

Monthly water situation report

East Anglia

Summary – March 2022

Overall, March was categorised as a normal month with an average of 30 mm rainfall (66% of LTA) falling across the region, with much of this rainfall falling on the 16th day of the month. Most catchments in the east received below normal levels of rainfall, whereas catchments in the west received normal levels of rainfall. Due to the largely normal rainfall, Soil Moisture Deficit (SMD) remained normal for the time of the year, with overall values increasing. River flows and groundwater levels at the majority of the indicator sites were normal for the time of year. However, a few sites were classified as below normal. The majority of reservoirs in the area ended the month at or above their normal operational curves.

Rainfall

Rainfall in East Anglia was classed as normal for March, with an average rainfall of 30.05mm, which was 66% of the LTA. Most catchments in the west were classed as normal, with the highest rainfall totals in the Cam catchment with 34.8mm (83% LTA) and the Central Area Fenland catchment with 34.2mm (80% LTA). In contrast, the majority of eastern catchments experienced below normal rainfall, with the lowest rainfall total in the South Essex catchment with 20.7mm (49% LTA). The rainfall accumulated for the last 3, 6 and 12 months across the area was classified primarily normal or below normal across East Anglia.

Soil Moisture Deficit/Recharge

SMD was classed as below normal with the overall value increasing from 2.7mm to 23mm by the end of the month in response to the below normal to normal levels of rainfall, as well as the warmer than normal temperatures. These SMD levels remained consistent across the region except for a few slightly higher levels around the coast and the north.

River Flows

Most river flow indicator sites (90%) across East Anglia were categorised as normal levels for the time of year, with the remaining 10% of the rivers classified at below normal or above normal. Flows at the majority of indicator sites (76%) across the area showed decreased river flows compared to February (where 95% of the sites were at normal to below normal flows).

Groundwater Levels

Groundwater levels at most indicator sites (83%) across East Anglia remained stable and were therefore classified as normal for March. Bury St. Edmunds and Fringford were classified as above normal, whilst Castle Farm had below normal groundwater levels. Most groundwater sites (75%) continued recharging at the end of February. However, 15% of the sites, including Hazelwood Common, Smeetham Hall and Rook Hall, showed a decreasing trend, although this change was negligible.

Reservoir Storage/Water Resource Zone Stocks

All reservoirs were classed as normal except Abberton which was below normal based on the Normal Operating Curve and the historical records. Most reservoirs appeared to be recharging except Alton, which showed a decreasing trend by the month's end.

Environmental Impact

Groundwater support scheme operations remained low by the end of March; the Rhee groundwater support scheme had zero of the eight pumps operating. The Lodes-Granta groundwater support scheme had two of the six pumps operating. All other pumping operations including the Thet and Little Ouse and the Hiz, were not operating.

Forward Look

Probabilistic ensemble projections for river flows at key sites

June 2022: The Ouse (Bedford Ouse, Ouse and Ely Ouse) have an increased probability of below normal to notably low flows; and all other sites are showing an increased probability of normal flows.

September 2021: Most indicator sites are showing an increased probability of greater than normal flows, with the only exceptions being the Ely Ouse, which is showing an increased probability of below normal flows, and Stiffkey, which is showing a reduced probability of extreme flows (both high and low).

Probabilistic ensemble projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

September 2022: Most indicator sites have a greatly increased probability of normal levels, other than Smeetham and Kenninghall which are showing an increased probability of greater than normal levels.

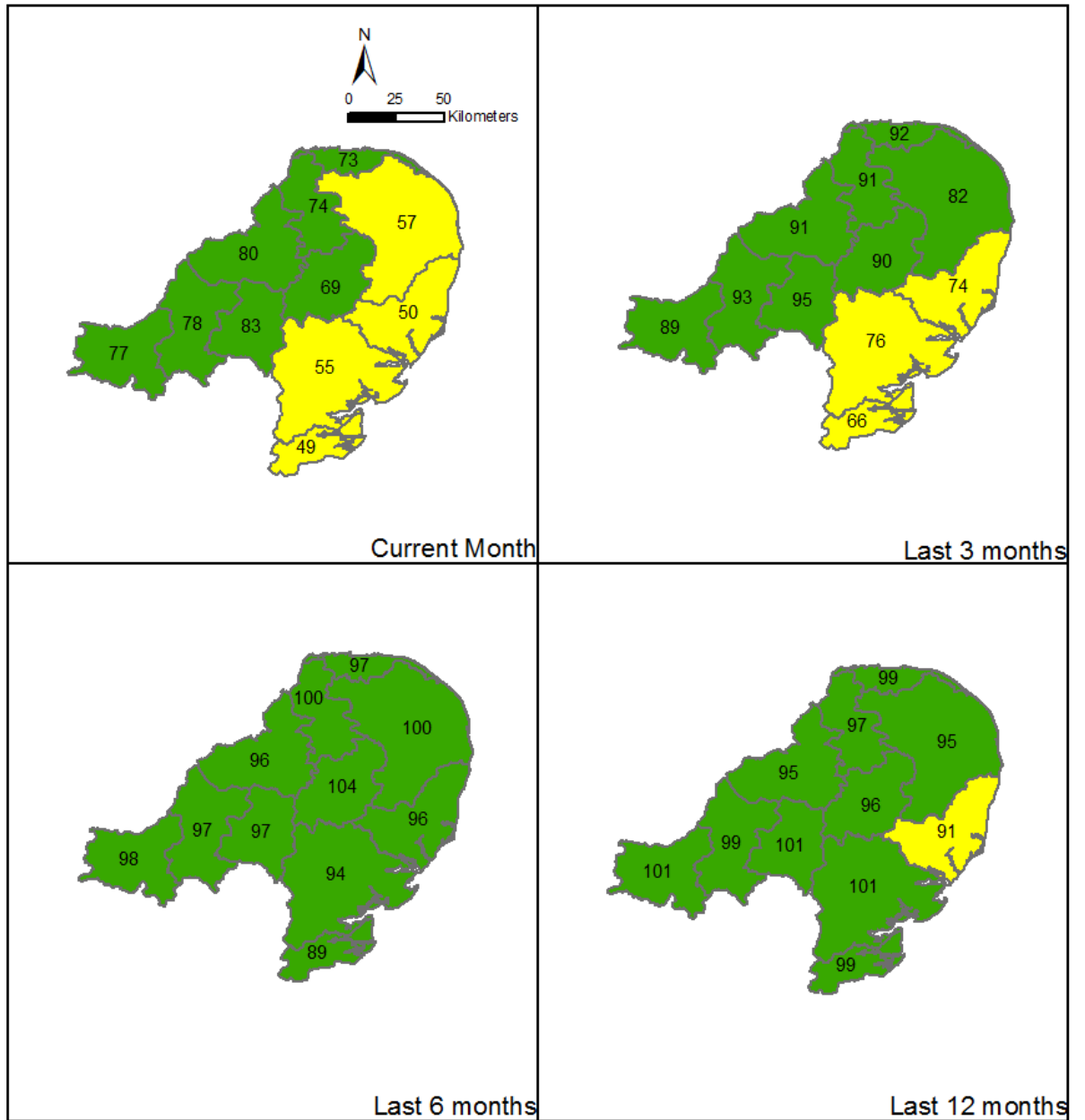
March 2023: Smeetham and Newmarket show an increased probability of greater than normal, Therfield Rectory and Bircham Newton increased normal probability, and the rest are in line with the expected probability.

Author:

[ANG-Hydrology](#) Contact details: 03708506506

Rainfall

March 2022



- Exceptionally high
- Notably high
- Above normal
- Normal
- Below normal
- Notably low
- Exceptionally low

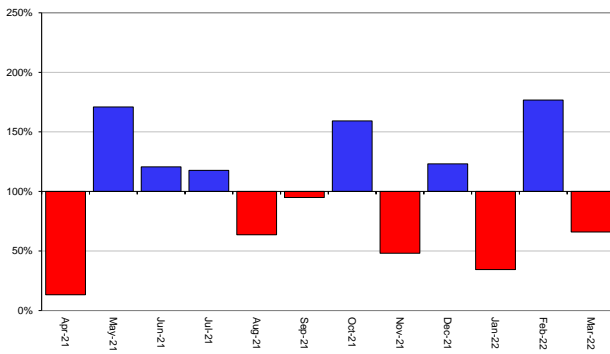
Rainfall expressed as percentage of 1961-1990 Long Term Average for the specified duration. Classes derived from data for the period 1891 to 2017 based on the HadUK dataset (Met Office © Crown Copyright)

Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month, the last three months, the last six months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals. Final HadUK data based on the Met Office 1 km gridded rainfall dataset derived from rain gauges (Source: Met Office © Crown Copyright, 2021). Provisional data based on Environment Agency 1 km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2021.

