

Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - July 2024

It has been a wetter month across England with most catchments receiving above average rainfall during July. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) have increased across England, with many parts of the country ending July with drier soils than at the start of the month. River flows decreased at nearly two-thirds of indicator sites in July 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 more than four-fifths of the reservoirs we report on and the majority of reservoirs were classed as normal or higher. Reservoir stocks across England were 84% full at the end of July.

1.1 Rainfall

The rainfall total for England for July was 79mm which represents 136% of the 1961 to 1990 long term average (LTA) for the month (119% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). Most catchments received above average rainfall during July with only ten catchments receiving below average rainfall. The wettest hydrological area relative to the LTA was the West Dorset Streams catchment in south-west England which received 221% of LTA rainfall. The driest hydrological areas was the Ribble catchment in north-west England which received 80% of LTA rainfall in July. (Figure 2.1)

July rainfall totals were classed as normal or higher for the time of year in all catchments in England. Eighty-three catchments (60%) were classed as normal for the time of year. At the regional scale, rainfall totals were classed as normal for all areas of England and England as a whole. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were above normal or higher across all but 2 catchments in England with nearly three-quarters of catchments classed as normal. The last 6 months have also seen exceptionally high or notably high cumulative totals at all but one catchment across country and it has been the wettest 6 month period ending in July since 1871 for thirty-one catchments. It has also been the wettest 6 month period for south-west England since 1871. The 12-month cumulative totals were exceptionally high in all but five catchments and it has been the wettest 12 months ending in July since 1871 for sixty-five catchments. It has also been the wettest 12 month period until July for England as a whole since 1871. Furthermore, north-west, north-east and south-west England all recorded the wettest 12 month period ending in July since 1871. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Despite above average rainfall soil moisture deficits (SMD) increased slightly across most of England. SMDs throughout England reduced through mid-July however the warmer temperatures towards the end of the July resulted in increases in SMD. (Figure 3.1)

At a regional scale, soils across all areas of England with the exception of the south-east remain wetter than average for the time of year. SMDs in south-east England are around average for the time of year. Across all regions of England soil moisture deficits increased and soils were drier at the end of July than they were at the end of June. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

[Monthly mean river flows decreased at nearly two-thirds of indicator sites in July however monthly mean flows remain classed as normal or higher at all sites. Sixteen sites (29% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year. Twenty sites (36% of the total) were classed as above normal for the time of year and 12 sites (22%) were classed as notably high. Seven sites (13%) were exceptionally high and one site, Hansteads, on the River Ver, recorded its highest monthly mean flow for July on record (since 1956). (Figure 4.1)

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

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of July, all but 2 of the groundwater indicator sites we report on recorded a decrease in levels. At nearly a third of the indicator sites, groundwater levels were classed as exceptionally high, almost a quarter of sites were above normal and eight sites were classed as notably high for the time of year. Four sites were classed as normal at the end of July. Five sites recorded their highest end of July 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 aquifer index sites in July. Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone), Skirwith (Carlisle Basin Sandstone) and Stonor Park (South West Chilterns

Chalk) were all classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. Levels at Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk) were notably high. Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk), Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) and Dalton Estate (Hull and East Riding Chalk) were notably high. Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) in the south-east was above normal at the end of July. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

Reservoir storage decreased during July at more than four-fifths of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. The largest stock decreases were at Clatworthy and Wimbleball both in south-west England which decreased 16% and 14% respectively. All but 2 of reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on at the end of July were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. The Dee system, continues to be impacted by ongoing reservoir maintenance and was classed as below normal. (Figure 6.1)

At a regional scale, total reservoir storage decreased in all regions. In south-west England, overall storage decreased by 9% during July. For England as whole, storage decreased to 84% at the end of July. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

August is likely to experience warmer than average temperatures, and drier than average weather, resulting in an increased chance of heatwaves across England. Despite the drier than average forecast, changeable conditions are predicted across the country, particularly in the north-east and north-west, with an increased chance for localised showers and thunderstorms. 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 August and October, there is a higher than expected chance of warmer, drier weather. These conditions have increased the likelihood of heatwaves, especially during the August to September period.

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 the east and south-east of England, where many rivers are supported by groundwater discharge from porous aquifers. Across the rest of England, river flows are projected to be normal.

By the end of March 2025, flow at almost all of the rivers across the country are projected to be normal or higher, with the greatest flows expected in the south-east, and east 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 most of England as levels at 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 sites in the north-east of the country 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.

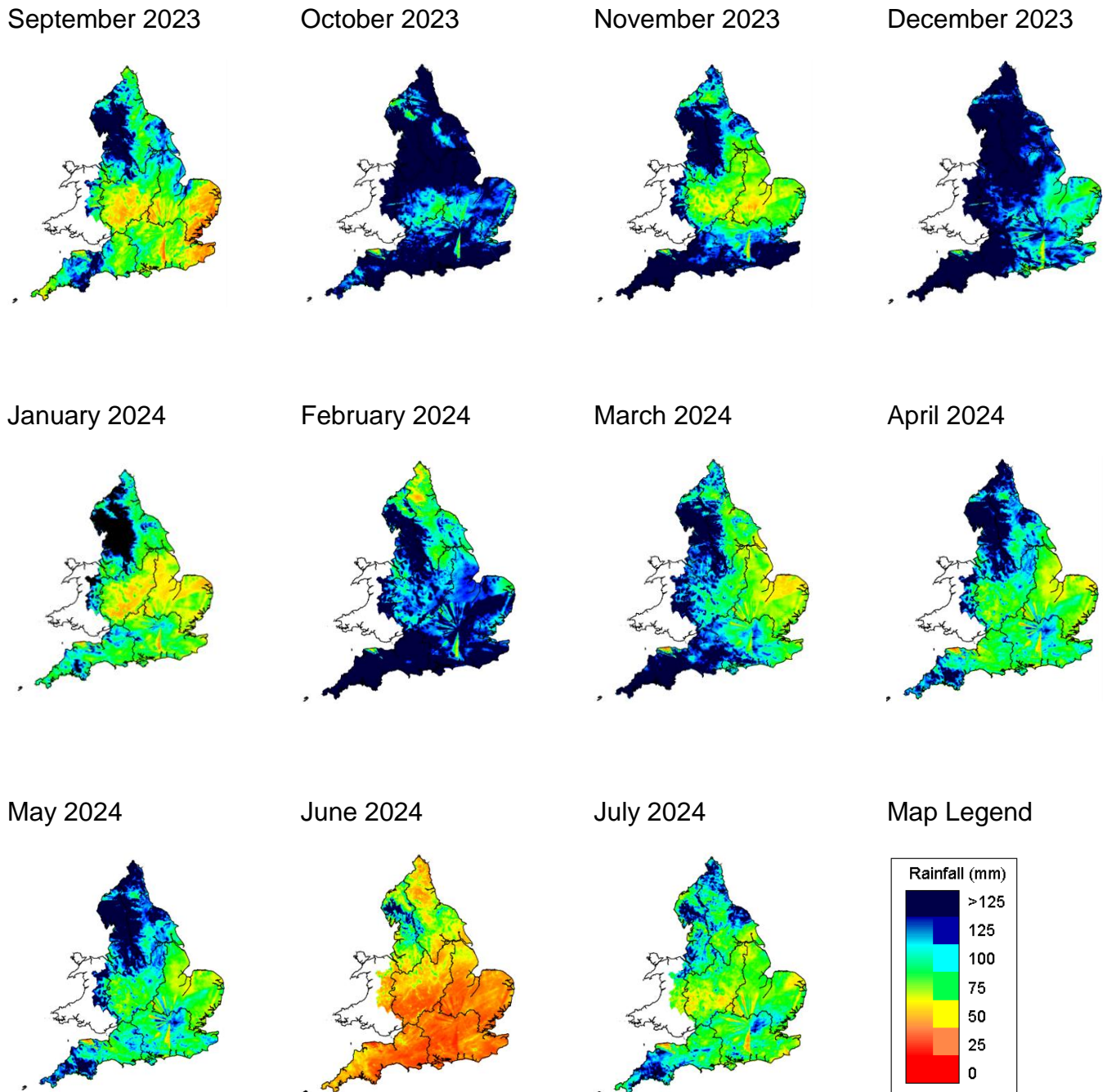
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, Nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

