Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - November 2024

Rainfall during November showed a divide across the country; areas in the north-east and north-west reported below long term average (LTA) rainfall for the time of year, while central and western parts reported above LTA rainfall. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) remained small across most of England; soils in many regions are wetter than would be expected for the time of year. Monthly mean river flows decreased at the majority of sites during November, however, flows at many sites continued to be classed as normal for the time of year. Groundwater levels increased at two-thirds of reporting sites and levels at more than half of the sites classed as either notably or exceptionally high. Reservoir stocks showed a slight increase during November, ending the month with a total of 83% storage.

1.1 Rainfall

The rainfall total for England for November was 76mm which represents 93% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA for the time of year (82% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). Almost three-quarters of hydrological areas received average rainfall during November. The wettest hydrological area was the Avon Dart and Erme in south-west England which received 202mm of rainfall which is 139% of the LTA. In contrast, the Seaham Area in north-east England was the driest hydrological area having received just 42% of LTA rainfall (29mm) in November (Figure 2.1).

Rainfall totals during November were classed as normal or higher in 118 (85%) of the hydrological areas we report on. Ninety-eight areas (71%) were classed as normal for the time of year, with 20 (14%) areas located in the south-west, and central parts of England classed as above normal. Rainfall totals across 13 (9%) of hydrological areas mostly across the north of England were classed as below normal, with the remaining 8 areas in the north-east of the country reporting notably low rainfall for the time of year (Figure 2.2).

The 3-month cumulative rainfall totals show a divide with rainfall across the majority of southern and central parts of England classed as notably or exceptionally high, compared to the northern and eastern parts of the country, where rainfall was classed as normal. A similar pattern can be observed in the 6-month cumulative rainfall totals. The 12-month cumulative totals show that many catchments are classed as having received exceptionally high rainfall for England as a whole; the December 2023 to November 2024 period is the fifth wettest since records began in 1871 (Figure 2.3).

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

As would be expected at this time of year, SMD remained close to zero across the majority of England as soils remain at field capacity from wet conditions during the preceding months. However, some small deficits persist across parts of eastern England. (Figure 3.1)

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

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at the majority of indicator sites during November, however flow at the majority of sites (95%) continues to be classed as normal or above for the time of year.

Just over half of sites (53%) had monthly mean river flows classed as normal for the time of year, followed by 9 sites (16%) with flow classed as above normal. Ten sites clustered in the Wessex area of south-west England were reporting monthly mean flows classed as notably high, while the River Ver at Hansteads in south-east England was the only site to report exceptionally high monthly mean flows. Additionally, the River Ver at Hansteads recorded its highest ever November monthly mean river flow since records began in 1969.

All regional index sites saw a decrease in monthly mean river flows in November compared to October. Monthly mean flows at 5 out of the 7 index sites were classed as normal. The River Ouse at Offord reported a monthly mean flow of above normal, while flow on the South Tyne at Haydon Bridge was classed as notably low for the time of year (Figure 4.2).

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of November, two-thirds of indicator sites reported an increase in groundwater levels. All groundwater indicators sites were classed as normal or above for the time of year, with the majority (57%) classed as either notably high or exceptionally high (Figure 5.1).

Four sites recorded their highest end of November 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
- Priors Heyes (1972) in Permo-triassic sandstone in central England

Groundwater levels increased at 5 of the 8 regional groundwater sites and all were classed as normal or above for the time of year.

Exceptionally high groundwater levels were reported at Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone (central England), and Stonor Park in the south-west Chilterns Chalk (south-east England). Groundwater levels at Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin Sandstone, and Redlands Hall in the Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk in east England were classed as notably high. Little Bucket in the East Kent Stour Chalk in south-east England and Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone, were both classed as above normal. Two aquifers: 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 (Figure 5.2).

1.5 Reservoir storage

During November reservoir storage increased at more than four-fifths of the reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on. The largest stock increase was at Bough Beech in south-east England where storage increased by 19%. Five reservoirs or reservoir groups reported a small decrease in stocks at the end of November, with decreases ranging between 1 to 9 percentage points.

Just over half (52%) of the reservoirs we report on were classed as normal for the time of year at the end of November. Two (6%) reservoirs both in central England (Blithfield and Clywedog) were classed as notably high for time of year, with a further 10 (32%) reservoirs classes as above normal. Three (10%) reservoirs and reservoir groups including Kielder (north-east) and Haweswater and Thirlmere (north-west) and the Dee system (Wales) were classed as below normal, both the Dee system, and Haweswater and Thirlmere may have been impacted by planned works (Figure 6.1).

At a regional scale, total reservoir storage increased across the country, with central England reporting the biggest increase of 6%. For England as whole, total storage increased during November by 2% ending the month at 83% (Figure 6.2).

1.6 Forward look

December had an unsettled start, with the wettest conditions in the south-west of England. Through mid-December conditions are expected to settle with longer, drier spells with overnight frosts and fogs patches probable for many areas of England. Towards the end of the month there is an increased likelihood of wet and windy spells, especially in northern England where some sleet or snow is possible. Southern areas have a better chance of more drier, settled conditions. Temperatures will vary around average with both some colder and milder spells anticipated through this period.

There is an increased chance of the 3-month period from December to February being wetter than normal and there is also an increased chance of stormy conditions with high winds. Although there remains the possibility of cold spells during this period there is a greater than normal chance of conditions being mild.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

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

By the end of September 2025, river flows across England are projected to be normal with an increased likelihood of above normal or higher flows in south-west, south-east and central England. For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2025 (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 most 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 above normal across most of England, with a levels in south-east and central England more likely to see normal groundwater levels. For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2025 (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.

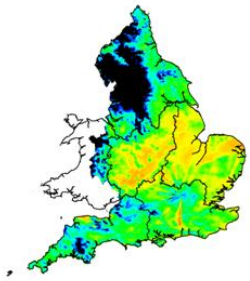
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

2 Rainfall

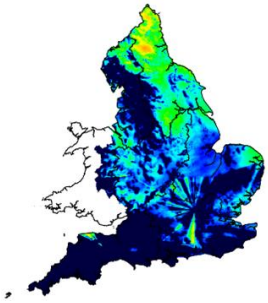
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

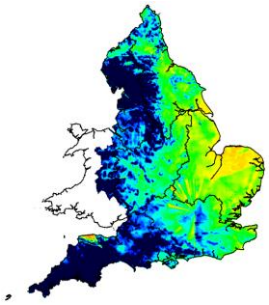
January 2024



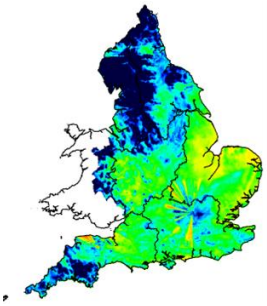
February 2024



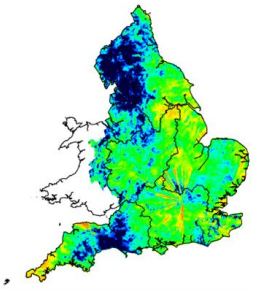
March 2024



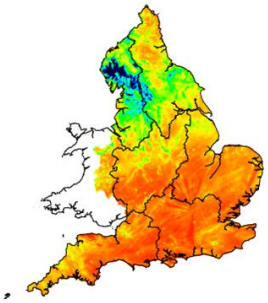
April 2024



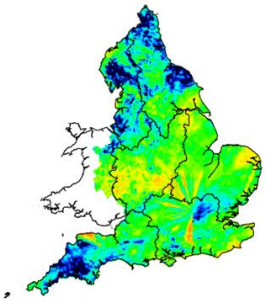
May 2024



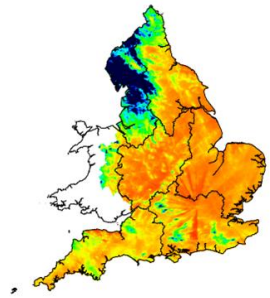
June 2024



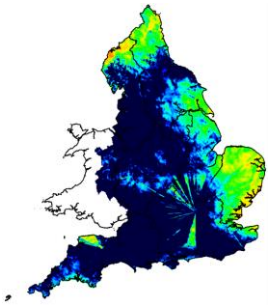
July 2024



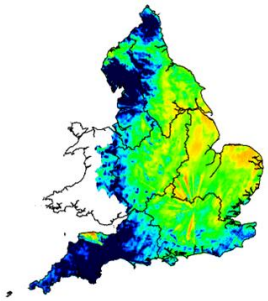
August 2024



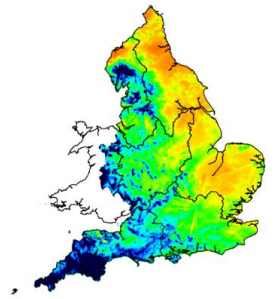
September 2024



October 2024



November 2024



Map Legend

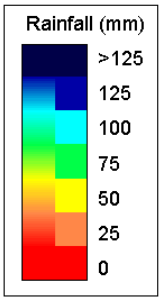
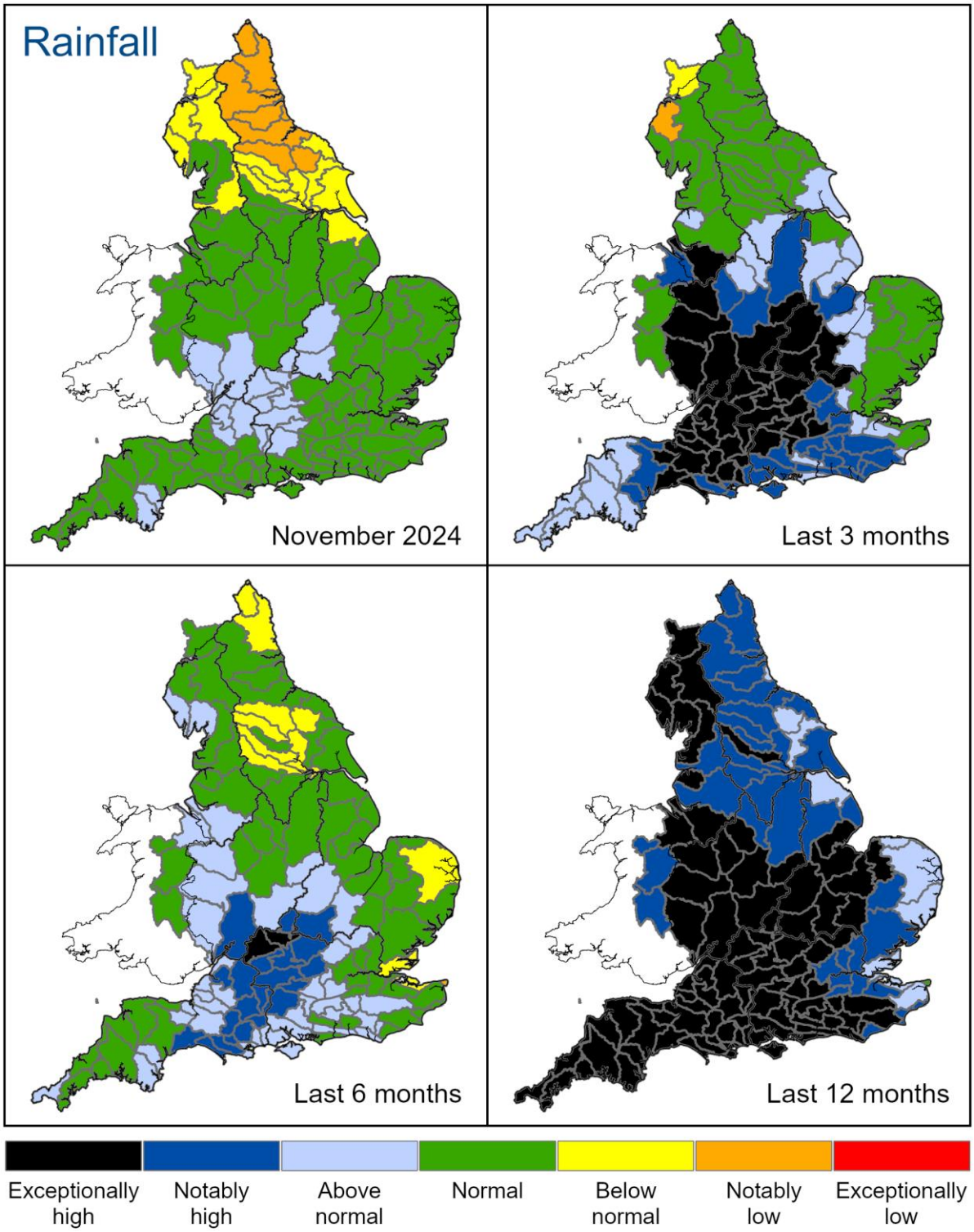