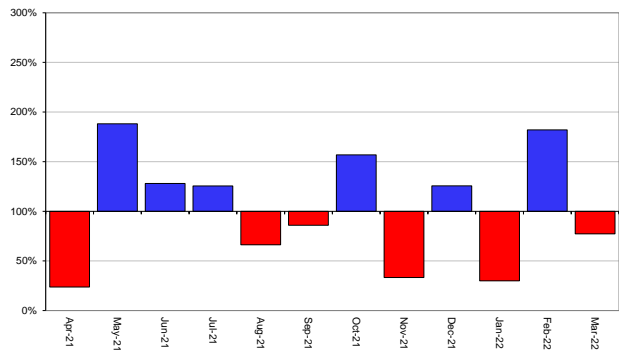
Above average rainfall

Below average rainfall

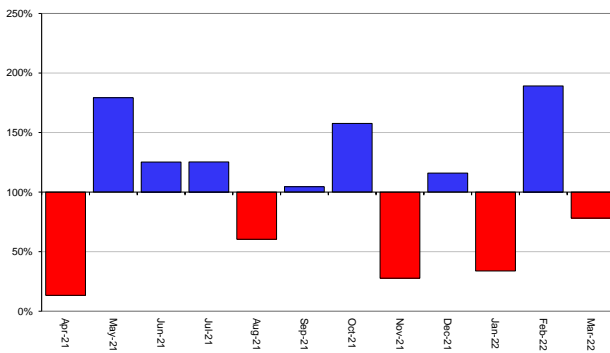
1-Month Period for East Anglia



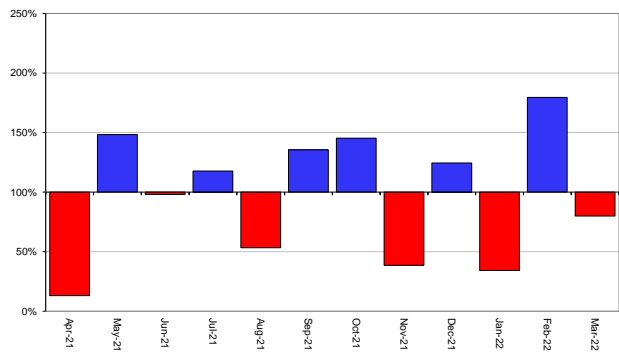
1-Month Period for Upper Bedford Ouse



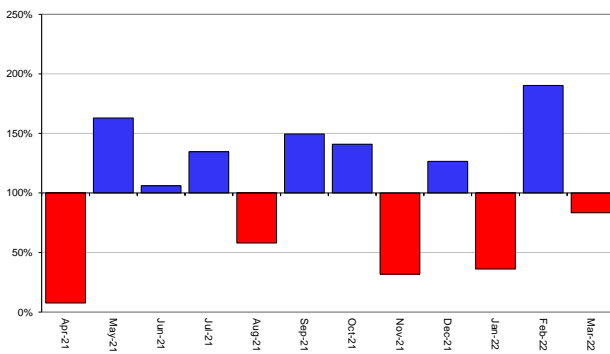
1-Month Period for Lower Bedford Ouse



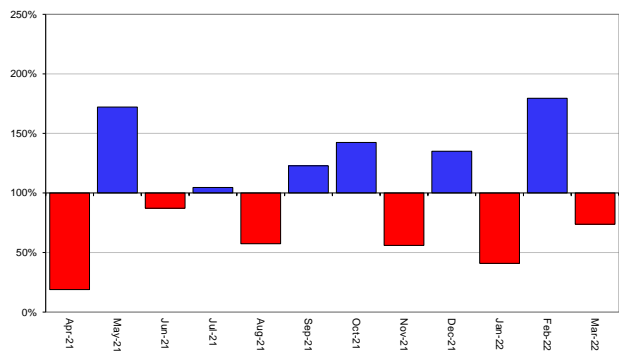
1-Month Period for Central Area Fenland



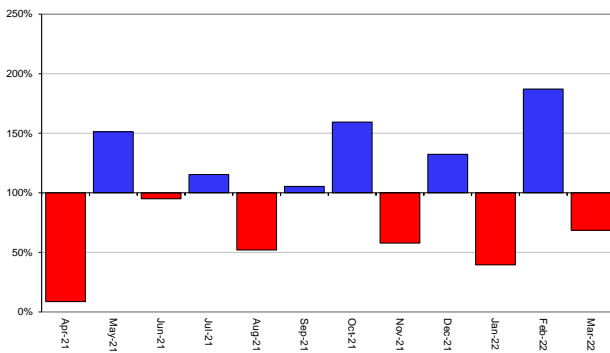
1-Month Period for Cam



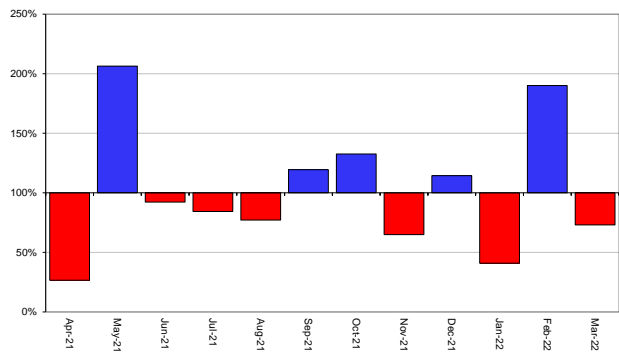
1-Month Period for NW Norfolk and Wissey



1-Month Period for Little Ouse and Lark

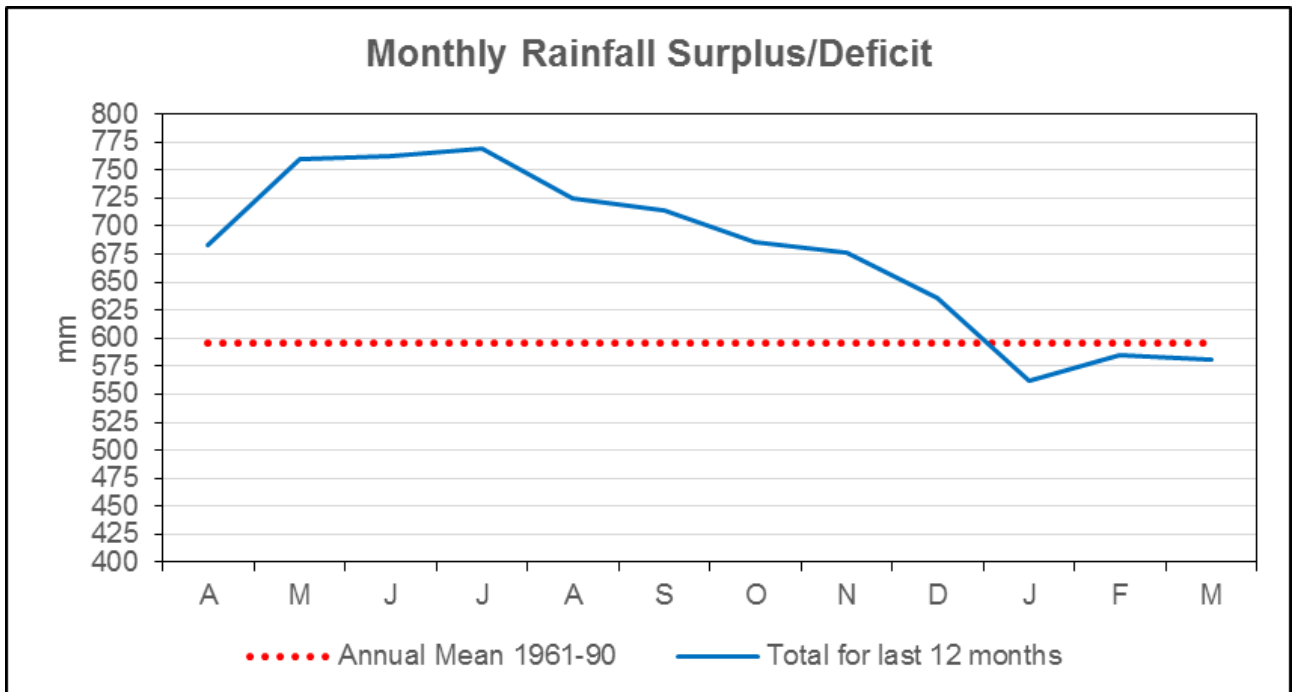
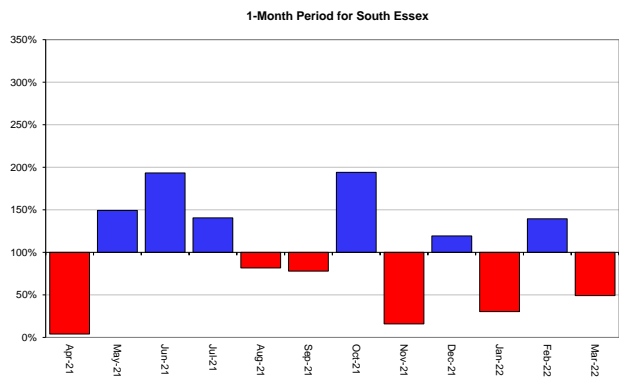
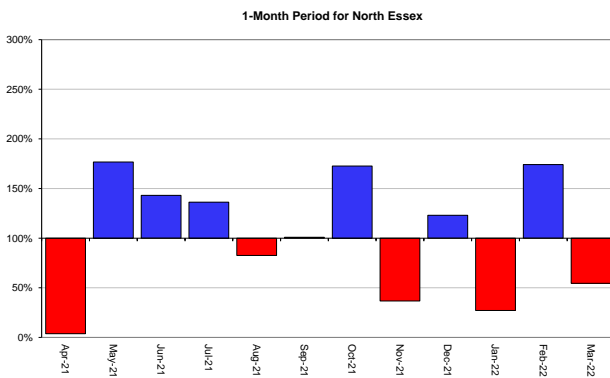
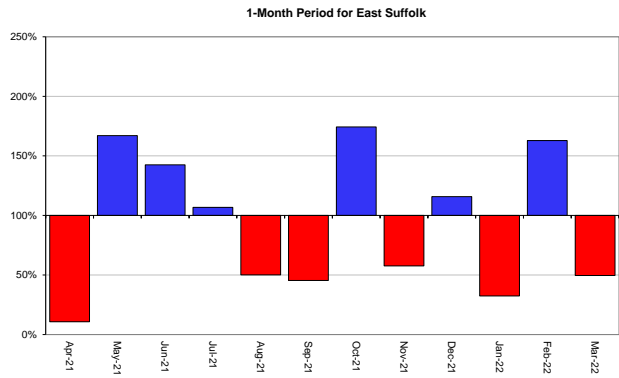
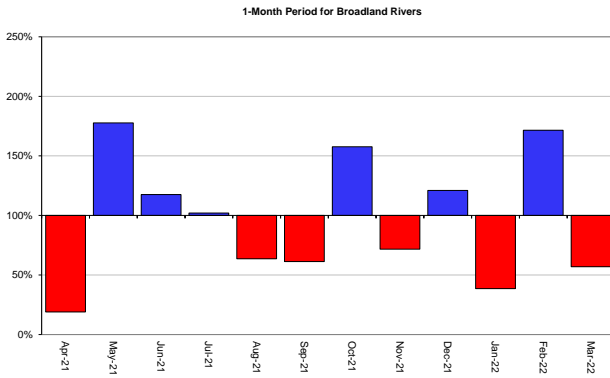


