Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - August 2024

It has been a drier month across England with many catchments outside of the north-west receiving below average rainfall during August. England as a whole, received 65% of the 1961 to 1990 long term average (LTA) for August. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) have increased across most of England, with the exception of the north-west. Many catchments ended August with drier soils than at the start of the month. River flows decreased at the majority (90%) of indicator sites during August, however flows at four-fifths of sites continue to be classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Groundwater levels decreased at all but one reporting site, nevertheless levels across the country continue to be classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Reservoir storage decreased at 90% of the reservoirs we report on with most storage at most reservoirs classed as normal or higher. Reservoir stocks across England were 79% full at the end of August.

1.1 Rainfall

The rainfall total for England for August was 46.2mm which represents 65% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA for the month (67% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA), the majority (95%) of catchments received below average rainfall during August with central and east England reporting their driest August since 2003. The wettest hydrological areas relative to the LTA were the Esk (Cumbria) and Derwent in north-west England, which reported the wettest August since 1871 receiving 247% and 236% of LTA rainfall respectively. The driest hydrological area was the Ouse in south-east England which received only 24% of LTA rainfall in August. Three hydrological catchments in Yorkshire in the north-east were the driest since August 1995. (Figure 2.1).

Rainfall totals during August varied across the country, with the majority (61%) of England's areas classed as below normal or lower for the time of year. The greatest volume of rainfall was reported in the north-west of the country, where 4 catchments were classed as exceptionally high. Forty-three catchments (30%) were classed as normal for the time of year. Additionally, 45 catchments were classed as below normal with 41 classed as notably low for the time of year. Six catchments in the north-east and east England were classed as exceptionally low.

The 3-month cumulative totals were normal or lower across the majority of England with just over half of catchments in the north-east, east, and central parts of England classed as below normal. The 6-month cumulative totals across the majority of England were classed as either normal or above normal, reflecting the combination of above normal rainfall during the March to May period, and below normal between June to August. The 12-month cumulative totals were above normal or higher across England, with rainfall across the majority of catchments (90%) classed as exceptionally high, over a third of catchments reported either the wettest or second wettest September to August period since 1871 (Figure 2.3).

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

With below average rainfall SMD increased across many parts of England, with only areas in the north-west reporting a decrease. SMD across England increased steadily throughout early and mid-August, before stabilising towards the end of the month as soils responded to the wetter conditions (Figure 3.1).

At a regional scale, soils across all areas of England with the exception of the north-west, remain drier than expected for the time of year, with SMD in north-west England around average for the time of year. Excluding the north-west, SMD across England increased and soils were drier at the end of August than they were at the end of July (Figure 3.2).

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at most (89%) reporting sites during August, however the majority (84%) of sites continue to report monthly mean flows as normal or higher. Thirty-four sites (64%) were classed as normal for the time of year, 6 (11%) as above normal, with 3 (5%) sites each classed as notably high and exceptionally high. Flows at 9 sites (16%) were classed as below normal for the time of year (Figure 4.1).

Six regional index sites reported a decrease in monthly mean flows during August, only a single site, the River Lune in the north-west England recorded an increase in monthly mean flow. Flows at Orford on the Bedford Ouse were classed as above normal for the time of year. Naturalised flows at Kingston on the River Thames, the Great Stour in south-east England, the River Dove in central England, the south Tyne in the north-east, and the River Lune in the north-west all reported normal monthly mean flows. The River Exe in south-west England was the only index site where flows were classed as below normal or the time of year (Figure 4.2).

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of August, groundwater level at almost all (96%) reporting sites recorded a decrease in levels, with only Crossley Hill in central England reporting an increase. However, levels at the majority of reporting sites (58%) are higher than expected for the time of year. Six sites (23%) were classed as exceptionally high, 9 sites (35%) as notably high, and 3 sites (12%) as above normal, with the remaining 8 sites (31%) classed as normal for the time of year. Four sites recorded their highest end of August level on record:

- Weir Farm (since 1983) in Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England
- Coxmoor (since 1990) in Idle Torne Sandstone in central England
- 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 August. 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) and Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) were notably high, with Dalton Estate (Hull and East Riding Chalk) classed as above normal. Levels at Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) and Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) both in the south-east were classed as normal at the end of August (Figure 5.2).

1.5 Reservoir storage

Reservoir storage decreased during August at 90% of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. The greatest stock decreases were at Ardingly and Bewl, both in south-east England which reduced by 17% and 18% full respectively. By the end of August, storage at almost all the reporting sites 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, reservoir storage decreased across England, with reductions of 10% or greater reported in south-east and south-west England. For England as whole, total storage decreased to 79% at the end of August. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

September is likely to experience warmer than average temperatures, and wetter than usual weather for the time of year. Unsettled, changeable conditions are forecast across the country through mid-September with an increased chance for longer spells of rain particularly across northern England. Any drier spells of weather are unlikely to be prolonged. Beyond mid-month there is a chance of a settled period of drier, warmer weather in the south and east however forecasts remain uncertain.

For the 3 month period between September and November, there is a higher than expected chance of warmer, wetter weather with an increased the likelihood of stormy conditions.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of September 2024, river flows are projected to be normal or higher in east and south-east 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 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 spring.

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.

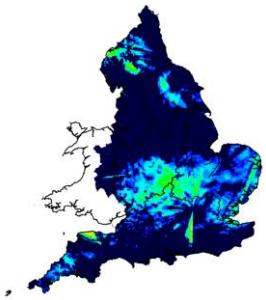
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

2 Rainfall

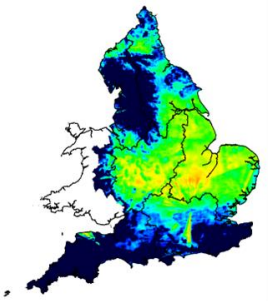
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

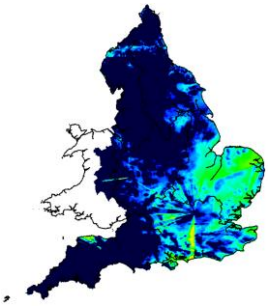
October 2023



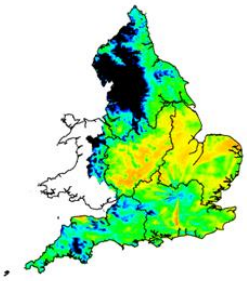
November 2023



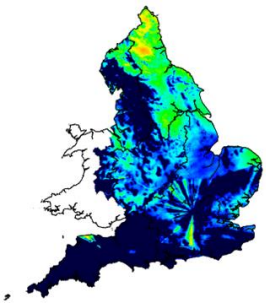
December 2023



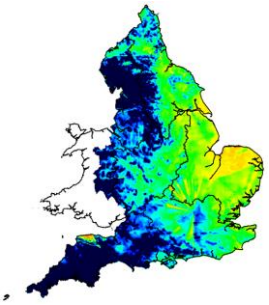
January 2024



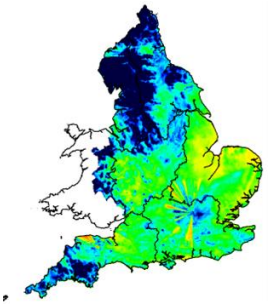
February 2024



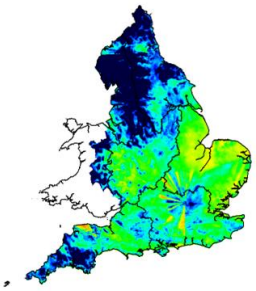
March 2024



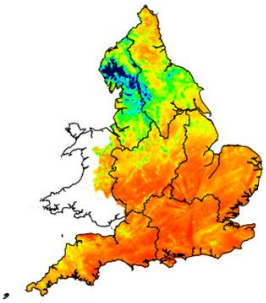
April 2024



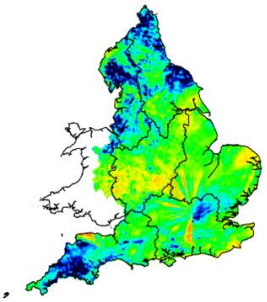
May 2024



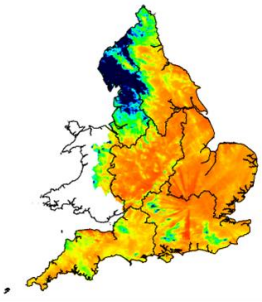
June 2024



July 2024



August 2024



Map Legend

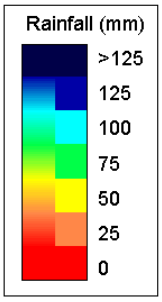
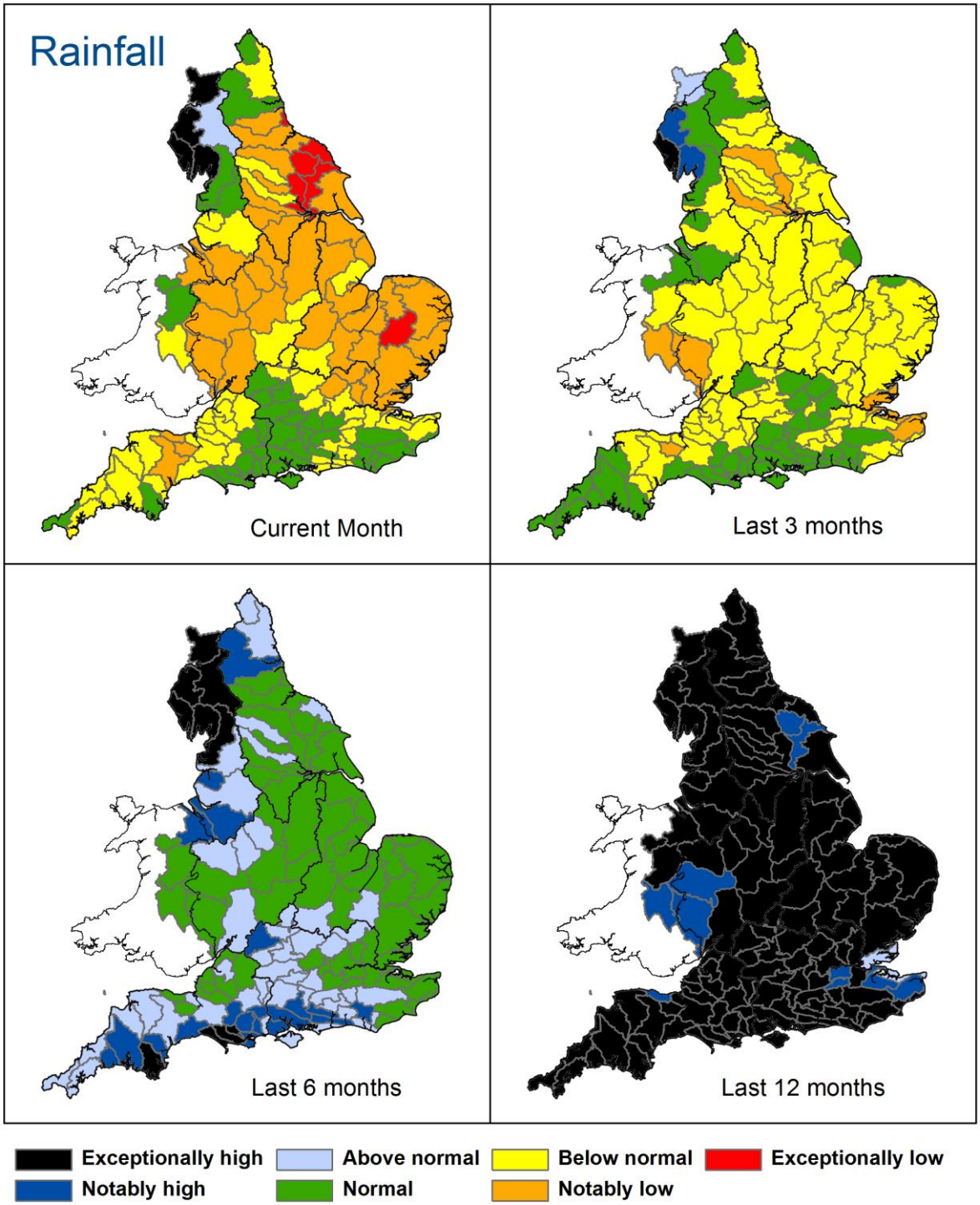


