Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - October 2024

October was another wet month across England with more than three quarters of hydrological areas receiving above long term average (LTA) rainfall for the time of year. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) remained low across much of England, and soils in many regions remain wetter than would be expected for the time of year. Monthly mean river flows increased at almost all sites in October, with more than three quarters of sites classed as above normal or higher. Groundwater levels increased at half of our indicator sites at the end of October, and over three-quarters of sites were classed as notably high and exceptionally high. Reservoir stocks increased across England and ended October at 86% full.

1.1 Rainfall

The rainfall total for England for October was 91mm which represents 119% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA for the time of year (101% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). More than three quarters of hydrological areas received above average rainfall during October. The wettest hydrological area was the Tweed in north-east England which received 127mm of rainfall which is 186% of the LTA. In contrast, the Upper Dee in north Wales was the driest hydrological area having received just 60% of LTA rainfall (105mm) in October. (Figure 2.1)

October rainfall totals were classed as normal or higher in all except two of the 139 hydrological areas we report on. One hundred and twenty hydrological areas (86% of the total) were normal for the time of year, and 17 were classed as being above normal for the time of year. The two hydrological areas which were classed as below normal for October were Upper Dee and North Norfolk. At the regional scale rainfall was classed as normal for the time of year in all regions and for England as whole. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were mostly normal in east and north-east England, while the rest of England saw cumulative totals classed as above normal or higher in many places. This was particularly true in the south-east where cumulative rainfall totals were exceptionally high in many catchments due to the very wet weather in September. This pattern can be seen in the last 6 months too, although rainfall totals in the north-west were generally above normal or higher over this period. In the 12-month cumulative totals, almost all catchments are classed as having received exceptionally high rainfall, as England as whole has been the wettest on record for the period November to October since the start of the record in 1836. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

As would be expected at this time of year, and helped by another month of above average rainfall, SMD remained low across much of England although some small deficits remain in east England. (Figure 3.1)

Soils continue to be wetter than expected in many regions across England, with only the north-west seeing SMD around average for the time of year. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows increased at all indicator sites except two in October. More than three quarters of sites had monthly mean river flows classed as above normal or higher for the time of year. Ten sites had monthly mean flows classed as normal for the time of year, while the River Derwent at Ouse Bridge in the north-west was the only site to record below normal monthly mean flows. (Figure 4.1)

Twelve sites recorded their highest October monthly mean river flow on record (record start given in brackets), including:

- River Nene at Upton Mill (1970) in east England
- The rivers Ver (1956), Leach (1972) and Kennet (1972) in south-east England
- River Avon at Bathford (1969) and Great Somerford (1963) in south-west England
- The Hampshire Avon at East Mills (1965) and Amesbury (1965) in south-west England
- River Frome (1965) and Upper Brue (1964) in south-west England

All regional index sites saw an increase in monthly mean river flows in October compared to September. Of the seven regional index sites, three were classed as above normal, one was notably high and two were exceptionally high for the time of year. At Caton on the River Lune in north-west England, monthly mean river flows were classed as normal for the time of year, the only site in this class. In south-east the River Thames at Kingston had naturalised monthly mean flows classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. The River Ouse at Offord in east England was also classed as exceptionally high after recording its highest October monthly mean flow on record since records began in 1972. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of October, half of our indicator sites saw an increase in groundwater levels. All groundwater indicators sites were classed as normal or above for the time of year, with almost half classed as exceptionally high. (Figure 5.1)

Three sites recorded their highest end of October groundwater level on record (record start given in brackets), including:

- Weir Farm (1983) in Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England
- Coxmoor (1990) in Idle Torne Sandstone in central England
- Stonor Park (1961) in the south-west Chilterns Chalk in south-east England

Groundwater levels increased at six of the eight regional groundwater sites, with just two sites continuing to decline. In south-east England, Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone and Stonor Park in the south-west Chilterns Chalk were both classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. Groundwater levels remain high in sandstone aquifers with Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin Sandstone notably high for the time of year, and Weir Farm

in the Bridgnorth Sandstone exceptionally high at the end of October. Both Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) in south-east England and Dalton Estate Well (Hull and East Riding Chalk) in north-east England were classed as normal for the time of year. In contrast, Little Bucket in the East Kent Stour Chalk in south-east England and Redlands Hall in the Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk in east England were notably high for the time of year. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

During October reservoir storage increased at three-quarters of the reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on. The largest stock increases were in the Derwent Valley in central England, Ardingly in south-east England and Clatworthy reservoir in the south-west, with all increasing stocks by more than 20%. Seven reservoirs or reservoir groups had decreased stocks at the end of October, all by less than 10%. Almost half of the reservoirs we report on were classed as normal for the time of year at the end of October. One reservoir was classed as exceptionally high for time of year, Teesdale group in north-east England. Thirteen reservoirs and reservoir groups (42% of the total) were classed as above normal or notably high. The Pennines Group in north-west England was classed as below normal for the time of year, as was Kielder in the north-east. The Dee system in Wales continues to be impacted by ongoing reservoir maintenance work and was classed as below normal. (Figure 6.1)

At a regional scale, total reservoir storage increased everywhere, with the south-west seeing the biggest increase of 10%. For England as whole, storage increased during October and ended the month at 81%. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

November is likely to experience near average conditions for the time of year. Unsettled, changeable conditions are forecast across the country through mid-November with an increased chance of rain in the east of the country. The unsettled conditions are likely to persist throughout the month, with a chance the north will be wetter than the south.

For the 3 month period between November and January, there is a usual chance of near average conditions for the time of year with the potential for occasional cold spells.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of March 2025, flow at almost all the rivers across the country are projected to be normal or higher. The greatest flows are expected in the south-east, and in eastern England, where many rivers are supported by groundwater discharge from porous aquifers.

By the end of September 2025, river flows across England are projected to be normal or higher, with an increased likelihood of above normal or higher flows in eastern and south-east England.

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, groundwater levels are projected to be above normal or higher across all of England, as groundwater levels remain higher than expected due to ongoing wet weather.

By the end of September 2025, groundwater levels are projected to be normal across most of England, with a handful of sites in the north and south-east of the country are more likely to see below normal or lower groundwater levels.

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.

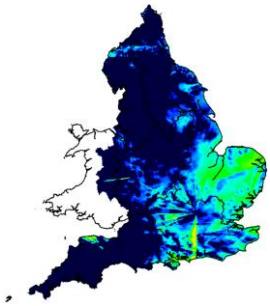
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, Nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

2 Rainfall

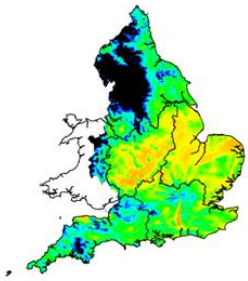
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

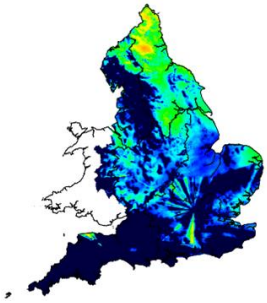
December 2023



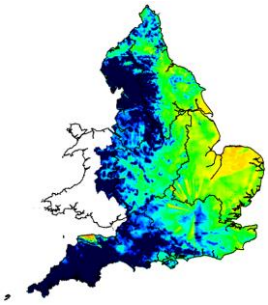
January 2024



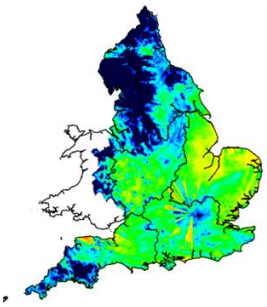
February 2024



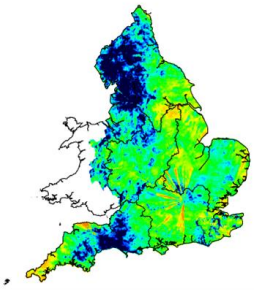
March 2024



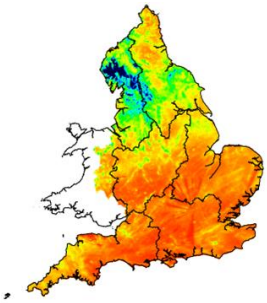
April 2024



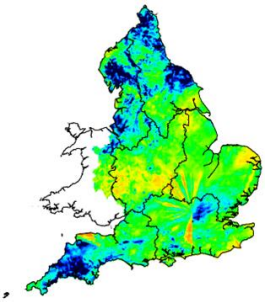
May 2024



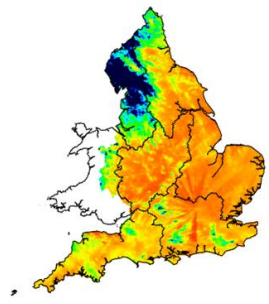
June 2024



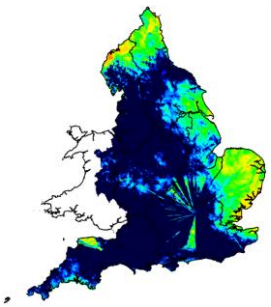
July 2024



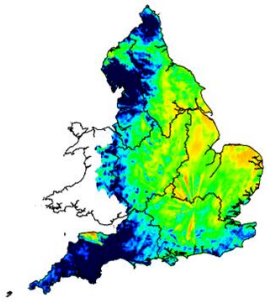
August 2024



September 2024



October 2024



Map Legend

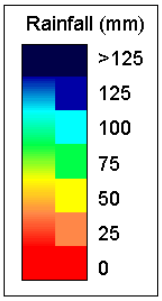
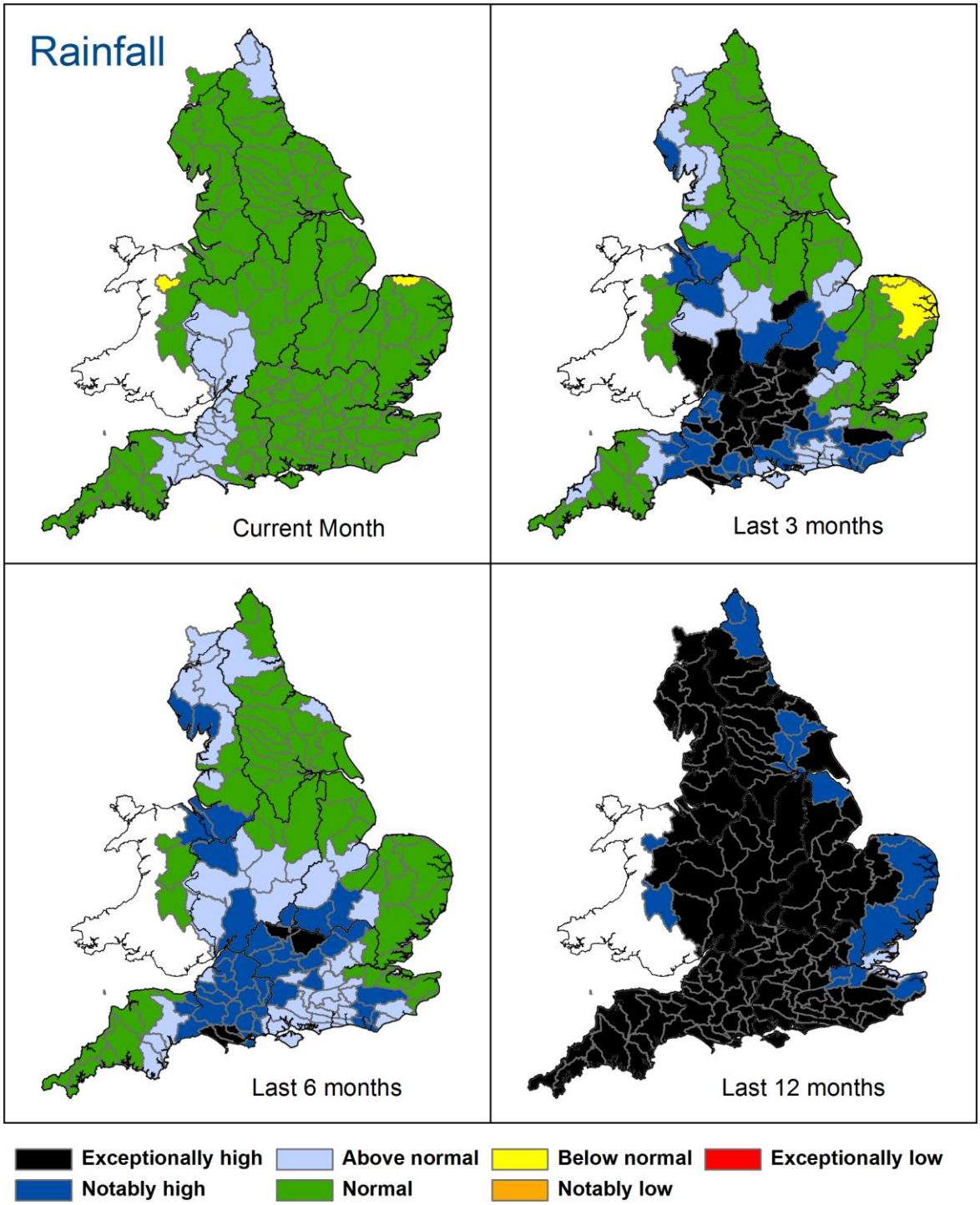


