Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - May 2024

May was another wet month across England, with most catchments receiving above average rainfall. England as a whole received 141% of the long term average (LTA) for the time of year. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) remain close to zero across northern and western parts of England, although soils have begun to dry in parts of the south-east, and south-west England. Monthly mean river flows decreased at most sites, but almost all sites were still classed as normal or higher in response to continuous, above average rainfall. Groundwater levels told a similar story, with almost all sites recording decreased levels at the end of May but almost all sites continue to be classed as normal or higher. Reservoir storage decreased at almost two-thirds of the reservoirs we report on, although changes were small. Storage for England is considered above average for the time of year with a volume of 95% of total capacity at the end of May.

1.1 Rainfall

The rainfall total for England for May was 83.9mm which represents 141% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA for the time of year (151% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). The greatest rainfall totals were reported in the north-east and north-west of the country. Catchments in north-west England reported the greatest rainfall with Eden reporting 143mm which represents 193% of the LTA. In contrast West Cornwall in south-west England reported 52mm which is equal to 81% of the LTA (Figure 2.1).

Rainfall totals for May were classed as normal or higher in all catchments across England, with many catchments (80%) classed as above normal or higher for the time of year. Eight catchments in the north-east, north-west, east, and south-west of the country were classed as exceptionally high. Across the country just over a quarter of catchments (36) concentrated in north, east and south-west England were classed as notably high for the time of year. Almost half of England's catchments (67) mainly in central and south-eastern areas of the country were classed as above normal. Additionally, a fifth of catchments mostly in the south-east, south-west and west of the country were classed as normal for the time of year. The 3-month cumulative rainfall totals were exceptionally high for almost two-thirds of catchments (81) across England. The previous 6 months and 12 months totals were even wetter, with both periods reporting nearly all catchments throughout the country (94%) classed as exceptionally high (Figure 2.2).

At a regional scale, rainfall throughout most of the country was classed as above normal, with only north-west England classed as notably high. For England as whole rainfall was classed as notably high for the time of year (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. Increases in SMD were observed in east, south-east, and south-west England compared to the previous month, while central and northern parts of the country continue to experience deficits of close to zero (Figure 3.1).

SMDs across England increased throughout the first three weeks of the month reaching deficits not observed since September 2023. However, during the final week of May SMD across England decreased; leaving soils wetter than the LTA for the time of year, Overall soils across England, relative to the LTA, were even wetter at the end of the month than observed at the start (Figure 3.2).

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean flows decreased at almost all indicator sites (95%) during May. However, monthly mean river flows at all reporting sites continue to be classed as normal or higher for the time of year. The highest flows were observed in north-east, south-east, and south-west England. Eleven sites (35% of the total) were classed as exceptionally high, followed by 15 sites (27%) reporting as notably high for the time of year. Additionally, flows at 22 sites (40%) were classed as above normal, with a further seven sites classed as normal. (Figure 4.1)

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

- in the south-east, Allbrook & Highbridge, River Itchen (Since 1958)
- in the south-east, Ardingley, River Ouse (Since 1979)
- in the south-east, Kingston (Naturalised), River Thames (Since 1951)
- in the south-west, East Stoke, River Frome (Since 1965)

All regional indicator sites saw a decrease in monthly mean flows in May.

Haydon Bridge on the South Tyne, and Kingston Naturalised on the Thames, in the north-east and south-east respectively were classed as exceptionally high. In east England, the Bedford Ouse was classed as notably high, while The River Lune in the north-west, the River Dove in central England, and Great Stour in the south-east were classed as above normal. Only one site the River Exe in the south-west England was classed as normal for the time of year (Figure 4.2).

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of May, groundwater levels had decreased at almost all the sites we report on (96%); only a single location Crossley Hill in north-east England reporting an increase in level. Despite many sites reporting decreases in groundwater levels during May, all reporting sites are classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Groundwater levels at ten sites were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year, with a further ten classed as notably high. In addition, three sites were classed as above normal, with a further three sites classed as normal for the time of year (Figure 5.1).

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

- Four Crosses (since 1990) in Staffordshire Sandstone in central England
- Weir Farm (since 1983) in Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England
- Coxmoor (since 1990) in Idle Torne Sandstone in central England
- Aycliffe (since 1979) in Skerne Magnesian Limestone in the north-east
- Priors Heyes (since 1972) in West Cheshire Sandstone in the north-west
- Skirwith (since 1978) in Carlisle Basin Sandstone in the north-west

Groundwater aquifer index sites across the country were reporting decreases in level by the end of May. Four sites: Little Bucket (Stour Chalk), Skirwith (Carlisle Basin Sandstone), Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk), and Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone) were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. An additional three sites: Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk), Dalton Estate Well (Hull and East Riding Chalk), and Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) were classed as notably high. Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) was the only aquifer index site classed as normal for the time of year (Figure 5.2).

1.5 Reservoir storage

Reservoir storage decreased during May at almost two-thirds of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on, although these decreases were 6% or less. Of the ten sites (32% of the total) which saw storage increase, Grafham reservoir in central England recorded the largest increase of 4%. Two reservoirs: Vyrnwy and Stithians were reporting as 100% full at the end of the month. By the end of May, almost all reservoirs or reservoir groups were classed as normal or higher for the time of year, with only the Dee System reporting as below normal due to ongoing maintenance work (Figure 6.1).

At a regional scale, total reservoir storage showed little change at the end of May, with the largest increase being 2% in south-east England. For England as a whole, storage remained at 95% of total capacity at the end of May (Figure 6.2).

1.6 Forward look

June began with relatively settled, drier conditions. Following this brief dry spell, mid-June is likely to be dominated by spells of sunshine and showers with an increased chance of heavy, thundery downpours. Towards the end of June drier, sunnier weather can be expected but the chances of showers and longer spells of rainfall remain. Temperatures throughout June are likely to be close to or above the climatological average for the time year. For the 3 month period between June and August, there is a higher likelihood that the UK will experience warmer conditions for the time of year with an increased chance of heat waves and heat related impacts.

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 east and south-east England, where many sites are projected to be normal or higher.

By the end of March 2025, river flows throughout England are projected to be normal although flows at couple of sites in south-east and east England have a greater likelihood of above normal flows.

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 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

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.

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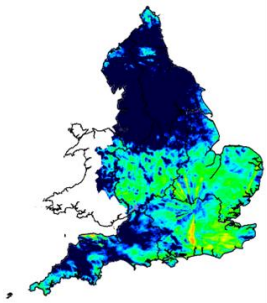
2 Rainfall

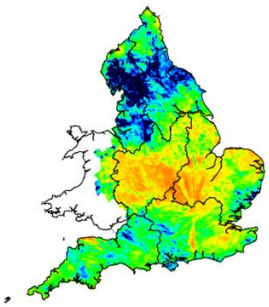
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

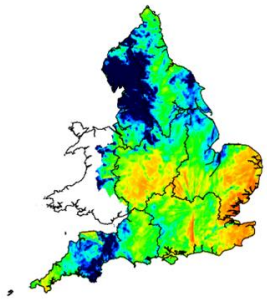
July 2023



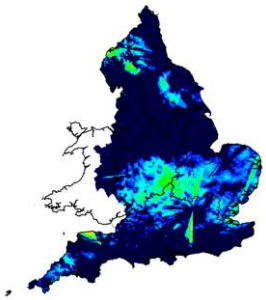
August 2023



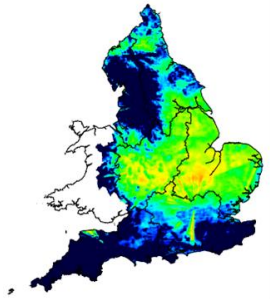
September 2023



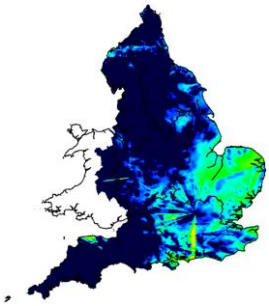
October 2023



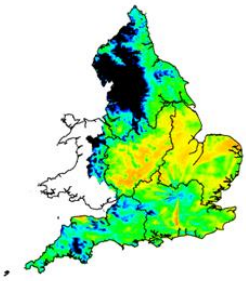
November 2023



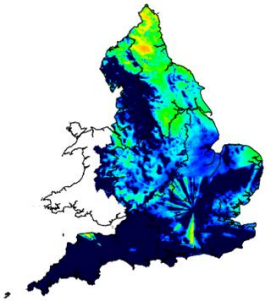
December 2023



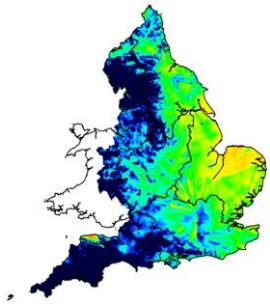
January 2024



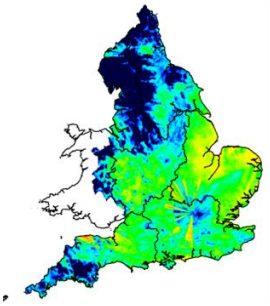
February 2024



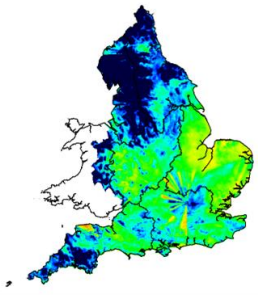
March 2024



April 2024



May 2024



Map Legend

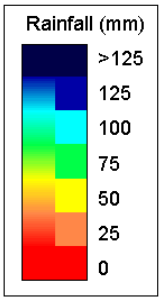
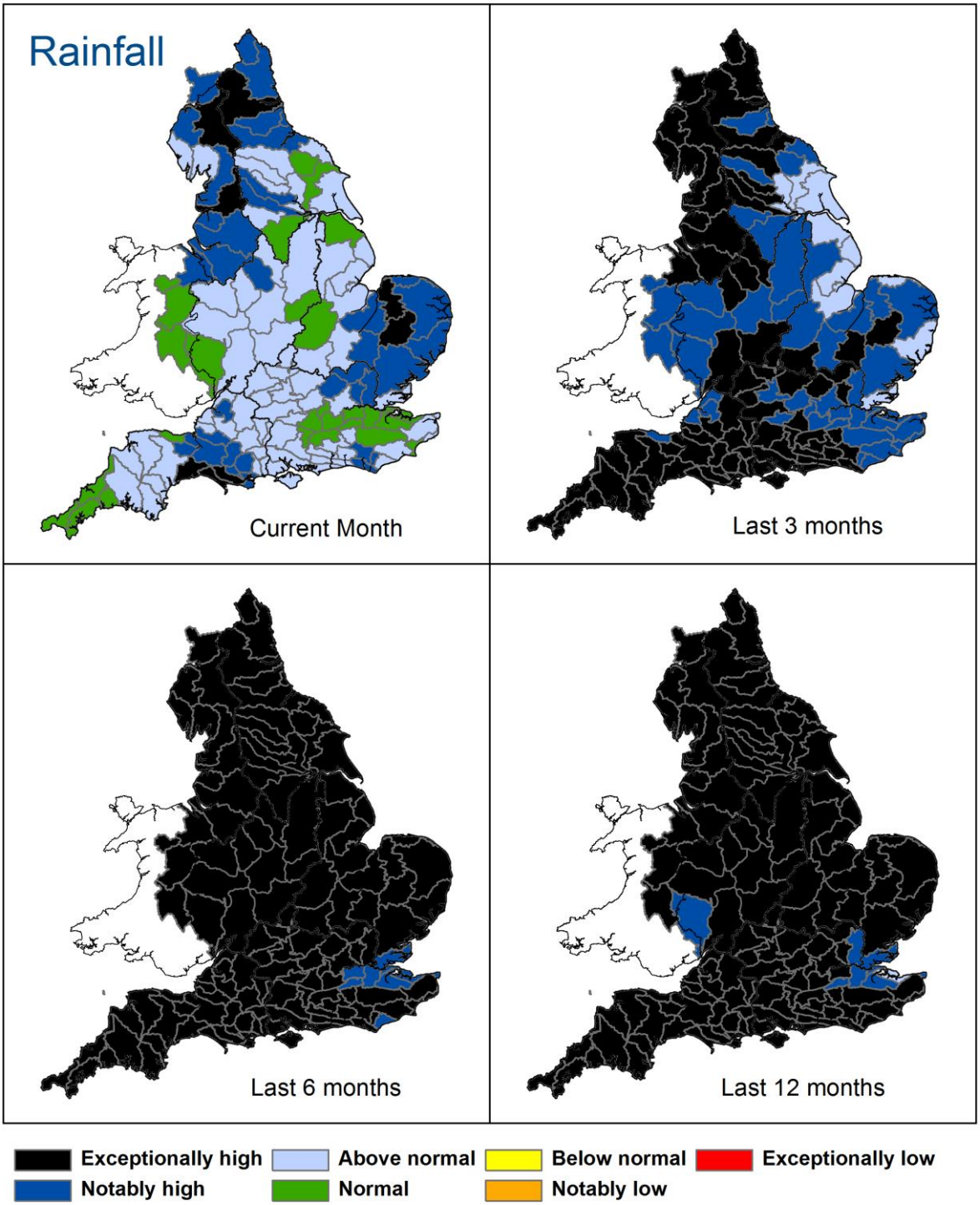