1-Month Period for North Norfolk

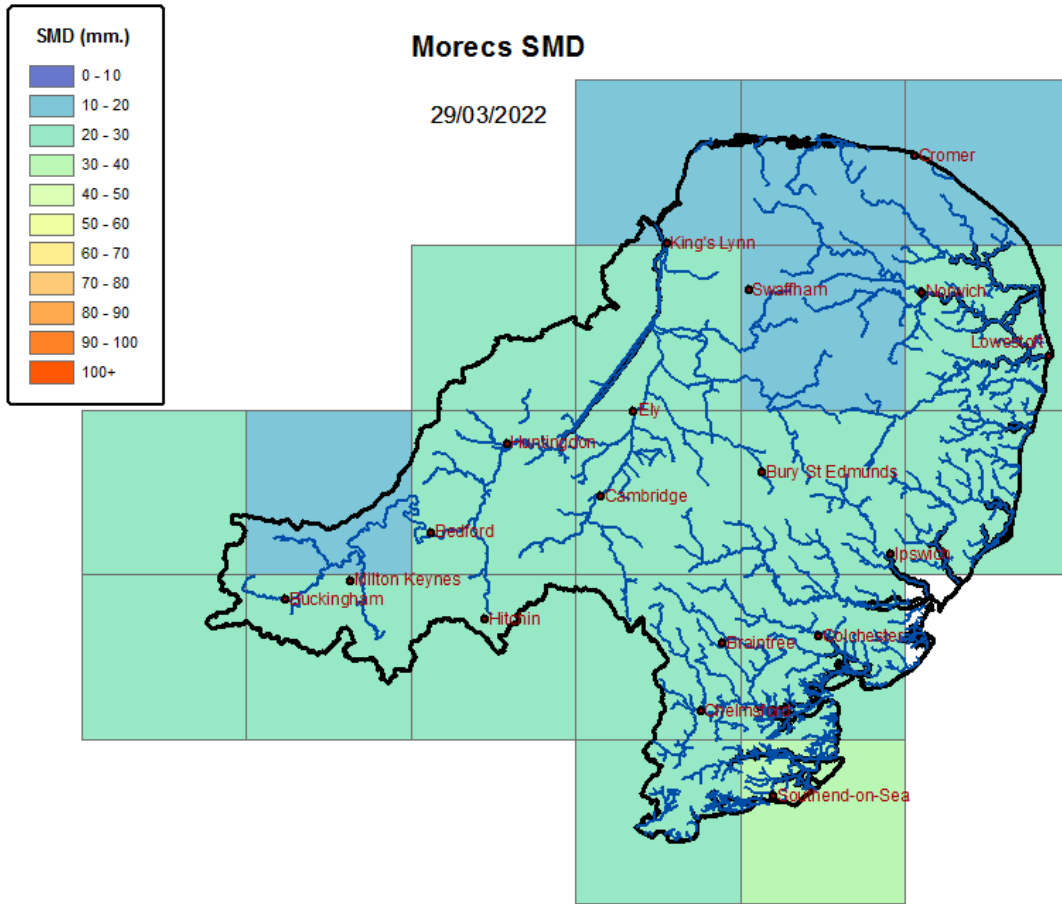


Above average rainfall

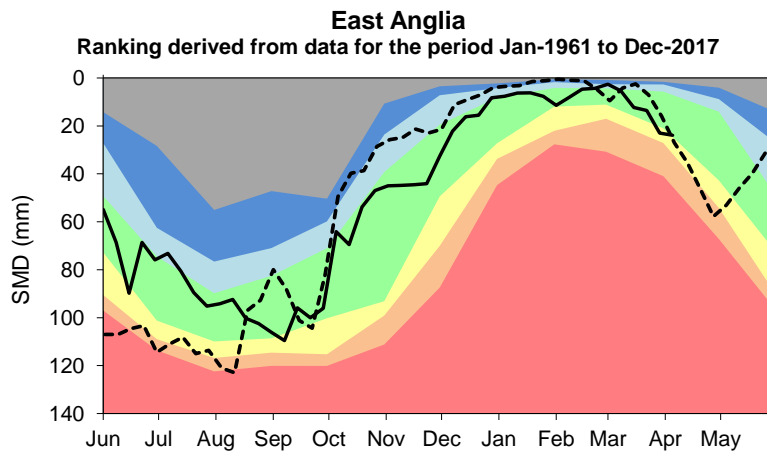
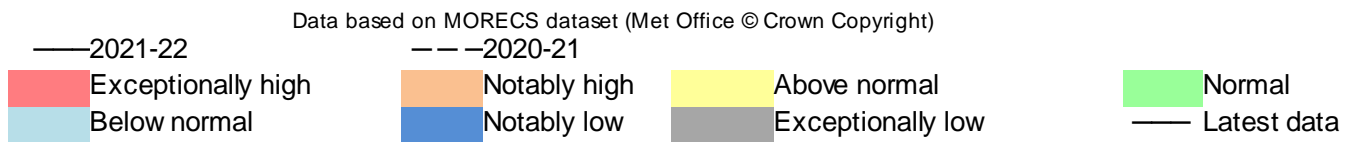
Below average rainfall



Soil Moisture Deficit

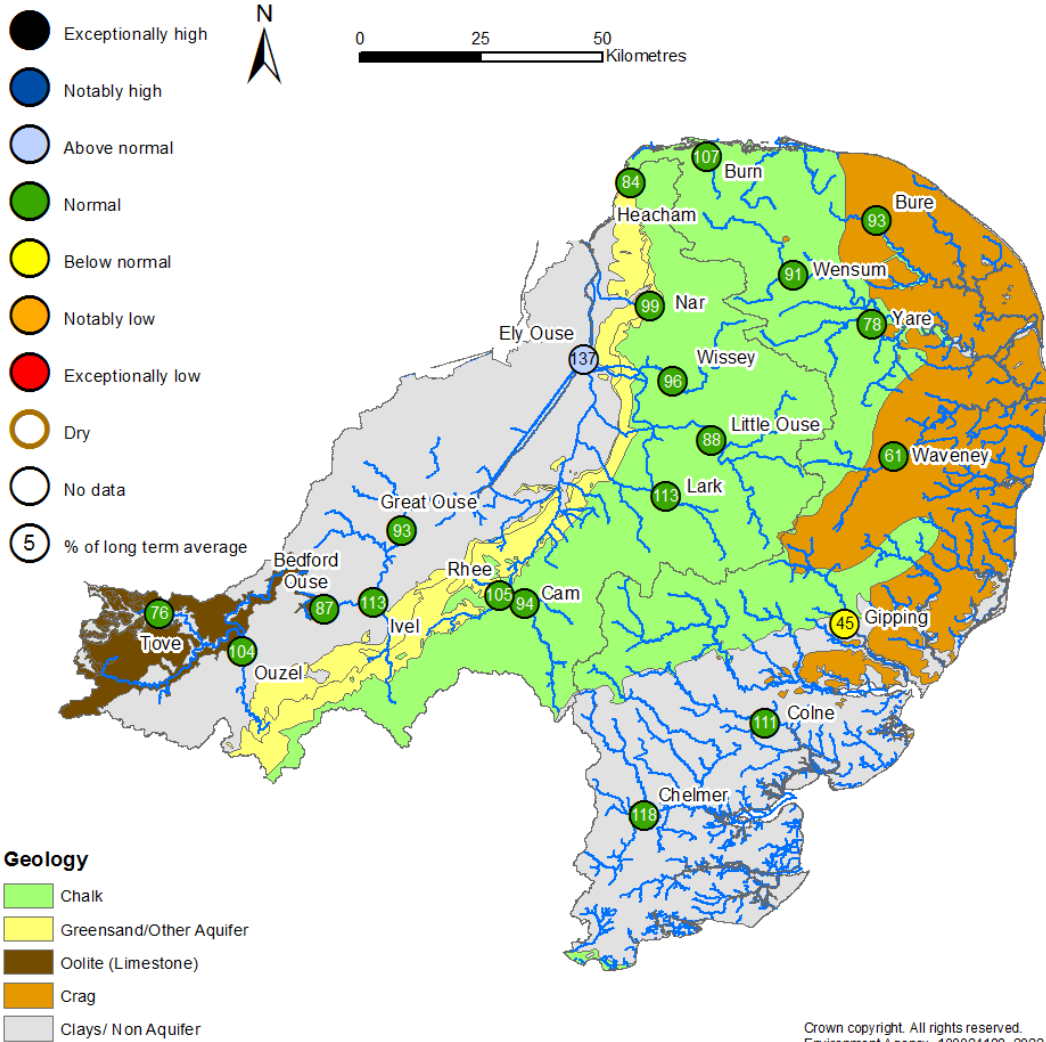


Data based on MORECS (Met Office © Crown Copyright)

