Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - September 2024

It has been a very wet month across England with most catchments receiving above average rainfall during September. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) have decreased across England, with soils in many parts of the country ending September considerably wetter. River flows increased at all but 4 of our indicator sites in September and were classed as normal or higher at all sites. Groundwater levels decreased at nearly three-quarters 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 three-quarters of the reservoirs we report on and the majority of reservoirs were classed as normal or higher. Reservoir stocks across England were 76% full at the end of September.

1.1 Rainfall

The rainfall total for England for September was 133mm which represents 189% of the 1961 to 1990 long term average (LTA) for the month (195% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). Most hydrological areas received above average rainfall during September with only nine catchments receiving below average rainfall. The wettest hydrological area relative to the LTA was the Cotswold East catchment in south-east England which received 394% of LTA rainfall. The driest hydrological areas was the Derwent catchment in north-west England which received 61% of LTA rainfall in September. (Figure 2.1)

September rainfall totals were classed as normal or higher for the time of year in all but one catchment in England. Seventy-eight catchments (56%) were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. Thirty-one hydrological areas recorded the wettest September since 1871. Additionally it was also the wettest September for central England since 1871. At the regional scale, September rainfall totals were a mixed picture. In south-east and central England rainfall was classed as exceptionally high whereas in north-west England rainfall was classed as normal. Rainfall in south-west and east England was classed as notably high and the north-east was above normal. For England as a whole rainfall was classed as exceptionally high. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were classed as normal or higher in all catchments with more than two-thirds of the catchments classed as above normal or higher. Three hydrological areas in south-east England, Cotswolds East, Cotswold West and Thame, all recorded their wettest 3 months (July-September) since 1871. The 6 month cumulative totals show a similar picture with rainfall classed as normal or higher in all catchments with all but sixteen catchments classed as above normal or higher. The 12 month cumulative totals were exceptionally high in all but four catchments and it has been the wettest 12 months (October–September) since 1871 for 67 catchments. It has also been the wettest 12 month

period ending in September for central and south-west England. Furthermore, England as a whole recorded the wettest 12 month period ending in September since 1871. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Due to above average rainfall soil moisture deficits (SMD) decreased significantly across most of England particularly across central, eastern and southern England. (Figure 3.1)

At a regional scale, soils across all areas of England remain wetter than average for the time of year. Across all regions of England soil moisture deficits had decreased sharply by the end of September and soils in north-west, south-west and central England had close to no SMD. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows increased at all but four indicator sites in September. September monthly mean flows remain classed as normal or higher at all sites. Nineteen sites (35% of the total) were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. Fourteen sites (25% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year and 13 sites (24%) were classed as above normal. Nine sites (16%) were notably high. Seven sites recorded their highest monthly mean flow for September on record (record start given in brackets) in the:

- north-west, the River Weaver (since 1977)
- east England, the Bedford Ouse (since 1972) and the Nene (since 1970)
- south-east, the River Itchin (since 1958), the River Ouse (since 1979) and the River Ver (since 1956)
- south-west, the Upper Avon (since 1965) (Figure 4.1)

Monthly mean flows for September increased at all but one of the regional index sites. Flows at Caton on the River Lune in north-west England decreased however they remain classed in the normal range. Flows in The River Exe in south-west England were also classed as normal. Naturalised flows at Kingston on the River Thames and flows at Orford on the Bedford Ouse in east England increased and were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. The River Dove in central England and the South Tyne in the north-east both recorded above normal monthly mean flows. The Great Stour in south-east England recorded notably high flows for September. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of September, nearly three-quarters of the groundwater indicator sites we report on recorded a decrease in levels. Levels at all indicator sites were normal or above for the time of year with more than a third of groundwater levels classed as exceptionally high. Seven sites were classed as normal at the end of September. Four sites recorded their highest end of September 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
- 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 September with the exception of Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) in the south-east where levels increased to be classed exceptionally high. Levels at Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone), Skirwith (Carlisle Basin Sandstone) and Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) remain 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 and above normal respectively. Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) and Dalton Estate (Hull and East Riding Chalk) were classed as normal for the end of September. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

Reservoir storage decreased during September at over three-quarters of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. The largest stock decrease was at Farmoor in south-east England which decreased by 10%. Most reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on at the end of September were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Four reservoirs were classed as below normal and one, the Pennines Group in north-west England, was classed as notably low. 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 5% during September. For England as whole, storage decreased to 76% at the end of September. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

October had an unsettled start, with wet conditions in many places, particularly the south-west of England. Through the middle of October, conditions are expected to settle with longer, drier spells in the south and east and the greatest chance of rain in the north. Some wet and windy

conditions may set in to the north-west towards the end of the month, but more settled conditions are likely as high pressure becomes dominant. This could bring frost and fog at night, as the difference between daytime and overnight temperatures becomes large.

For the 3 month period for the UK from October to December, precipitation is expected to be near average, with normal chance of either dry or wet conditions. There is a greater than normal chance of conditions being mild, however cold spells remain possible particularly late in the period.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of March 2025, river flows are projected to have a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher in east, central, south-west and south-east England. In north-east England, river flows have the greatest chance of being normal or lower for the time of year.

By the end of September 2025, river flows are projected to have a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher in south-east, south-west and central England. In north-west and east England, river flows have the greatest chance of being normal or higher, while in north-east England, river flows have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower.

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2025 see Figure 7.1.

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2025 see Figure 7.2.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2025 see Figure 7.3.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2025 see Figure 7.4.

1.8 Projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

By the end of March 2025, river flows are projected to have a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher in east, central, south-west and south-east England. In north-east England, river flows have the greatest chance of being normal or lower for the time of year.

By the end of September 2025, river flows are projected to have a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher in south-east, south-west and central England. In north-west and east England, river flows have the greatest chance of being normal or higher, while in north-east England, river flows have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower.

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2025 see Figure 7.5.

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2025 see Figure 7.6.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2025 see Figure 7.7.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2025 see Figure 7.8.

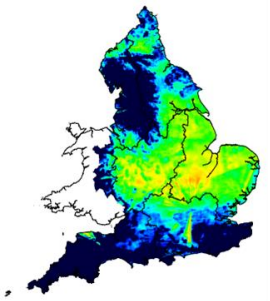
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

2 Rainfall

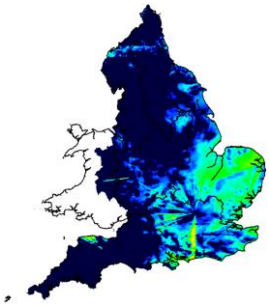
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

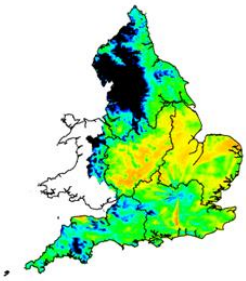
November 2023



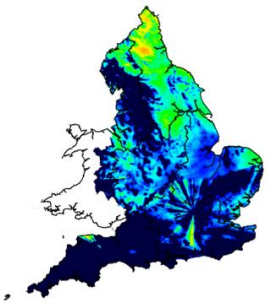
December 2023



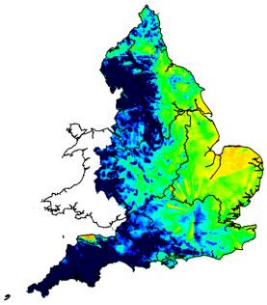
January 2024



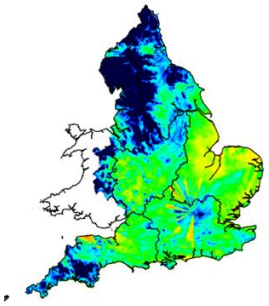
February 2024



March 2024



April 2024



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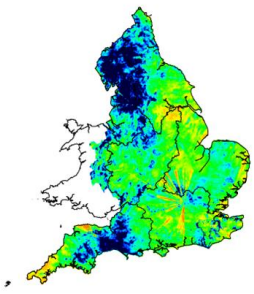
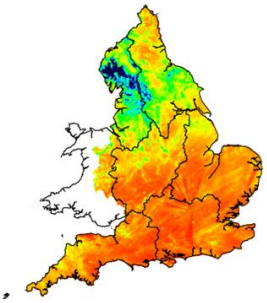
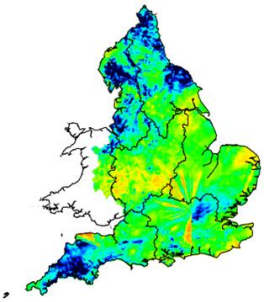


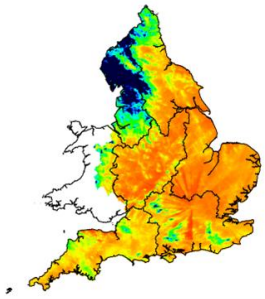
June 2024



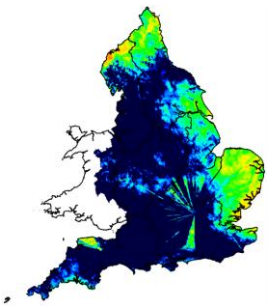
July 2024



August 2024



September 2024



Map Legend

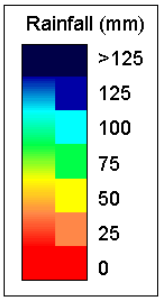
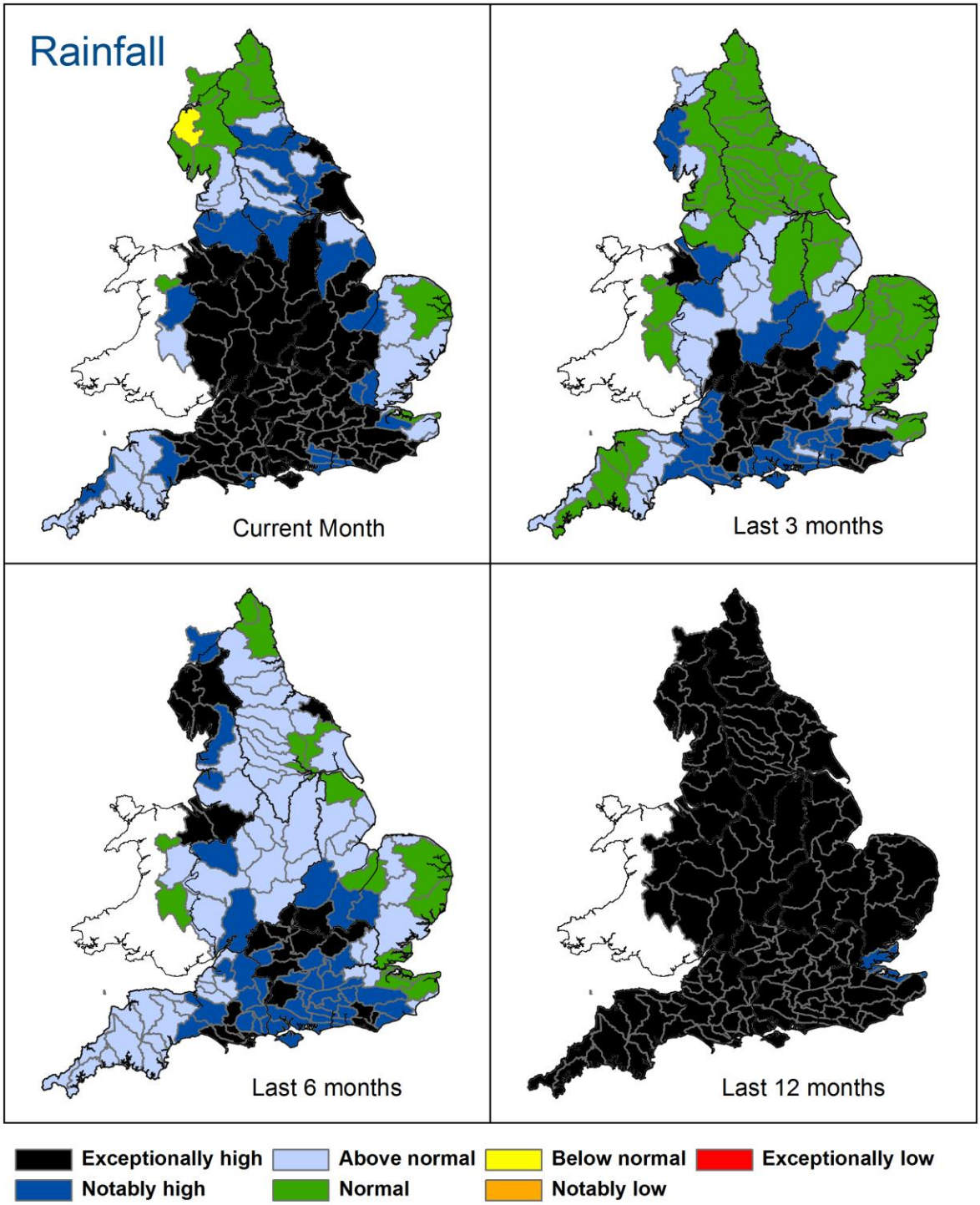


