Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - June 2024

It has been a dry month across England with nearly all catchments receiving below average rainfall during June. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) have increased across England, with many parts of the country ending June with drier soils than at the start of the month. River flows decreased at all of indicator sites in June and were classed as normal or higher at all sites. Groundwater levels decreased at all but two of the sites we report on and levels at more than half of sites remain classed as notably or exceptionally high for the time of year. Reservoir storage decreased at all but four the reservoirs we report on and the majority of reservoirs were classed as normal or higher. Reservoir stocks across England were 89% full at the end of June.

1.1 Rainfall

The rainfall total for England for June was 34.1mm which represents 57% of the 1961 to 1990 long term average (LTA) for the month (52% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). It brings to an end eleven consecutive months of above average rainfall for England. Nearly all catchments received below average rainfall during June, while only two catchments received average rainfall. The wettest hydrological area relative to the LTA was the Kent catchment in north-west England which received 102% of LTA rainfall. The driest hydrological areas were the River Cut and River Bourne in south-east England which both received 25% of LTA rainfall in June. (Figure 2.1)

June rainfall totals were classed as below normal or lower for the time of year at nearly three-quarters of catchments in England. Thirty-six catchments were normal for the time of year, predominantly in the northern England. At the regional scale, rainfall totals were notably low for the time of year in south-west and south-east England in both cases the driest June since 2018. Rainfall totals in north-east and north-west England were classed as normal and east and central England recorded below normal rainfall totals for June. Rainfall for England as a whole was also below normal for the time of year and the driest June for 6 years. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were above normal or higher across all catchments in England with nearly half of catchments classed as either above normal or higher. The last 6 months have also seen exceptionally high or notably high cumulative totals at all but three catchments across country and it has been the wettest 6 month period ending in June since 1871 for eleven catchments. It has also been the wettest 6 month period for north-west England since 1871. The 12-month cumulative totals were exceptionally high nearly all but eight catchments and it has been the wettest 12 months ending in June since 1871 for ninety-five catchments. It has also been the wettest 12 month period until June for England as a whole since 1871. Furthermore, north-west, north-east, east, central and south-west England all recorded the wettest 12 month period ending in June since 1871.Since November 2022, it has been the wettest 18 month period (from November to June) on record for England, with more than half of catchments also having their wettest 18 month period. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Below average rainfall across England combined the warmer temperatures and increased evapotranspiration resulted in increases in soil moisture deficits (SMD) with soils throughout England becoming drier. (Figure 3.1)

Soils across north-west, north-east and central England remain wetter than average for the time of year. However, SMDs increased in eastern England, with soils reporting average moisture deficits for the time of year. Across many parts of the south-west and south-east England soil moisture deficits increased resulting in soils drier than would be expected for the time of year. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at all of indicator sites in June however monthly mean flows remain classed as normal or higher at all sites. Thirty-four sites (62% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year. Thirteen sites (24% of the total) were classed as above normal for the time of year and 11% (6 sites) were classed as notably high. Two sites (4%) were exceptionally high and both those sites; Allbrook and Highbridge, River Itchen (since 1958) and Hansteads, River Ver (since 1956) recorded their highest monthly mean flow for June on record. (Figure 4.1)

All the regional index sites saw a decrease in monthly mean flows in June. Naturalised flows at Kingston on the River Thames and Horton on the Great Stour, both in south-east England, were classed as above normal for the time of year. The Bedford Ouse in east England, the River Dove in central England, River Exe in south-west England, the River Lune in the north-west and the South Tyne in the north-east all recorded l monthly mean flows in the normal range. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of June, all but two of the groundwater indicator sites we report on recorded a decrease in levels. At nearly half of the indicator sites, groundwater levels were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. Over a third of sites were above normal for the time of year. Four sites were classed as notably high and only two sites were classed as normal at the end of June. Five sites recorded their highest end of June groundwater level on record including

- 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 (Figure 5.1)

Groundwater levels decreased at all of aquifer index sites in June. Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone), Skirwith (Carlisle Basin Sandstone) Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk) and Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) were all classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) and Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) were notably high, and Dalton Estate (Hull and East Riding Chalk) was classed as above normal for the time of year. Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) in the south-east was above normal at the end of June. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

Reservoir storage decreased during June at all but four of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. The largest stock decreases were at Stithians and Blagdon both in the south-west which decreased 16% and 13% respectively. The majority of reservoirs at the end of June were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Storage at four of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on remain classed as notably high for the time of year. The Dee system, continues to be impacted by ongoing reservoir maintenance was classed as below normal. (Figure 6.1)

At a regional scale, total reservoir storage decreased in all regions. In north-west, south-west and central England, overall storage decreased by 7% during June. For England as whole, storage decreased to 89% at the end of June. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

July began with changeable conditions, with heavy rain showers and periods of dry, sunny weather. The unsettled weather is forecast to continue into the middle of July with an increased chance for localised heavy showers and thunderstorms. Mid July temperatures are expected to increase leading to warmer conditions during more settled periods. Towards the end of the month there is a chance of a settled period of drier, warmer weather, but forecasts remain uncertain.

For the 3 month period between July and September, there is higher than expected chance of warmer temperatures. Rainfall signals are limited at this time of year, but spells of unsettled weather can be expected, with heavy downpours and thunderstorms likely.

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 in east and south-east England due to high baseflows in groundwater fed rivers from aquifers. Across the rest of England, river flows are projected to be normal.

By the end of March 2025, river flows are projected to be above normal or higher in south-east and east England. River flows are projected to be normal or lower in other parts of England.

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 are projected to be above normal or higher across much of England as many aquifers remain higher than expected following a wet winter and ongoing wet weather.

By the end of March 2025, groundwater levels are projected to be normal across most of England, with only the north-east more likely to see below normal or lower groundwater levels.

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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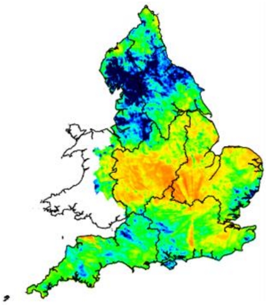
2 Rainfall

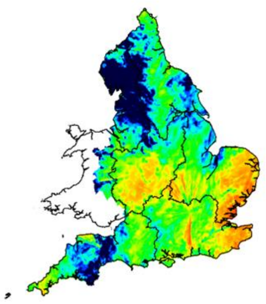
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