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2 Rainfall

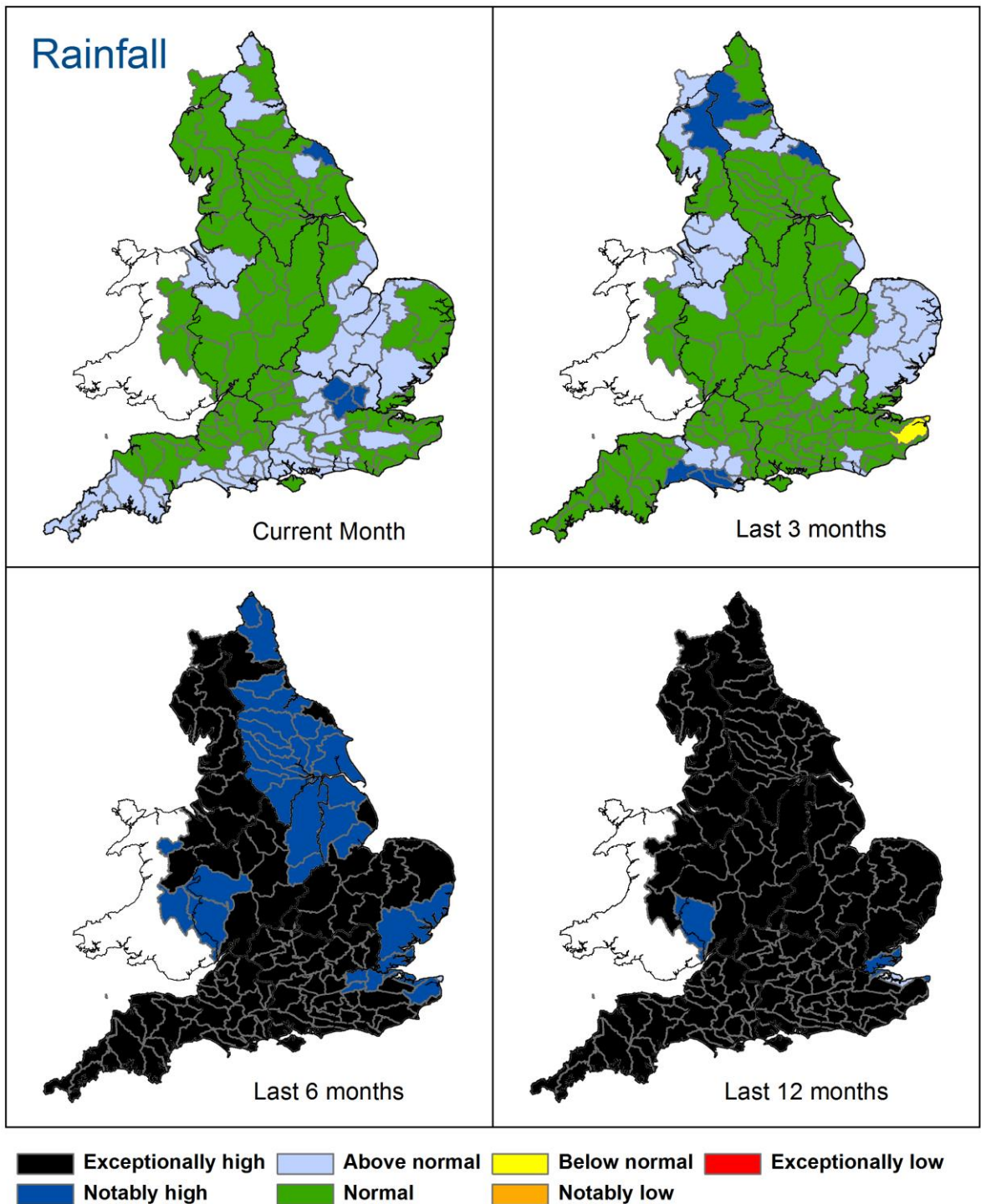
2.1 Rainfall map

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



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

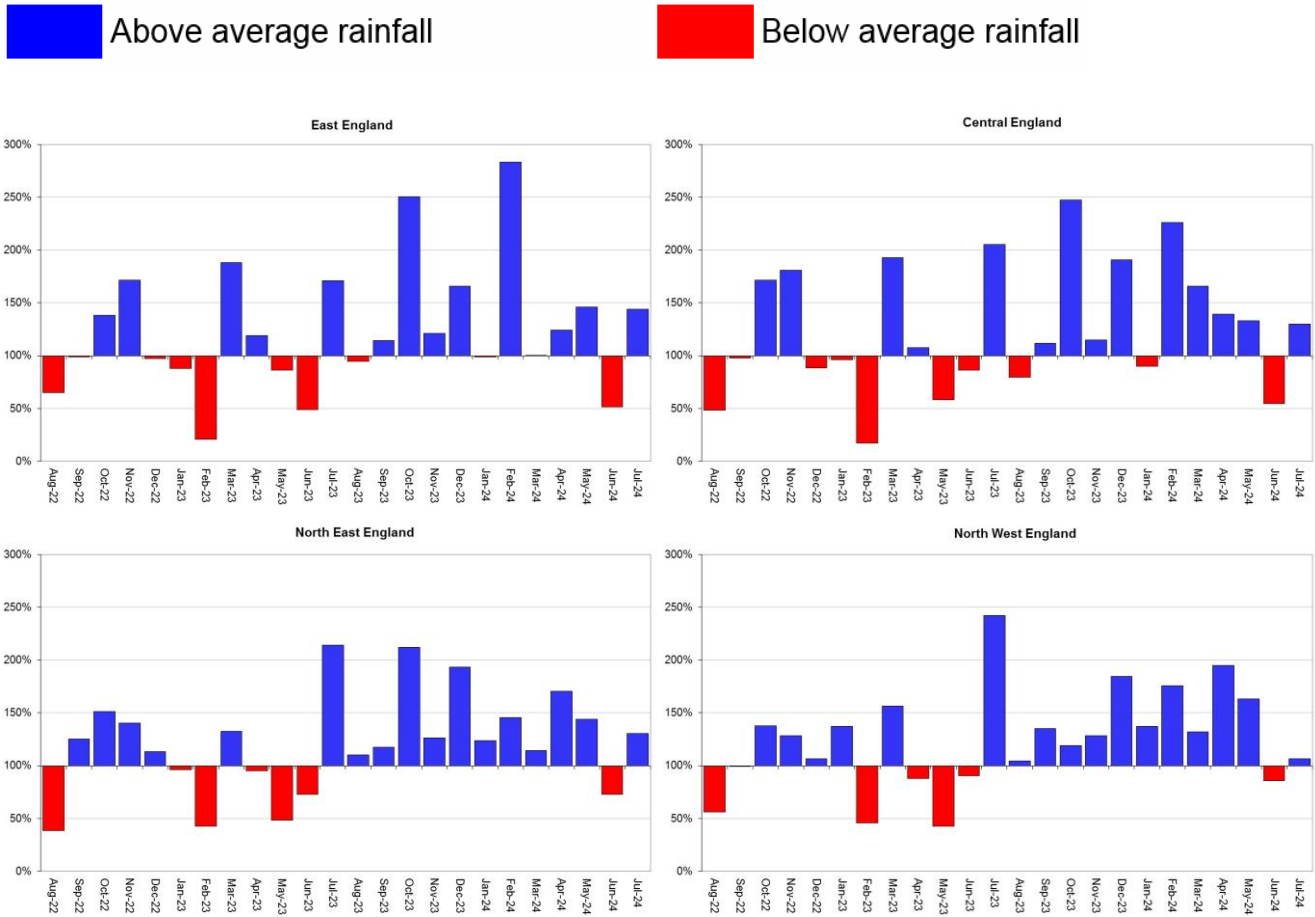
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 July 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

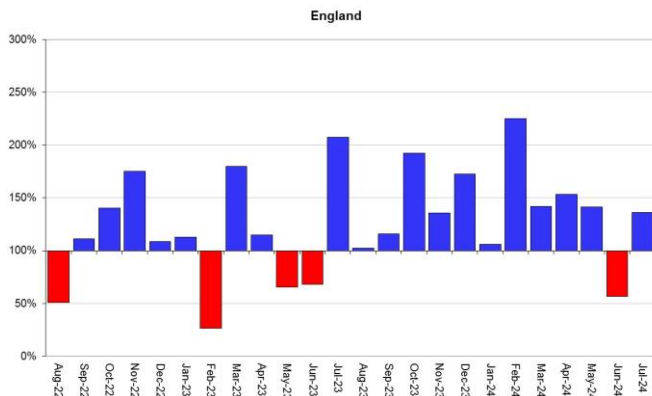
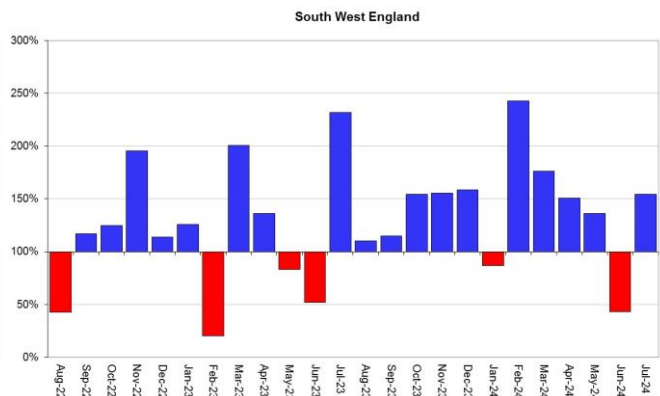
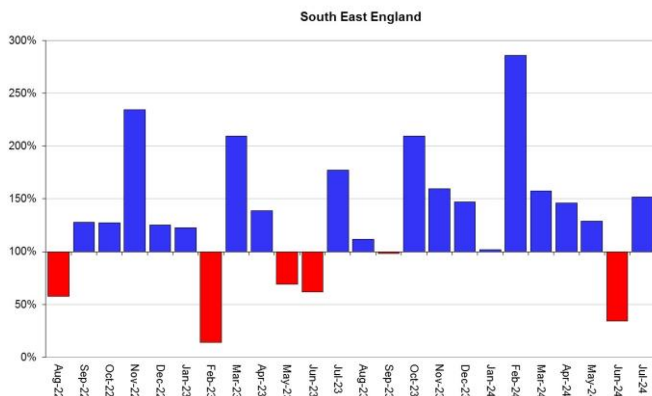


Rainfall data for 2023, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived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

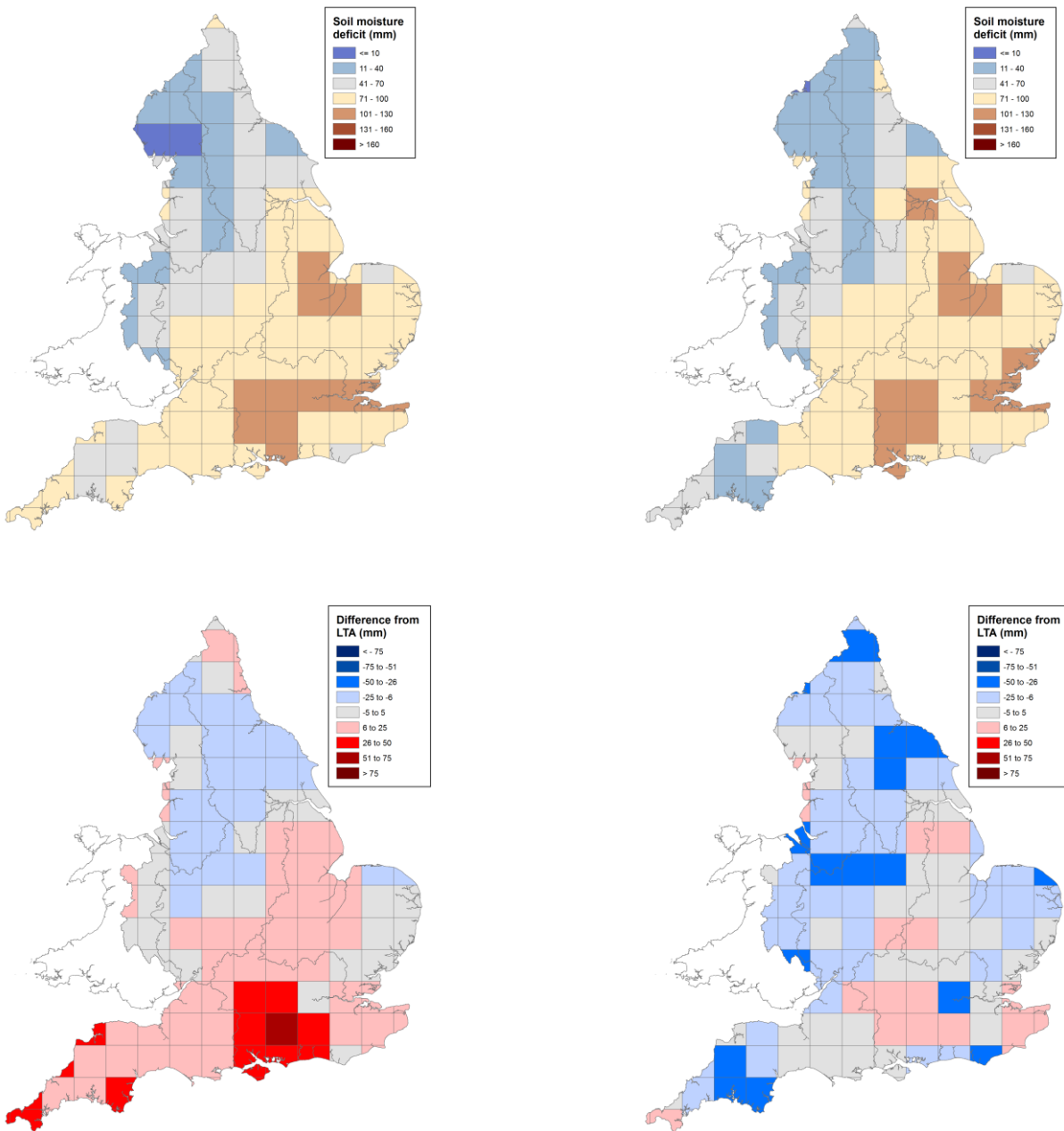
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 03 July 2024 (left panel) and 31 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 June 2024

