Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - December 2024

Overall rainfall for England in December was below average. It was a drier month across southern areas with nearly two-thirds of hydrological areas receiving below average rainfall during December but above average rainfall fell across northern areas. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) were close to zero across most of England with soils in many areas wetter than expected for the time of year. Monthly mean river flows increased at most sites during December and flows at the majority of sites continued to be classed as normal for the time of year. Groundwater levels increased during December at more than four-fifths of reporting sites and all sites are classed as normal or higher. Reservoir stocks increased across England during December, ending the month 89% full.

1.1 Rainfall

The rainfall total for England for December was 82.2mm which represents 98% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA for the time of year (89% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). Nearly two-thirds of hydrological areas received below average rainfall during December. The wettest hydrological area relative to LTA was the Cheshire Rivers Group in north-west England which received 164% of the LTA rainfall. In contrast, the Otter, Sid, Axe and Lim hydrological area in south-west England was the driest hydrological area having received 45% of LTA rainfall in December (Figure 2.1).

Rainfall totals during December were classed as normal at 56 hydrological areas (40%) we report on. Fifty-one areas (37%) across south-west and south-east England were classed as below normal for the time of year, with 3 sites (2%) in the south-west classed as notably low. Rainfall totals across 26 hydrological areas (19%) chiefly across central and northern England were classed as above normal, with 3 areas (2%) in the north-east of the country recording notably high rainfall for the time of year. At a regional scale, rainfall was classed as above normal in north-east and north-west England and below normal in south-west England. Rainfall for east, south-east and central England as well as England as a whole was classed as normal (Figure 2.2).

The 3-month cumulative rainfall totals show rainfall was classed as normal across the majority of hydrological areas. The 6-month cumulative rainfall totals were classed as normal or higher for nearly all hydrological areas with notably and exceptionally high rainfall being recorded for central and south-eastern England. The 12-month cumulative totals show that half of hydrological areas are classed as having received exceptionally high rainfall (Figure 2.3).

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

As expected for this time of year, SMDs are close to zero across most of England as soils remain at field capacity from wet conditions during the preceding months. Some slight deficits persist across parts of eastern England. (Figure 3.1)

At the end of December, soils continue to be wetter than expected in many regions across England, with only the north-west and south-west reporting SMDs of around average for the time of year (Figure 3.2).

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows increased at the majority of indicator sites during December. Flows at all but two sites are classed as normal or above for the time of year.

Nearly half of sites (47%) had monthly mean river flows classed as normal. Seventeen sites (31%) had flows classed as above normal and seven sites (13%) predominantly in southern England reported monthly mean flows classed as notably high. Three sites (5%) had monthly mean flows classed as exceptionally high with the River Ver at Hansteads recording its highest ever December monthly mean river flow since records began in 1956. Two sites (4%), both in south-west England, had flows classed as below normal for the time of year.

All regional index sites saw an increase in monthly mean river flows in December compared to November. Naturalised flows at Kingston on the River Thames were classed as exceptionally high for December and the Bedford Ouse at Offord and the River Dove at Marston-on-Dove reported above normal monthly mean flows. The Great Stour in south east England, the River South Tyne in north-east England, the River Exe in south-west England and the River Lune in the north-west all had monthly mean flows classed as normal for the time of year. (Figure 4.2).

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of December, more than four-fifths 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 (58%) classed as either normal or above normal (Figure 5.1).

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

Groundwater levels increased at all but one of the aquifer index sites and all were classed as normal or above for the time of year. Exceptionally high groundwater levels for the time of year were recorded at Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone (central England) and Stonor Park in the south-west Chilterns Chalk (south-east England). Groundwater levels at Redlands Hall in the Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk in east England and Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin Sandstone in north-west England were classed as notably high and above normal respectively. Little Bucket in the East Kent Stour Chalk, Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone, Chilgrove in the Chichester Chalk all 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 December reservoir storage increased at all but 3 of the reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on. The largest stock increases were at the Derwent Valley in central England and Wimbleball in south-west England where storage increased by 18% and 15% respectively.

More than half (58%) of the reservoirs we report on were classed as normal for the time of year. Two (6%) reservoirs Casington and Ogston in central England and the Teesdale group in north-east England were classed as exceptionally high for time of year. Haweswater and Thirlmere and the Dee system, both supplying north-west England, were classed as notably low for the time of year as they were impacted by planned maintenance in the resource zone and drawdown for reservoir safety work respectively (Figure 6.1).

At a regional scale, total reservoir storage increased across the country, with south-east and south-west England both reporting increases of 8%. For England as whole, total storage increased during December by 6% ending the month at 89% (Figure 6.2).

1.6 Forward look

January began with cold conditions across the country and snow for many areas, bringing precipitation totals already more than a third of the LTA for the month. Towards the middle of January high pressure is likely to linger in the south, bringing settled conditions for most of the country. Fog may develop in areas where winds are lighter, particularly the south. Southern and eastern areas will see colder temperatures, while the north and west are likely to be around or above average for the time of year. At the end of January more unsettled conditions are expected to move in from the north, bringing milder conditions with wind and rain becoming more likely.

For the 3 month period between January and March there is a higher than average chance of it being milder, wetter and windier than would be expected. Cold spells are more likely early in the period. Wet and windy conditions have increased likelihood in February and March, and stormy spells are likely.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of March 2025, river flows across the country have the greatest chance of being normal or higher. Flows in south-east England having a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher, except those in Kent and Sussex where below normal flows have the greatest chance of occurring.

By the end of September 2025, river flows across the country have the greatest chance of being normal or higher. Flows in east and south-east England are mixed with some having a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher, while others have a greater 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, groundwater levels across most of England have a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher, particularly in chalk aquifers where groundwater levels remain high. The exception is south west England where normal levels have the greatest chance of occurring.

By the end of September 2025, groundwater levels across England have the greatest chance of being normal or higher.

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.

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2 Rainfall

2.1 Rainfall map

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

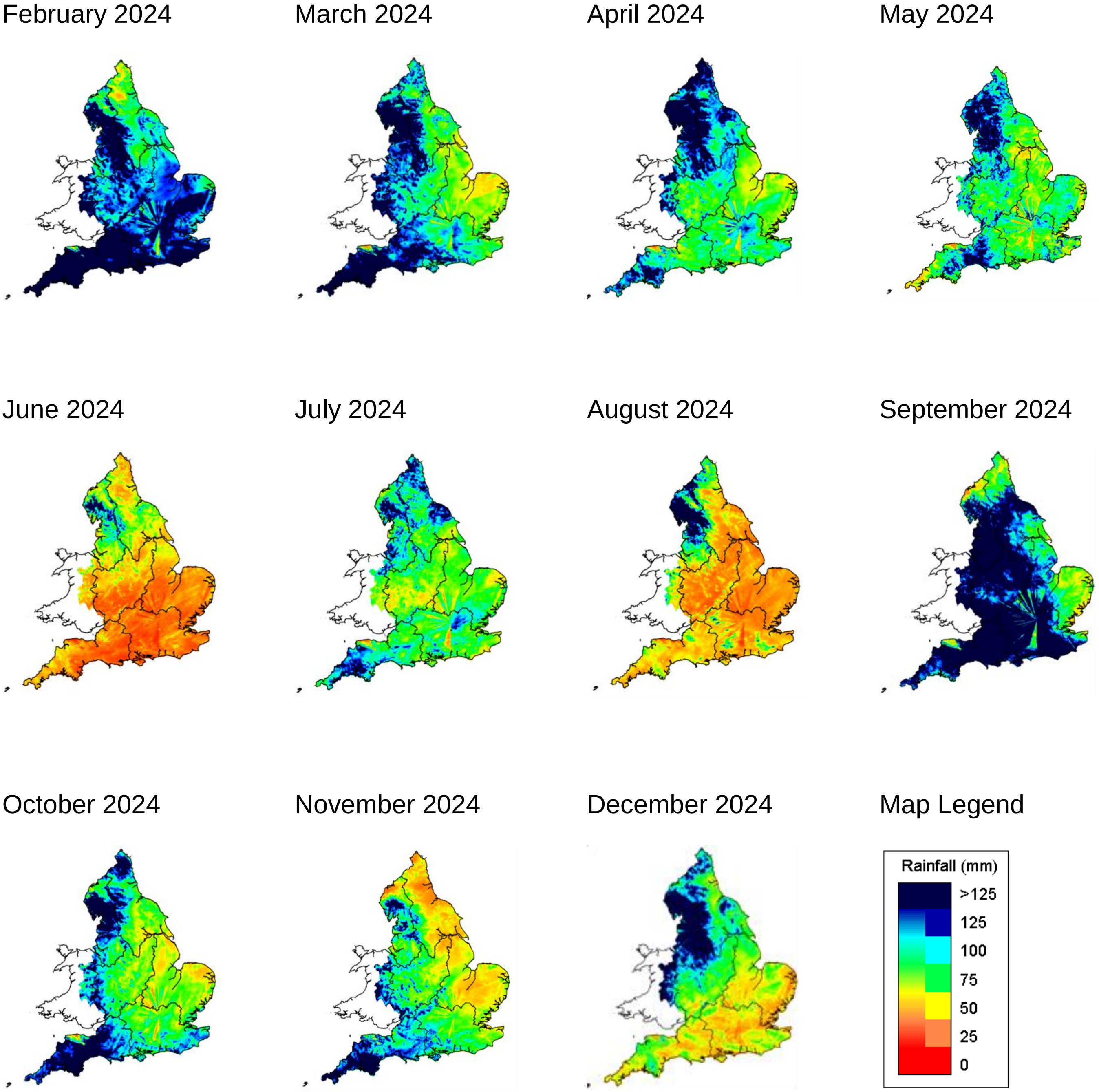
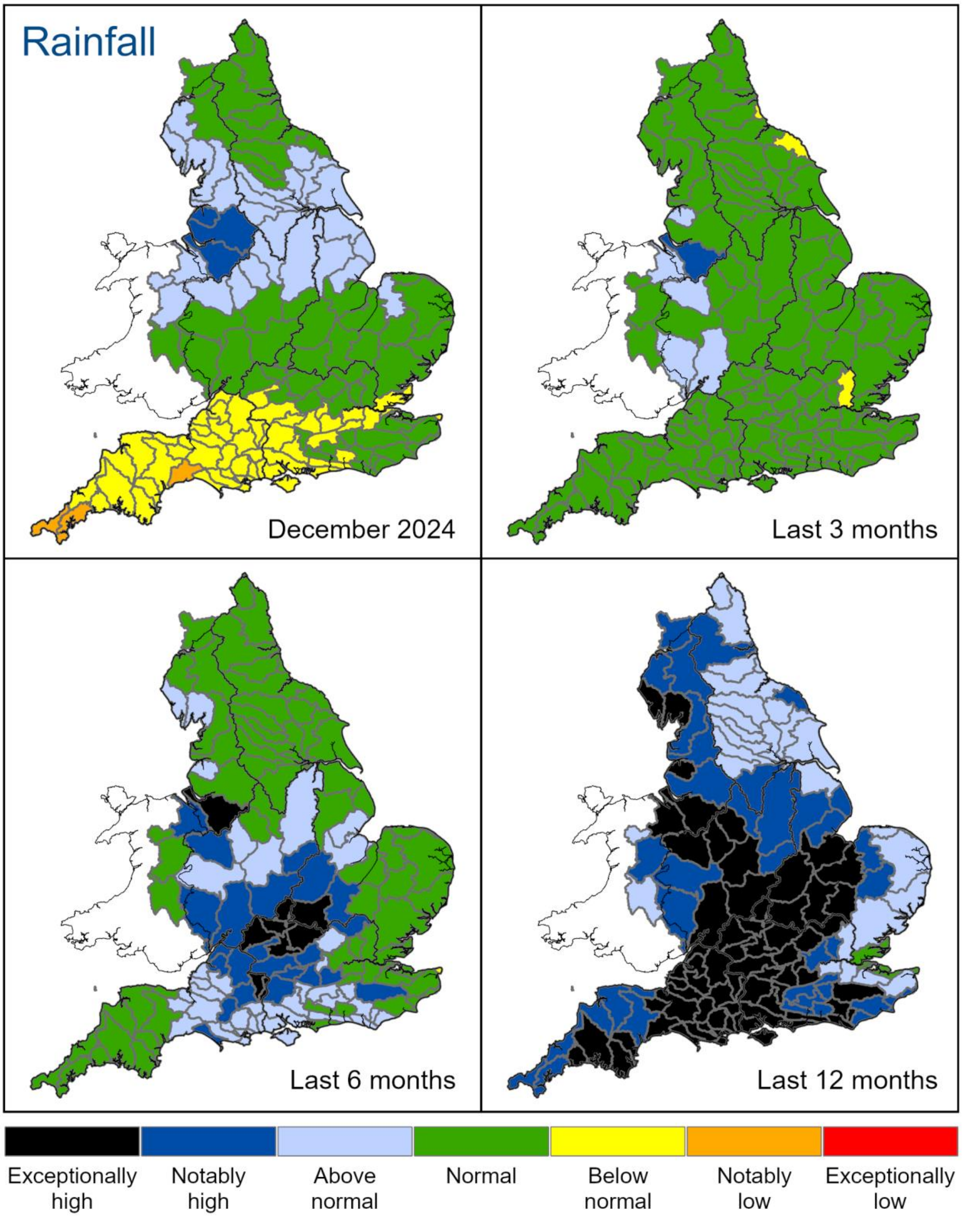


Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 December 2024), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.



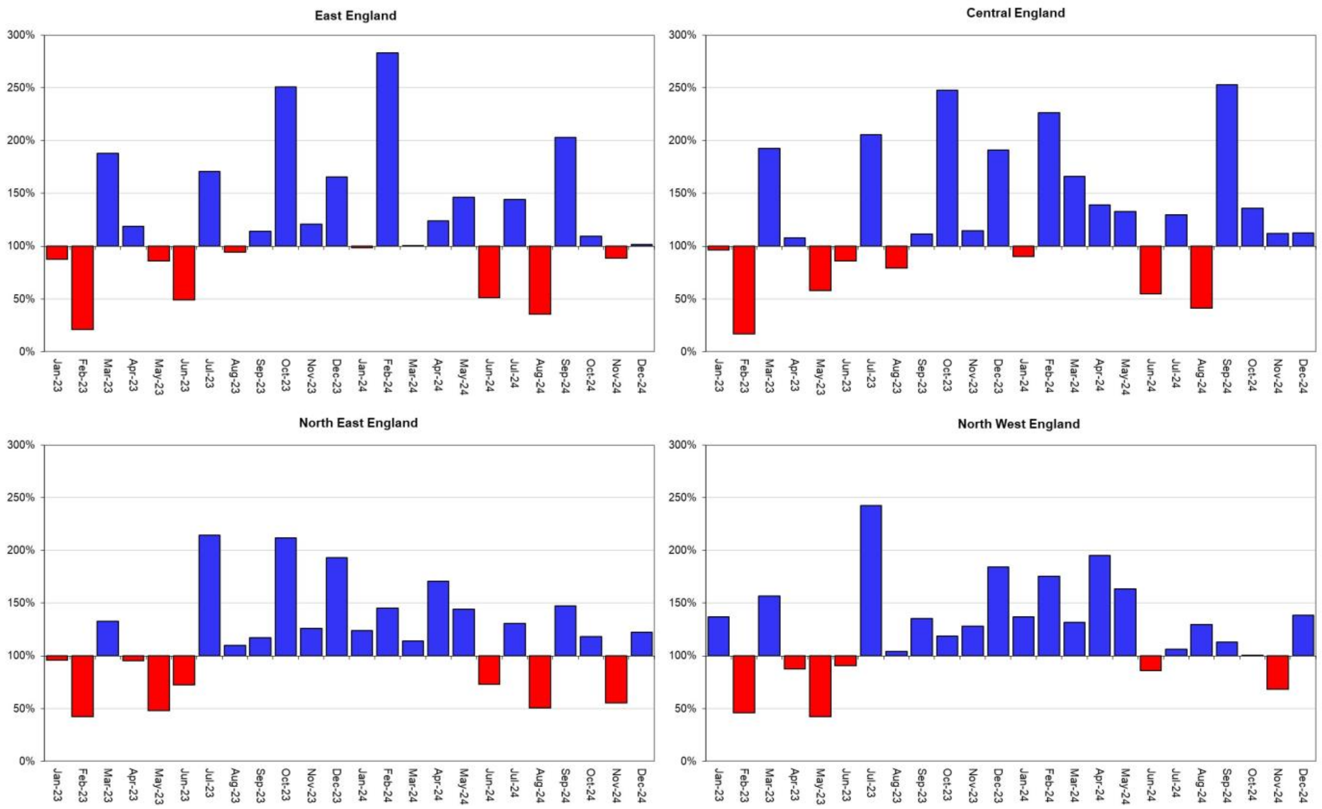
Rainfall data for 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

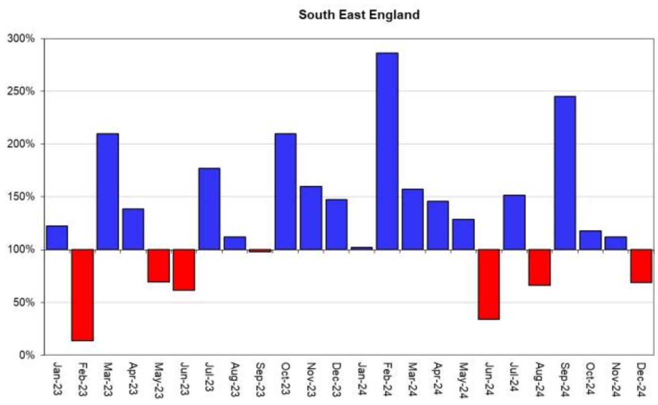
2.2 Rainfall charts

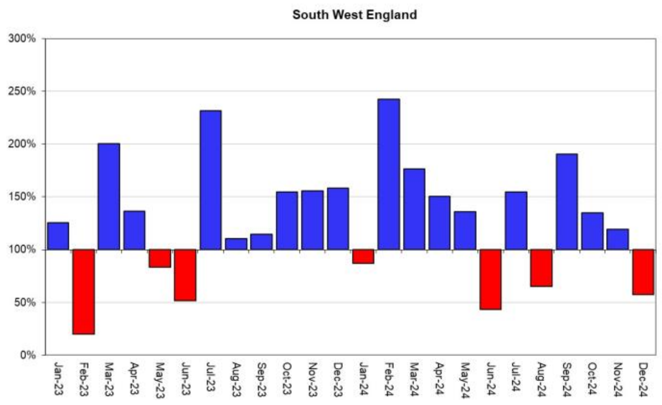
Figure 2.3: Monthly rainfall totals for the past 24 months as a percentage of the 1961 to 1990 long term average for each region and for England.

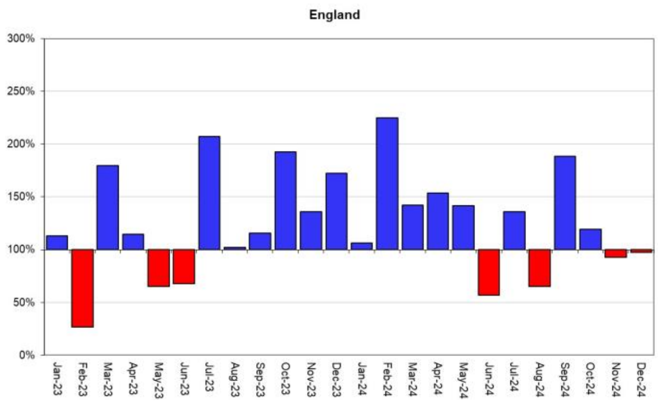
Above average rainfall

Below average rainfall









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, 2025). Rainfall data prior to 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

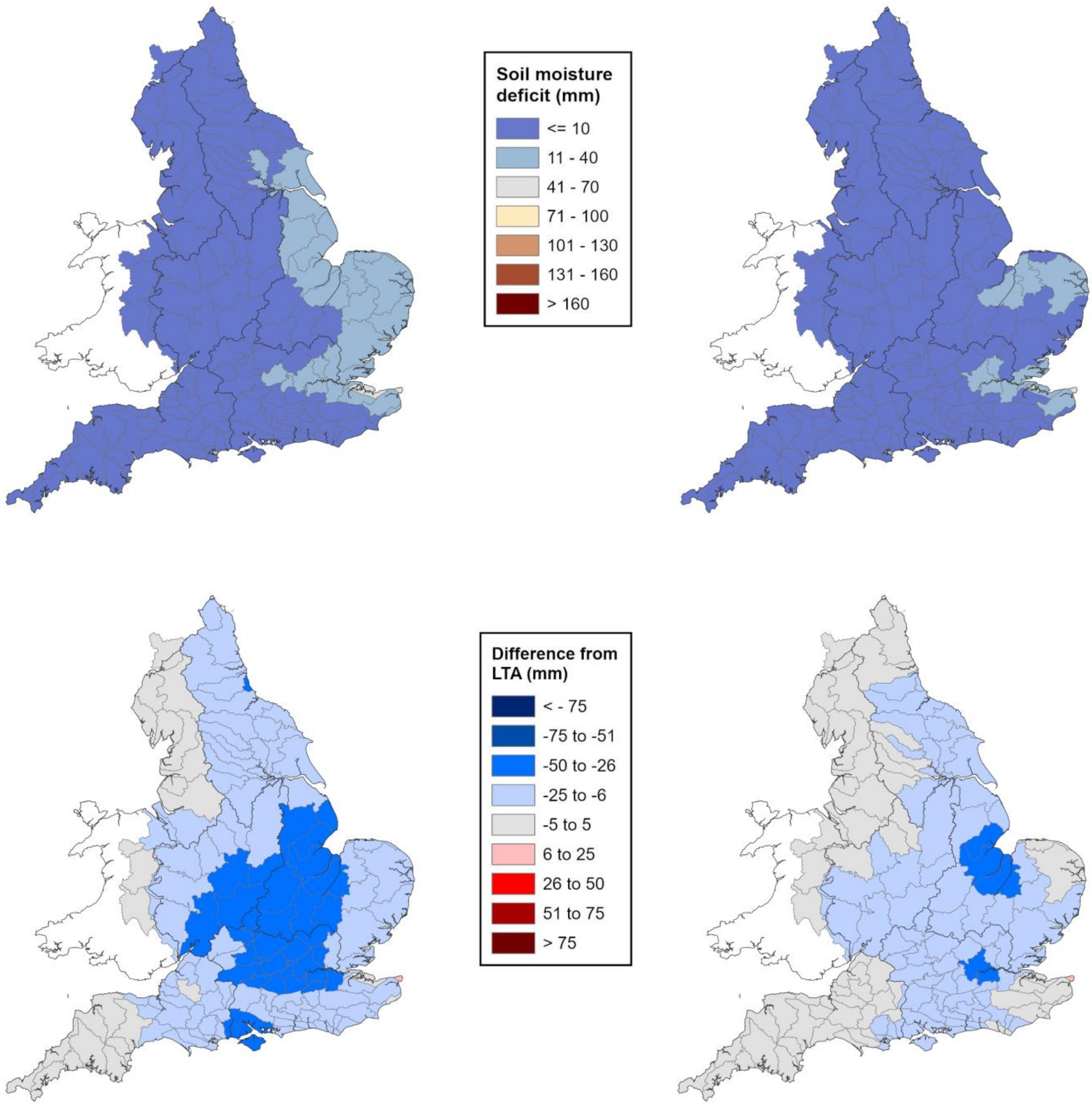
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 27 November 2024 (left panel) and 1 January 2025 (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 November 2024