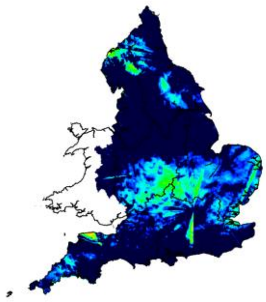
August 2023



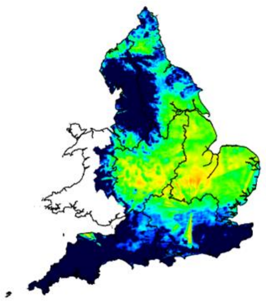
September 2023



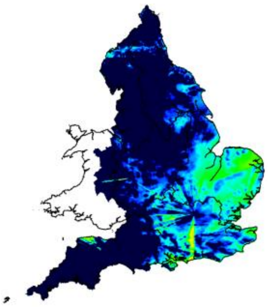
October 2023



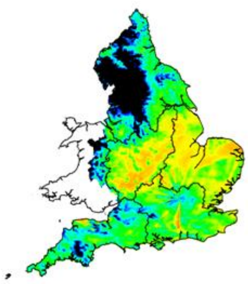
November 2023



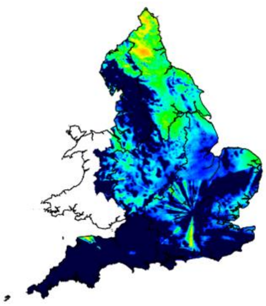
December 2023



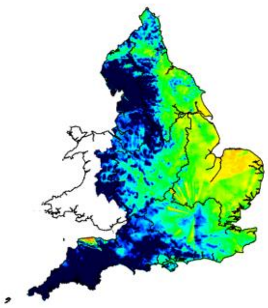
January 2024



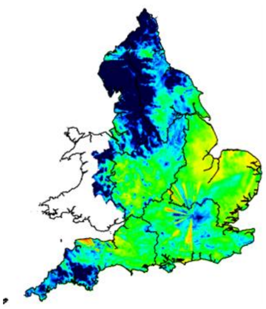
February 2024



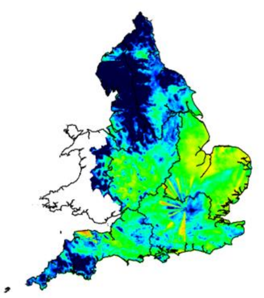
March 2024



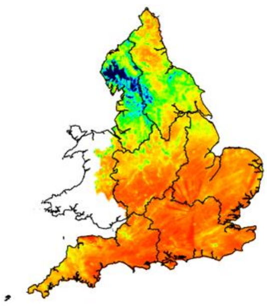
April 2024



May 2024



June 2024



Map Legend

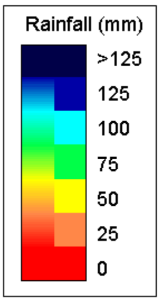


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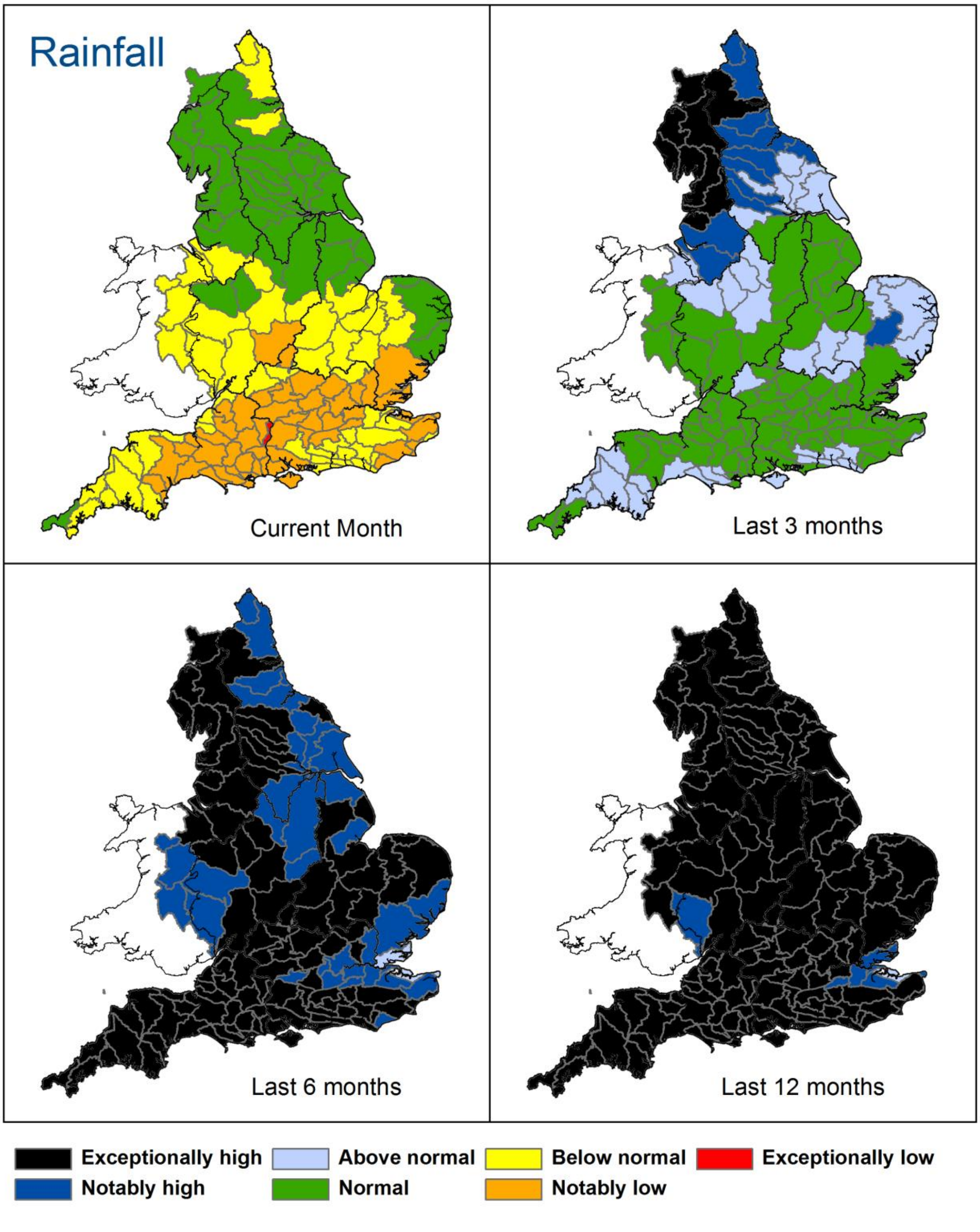
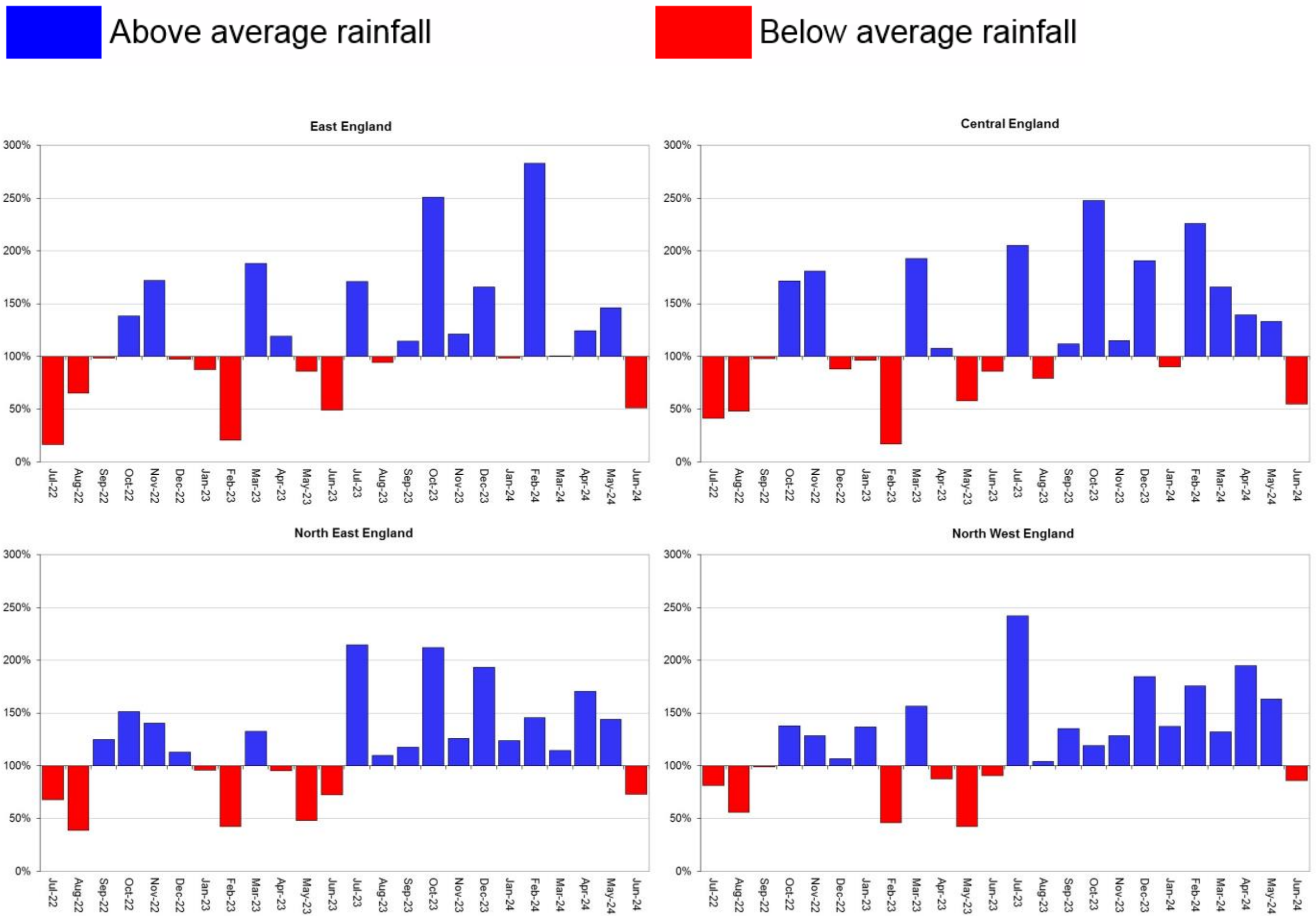
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 30 June 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

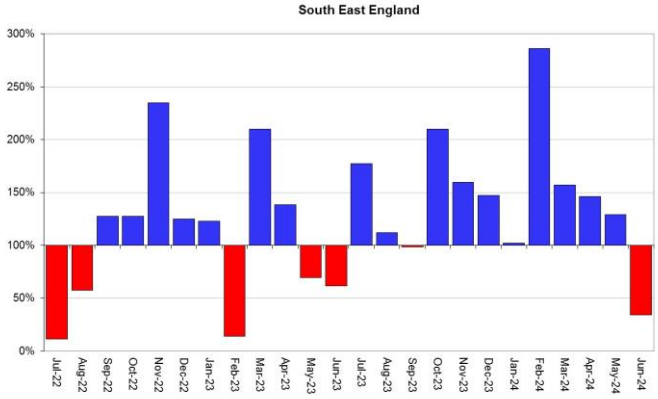


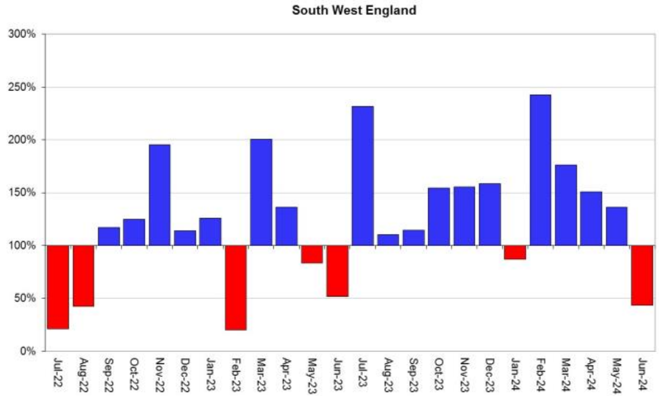
Rainfall data for 2023, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived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

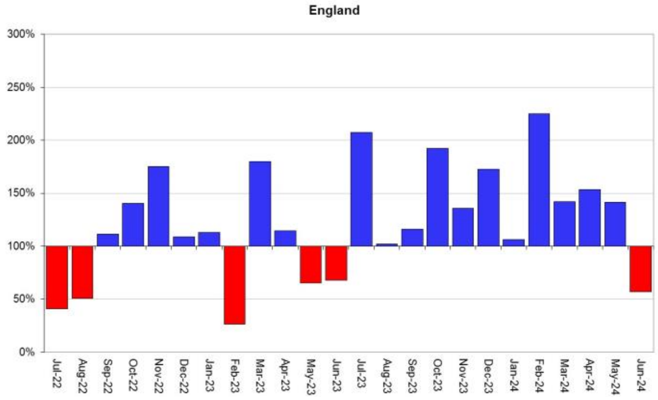
2.2 Rainfall charts

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).

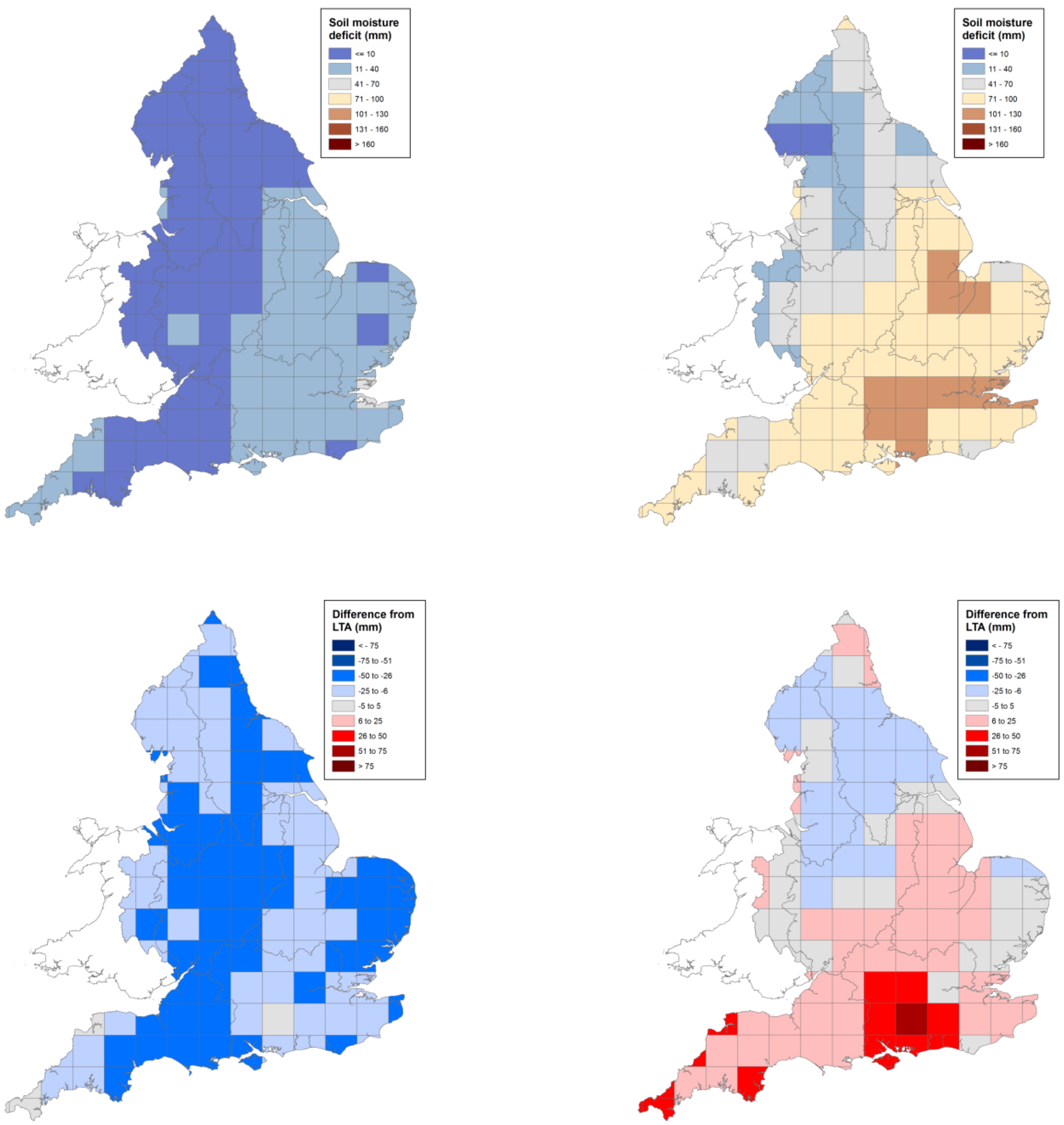
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 29 May 2024 (left panel) and 03 July 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 May 2024