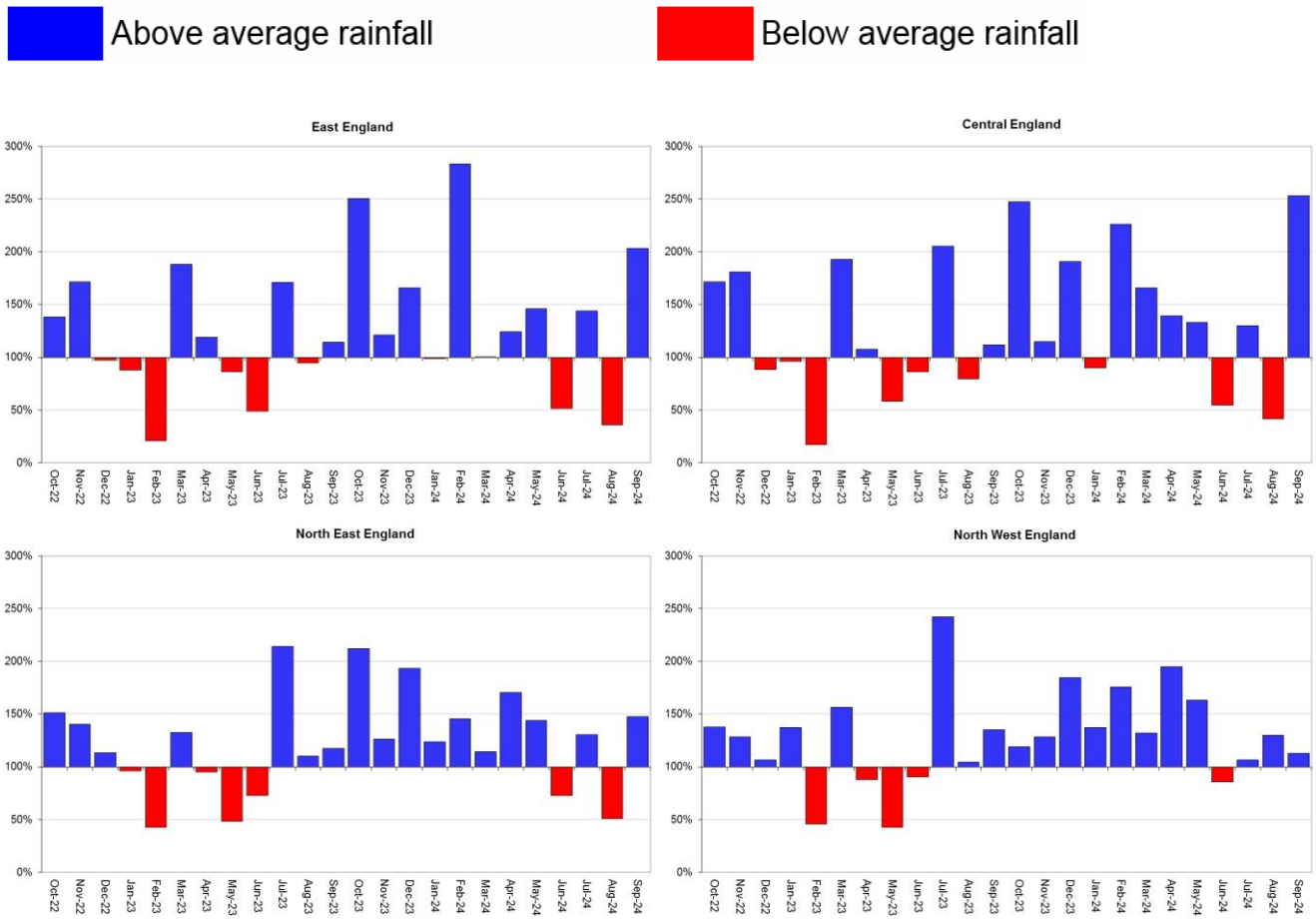
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 30 September 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

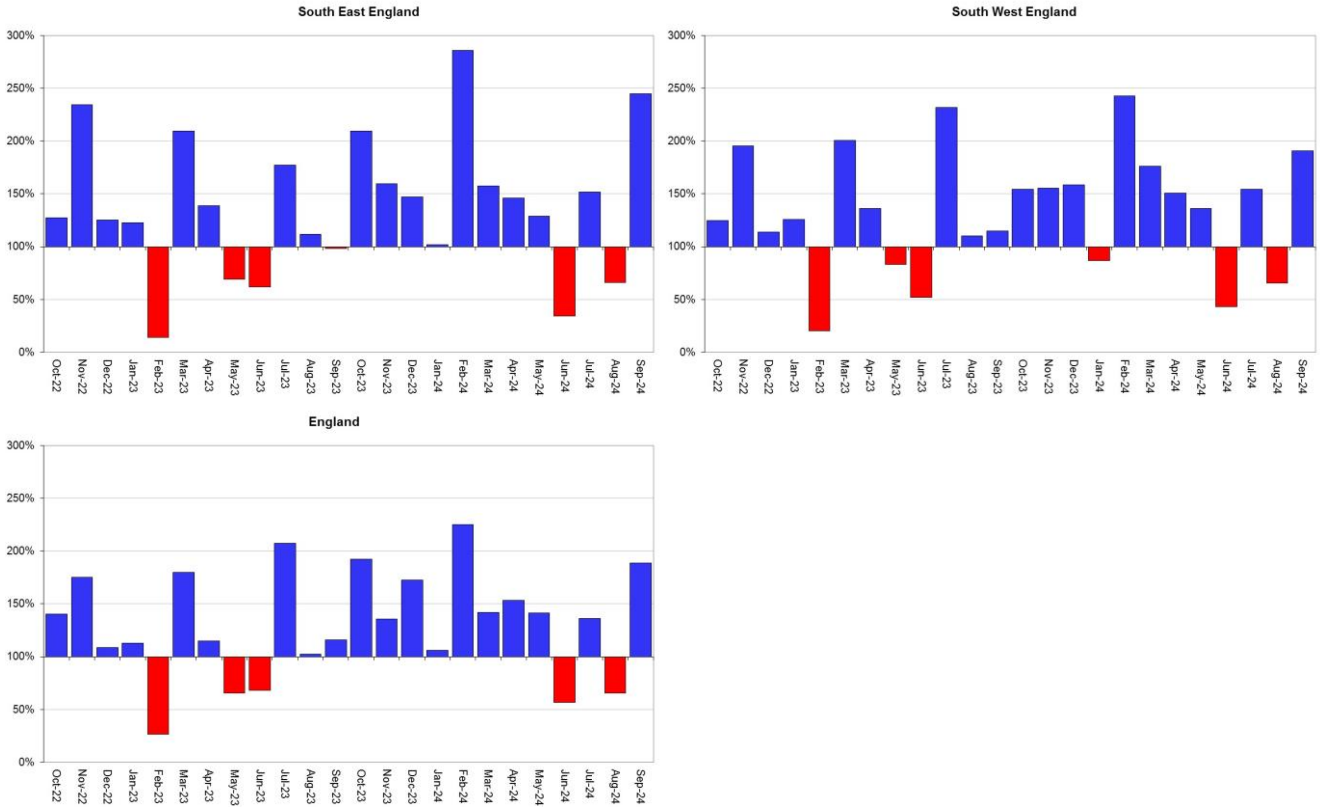


Rainfall data for 2023, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived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

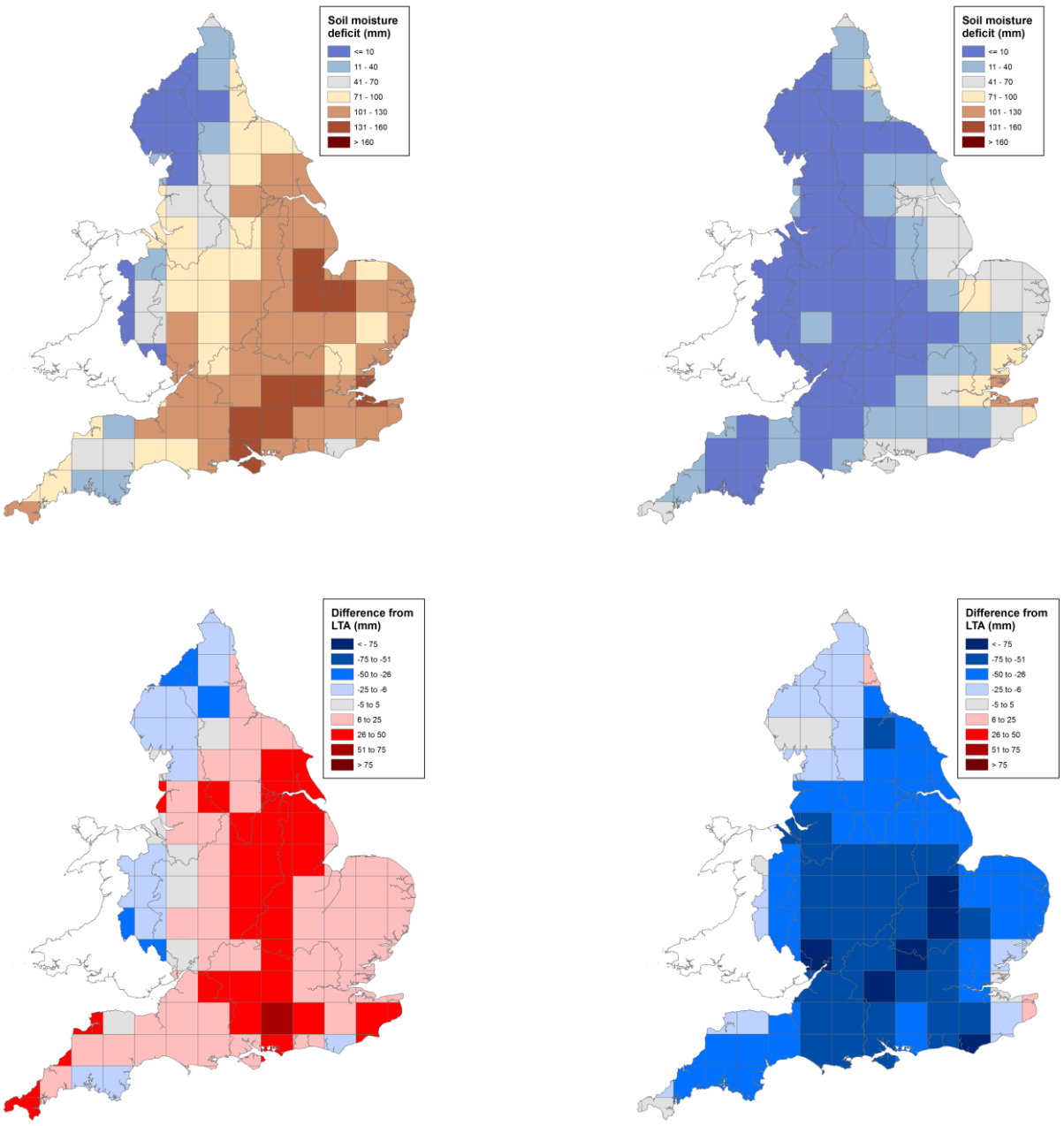
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 28 August 2024 (left panel) and 02 October 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.