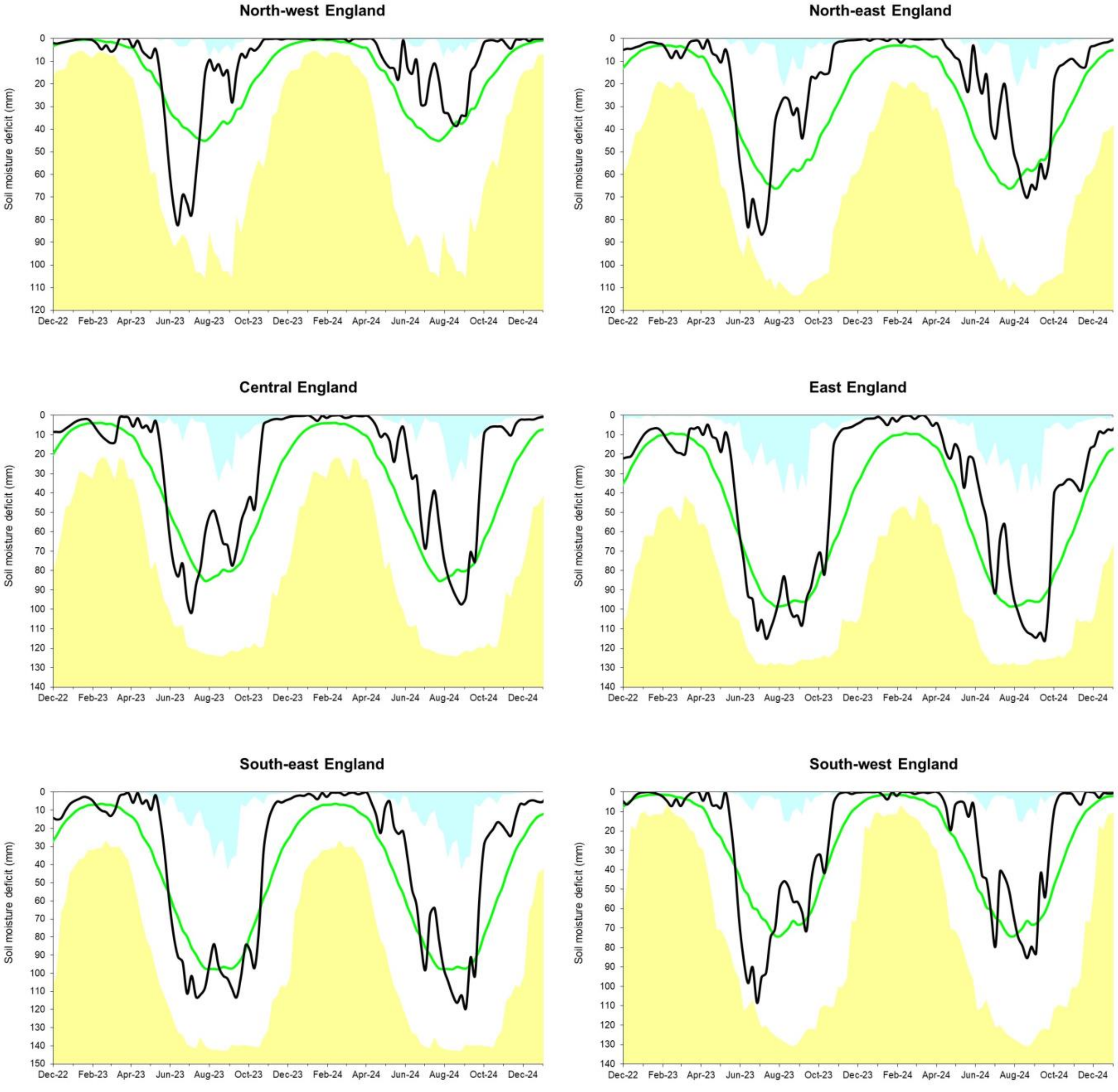
End of December 2024



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.

	Above maximum value on record		Below minimum value on record		Average		Latest data



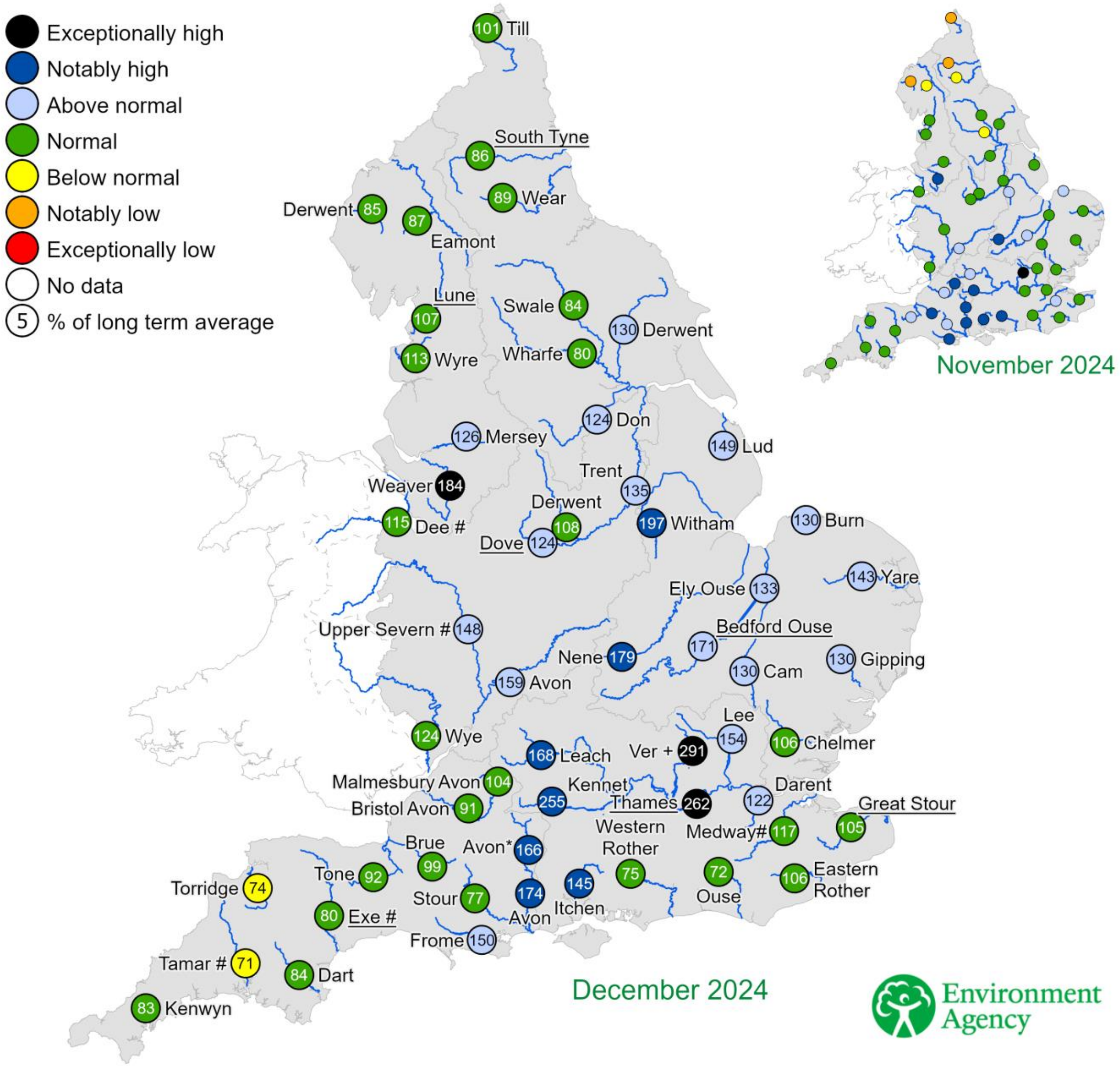
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

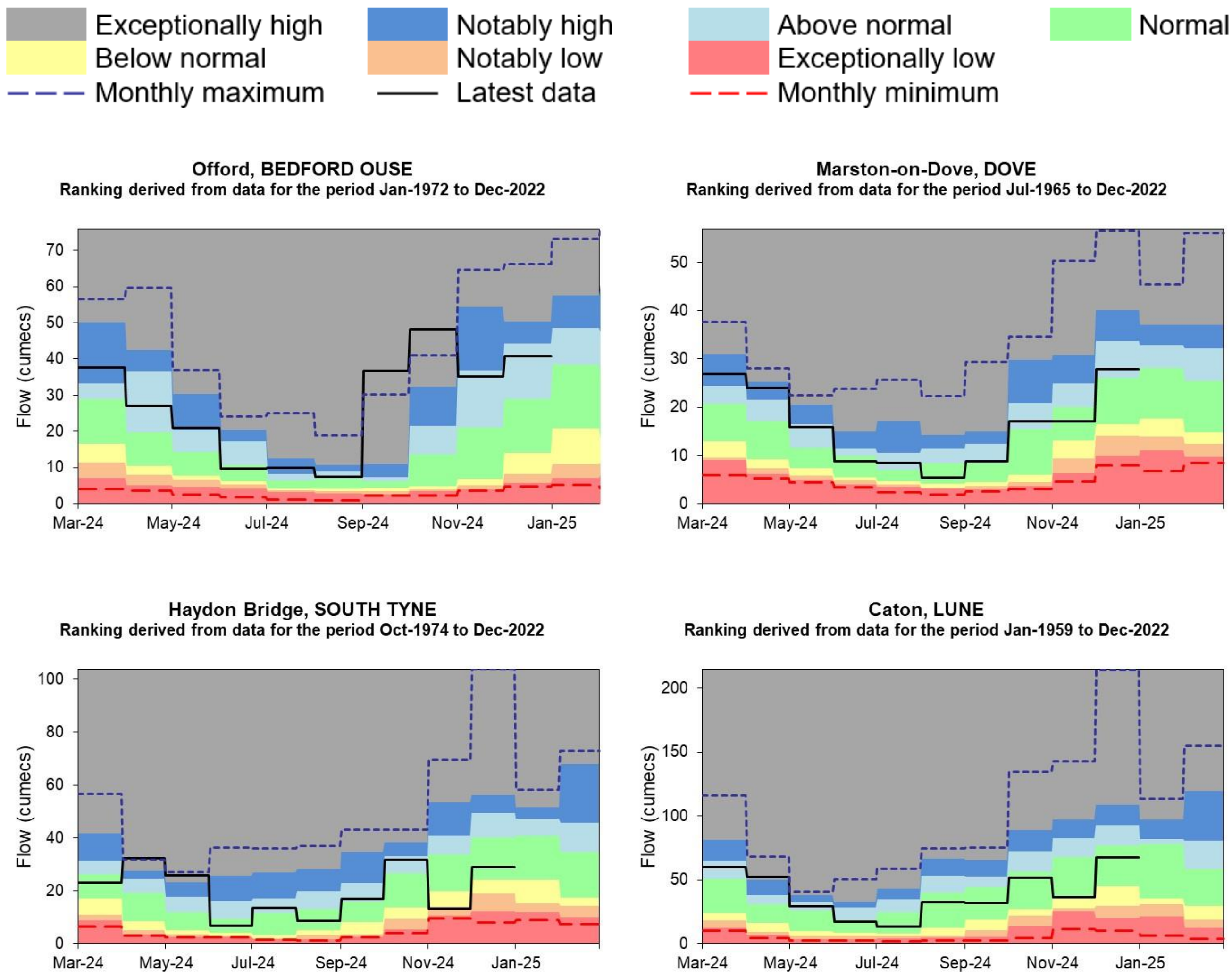
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for November 2024 and December 2024, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic November and December monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information.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