End of June 2024

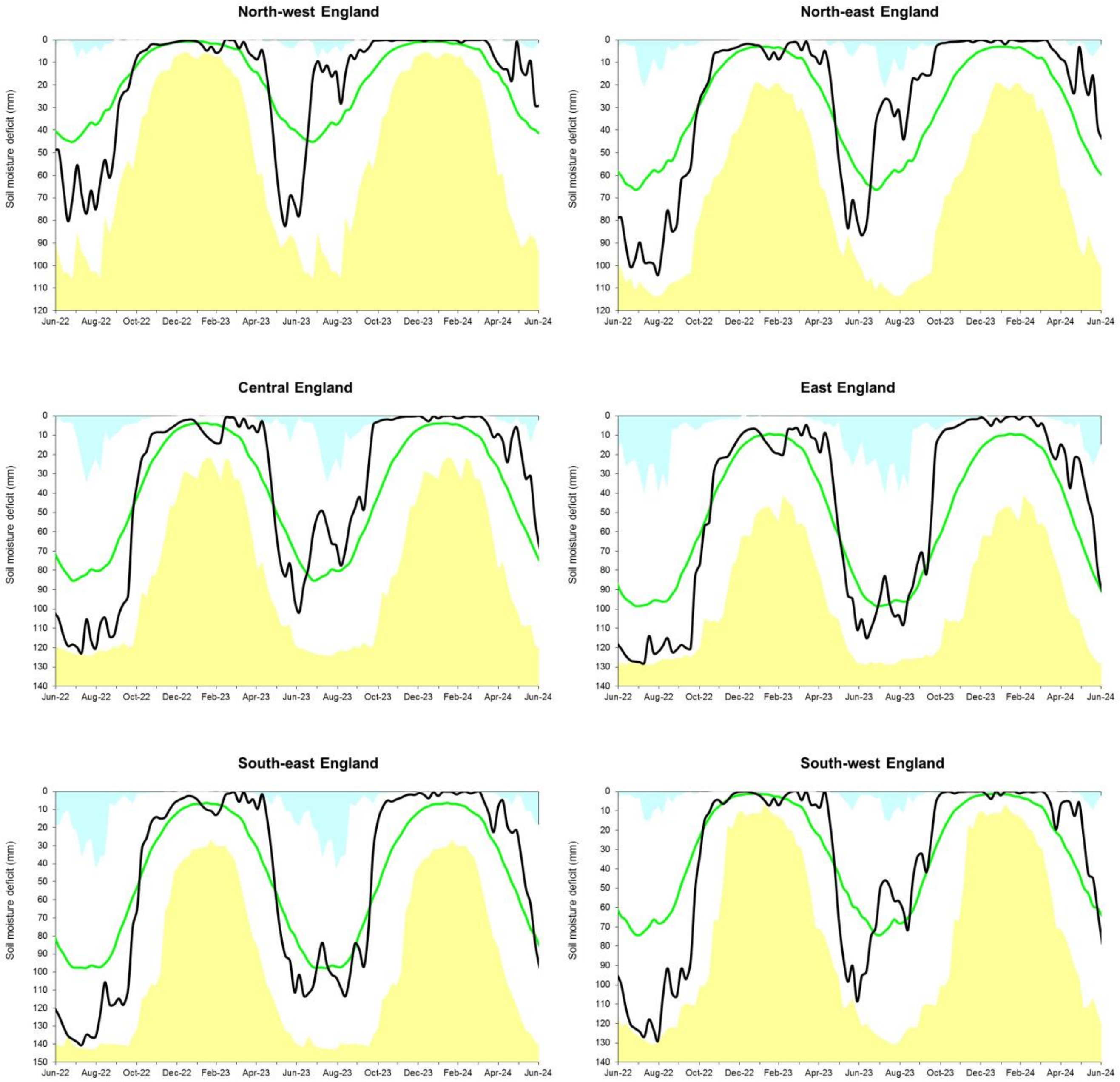


(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

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.

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



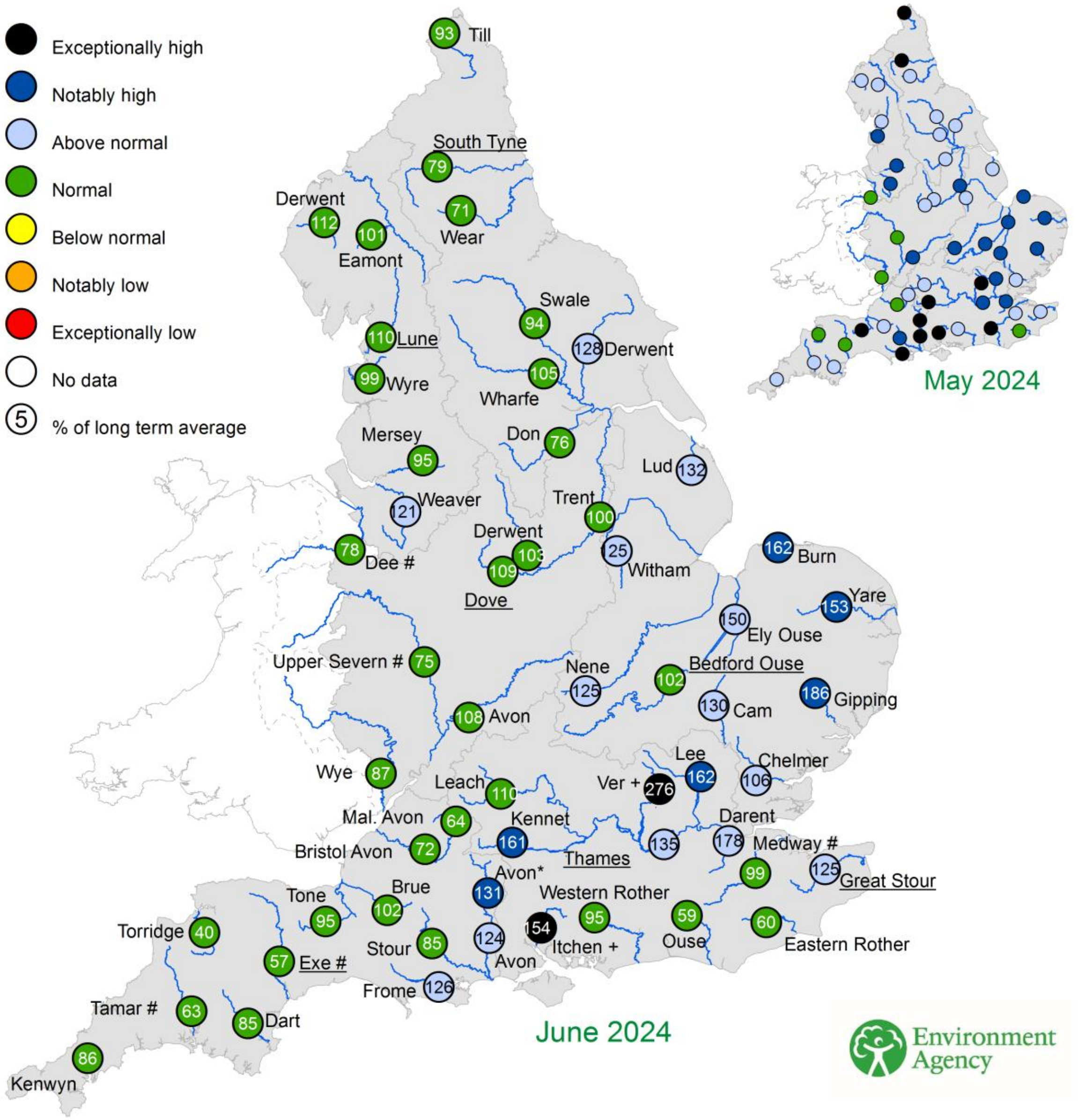
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