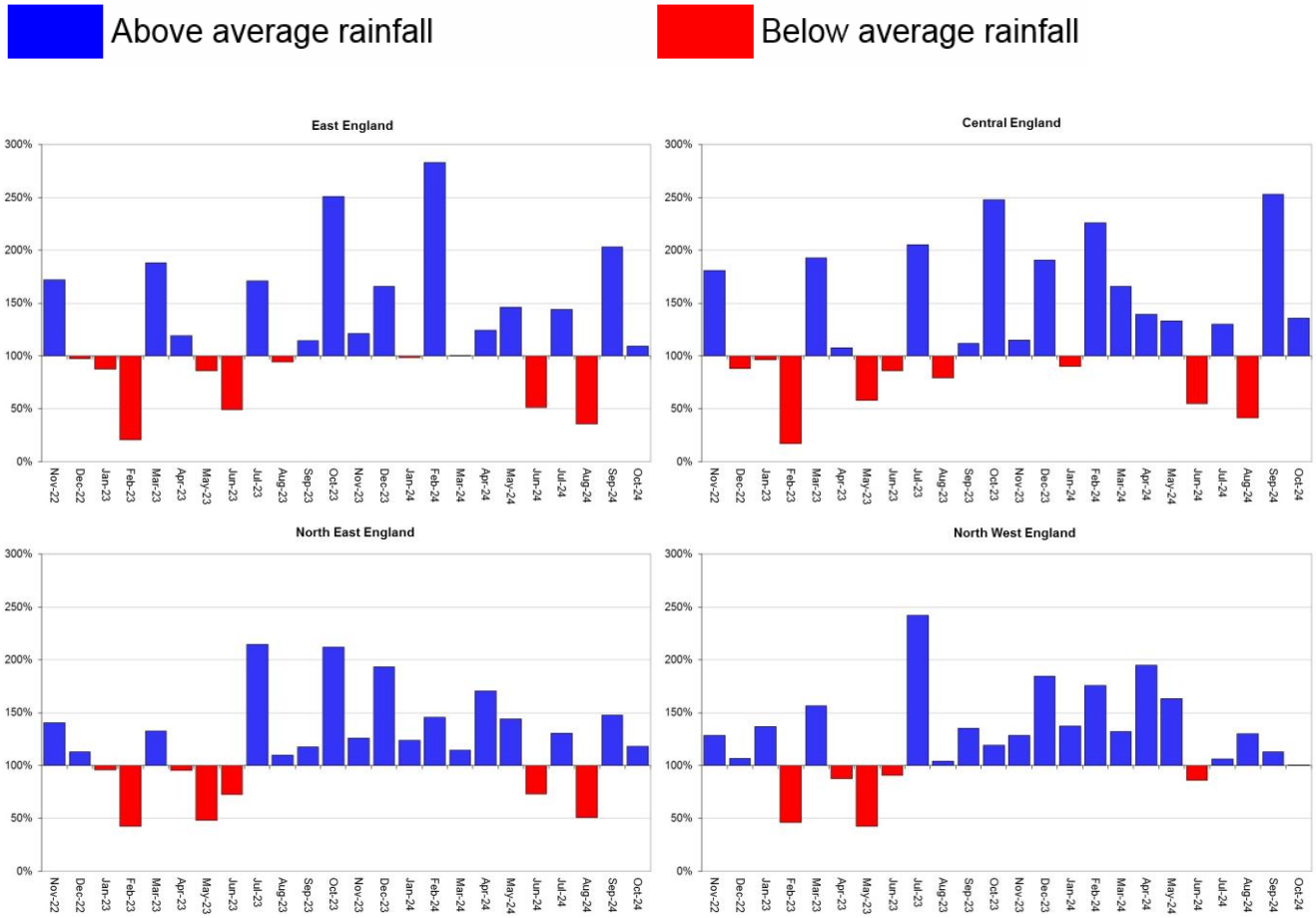
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 October 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

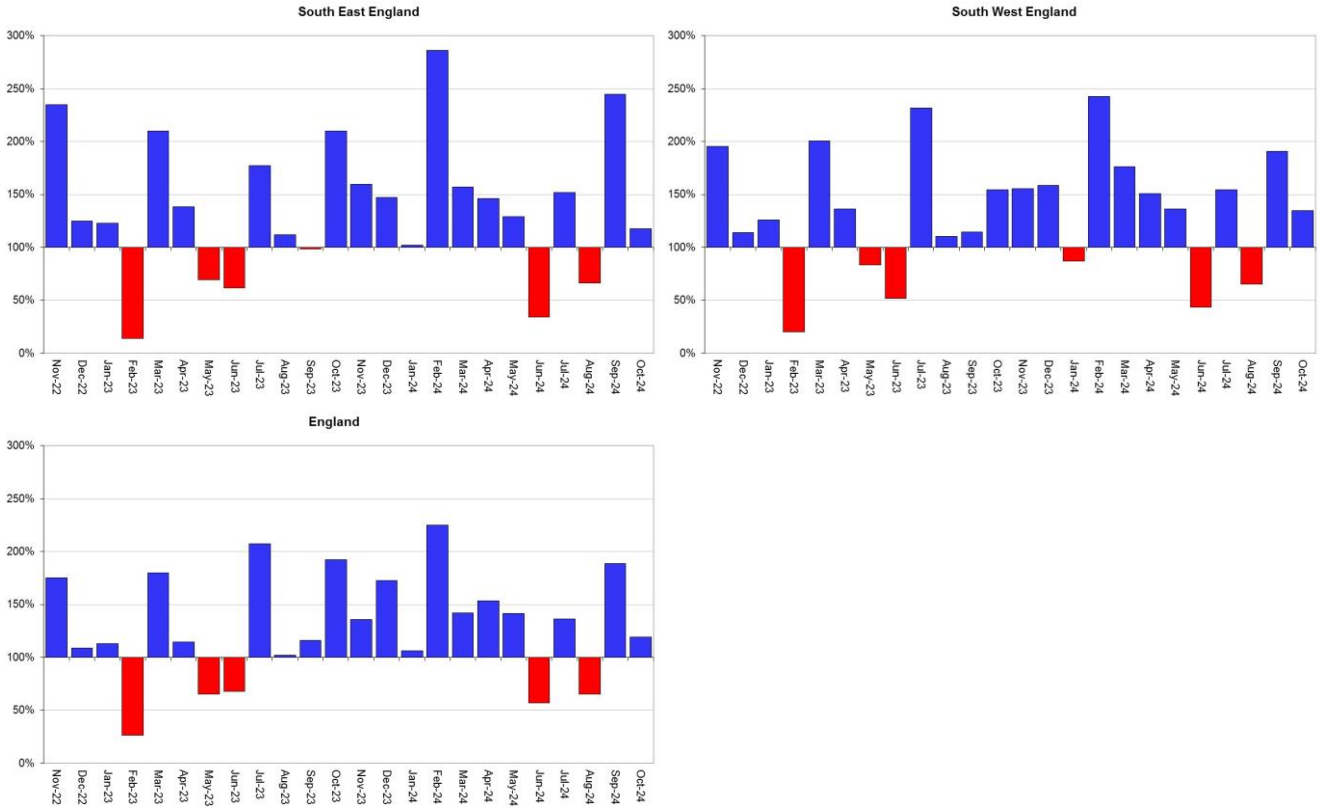


Rainfall data for 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset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

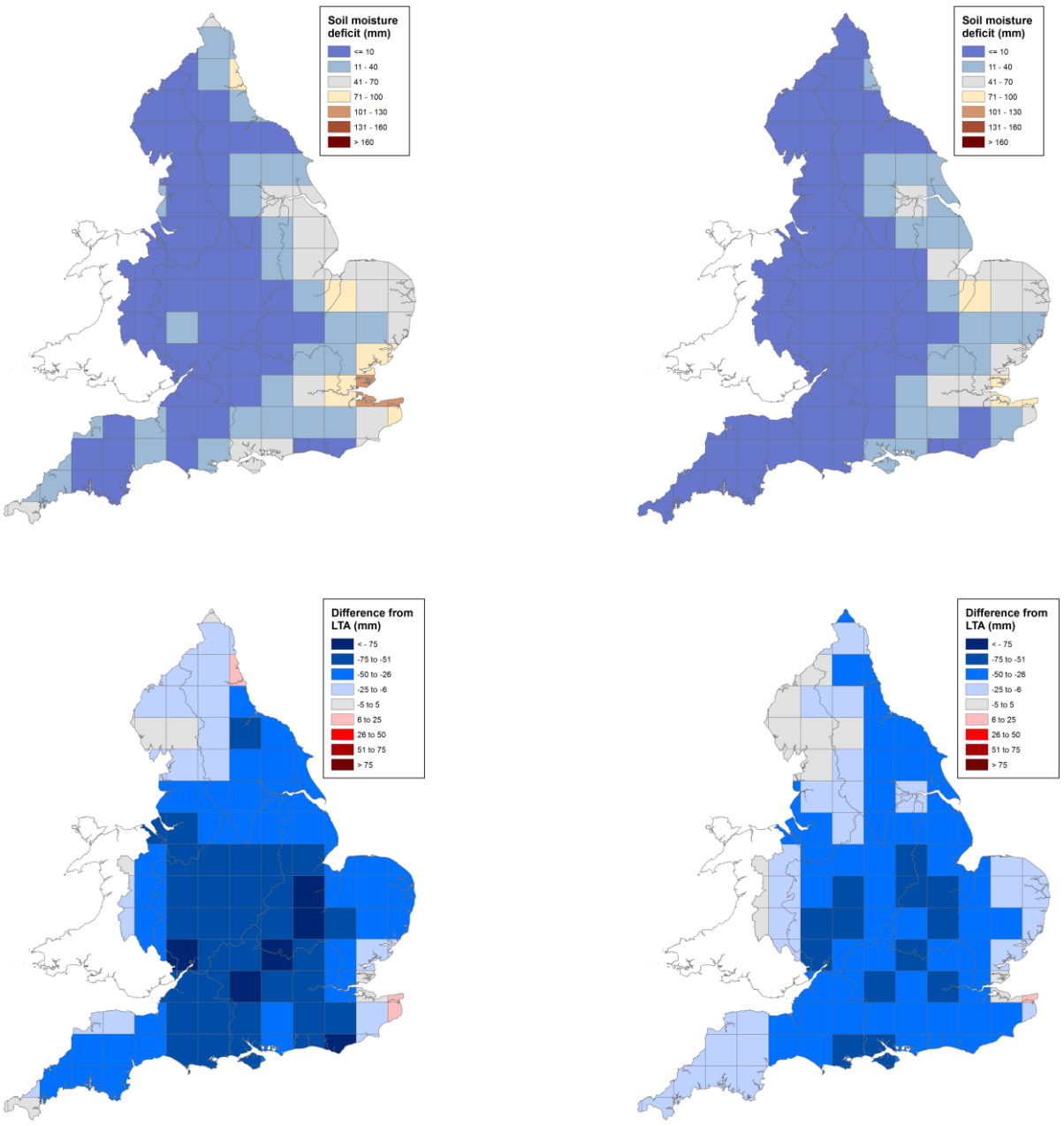
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 02 October 2024 (left panel) and 30 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.