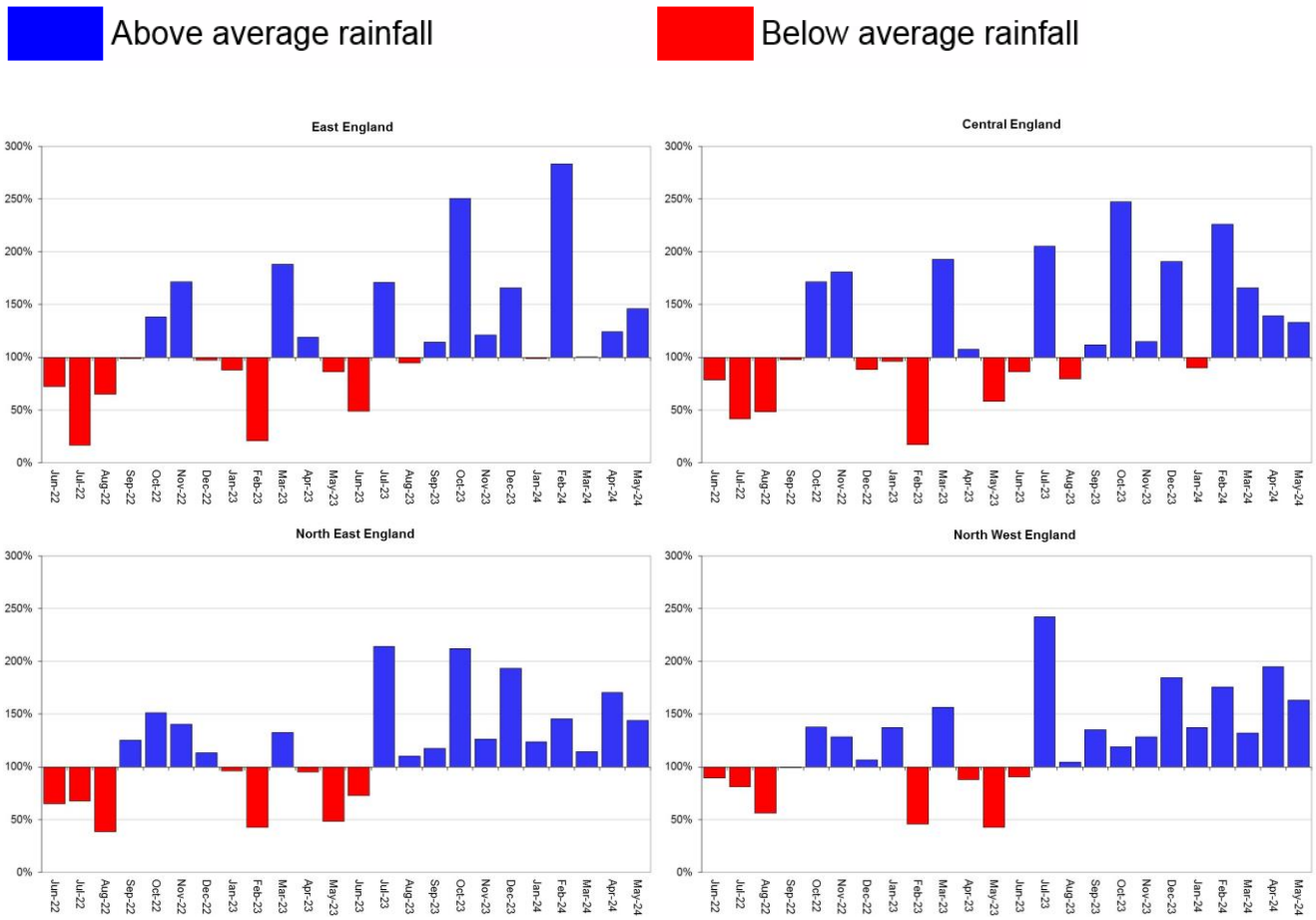
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 May 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

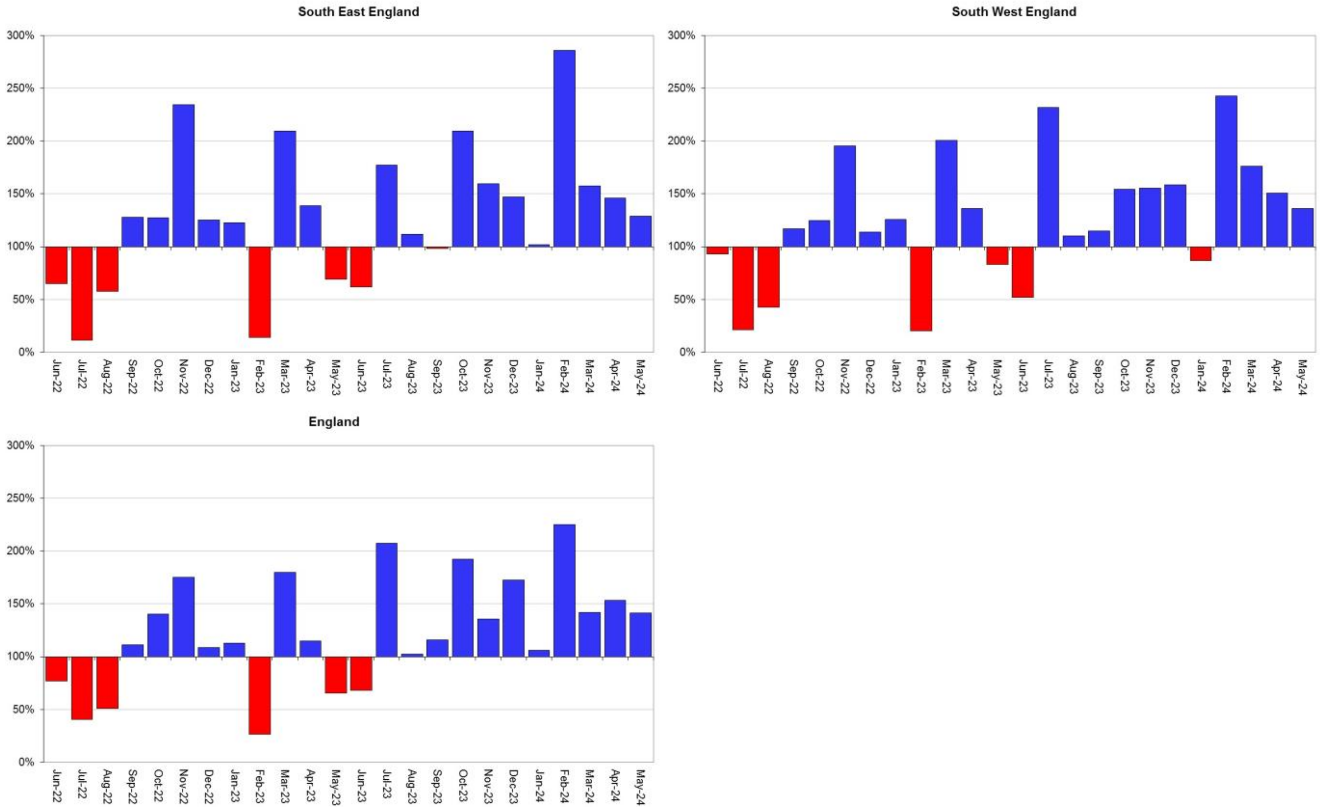


Rainfall data for 2023, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived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

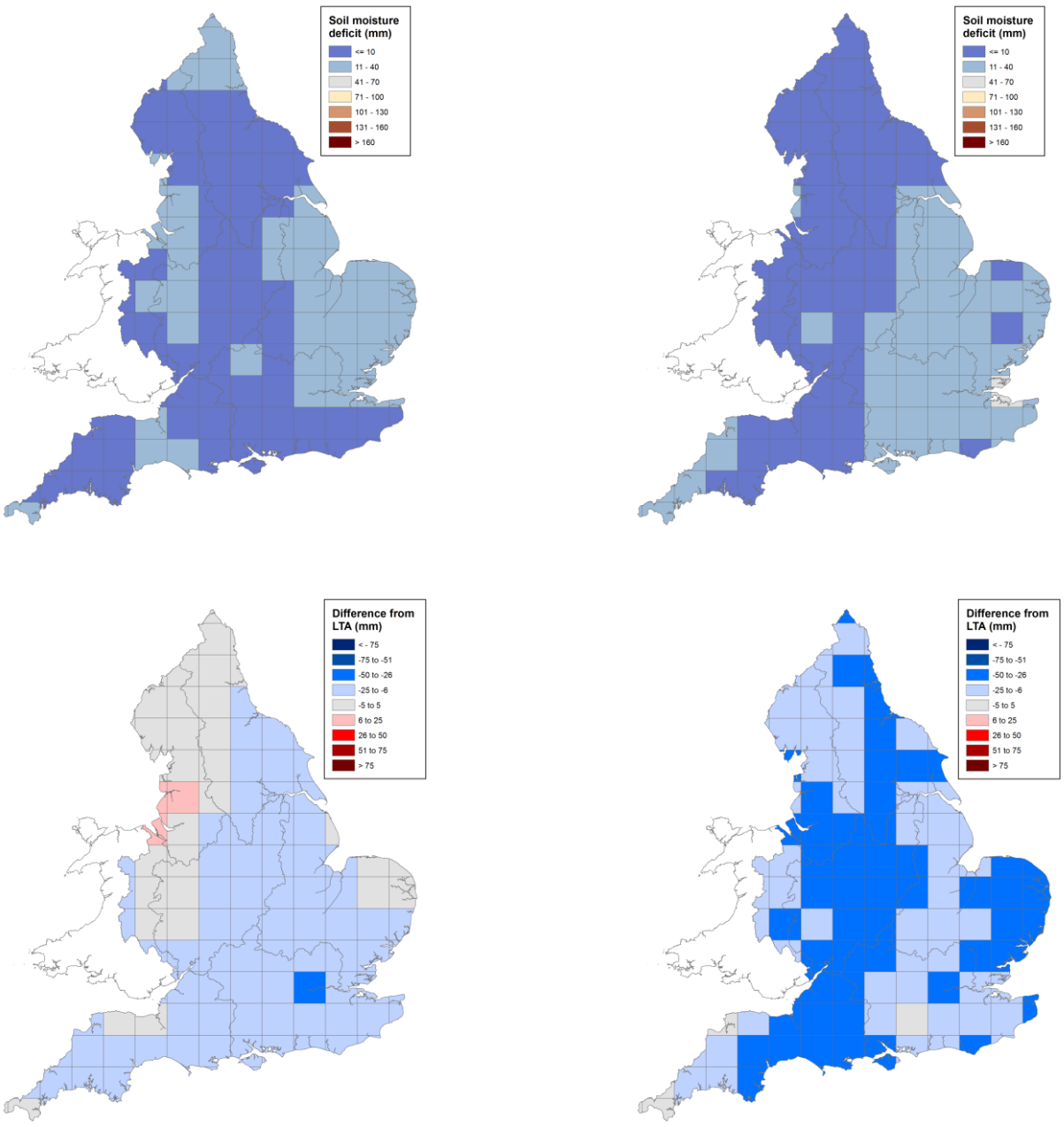
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 01 May 2024 (left panel) and 29 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.