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

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



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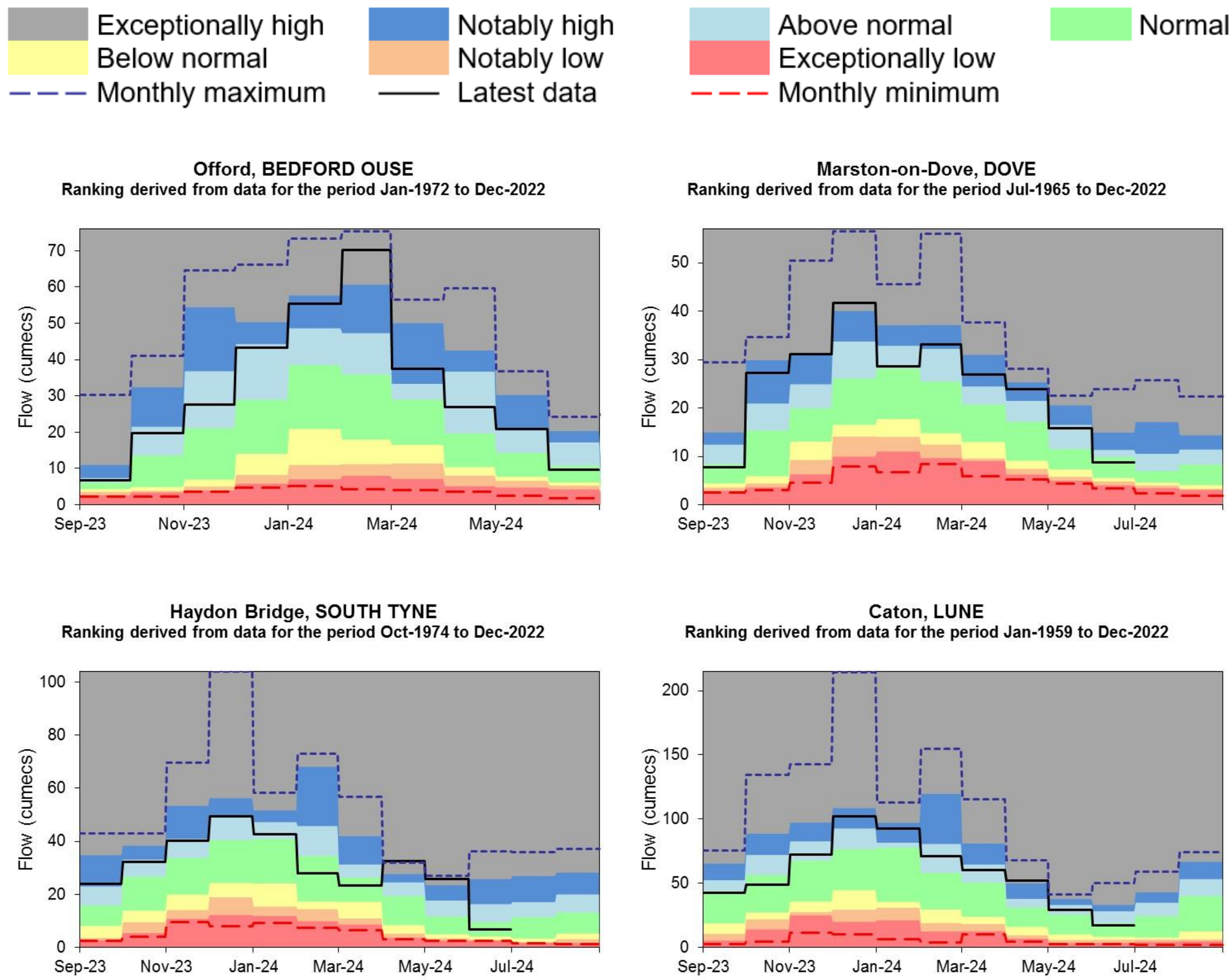
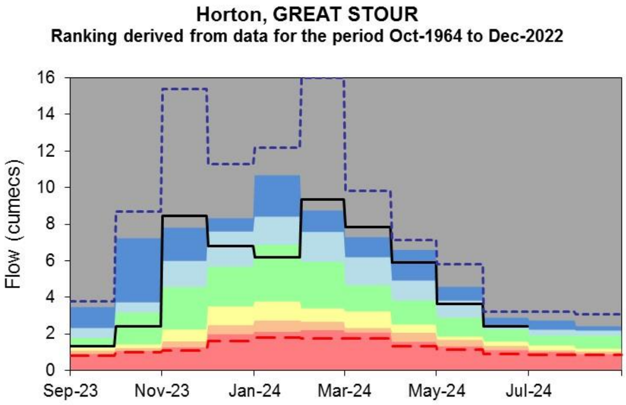
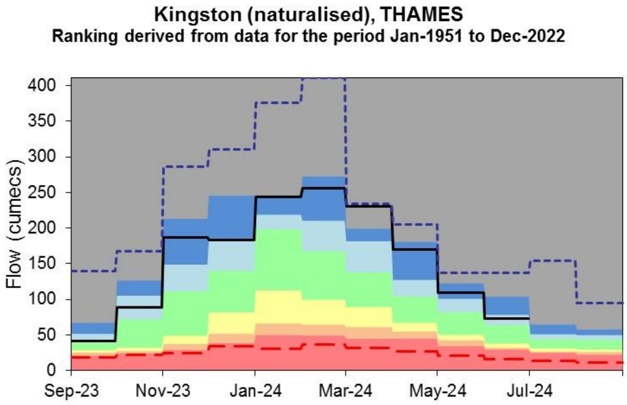
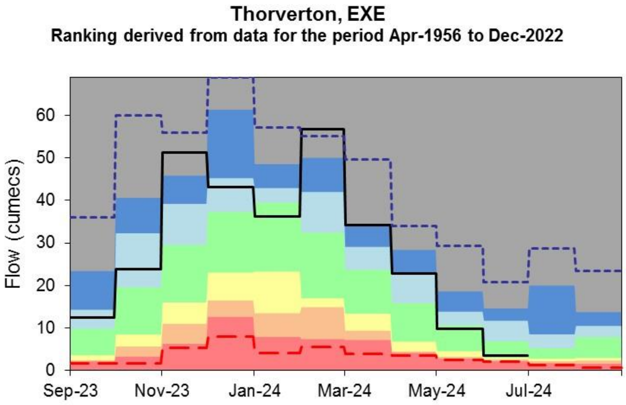
4.2 River flow charts

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









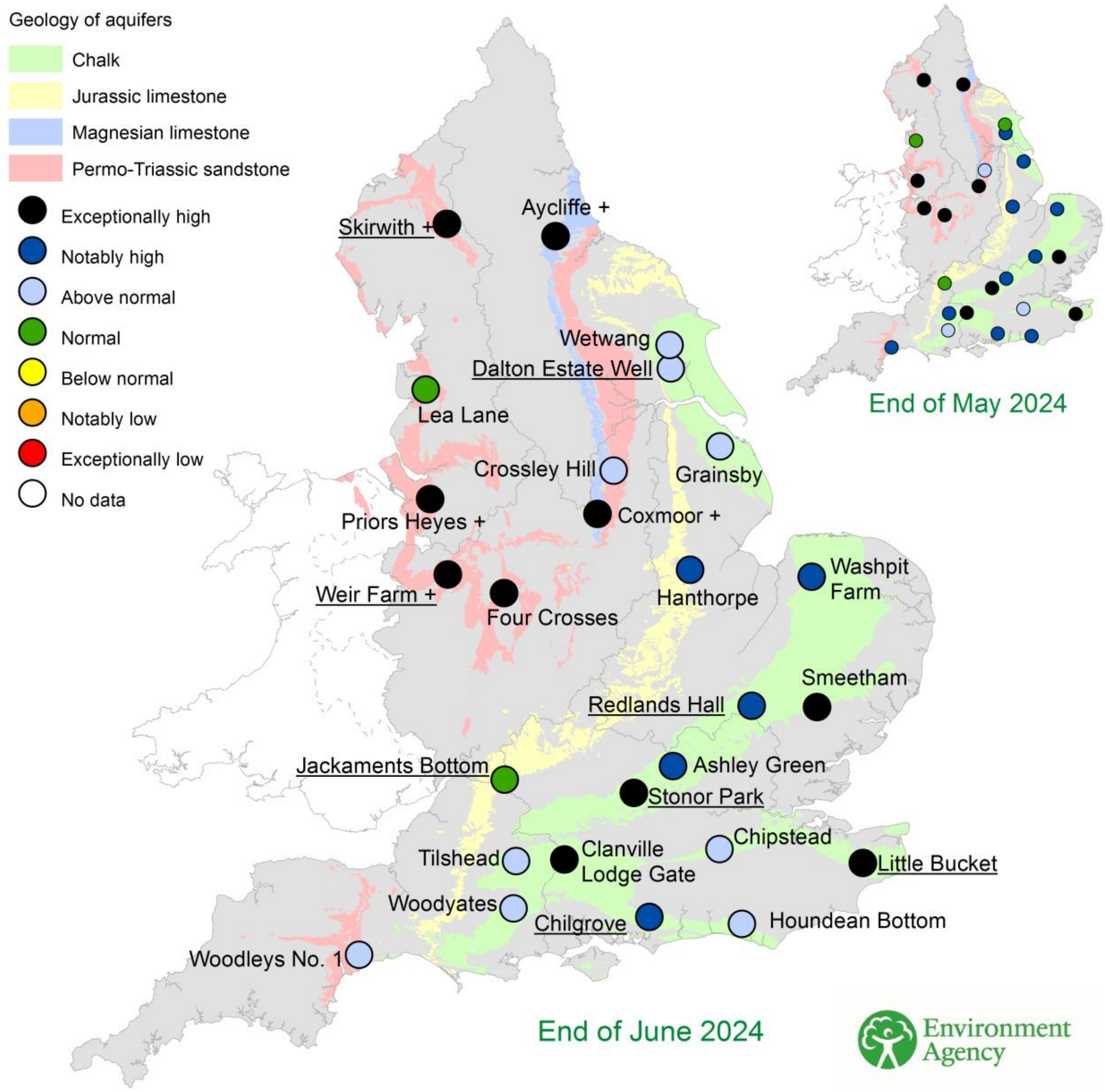
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

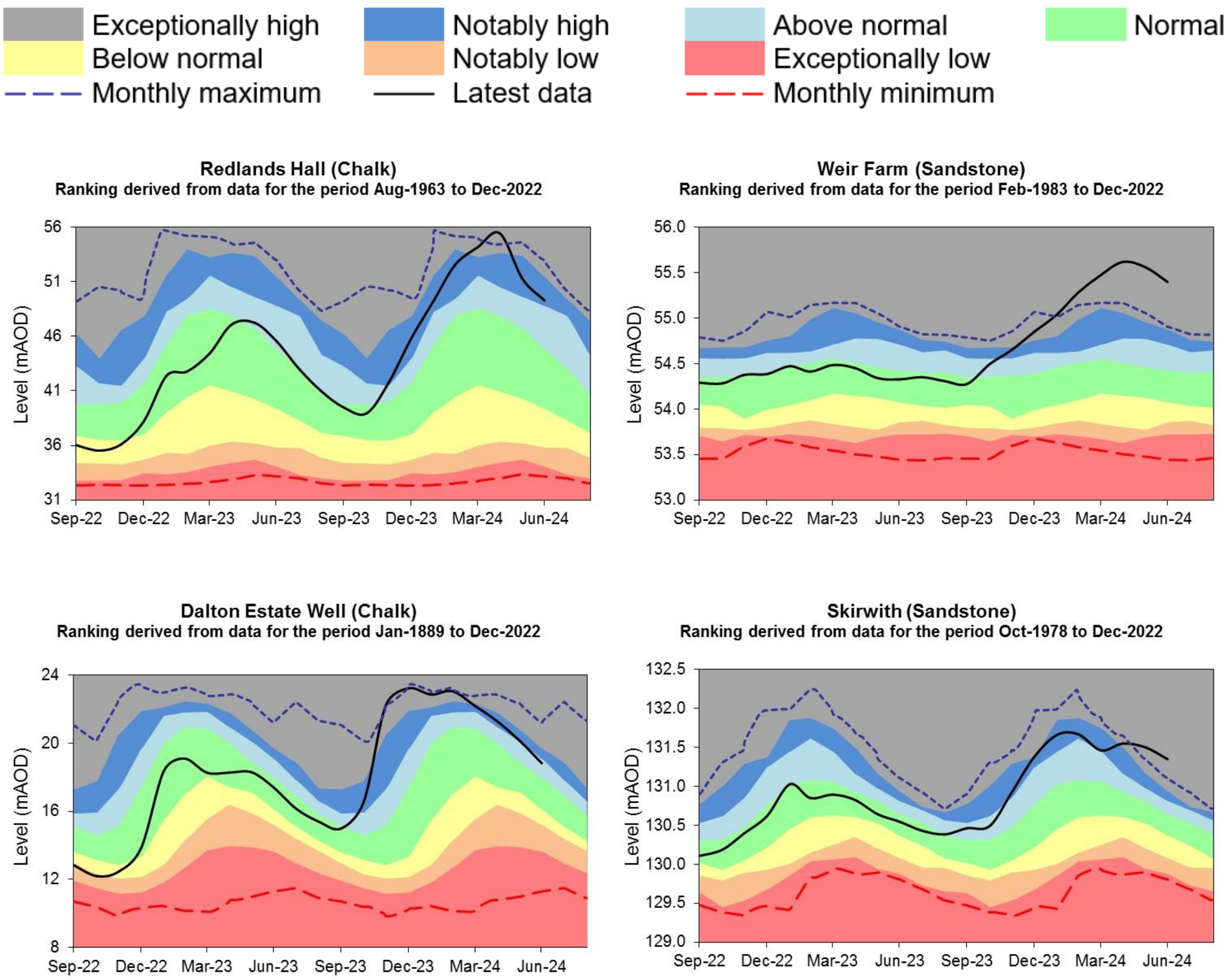
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater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