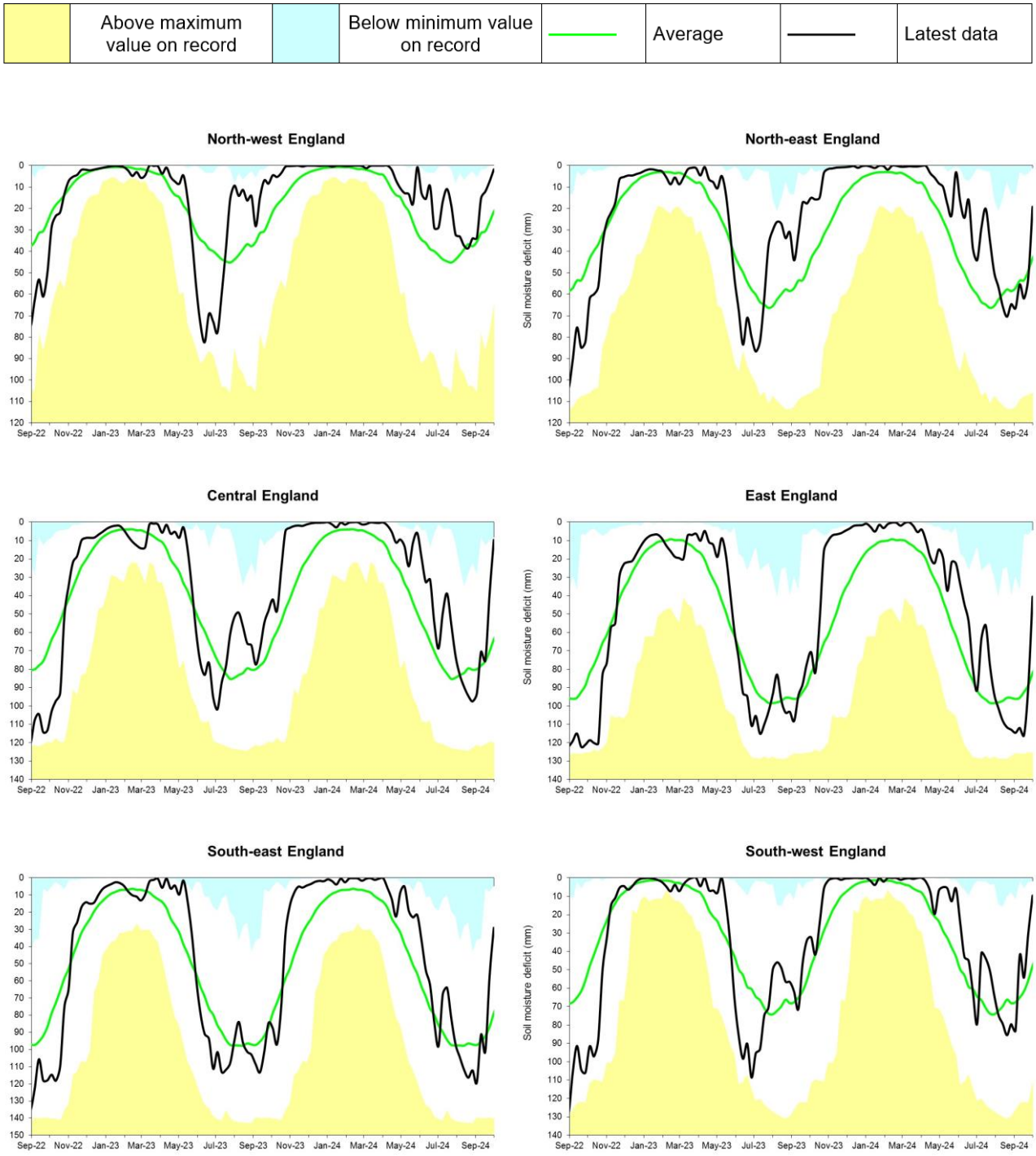
End of August 2024

End of September 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.



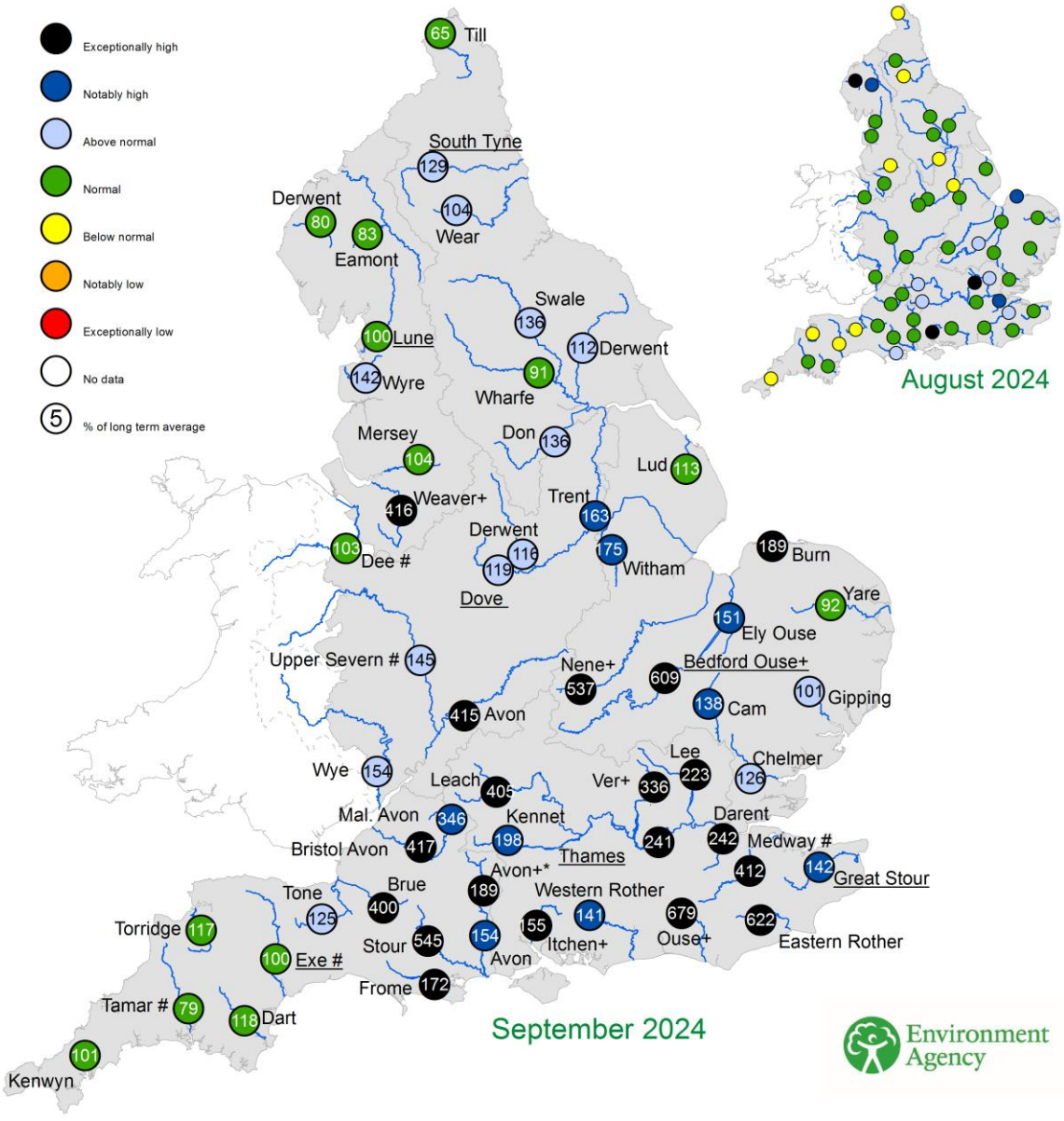
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

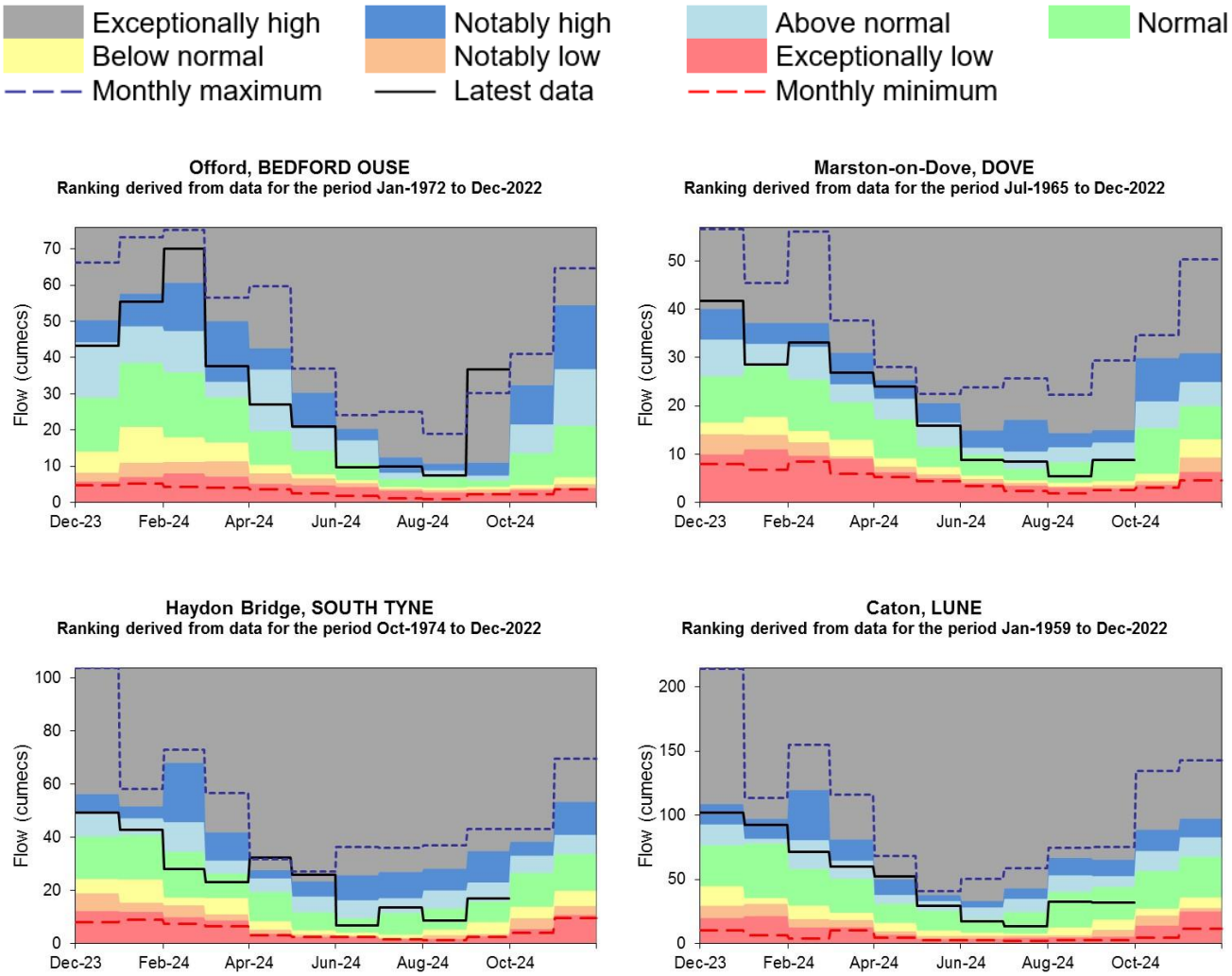
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for August 2024 and September 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic August and September monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional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