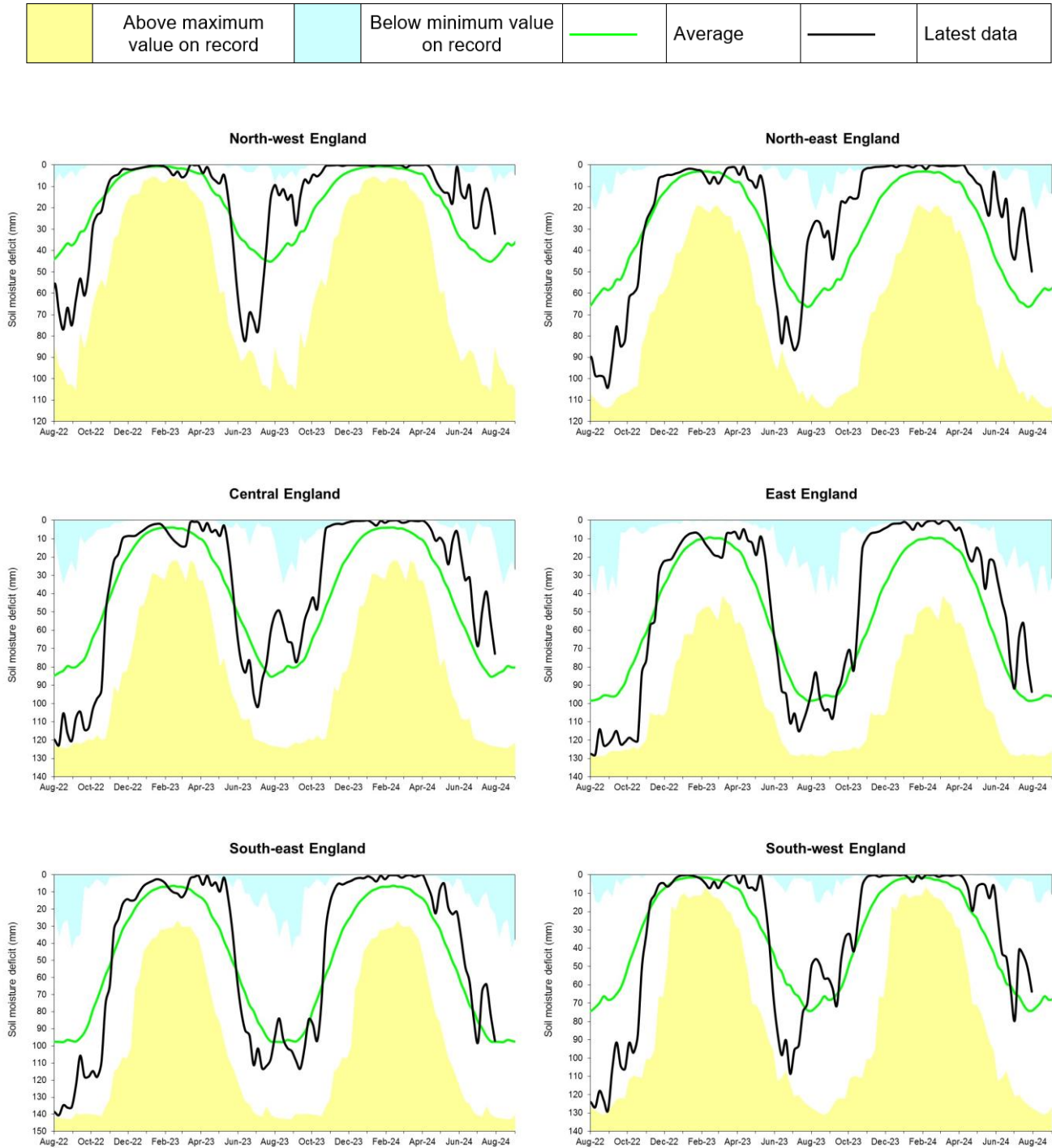
End of July 2024



(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.



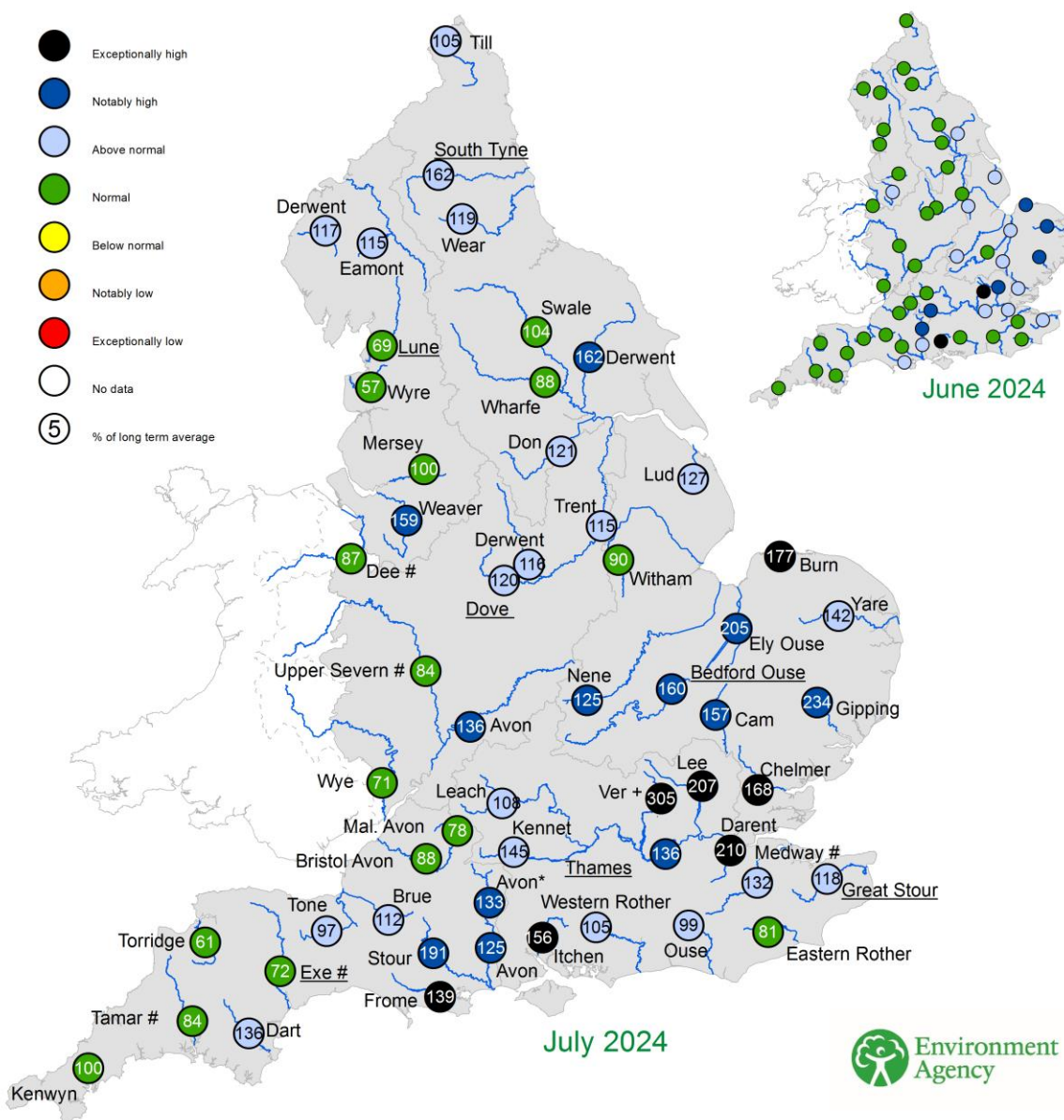
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

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

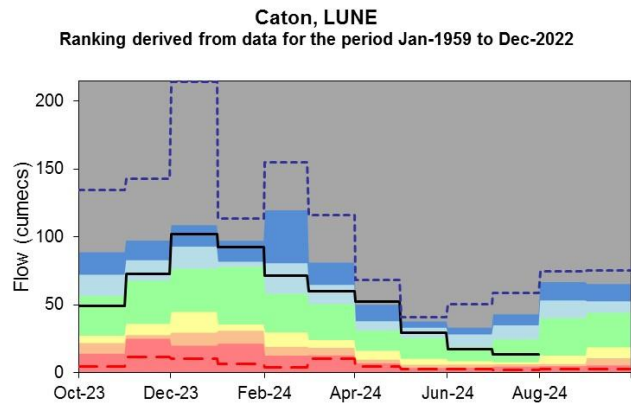
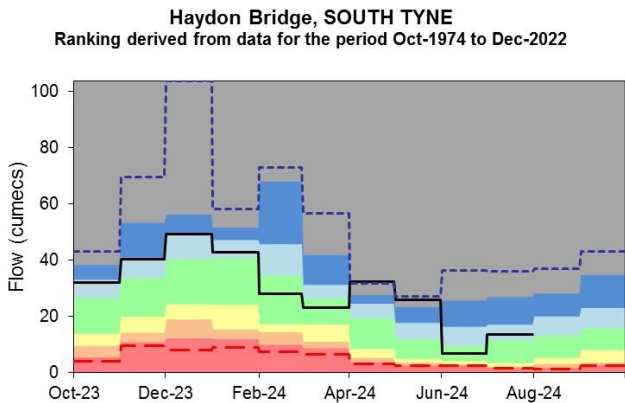
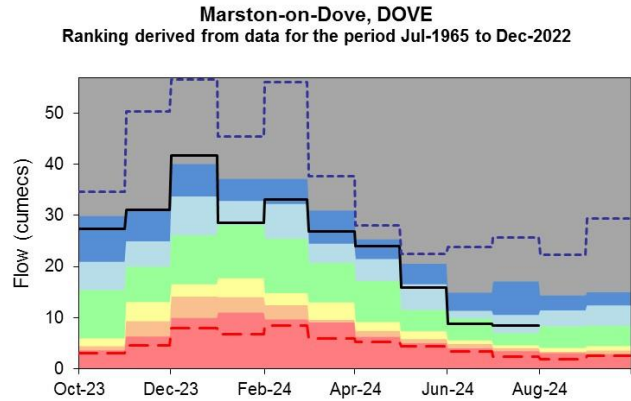
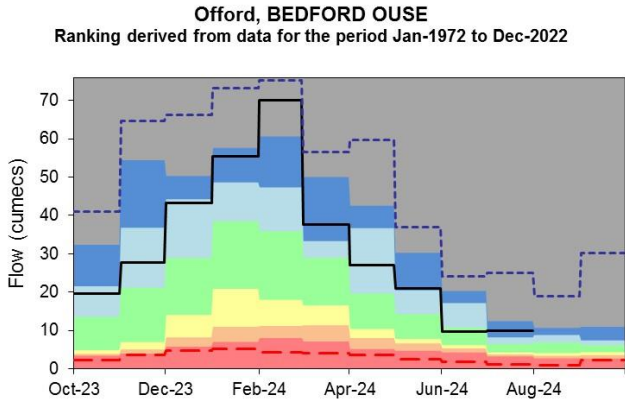
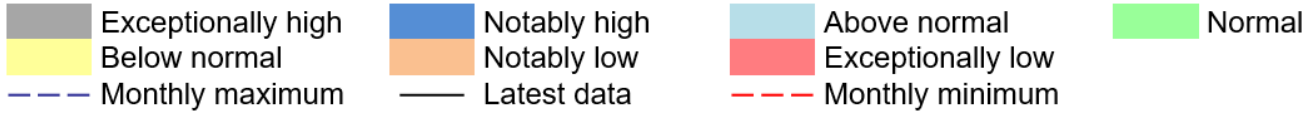
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). * Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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