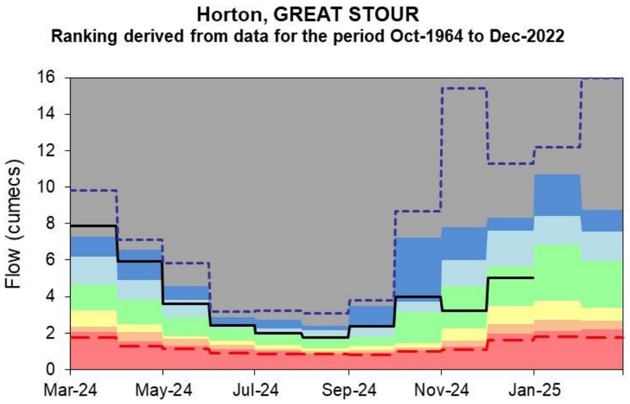
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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

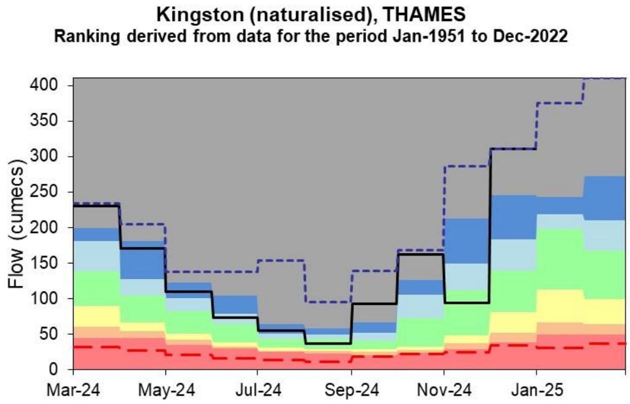


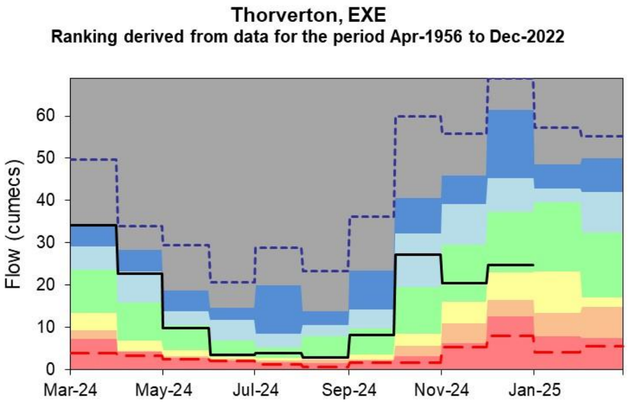
4.2 River flow charts

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.









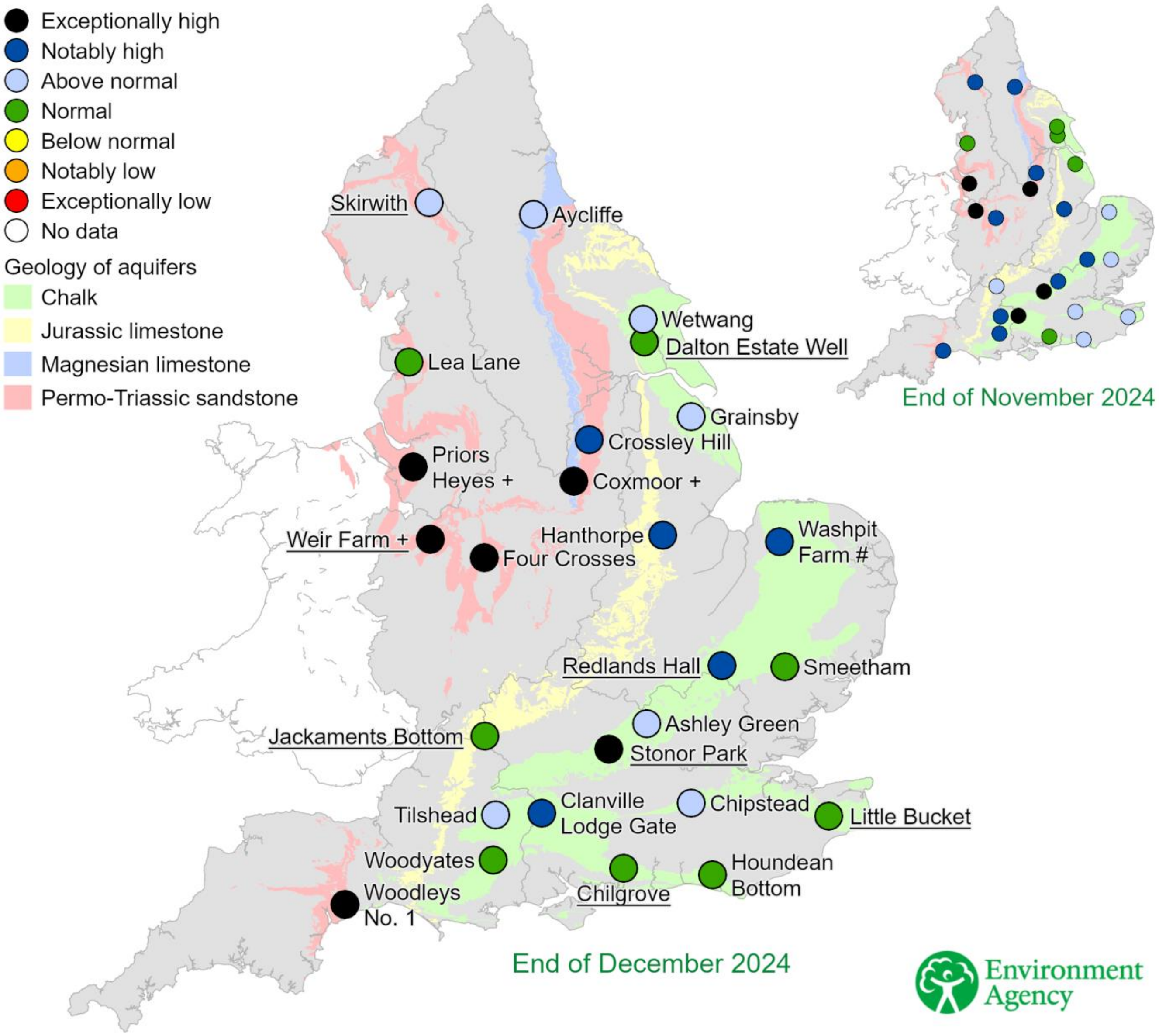
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped 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. # Levels at Washpit Farm have been estimated from nearby site +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites)



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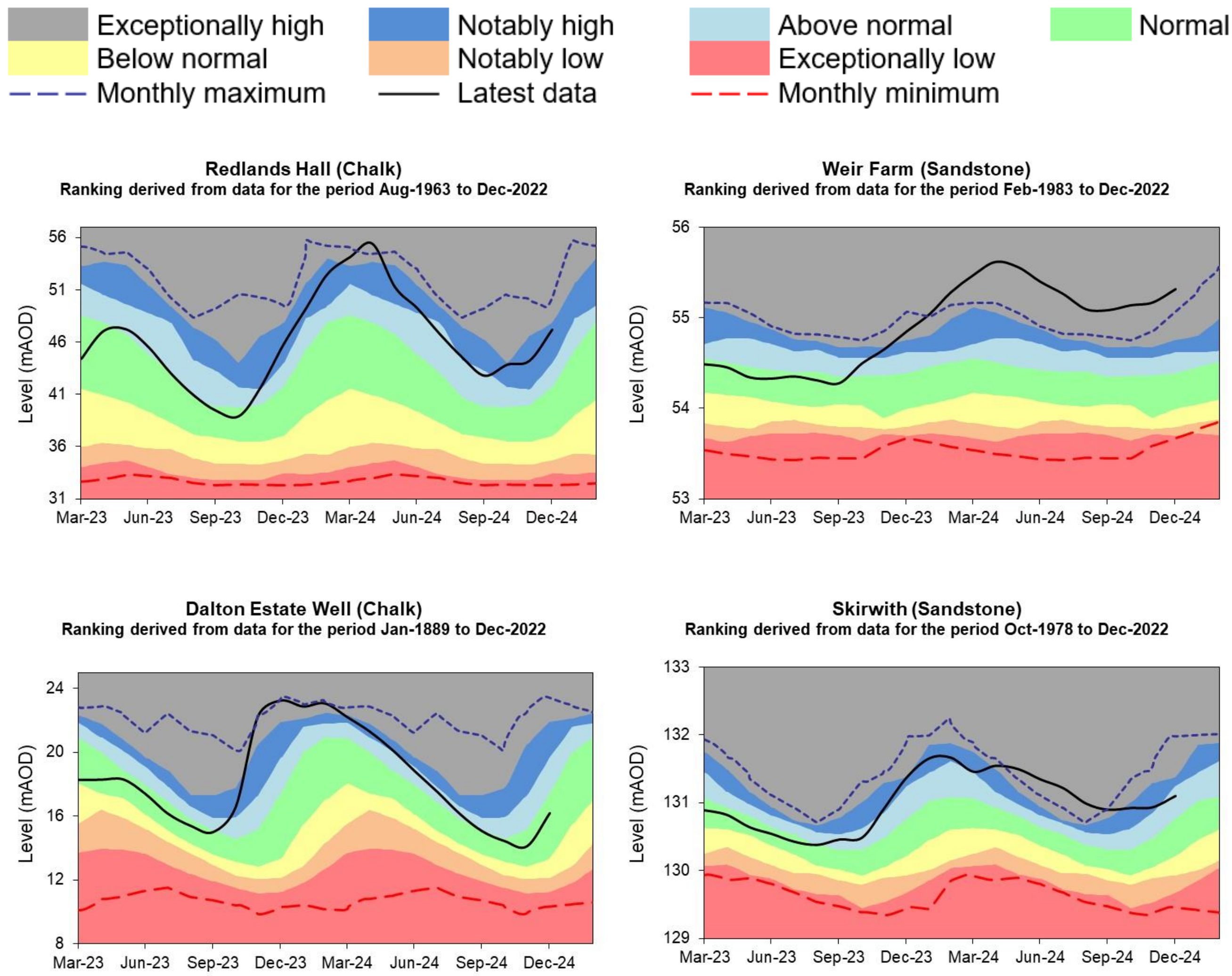
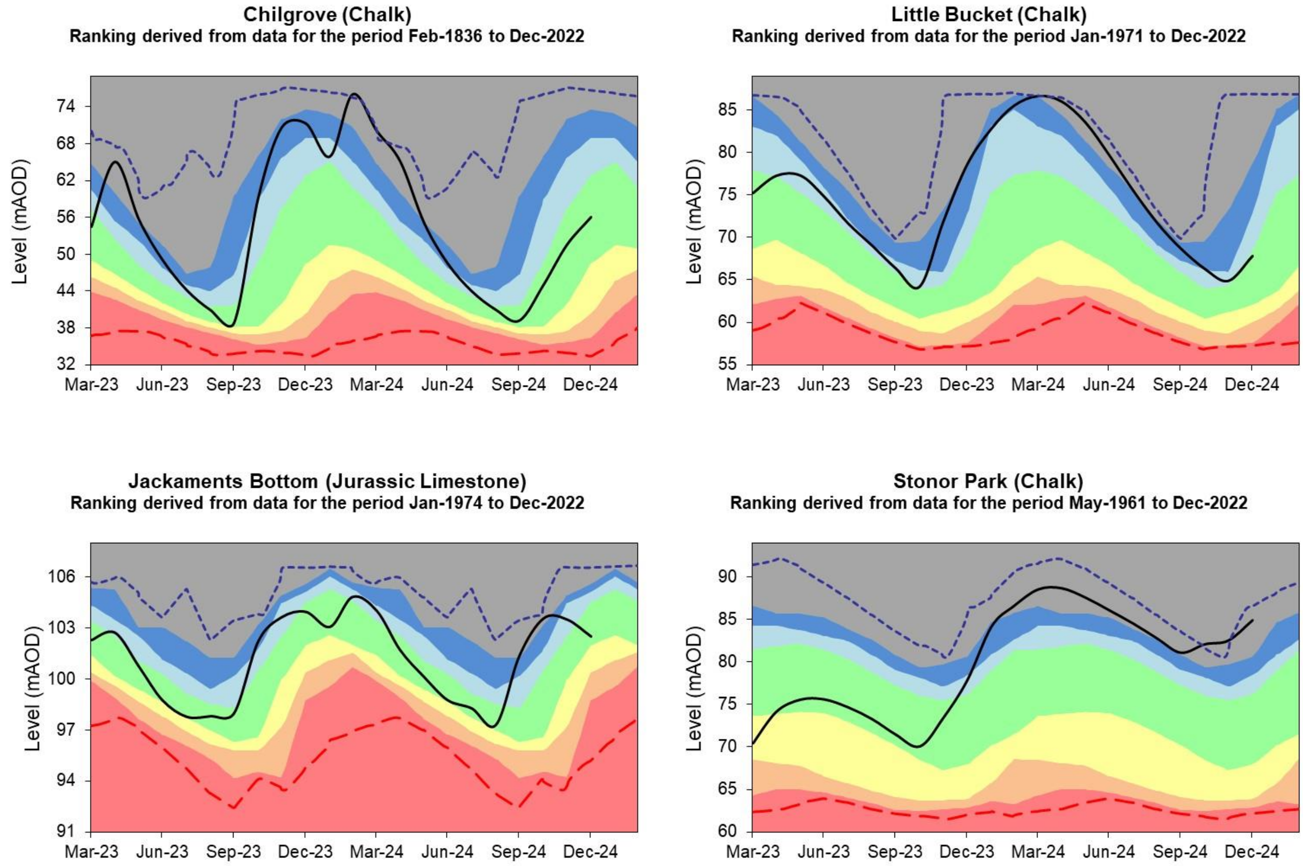
5.2 Groundwater level charts