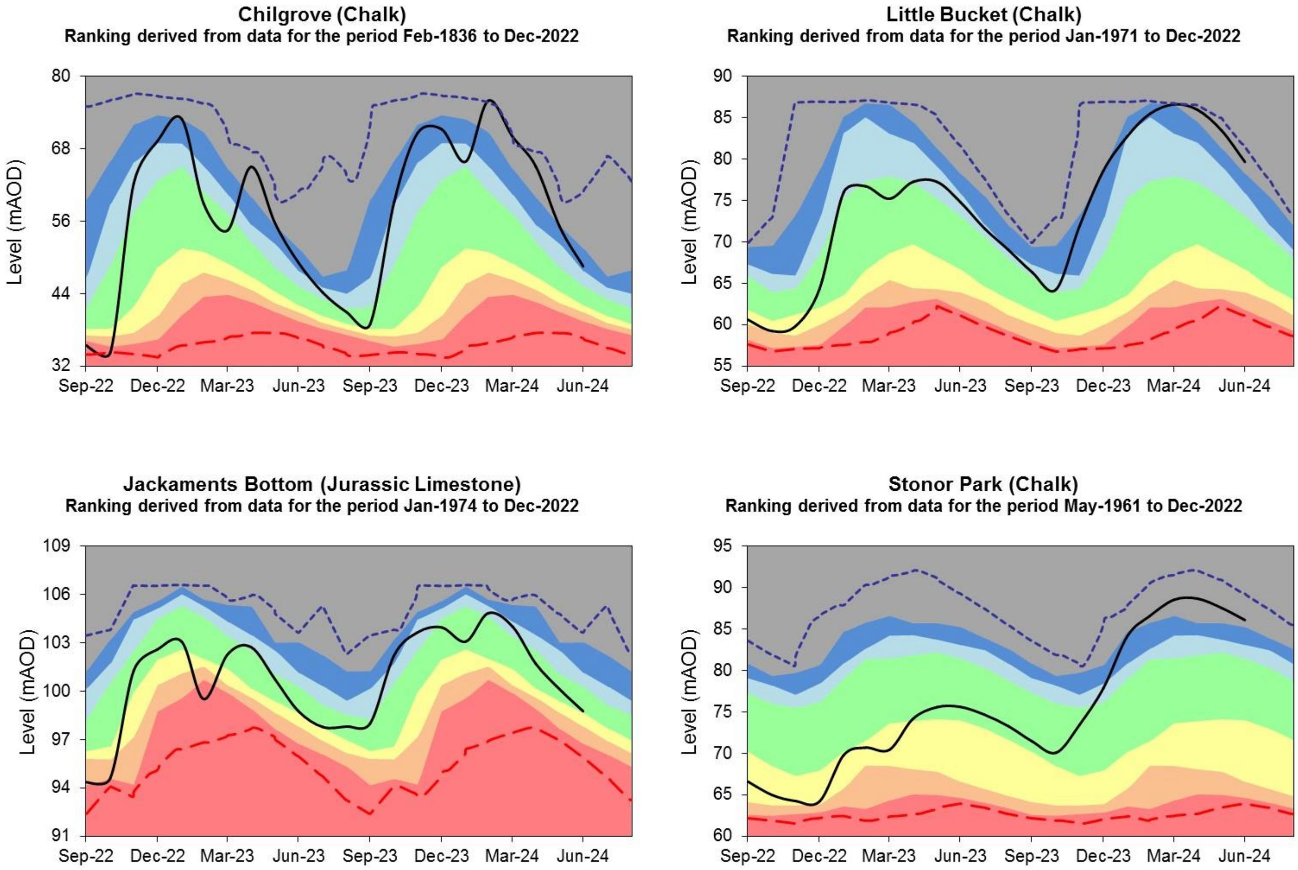


(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

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.



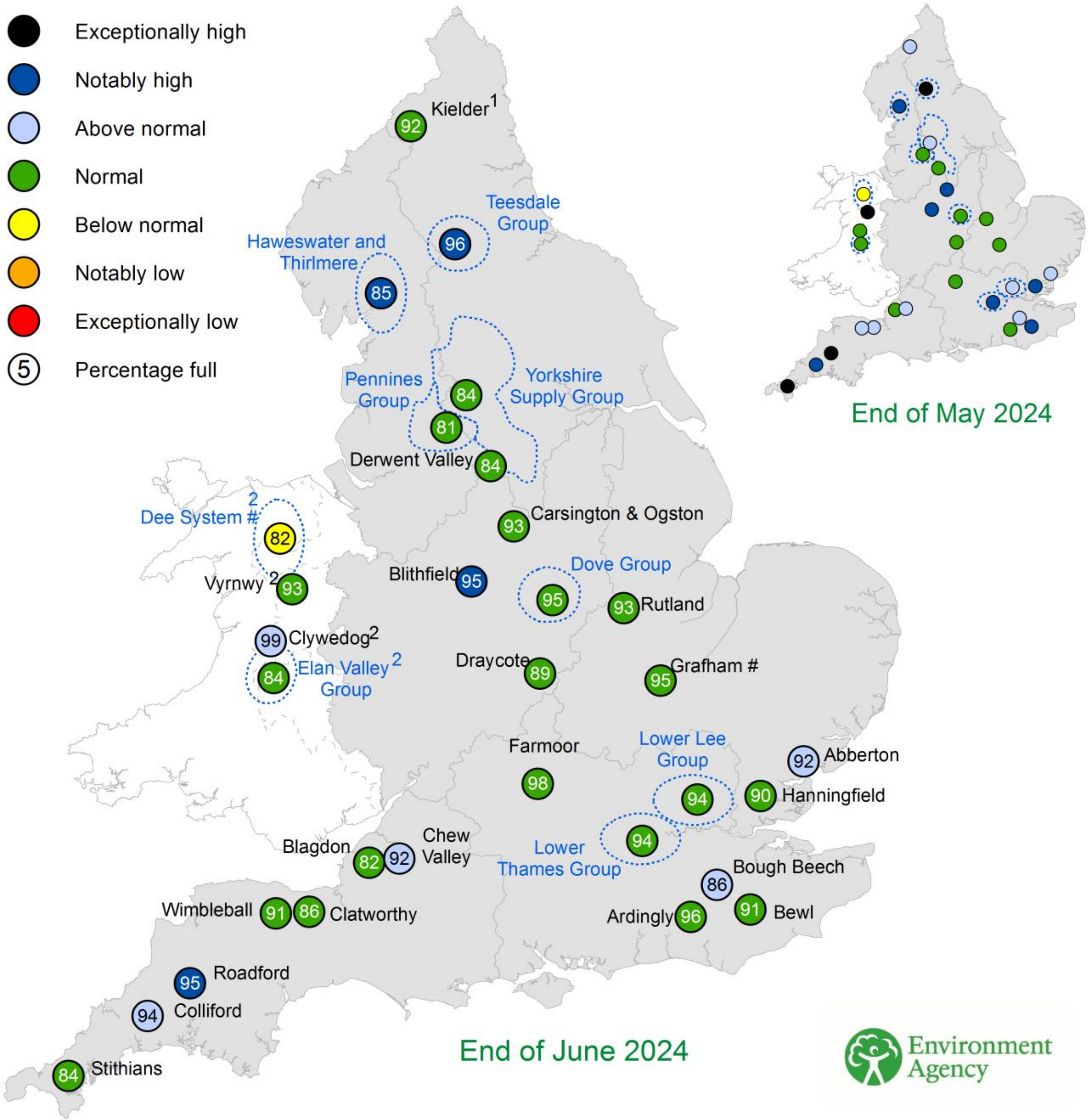


(Source: Environment Agency, 2024)

6 Reservoir storage

6.1 Reservoir storage map

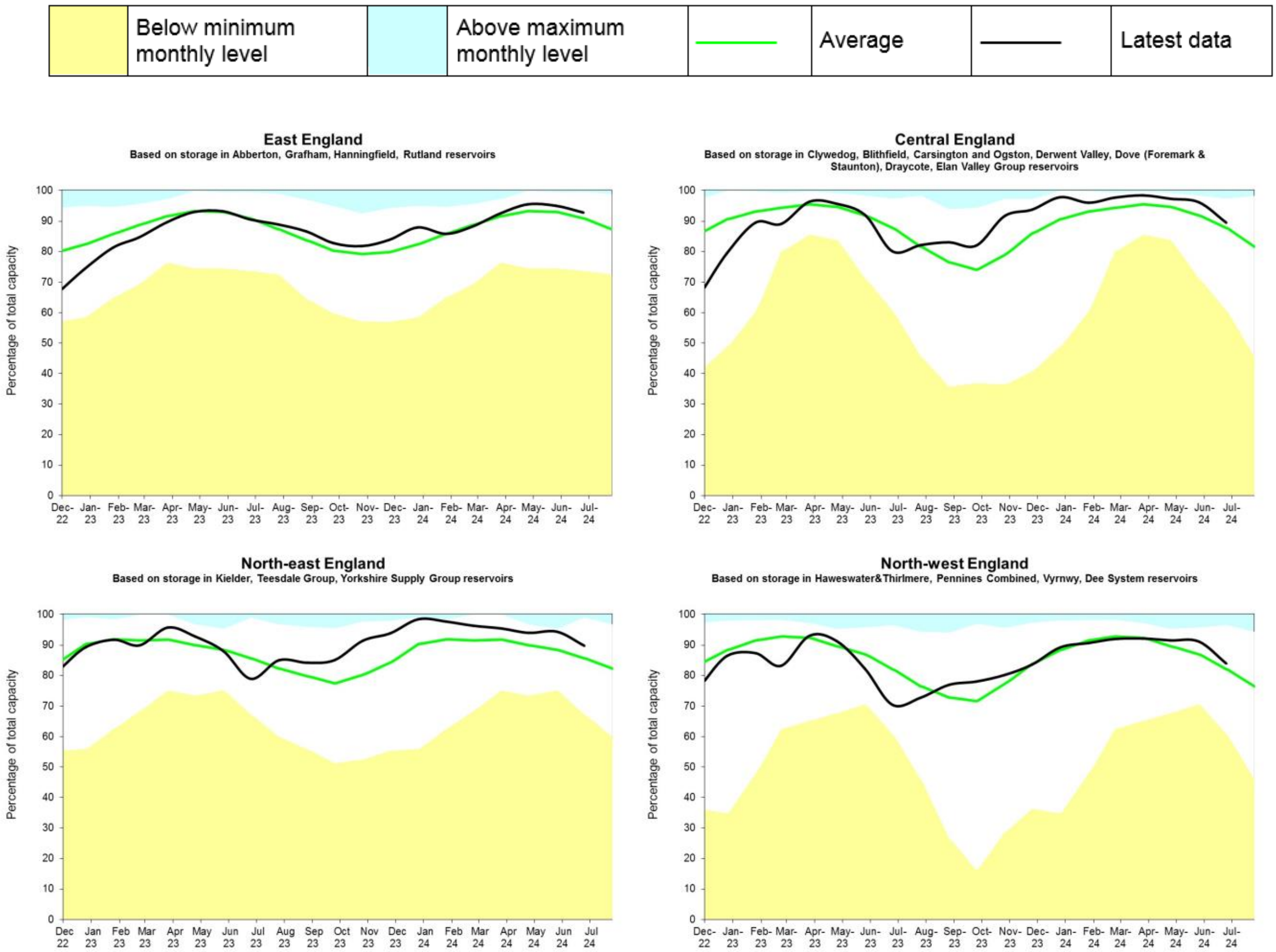
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of May 2024 and June 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic May and June values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers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