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

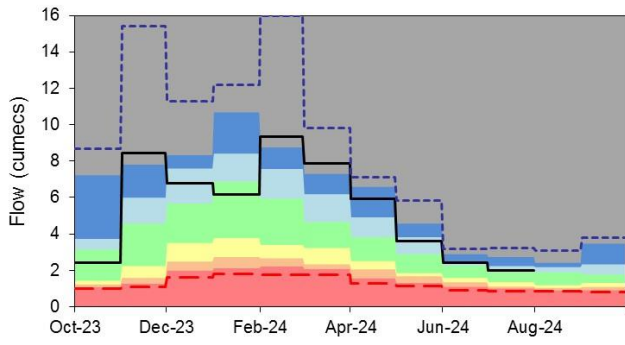
4.2 River flow charts

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



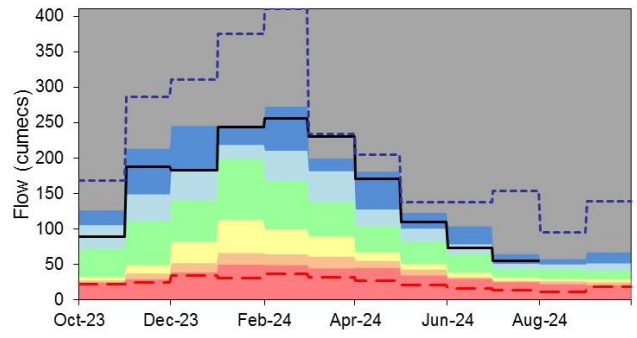
Horton, GREAT STOUR

Ranking derived from data for the period Oct-1964 to Dec-2022



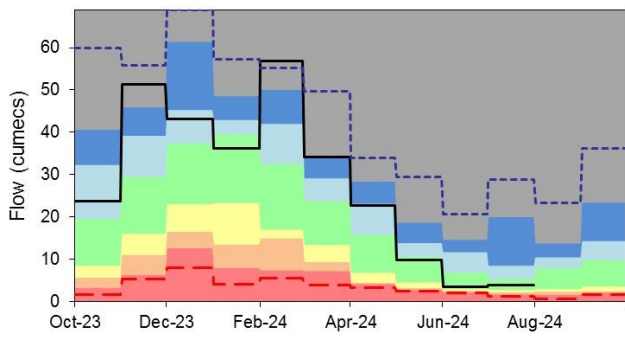
Kingston (naturalised), THAMES

Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1951 to Dec-2022



Thorverton, EXE

Ranking derived from data for the period Apr-1956 to Dec-2022



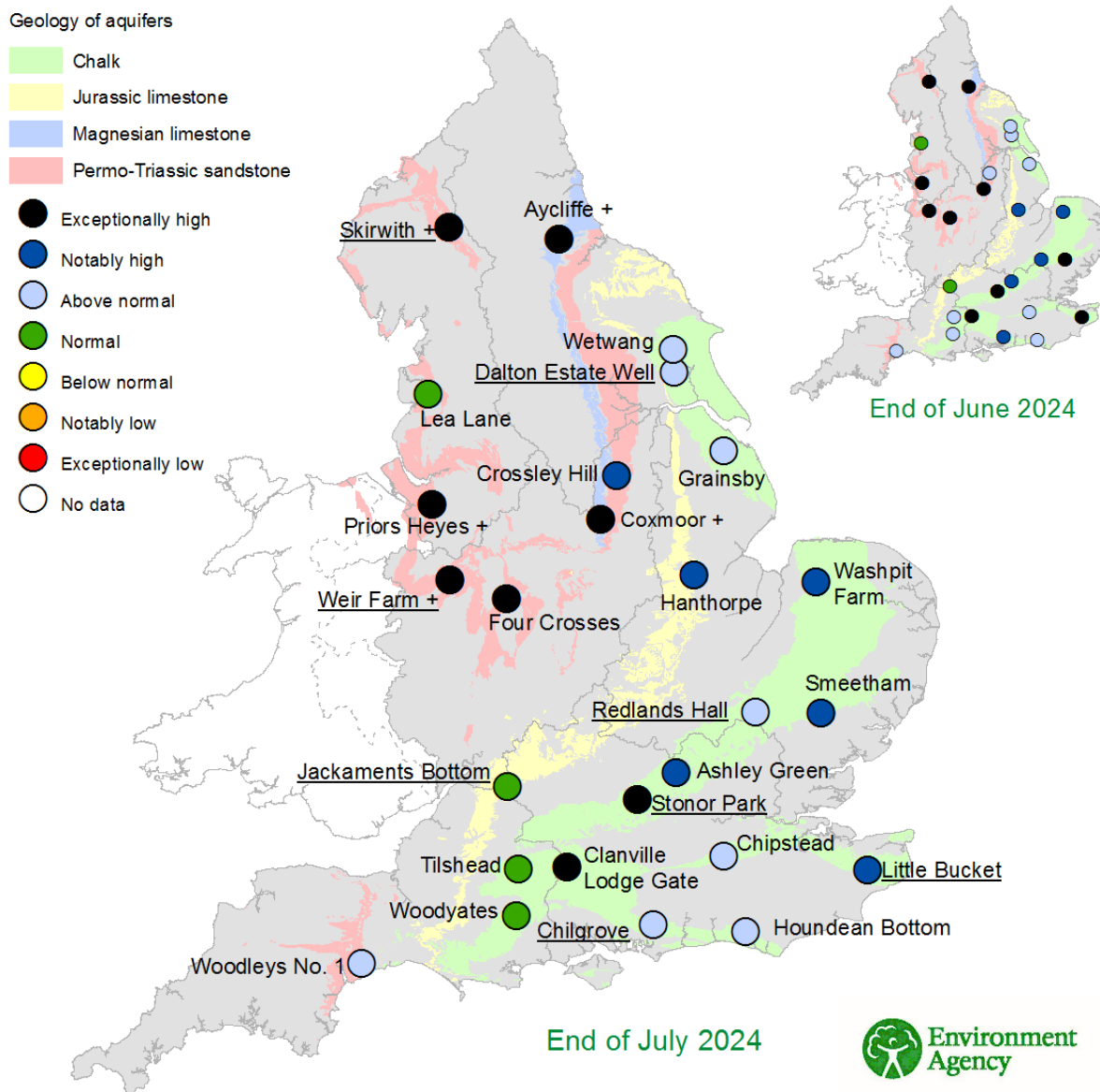
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

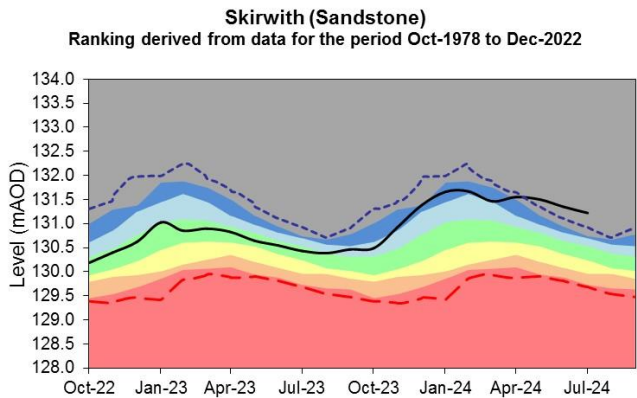
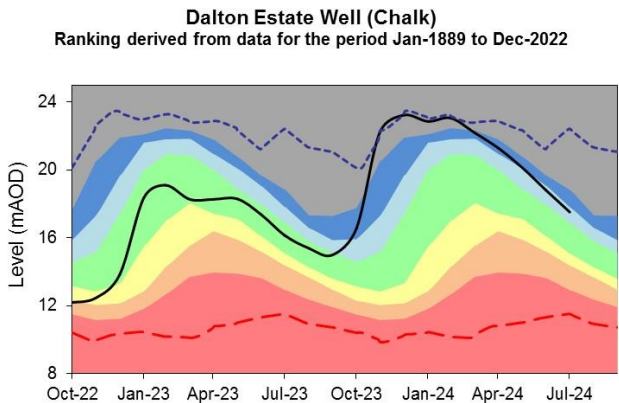
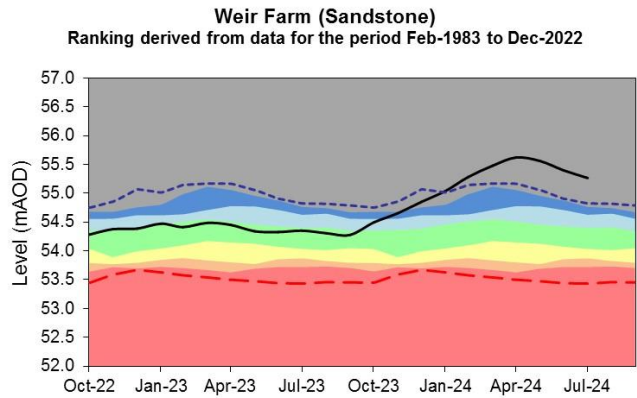
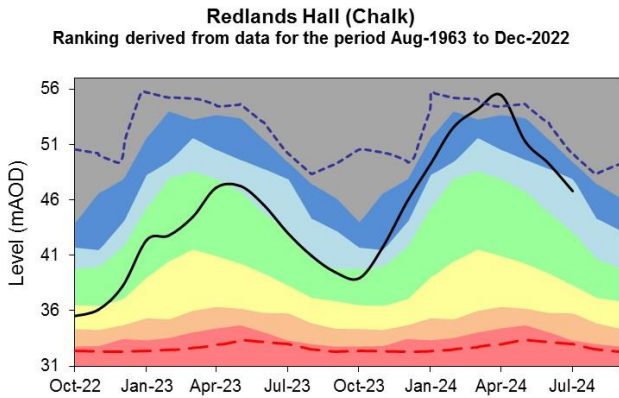
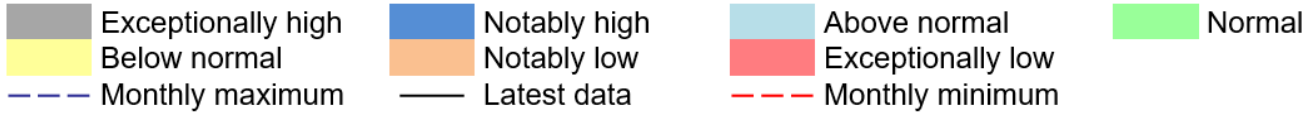
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater 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.

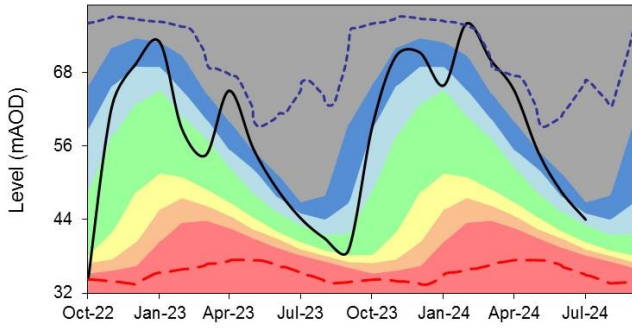
5.2 Groundwater level charts

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.