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.



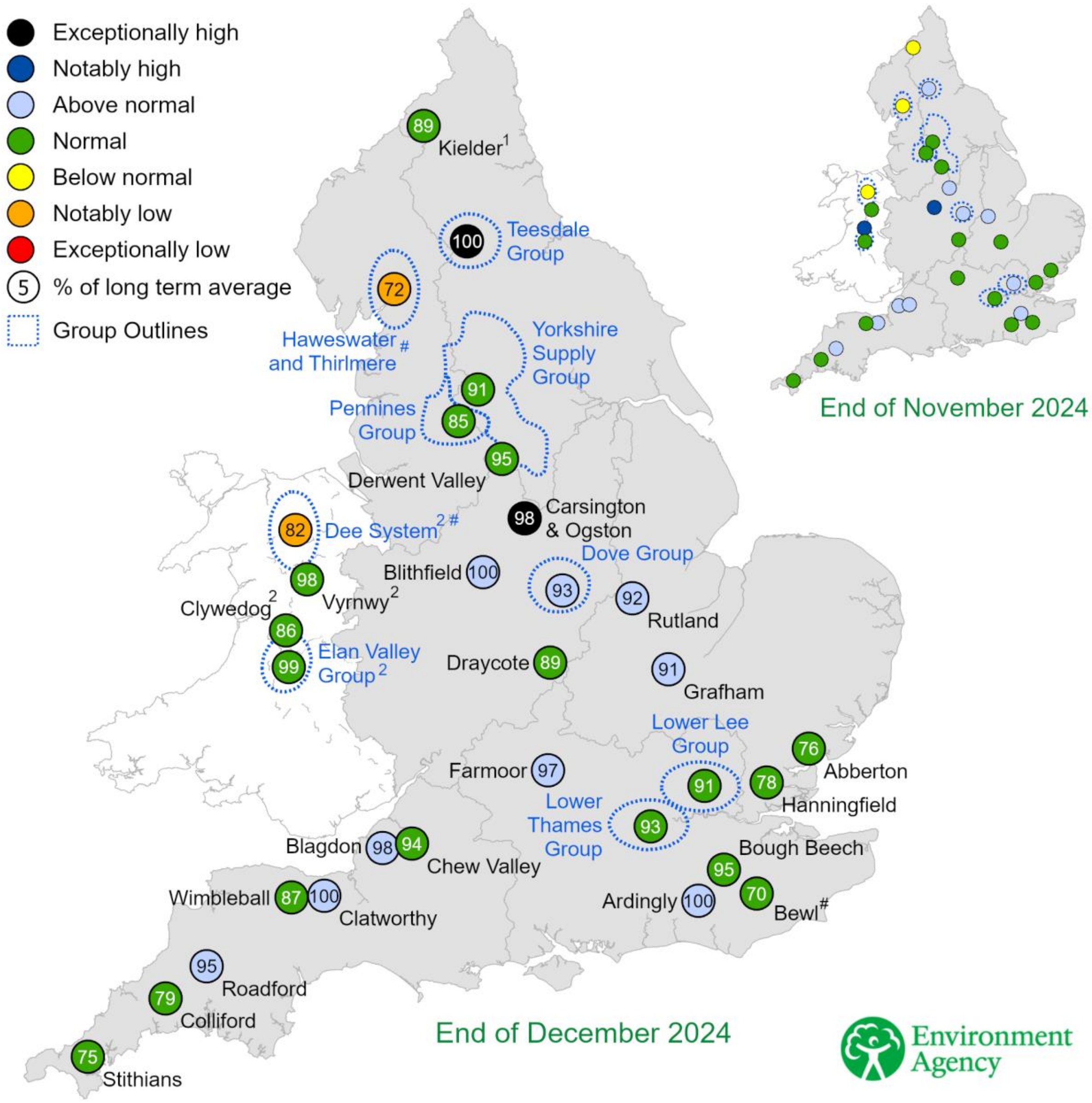


(Source: Environment Agency, 2025)

6 Reservoir storage

6.1 Reservoir storage map

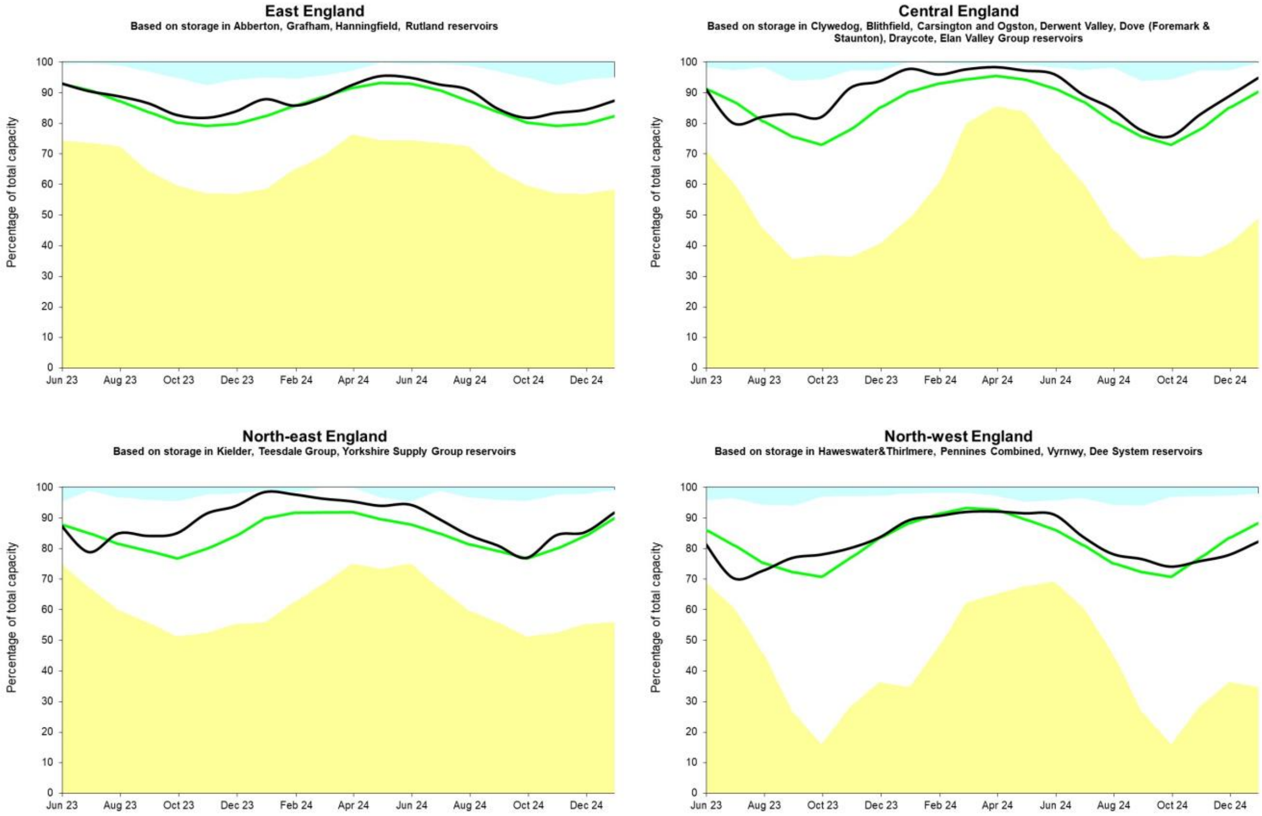
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of November 2024 and December 2024 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic November and December values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control 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. Haweswater & Thirlmere have been impacted by planned maintenance in the resource zone.