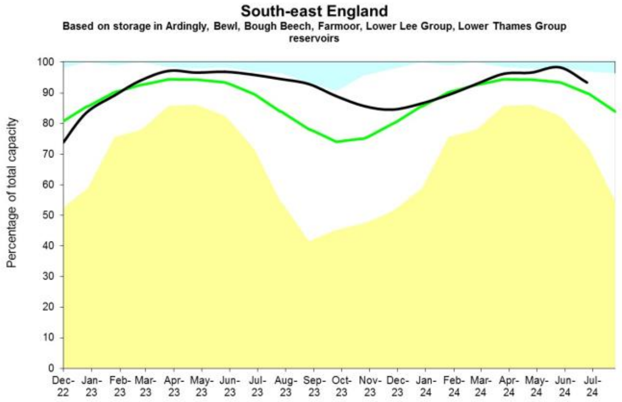


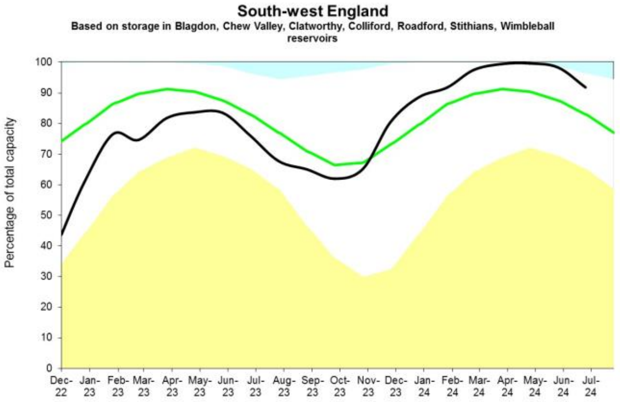
(Source: water companies). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024

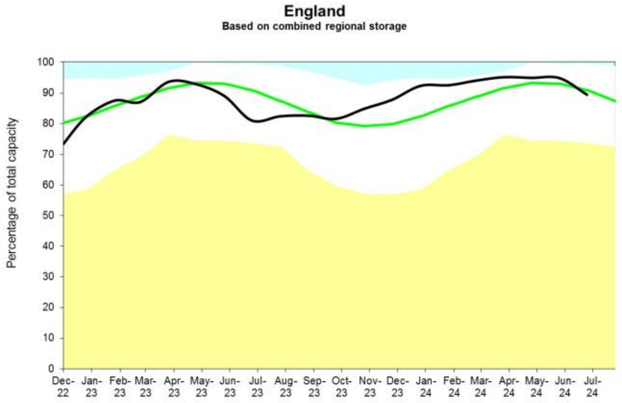
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