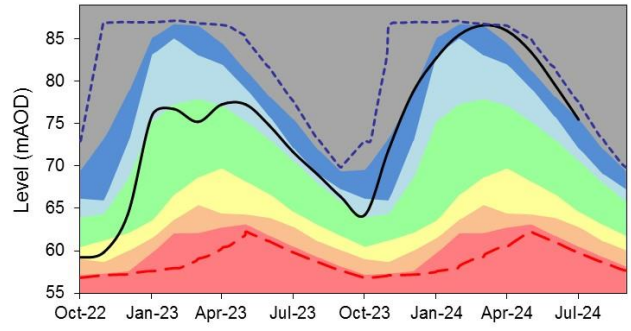
Chilgrove (Chalk)

Ranking derived from data for the period Feb-1836 to Dec-2022



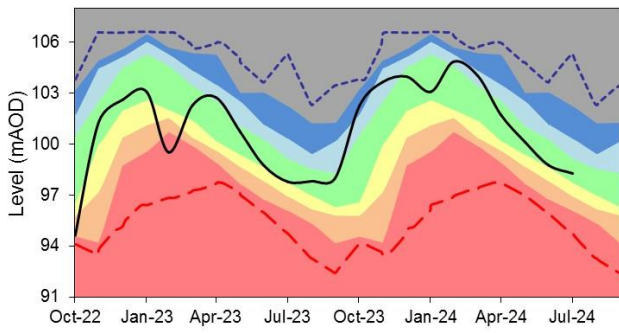
Little Bucket (Chalk)

Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1971 to Dec-2022



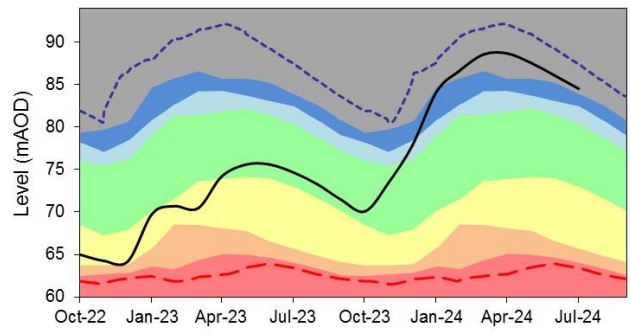
Jackaments Bottom (Jurassic Limestone)

Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1974 to Dec-2022



Stonor Park (Chalk)

Ranking derived from data for the period May-1961 to Dec-2022

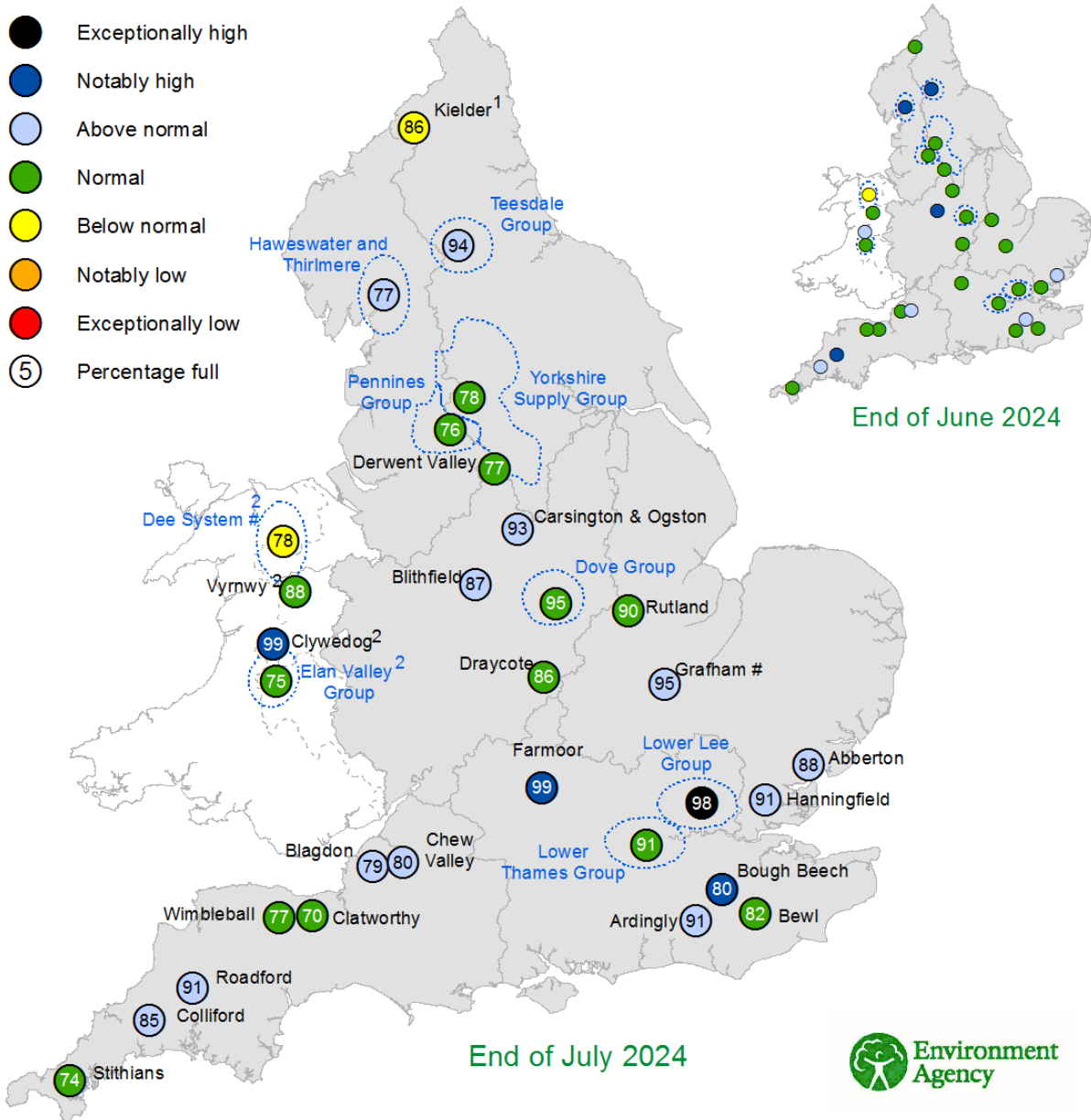


(Source: Environment Agency, 2024)

6 Reservoir storage

6.1 Reservoir storage map

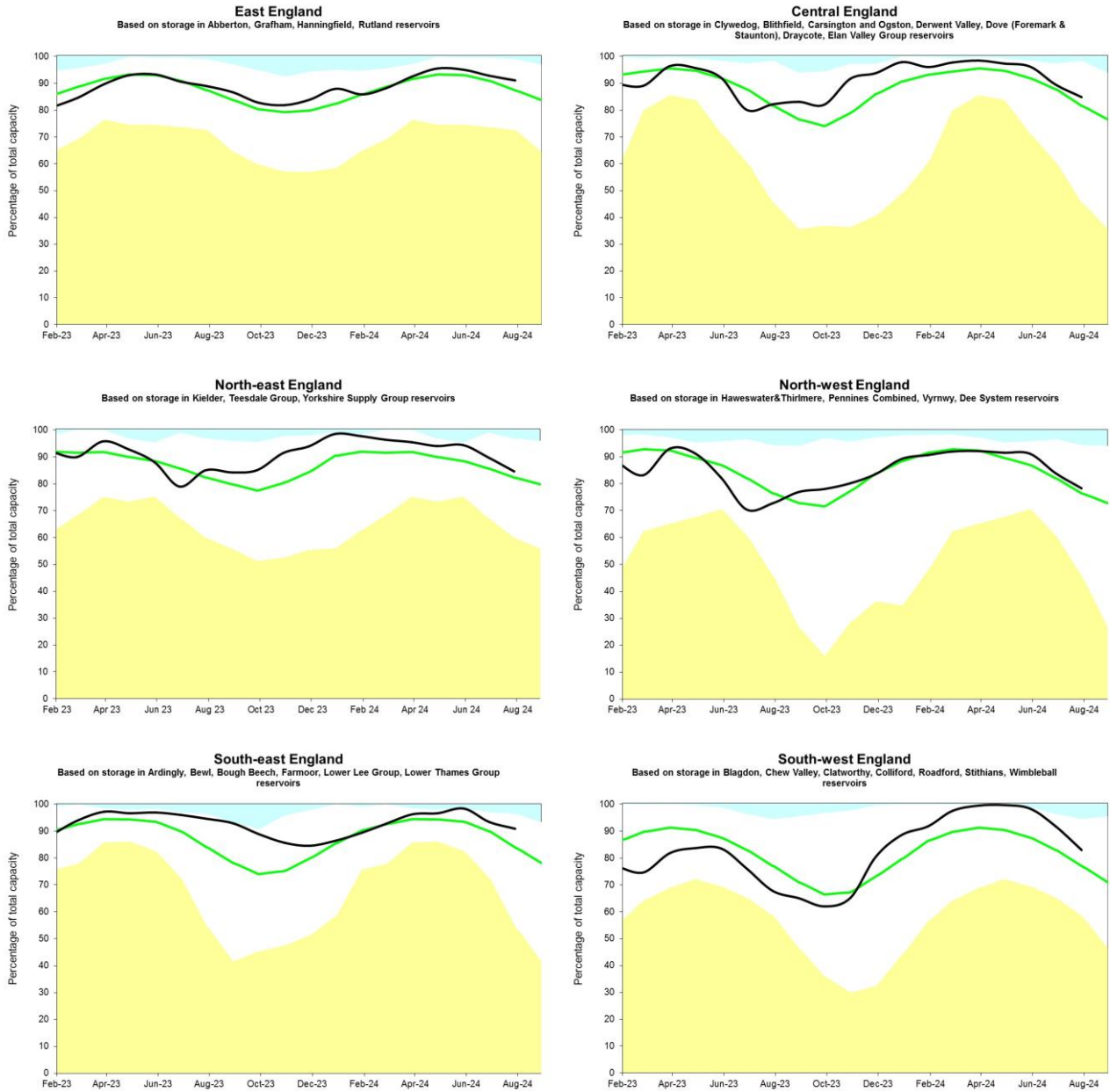
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of June 2024 and July 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic June and July values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers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



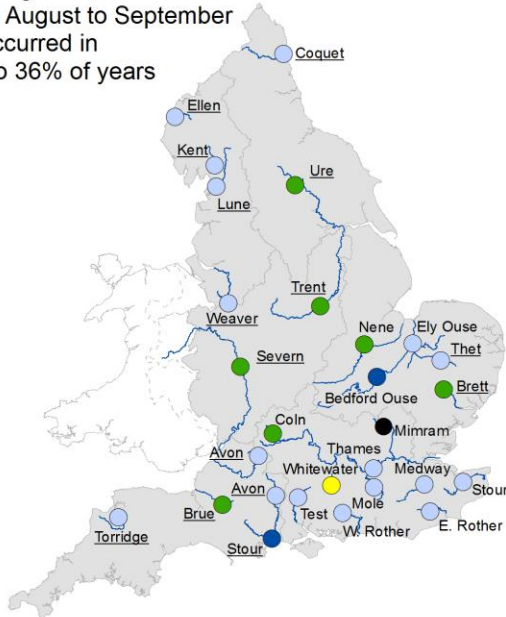
(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