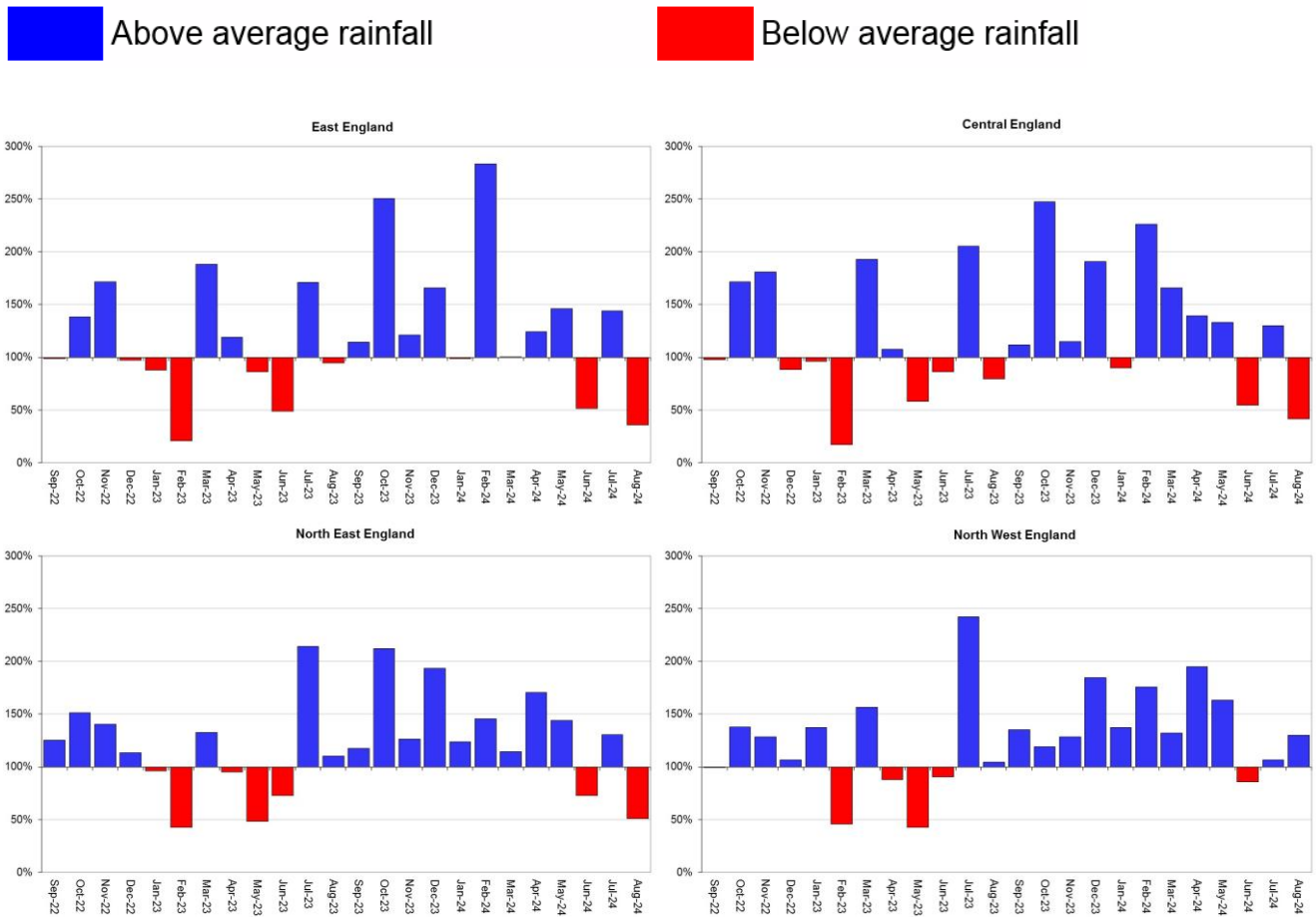
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 August 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

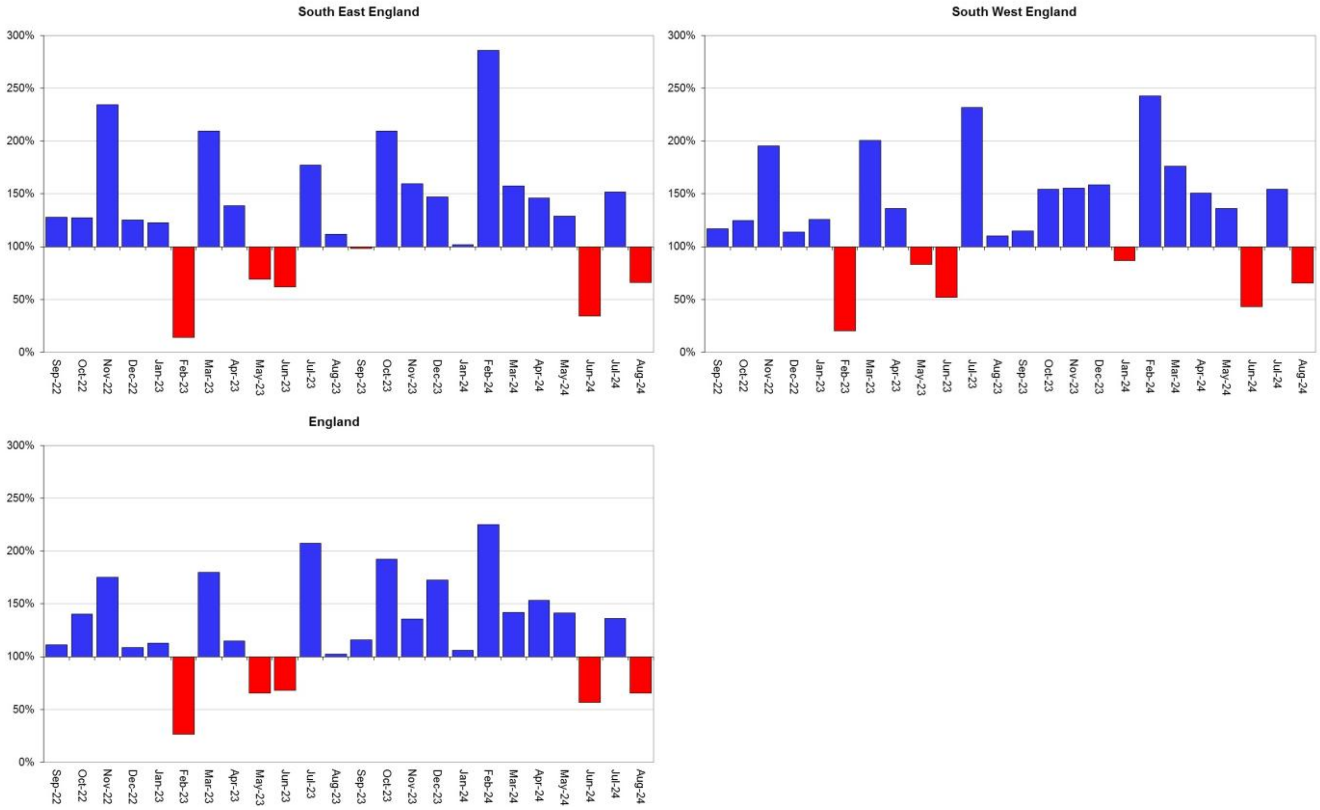


Rainfall data for 2024, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived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

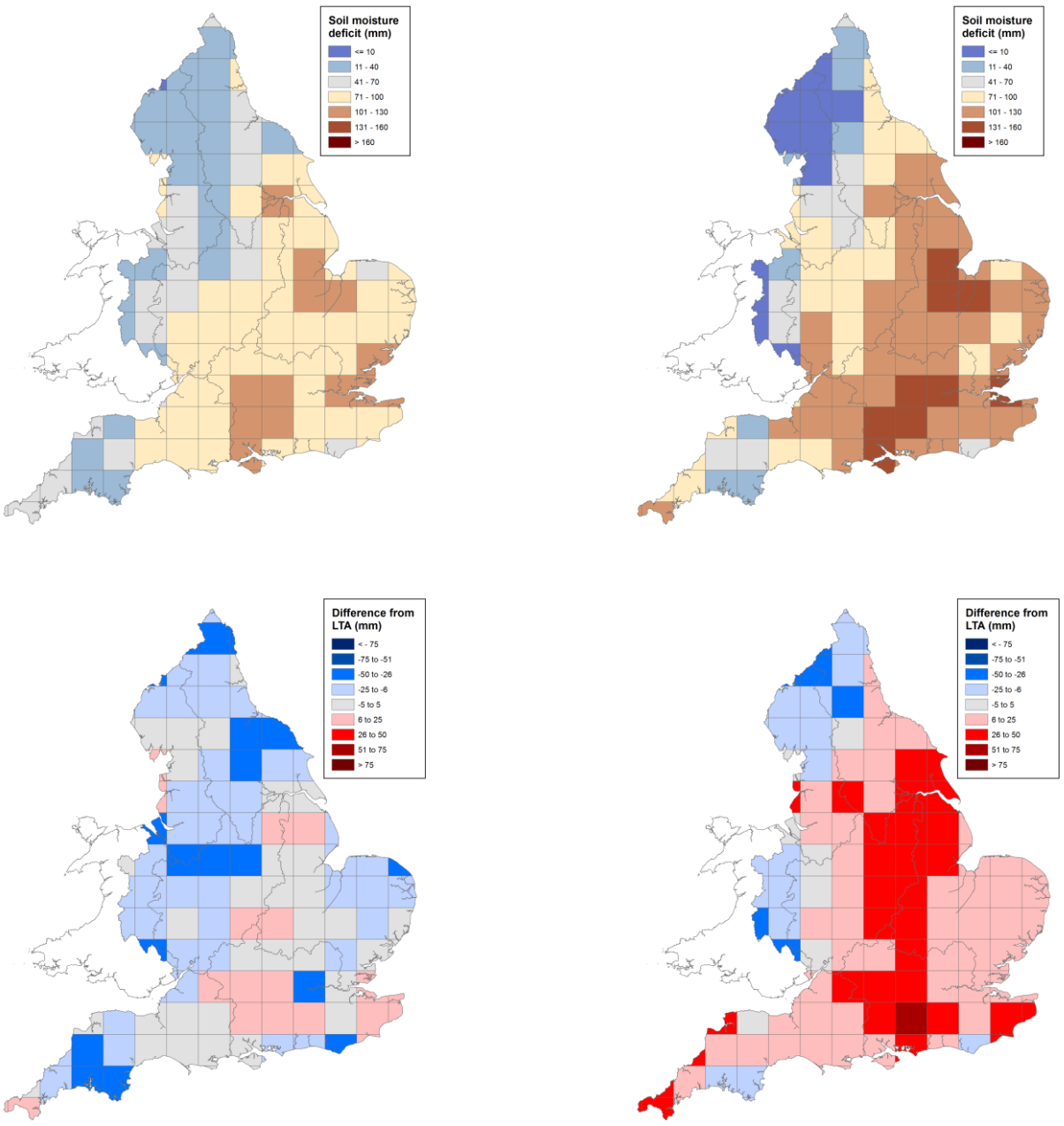
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 31 July 2024 (left panel) and 28 August 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.

