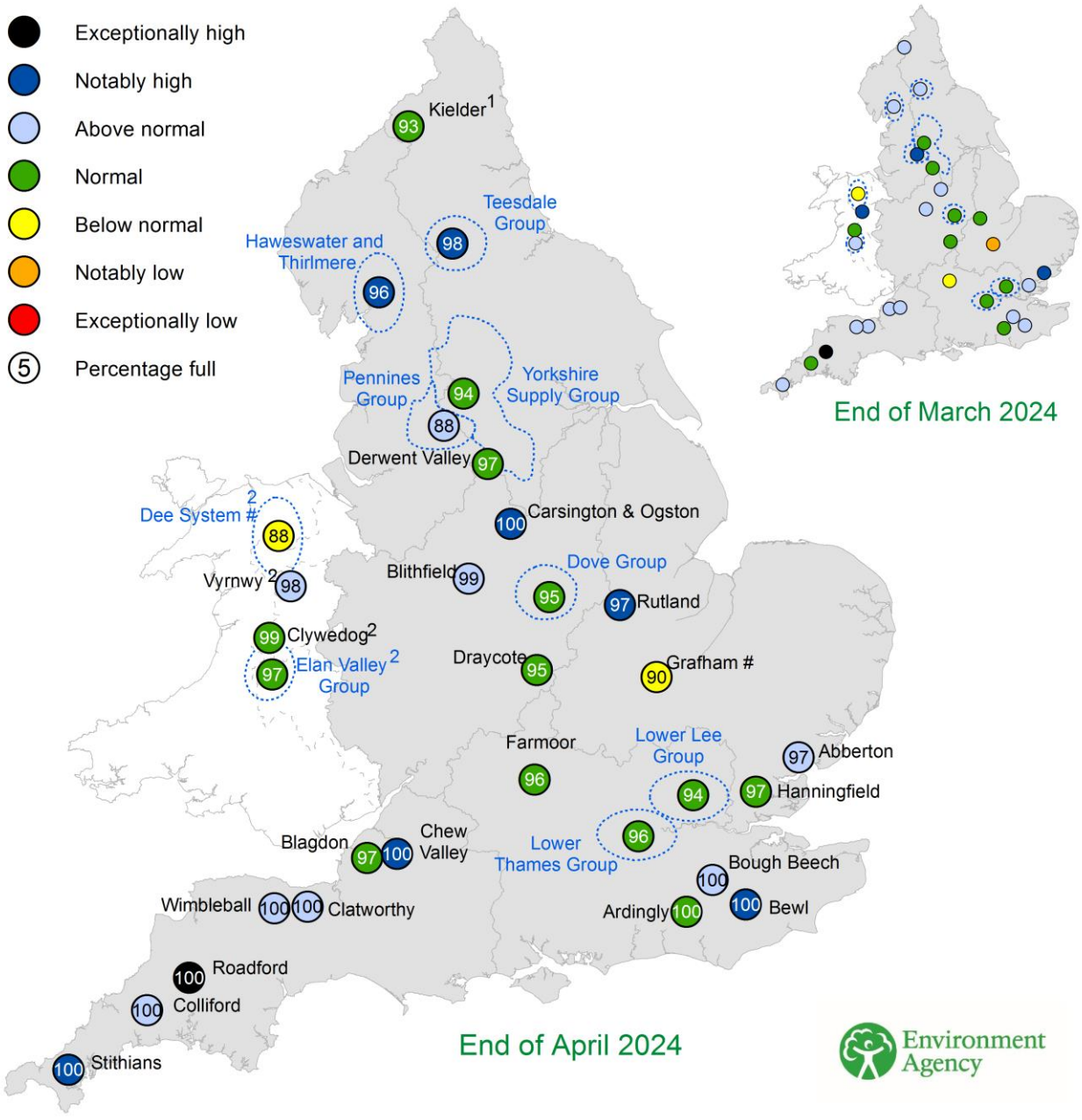


(Source: Environment Agency, 2024)