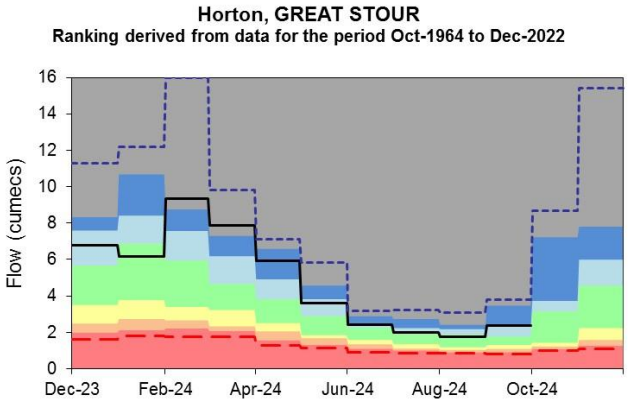
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). * Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution.
Flows may be impacted at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

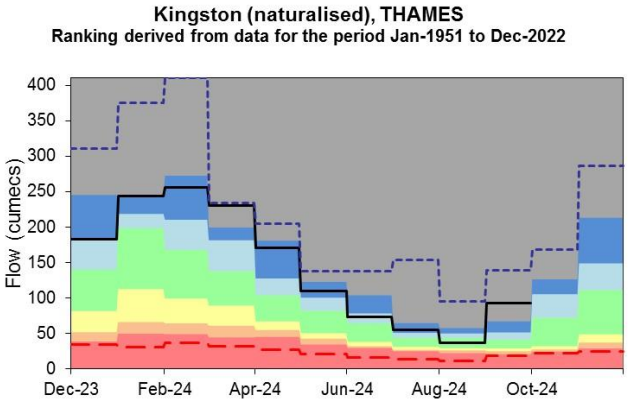


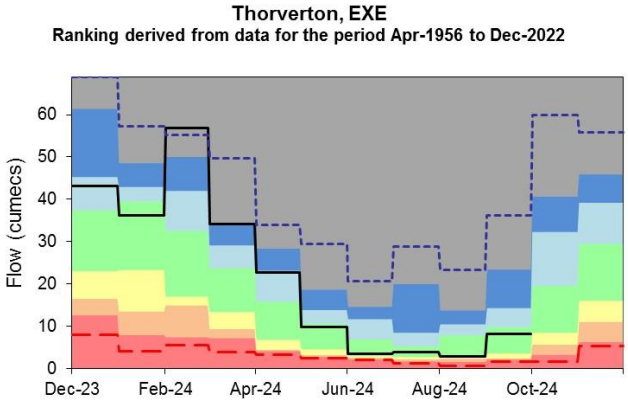
4.2 River flow charts

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









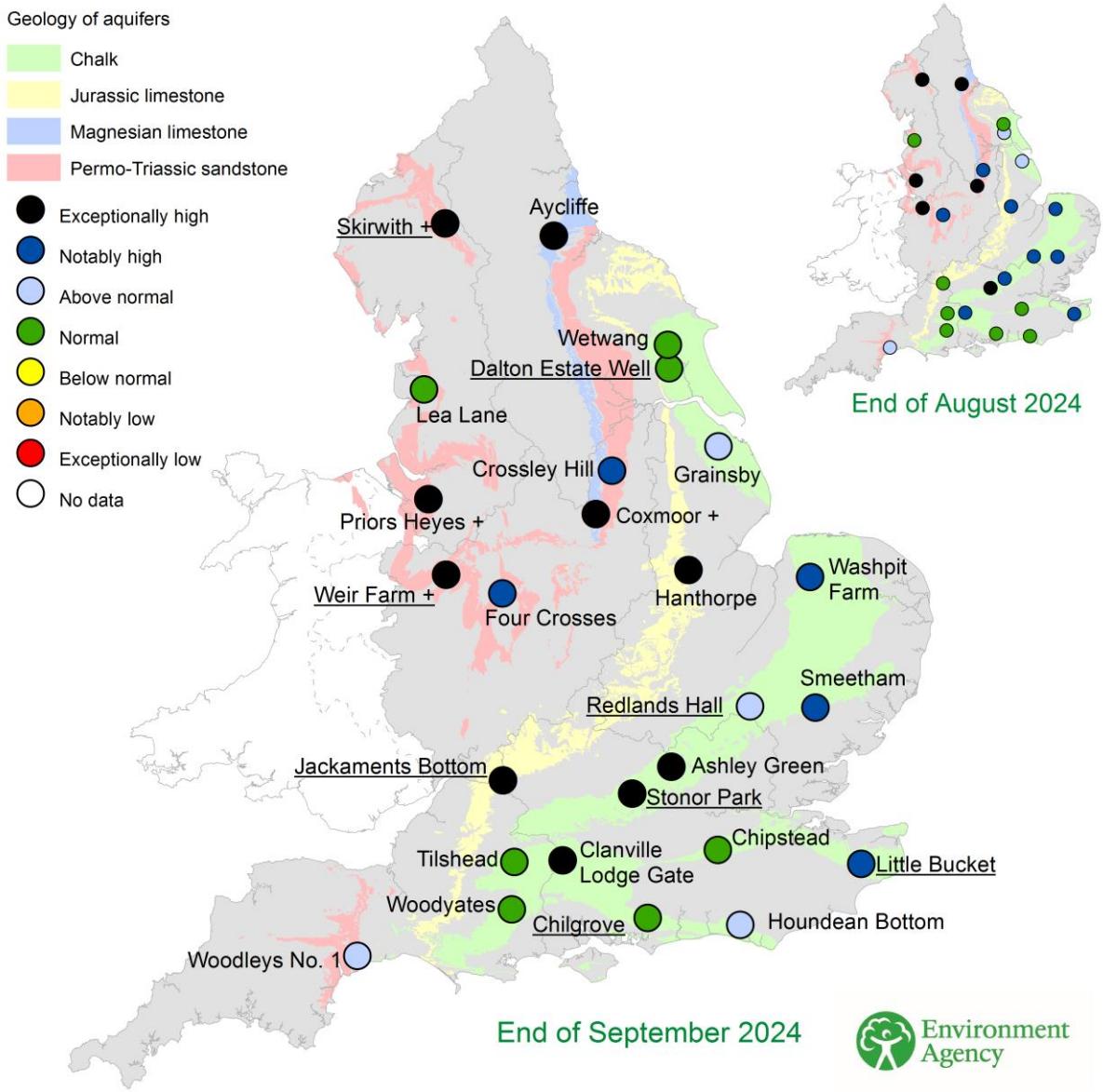
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

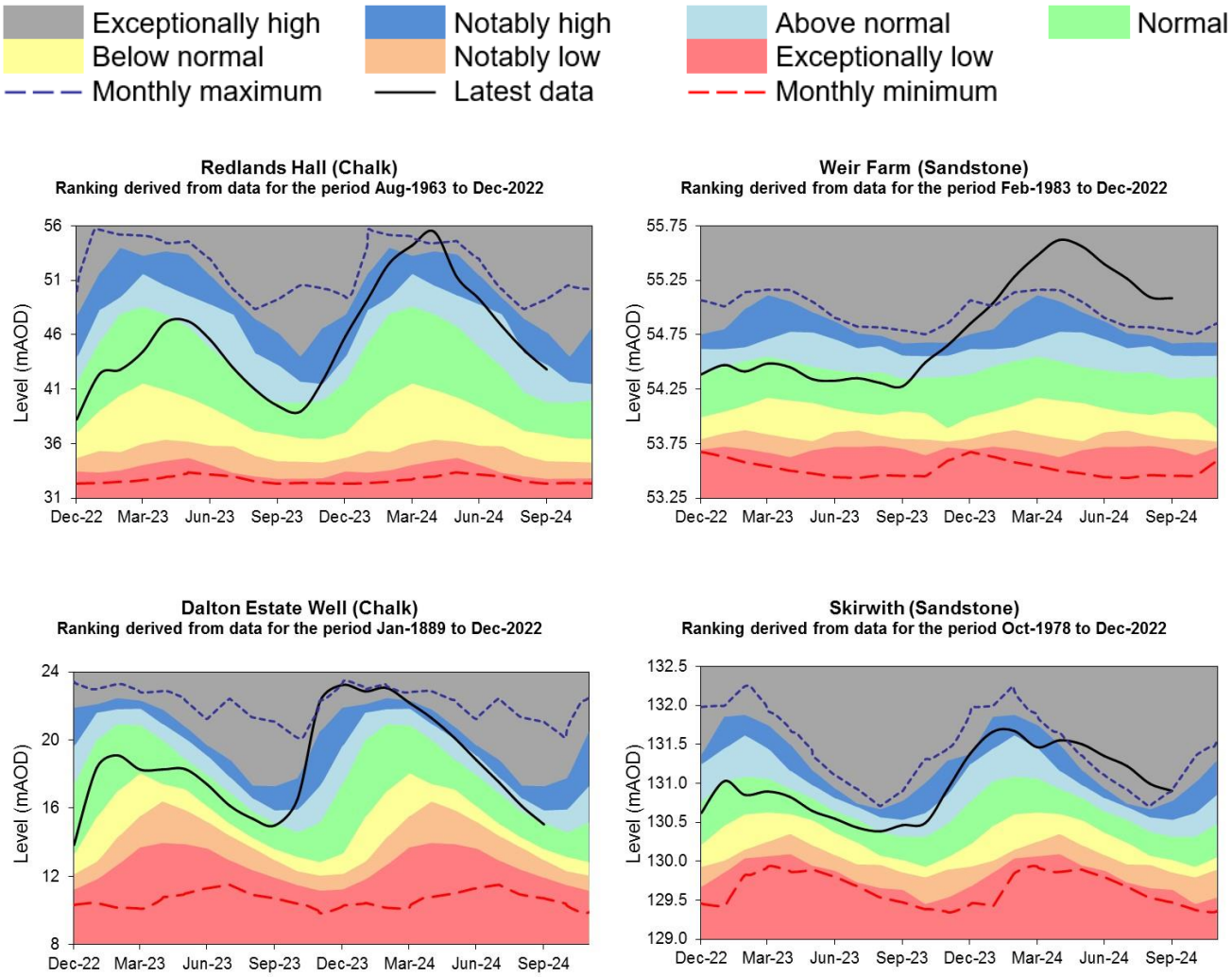
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater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