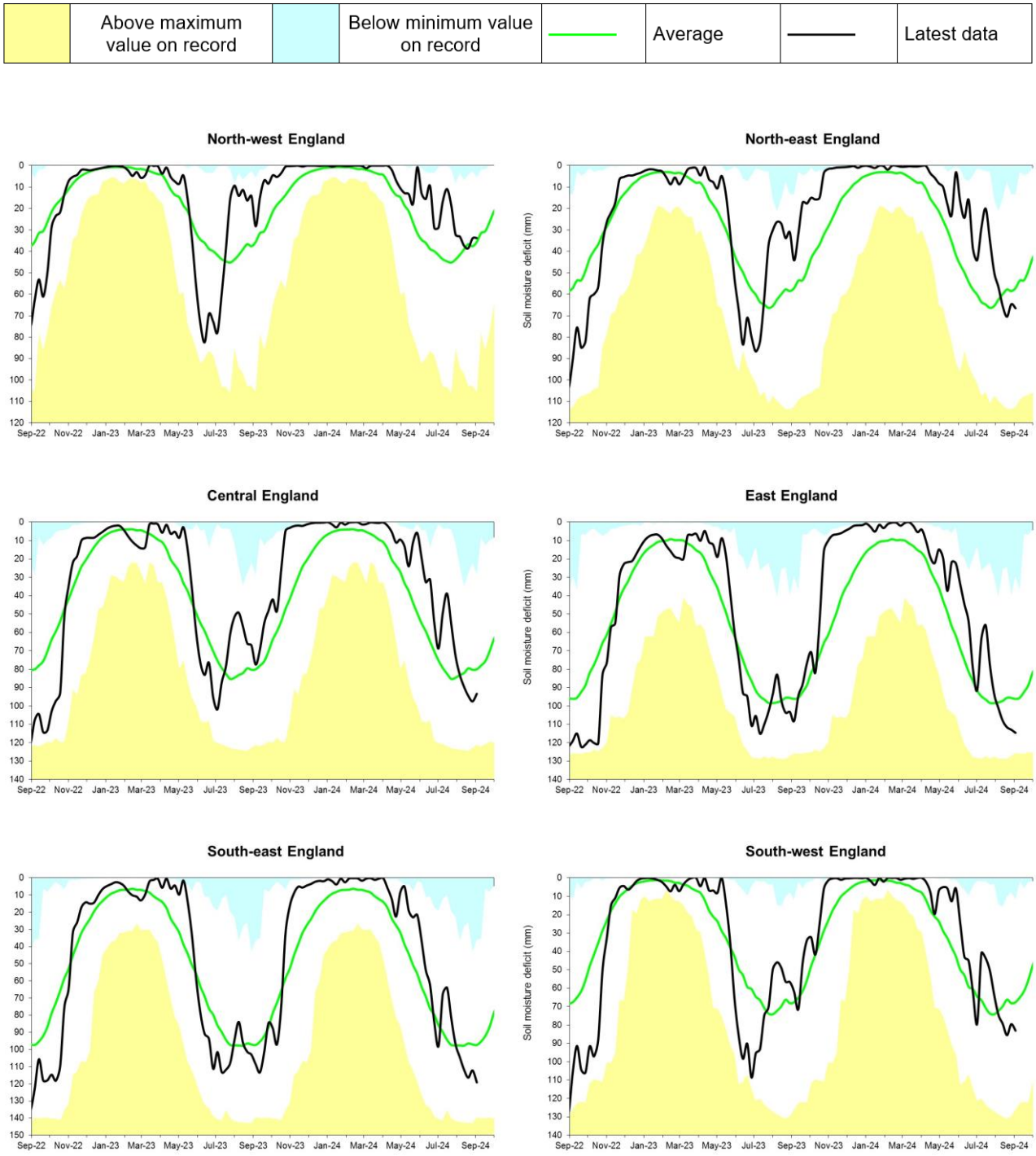
End of July 2024

End of August 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.



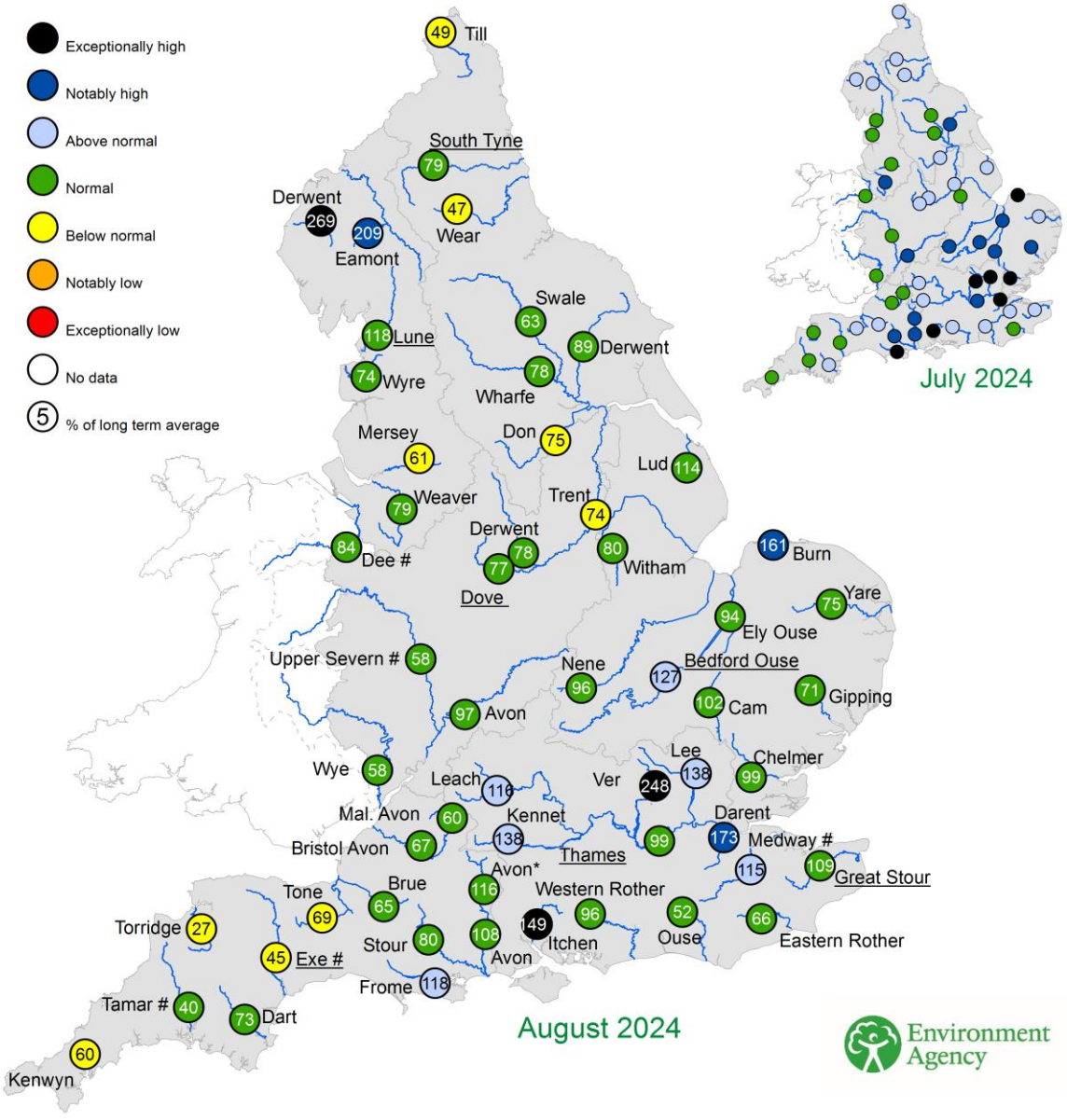
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

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

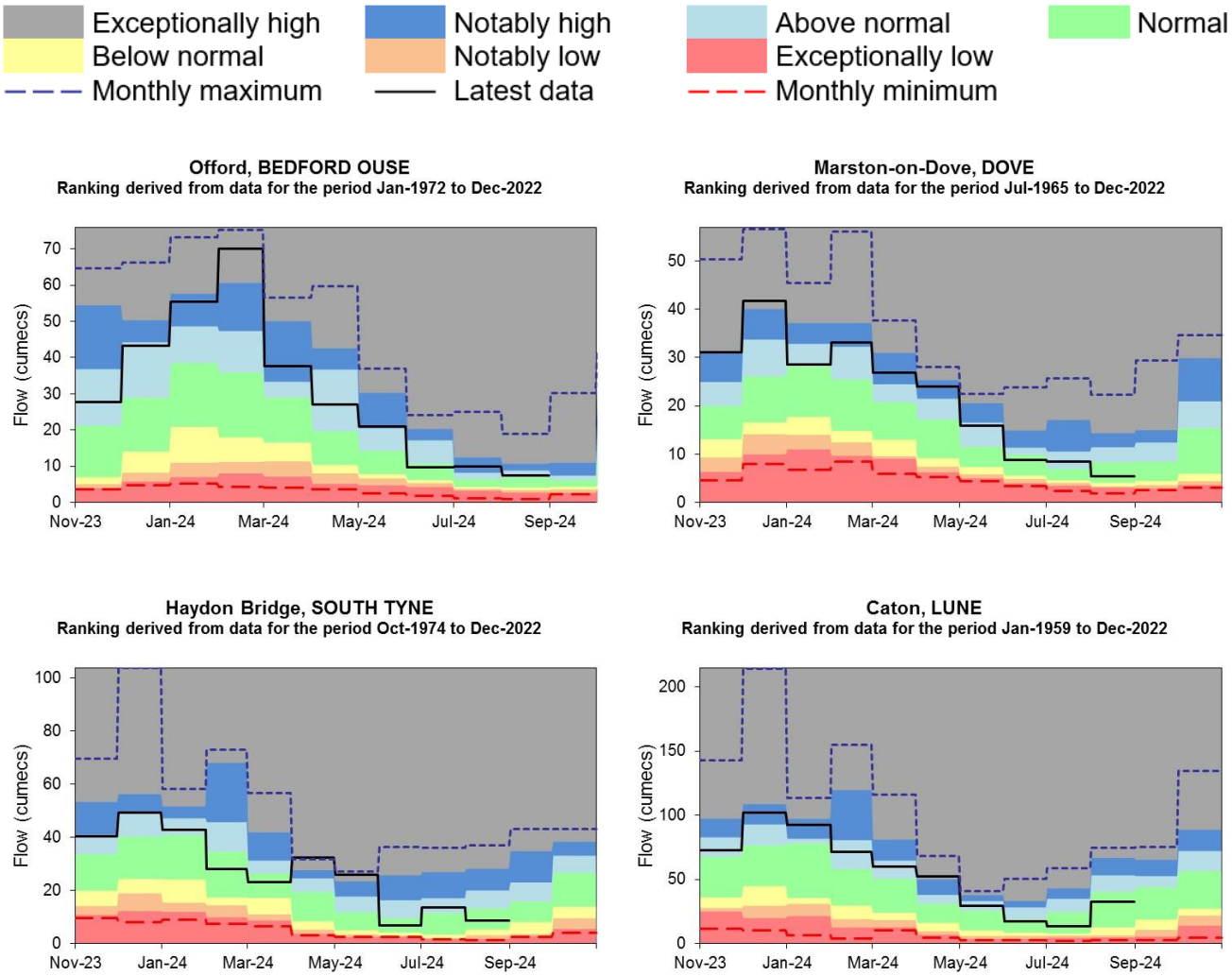
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). * Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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