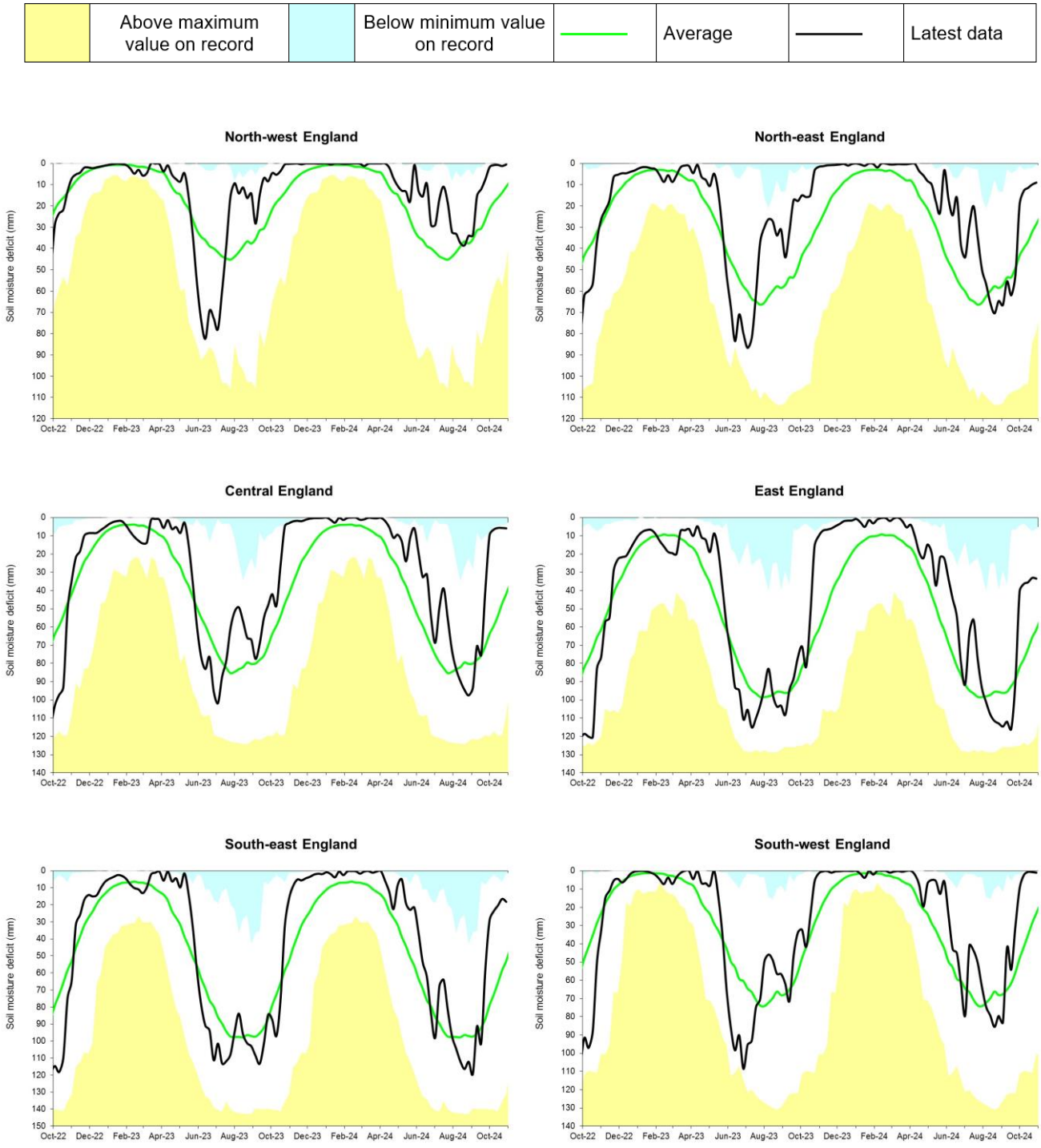
End of September 2024

End of October 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.



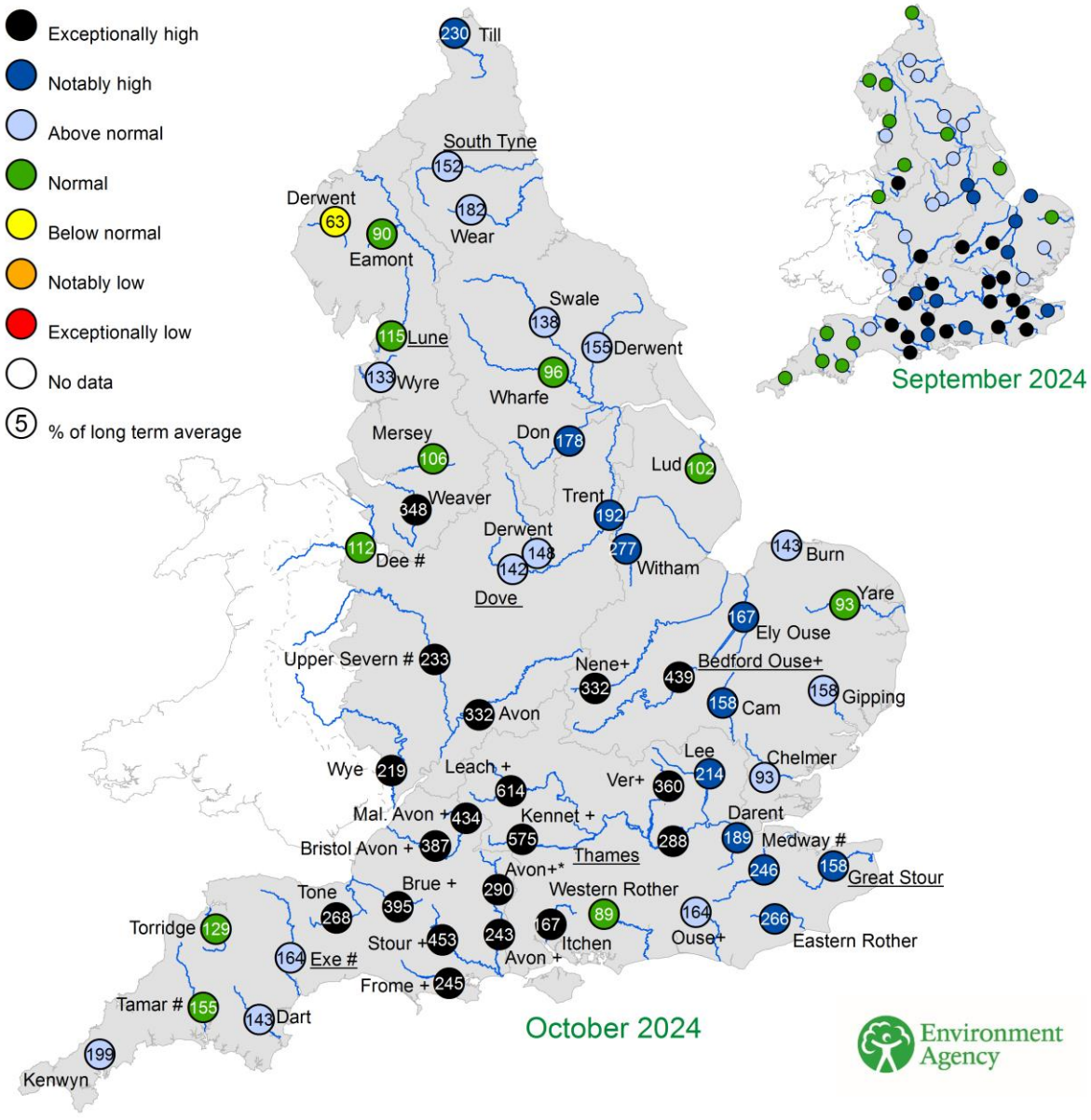
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

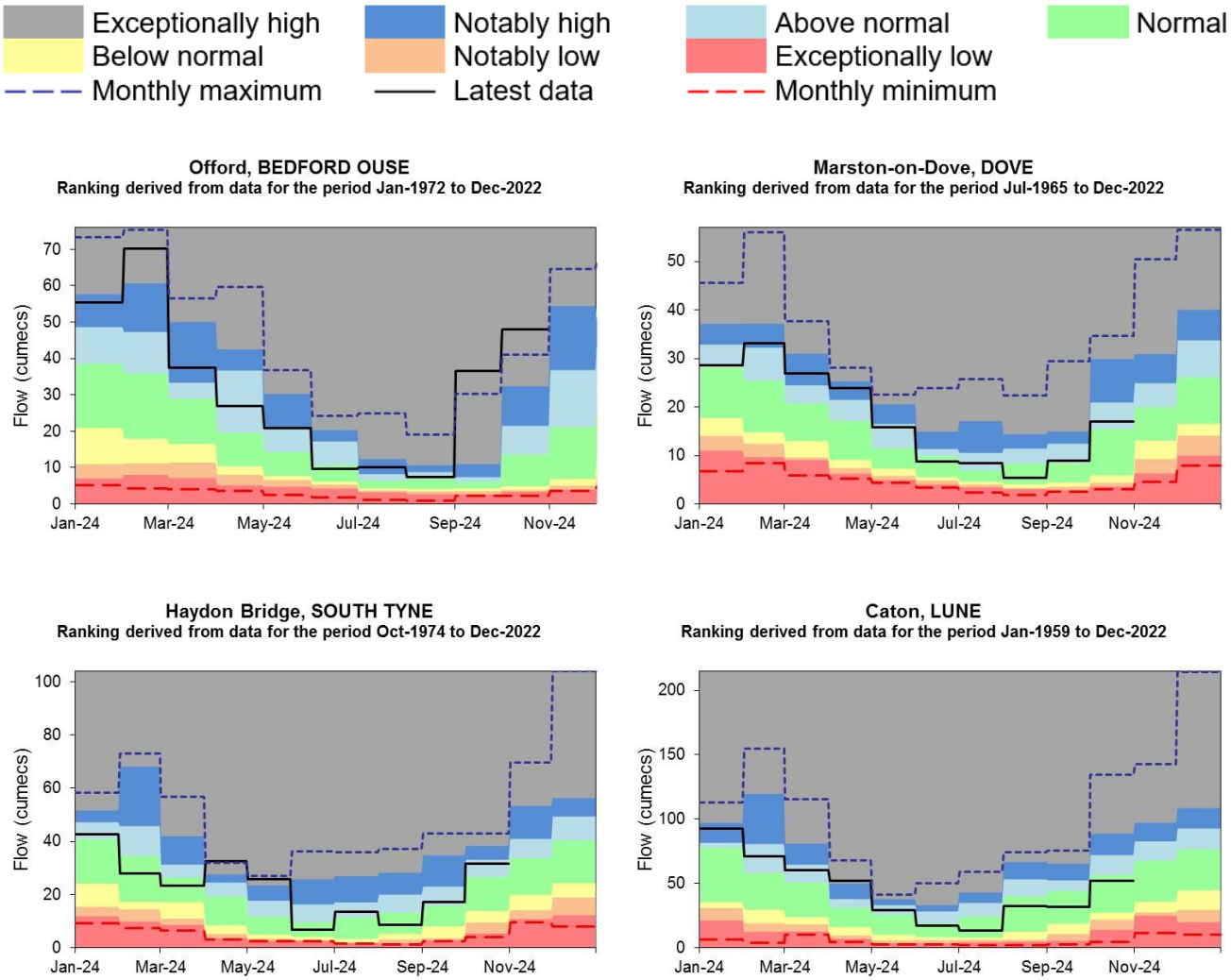
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for September 2024 and October 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic September and October monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information.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