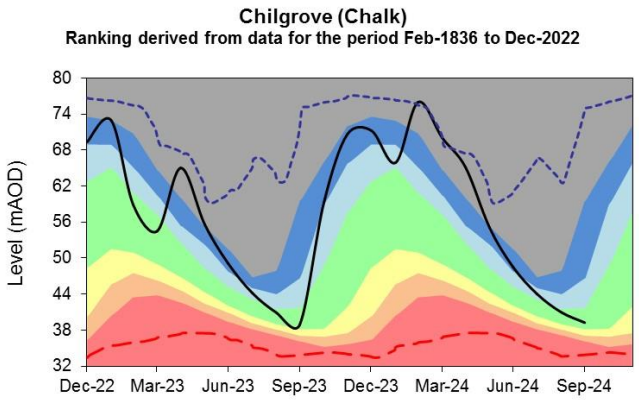


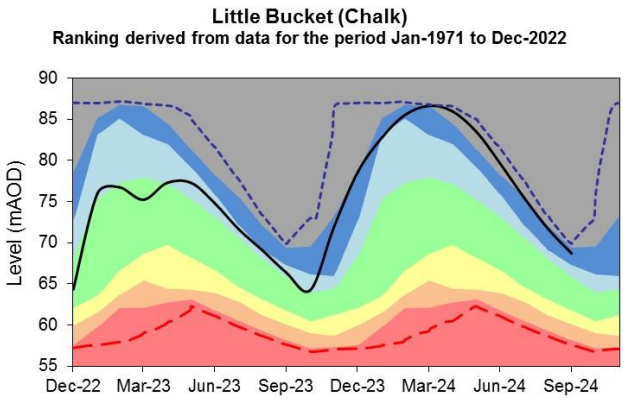
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

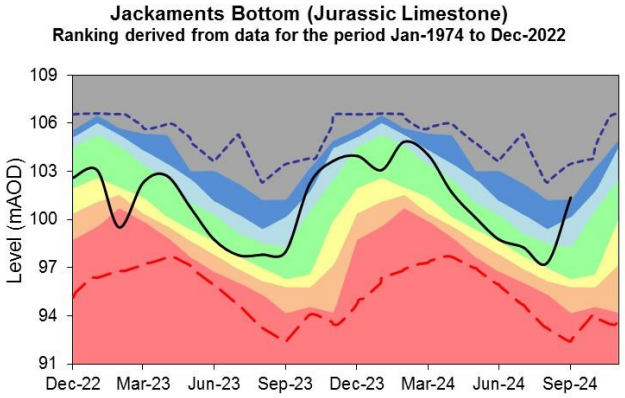
5.2 Groundwater level charts

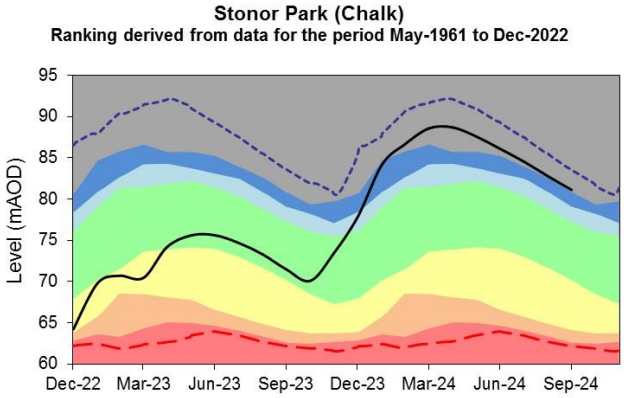
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









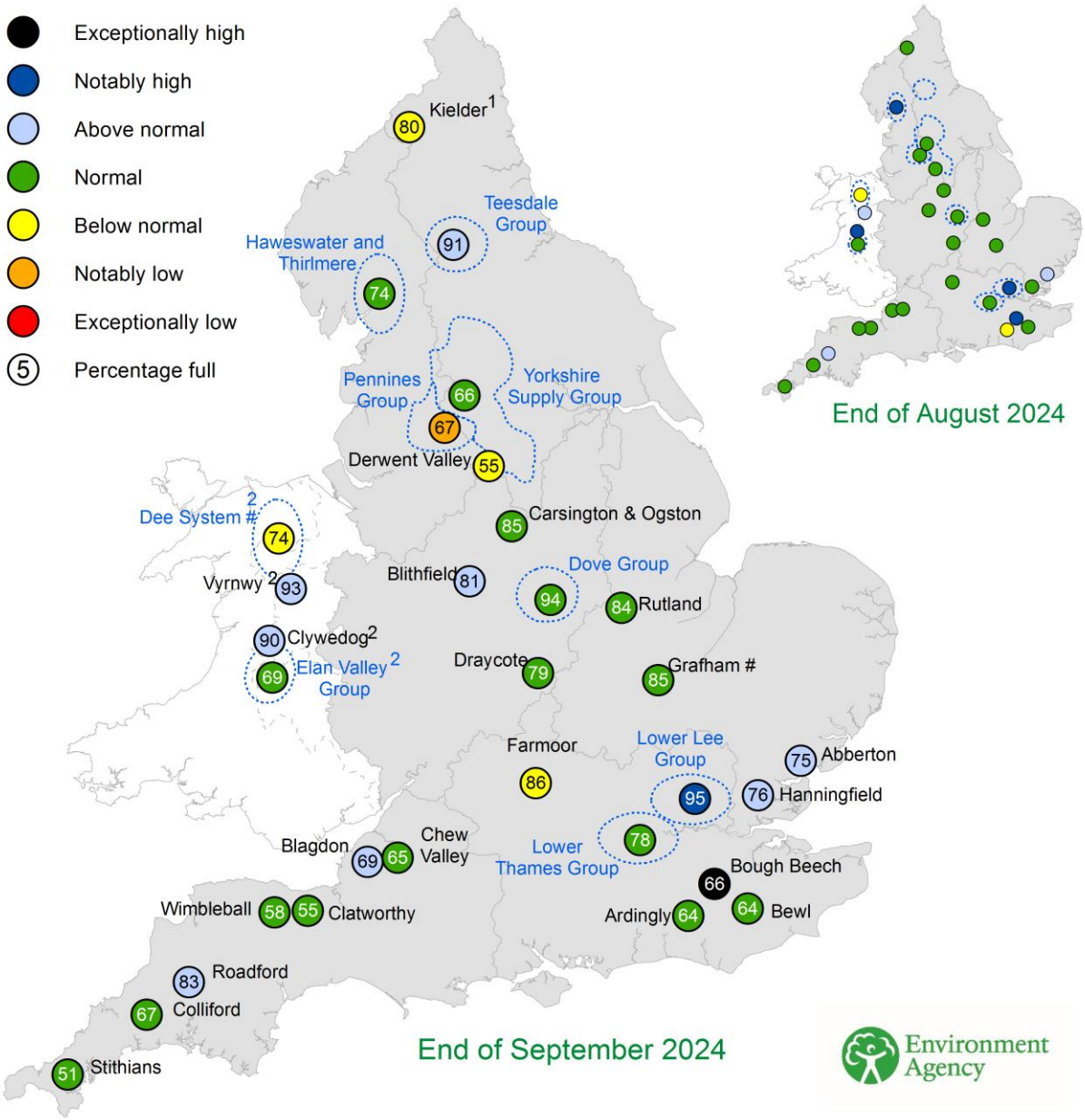


(Source: Environment Agency, 2024)

6 Reservoir storage

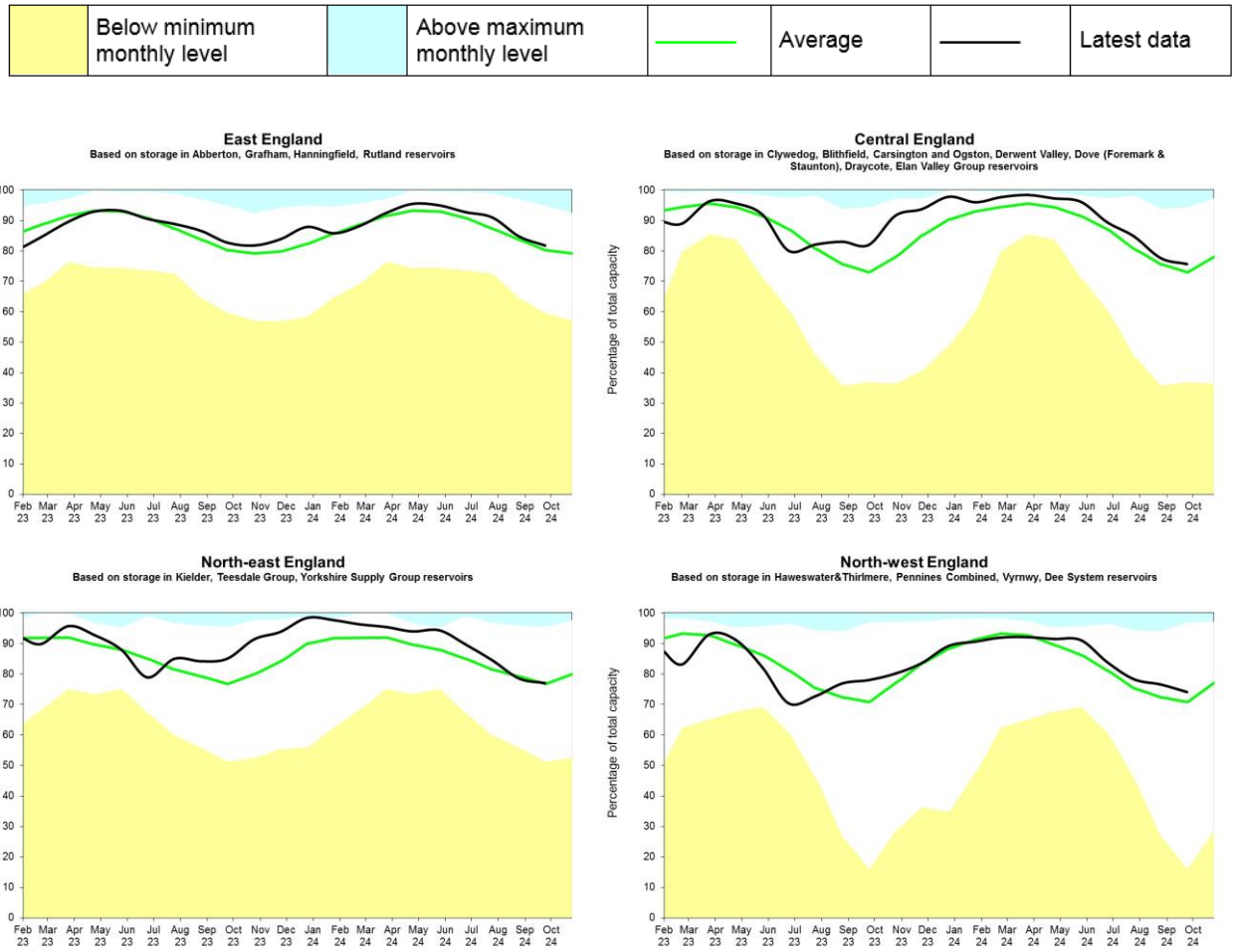
6.1 Reservoir storage map

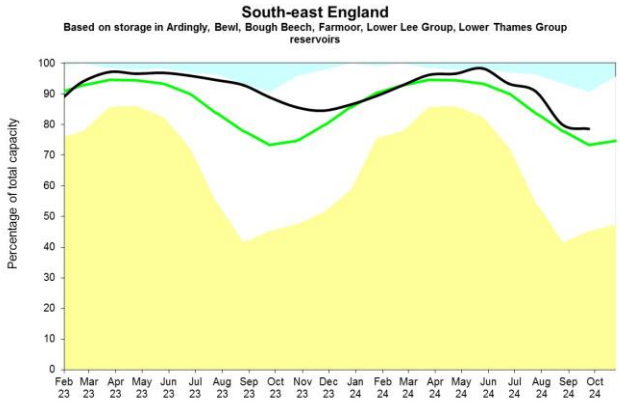
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of August 2024 and September 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic August and September values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves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