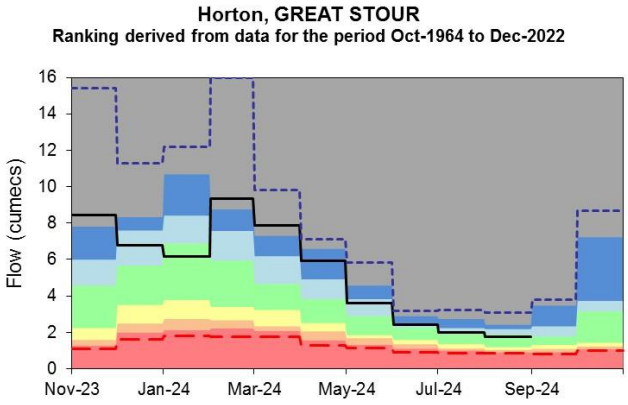


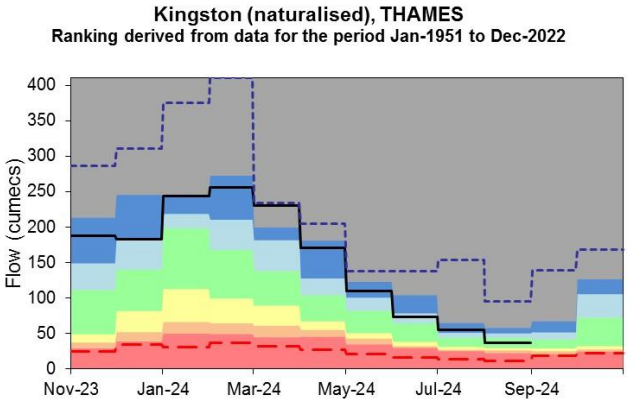
(Source: Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

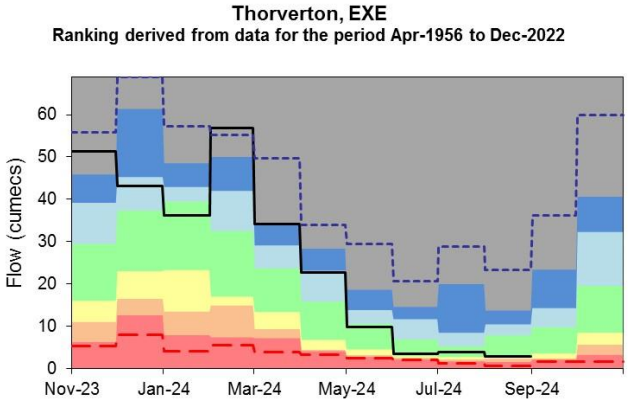
4.2 River flow charts

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









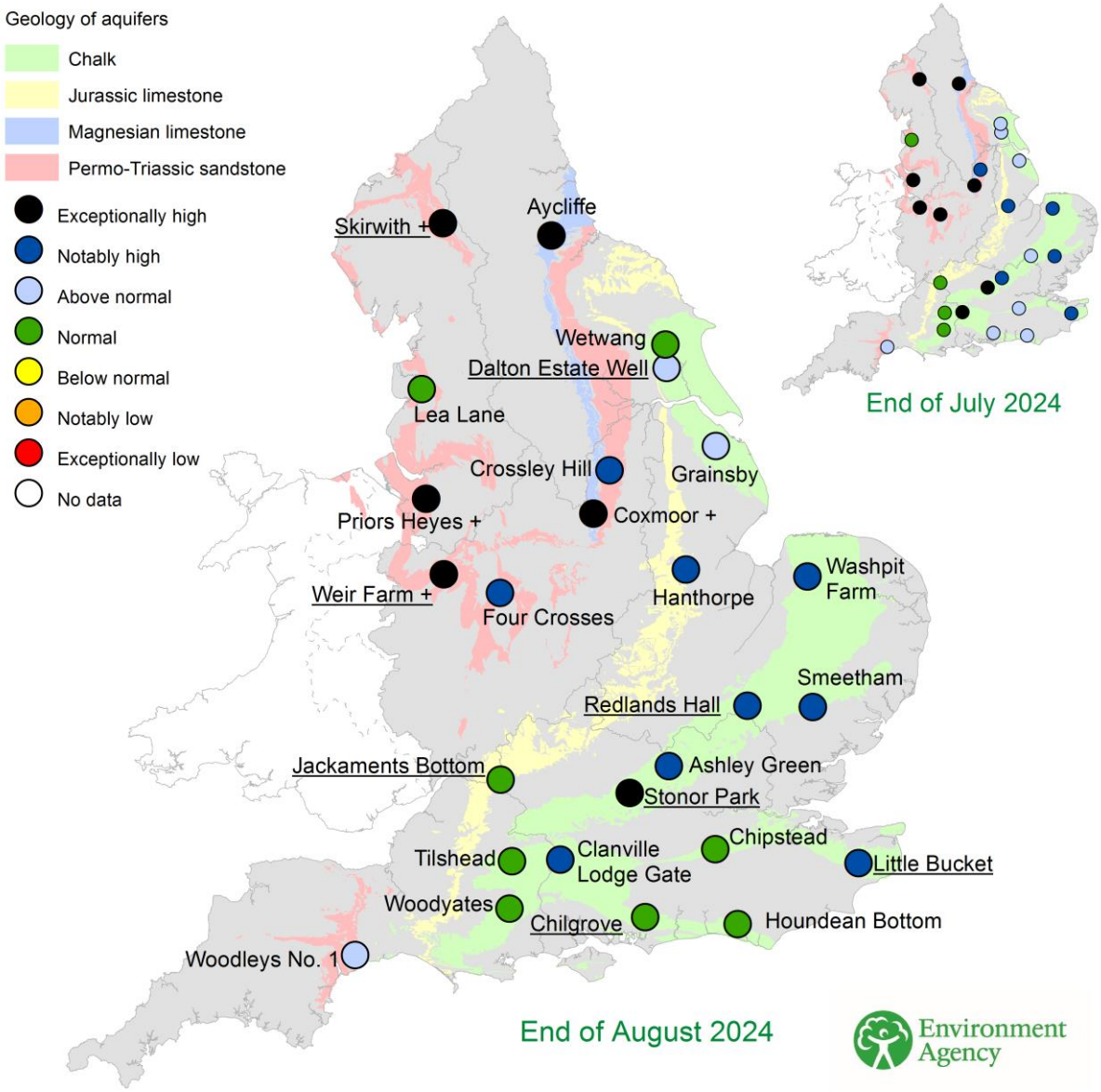
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

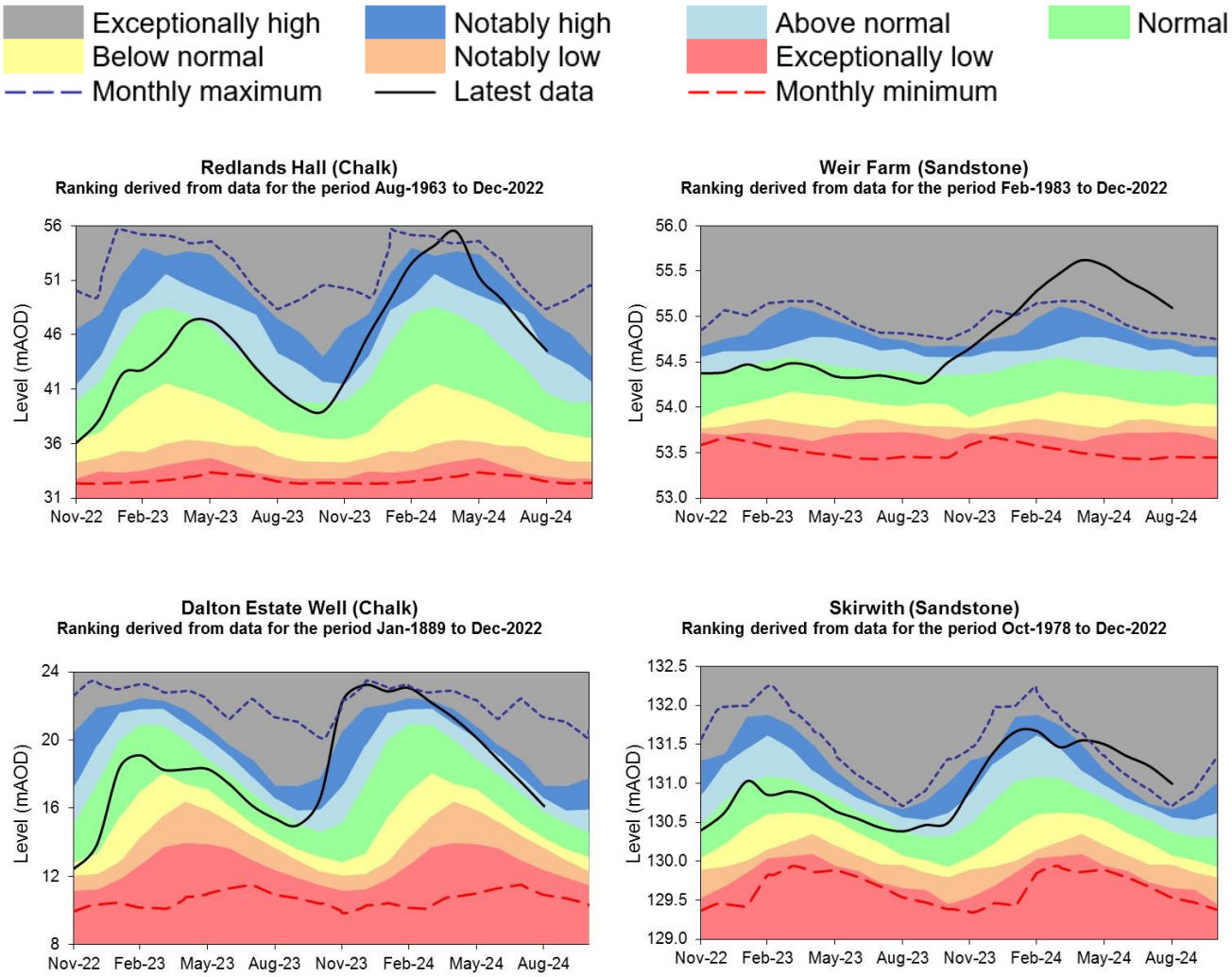
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater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