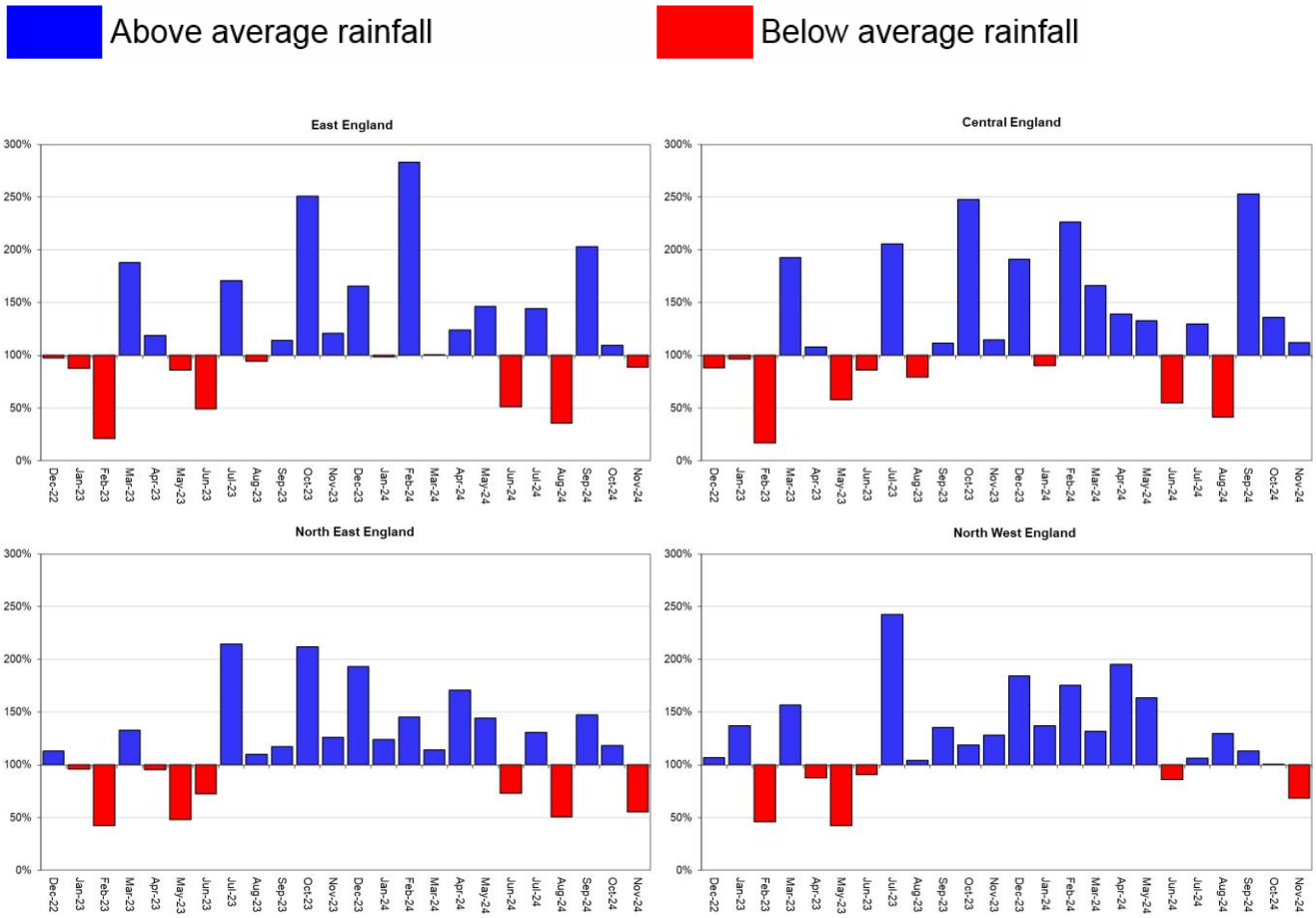
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 30 November 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

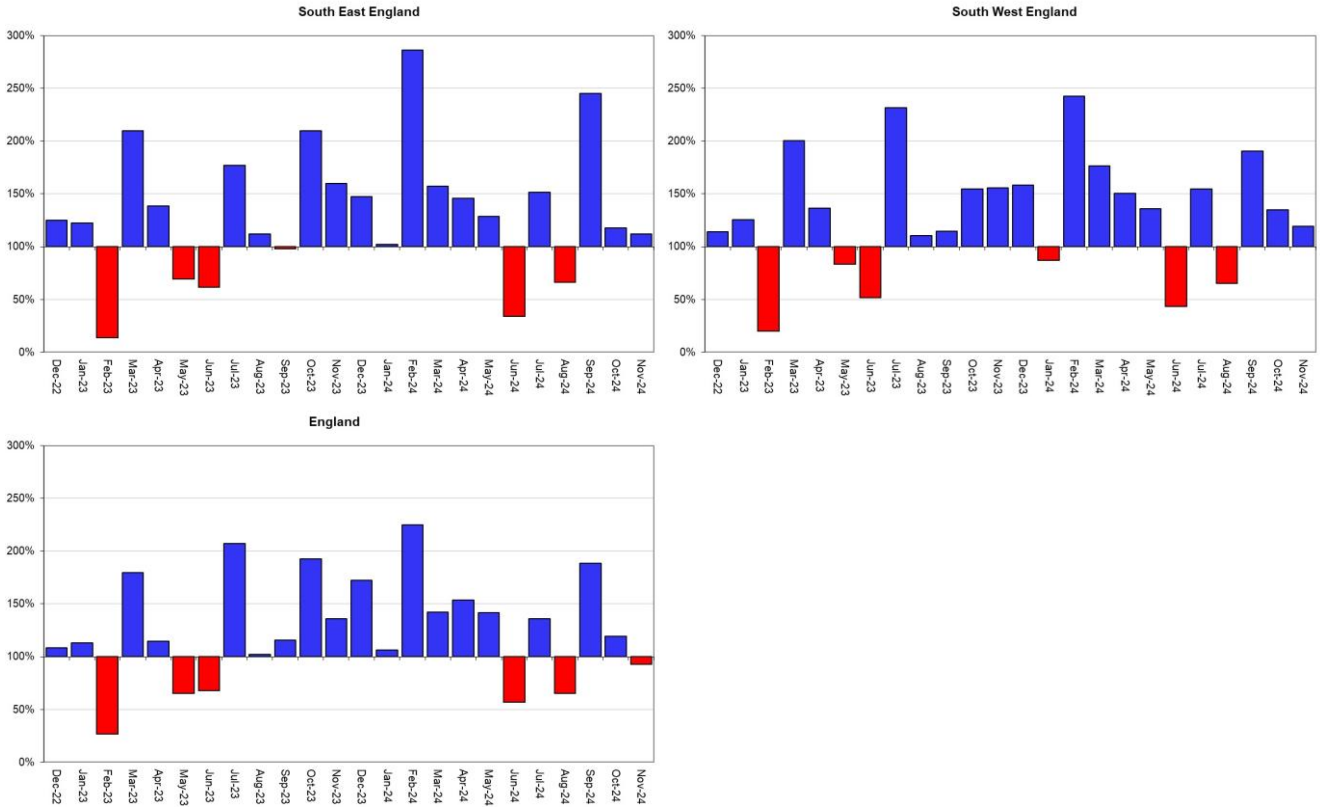


Rainfall data for 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset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





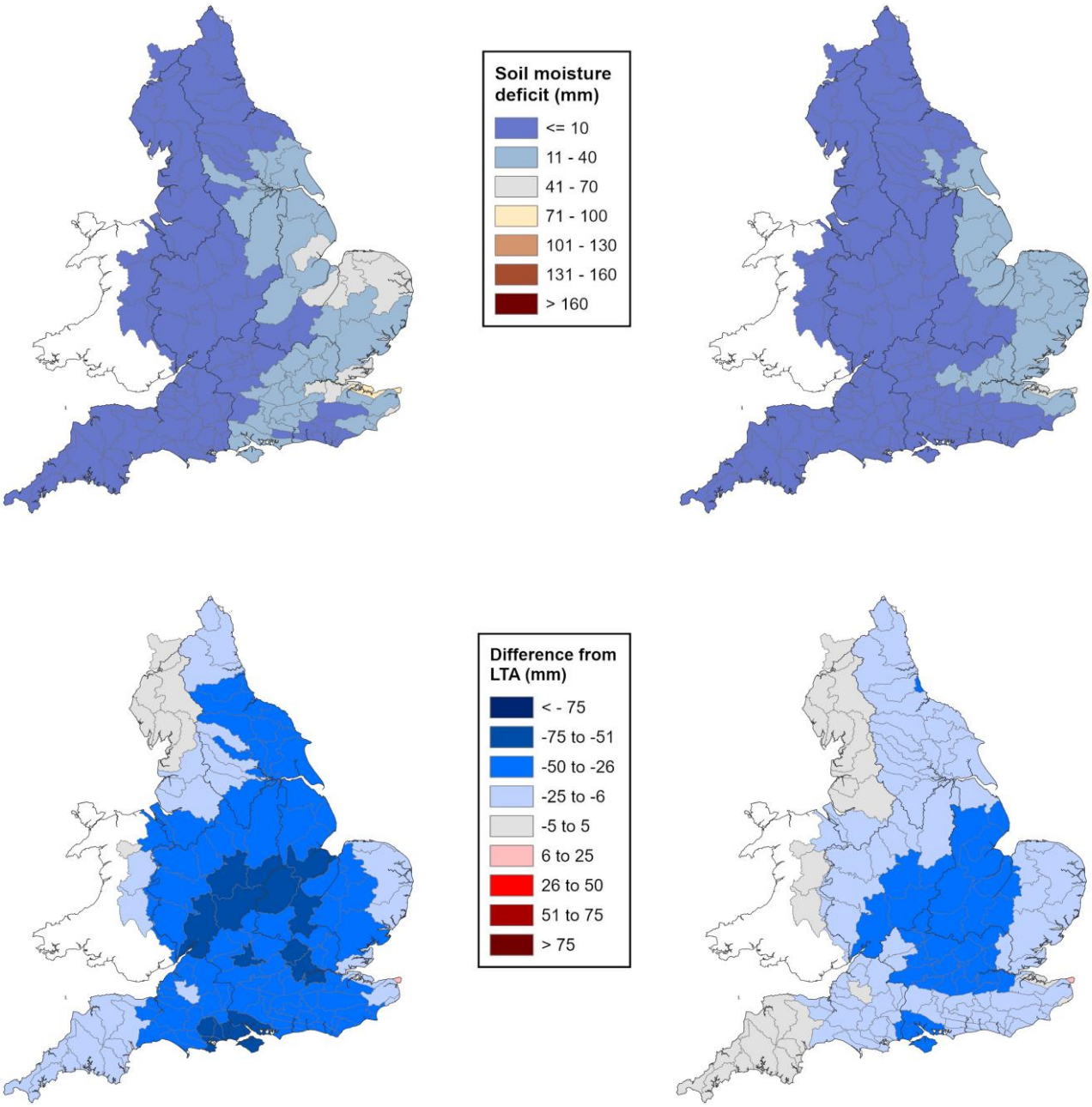
Rainfall data for 2023, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2024). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived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