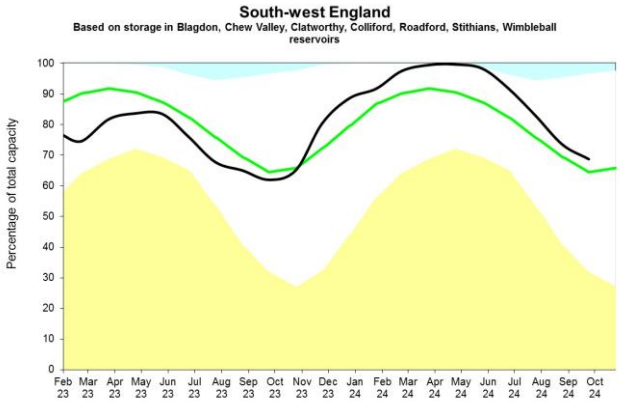


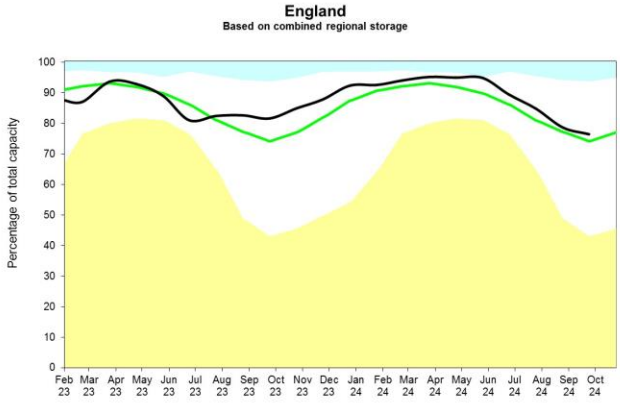
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







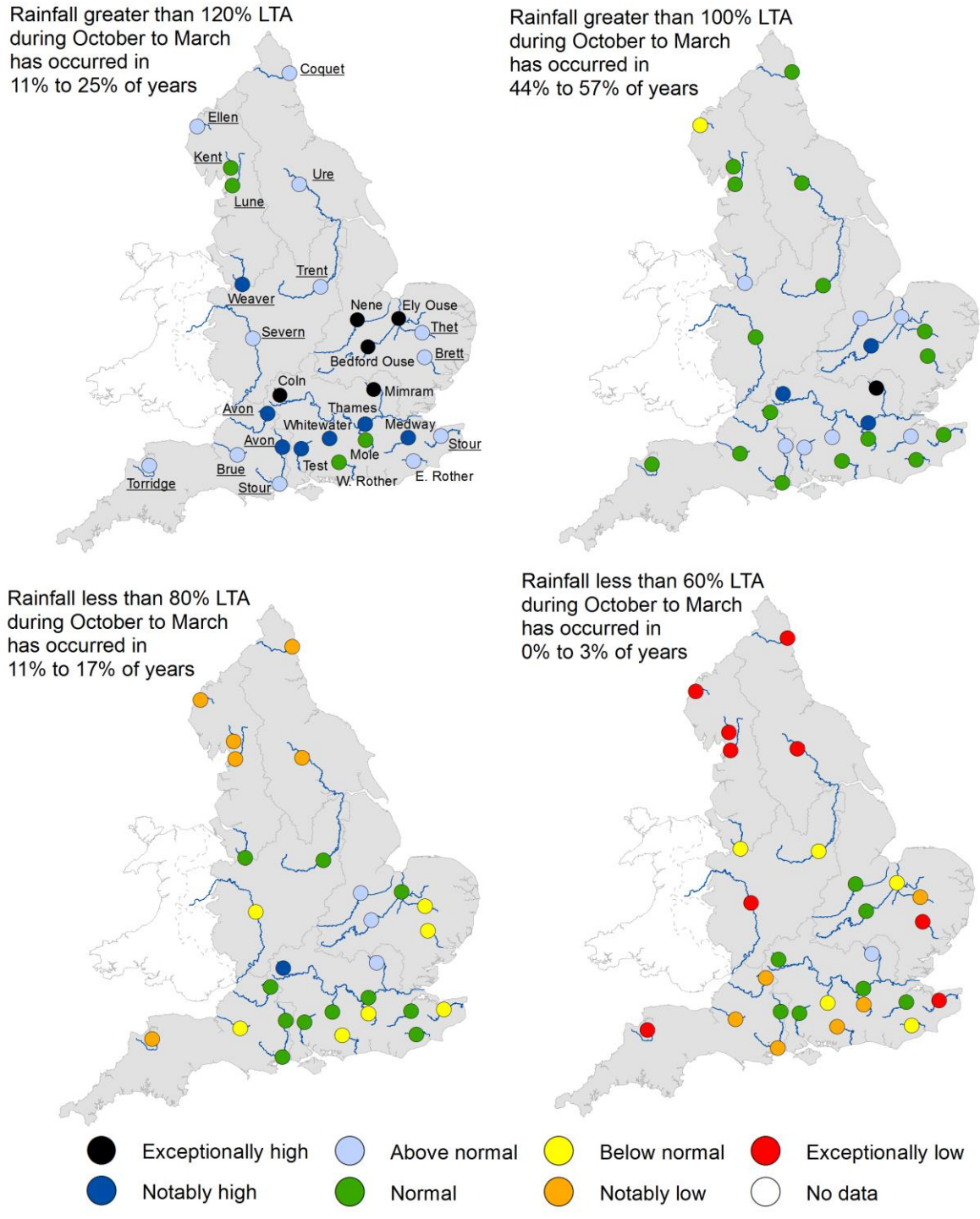


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

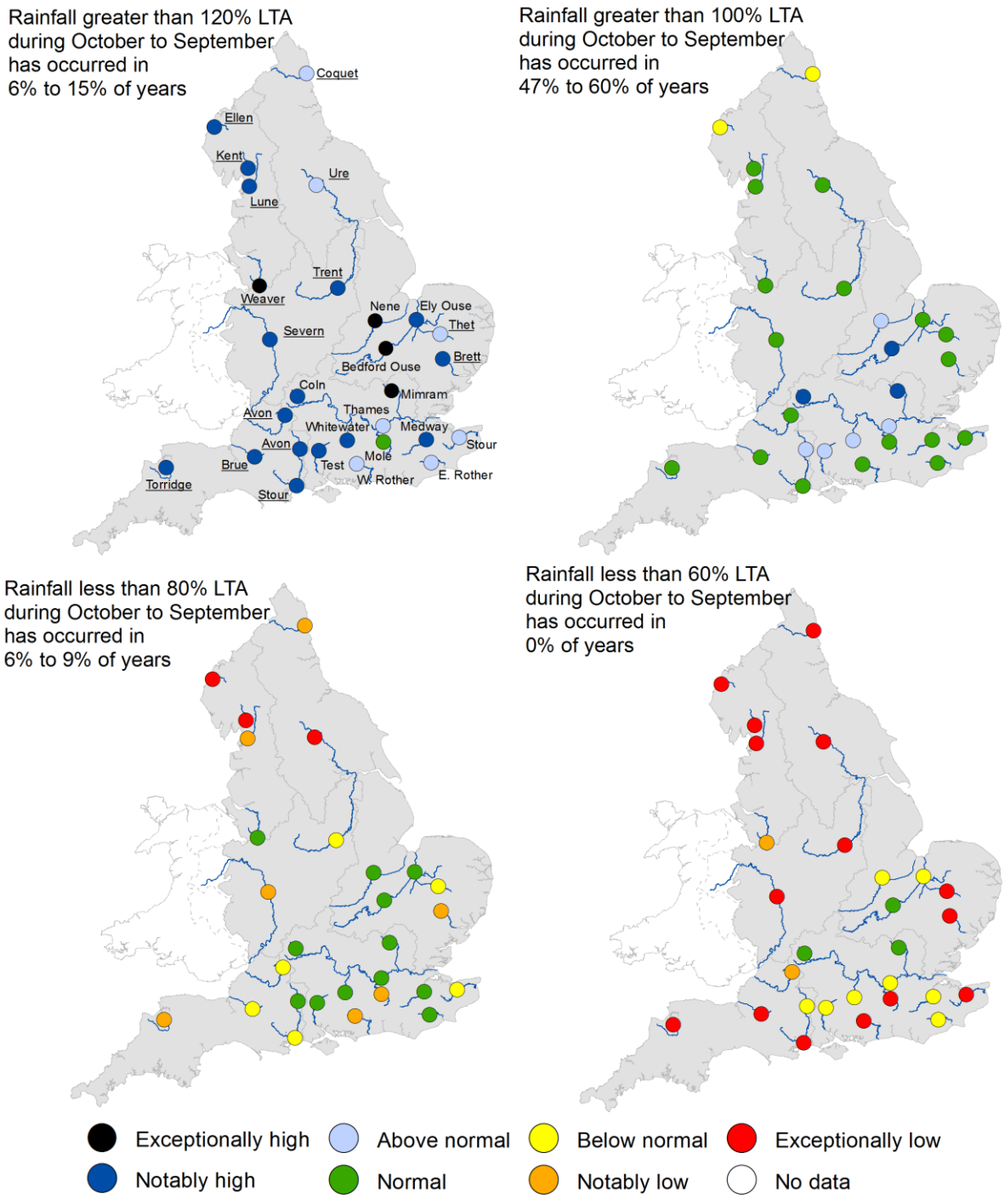
7.1 River flow

Figure 7.1: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between October 2024 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