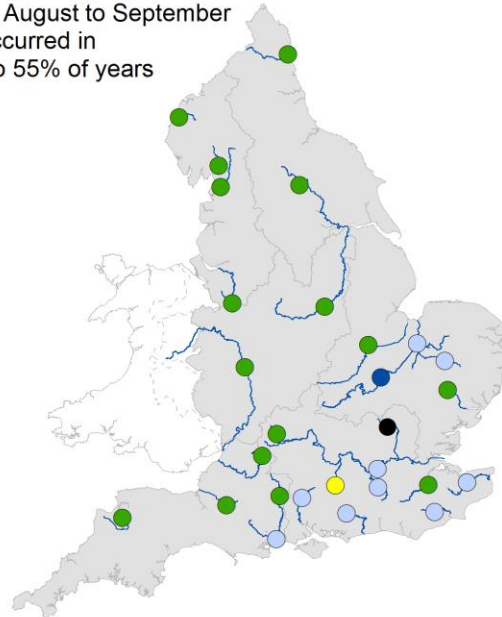
7.1 River flow

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

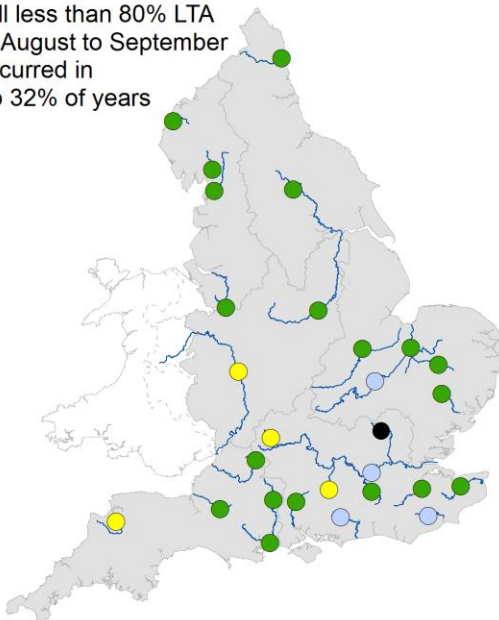
Rainfall greater than 120% LTA during August to September has occurred in 21% to 36% of years



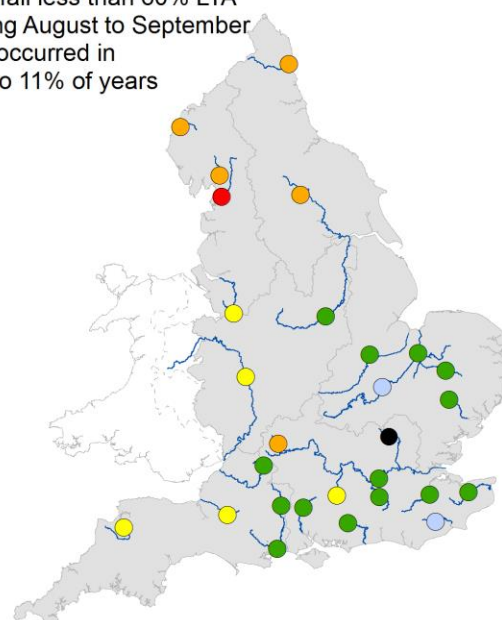
Rainfall greater than 100% LTA during August to September has occurred in 48% to 55% of years



Rainfall less than 80% LTA during August to September has occurred in 24% to 32% of years



Rainfall less than 60% LTA during August to September has occurred in 6% to 11% of years

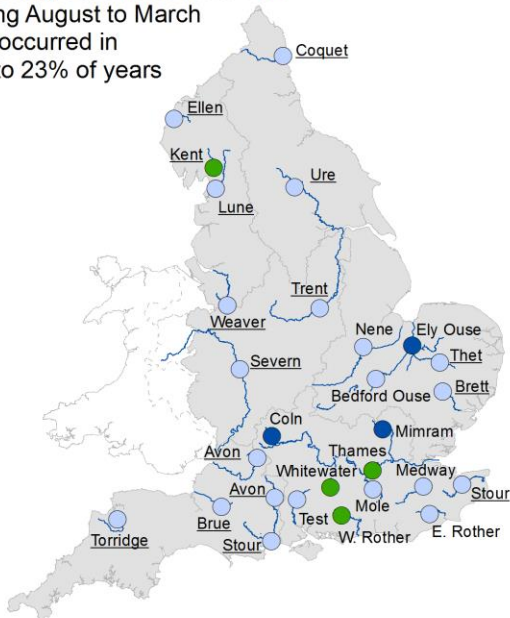


- Exceptionally high
- Above normal
- Below normal
- Exceptionally low
- Notably high
- Normal
- Notably low
- No data

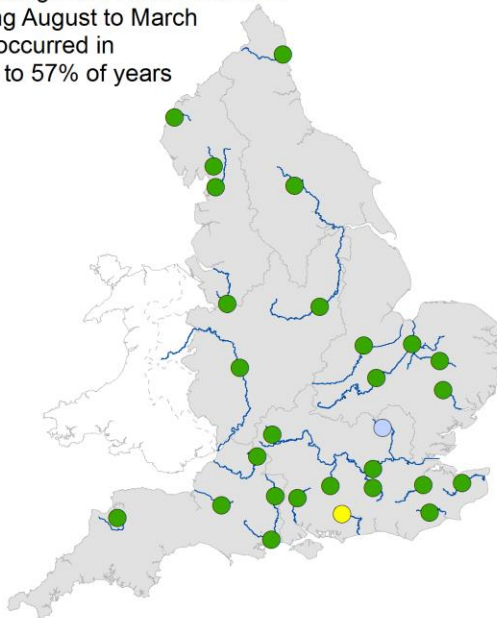
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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

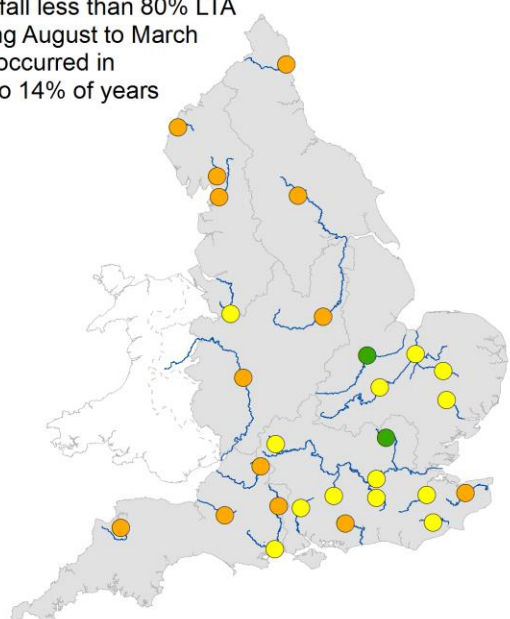
Rainfall greater than 120% LTA during August to March has occurred in 9% to 23% of years



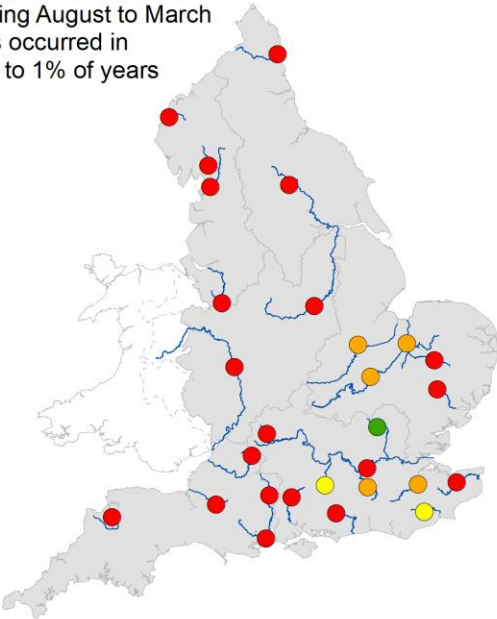
Rainfall greater than 100% LTA during August to March has occurred in 48% to 57% of years



Rainfall less than 80% LTA during August to March has occurred in 9% to 14% of years



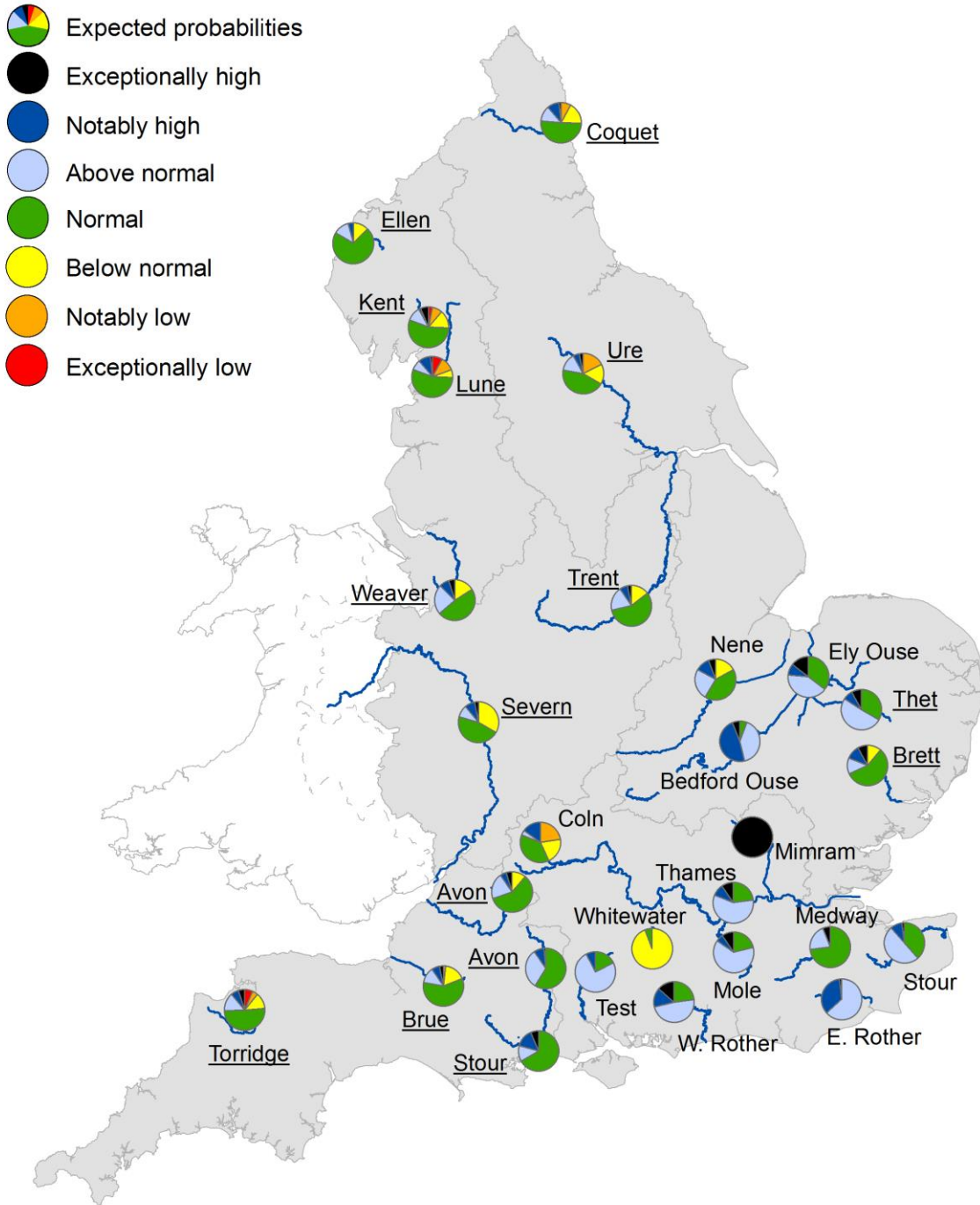
Rainfall less than 60% LTA during August to March has occurred in 0% to 1% of years



- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| ● Exceptionally high | ● Above normal | ● Below normal | ● Exceptionally low |
| ● Notably high | ● Normal | ● Notably low | ○ No data |

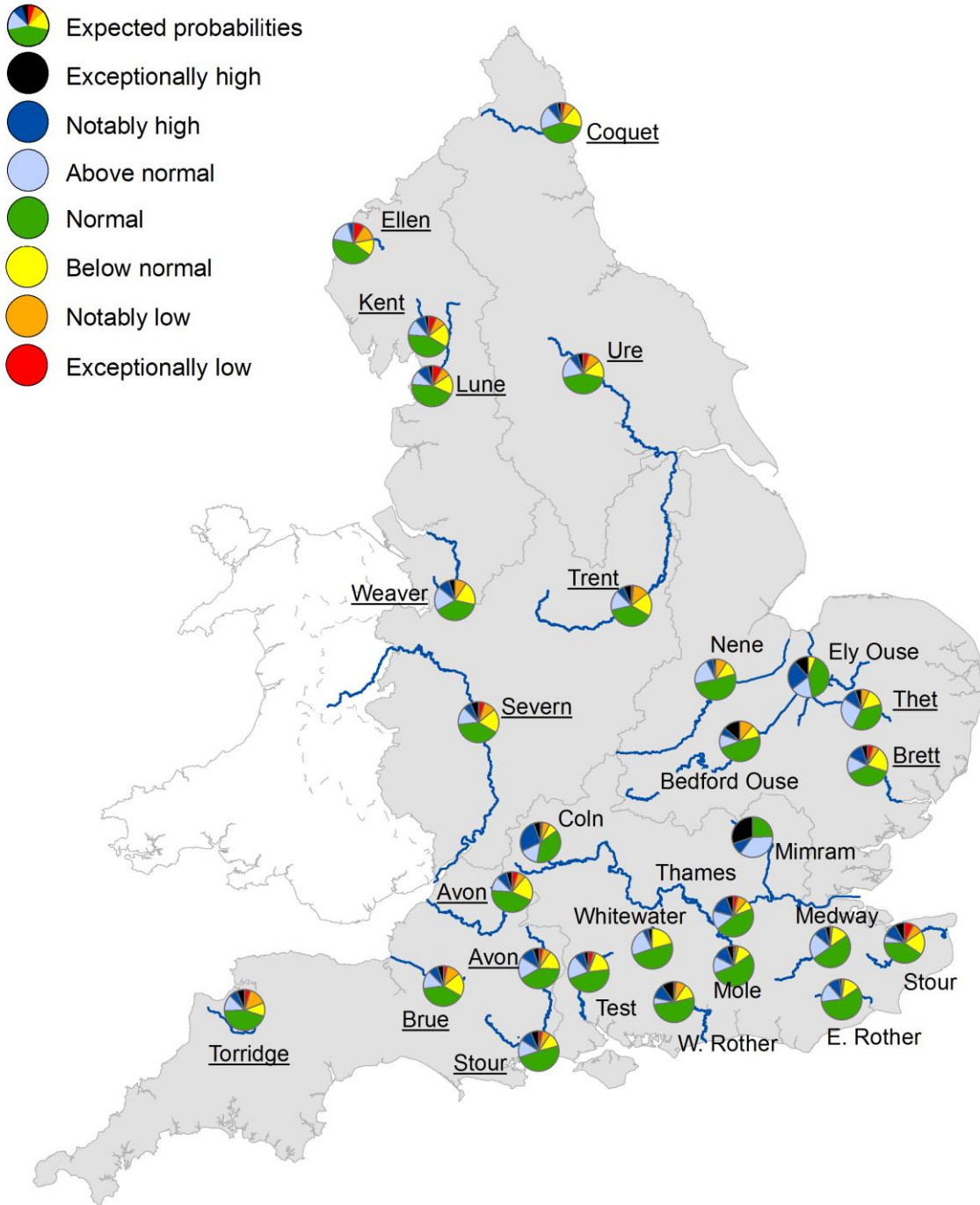
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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.

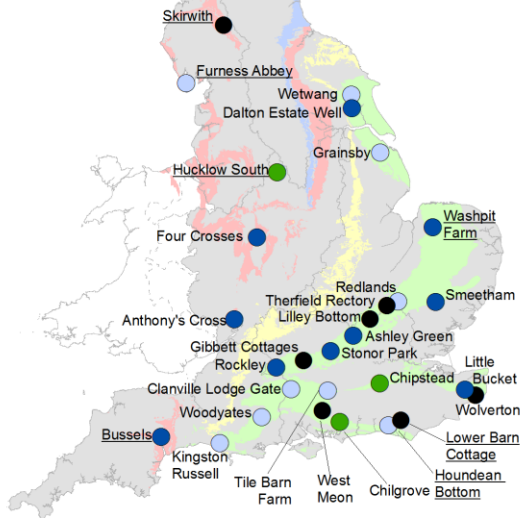


(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

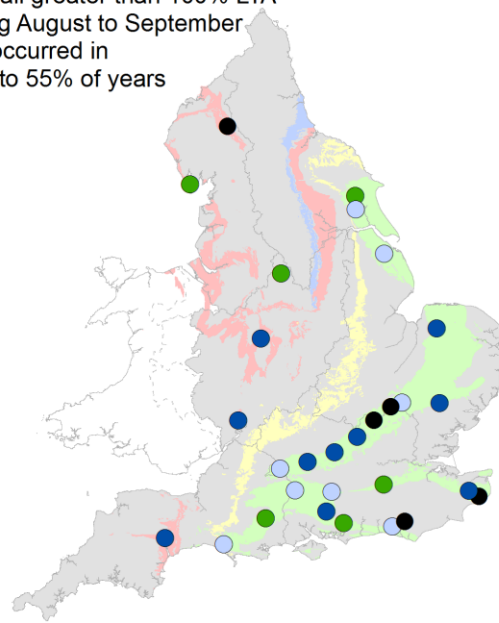
7.2 Groundwater

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

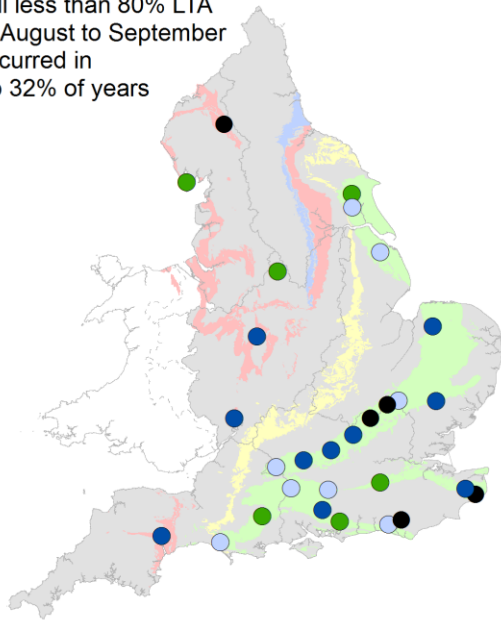
Rainfall greater than 120% LTA during August to September has occurred in 21% to 36% of years



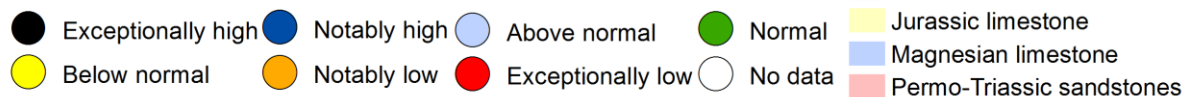
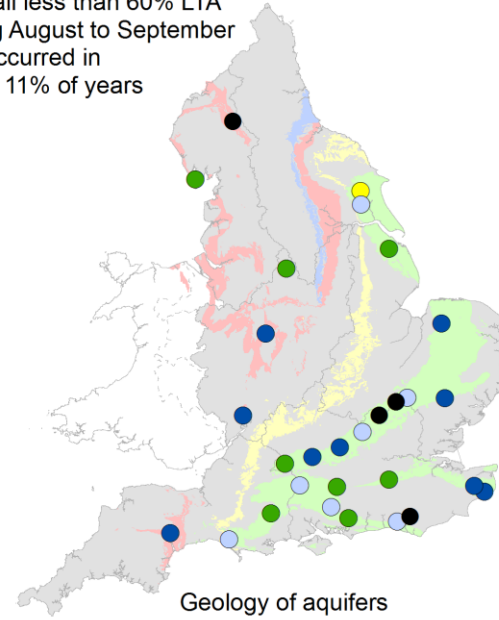
Rainfall greater than 100% LTA during August to September has occurred in 48% to 55% of years



Rainfall less than 80% LTA during August to September has occurred in 24% to 32% of years



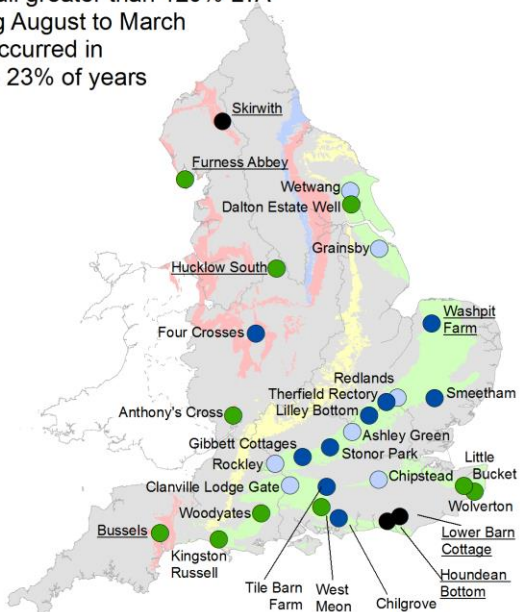
Rainfall less than 60% LTA during August to September has occurred in 6% to 11% of years



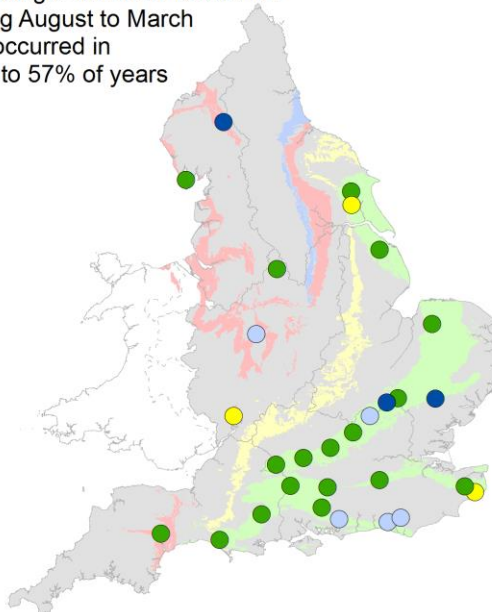
(Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum BGS © NERC. Crown copyright all rights reserved. Environment Agency 100024198, 2024.