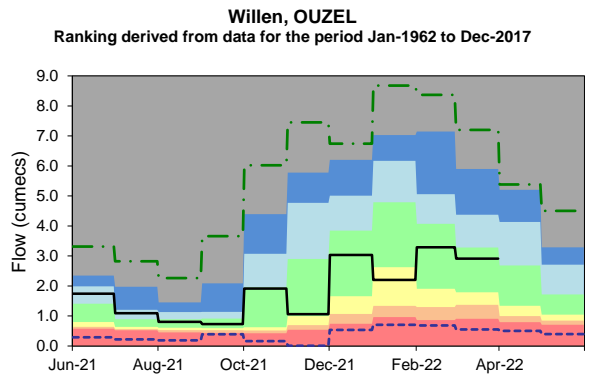
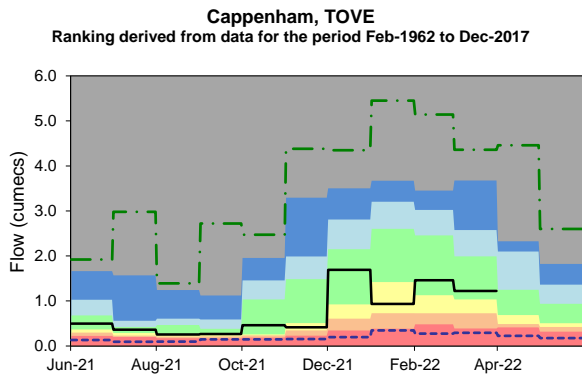


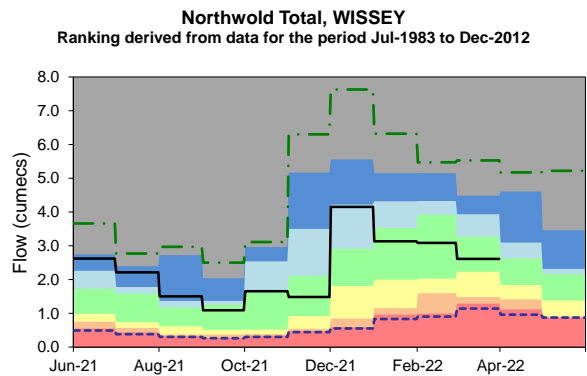
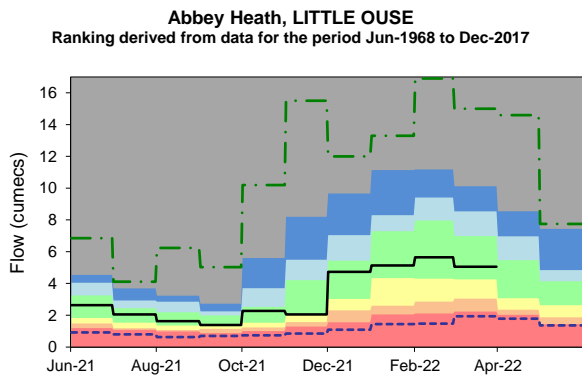
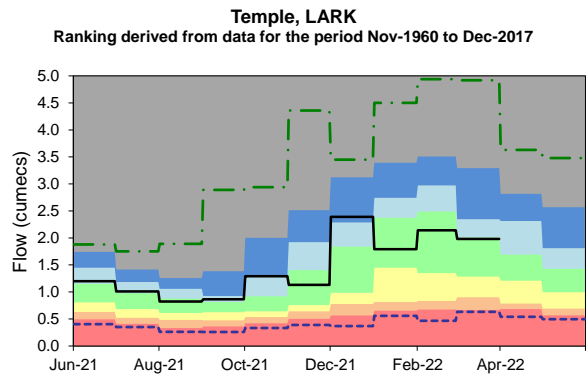
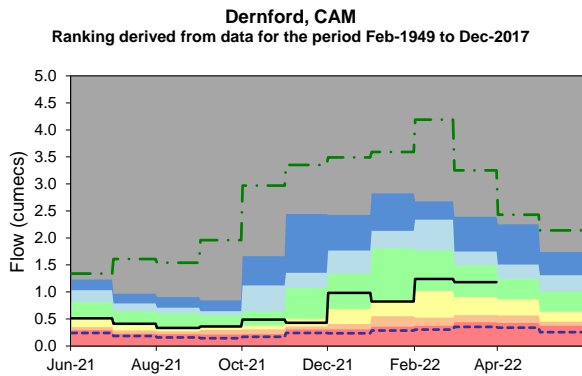
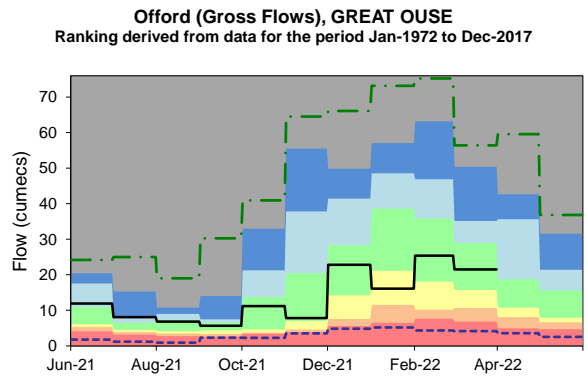
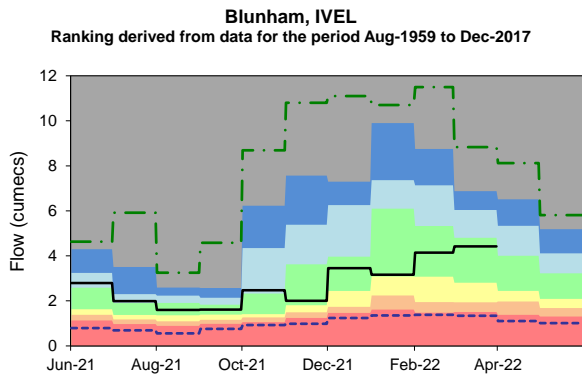
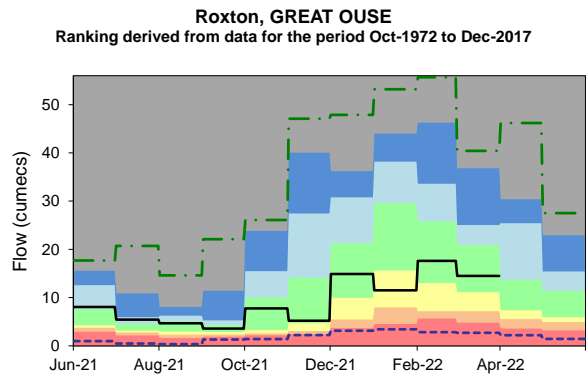
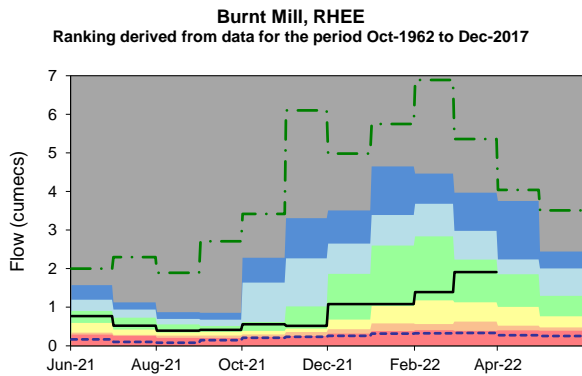
River Flow