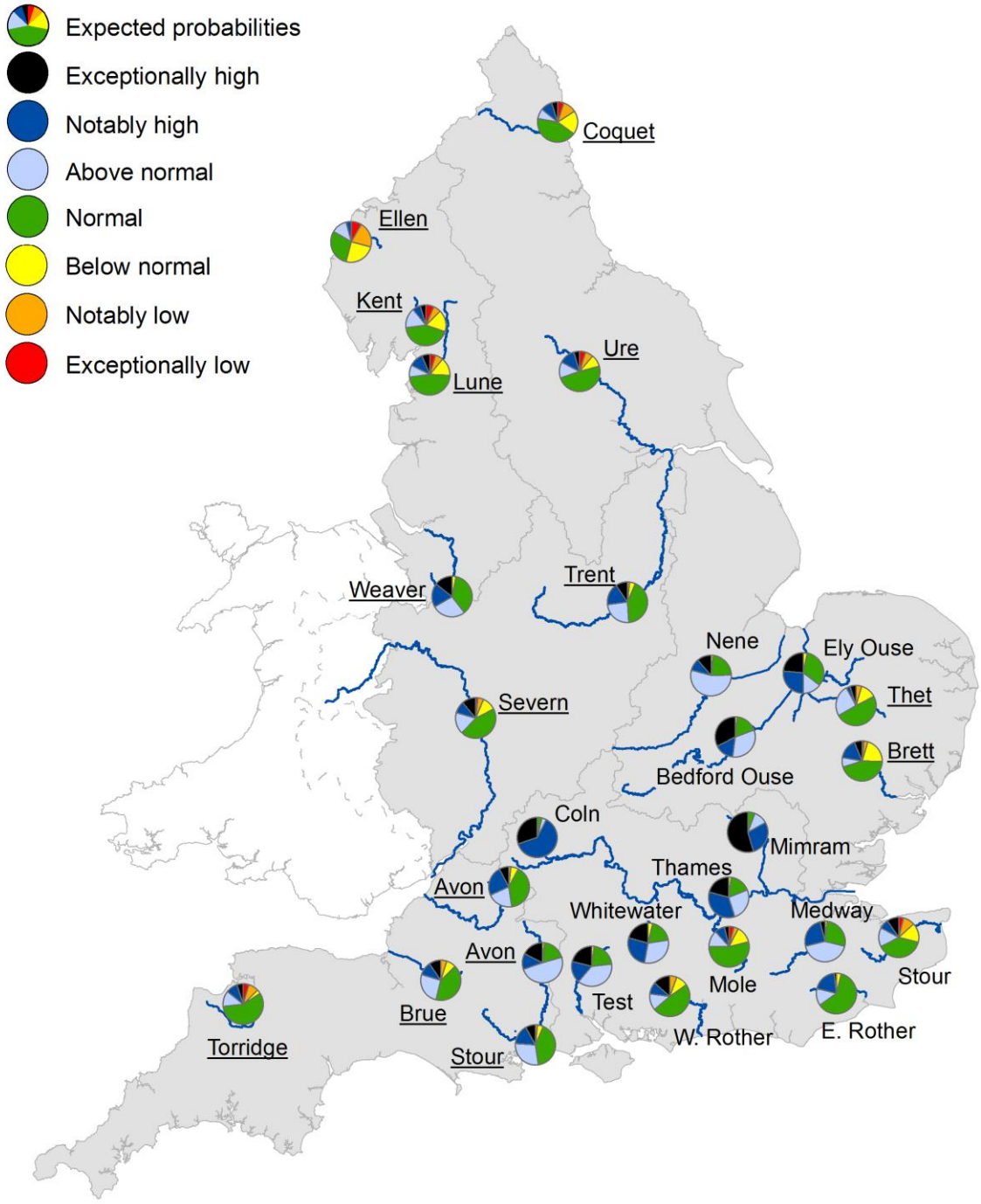
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between October 2024 and September 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



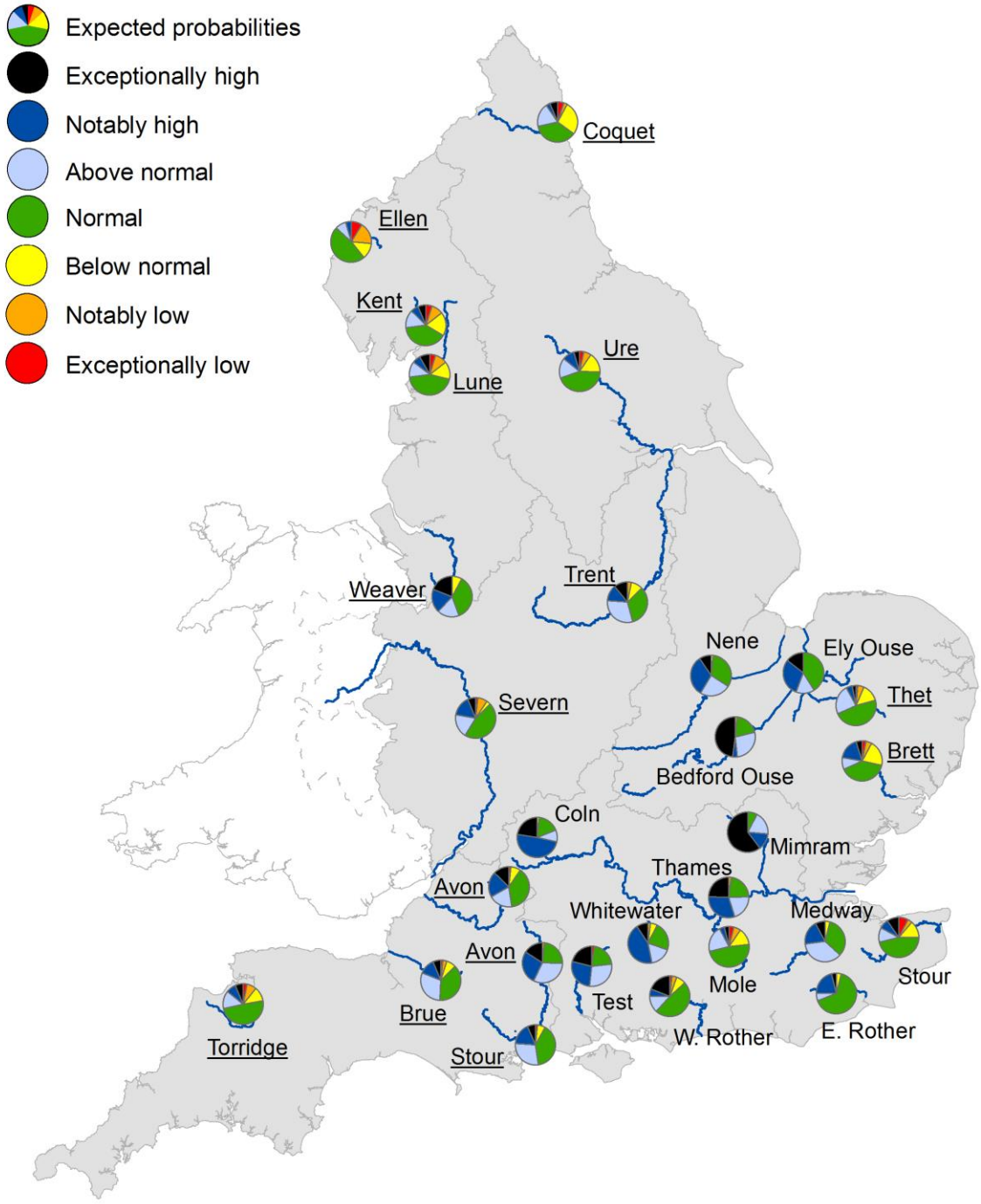
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of 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).

Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 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 March 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average between October 2024 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

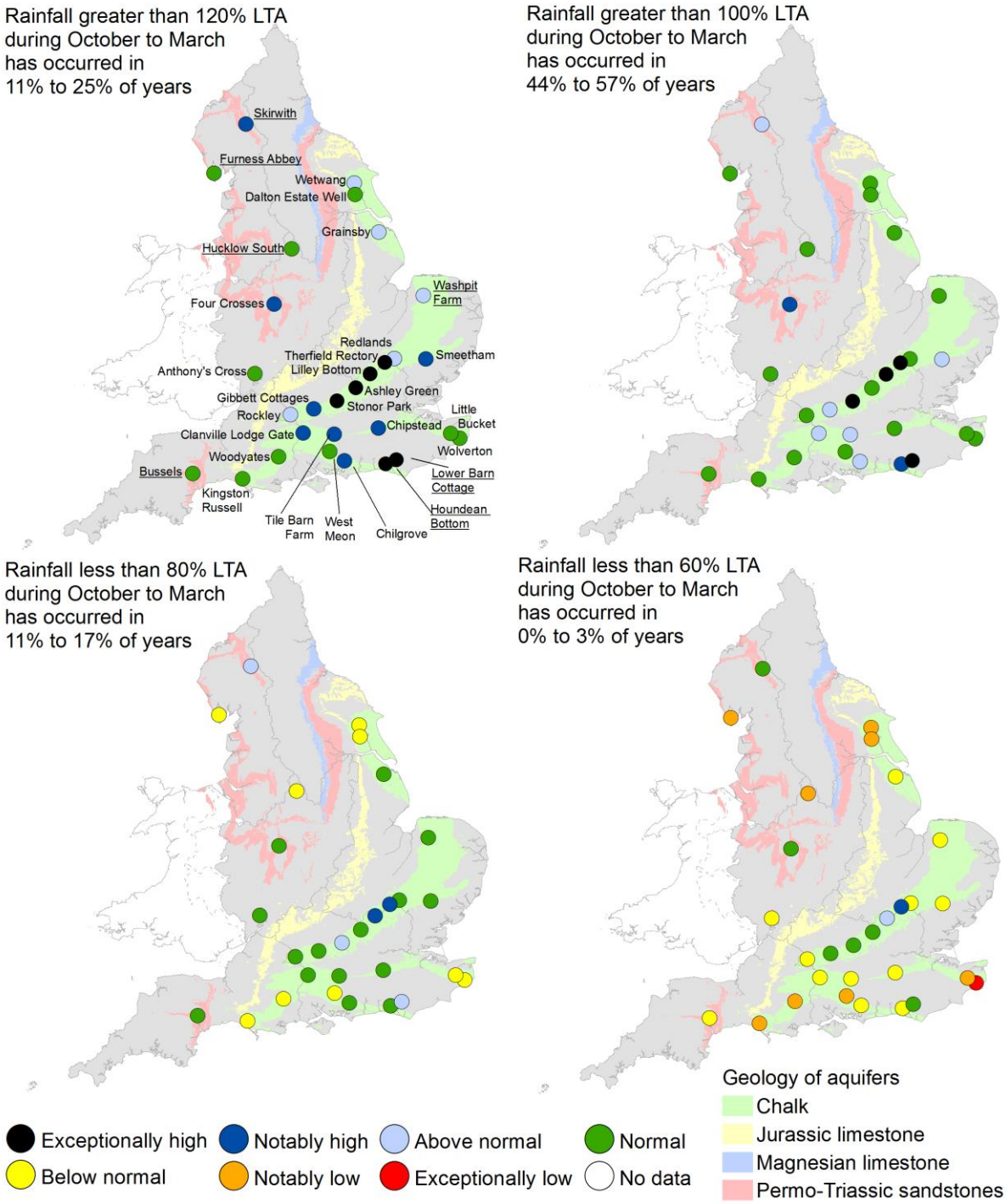


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between October 2024 and September 2025. Rainfall statistics based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