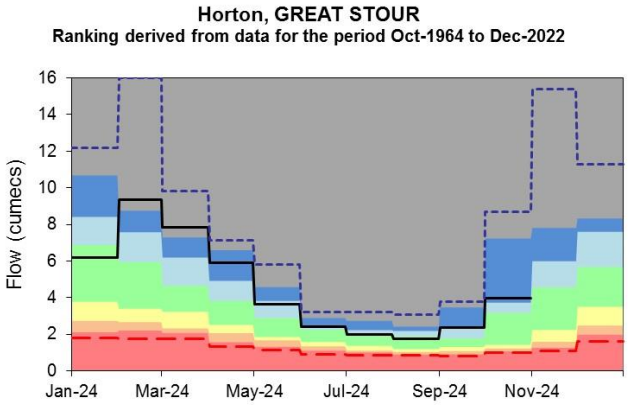
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). * Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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

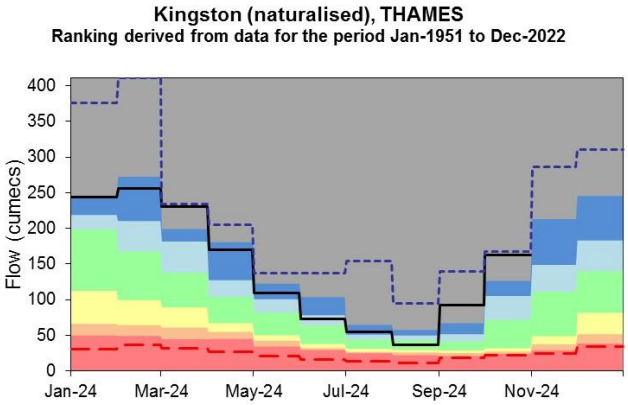


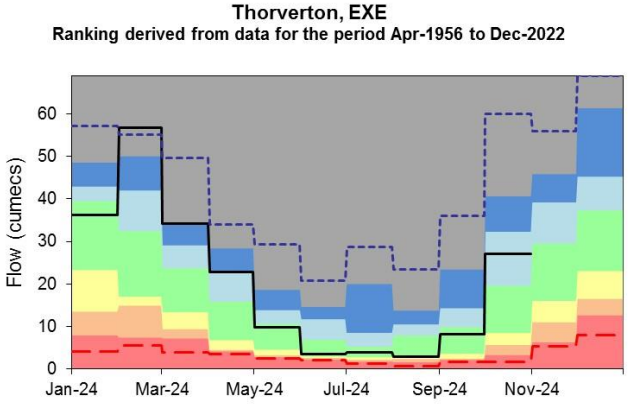
4.2 River flow charts

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.









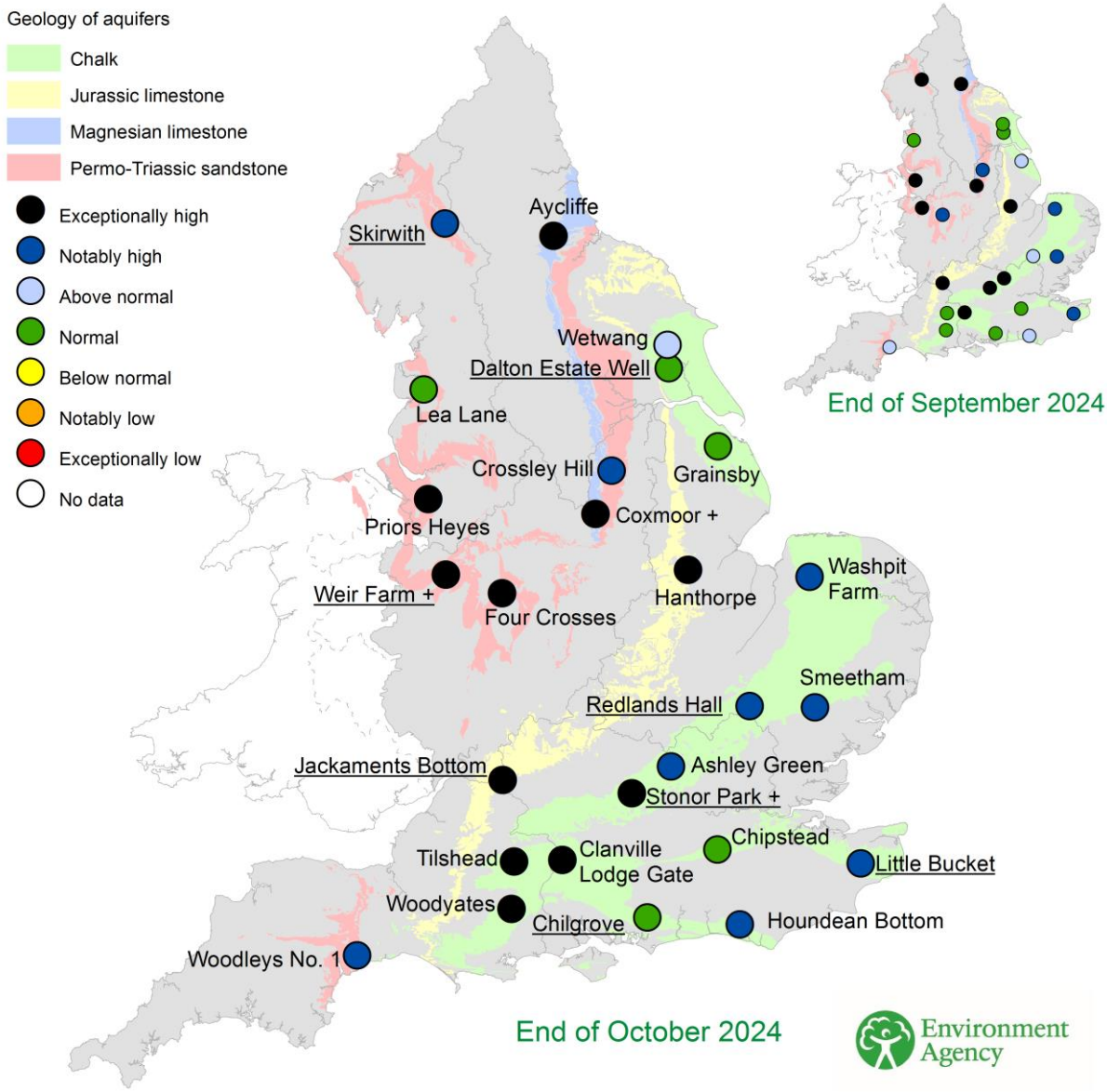
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

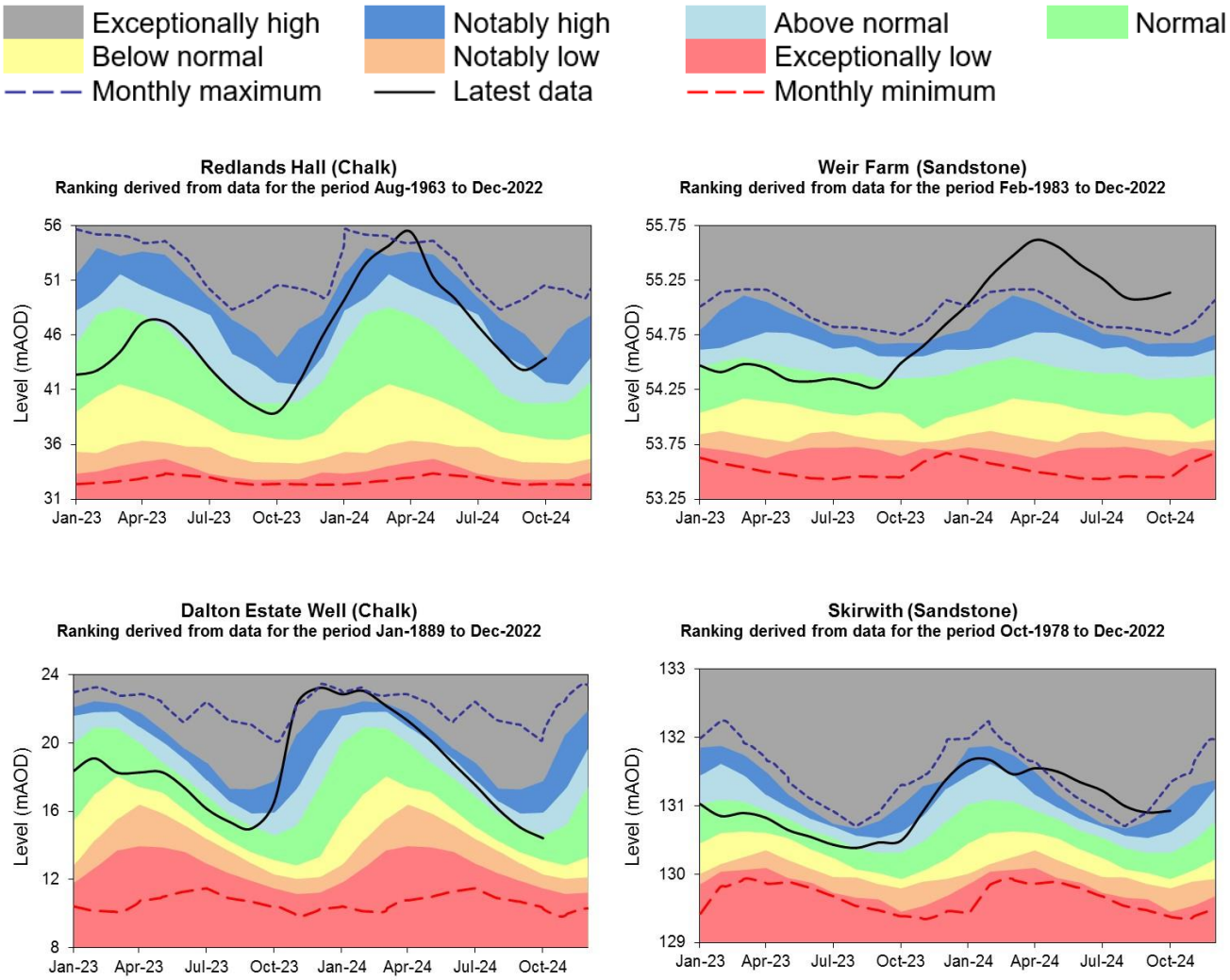
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater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