6 Reservoir storage

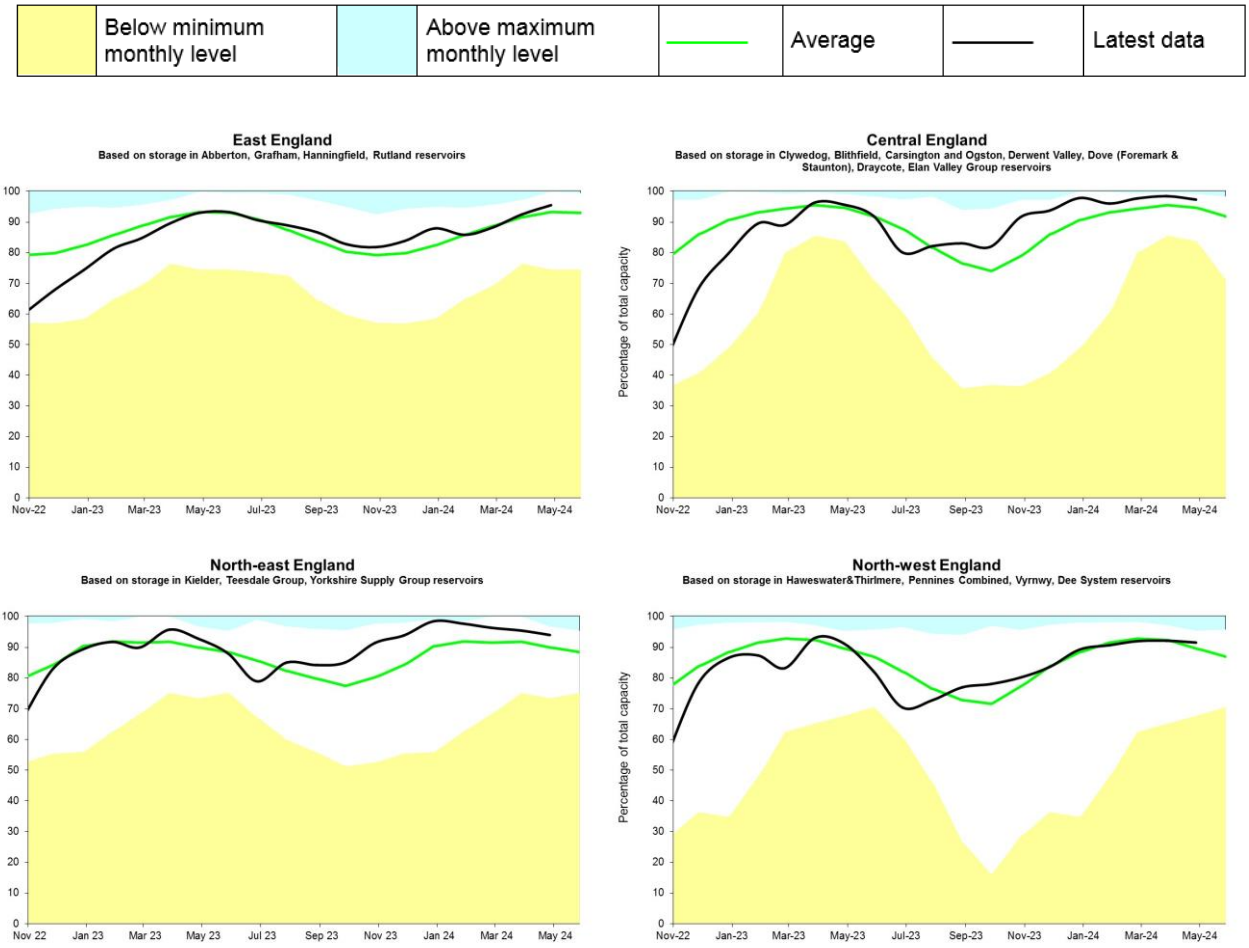
6.1 Reservoir storage map

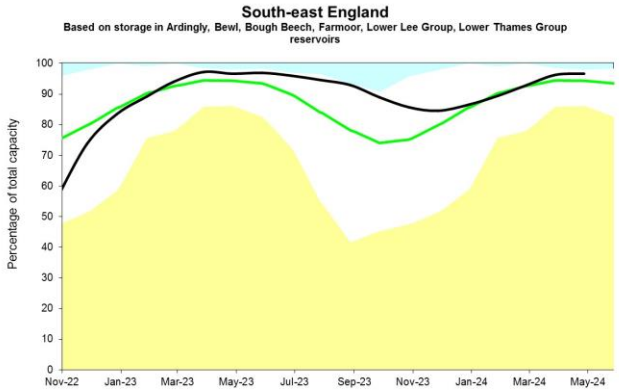
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of March 2024 and April 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic March and April values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers 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.

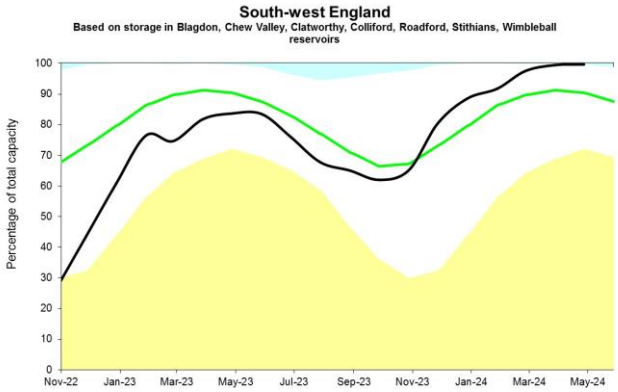


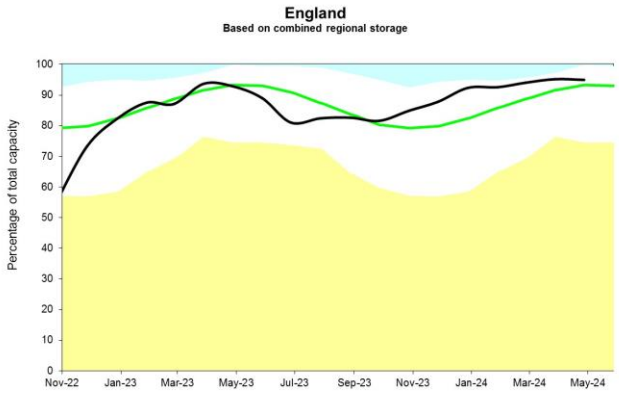
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