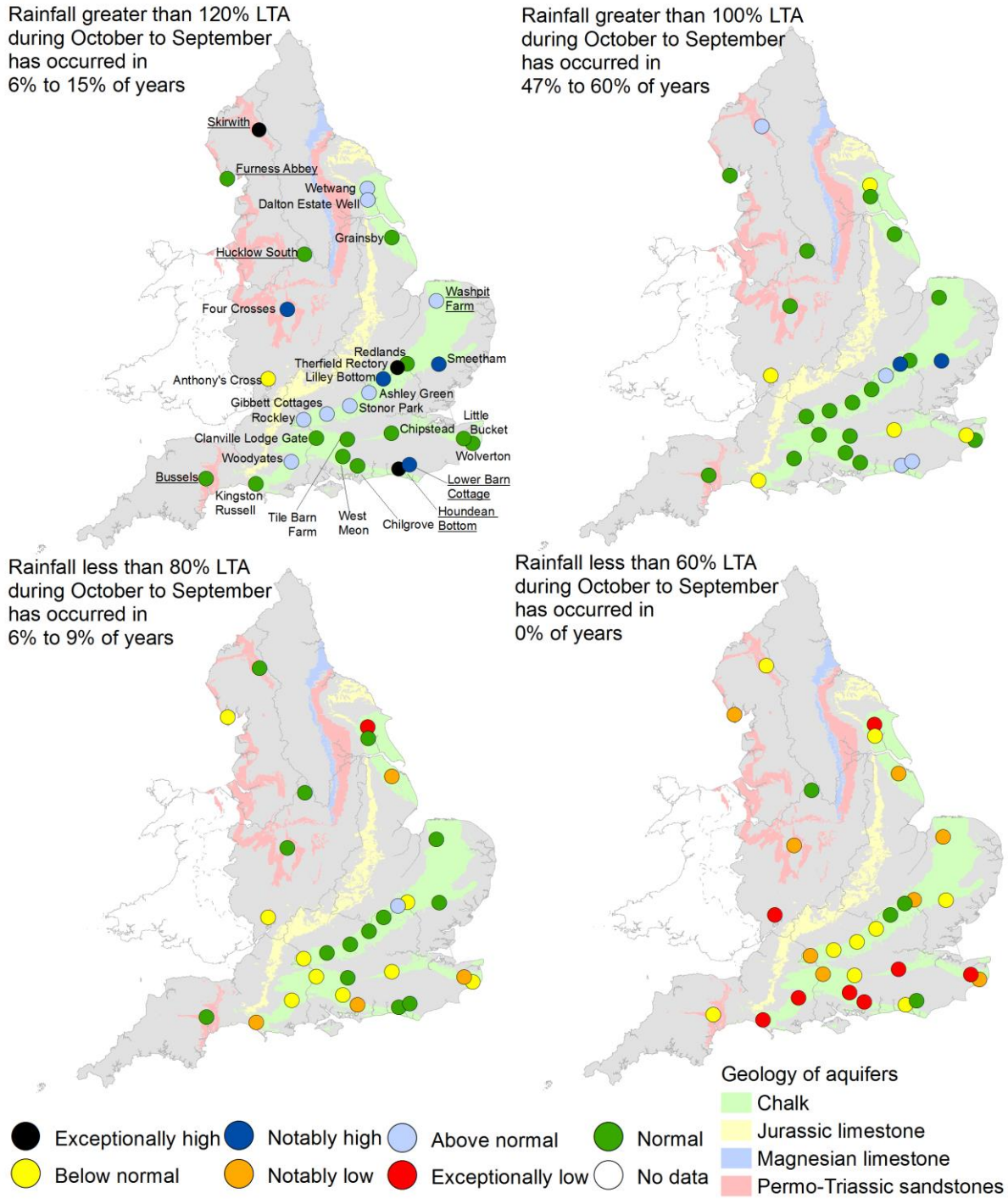

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

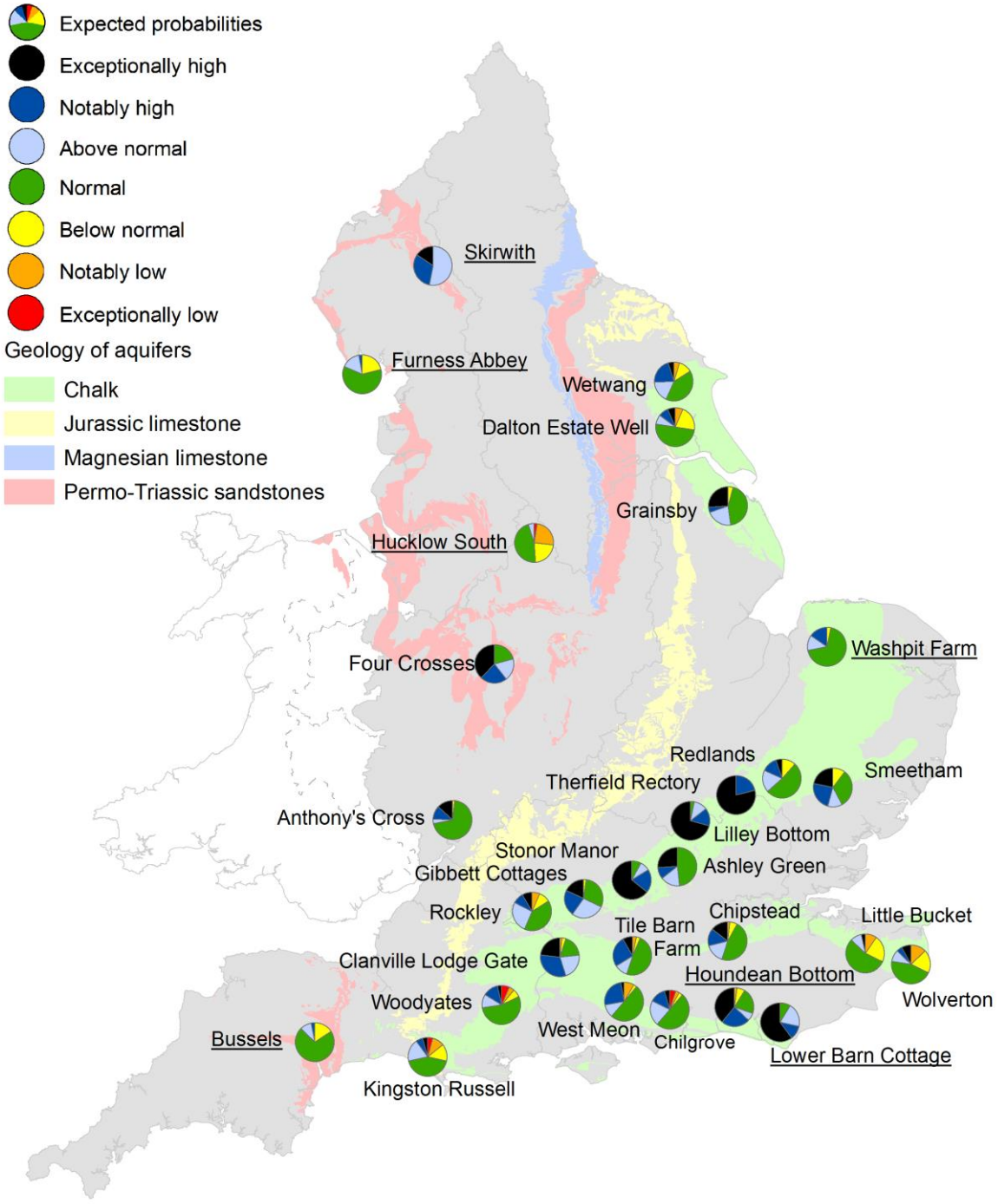

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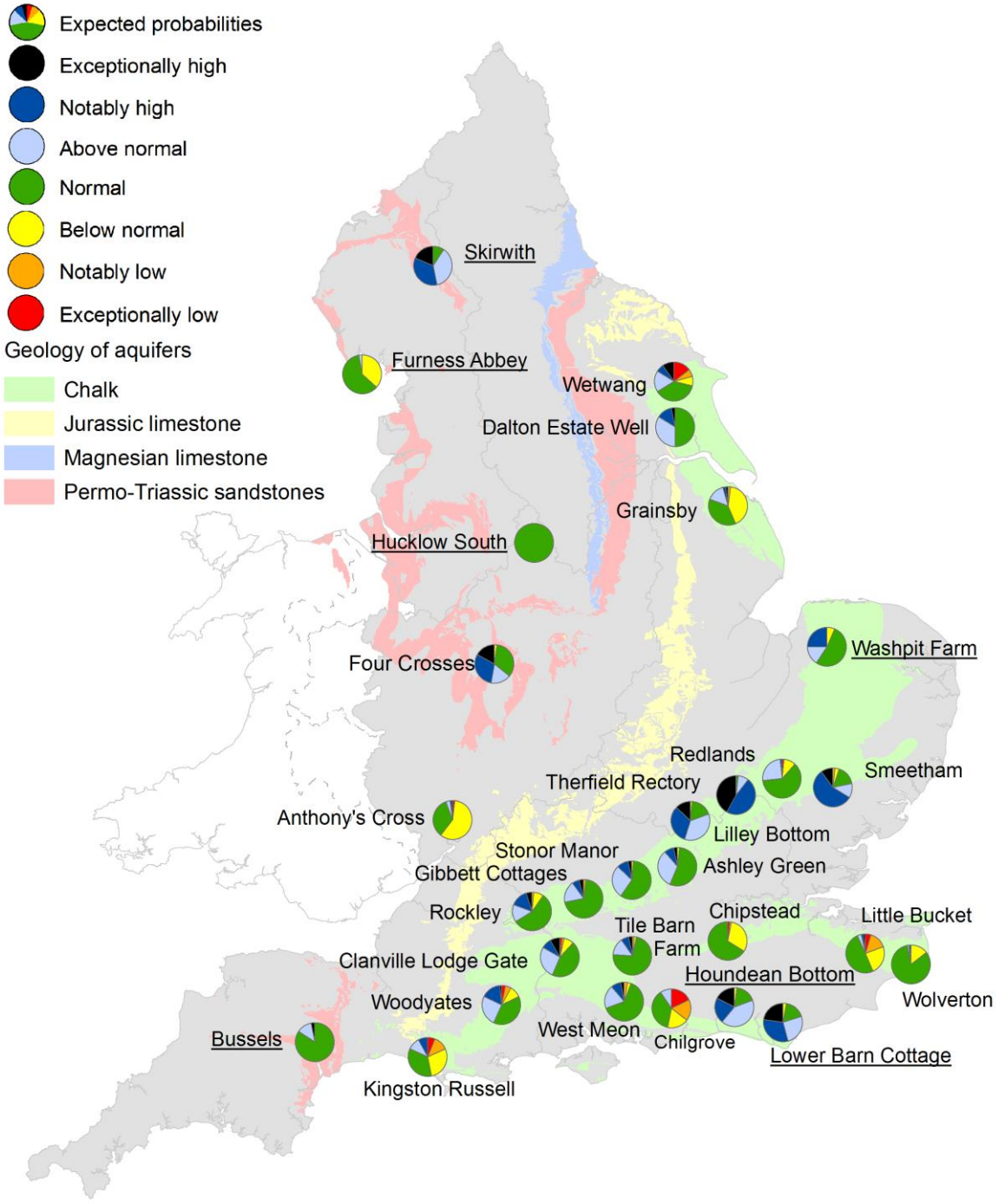
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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	Sep 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Sep 2024 band	Jul 2024 to September 2024 cumulative band	Apr 2024 to September 2024 cumulative band	Oct 2023 to September 2024 cumulative band
East England	203	Notably High	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
Central England	253	Exceptionally High	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North East England	148	Above Normal	Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North West England	113	Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East England	245	Exceptionally High	Notably high	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West England	191	Notably High	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
England	189	Exceptionally High	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high

9.2 River flows table

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

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

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

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

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Sep 2024 band	End of Aug 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)	Exceptionally 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	Notably 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	Normal	Above normal

North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East	Wetwang	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Normal	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	Normal
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Above normal	Normal
South East	Little Bucket (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Notably high	Notably high
South East	Jackaments Bottom (jurassic Limestone)	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Exceptionally high	Normal
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally 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	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	82	Above average
Central	76	Above average
North-east	77	Above average
North-west	74	Above average
South-east	79	Above average
South-west	69	Above average
England	76	Above average