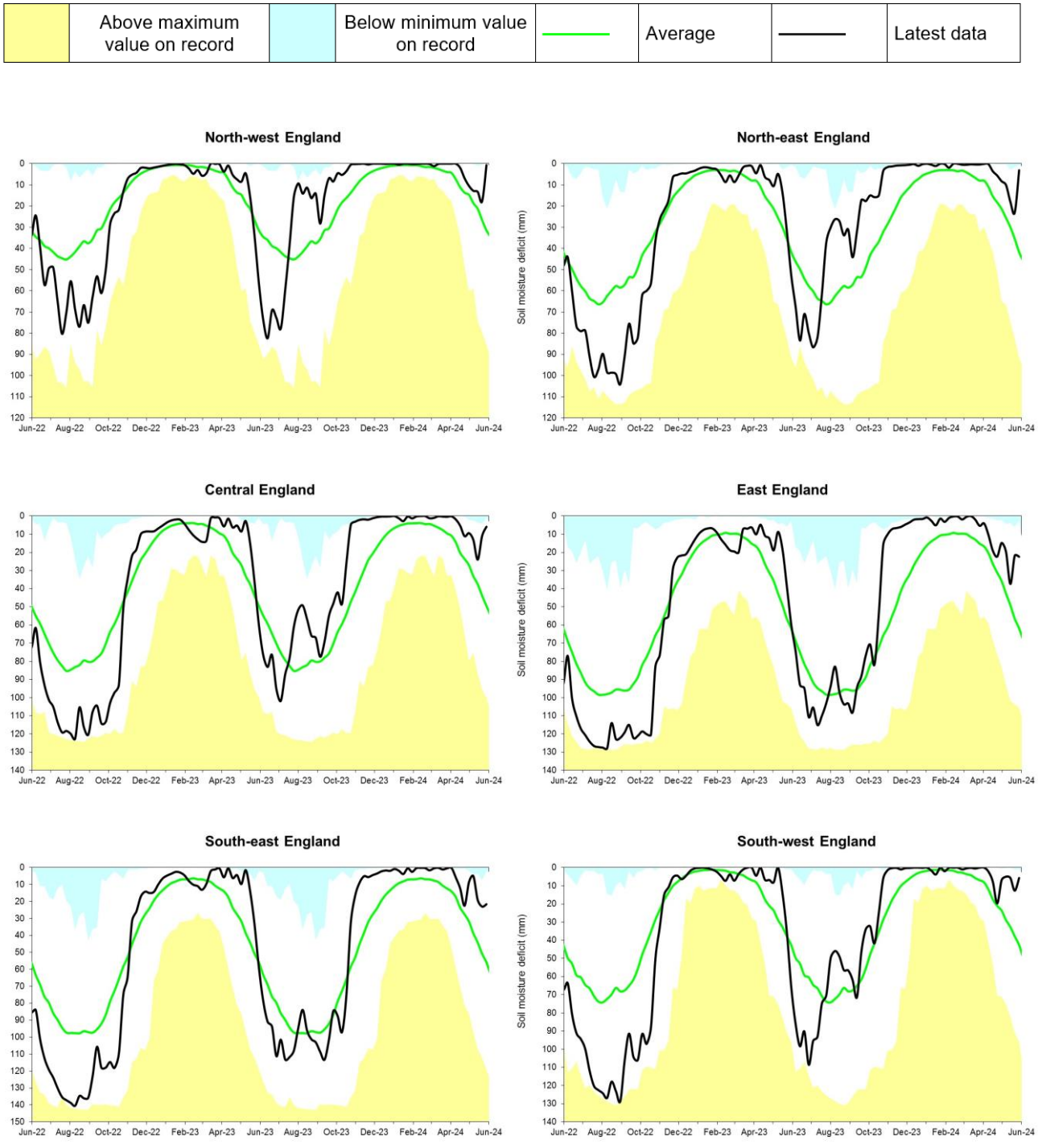
End of April 2024

End of May 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.



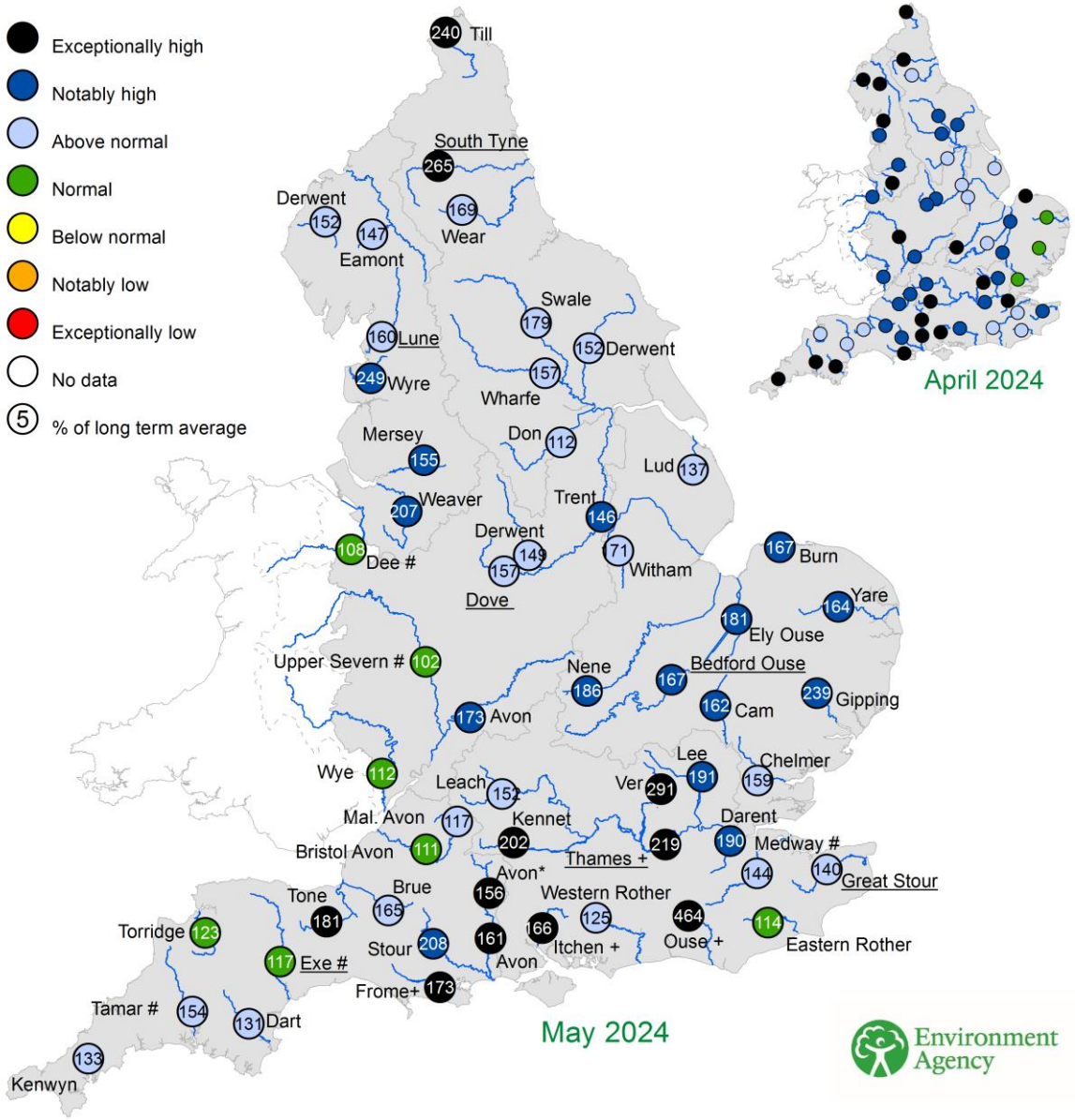
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

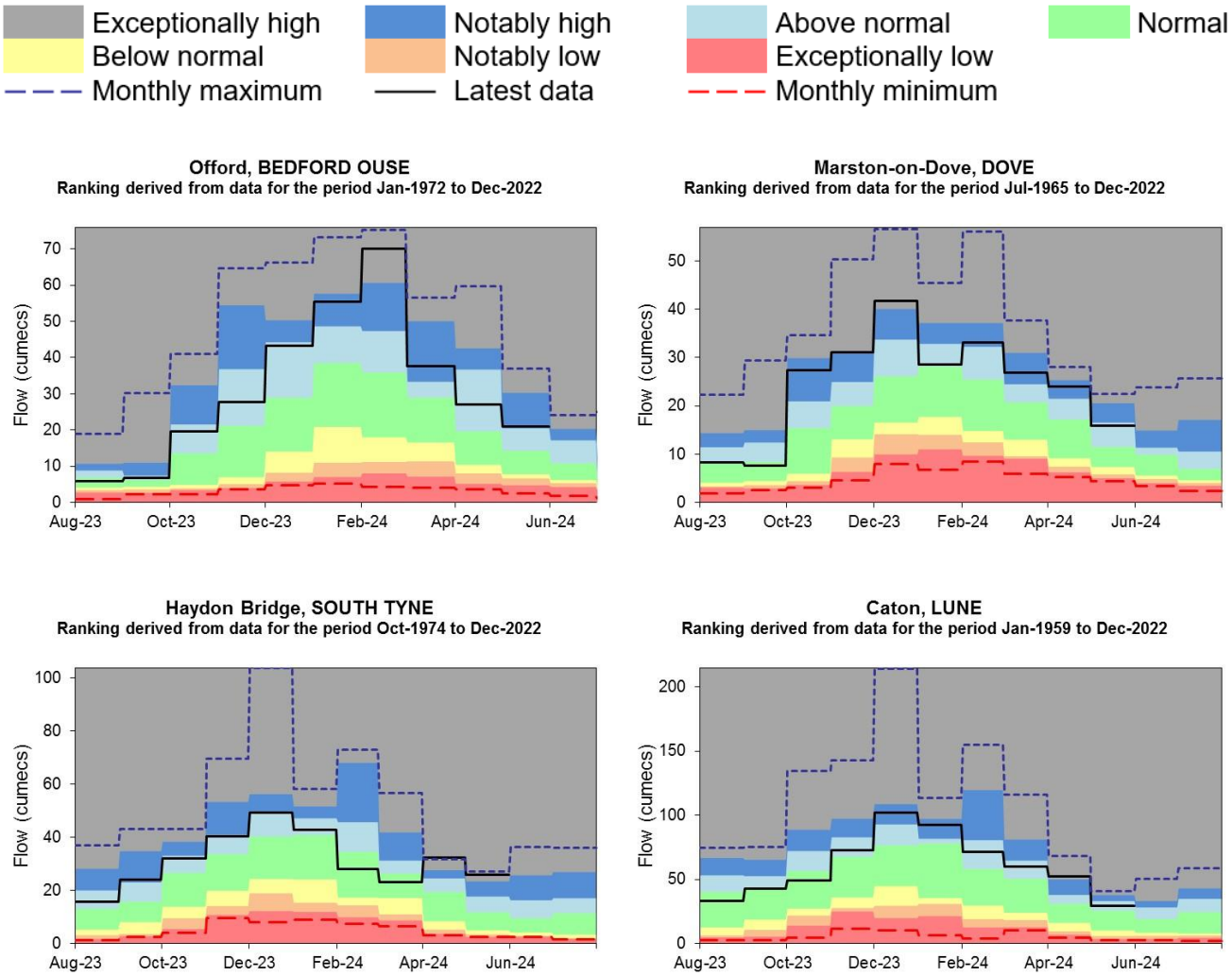
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for April 2024 and May 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic April and May monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional index sites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