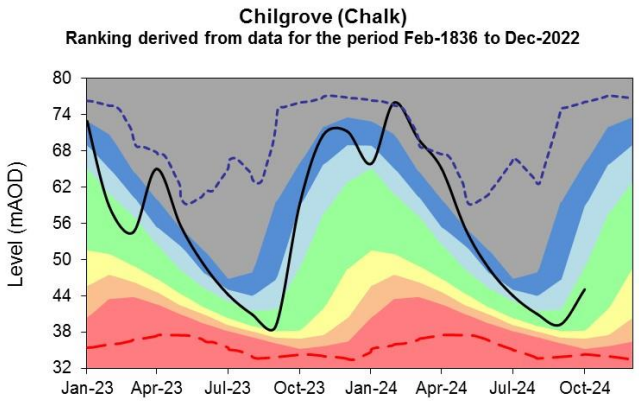


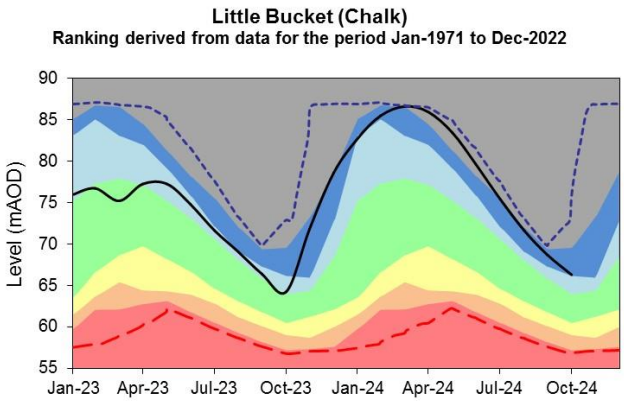
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

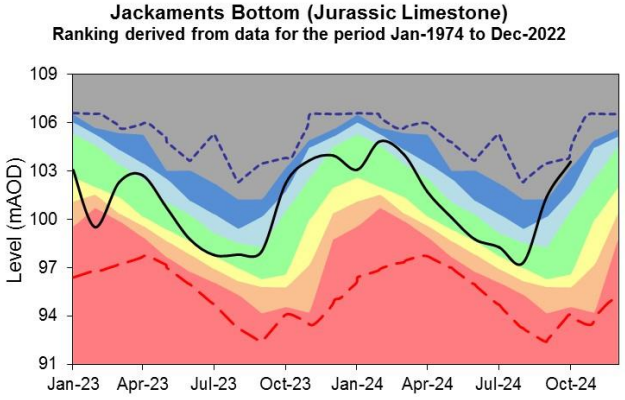
5.2 Groundwater level charts

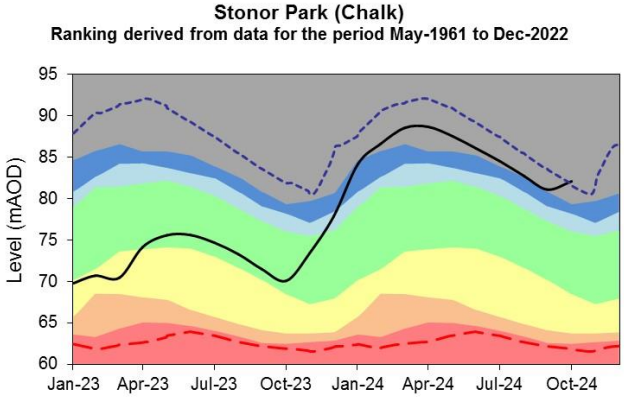
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









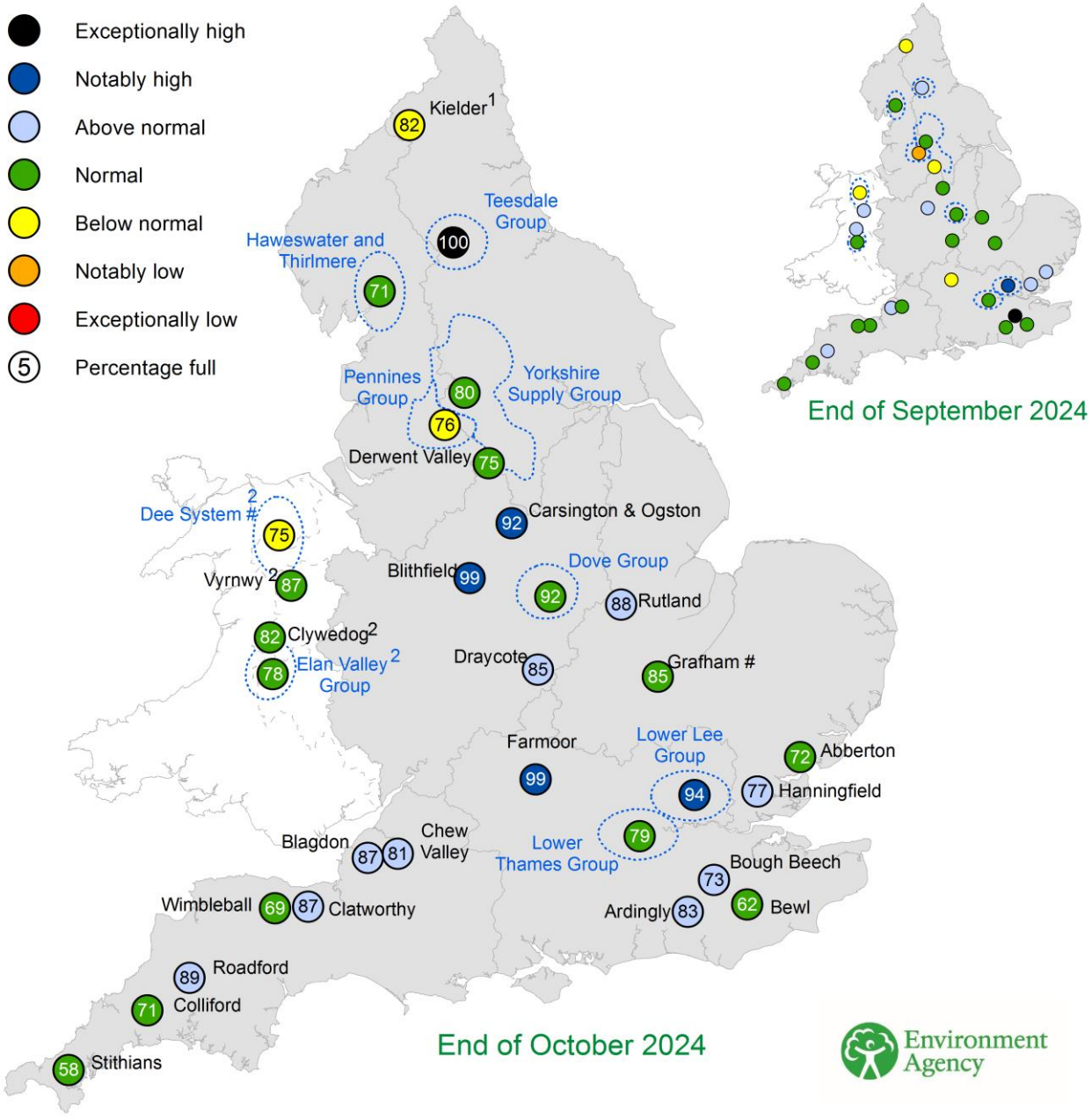


(Source: Environment Agency, 2024)

6 Reservoir storage

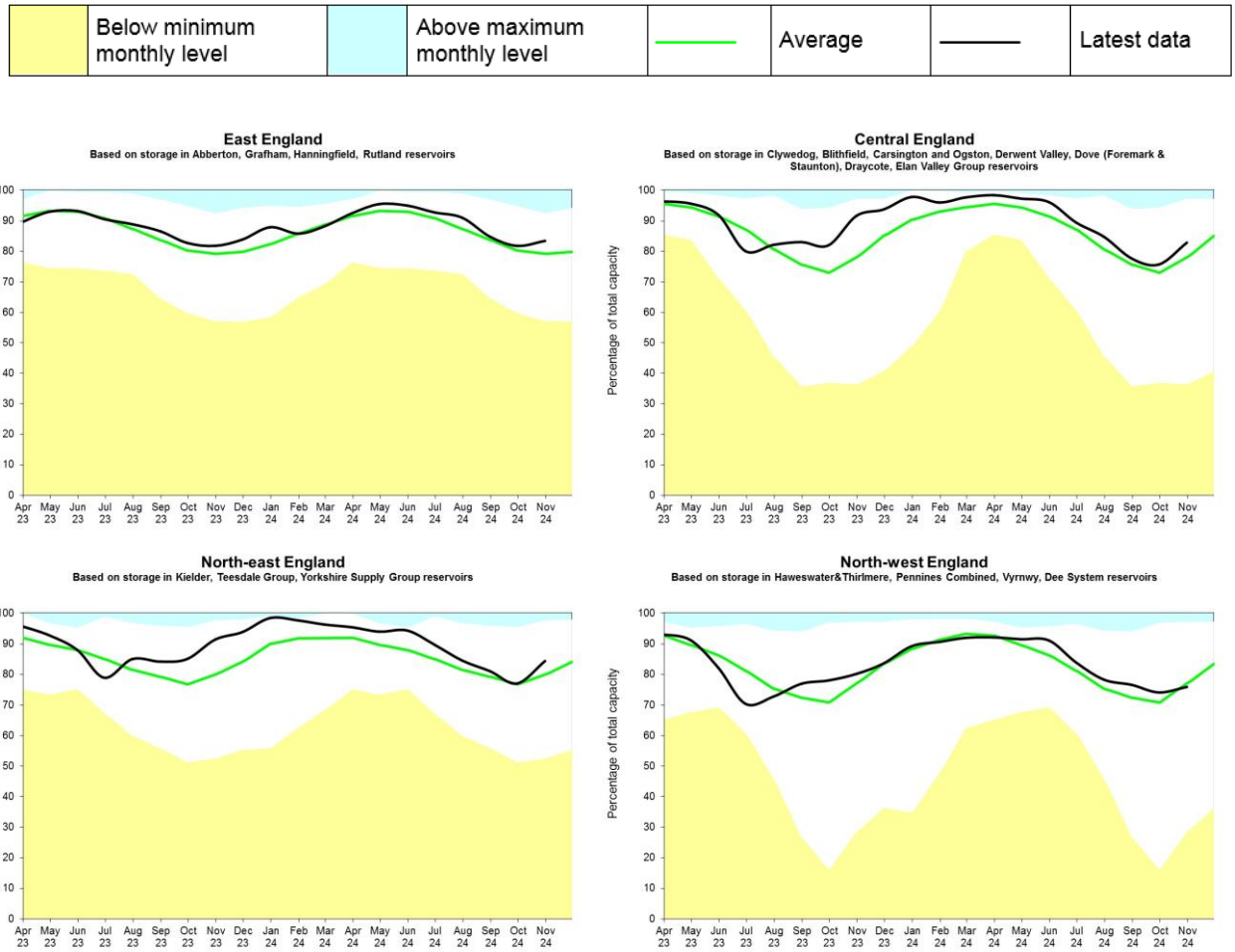
6.1 Reservoir storage map

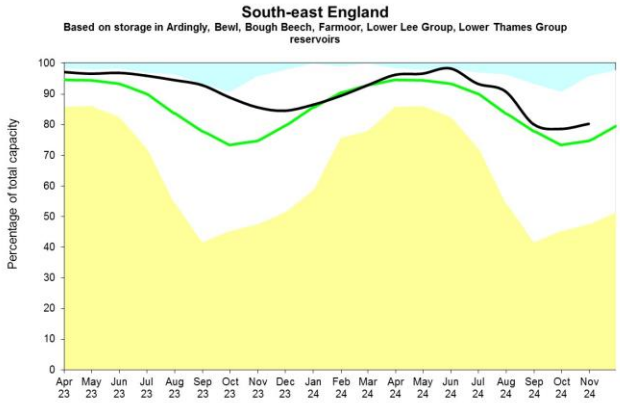
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of September 2024 and October 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic September and October values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control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