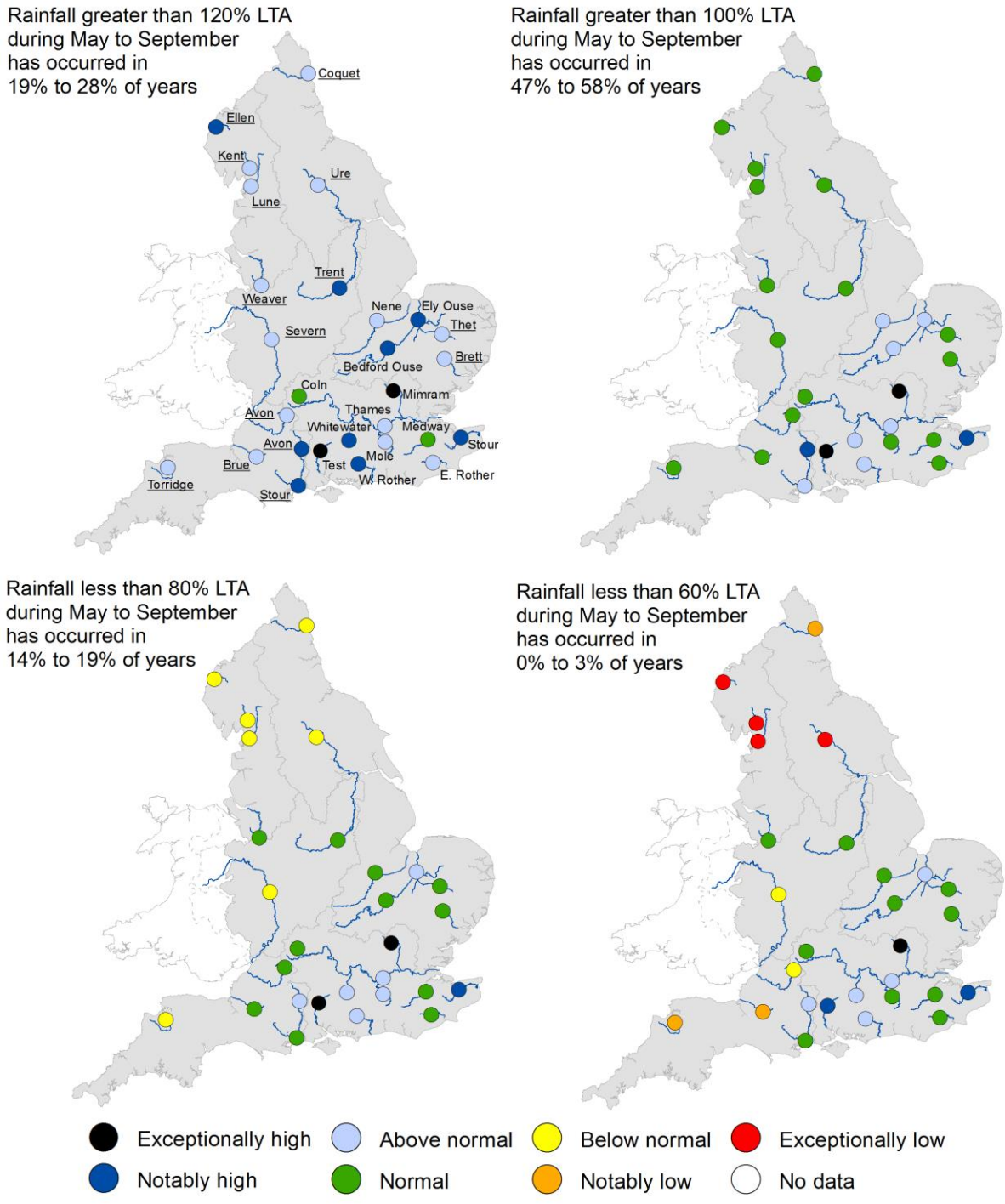


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

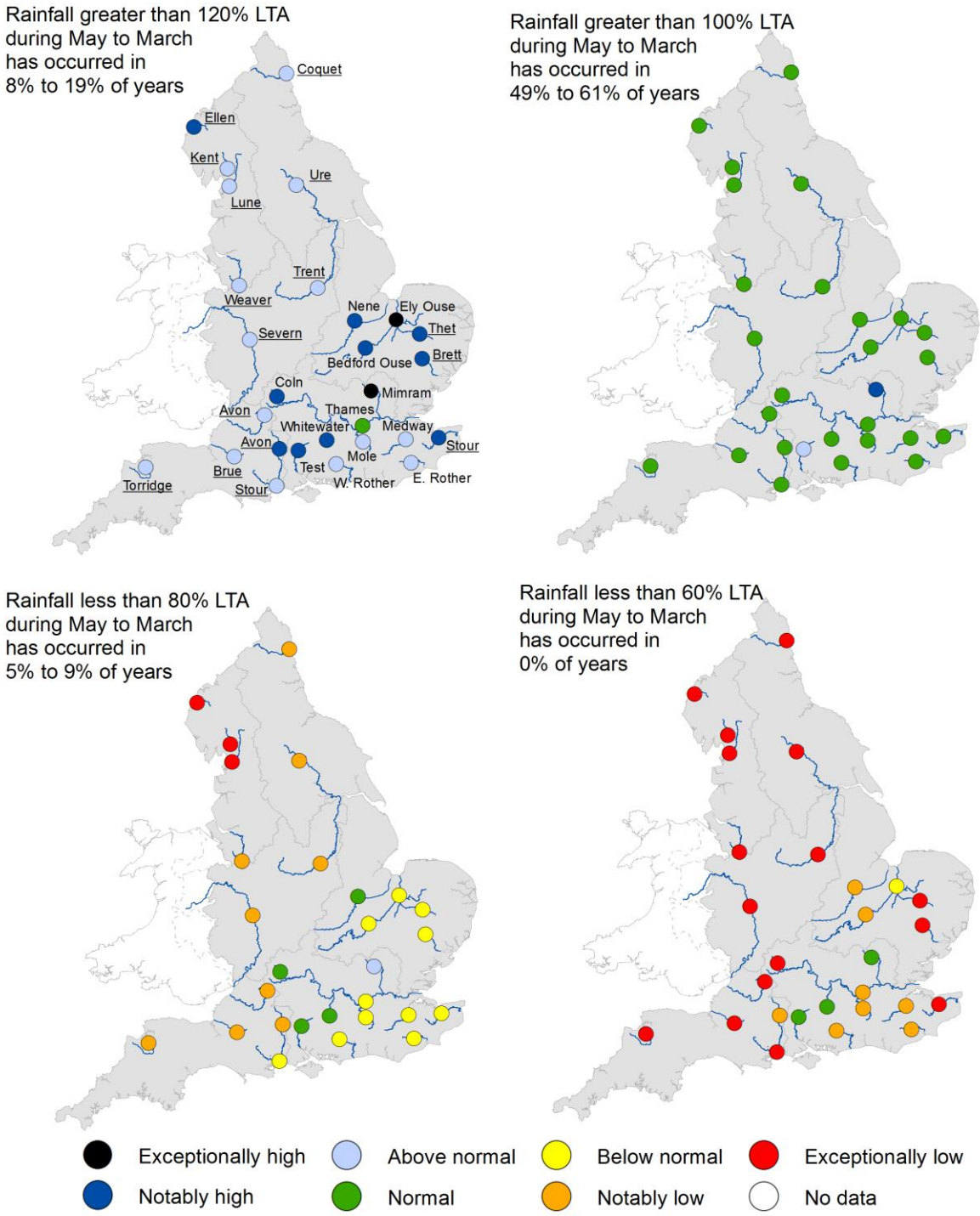
7.1 River flow

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 May 2024 and September 2024. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



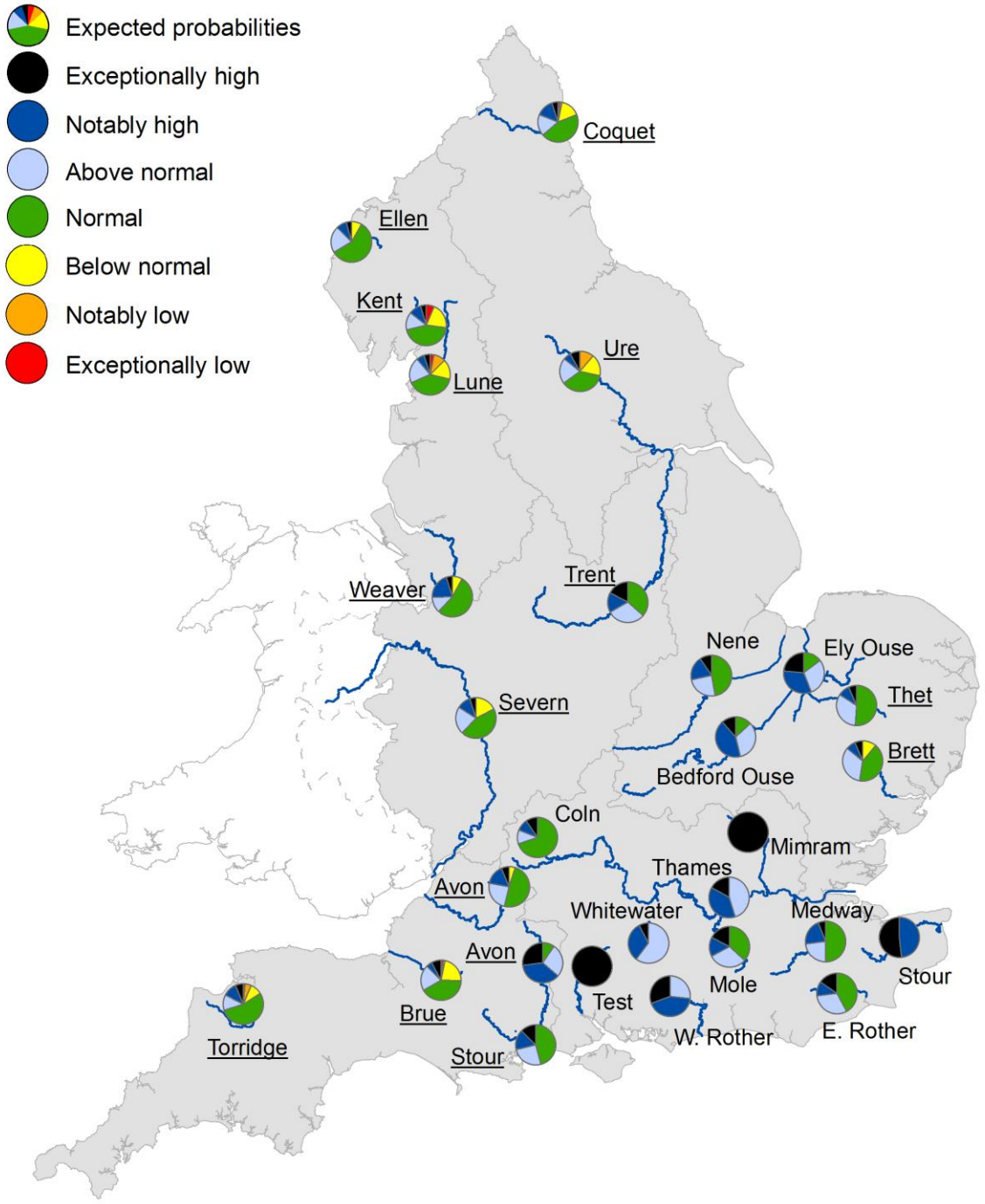
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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 May 2024 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