3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

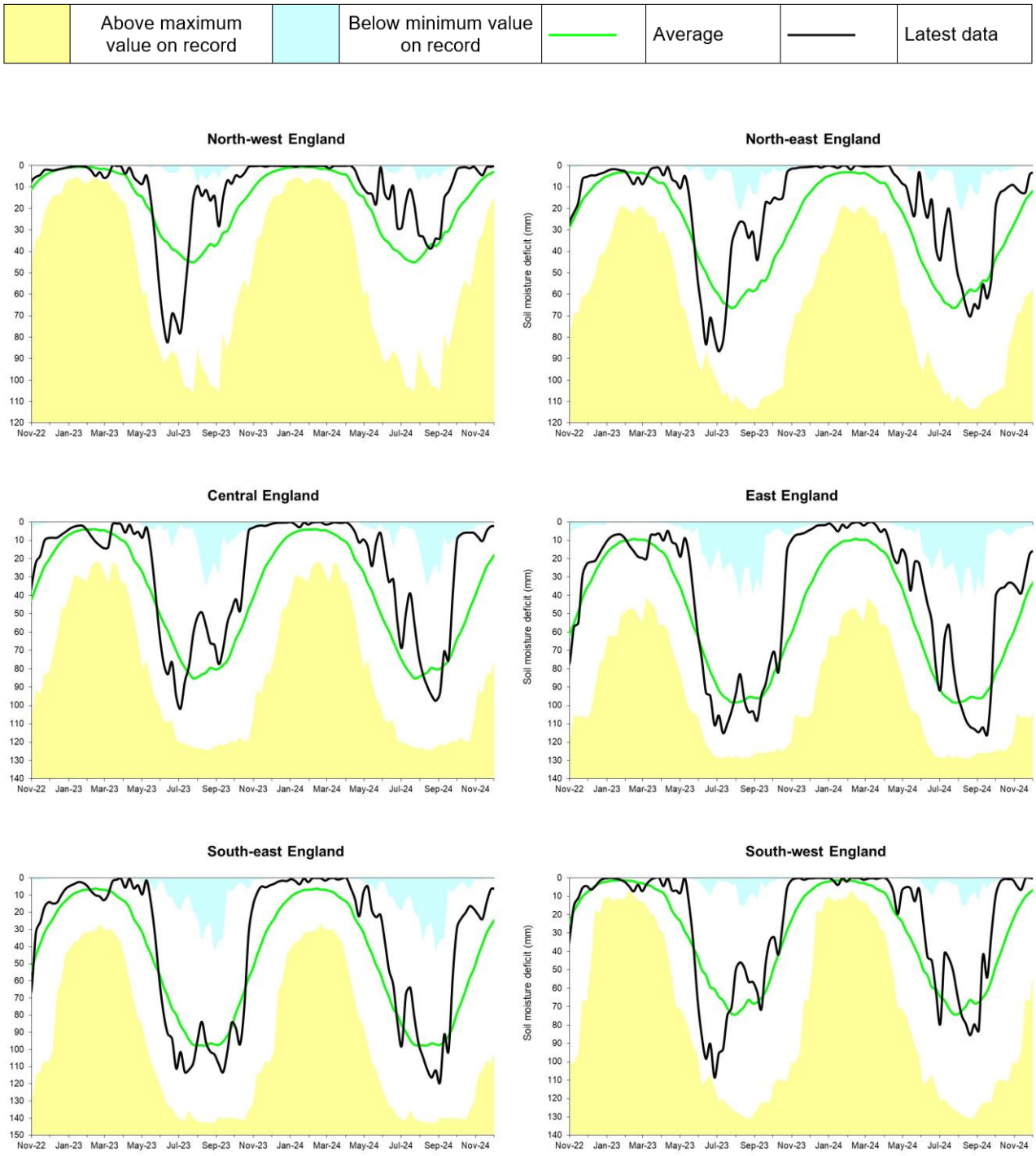
Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 30 October 2024 (left panel) and 27 November 2024 (right panel). Top row shows actual soil moisture deficits (mm) and bottom row shows the difference (mm) of the actual from the 1961 to 1990 long term average soil moisture deficits. Calculated from MORECS data for real land use.

End of October 2024 End of November 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.



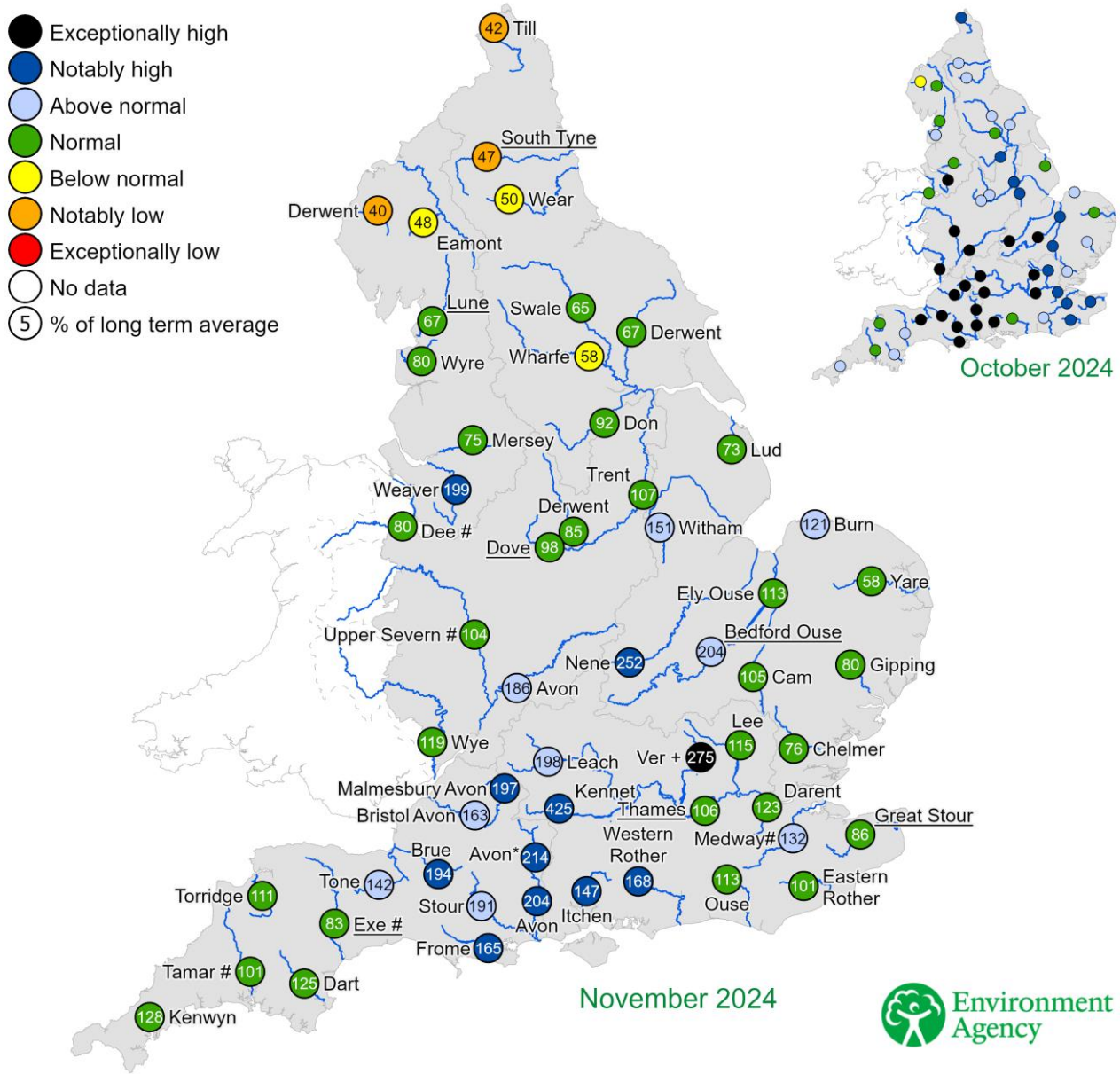
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2024).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

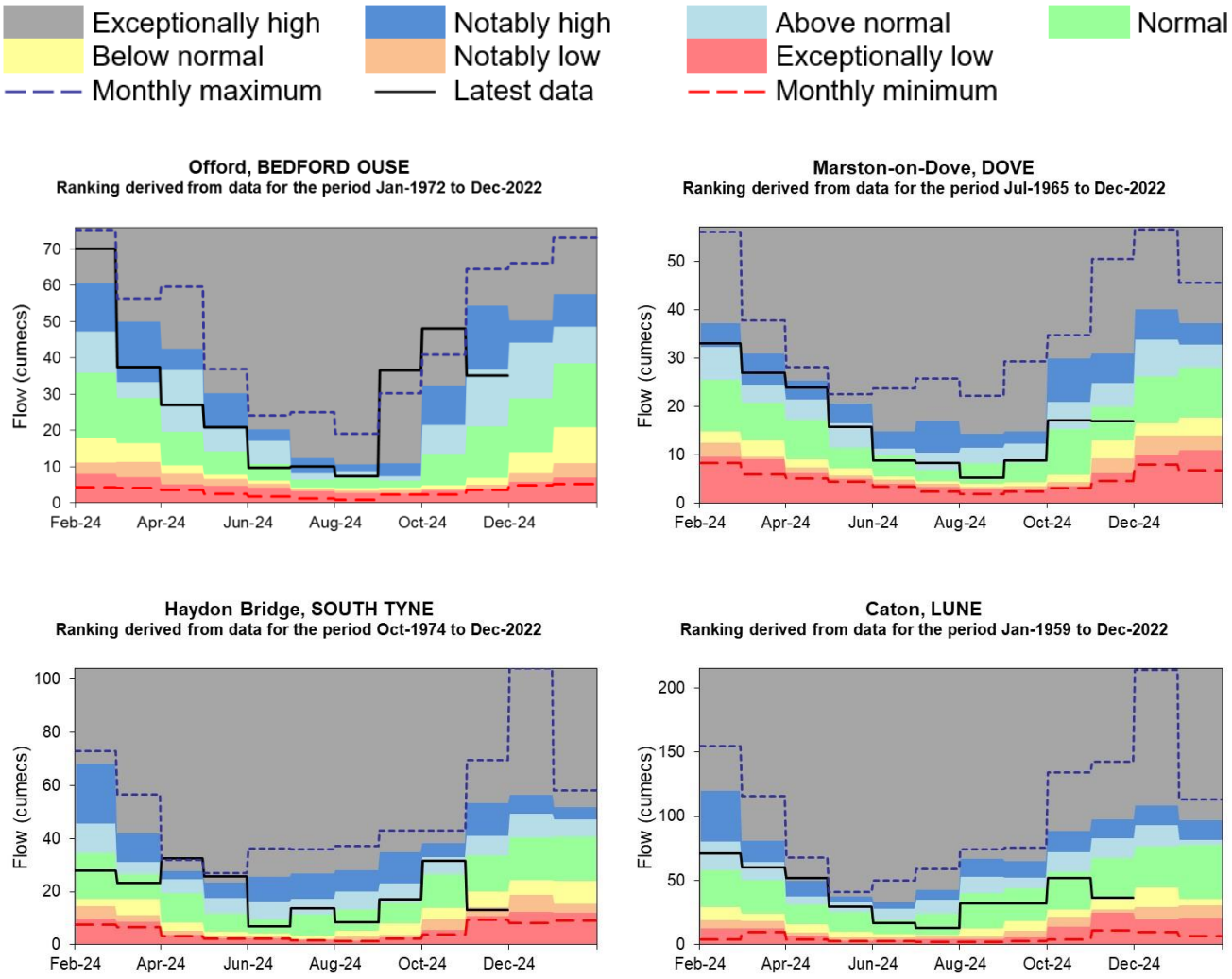
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for October 2024 and November 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic October and November monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional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