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

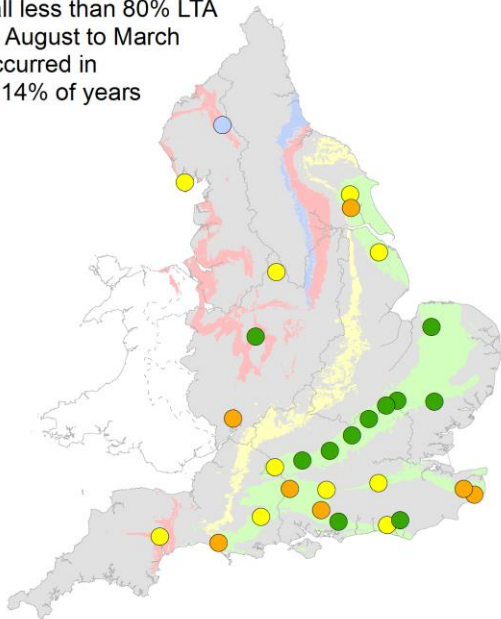
Rainfall greater than 120% LTA during August to March has occurred in 9% to 23% of years



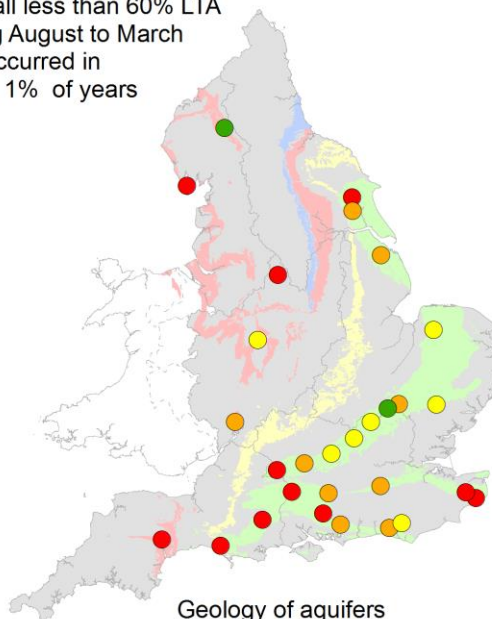
Rainfall greater than 100% LTA during August to March has occurred in 48% to 57% of years



Rainfall less than 80% LTA during August to March has occurred in 9% to 14% of years



Rainfall less than 60% LTA during August to March has occurred in 0% to 1% of years

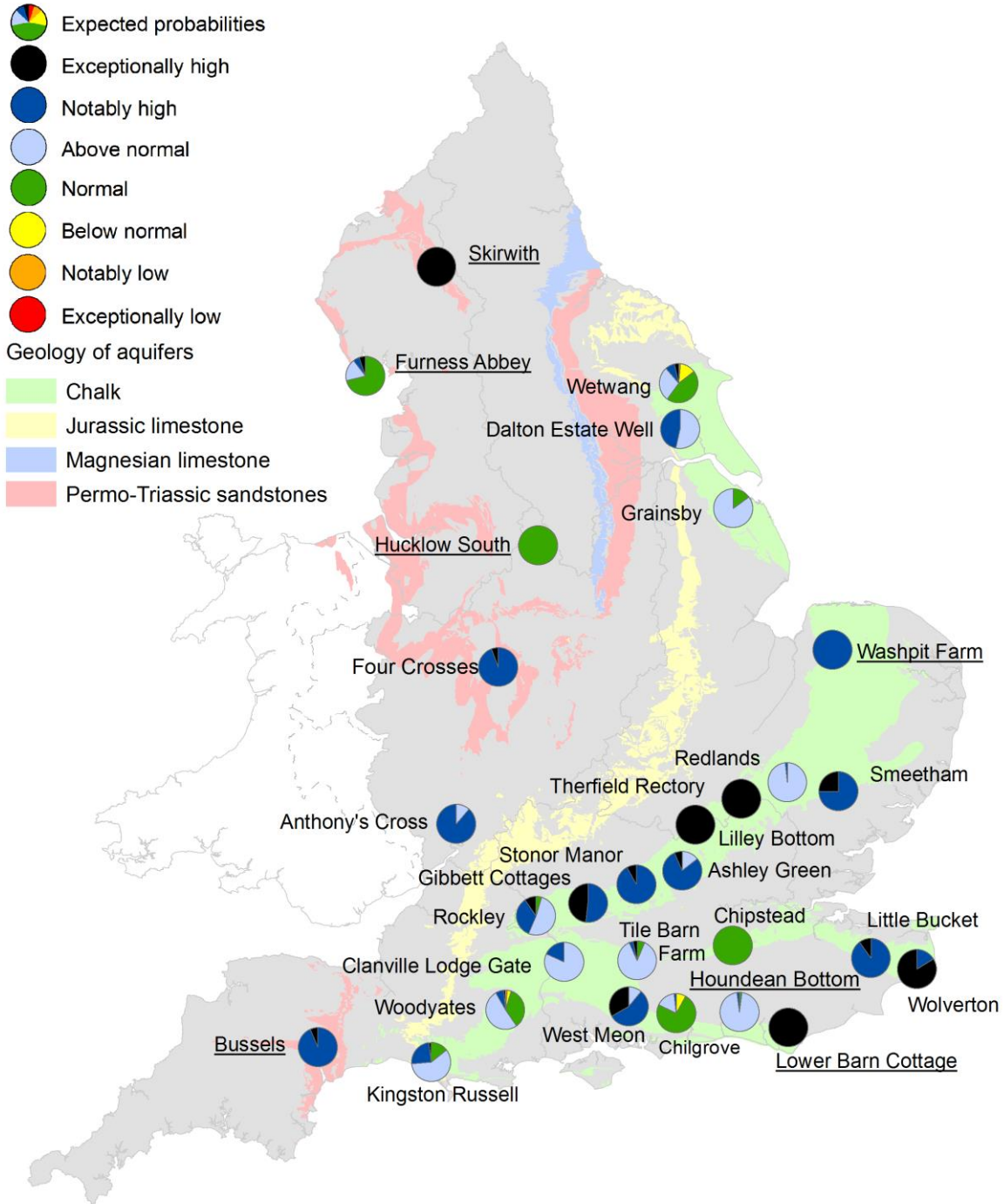


- Exceptionally high
- Notably high
- Above normal
- Normal
- Below normal
- Notably low
- Exceptionally low
- No data

- Geology of aquifers
- Chalk
 - Jurassic limestone
 - Magnesian limestone
 - Permo-Triassic sandstones

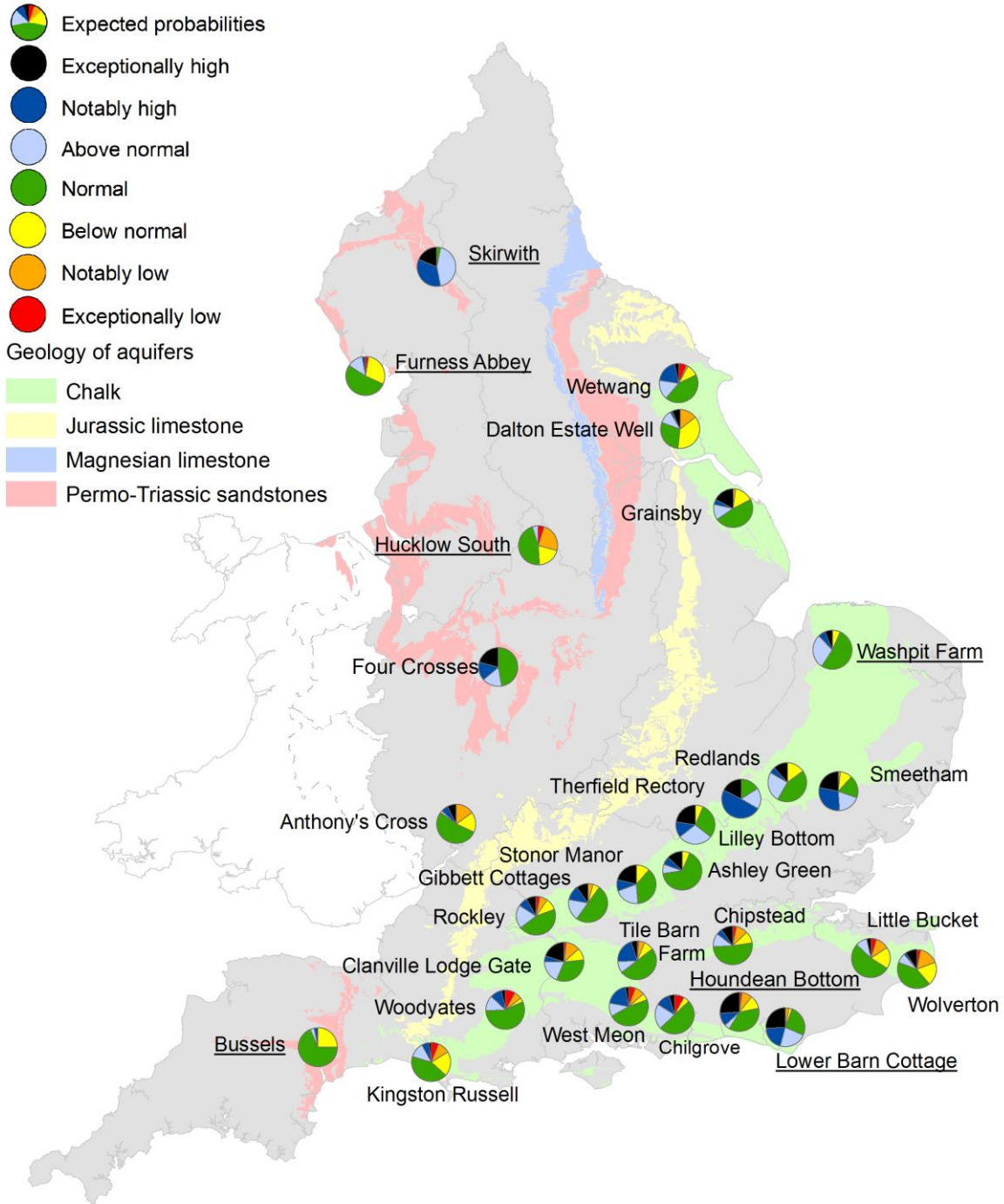
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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2024. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for 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	Jul 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Jul 2024 band	May 2024 to July 2024 cumulative band	Feb 2024 to July 2024 cumulative band	Aug 2023 to July 2024 cumulative band
East England	144	Normal	Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high
Central England	130	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East England	131	Normal	Normal	Notably high	Exceptionally high
North West England	106	Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East England	152	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West England	155	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
England	136	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

9.2 River flows table

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

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

South East	Horton	Great Stour	Above normal	Above normal
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Notably high	Above normal
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Above normal	Normal
South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Above normal	Notably high
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Above normal	Normal
South East	Teston & Farleigh	Medway	Above normal	Normal
South East	Udiam	Rother	Normal	Normal
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Notably high	Notably high
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Above normal	Normal
South West	Bathford	Avon	Normal	Normal
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Above normal	Normal
South West	East Stoke	Frome	Exceptionally high	Above normal
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Normal	Normal
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Normal	Normal
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Notably high	Normal
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Notably high	Above normal
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Above normal	Normal
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Normal	Normal

South West	Torrington	Torrige	Normal	Normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Normal	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 Jul 2024 band	End of Jun 2024 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Above normal	Above normal
East	Redlands Hall (chalk)	Cam Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
East	Hanthorpe	Cornbrash (South)	Notably high	Notably high
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	Notably 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	Notably high	Above normal
North East	Dalton Estate Well (chalk)	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Above normal	Above normal

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 (sandstone)	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 (chalk)	Chichester- Worthing- Portsdown Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Above normal	Above normal
South East	Little Bucket (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Notably 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	Notably high

South East	Stonor Park (chalk)	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	Normal	Above normal
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Above normal	Above normal
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Normal	Above normal

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East England	91	Above average
Central England	85	Above average
North-east England	85	Above average
North-west England	78	Above average
South-east England	91	Above average
South-west England	83	Above average