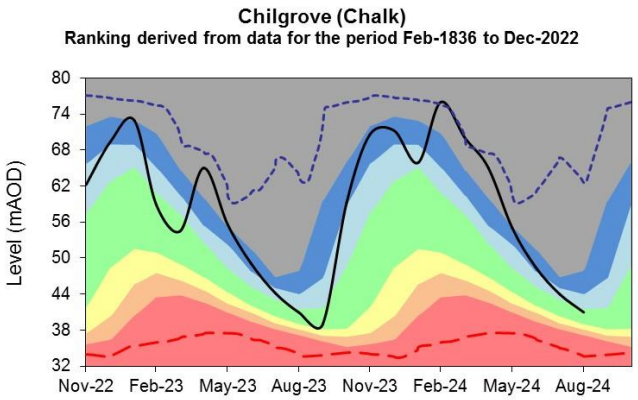


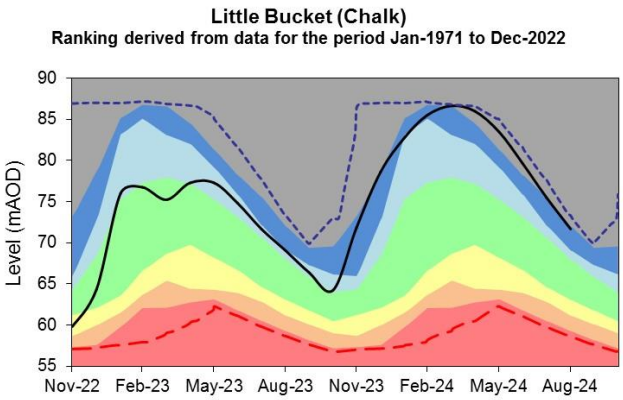
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

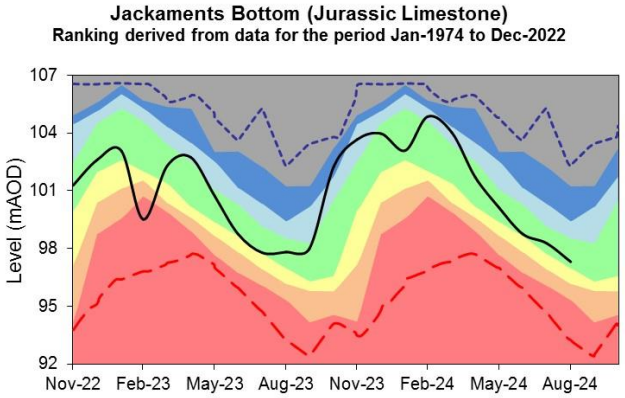
5.2 Groundwater level charts

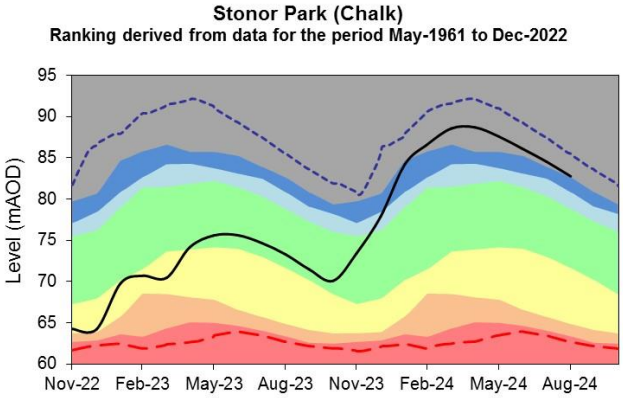
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









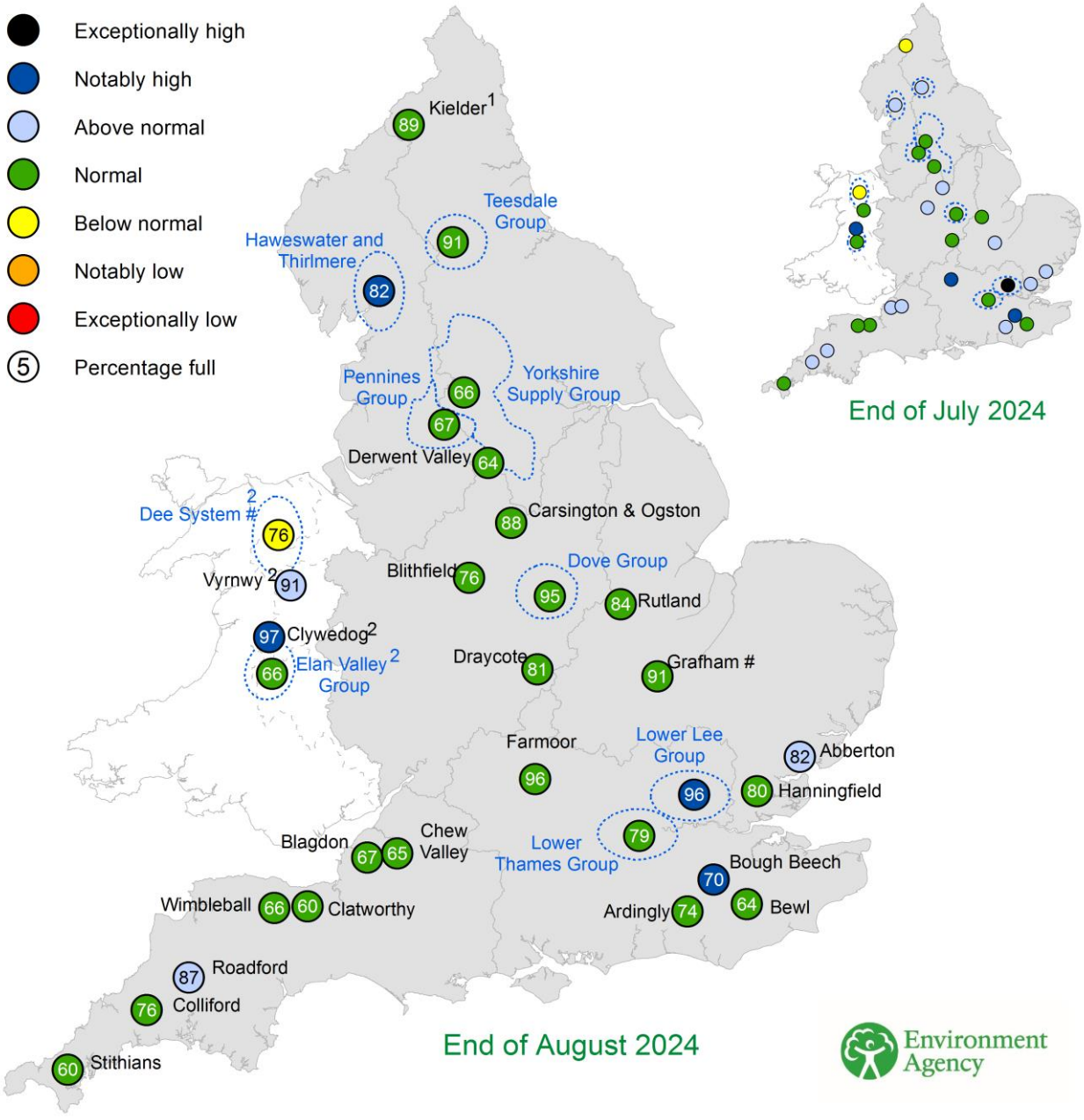


(Source: Environment Agency, 2024)

6 Reservoir storage

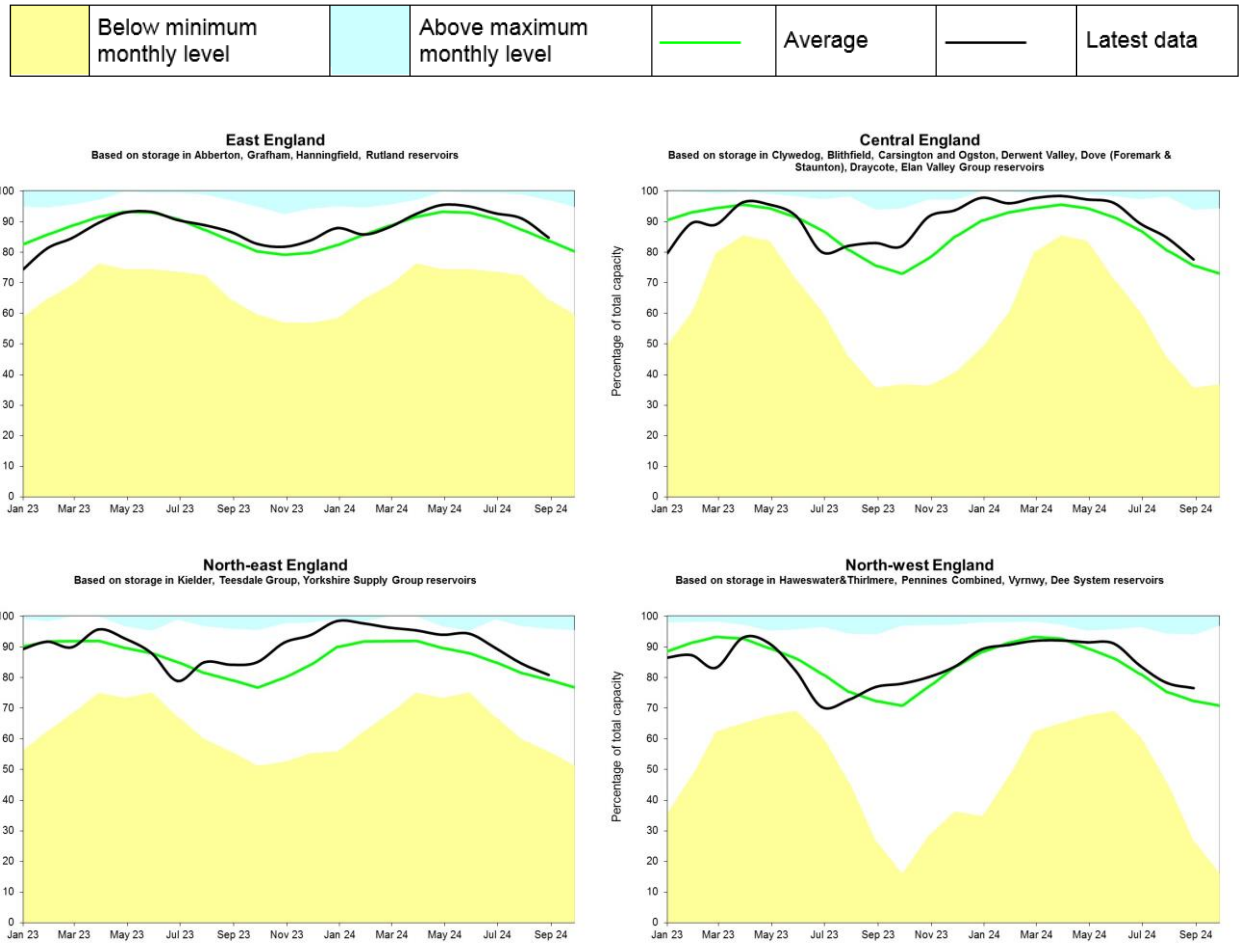
6.1 Reservoir storage map

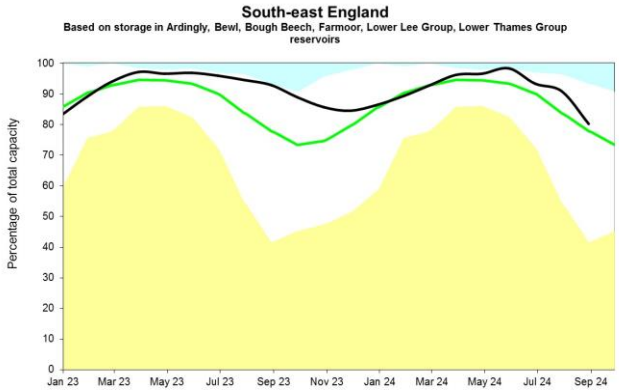
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of July 2024 and August 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic July and August values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers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