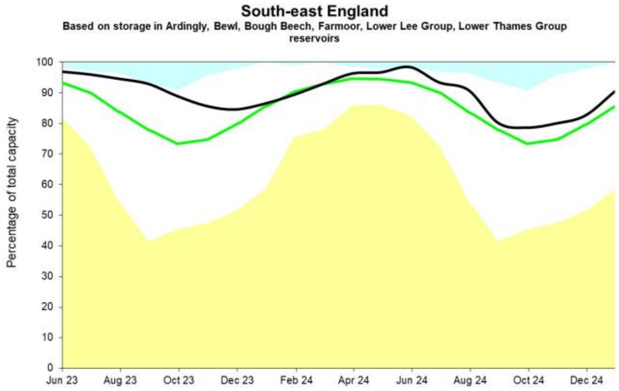


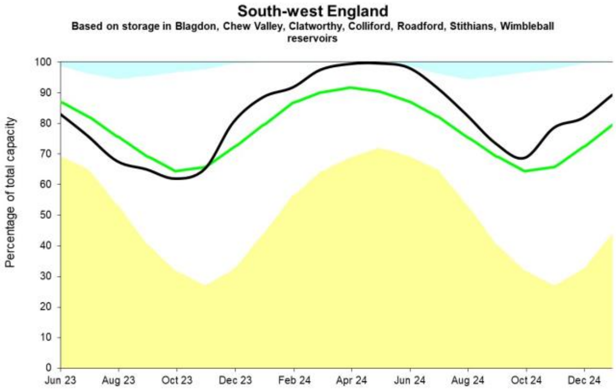
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

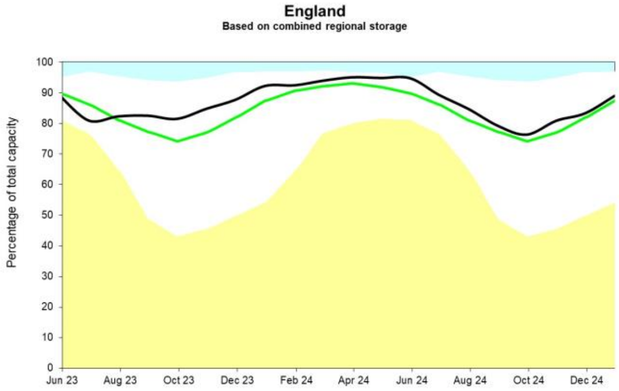
Figure 6.2: Regional reservoir stocks. End of month reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs/reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.