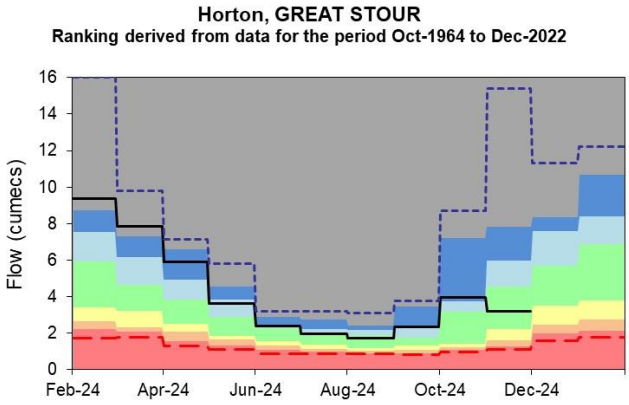
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution.
Flows may be impacted at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

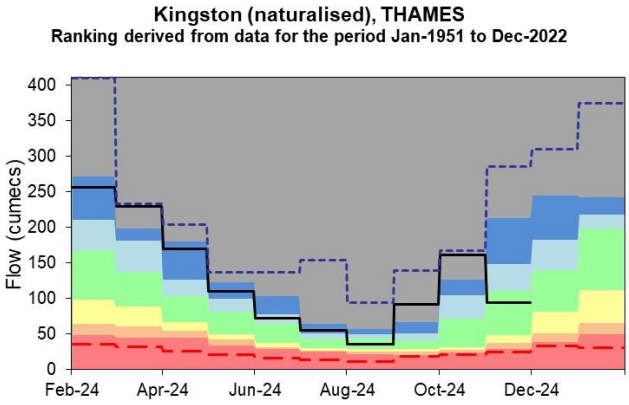


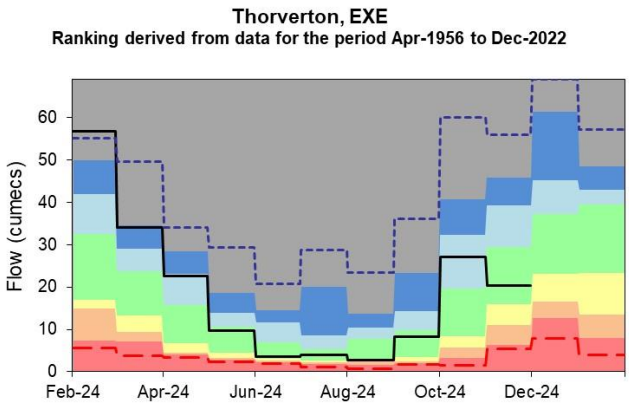
4.2 River flow charts

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.









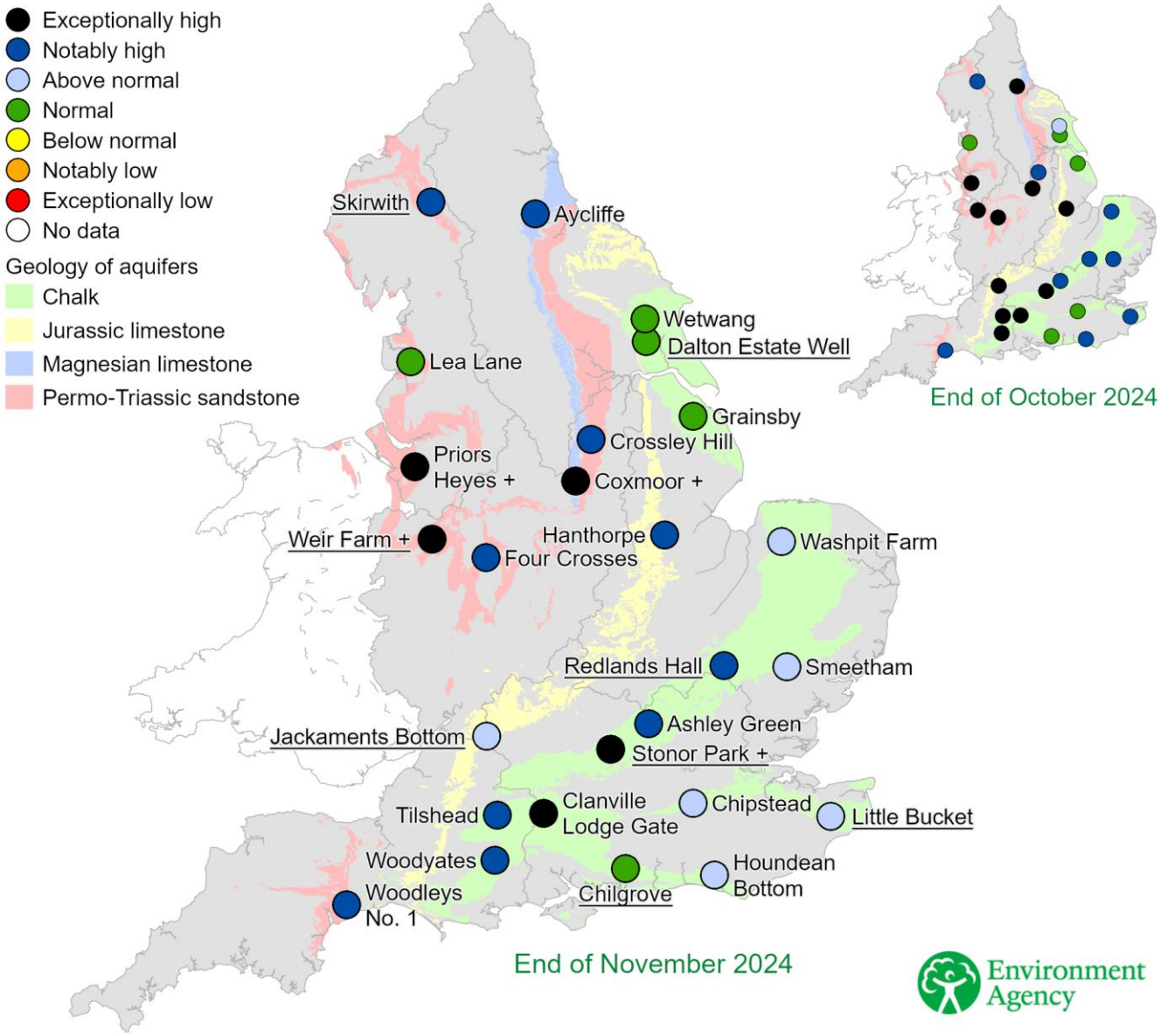
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

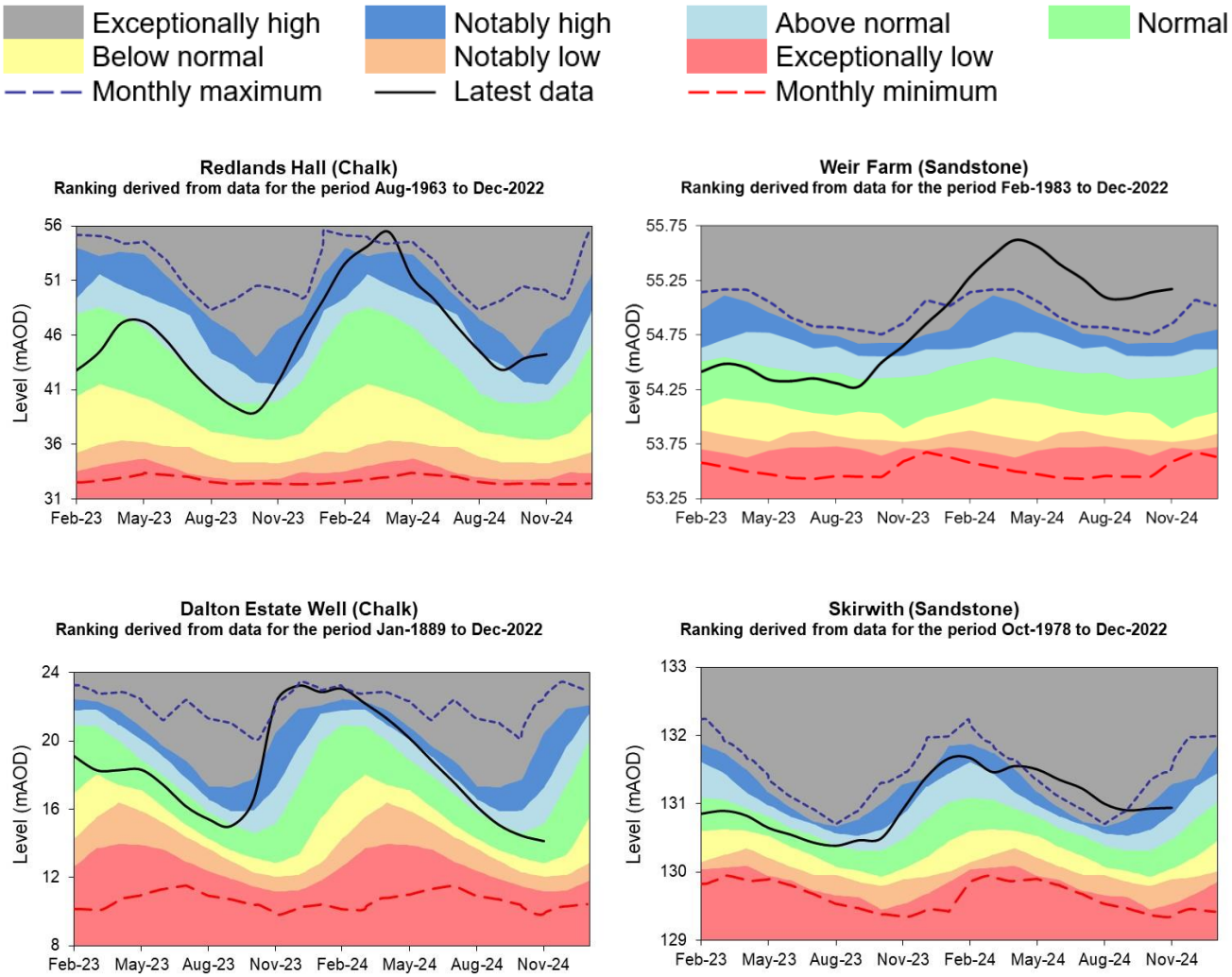
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater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

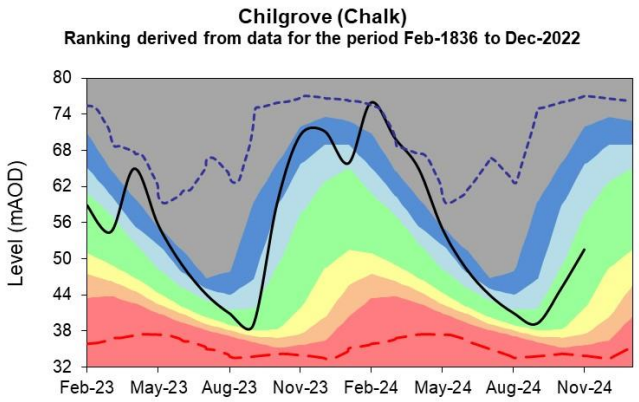


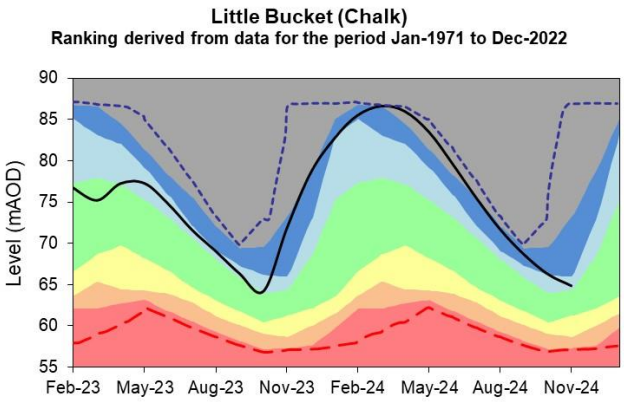
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2024.