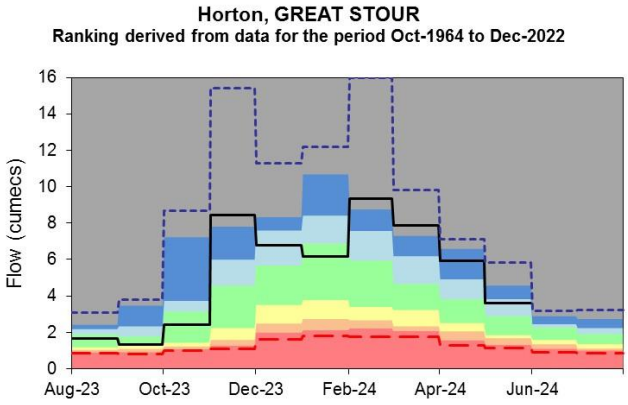
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). * Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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

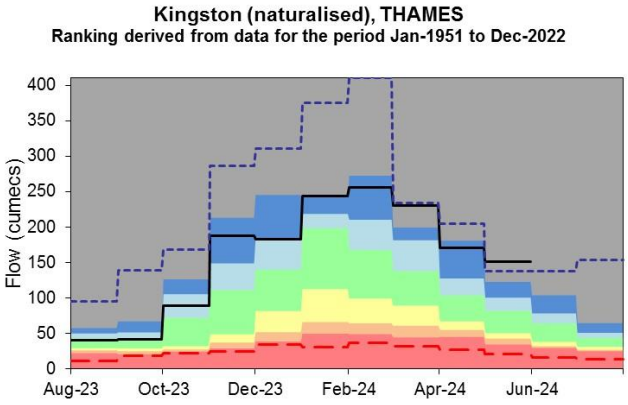


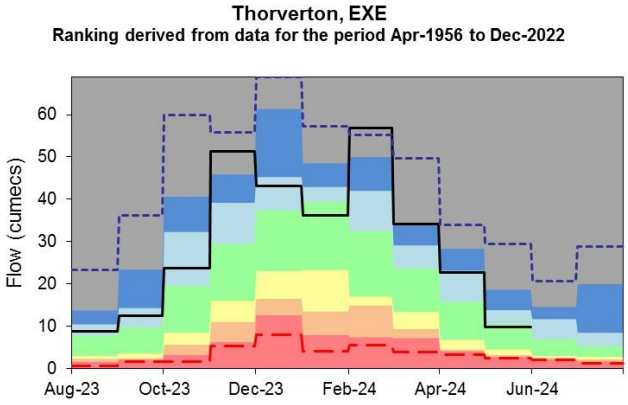
4.2 River flow charts

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.









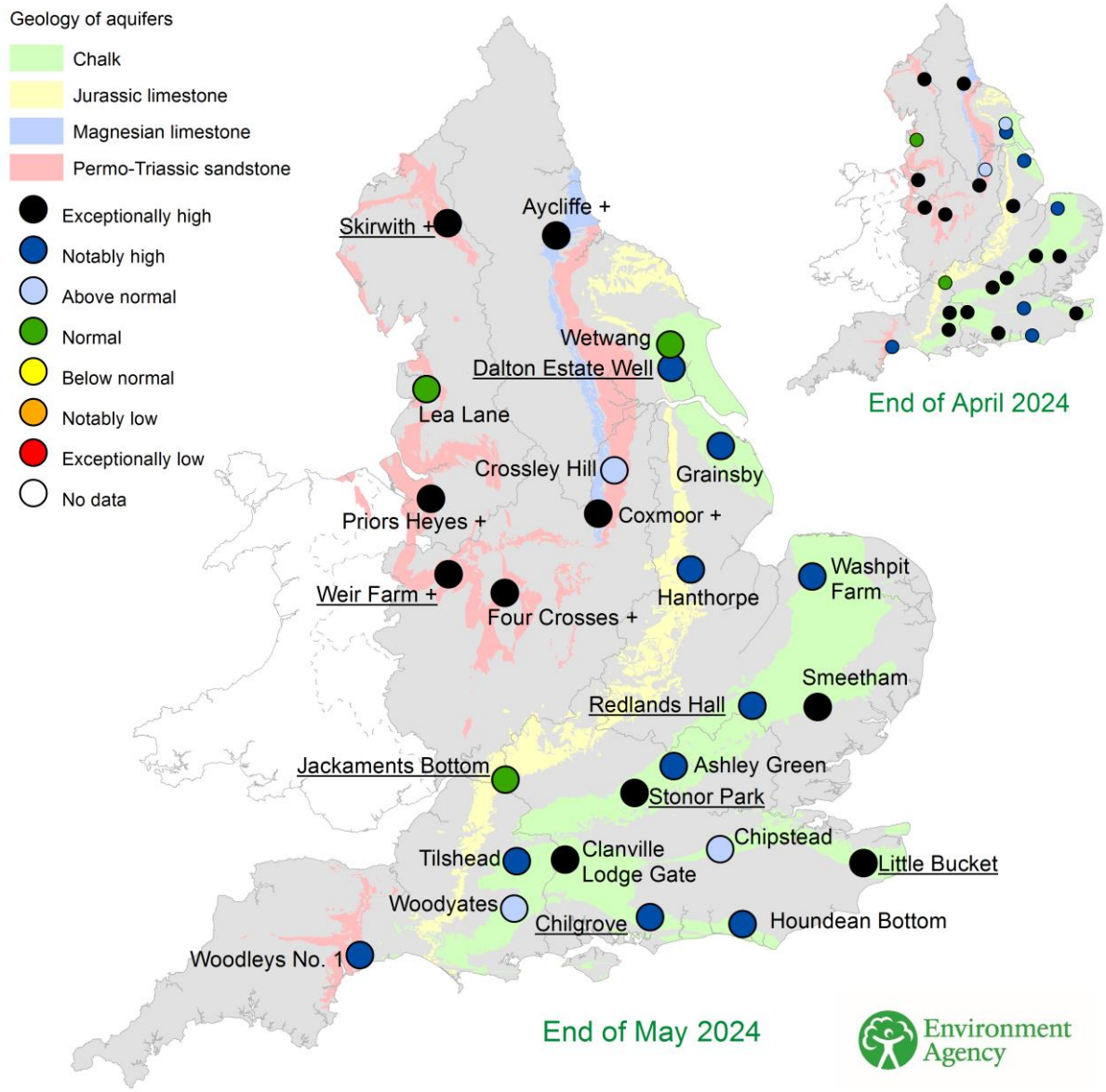
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

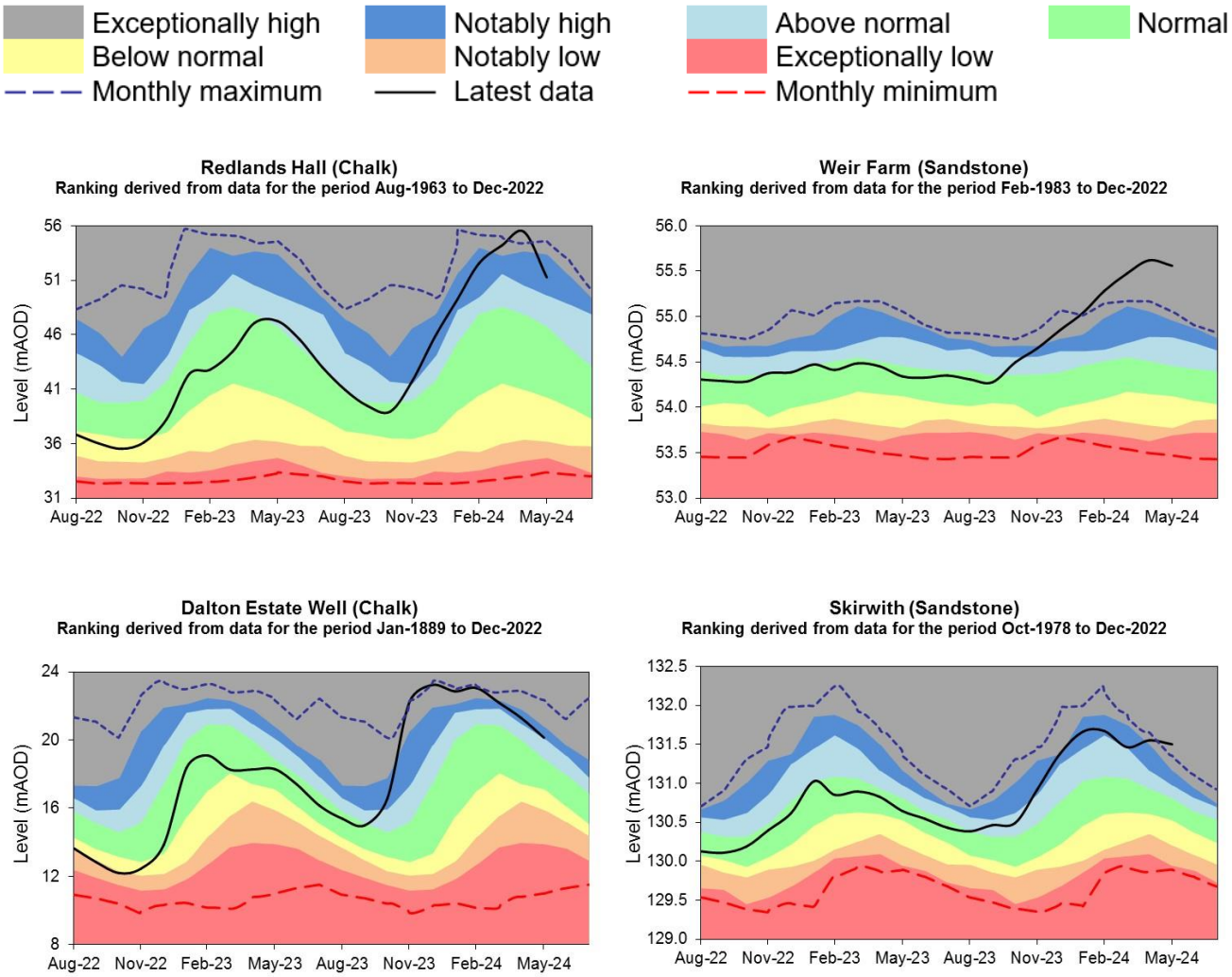
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater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