	Below minimum monthly level		Above maximum monthly level		Average		Latest data







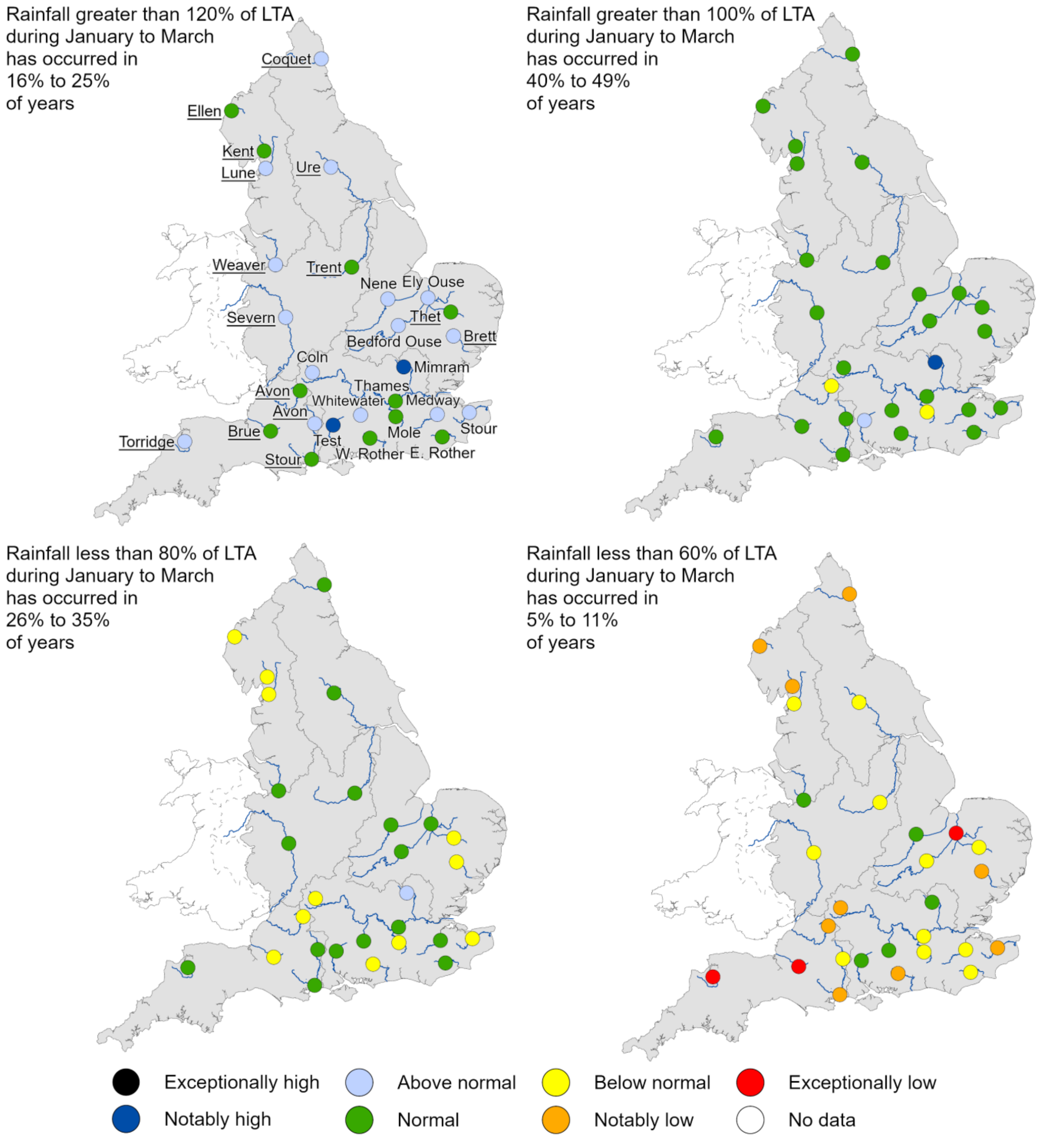


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

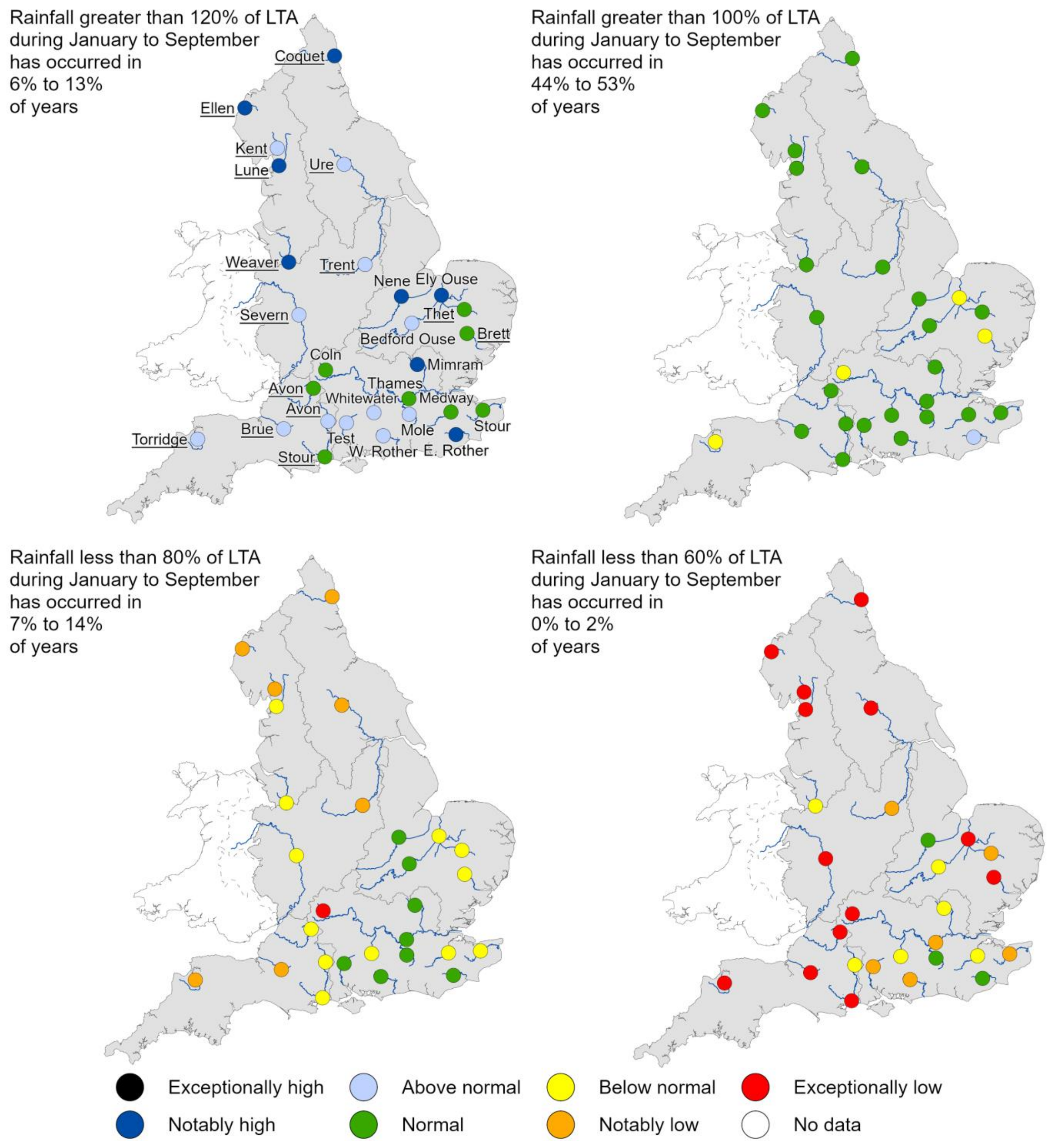
7.1 River flow

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



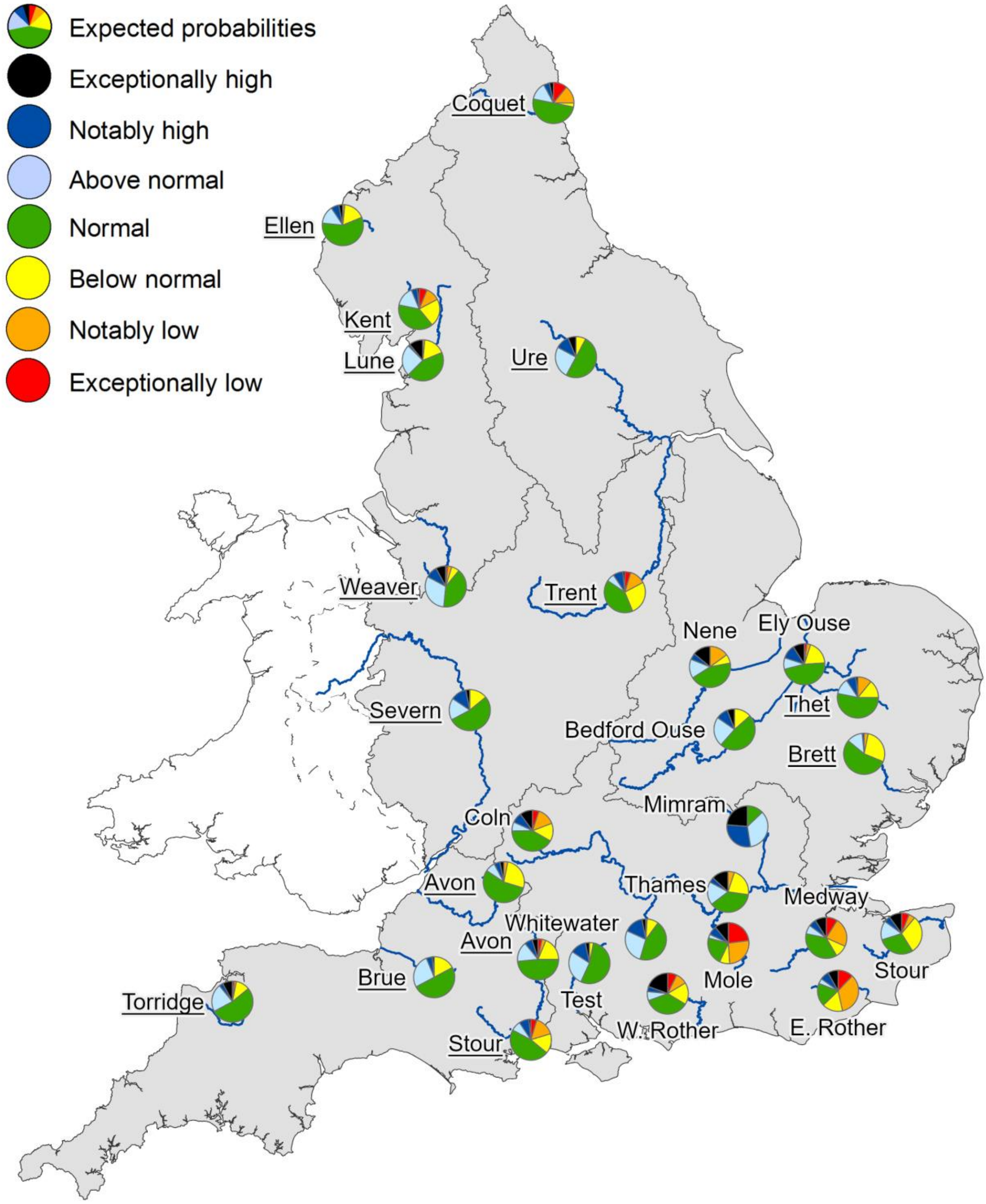
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



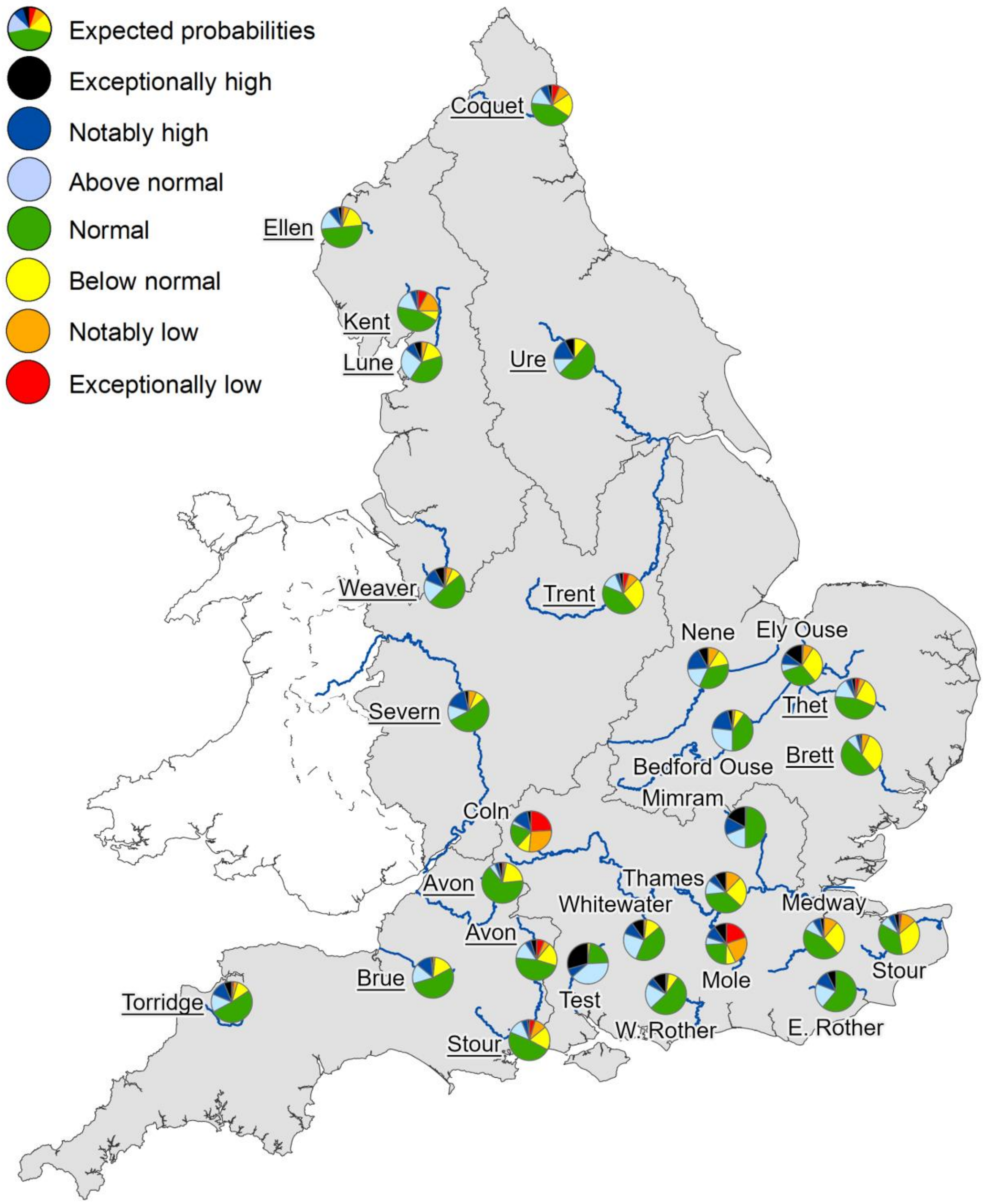
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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 UKCEH.



(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 UKCEH.



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

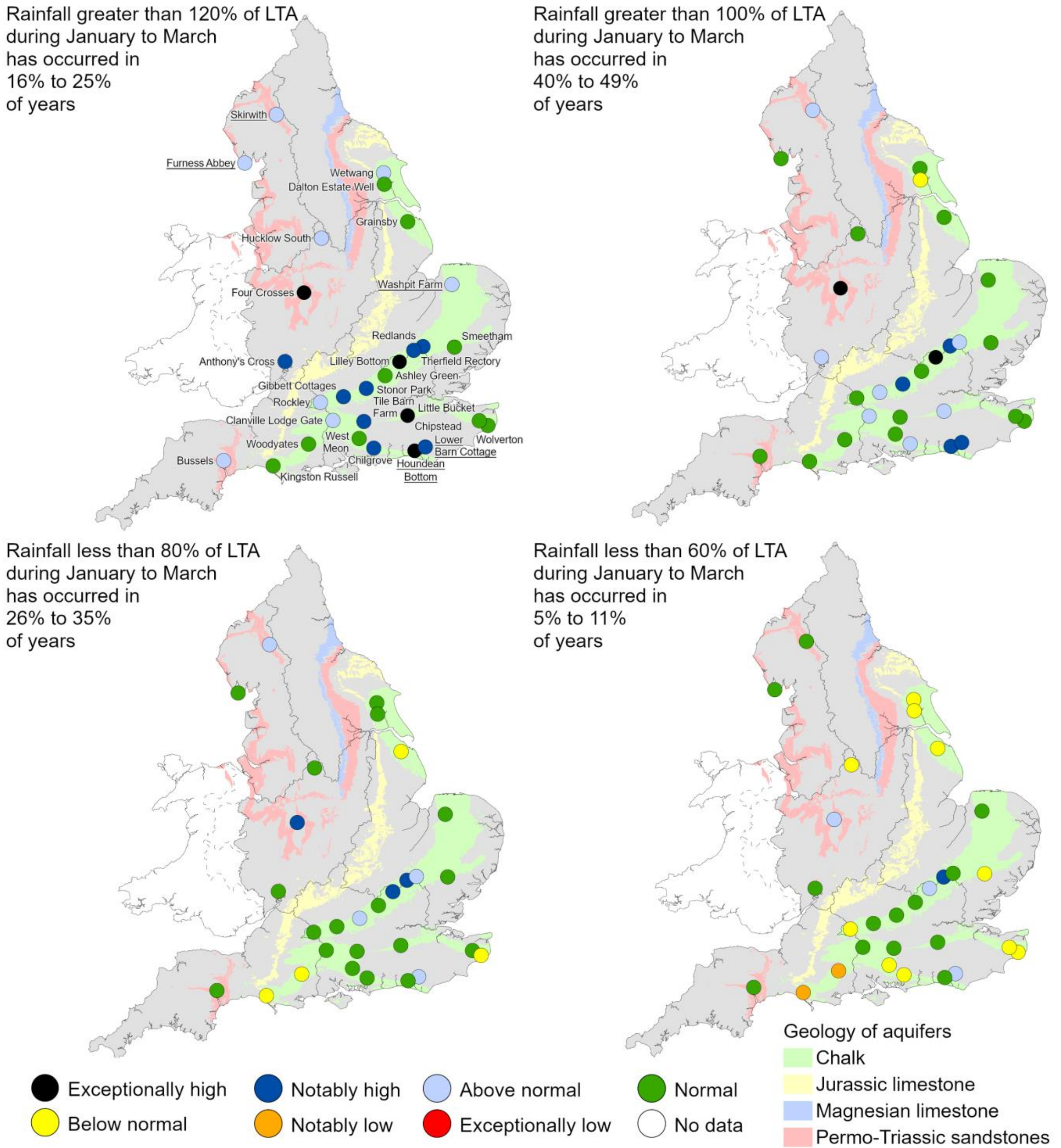


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between January 2025 and September 2025. Rainfall statistics based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