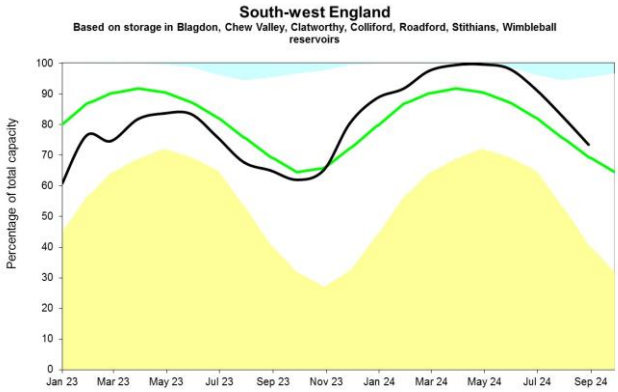


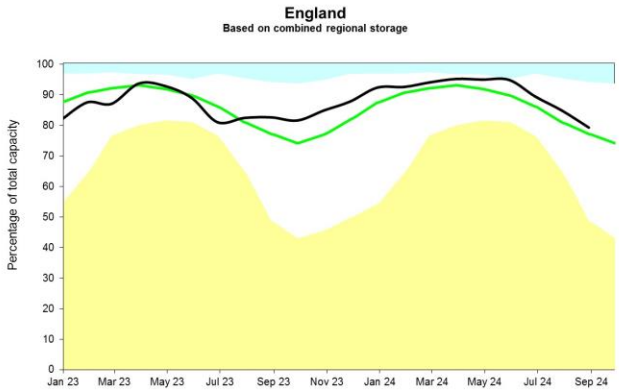
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