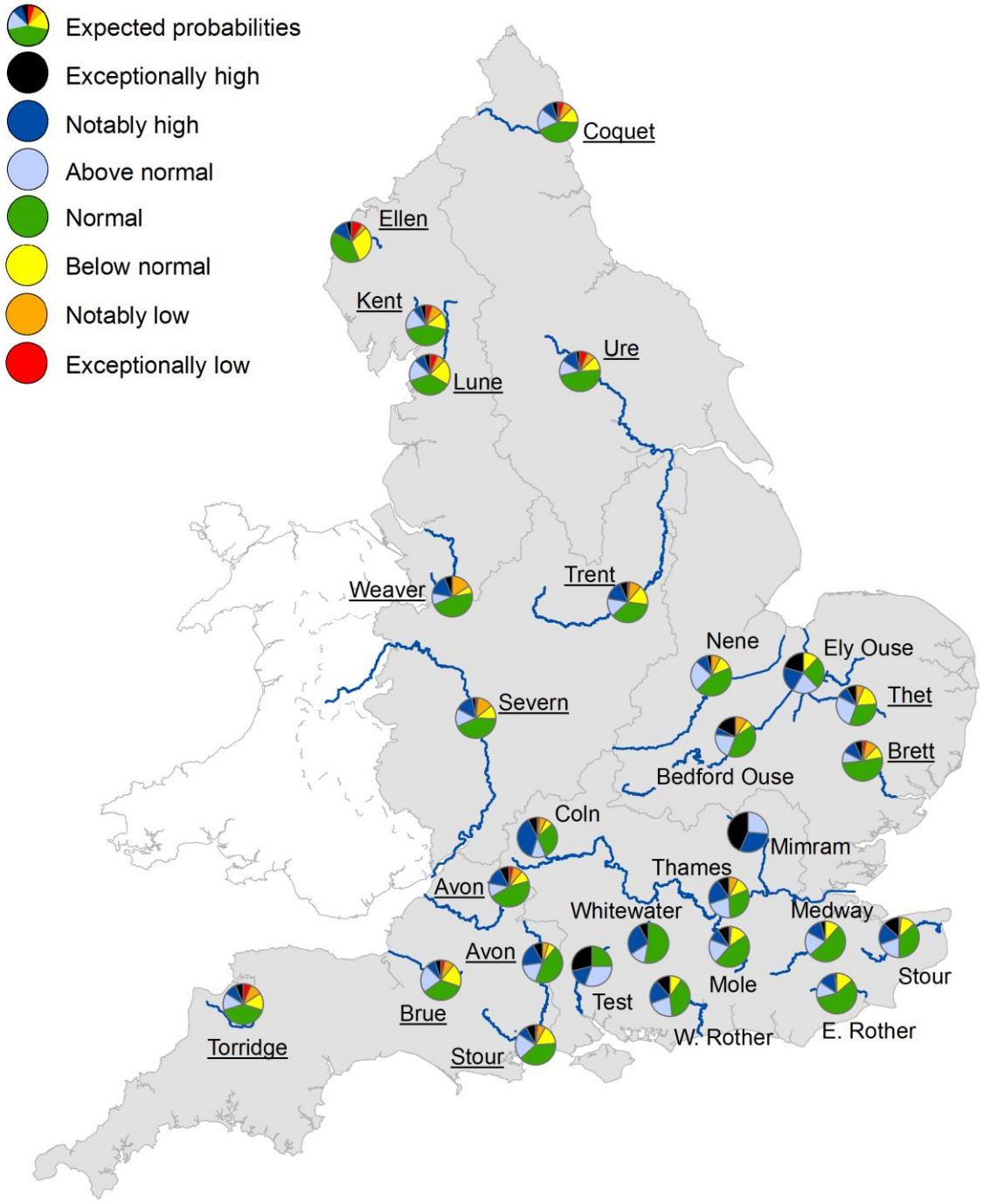
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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 May 2024 and September 2024. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