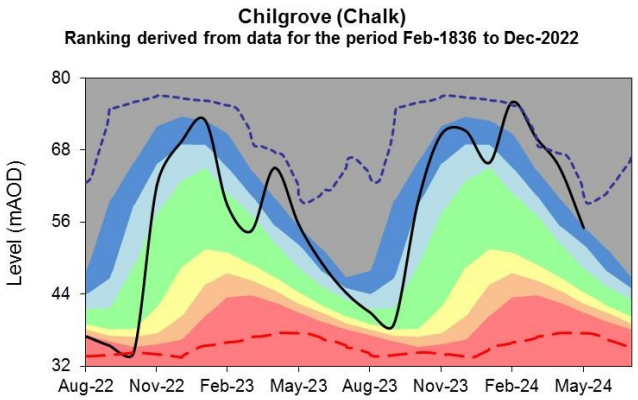


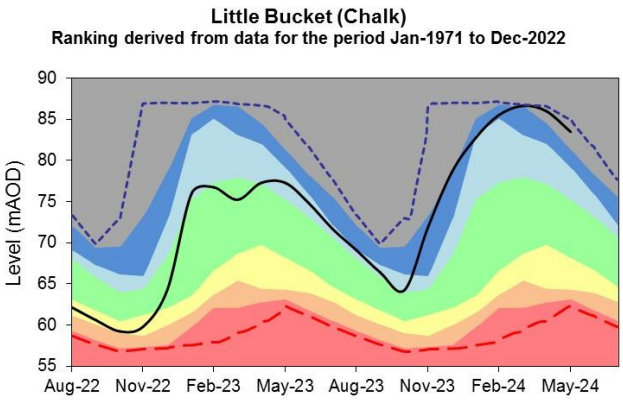
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

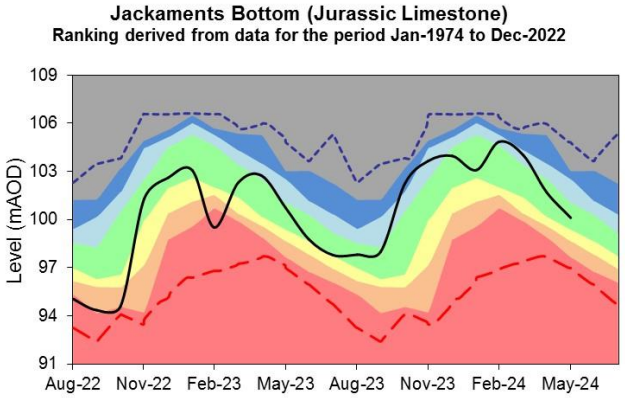
5.2 Groundwater level charts

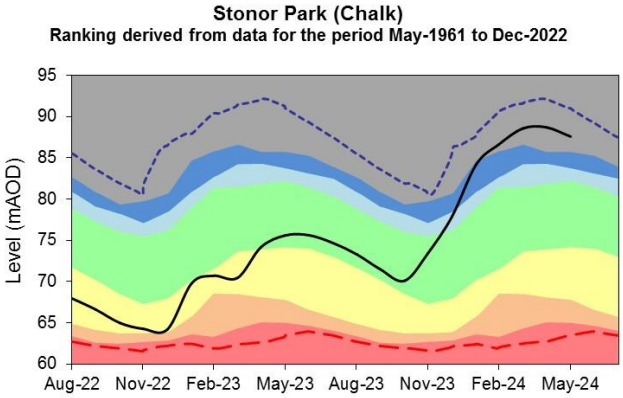
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









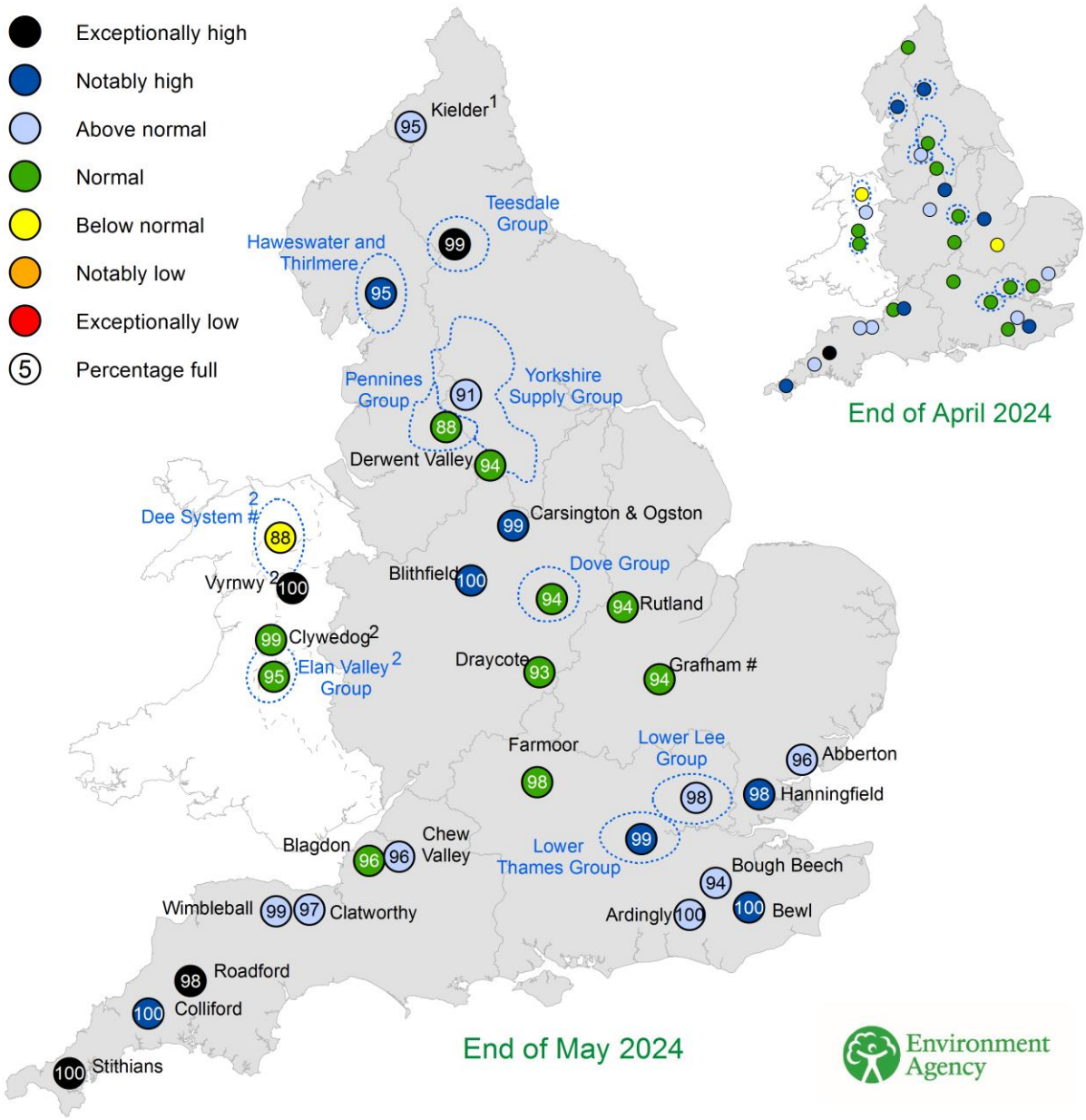


(Source: Environment Agency, 2024)

6 Reservoir storage

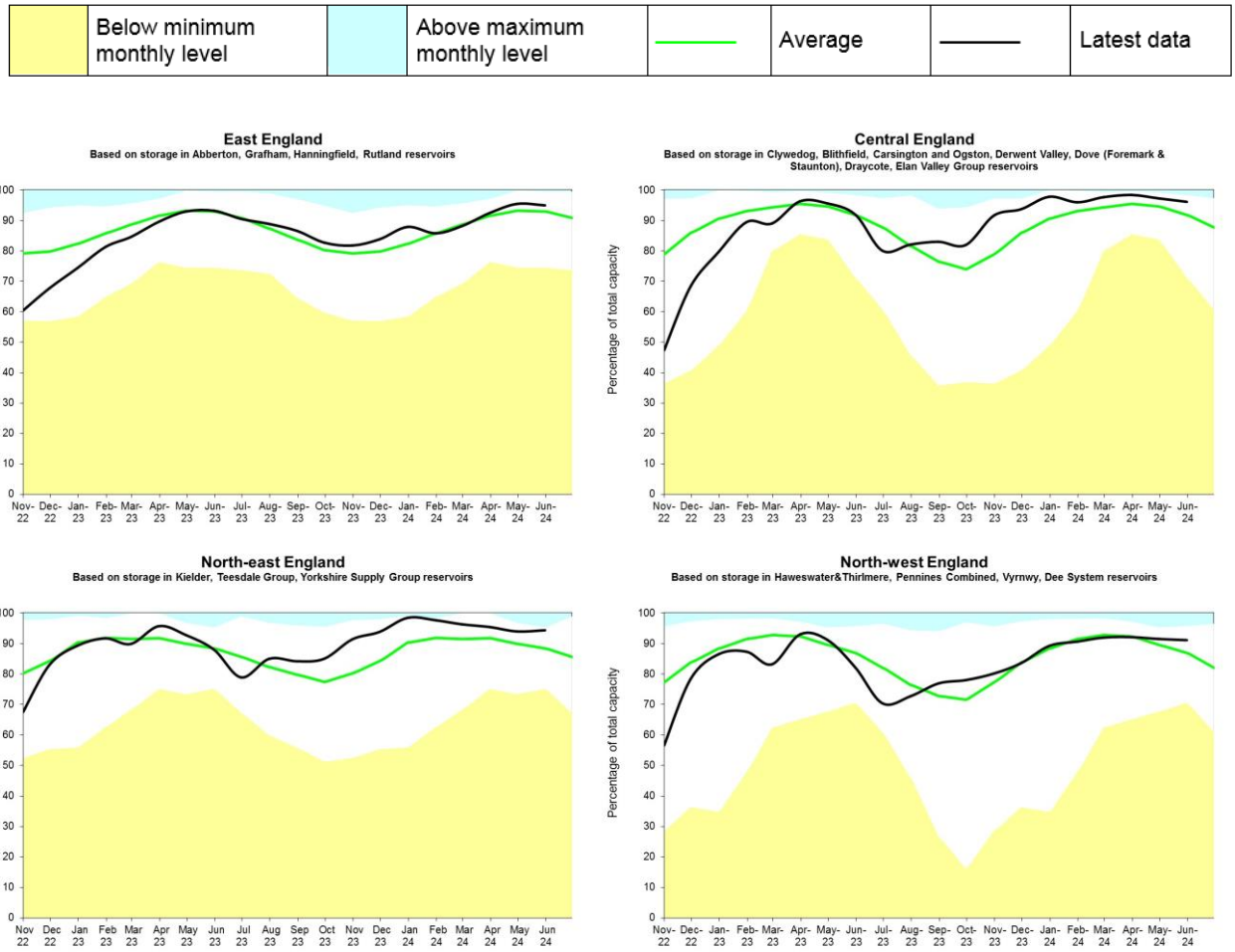
6.1 Reservoir storage map

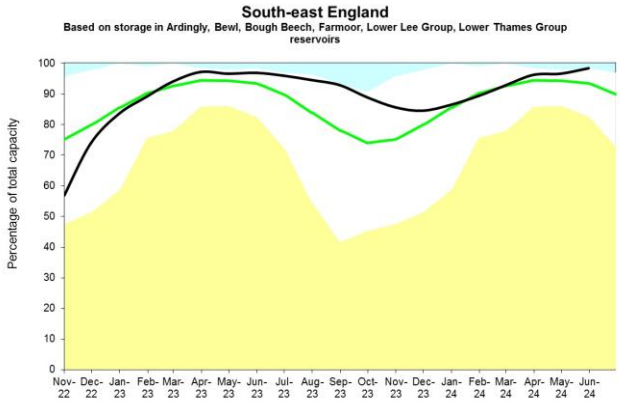
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of April 2024 and May 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic April and May values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers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