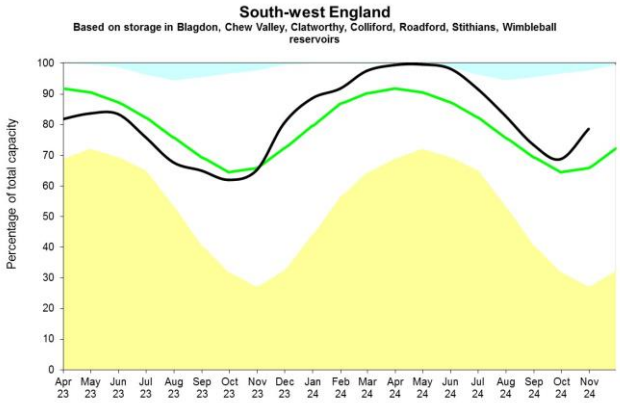


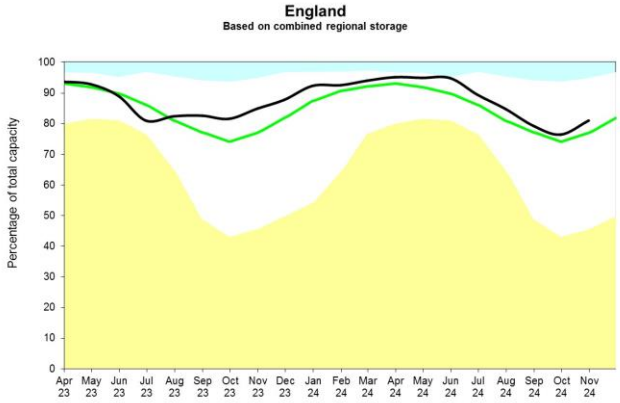
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