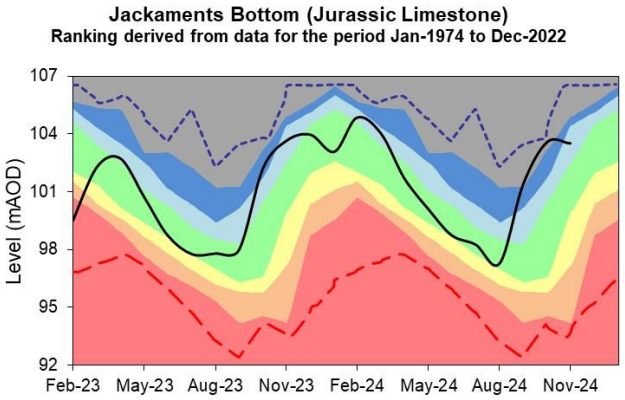
5.2 Groundwater level charts

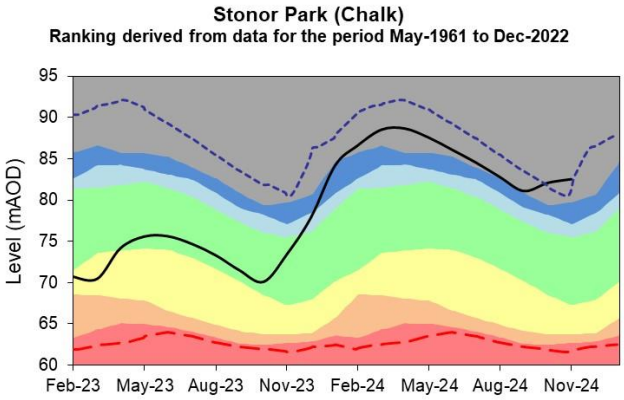
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









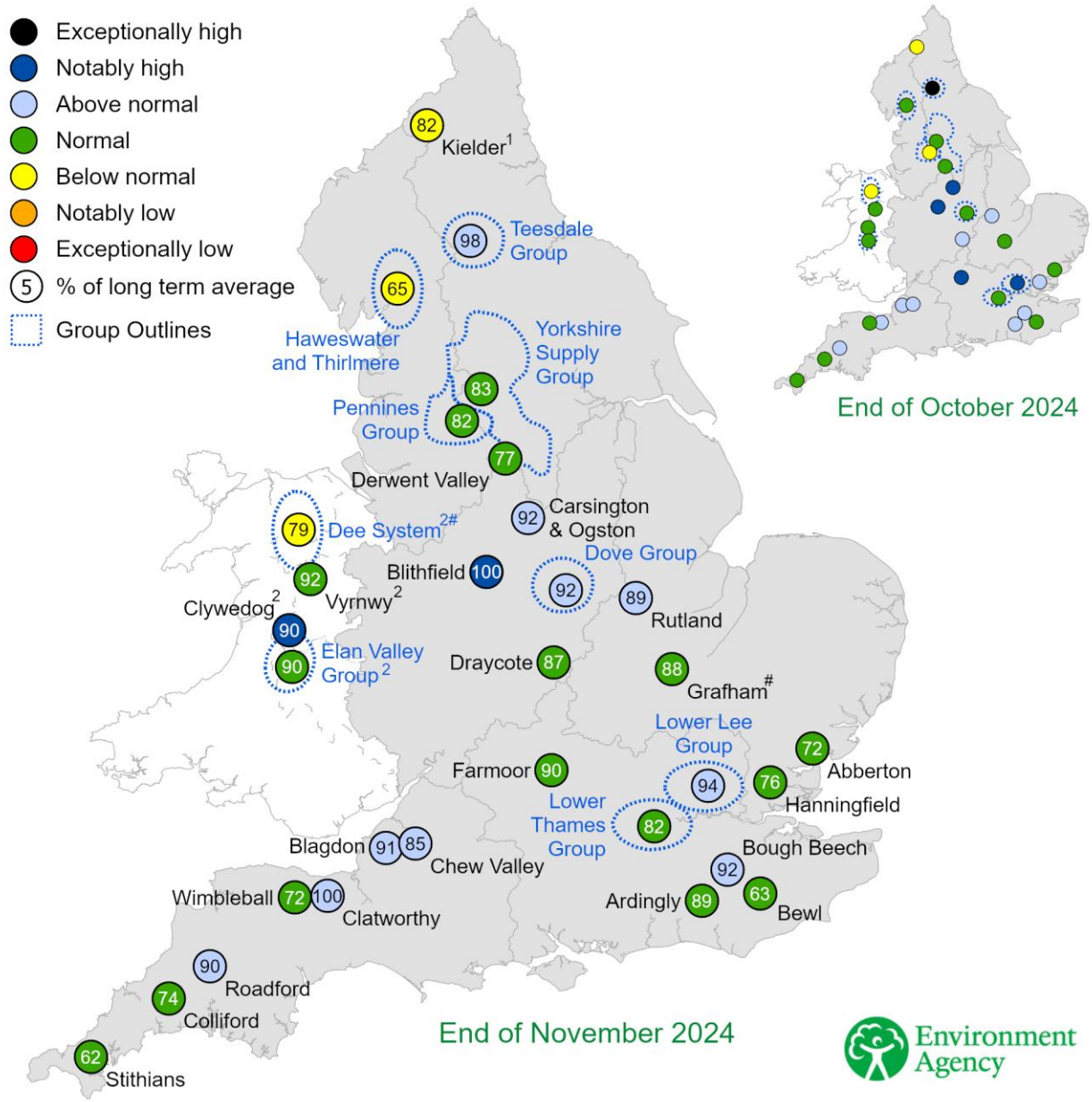


(Source: Environment Agency, 2024)

6 Reservoir storage

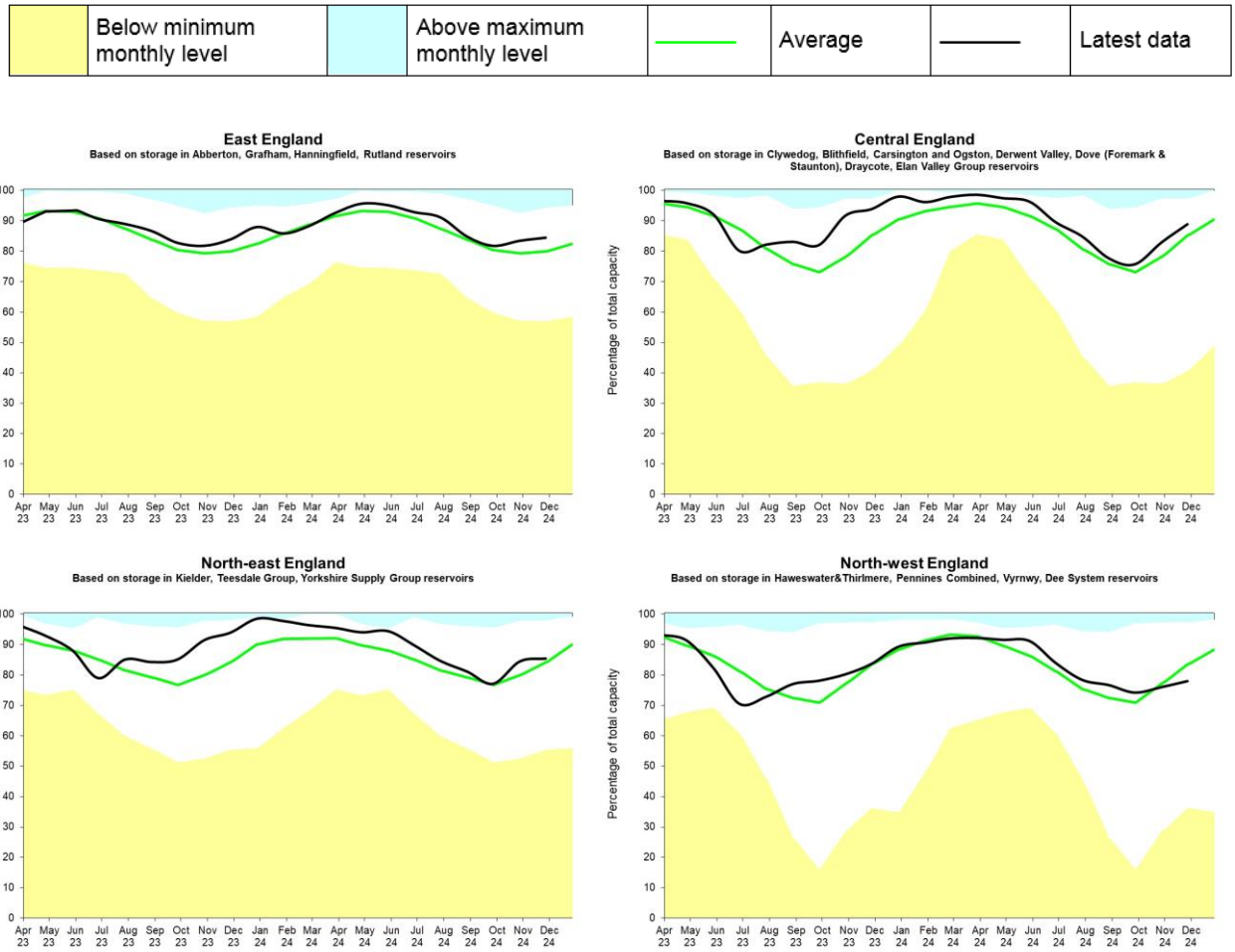
6.1 Reservoir storage map

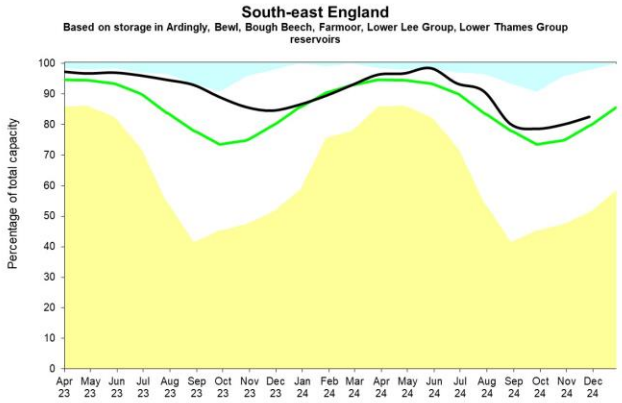
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of October 2024 and November 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic October and November values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves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