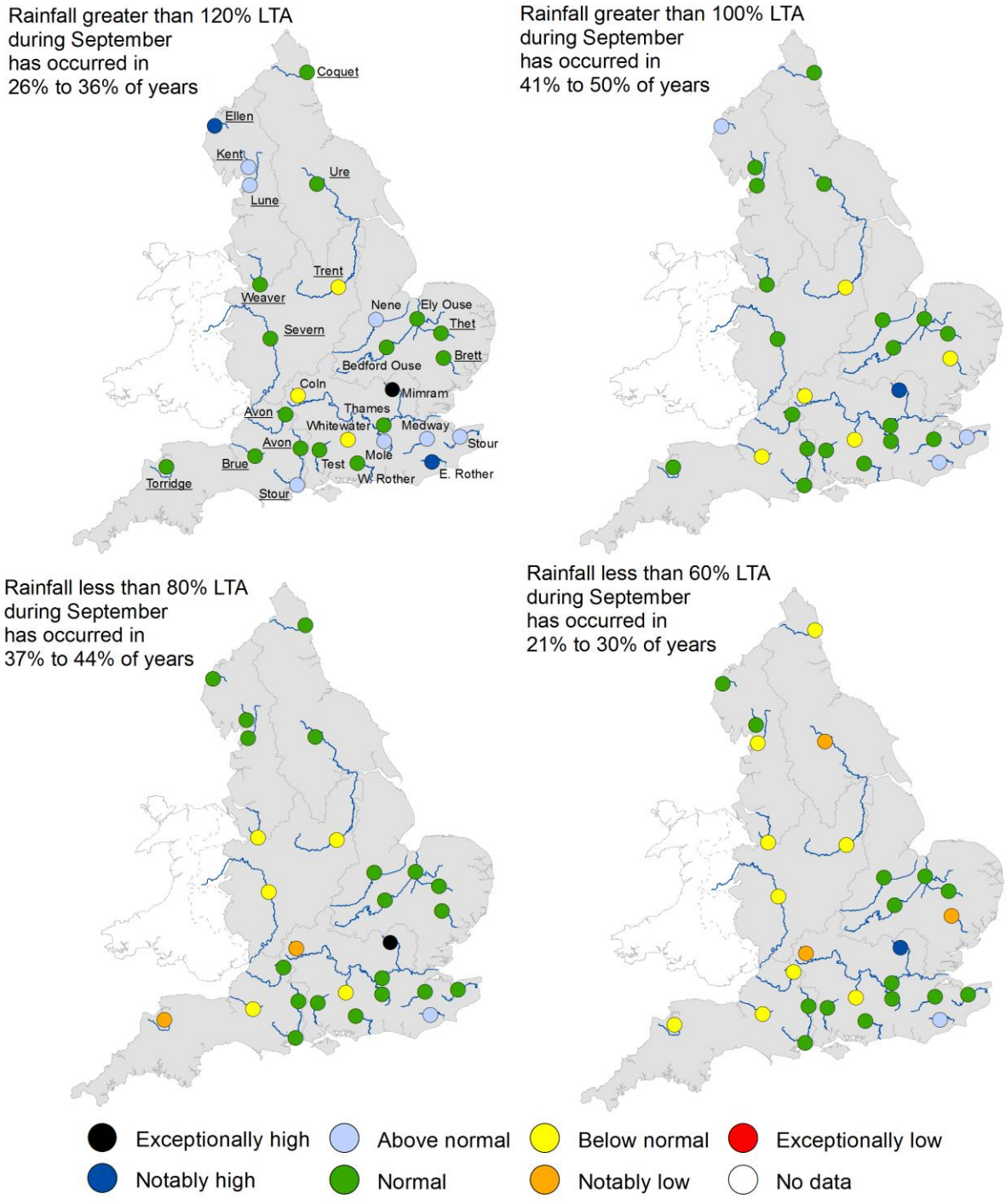


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

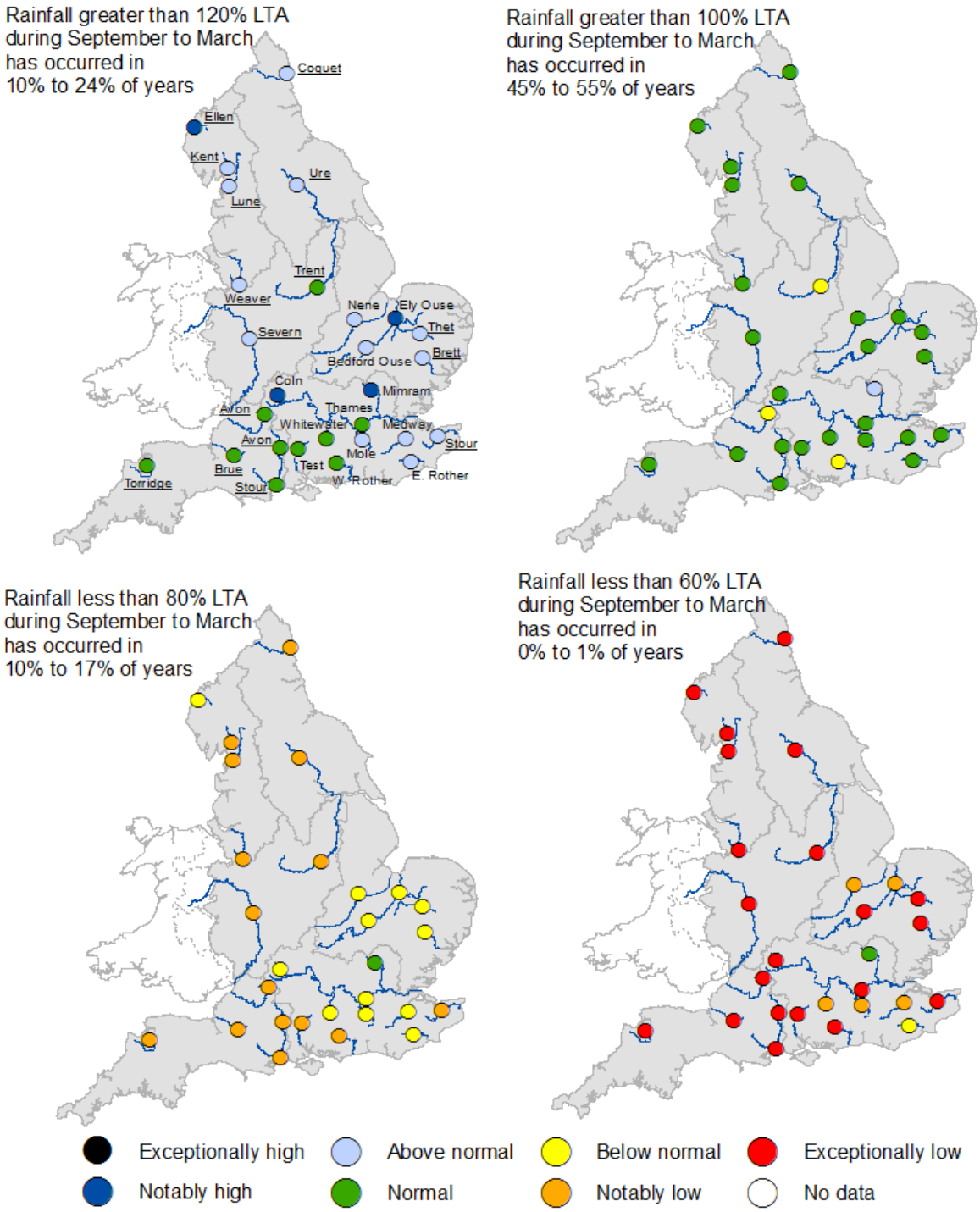
7.1 River flow

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



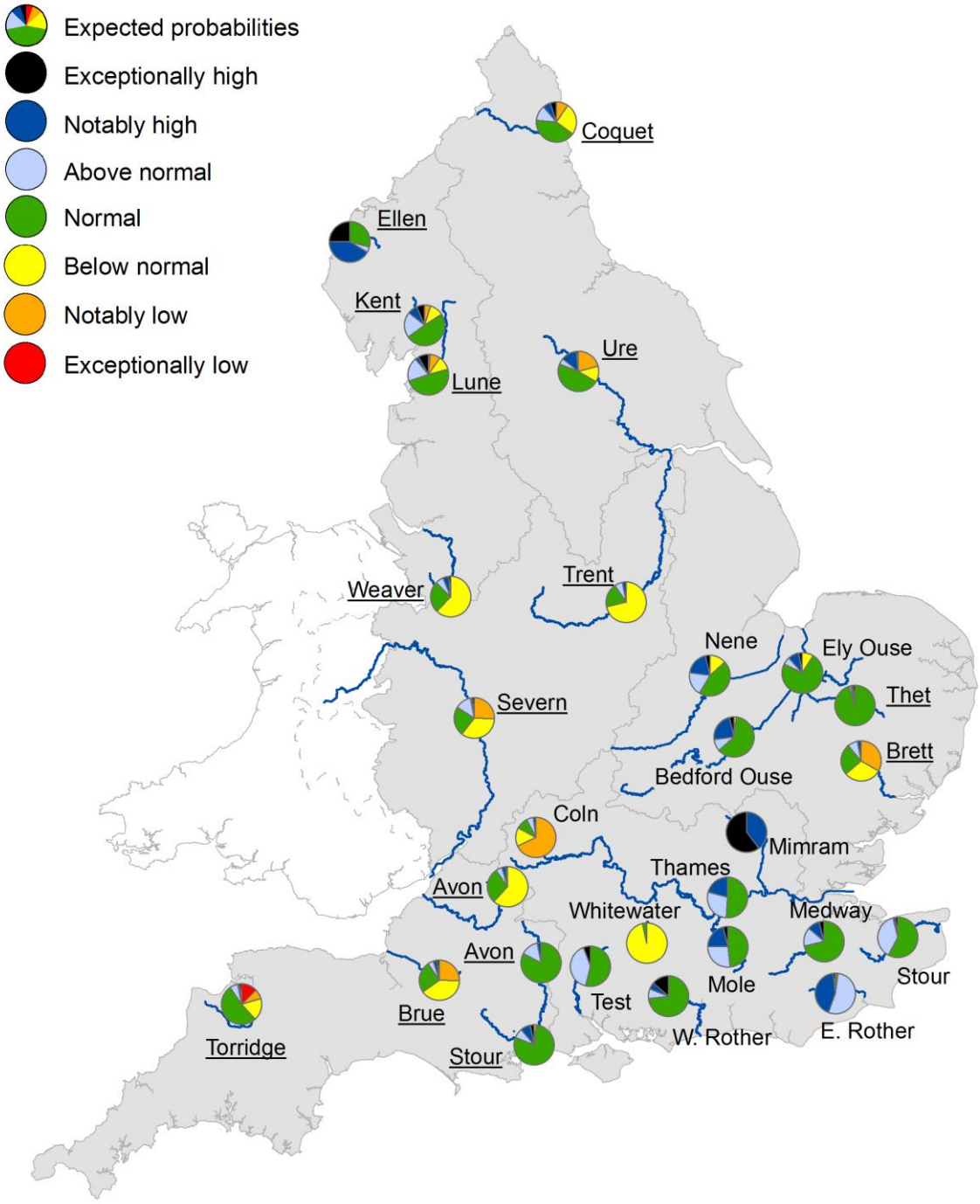
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



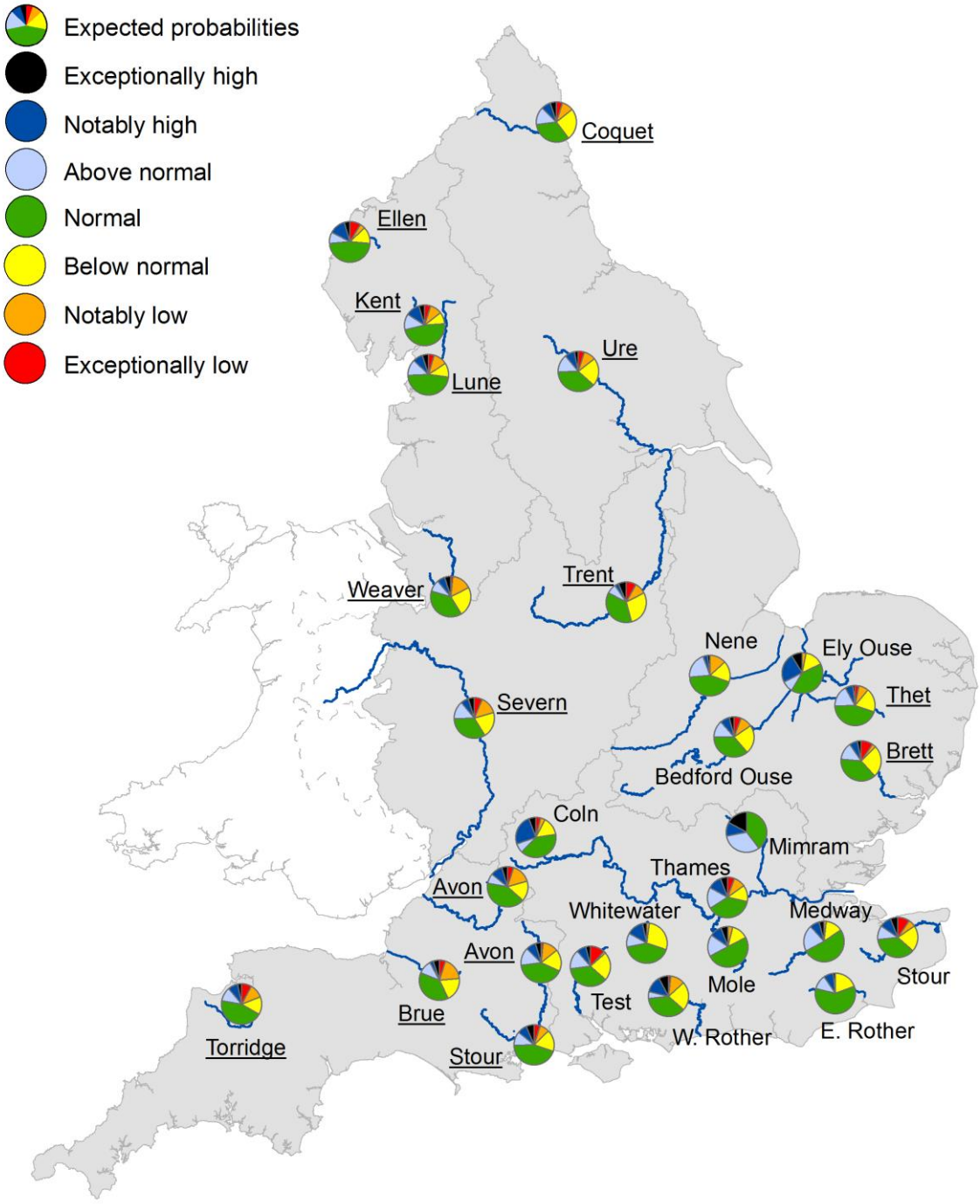
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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

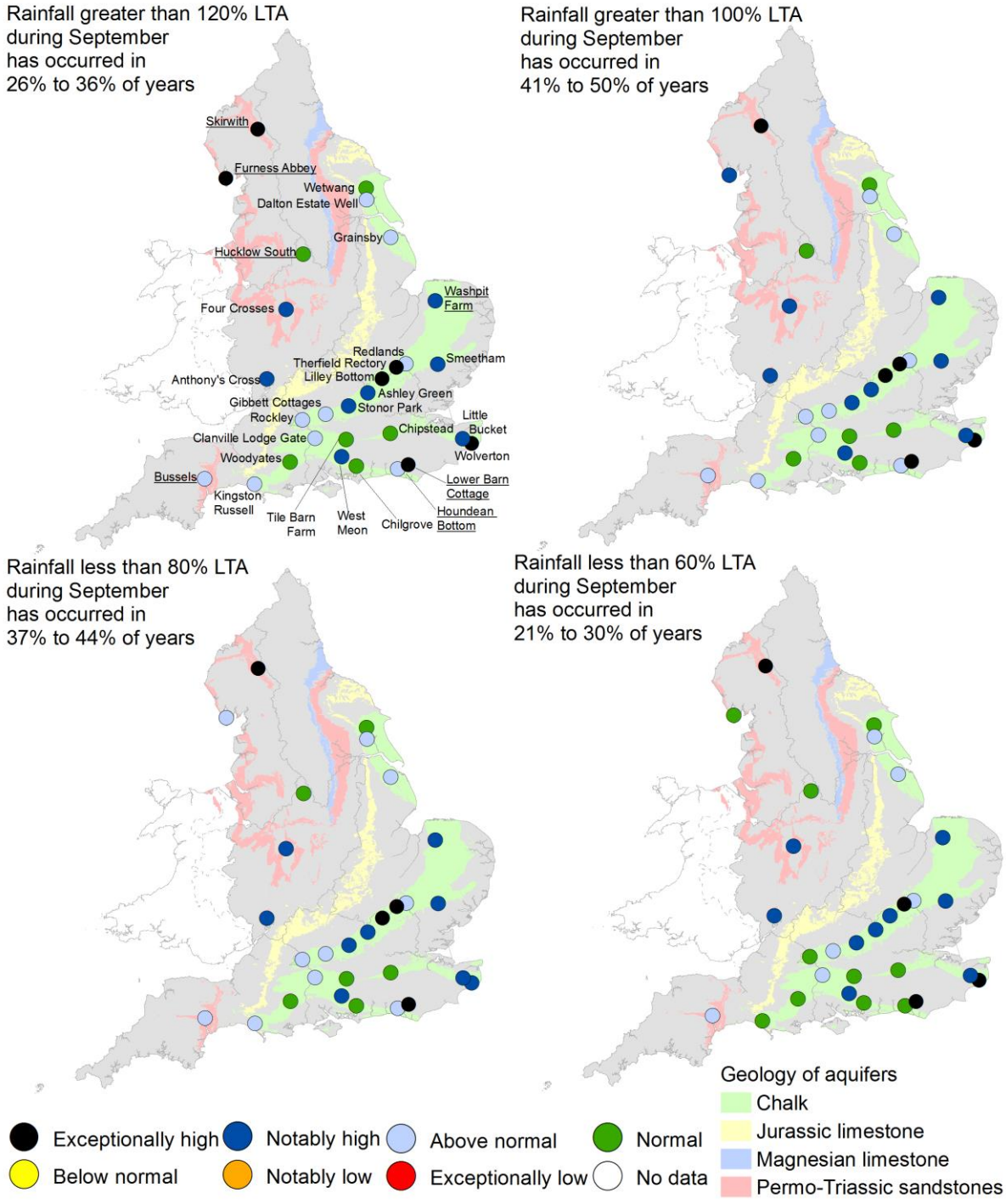


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between September 2024 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on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