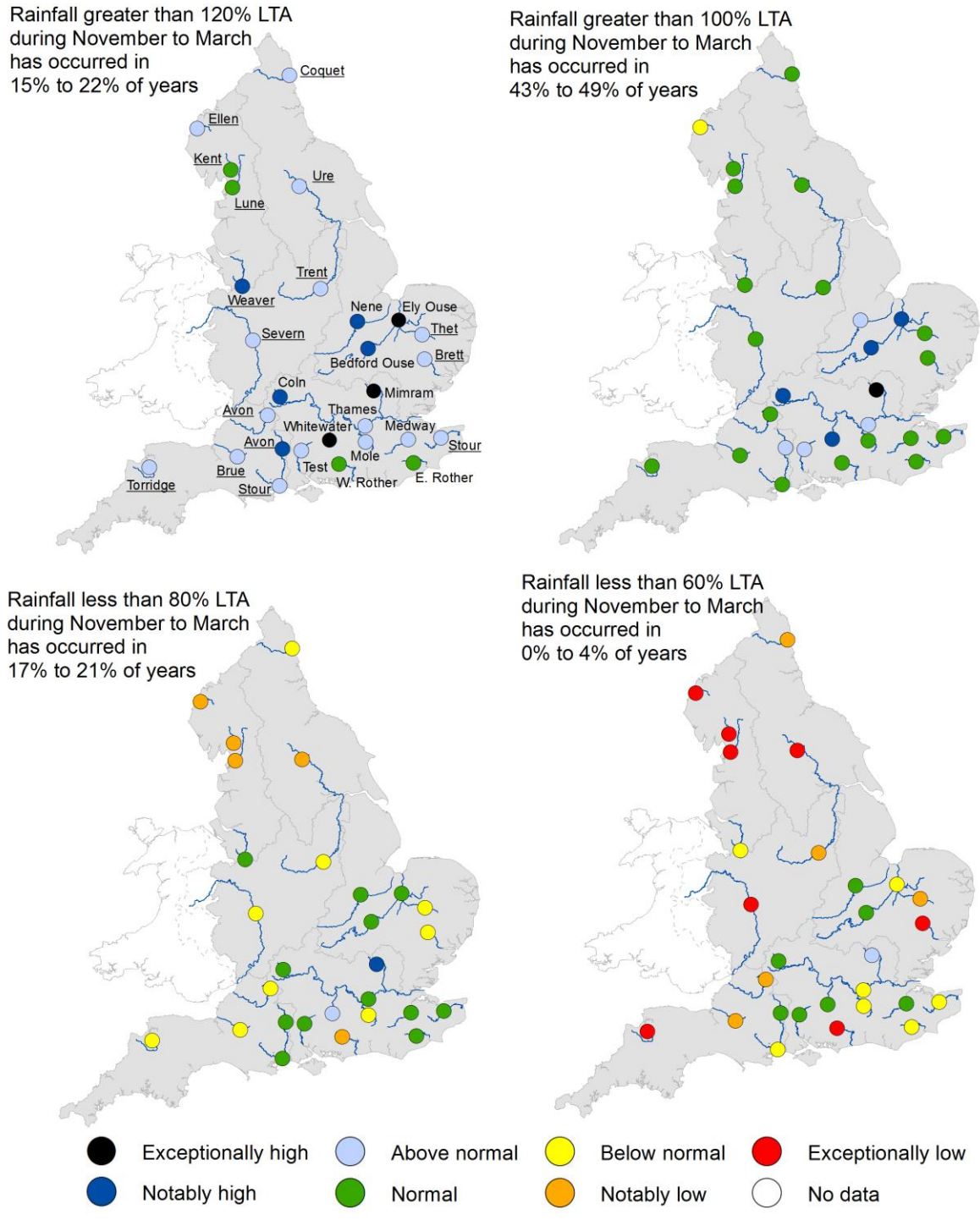


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

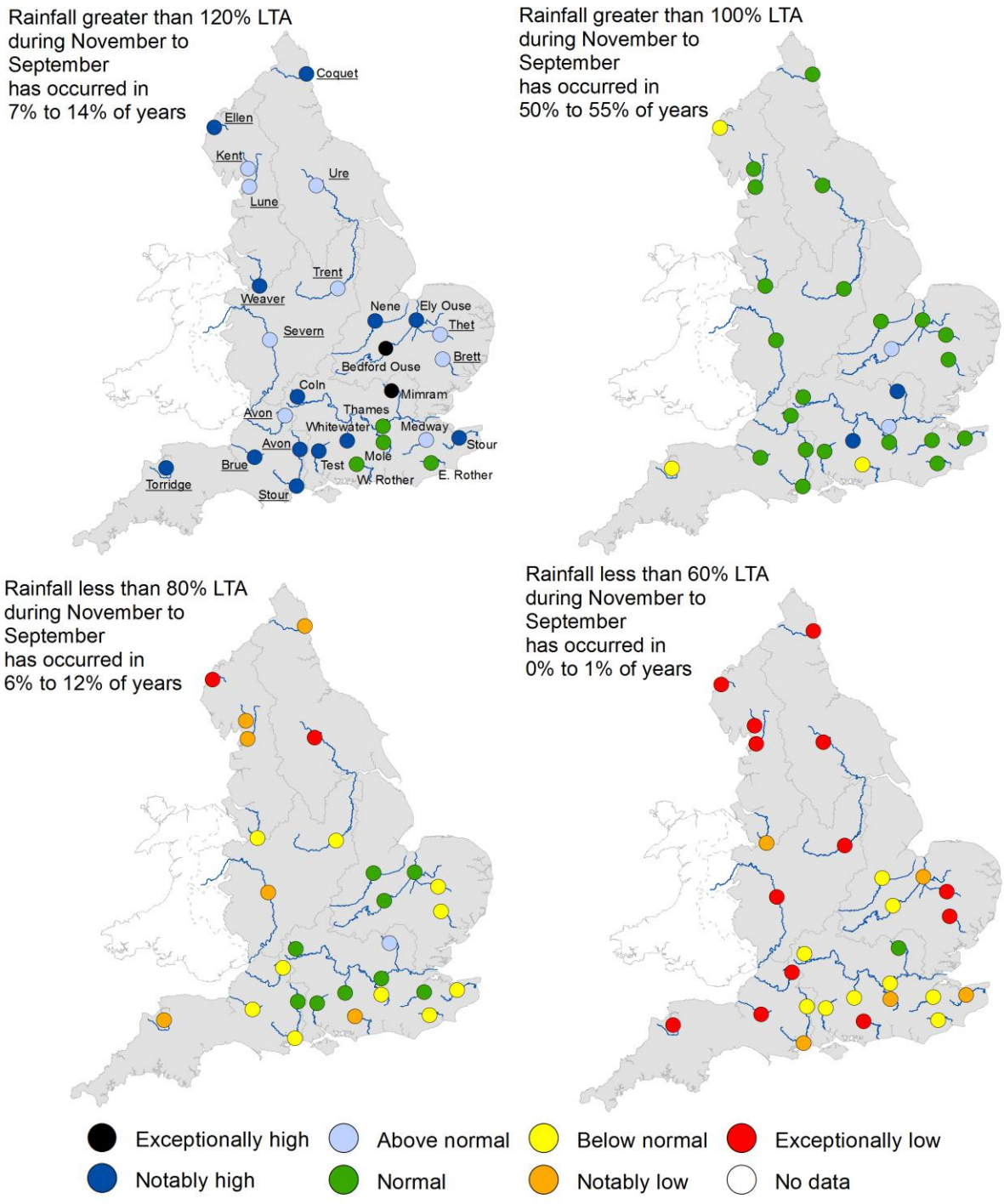
7.1 River flow

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



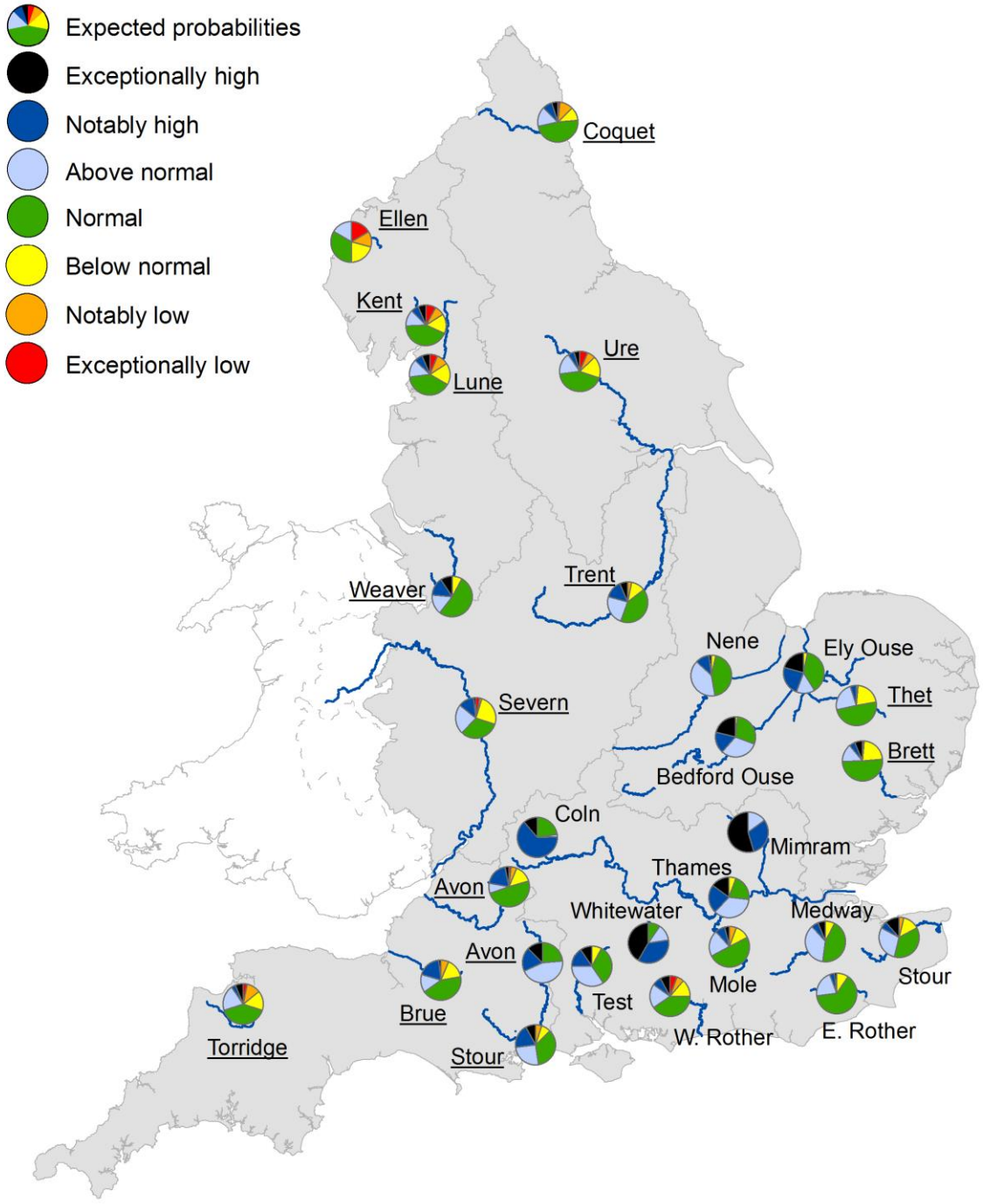
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



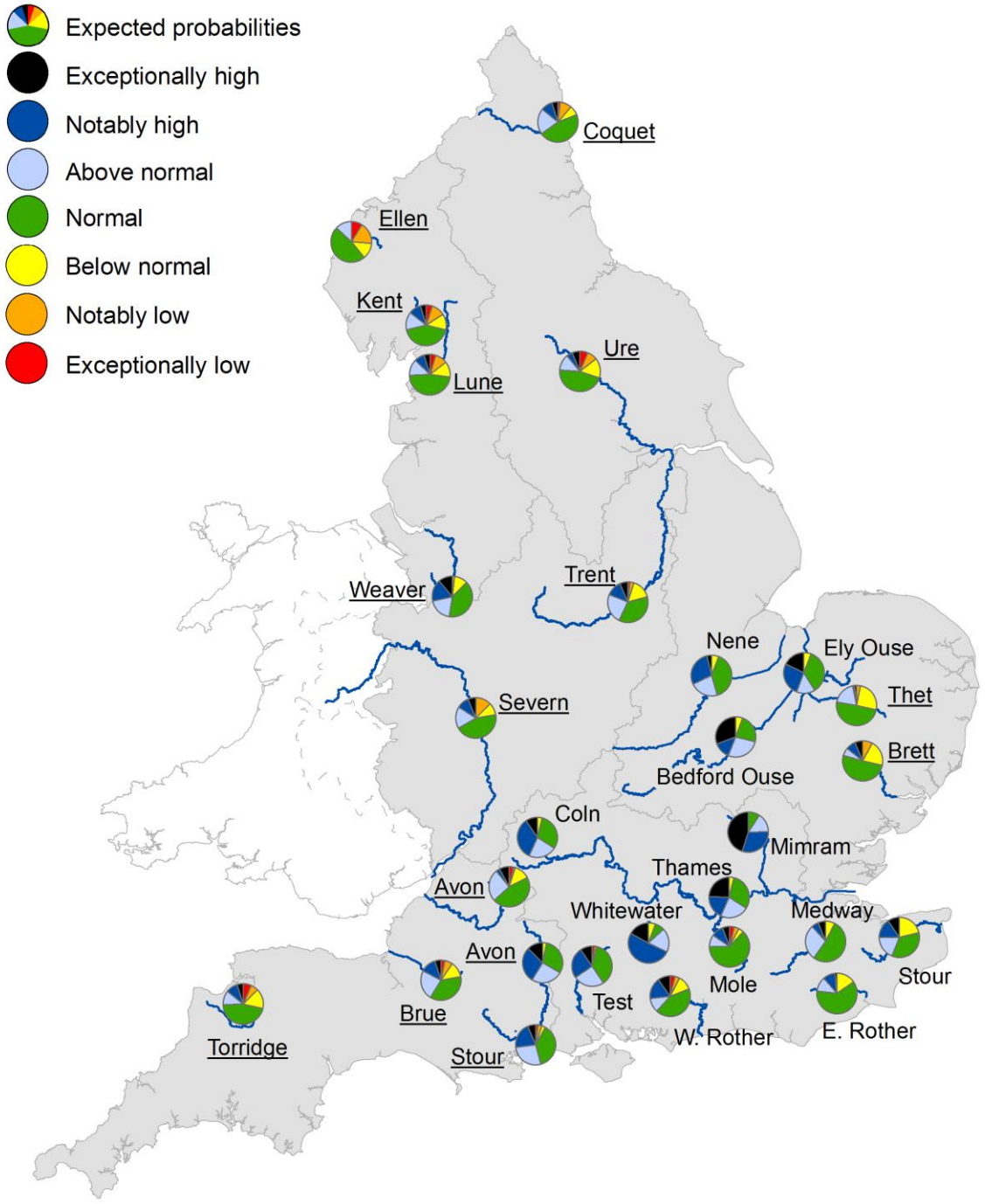
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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

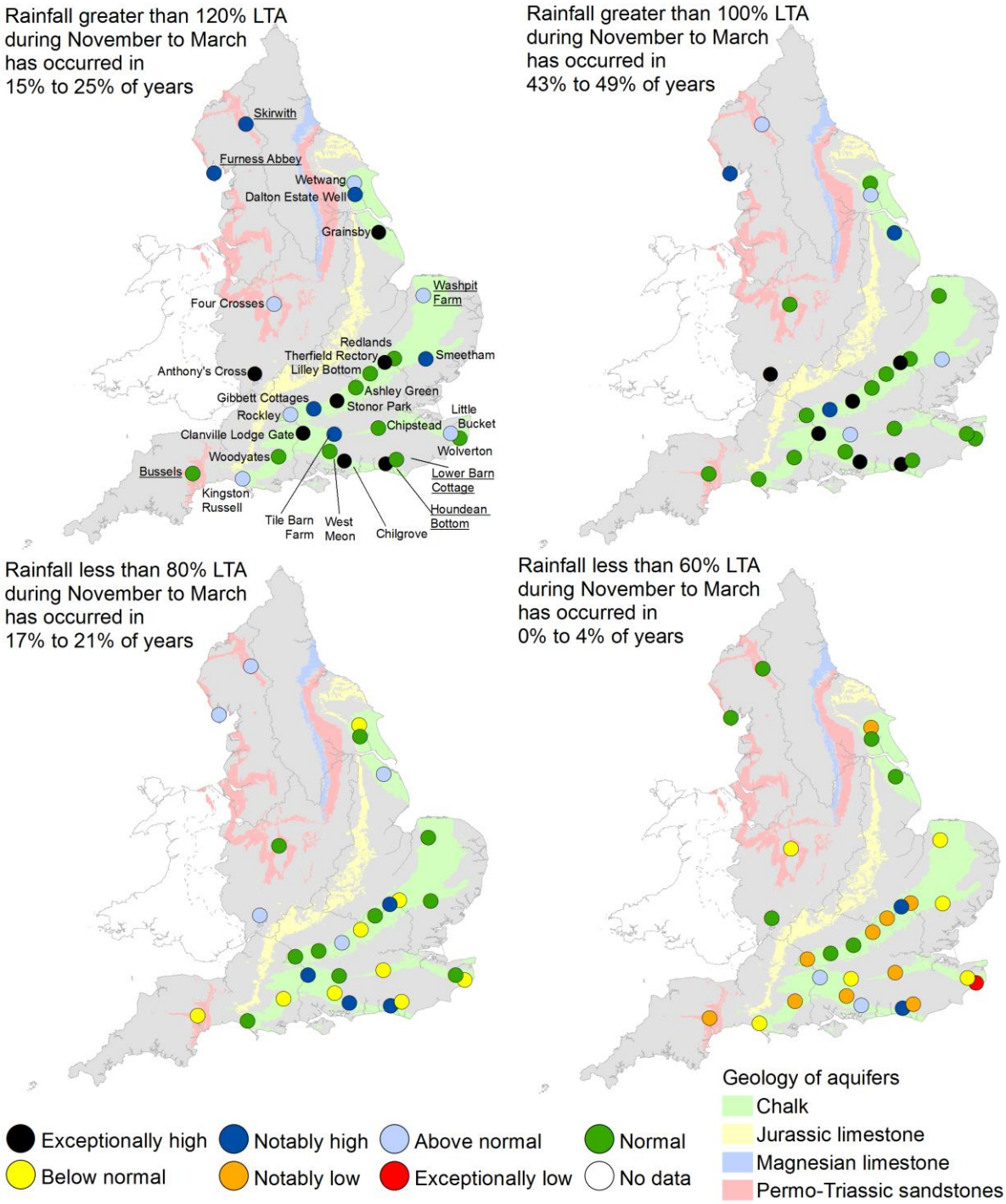


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between November 2024 and September 2025. Rainfall statistics based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