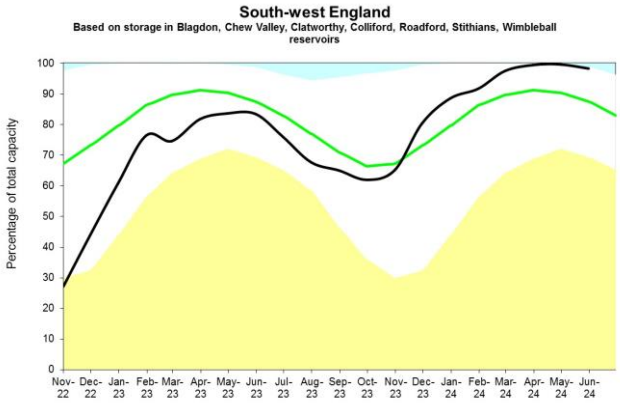


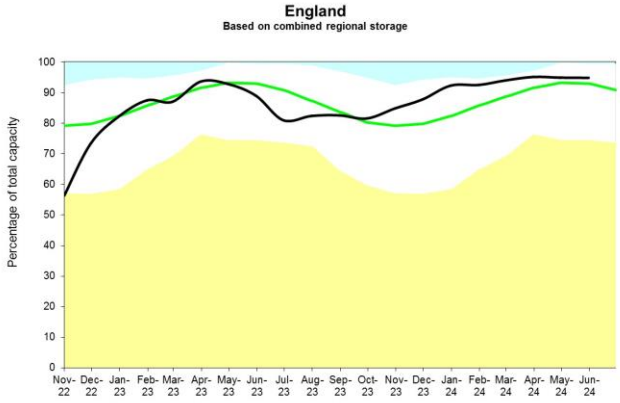
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