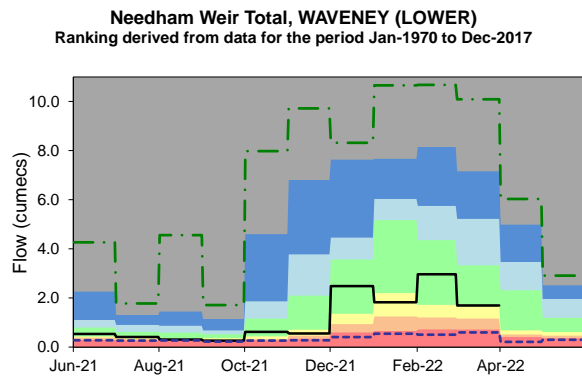
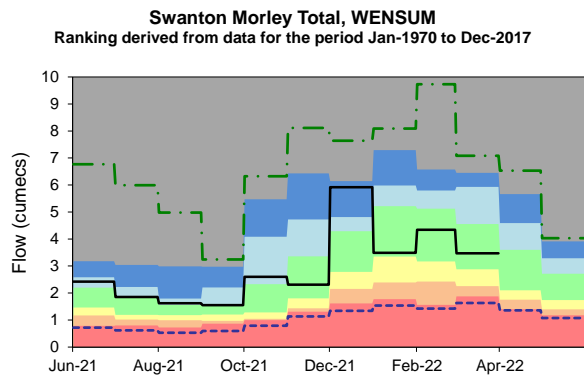
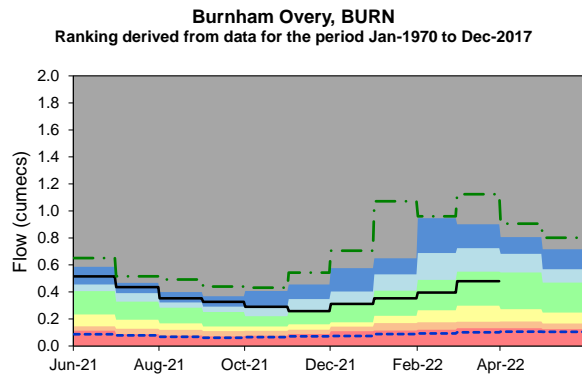
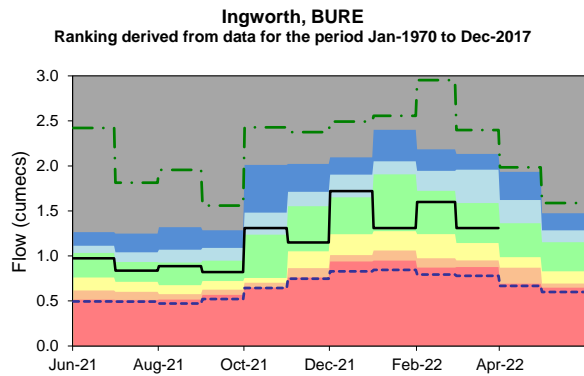
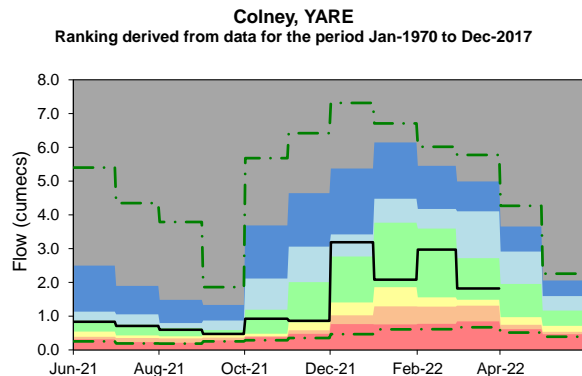
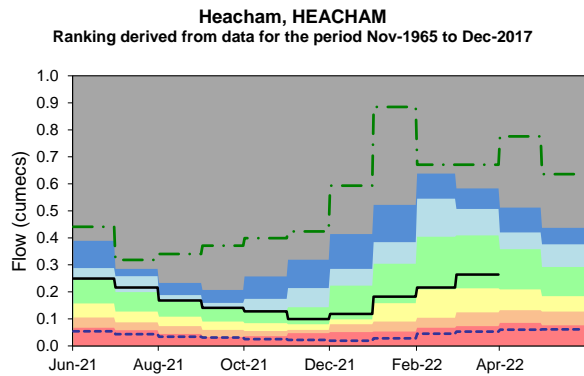
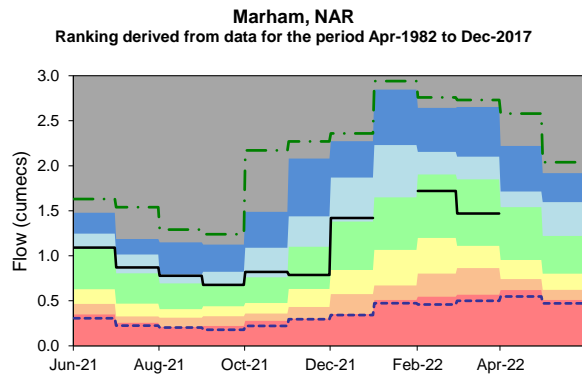
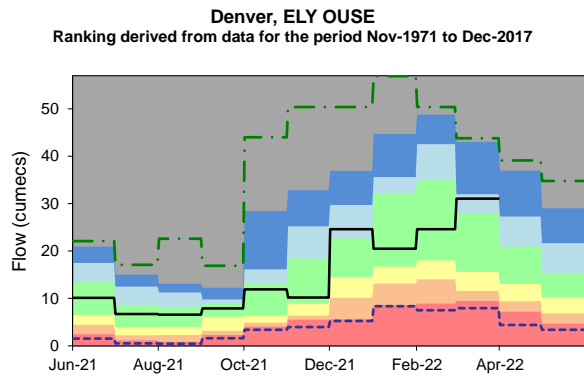
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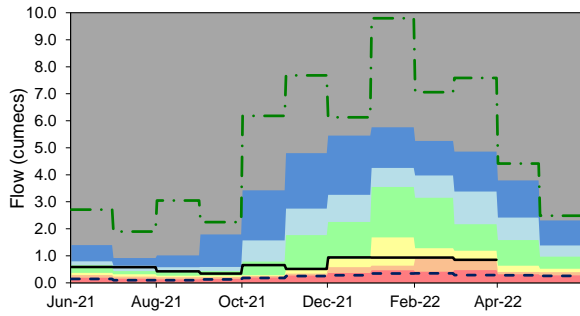






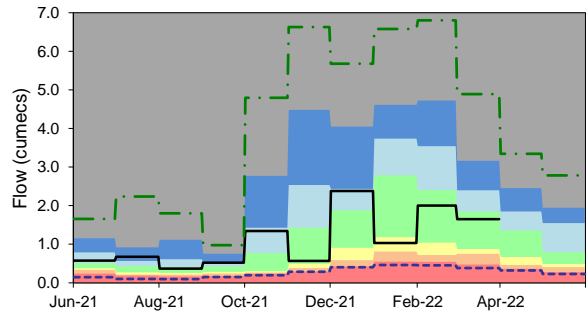
Bramford, GIPPING

Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1970 to Dec-2017



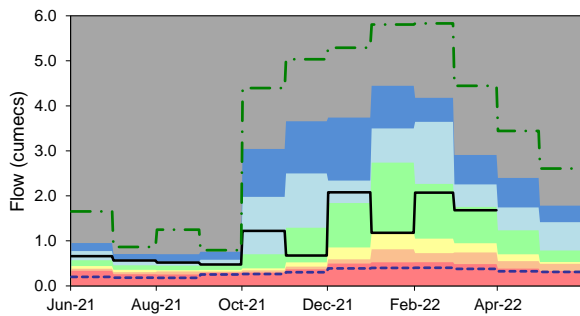
Lexden, COLNE

Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1970 to Dec-2017



Springfield, CHELMER

Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1970 to Dec-2017



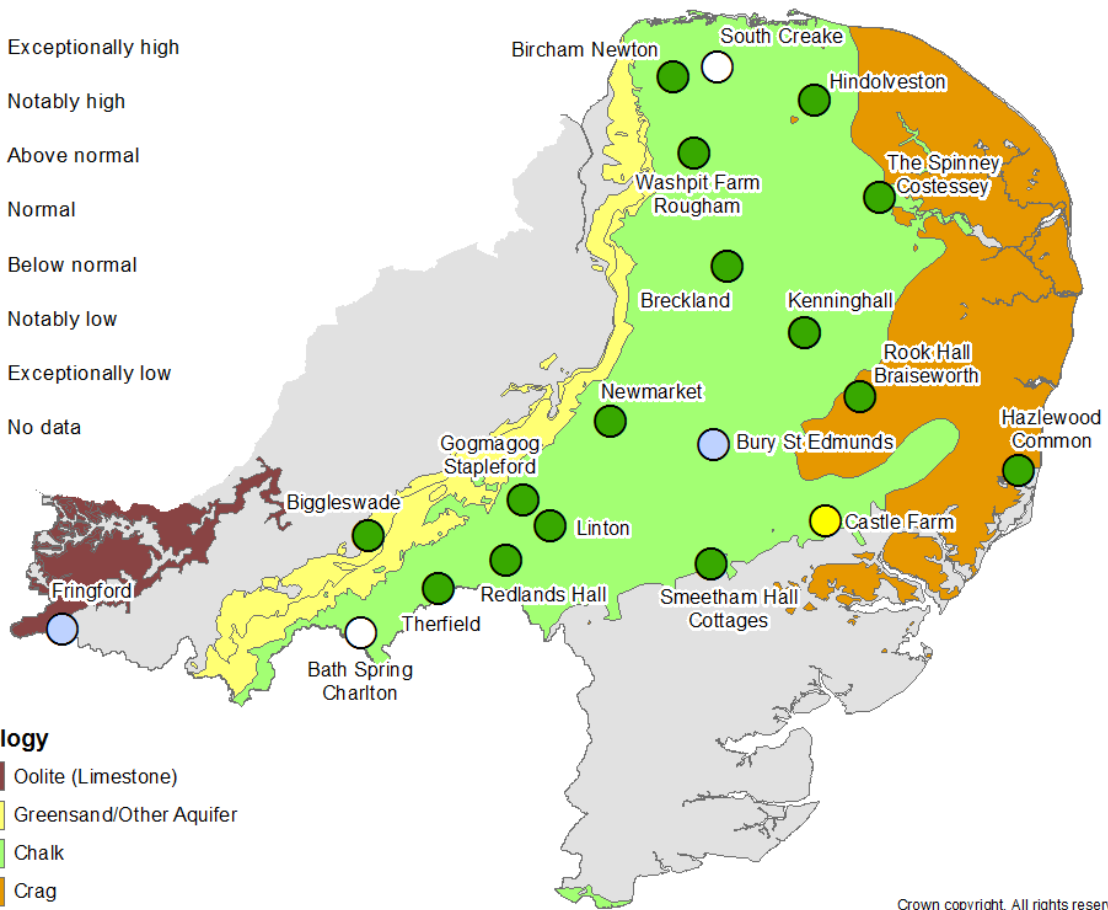
Groundwater Levels March 2022



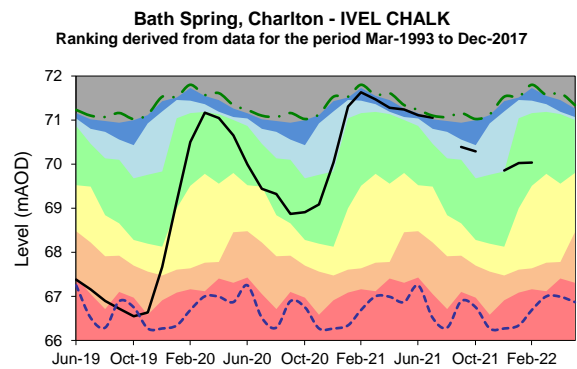
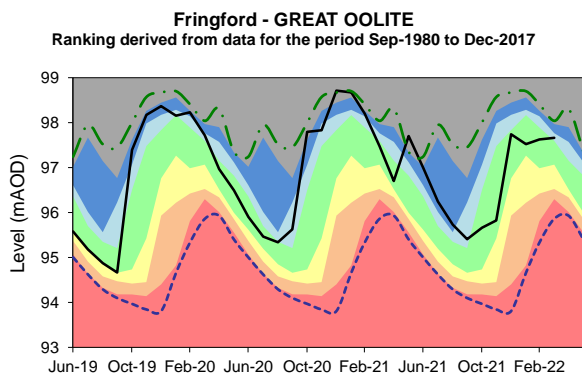
- Exceptionally high
- Notably high
- Above normal
- Normal
- Below normal
- Notably low
- Exceptionally low
- No data