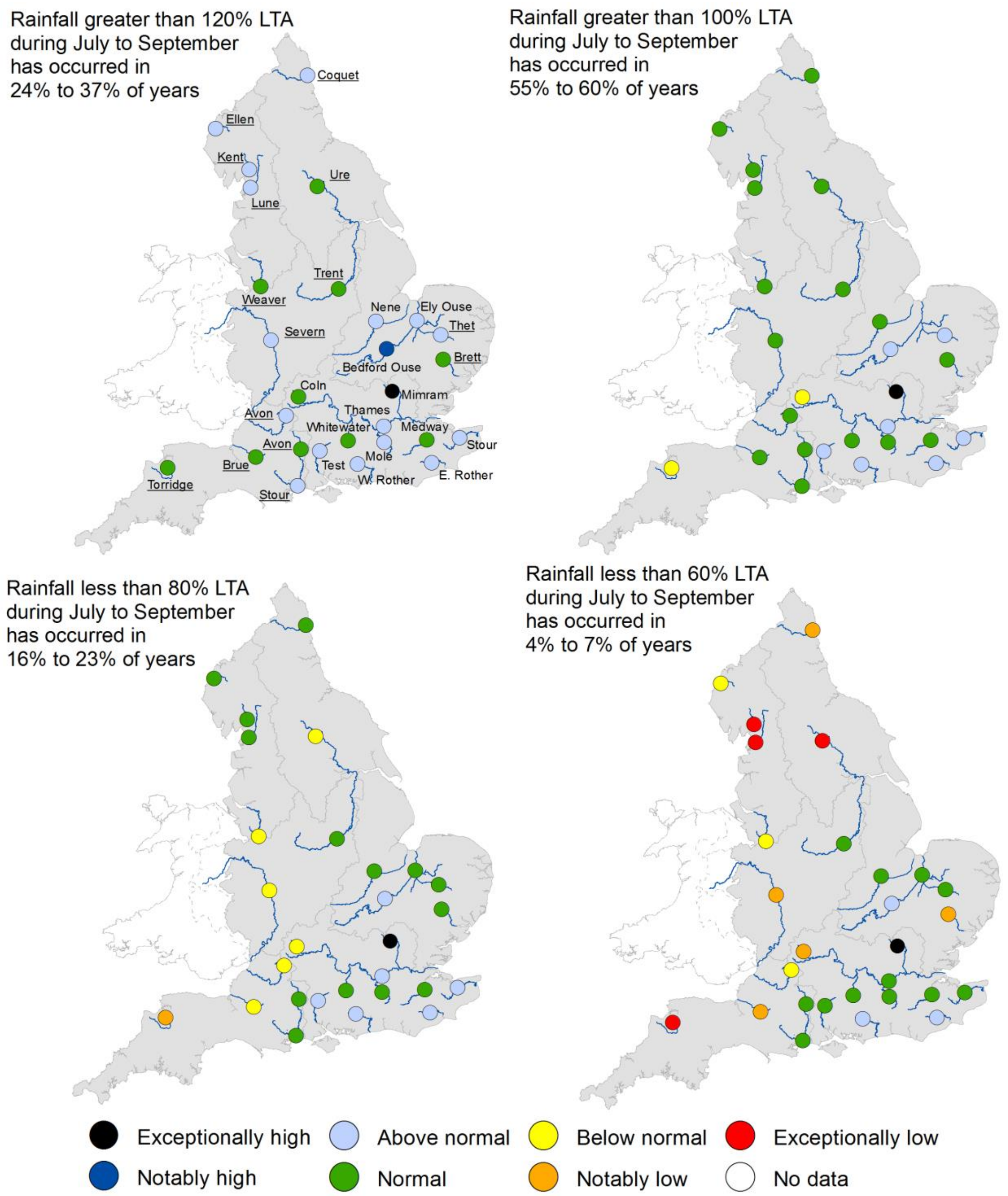


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

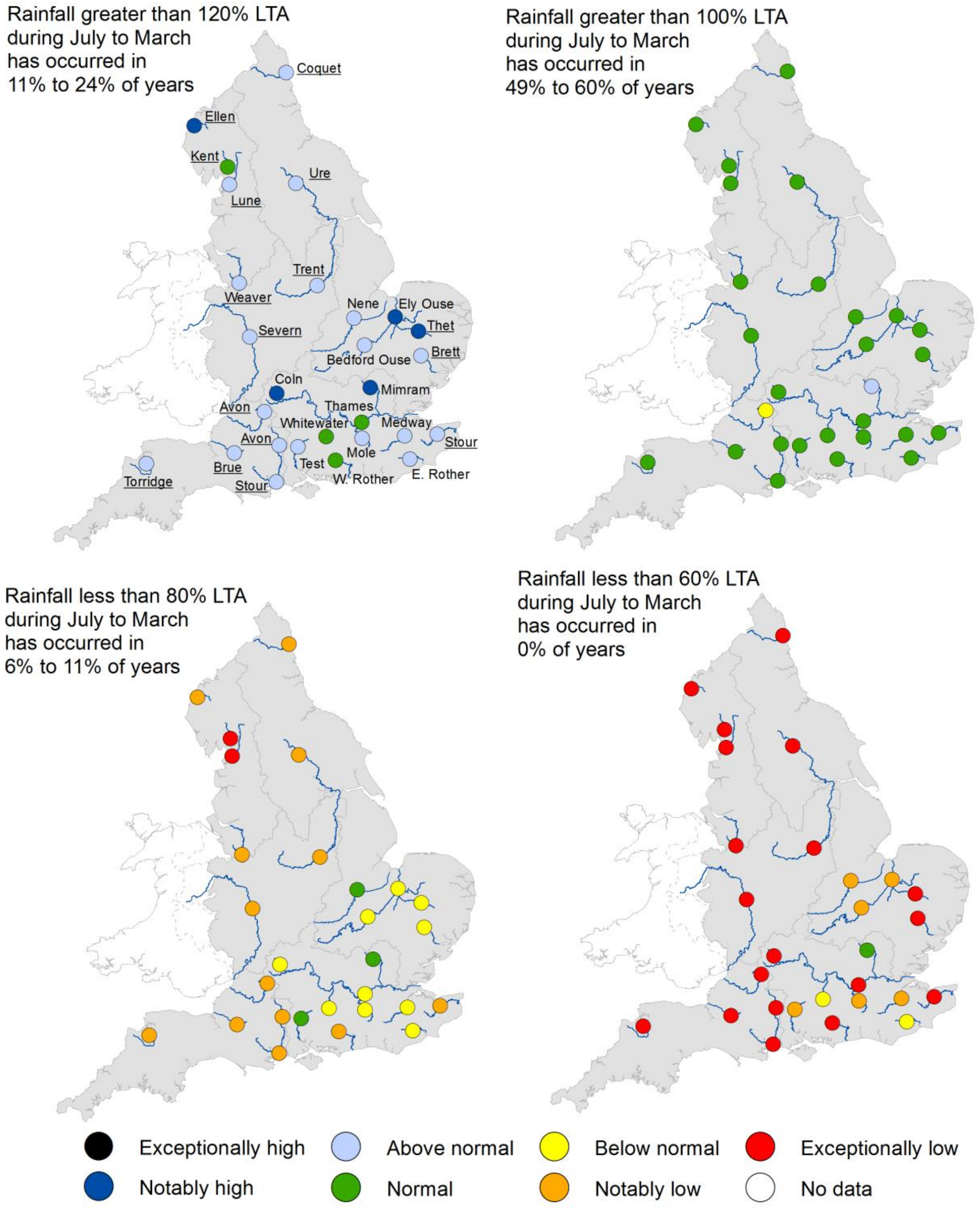
7.1 River flow

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



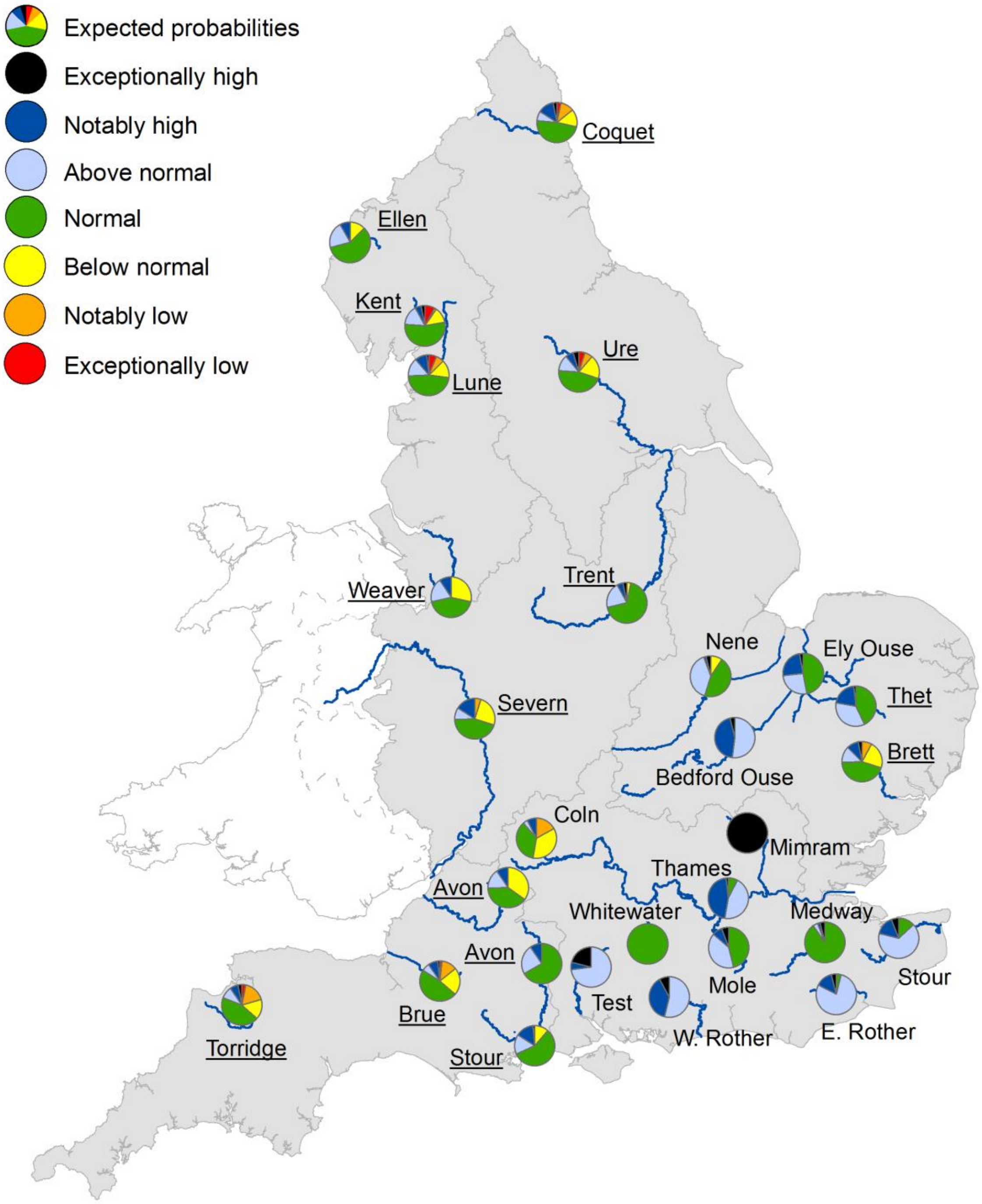
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



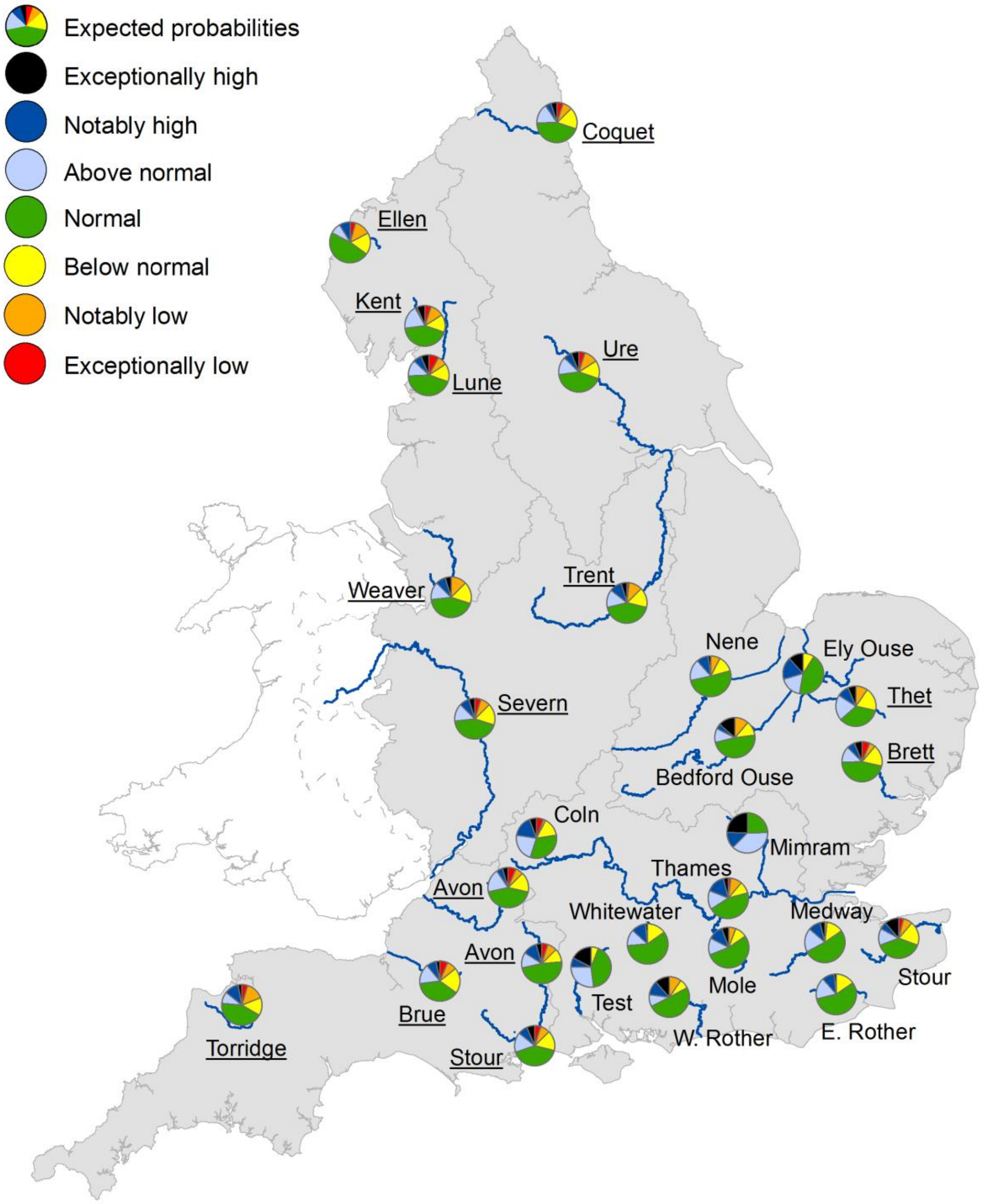
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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

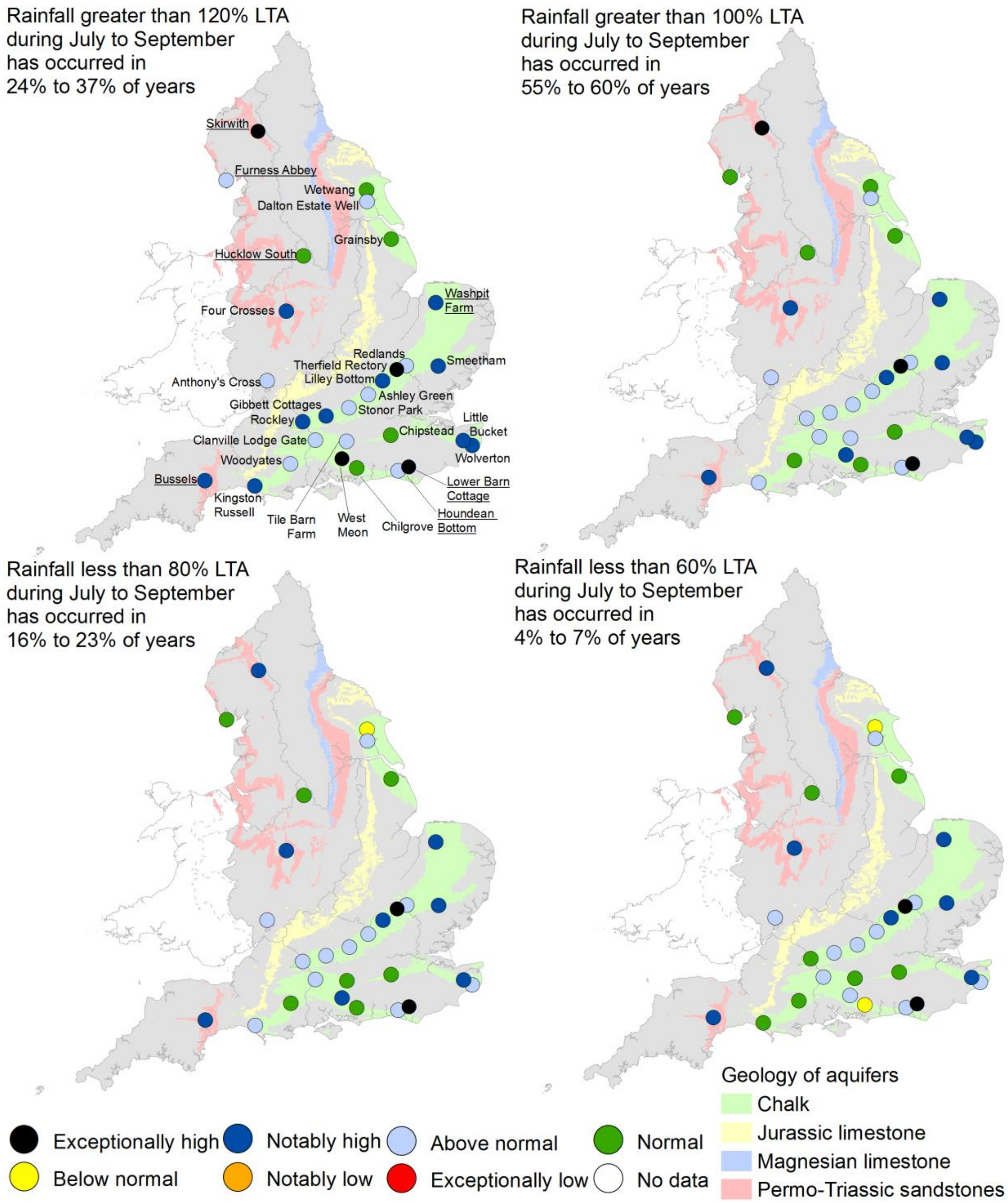


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between July 2024 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence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