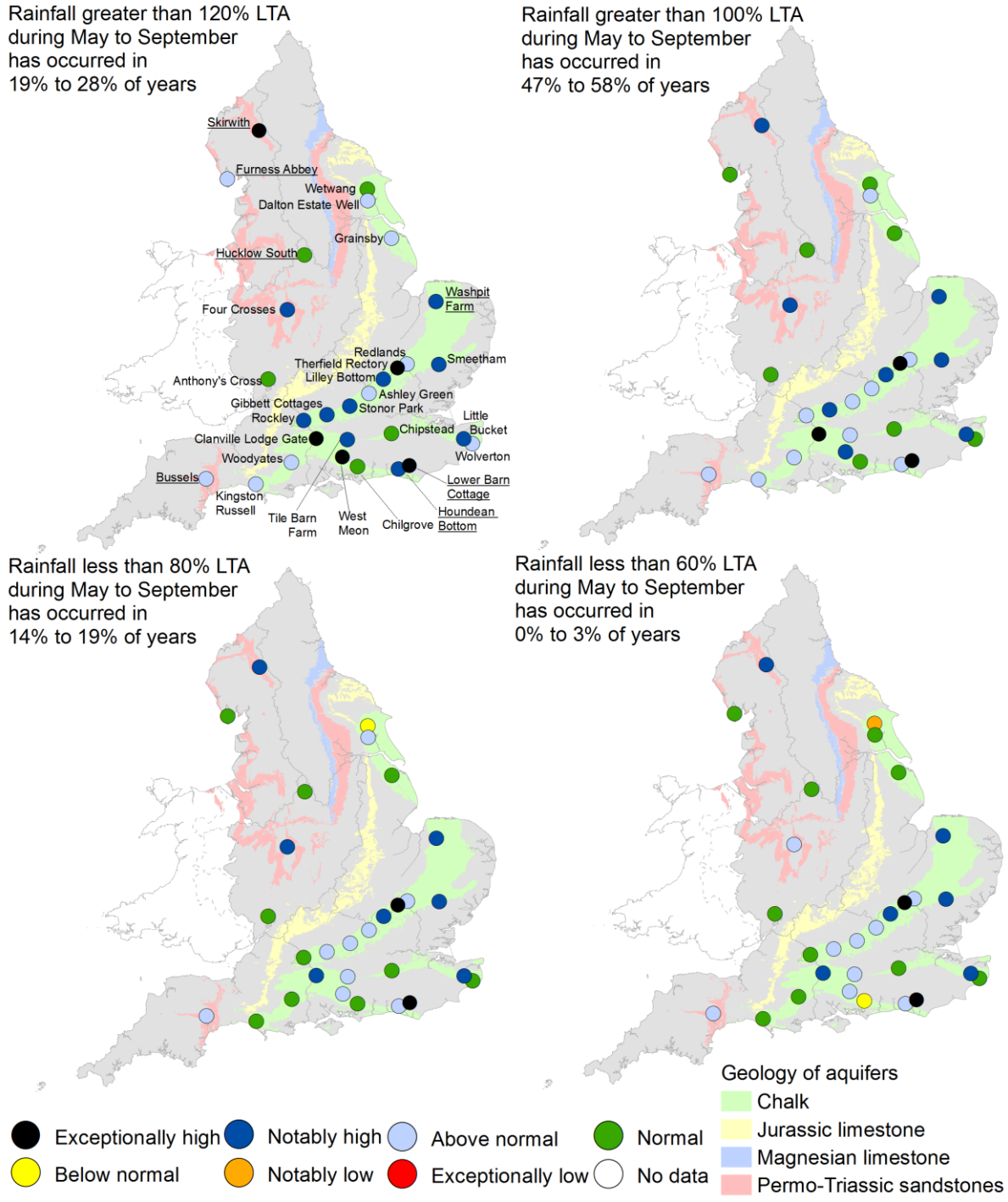


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between May 2024 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence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