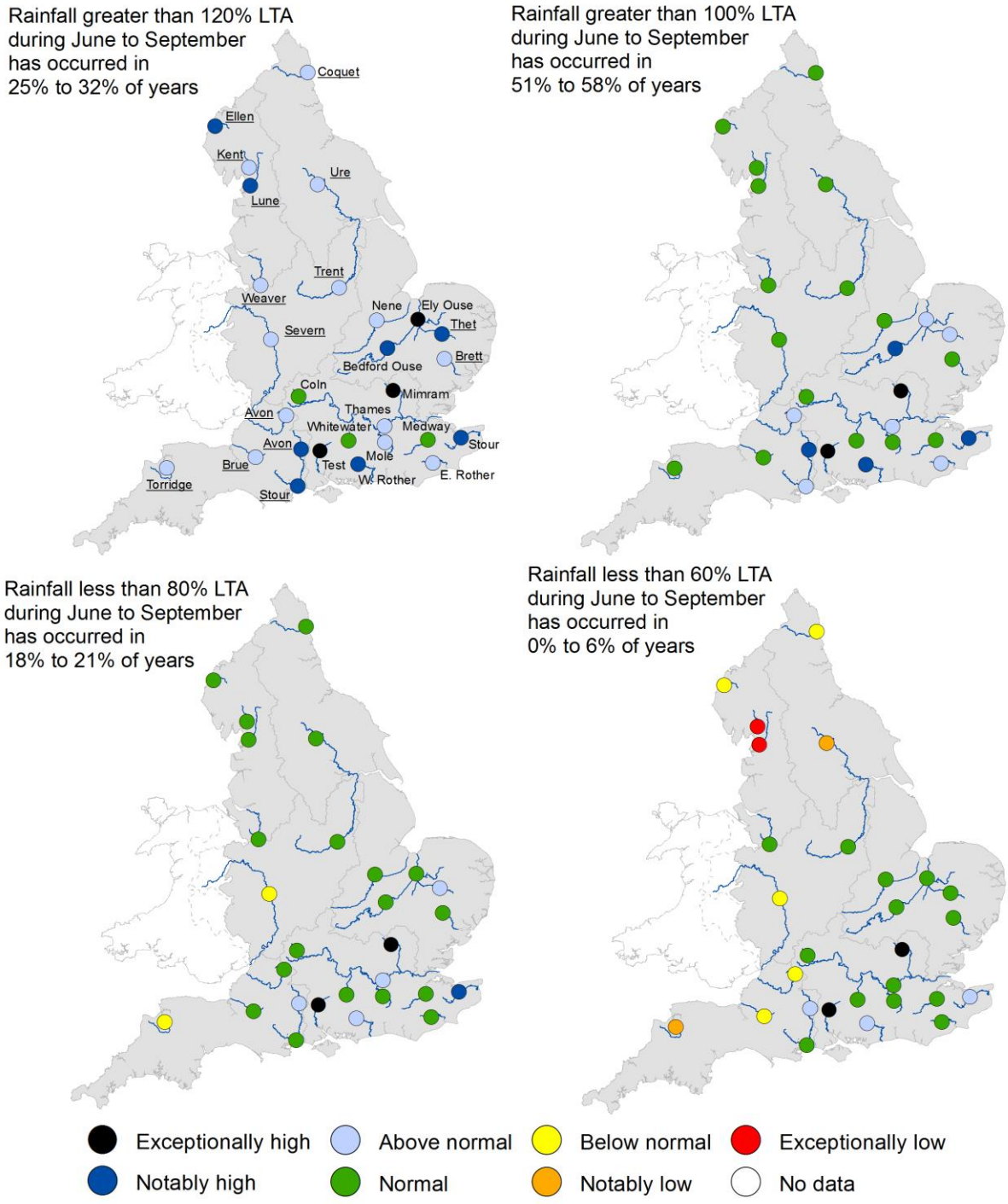


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

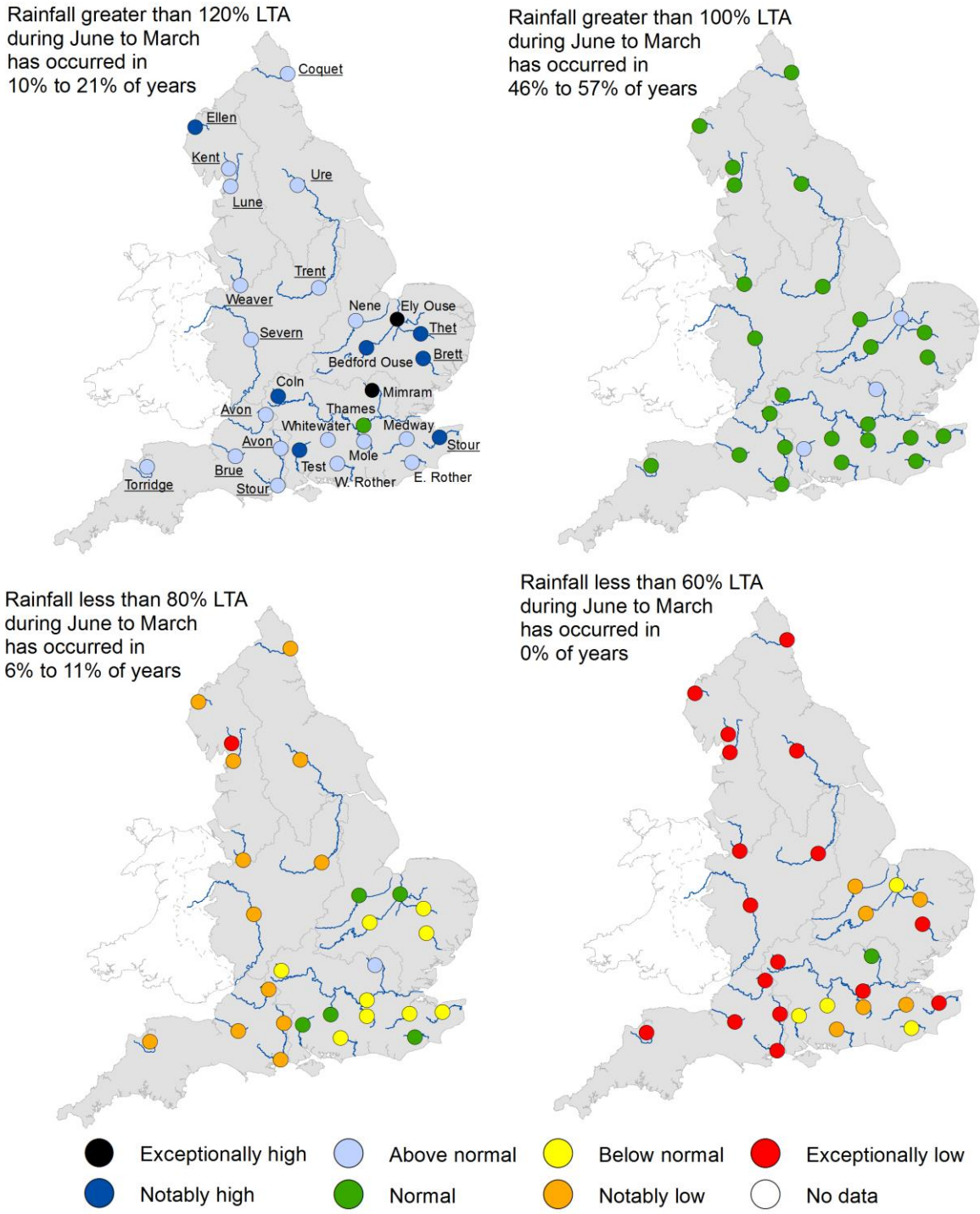
7.1 River flow

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



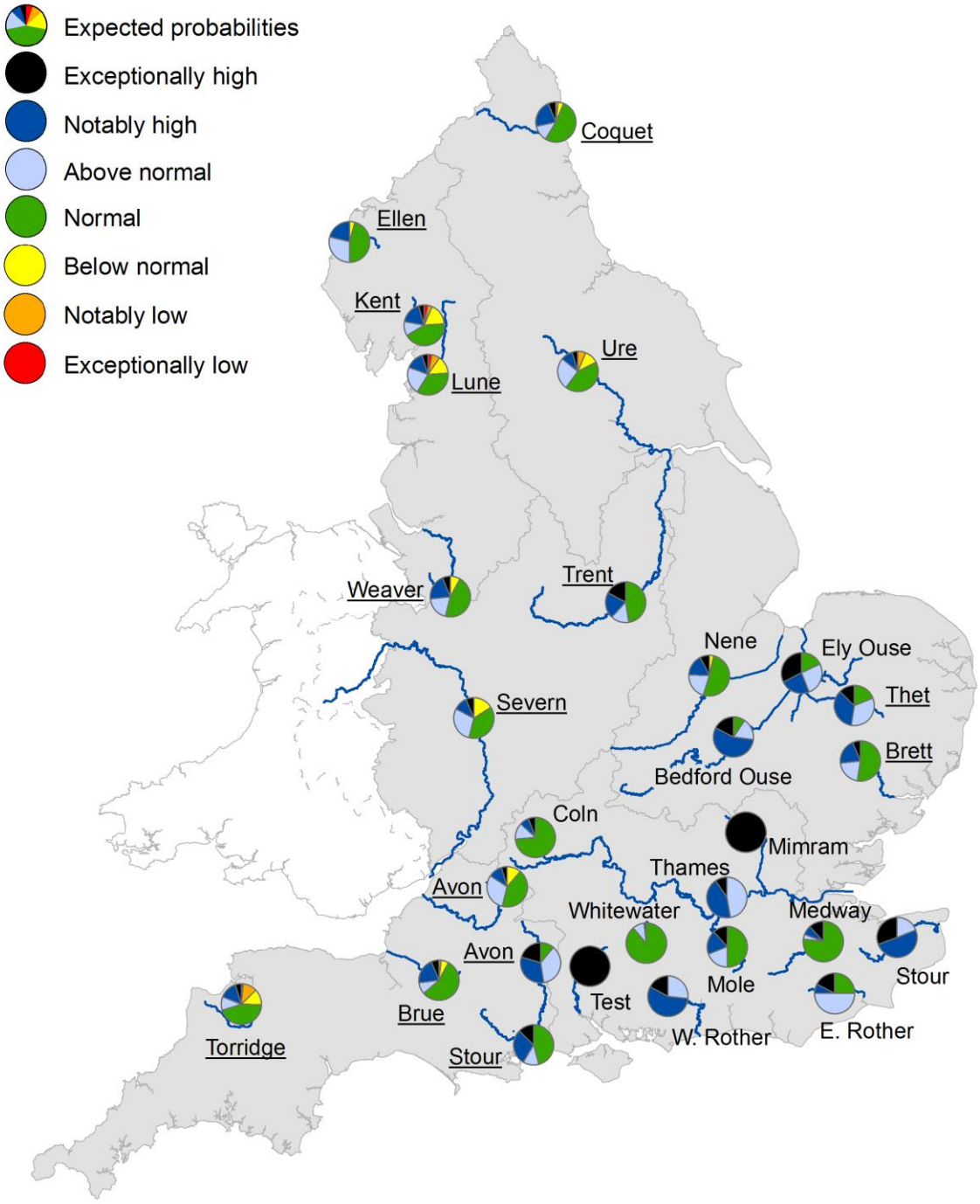
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



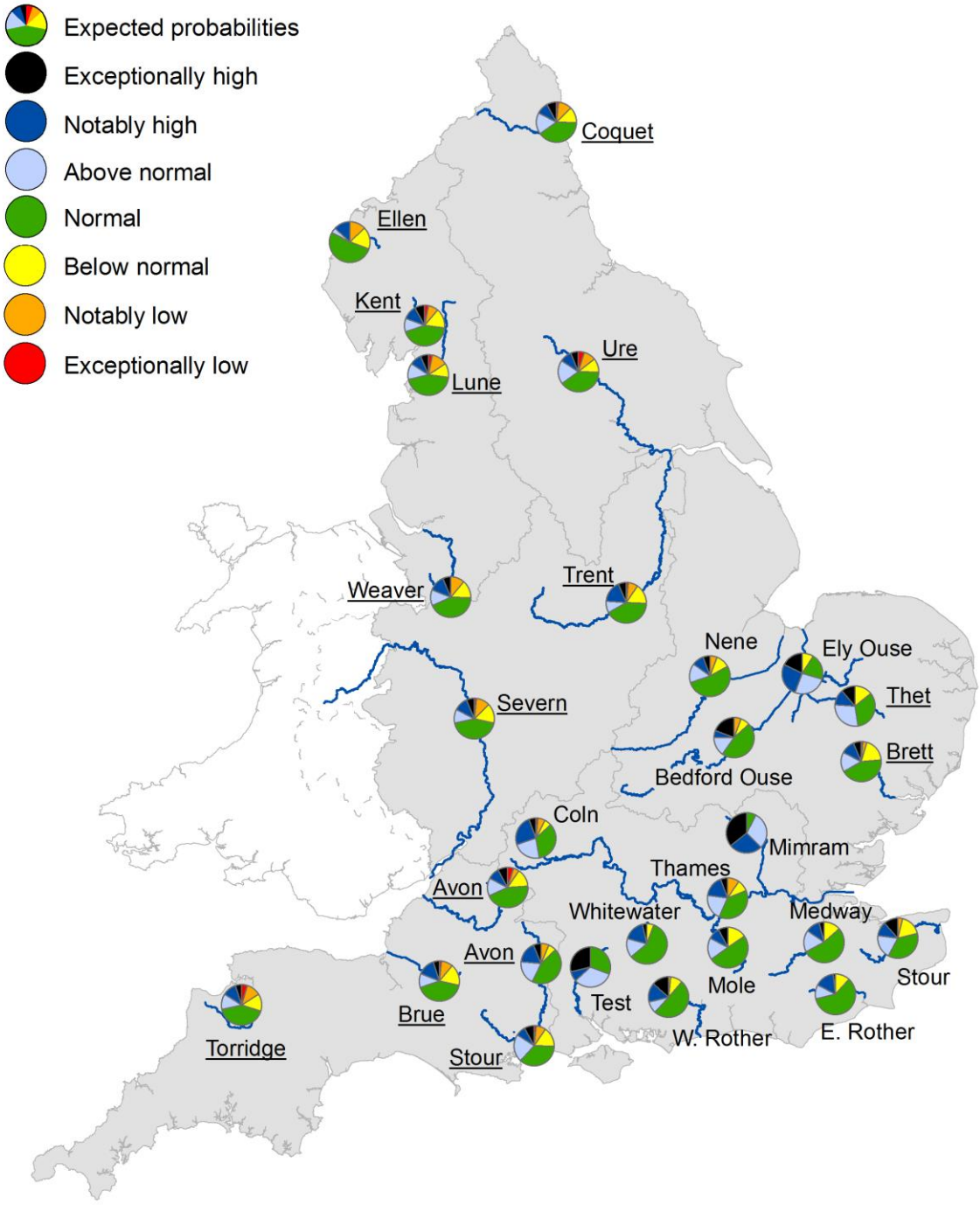
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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

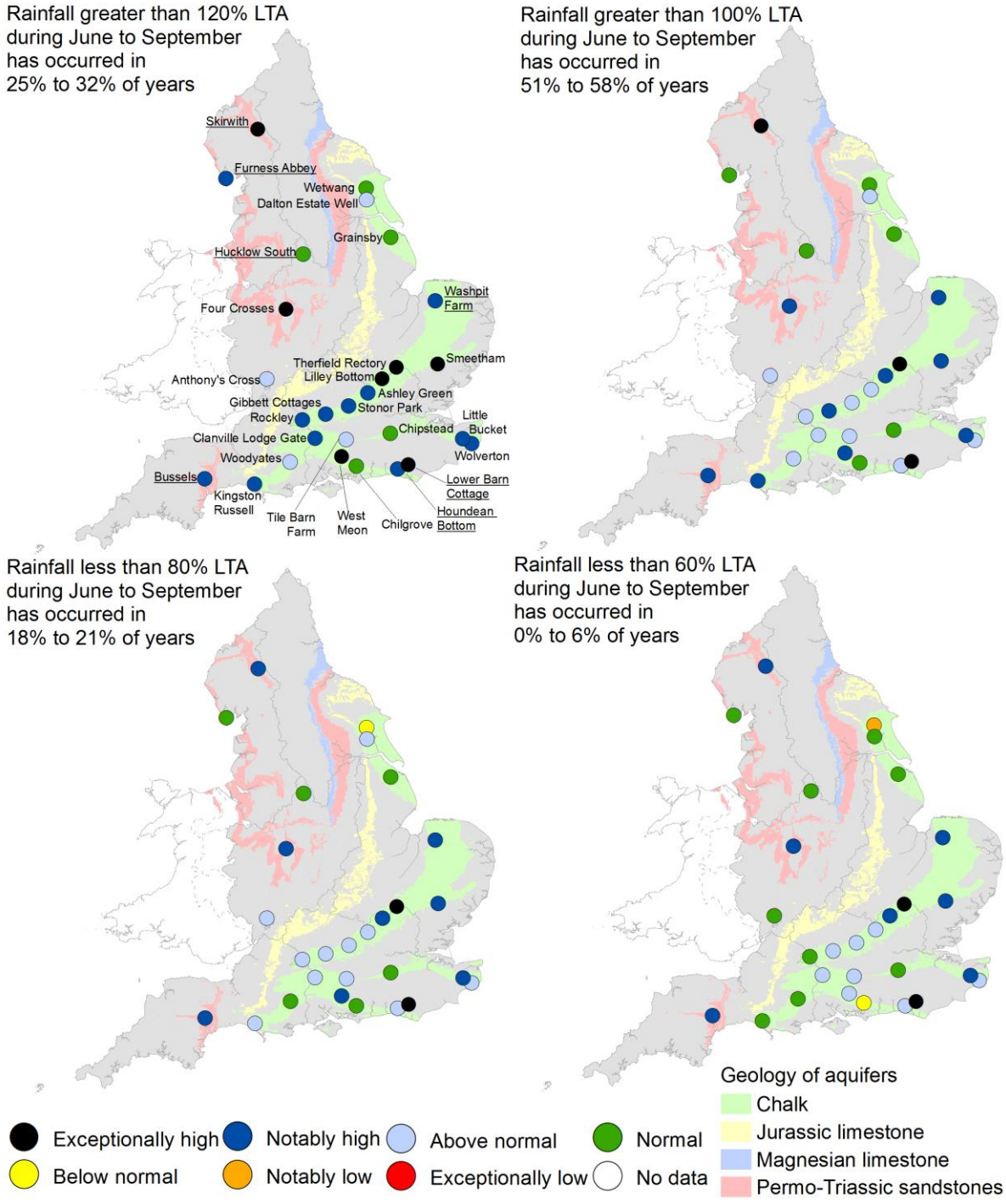


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between June 2024 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence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