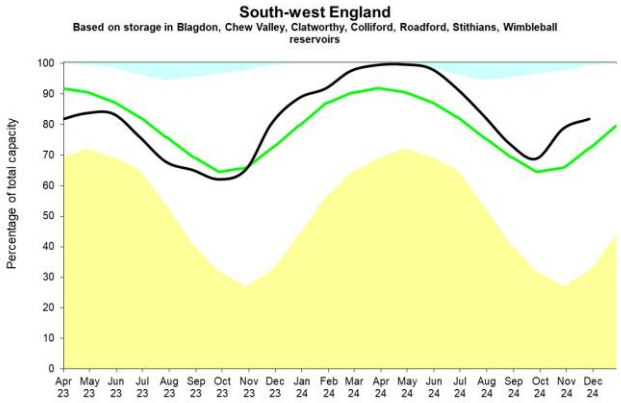


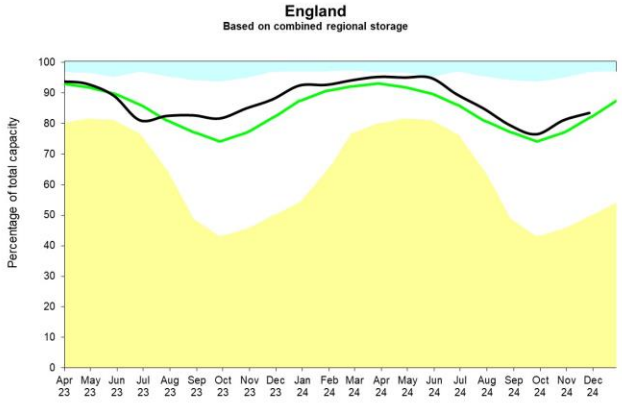
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







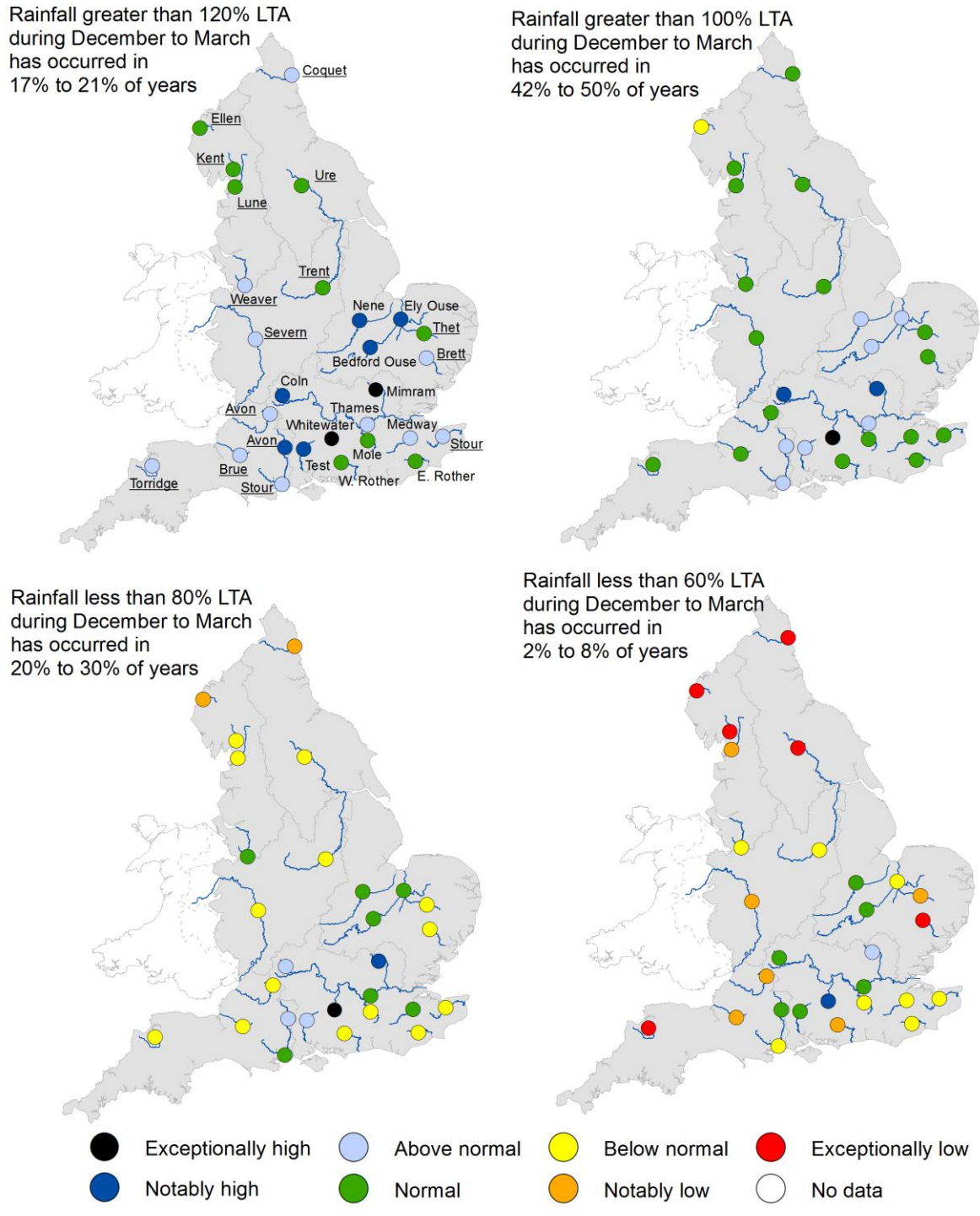


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

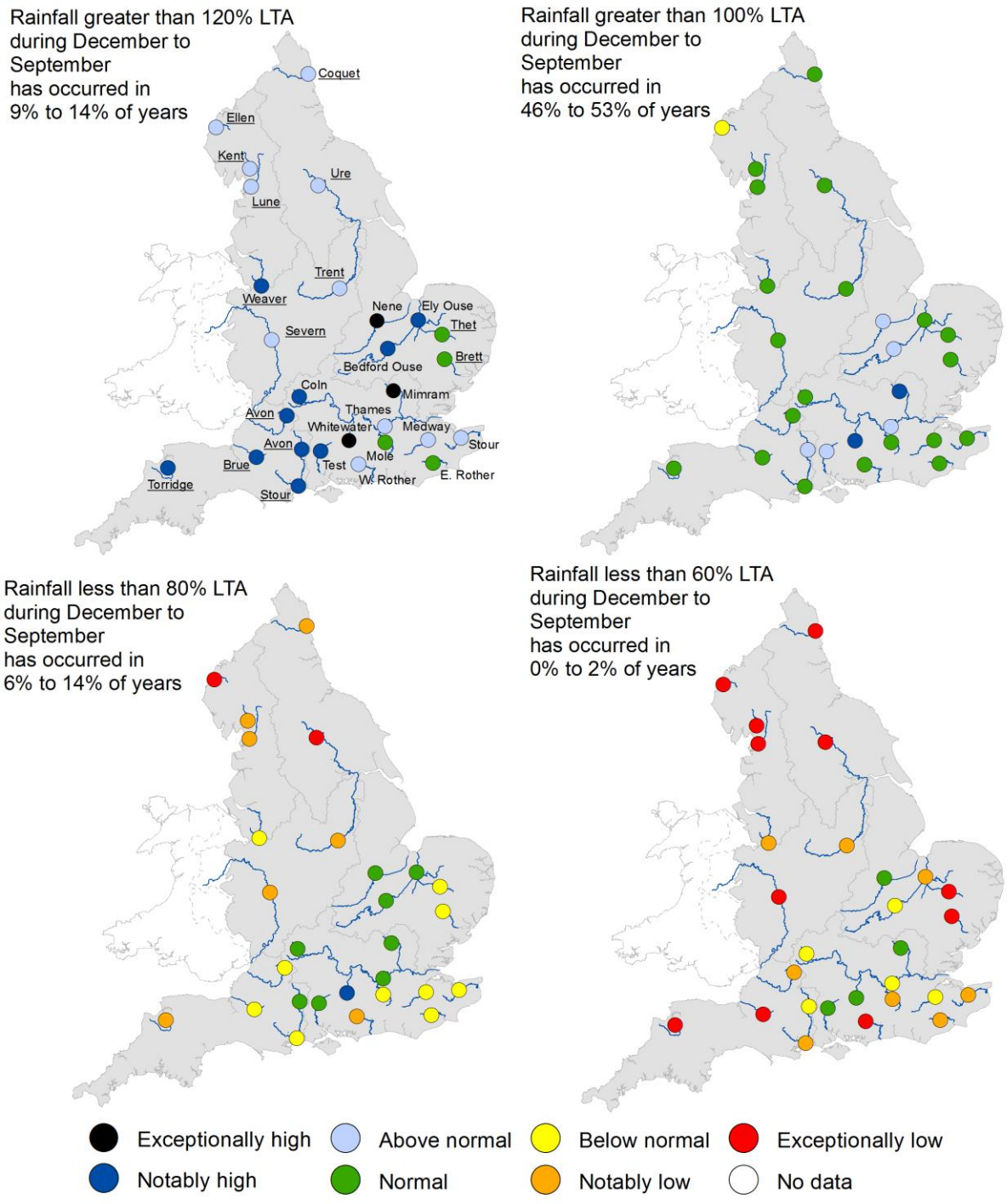
7.1 River flow

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



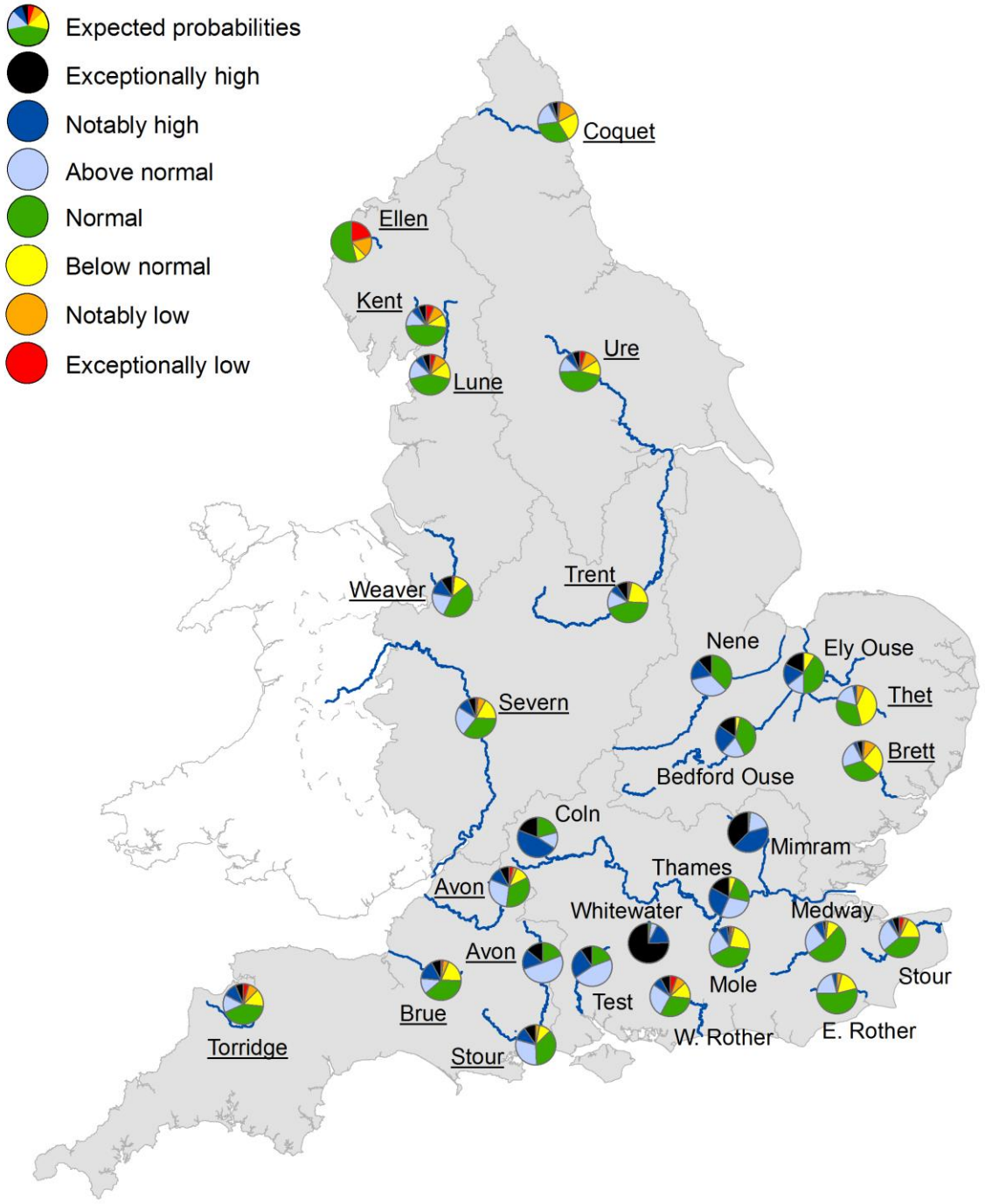
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