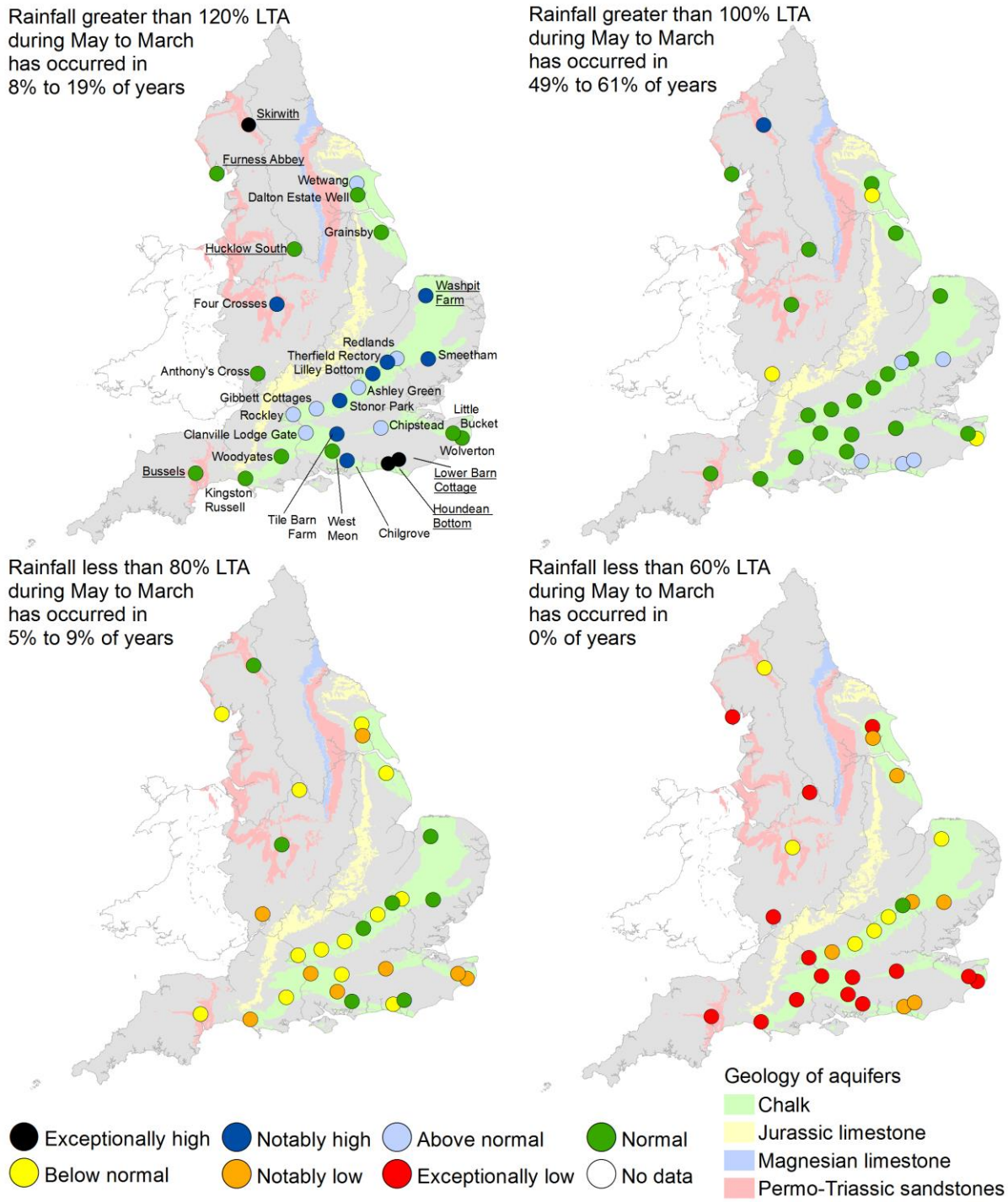

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2024. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