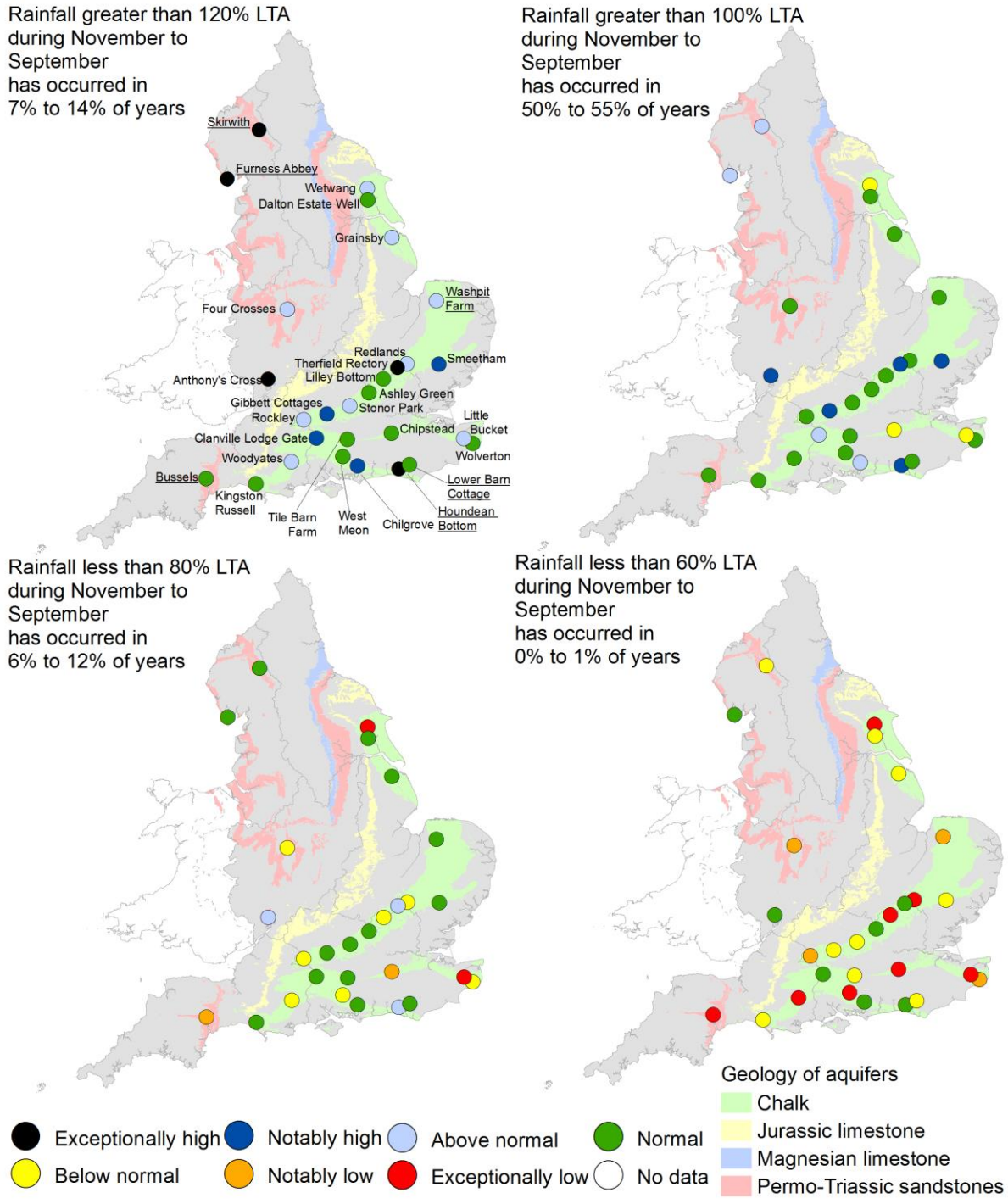

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the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

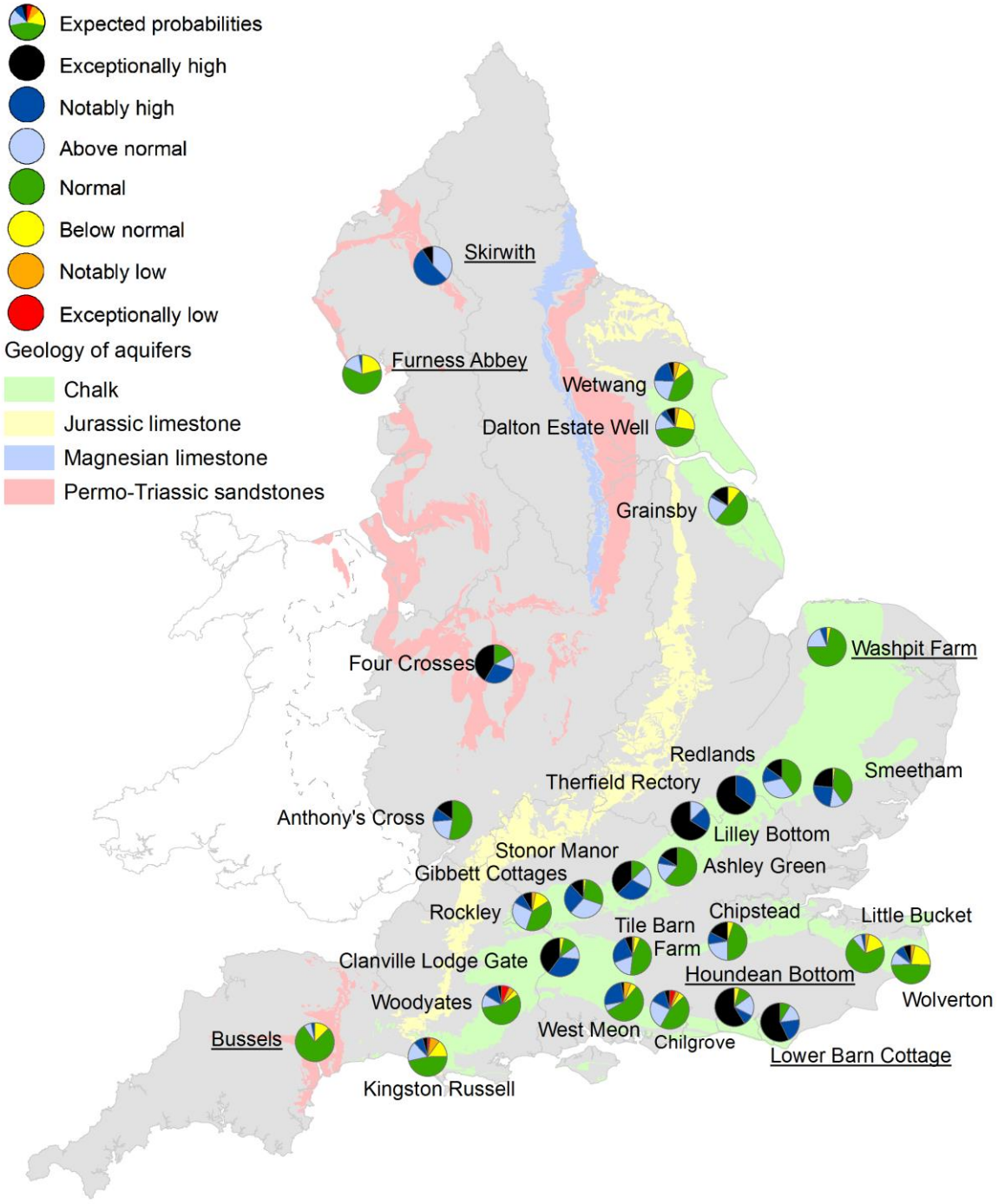

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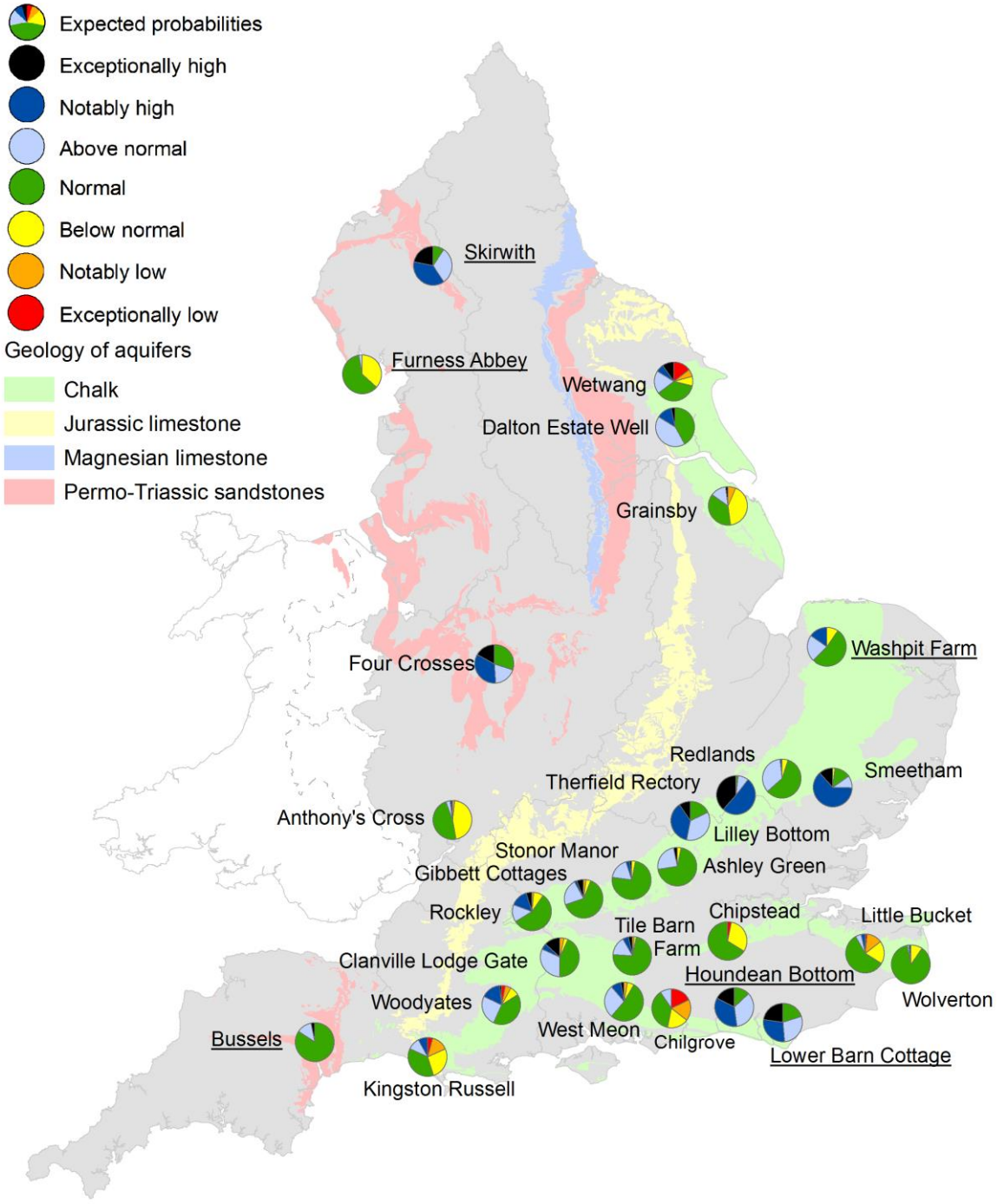
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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	Oct 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Oct 2024 band	Aug 2024 to October 2024 cumulative band	May 2024 to October 2024 cumulative band	Nov 2023 to October 2024 cumulative band
East England	110	Normal	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
Central England	136	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North East England	118	Normal	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
North West England	101	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South East England	118	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South West England	135	Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
England	119	Normal	Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high

9.2 River flows table

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

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

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

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Oct 2024 band	End of Sep 2024 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Normal	Above normal
East	Redlands Hall	Cam Chalk	Notably high	Above normal
East	Hanthorpe	Cornbrash (South)	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally 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	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Central	Weir Farm	Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Coxmoor	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Crossley Hill	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Notably high	Notably high
North East	Dalton Estate Well	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Normal	Normal
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North East	Wetwang	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Above normal	Normal

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

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	83	Above average
Central	83	Above average
North-east	84	Above average
North-west	76	Below average
South-east	80	Above average
South-west	79	Above average
England	81	Above average