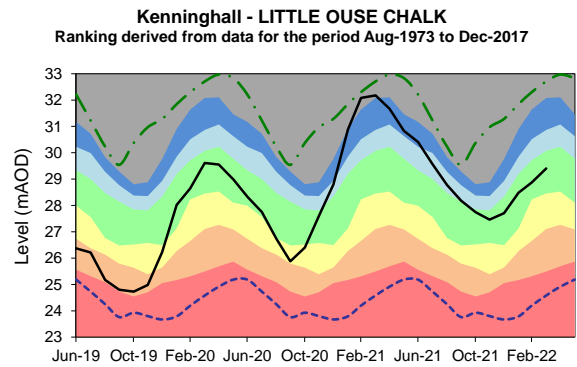
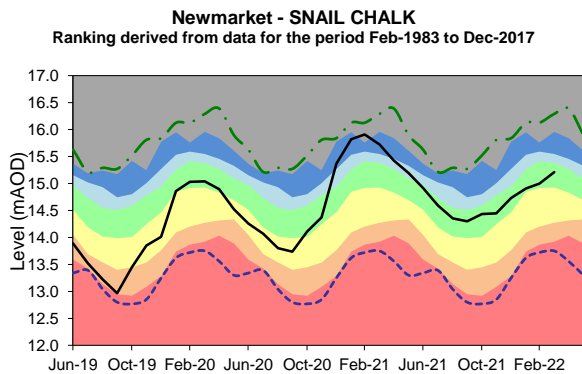
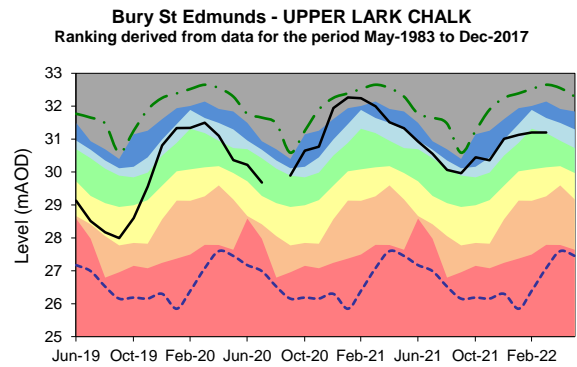
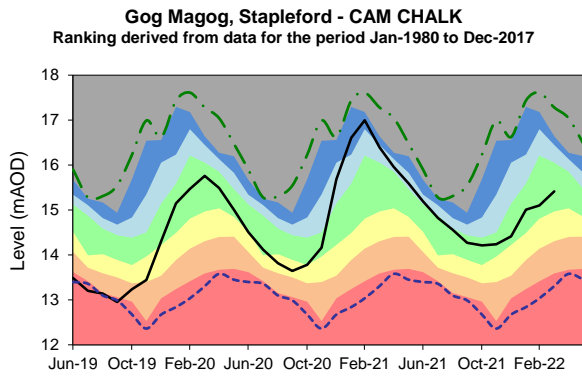
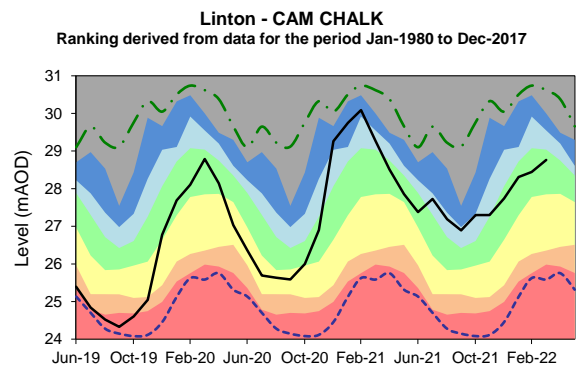
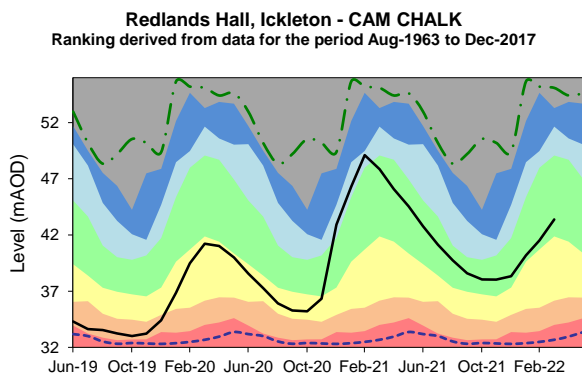
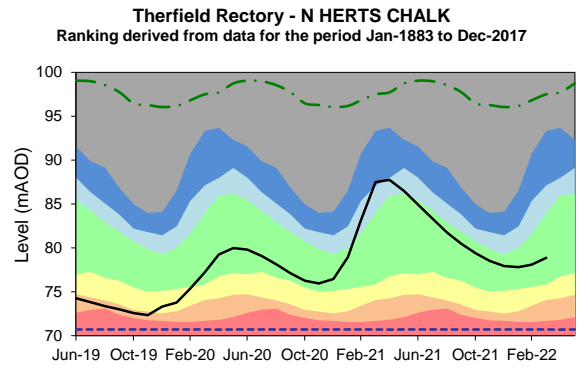
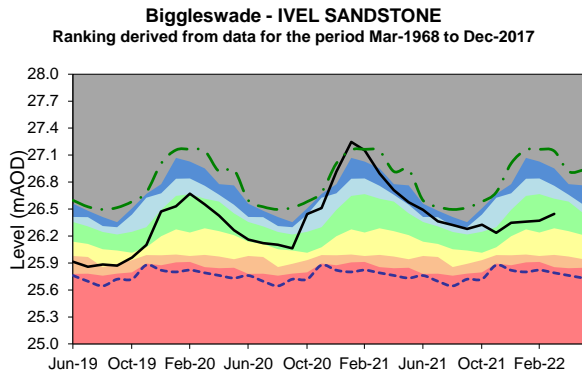
Geology

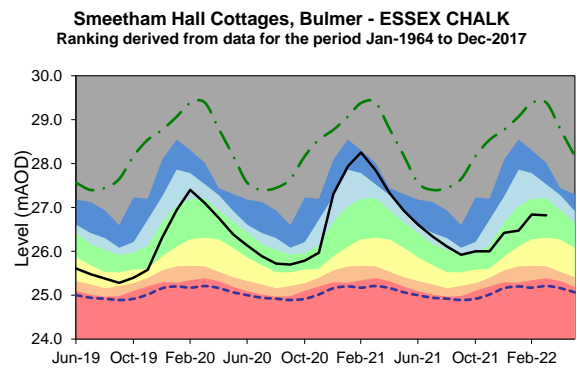
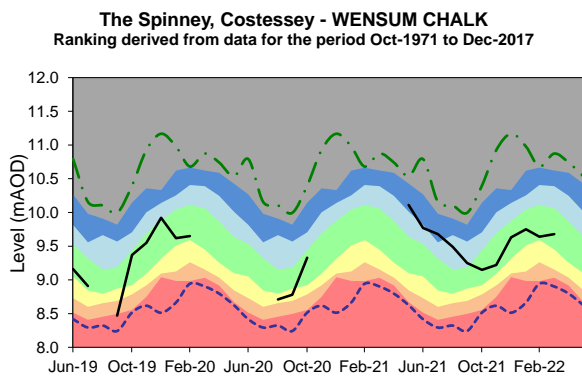
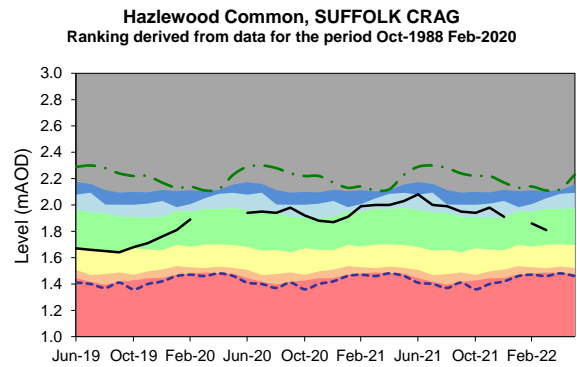
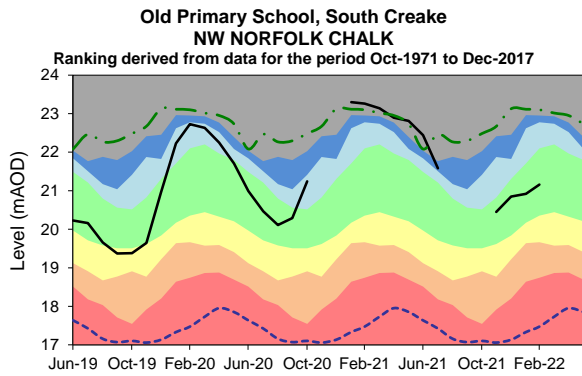
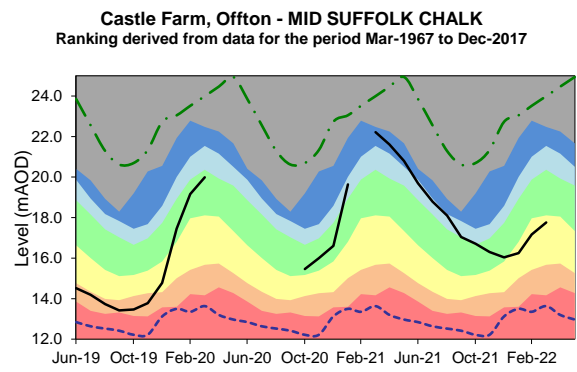
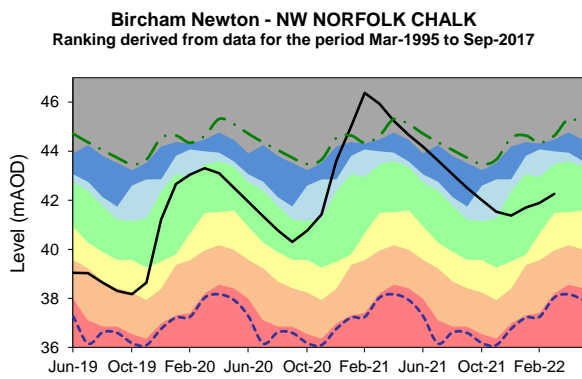
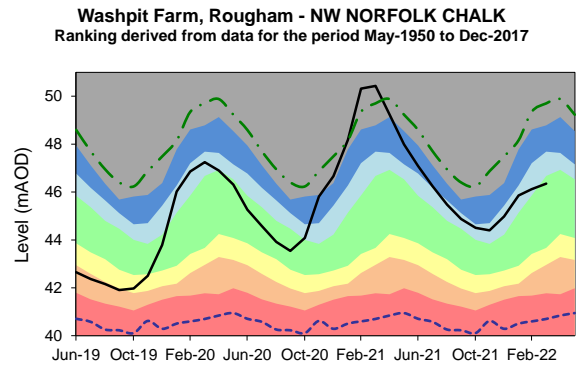
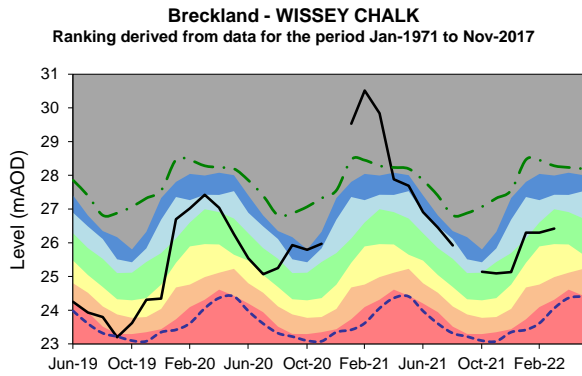
- Oolite (Limestone)
- Greensand/Other Aquifer
- Chalk
- Crag
- Clays/Non Aquifer