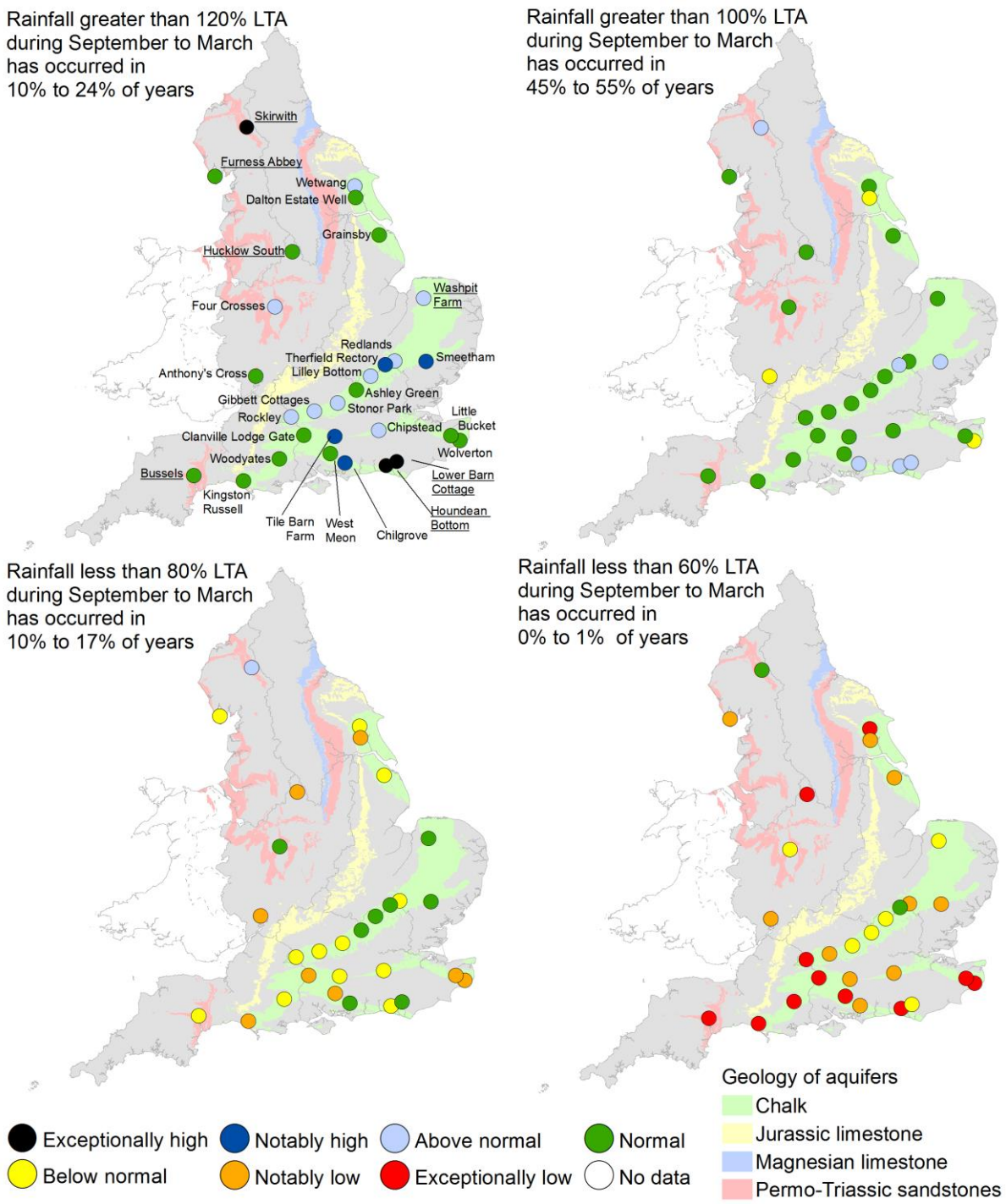

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2024. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

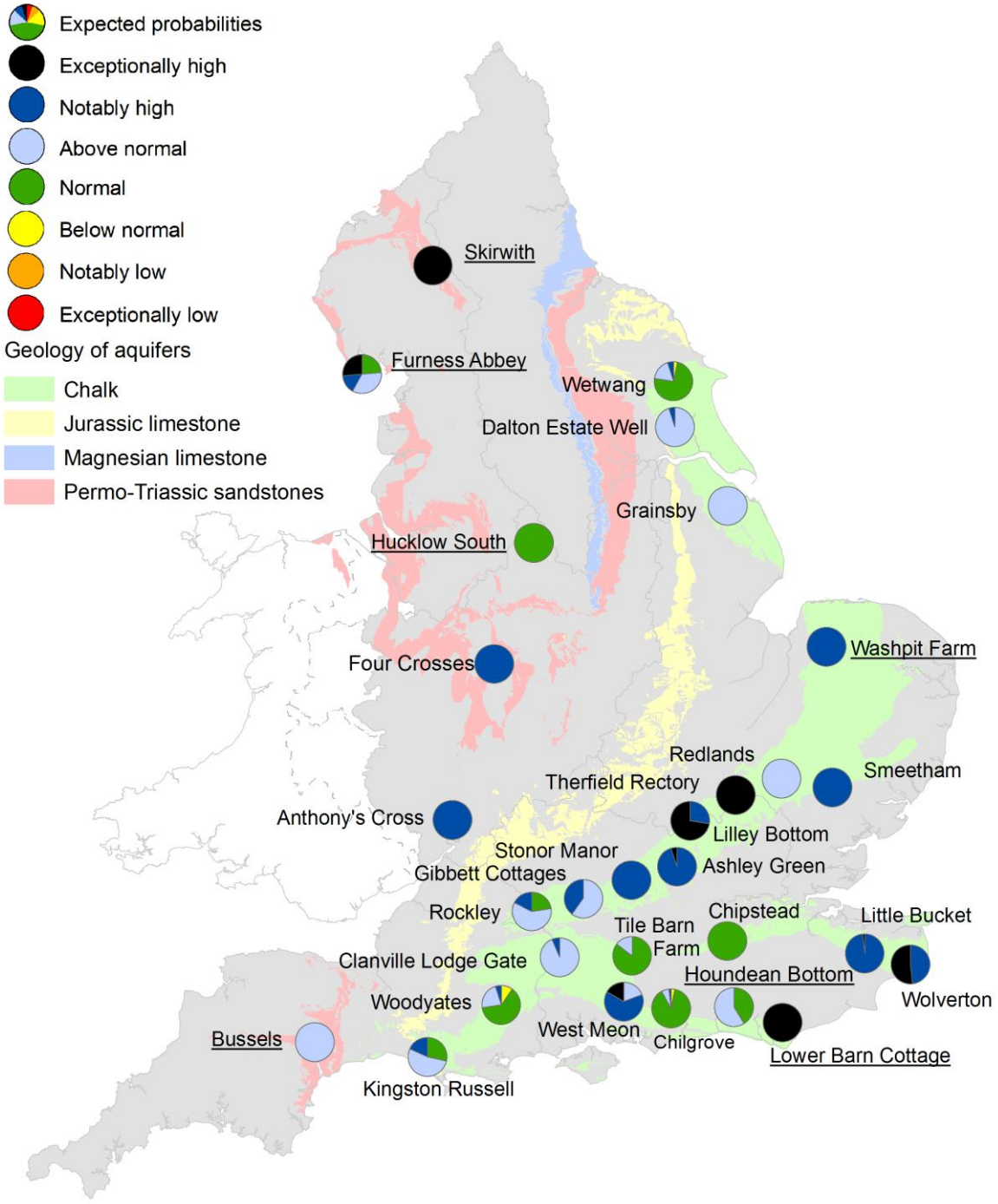

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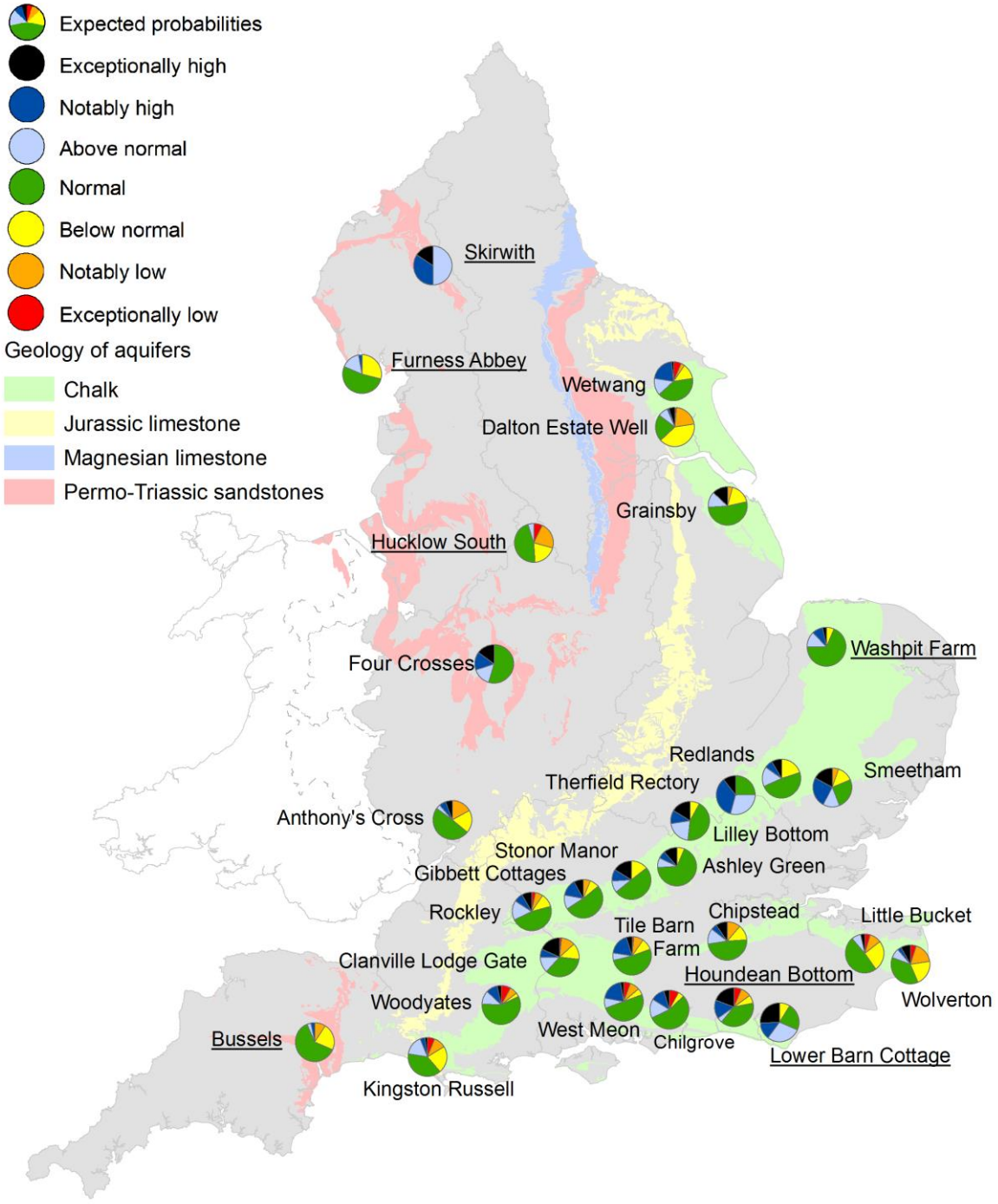
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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	Aug 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Aug 2024 band	Jun 2024 to August 2024 cumulative band	Mar 2024 to August 2024 cumulative band	Sep 2023 to August 2024 cumulative band
East England	36	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
Central England	42	Notably Low	Below normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
North East England	51	Notably Low	Below normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North West England	130	Above Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East England	66	Below Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South West England	65	Below Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
England	65	Below Normal	Below normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high

9.2 River flows table

Geographic area	Site name	River	Aug 2024 band	Jul 2024 band
East	Burnham	Burn	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Claypole	Upper Witham	Normal	Normal
East	Colney	Yare	Normal	Above normal
East	Denver	Ely Ouse	Normal	Notably high
East	Dernford	Cam	Normal	Notably high
East	Louth Weir	Lud	Normal	Above normal
East	Offord	Bedford Ouse	Above normal	Notably high
East	Springfield	Chelmer	Normal	Exceptionally high
East	Stowmarket	Gipping	Normal	Notably high
East	Upton Mill	Nene	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	Below normal	Above normal

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

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

South West	Thorverton	Exe	Below normal	Normal
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Below normal	Normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Below 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 Aug 2024 band	End of Jul 2024 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Above normal	Above normal
East	Redlands Hall (chalk)	Cam Chalk	Notably high	Above normal
East	Hanthorpe	Cornbrash (South)	Notably high	Notably high
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
East	Washpit Farm Rougham	North West Norfolk Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
Central	Four Crosses	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone	Notably 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	Notably high
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	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	Normal	Above normal
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Normal	Above normal
South East	Little Bucket (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Notably high	Notably 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	Normal	Above normal
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Normal	Normal
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Above normal	Above normal
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Normal	Normal

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	85	Above average
Central	78	Above average
North-east	81	Above average
North-west	77	Above average
South-east	80	Above average
South-west	73	Above average
England	79	Above average