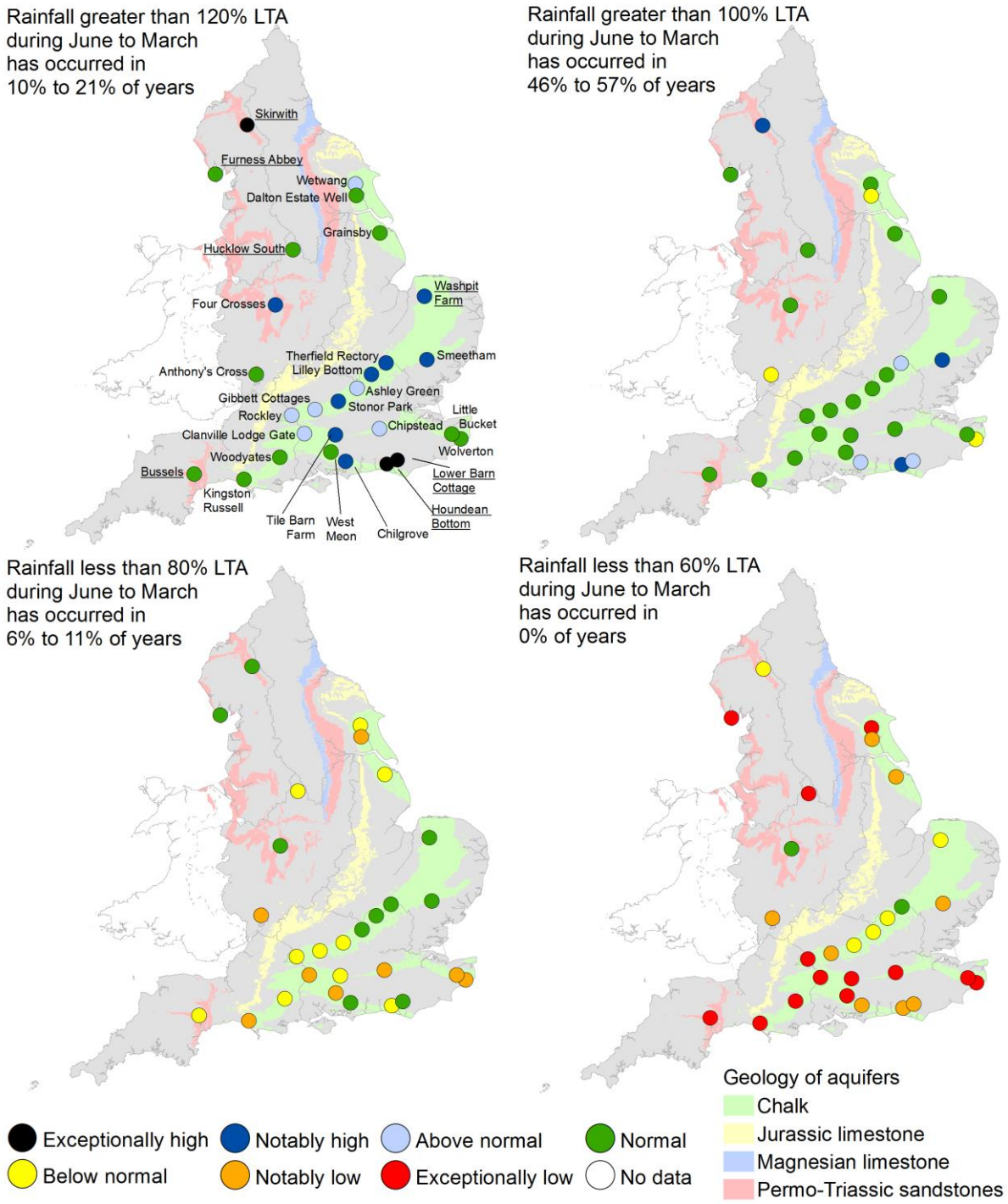

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2024. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

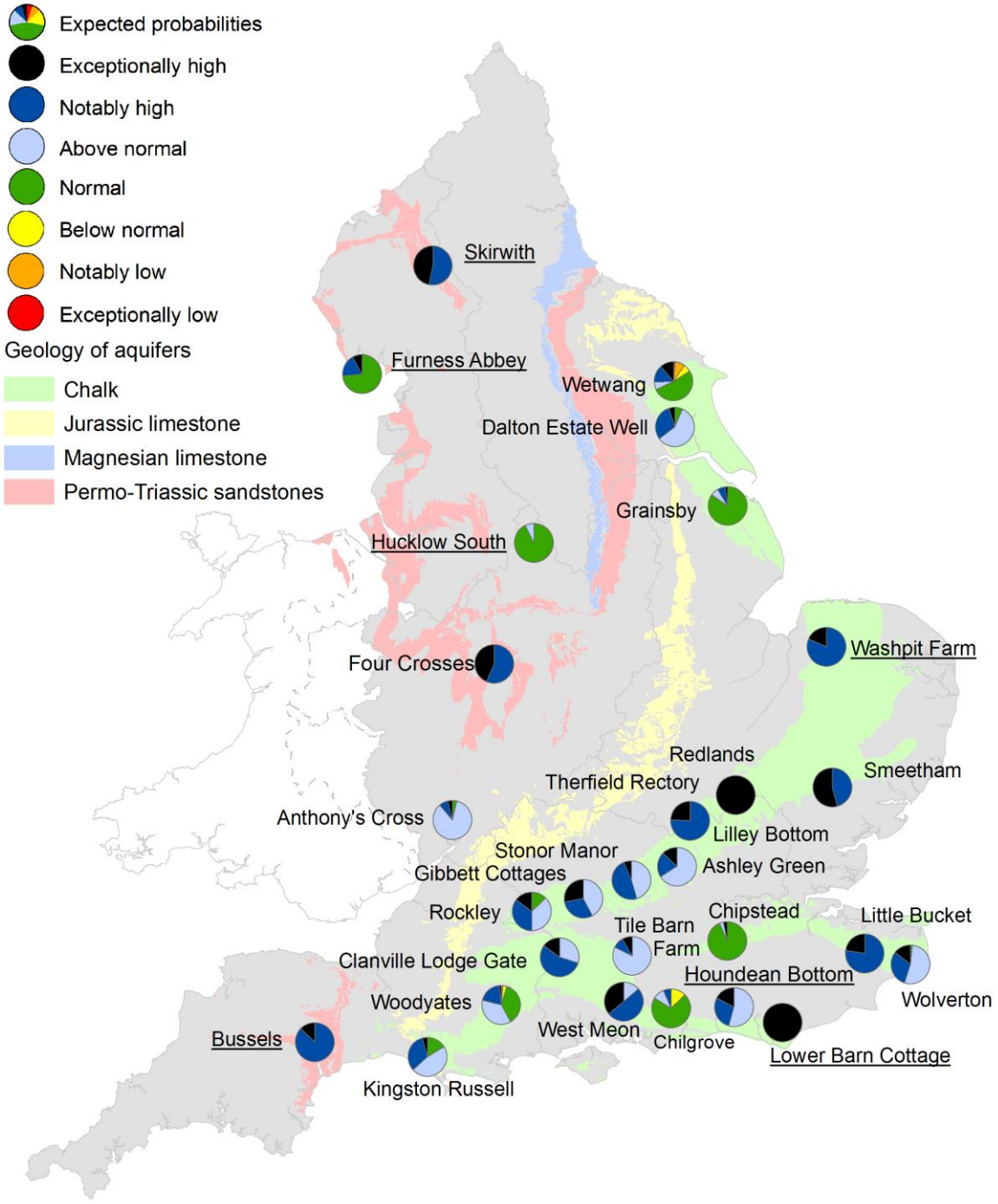

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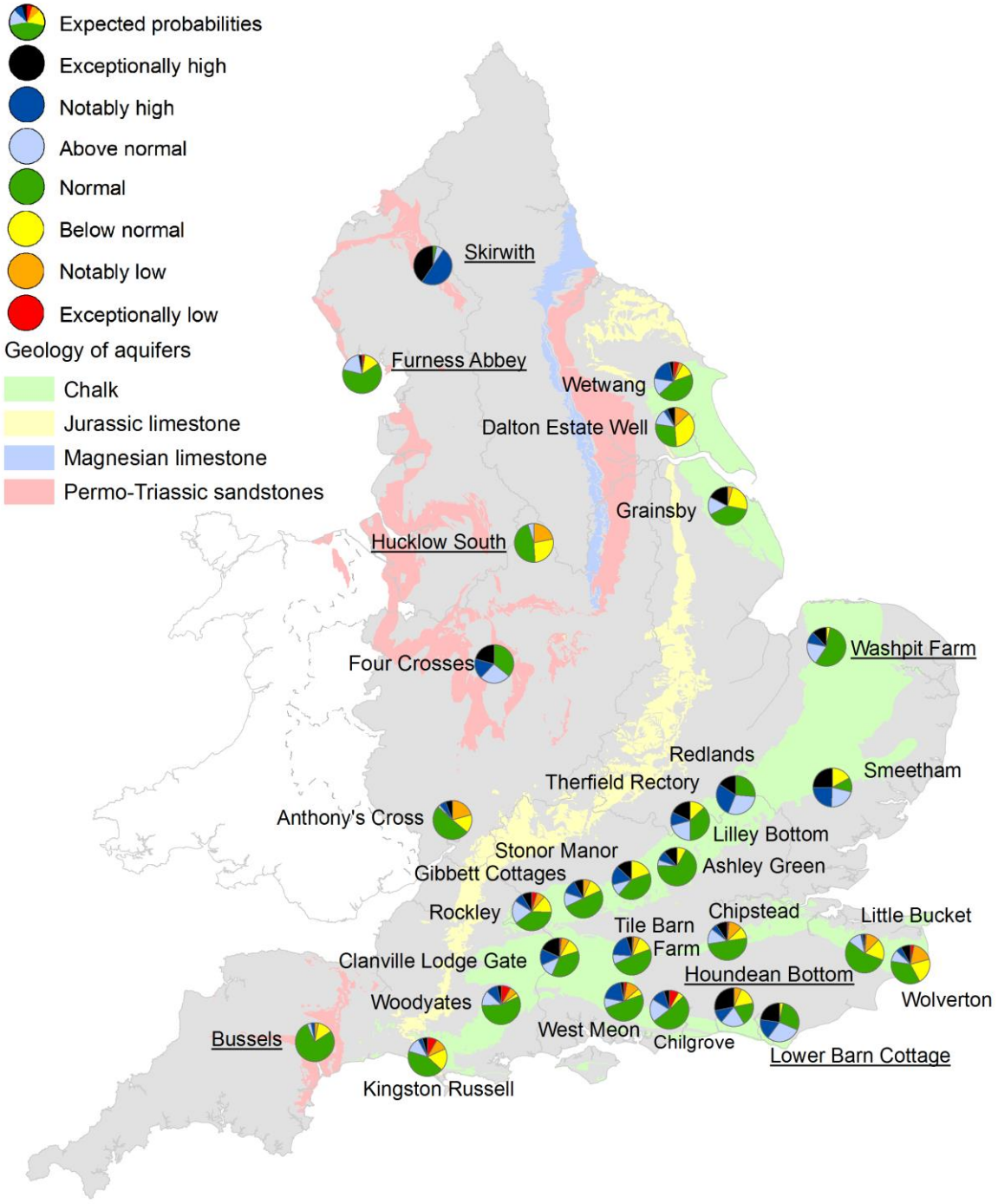
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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	May 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	May 2024 band	Mar 2024 to May 2024 cumulative band	Dec 2023 to May 2024 cumulative band	Jun 2023 to May 2024 cumulative band
East England	124	Above Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central England	139	Above Normal	Notably 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	May 2024 band	Apr 2024 band
East	Burnham	Burn	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Claypole	Upper Witham	Above normal	Above normal
East	Colney	Yare	Notably high	Normal
East	Denver	Ely Ouse	Notably high	Notably high
East	Dernford	Cam	Notably high	Notably high
East	Louth Weir	Lud	Above normal	Above normal
East	Offord	Bedford Ouse	Notably high	Above normal
East	Springfield	Chelmer	Above normal	Normal
East	Stowmarket	Gipping	Notably high	Normal
East	Upton Mill	Nene	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Central	Bewdley	Severn	Normal	Exceptionally high
Central	Derby St. Marys	Derwent	Above normal	Notably high
Central	Evesham	Avon	Notably high	Notably high
Central	Marston-on-dove	Dove	Above normal	Notably high
Central	North Muskham	Trent	Notably high	Above normal

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

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

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

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of May 2024 band	End of Apr 2024 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
East	Redlands Hall (chalk)	Cam Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Hanthorpe	Cornbrash (South)	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
East	Washpit Farm Rougham	North West Norfolk Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
Central	Four Crosses	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
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	Above normal
North East	Dalton Estate Well (chalk)	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	Normal	Above normal
North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West	Skirwith (sandstone)	Carlisle Basin Permo-Triassic sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West	Lea Lane	Fylde Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Normal	Normal
South East	Chilgrove (chalk)	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Notably 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	Notably high
South East	Little Bucket (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Jackaments Bottom (jurassic Limestone)	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Normal	Normal
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high

South East	Stonor Park (chalk)	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Notably high	Notably high
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Above normal	Exceptionally high

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East England	95	Above average
Central England	96	Above average
North-east England	94	Above average
North-west England	91	Above average
South-east England	98	Above average
South-west England	98	Above average
England	95	Above average