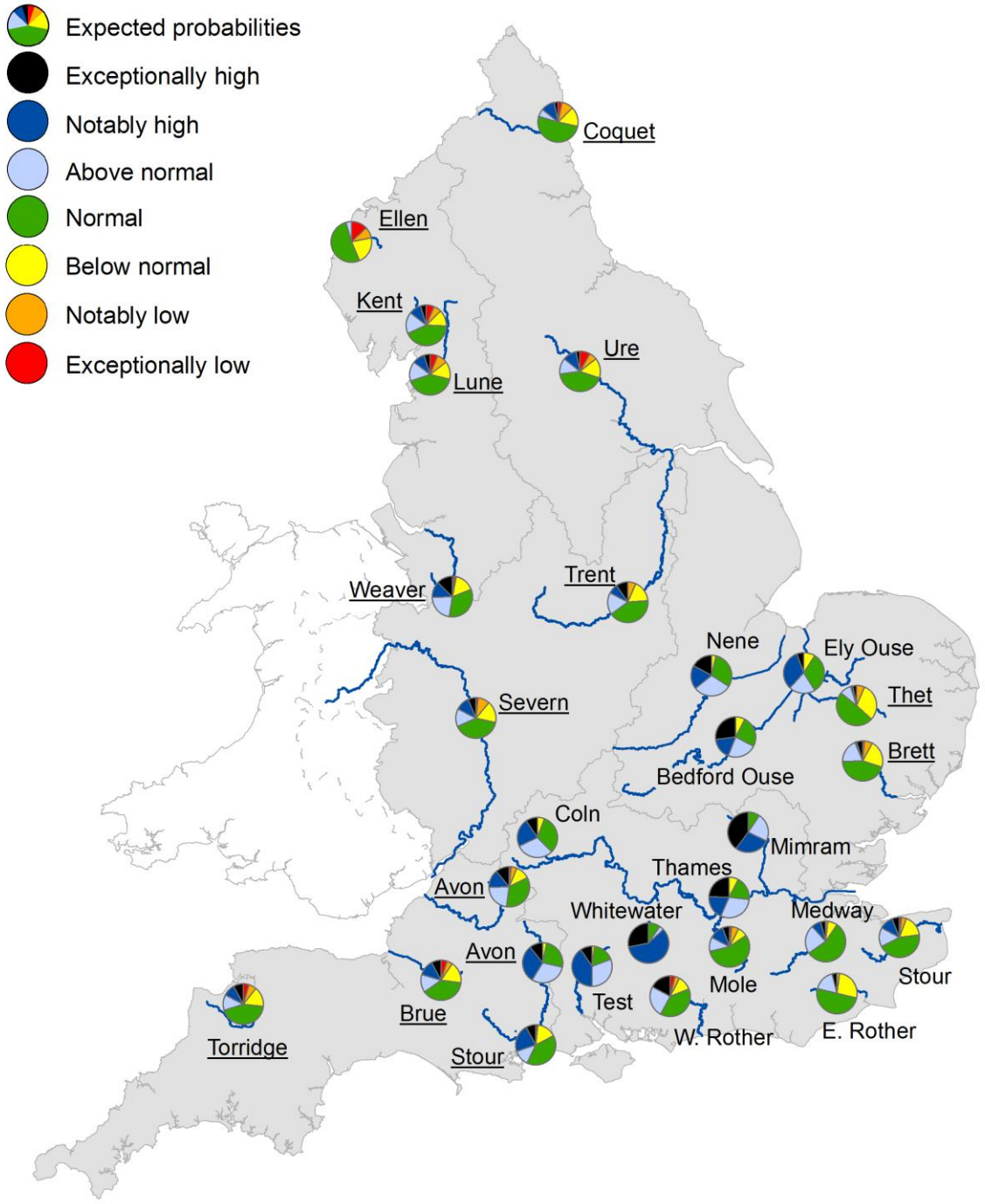
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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

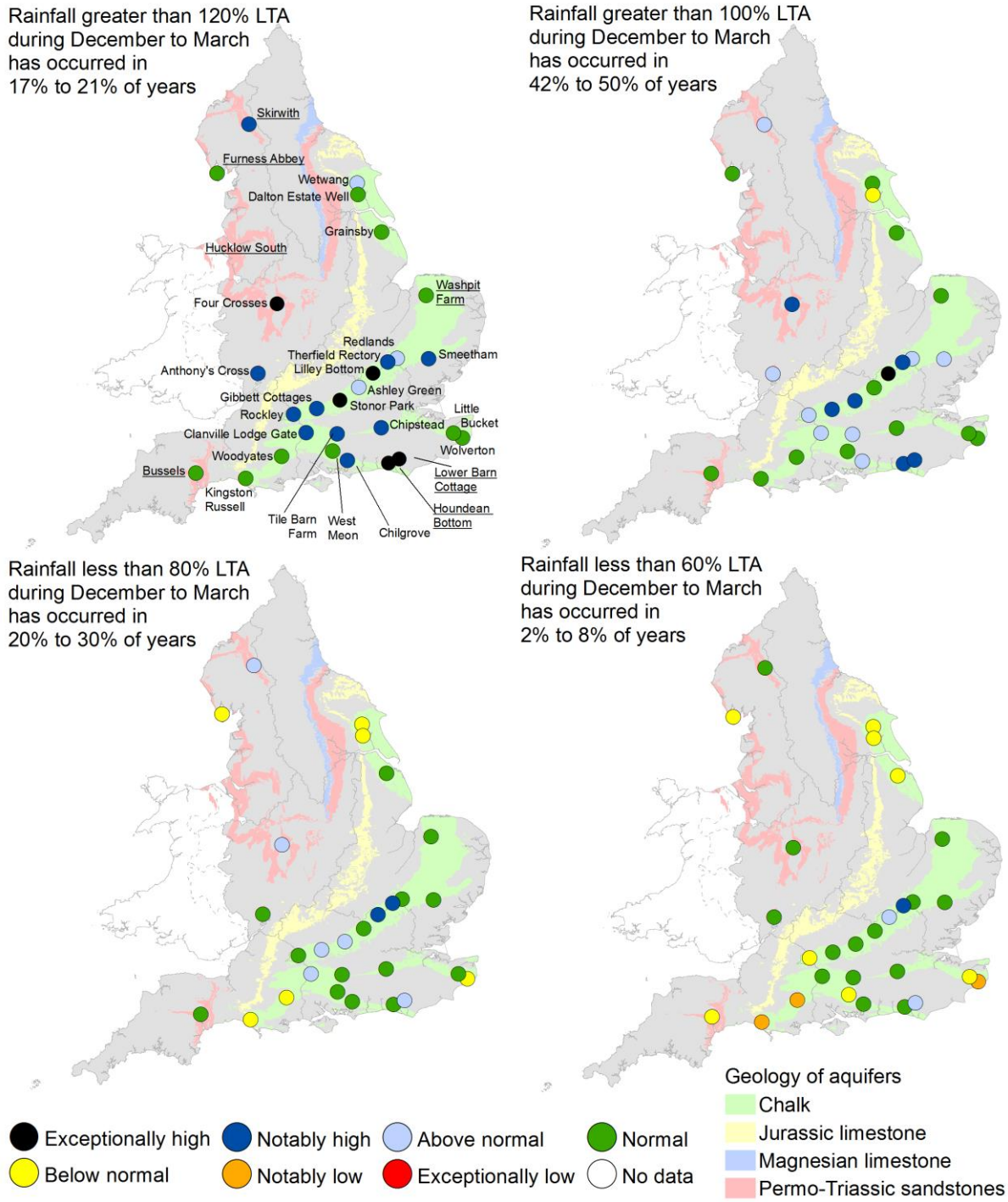


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between December 2024 and September 2025. Rainfall statistics based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

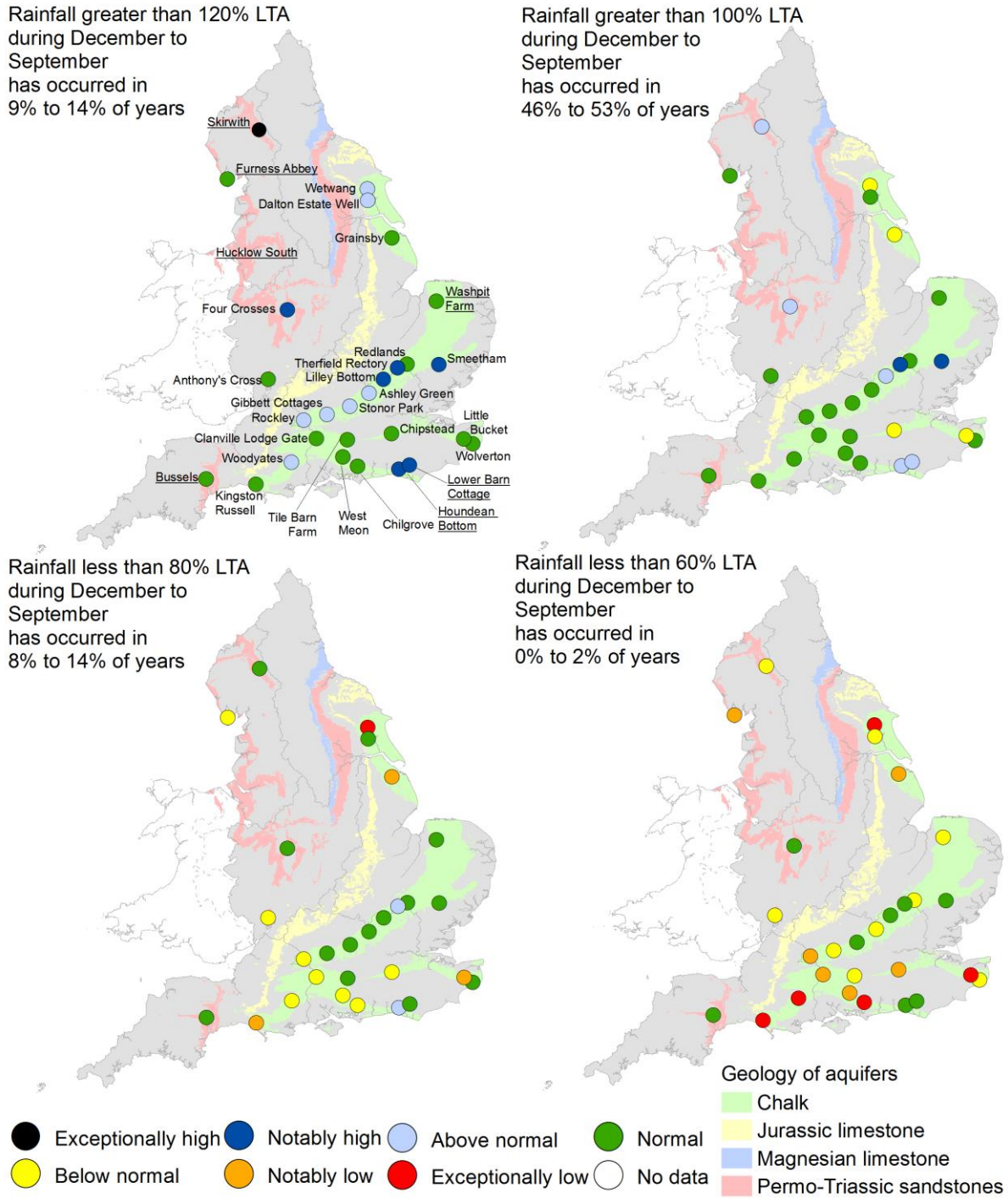

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the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