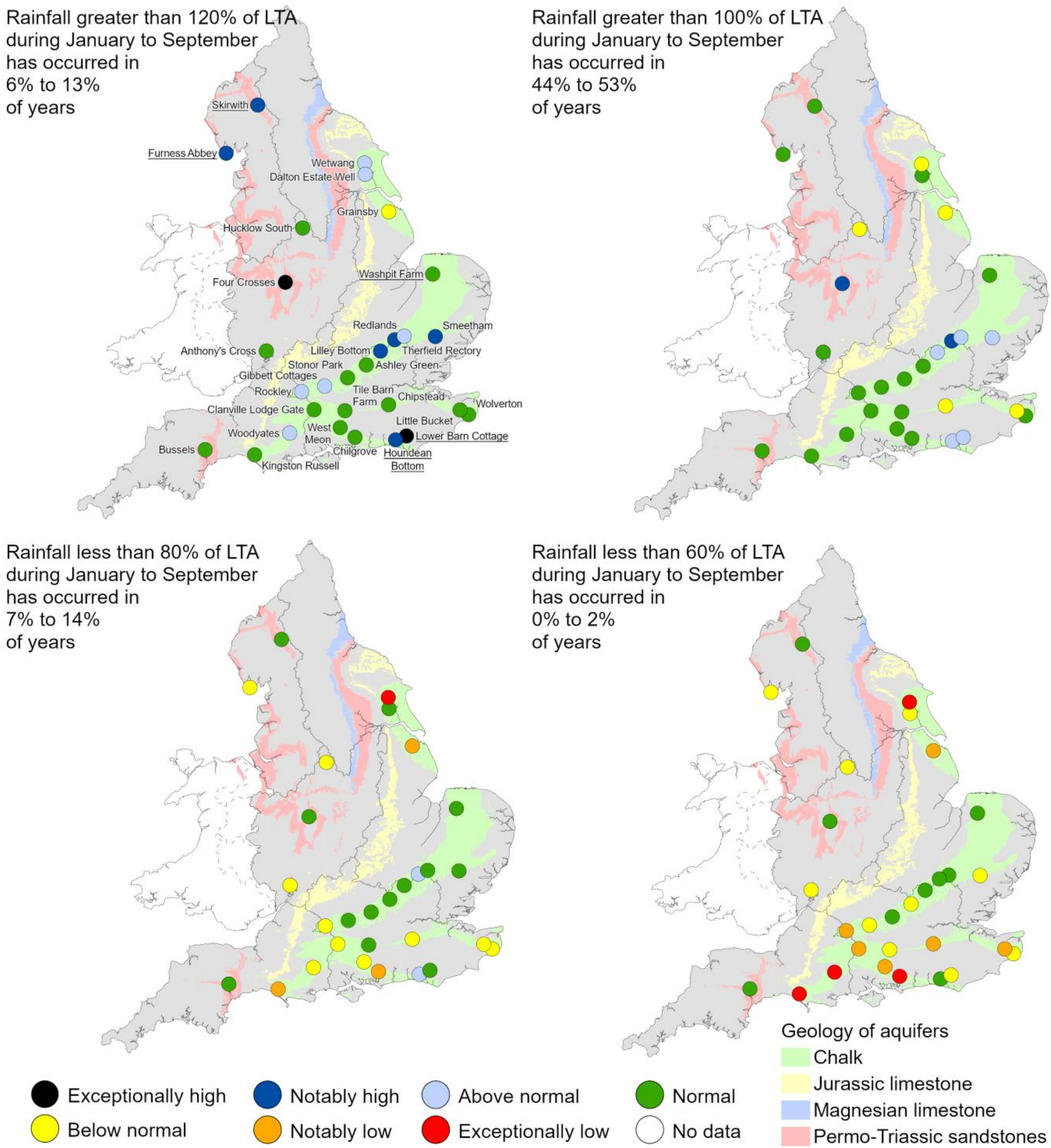

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the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

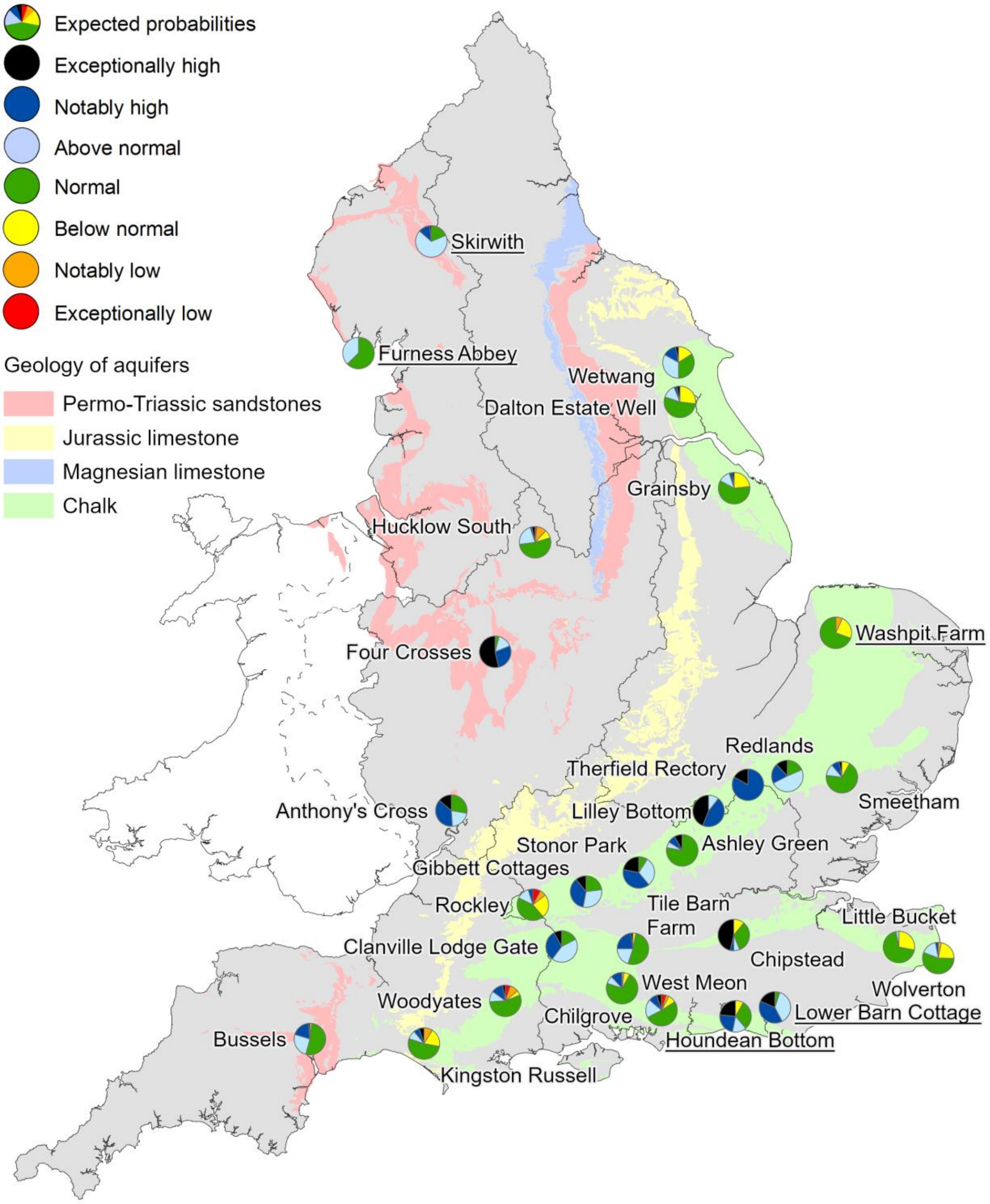

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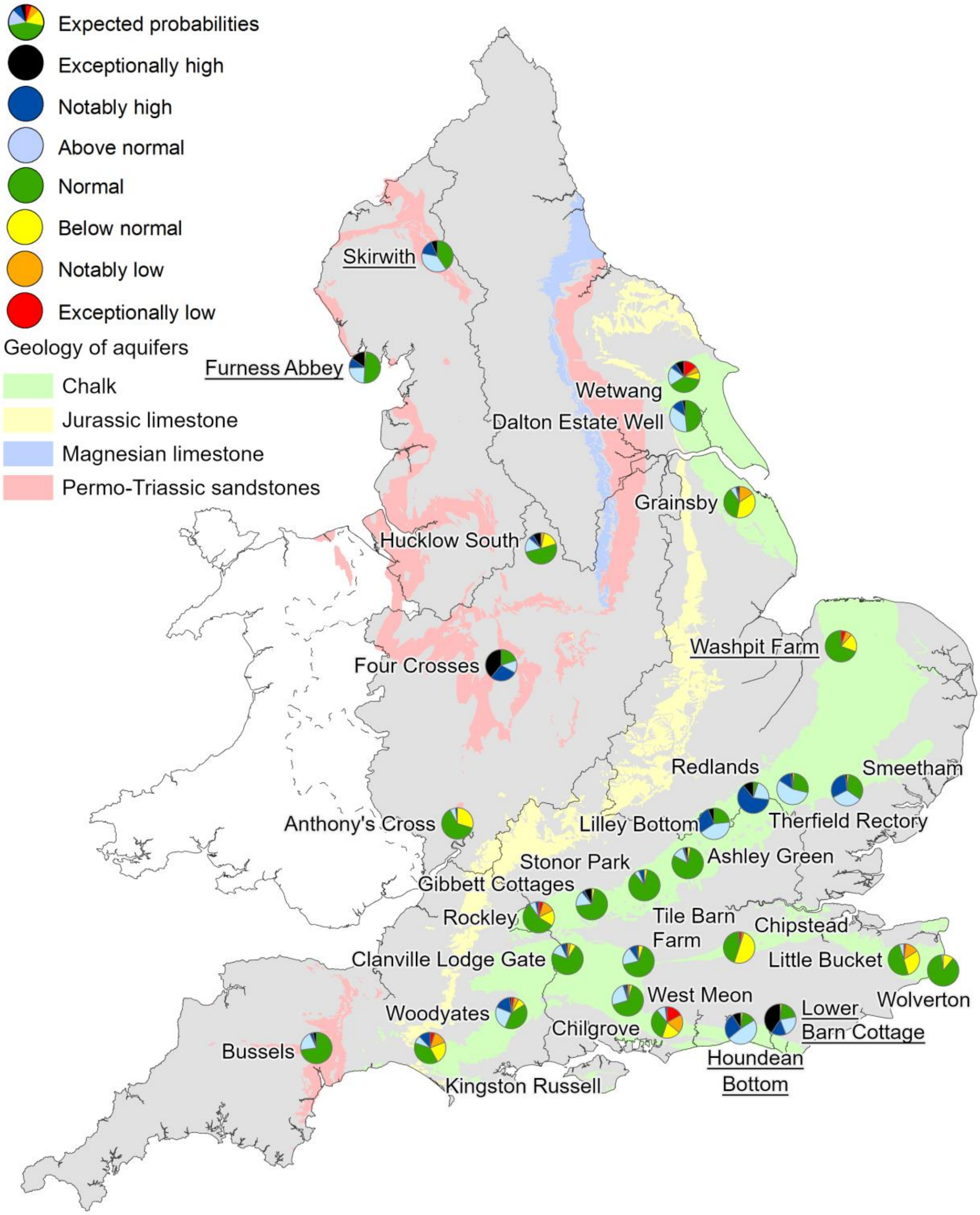
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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	Dec 2024 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Dec 2024 band	Oct 2024 to December 2024 cumulative band	Jul 2024 to December 2024 cumulative band	Jan 2024 to December 2024 cumulative band
East England	102	Normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal
Central England	112	Normal	Normal	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North East England	123	Above Normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal
North West England	139	Above Normal	Normal	Normal	Notably high
South East England	69	Normal	Normal	Above normal	Notably high
South West England	58	Below Normal	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high
England	98	Normal	Normal	Normal	Exceptionally high

9.2 River flows table

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

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	Dec 2024 band	Nov 2024 band
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Exceptionally high	Normal
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Notably high	Above normal
South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Notably high	Notably high
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Normal	Notably high
South East	Teston & Farleigh	Medway	Normal	Above normal
South East	Udiam	Rother	Normal	Normal
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Notably high	Notably high
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Normal	Normal
South West	Bathford	Avon	Normal	Above normal
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Normal	Above normal
South West	East Stoke	Frome	Above normal	Notably high
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Normal	Notably high
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Below normal	Normal
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Normal	Above normal
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Notably high	Notably high
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Normal	Notably high
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Normal	Normal
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Below normal	Normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	Dec 2024 band	Nov 2024 band
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Normal	Normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Normal	Normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Normal	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

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

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Dec 2024 band	End of Nov 2024 band
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Above normal	Notably 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 (sandstone)	Eden Valley and Carlisle Basin Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	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	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Normal	Above normal
South East	Little Bucket (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Normal	Above normal
South East	Jackaments Bottom (jurassic Limestone)	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Normal	Above normal

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

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	87	Above average
Central	95	Above average
North-east	92	Above average
North-west	82	Below average
South-east	90	Above average
South-west	89	Above average
England	89	Above average