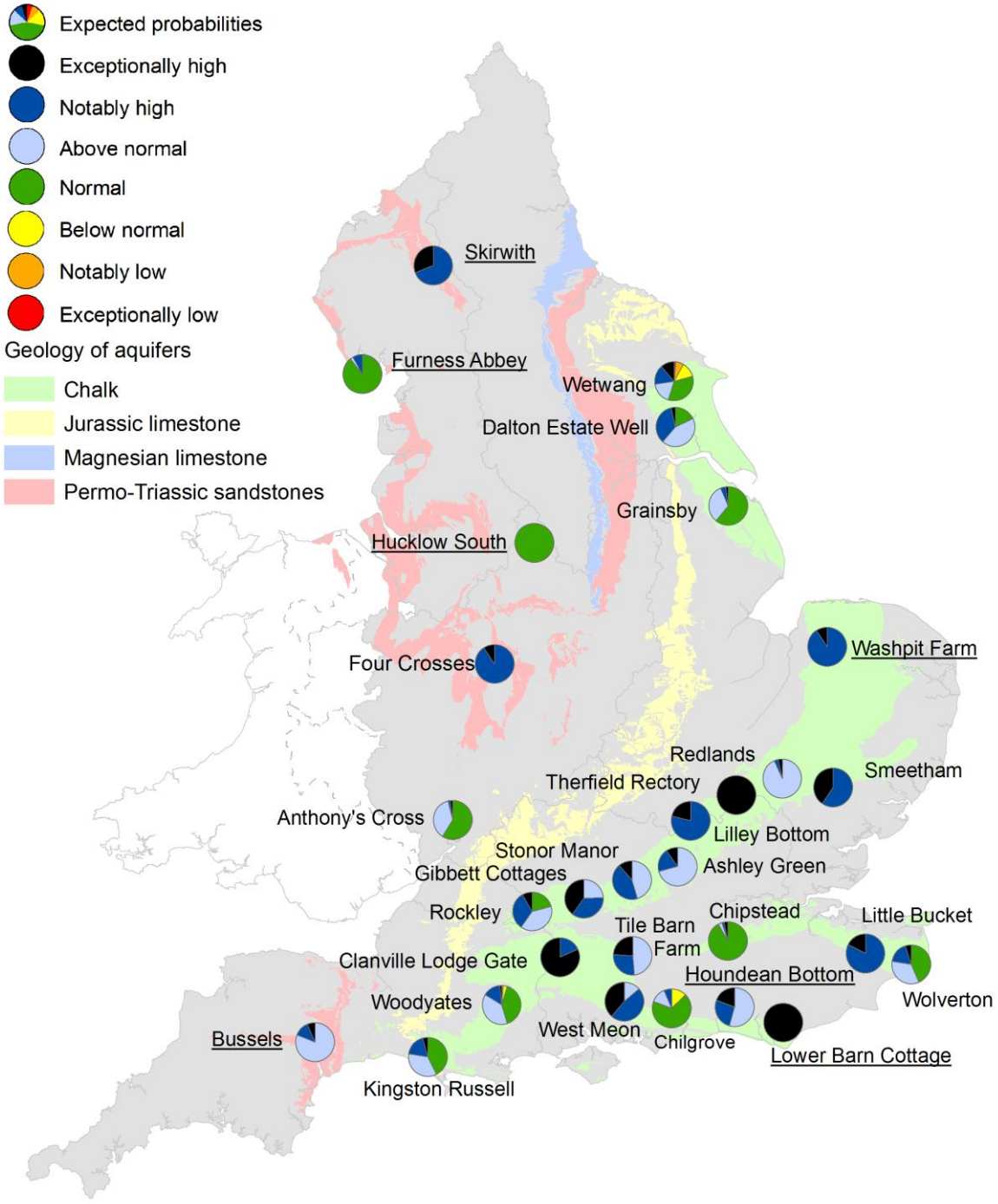

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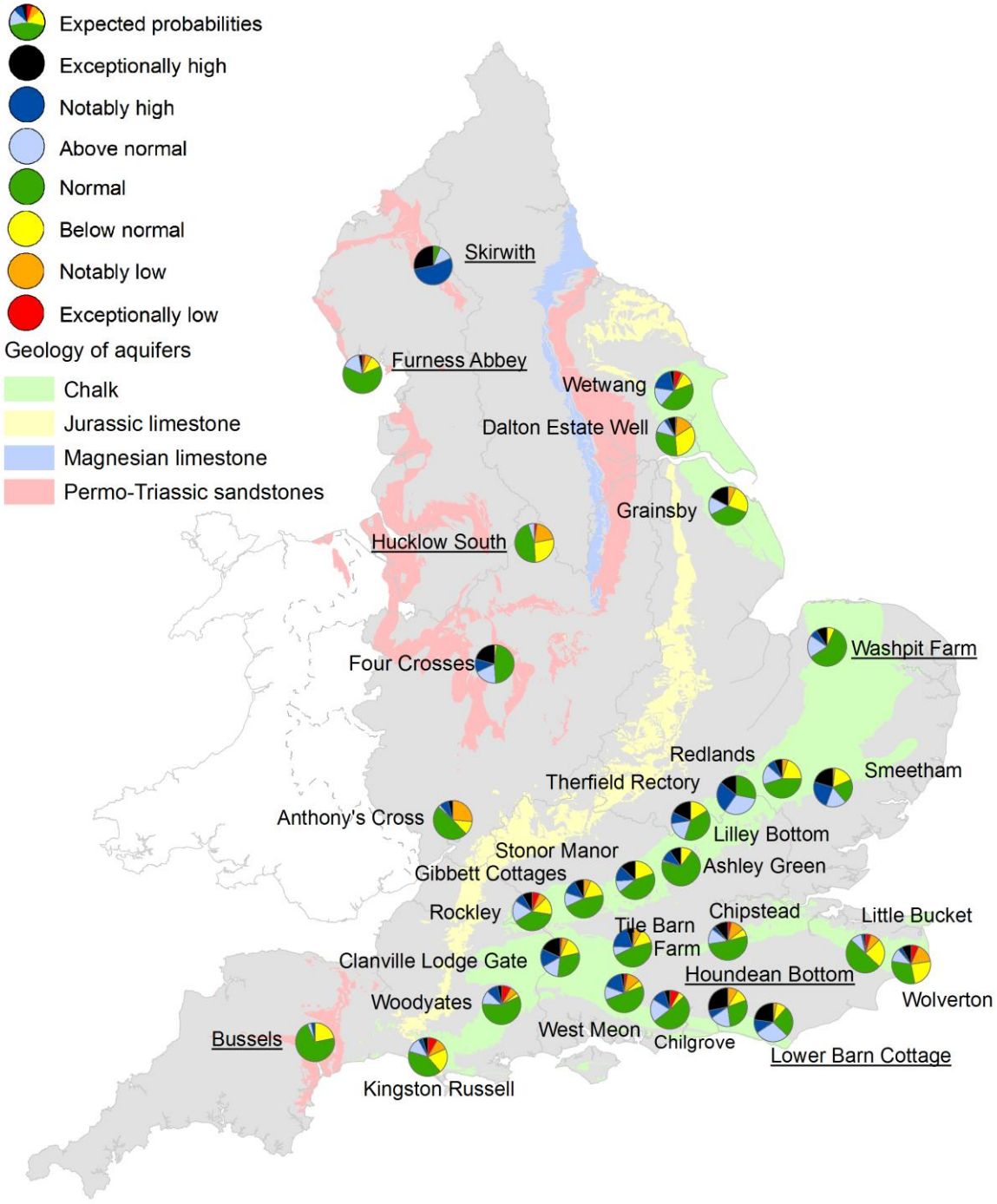
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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	Apr 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Apr 2024 band	Feb 2024 to April 2024 cumulative band	Nov 2023 to April 2024 cumulative band	May 2023 to April 2024 cumulative band
East England	124	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central England	139	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East England	171	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West England	195	Exceptionally High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East England	146	Above Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West England	151	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
England	154	Notably High	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.2 River flows table

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

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

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

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Apr 2024 band	End of Mar 2024 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Redlands Hall	Cam Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
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	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Central	Four Crosses	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Weir Farm	Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Coxmoor	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Crossley Hill	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Dalton Estate Well	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East	Wetwang	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Above normal	Above normal

North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West	Skirwith	Carlisle Basin Permo-Triassic sandstone	Exceptionally high	Notably high
North West	Lea Lane	Fylde Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Normal	Normal
South East	Chilgrove	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Little Bucket	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Jackaments Bottom	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Normal	Above normal
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Stonor Park	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Notably high	No data
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East England	96	Above average
Central England	97	Above average
North-east England	94	Above average
North-west England	92	Above average
South-east England	97	Above average
South-west England	100	Above average
England	95	Above average