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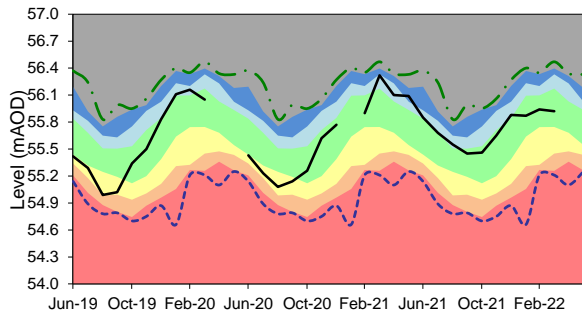




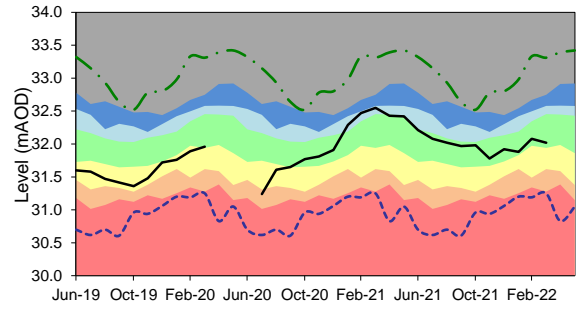




Hindolveston - NORFOLK CHALK
 Ranking derived from data for the period Sep-1984 to Nov-2017



Rook Hall, Braiseworth - SUFFOLK CHALK
 Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1980 to Dec-2017



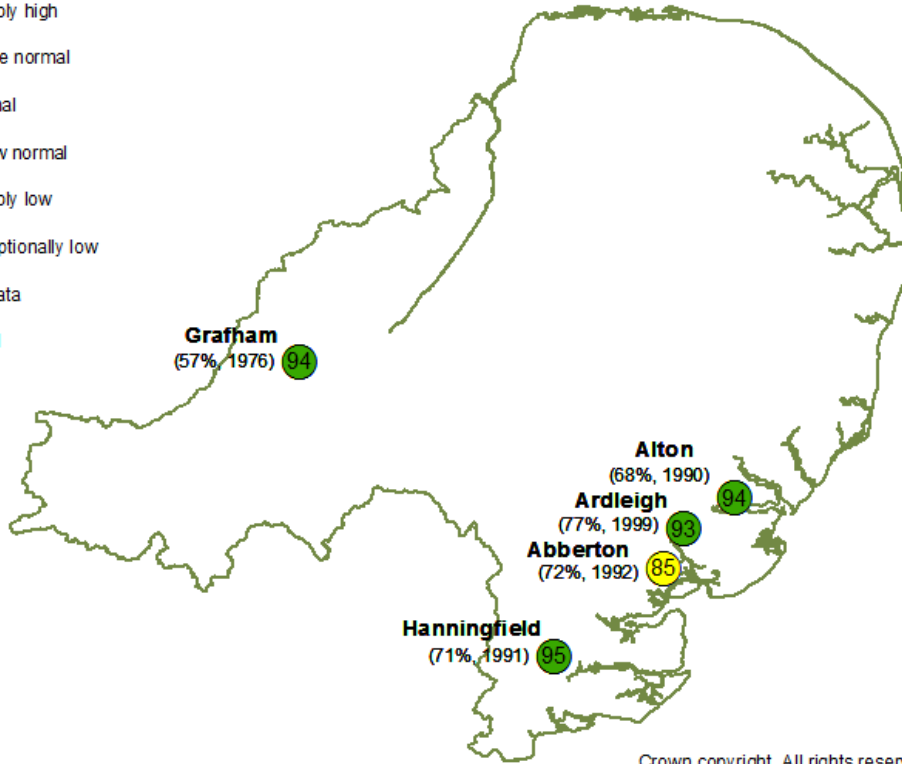
Reservoir Stocks

March 2022

March 2022

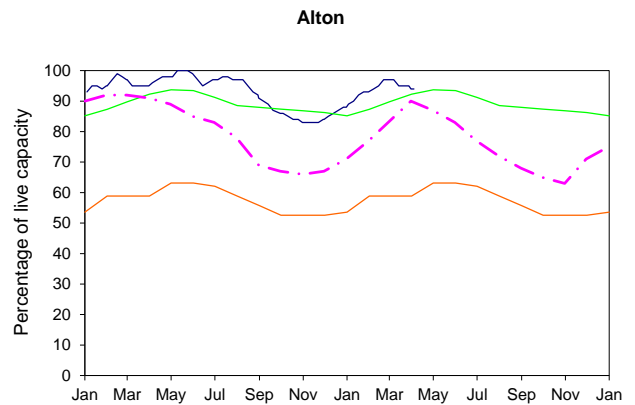
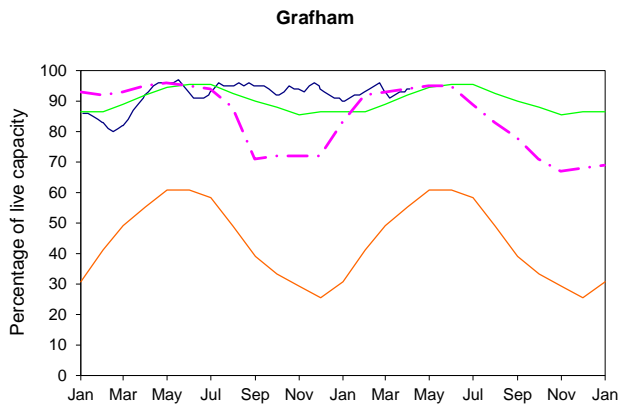
End of month reservoir levels expressed as percentage full.