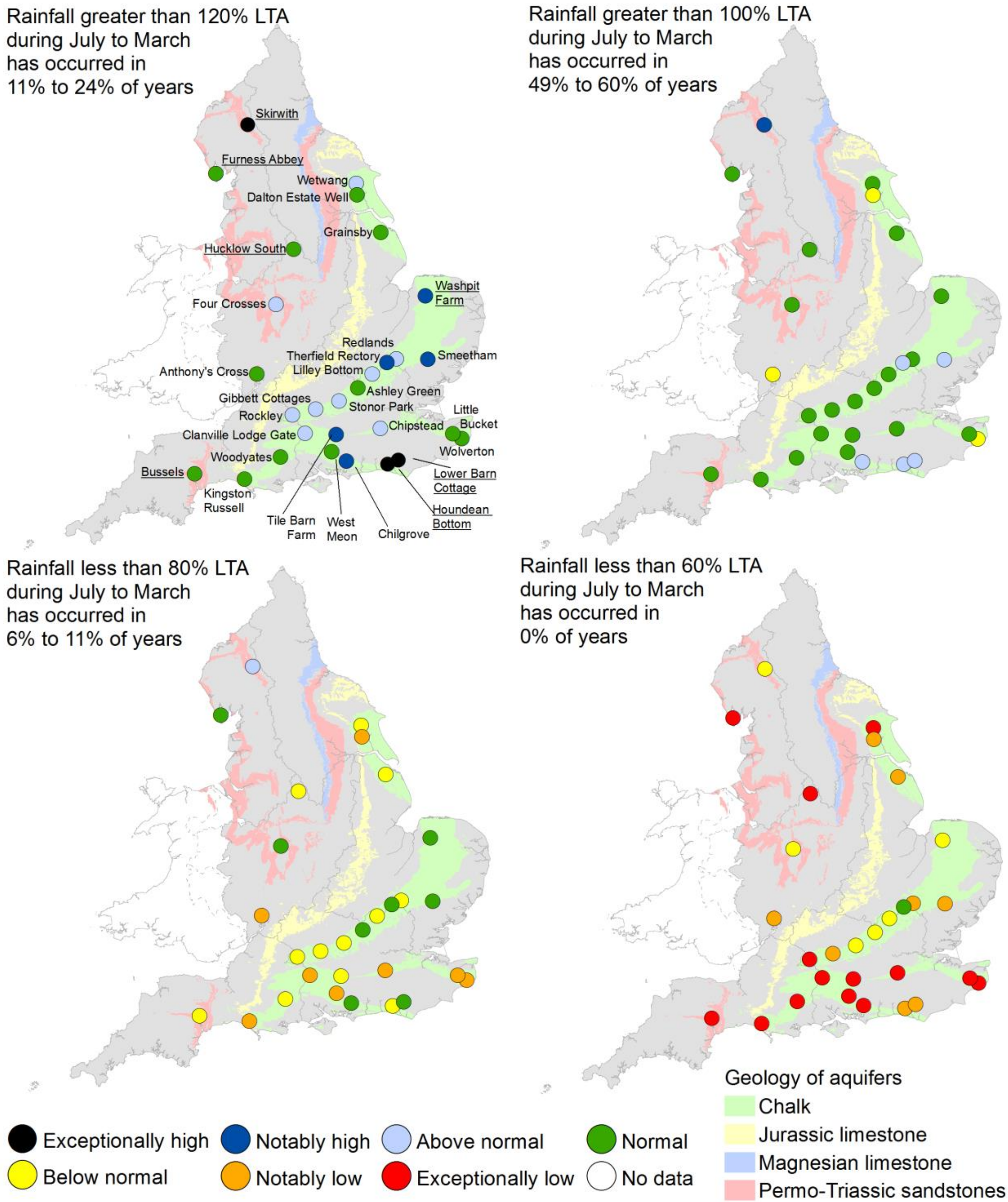

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2024. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

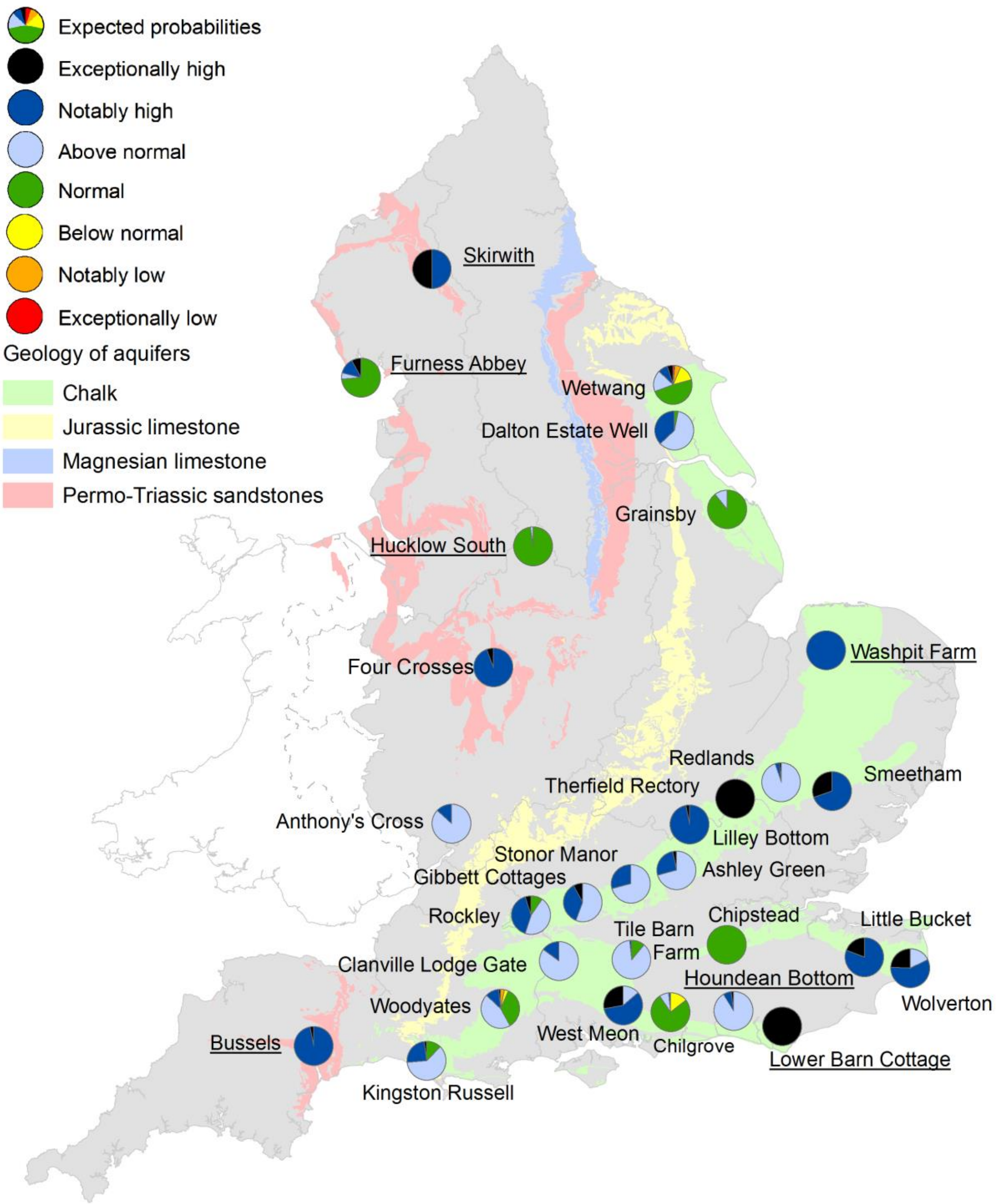

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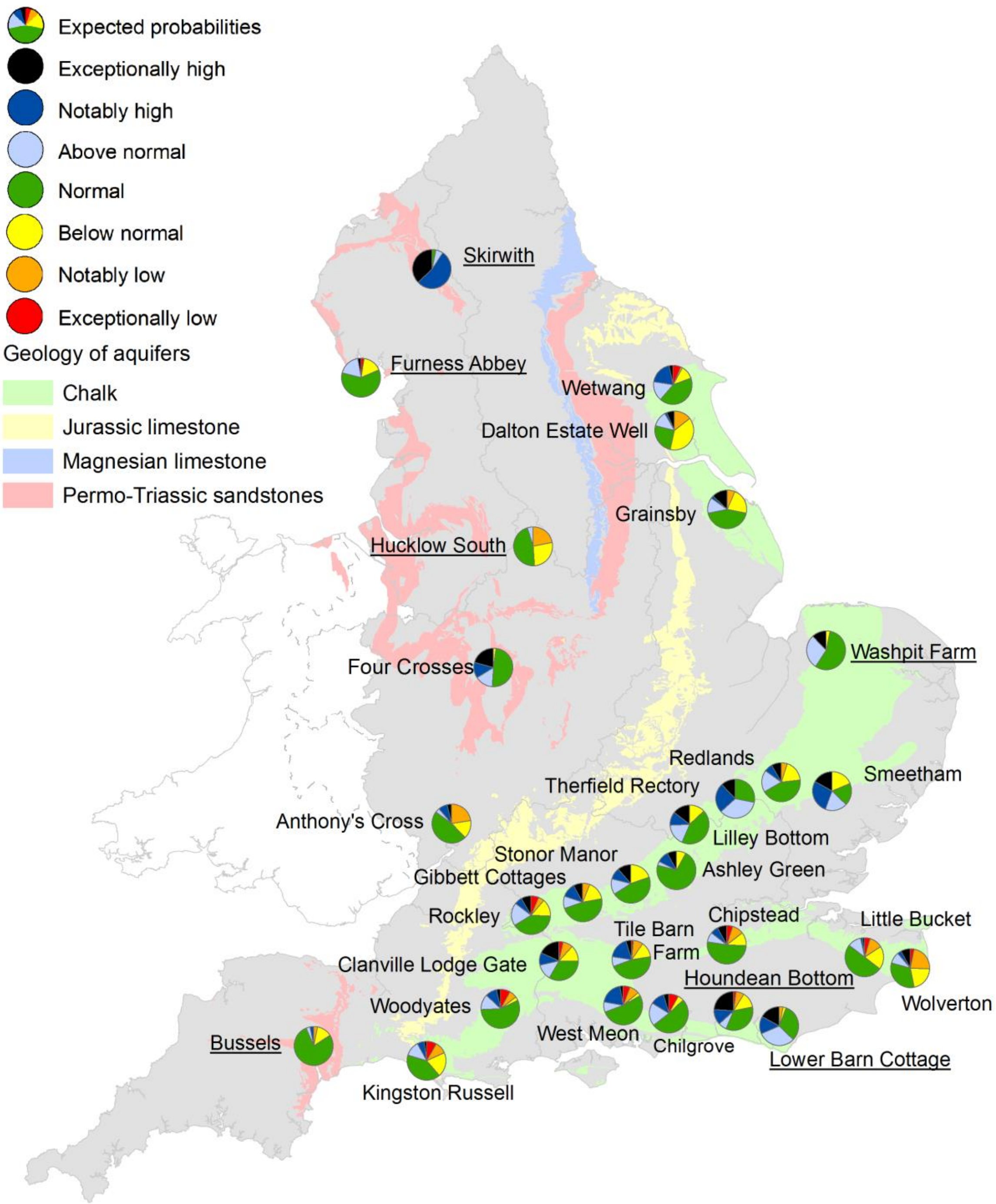
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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

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9 Appendices

9.1 Rainfall table

Region	Jun 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Jun 2024 band	Apr 2024 to June 2024 cumulative band	Jan 2024 to June 2024 cumulative band	Jul 2023 to June 2024 cumulative band
East England	51	Below Normal	Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Central England	55	Below Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East England	73	Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West England	86	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East England	34	Notably Low	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West England	43	Notably Low	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
England	57	Below Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.2 River flows table

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

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

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

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Jun 2024 band	End of May 2024 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
East	Redlands Hall (chalk)	Cam Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
East	Hanthorpe	Cornbrash (South)	Notably high	Notably 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	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	Above normal	Notably high
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East	Wetwang	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Above normal	Normal

North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West	Skirwith	Eden Valley and Carlisle Basin Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West	Lea Lane	Fylde Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Normal	Normal
South East	Chilgrove	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Above normal	Notably high
South East	Little Bucket	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Jackaments Bottom	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Normal	Normal
South East	Ashley Green Stw	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
South East	Stonor Park	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Above normal	Above normal
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Above normal	Notably high
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Above normal	Above normal

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East England	93	Above average
Central England	90	Above average
North-east England	90	Above average
North-west England	84	Above average
South-east England	93	Above average
South-west England	92	Above average
England	89	Above average