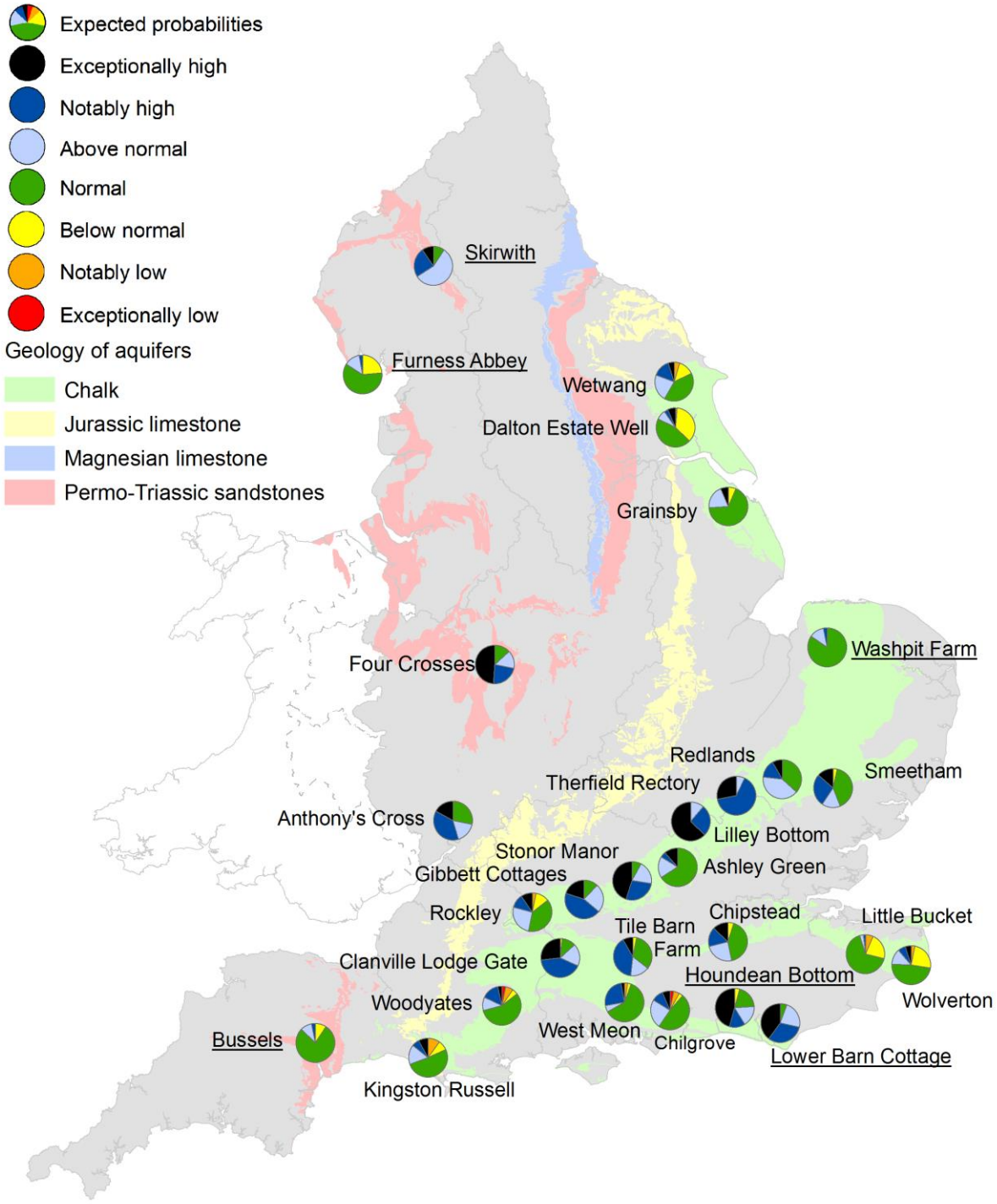

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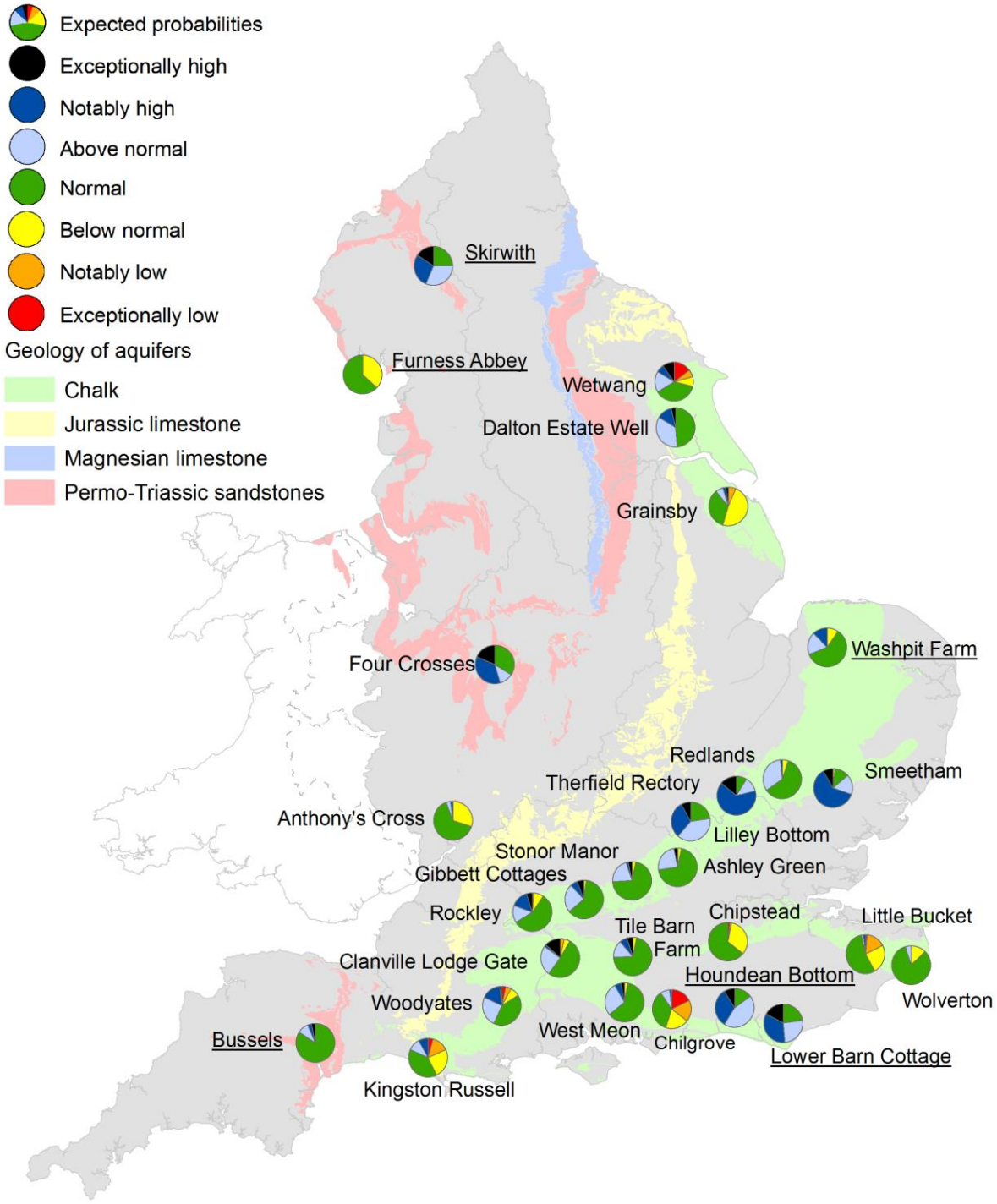
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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	Nov 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Nov 2024 band	Sep 2024 to November 2024 cumulative band	Jun 2024 to November 2024 cumulative band	Dec 2023 to November 2024 cumulative band
East England	89	Normal	Above normal	Normal	Notably high
Central England	112	Normal	Exceptionally high	Normal	Exceptionally high
North East England	55	Notably Low	Normal	Normal	Notably high
North West England	68	Below Normal	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
South East England	112	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South West England	119	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Exceptionally high
England	93	Normal	Above normal	Normal	Exceptionally high

9.2 River flows table

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	Nov 2024 band	Oct 2024 band
North East	Buttercrambe	Derwent	Normal	Above normal
North East	Crakehill Topcliffe	Swale	Normal	Above normal
North East	Heaton Mill	Till	Notably low	Notably high
North East	Doncaster	Don	Normal	Notably high
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Notably low	Above normal
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Below normal	Normal
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Below normal	Above normal
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Normal	Normal
North West	Caton	Lune	Normal	Normal
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Notably low	Below normal
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Below normal	Normal
North West	St Michaels	Wyre	Normal	Above normal
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Allbrook & Highbridge	Itchen	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Normal	Above normal
South East	Feildes Weir	Lee	Normal	Notably high
South East	Hansteads	Ver	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

Geographic area	Site name	River	Nov 2024 band	Oct 2024 band
South East	Hawley	Darent	Normal	Notably high
South East	Horton	Great Stour	Normal	Notably high
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Normal	Exceptionally high
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Notably high	Normal
South East	Teston & Farleigh	Medway	Above normal	Notably high
South East	Udiam	Rother	Normal	Notably high
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Normal	Above normal
South West	Bathford	Avon	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South West	East Stoke	Frome	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Normal	Normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	Nov 2024 band	Oct 2024 band
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Normal	Above normal
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Normal	Normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Normal	Above normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Normal	Normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Normal	Exceptionally high

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Nov 2024 band	End of Oct 2024 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Redlands Hall (chalk)	Cam Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
East	Hanthorpe	Limestone (Cornbrash Formation)	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
East	Washpit Farm Rougham	North West Norfolk Chalk	Above normal	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	Normal	Normal

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Nov 2024 band	End of Oct 2024 band
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Notably 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	Notably high	Notably 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	Exceptionally high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Above normal	Notably high
South East	Little Bucket (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Above normal	Notably high
South East	Jackaments Bottom (jurassic Limestone)	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Above normal	Exceptionally high

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Nov 2024 band	End of Oct 2024 band
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
South East	Stonor Park (chalk)	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Above normal	Normal
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Notably high	Notably high
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	84	Above average
Central	89	Above average
North-east	85	Above average
North-west	78	Below average
South-east	83	Above average
South-west	82	Above average
England	83	Above average