- Exceptionally high
- Notably high
- Above normal
- Normal
- Below normal
- Notably low
- Exceptionally low
- No data
- 90 % full

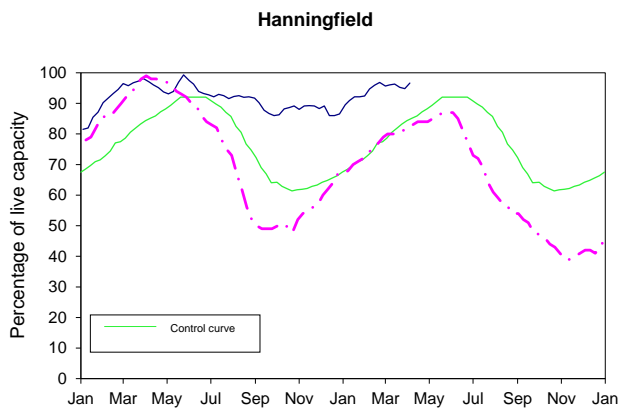
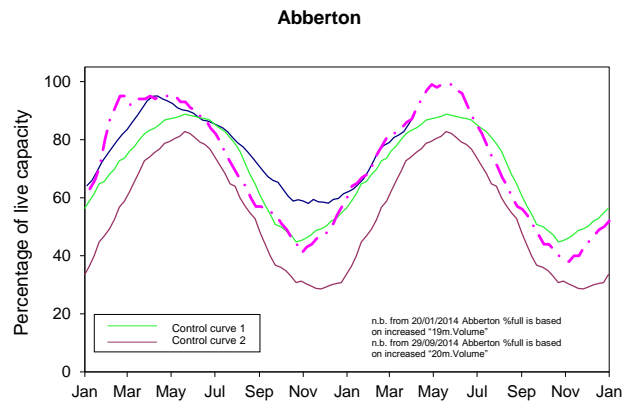
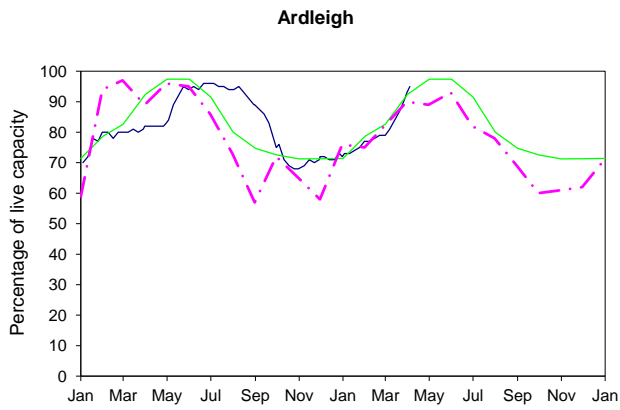


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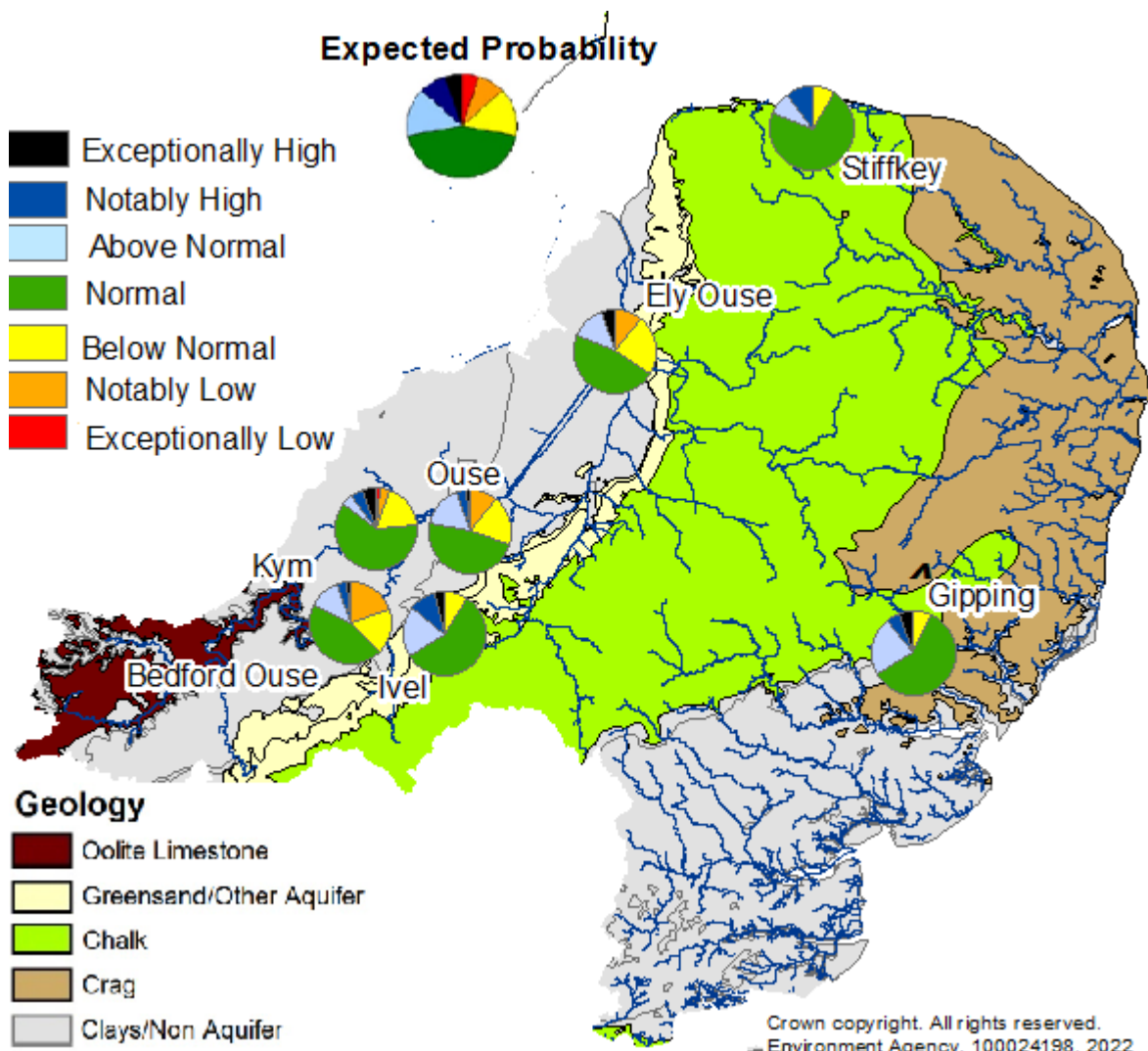
— 2021-2022 — Normal Operating Curve — Drought Alert Curve - - - 1995-1996



— 2021-2022 — Normal Operating Curve — Drought Alert Curve — 1995-1996



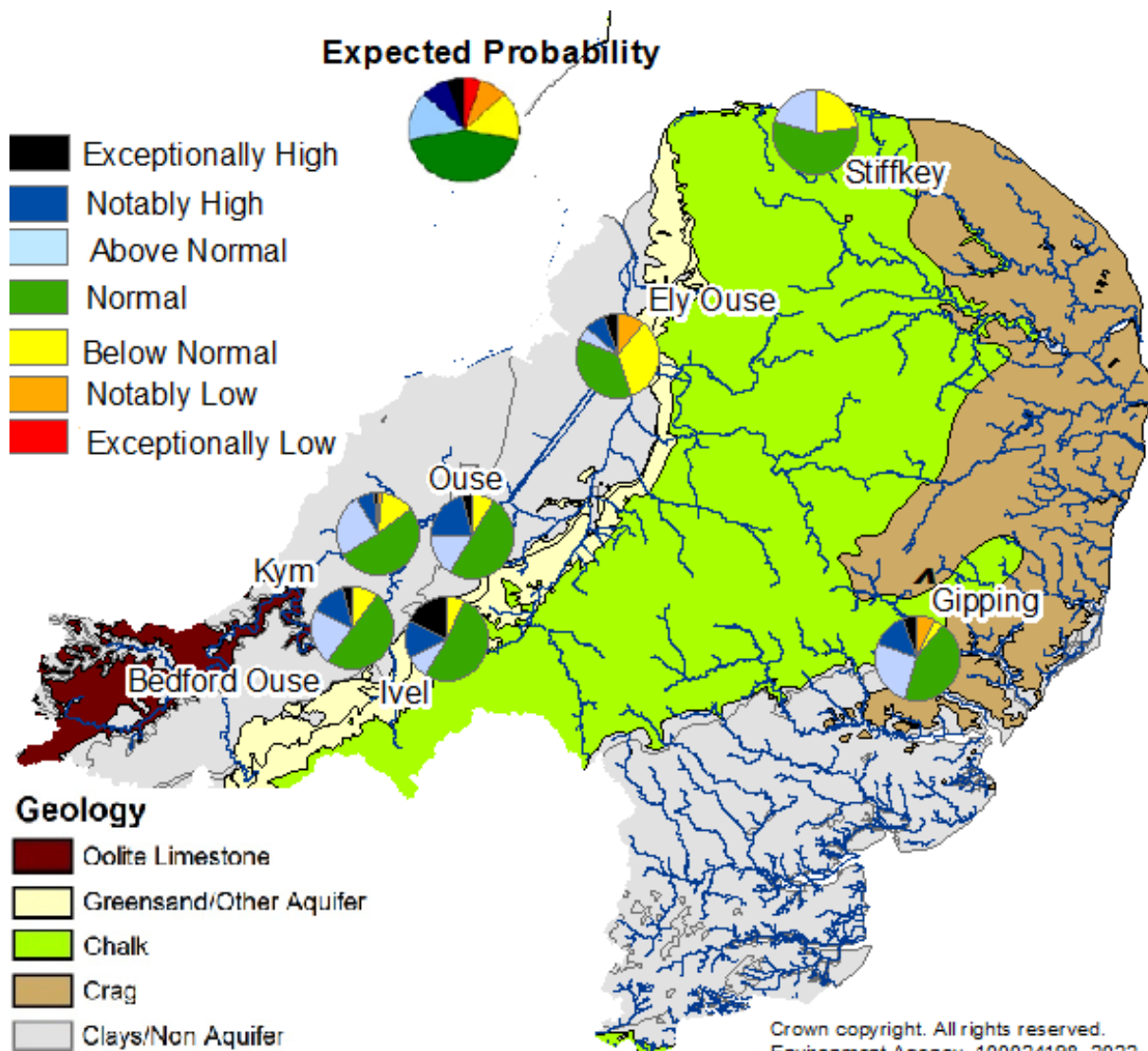
Forward Look – River Flows



Exceptionally high or low levels are those which would typically occur 5% of the time within the historic record. Notably high or low levels are those which would typically occur 8% of the time. Above normal or below normal levels are those which would typically occur 15% of the time. Normal levels are those which would typically occur 44% of the time within the historic record.

Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites in June 2022. 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. (Source: [Centre for Ecology and Hydrology](#), Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS © NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2022.

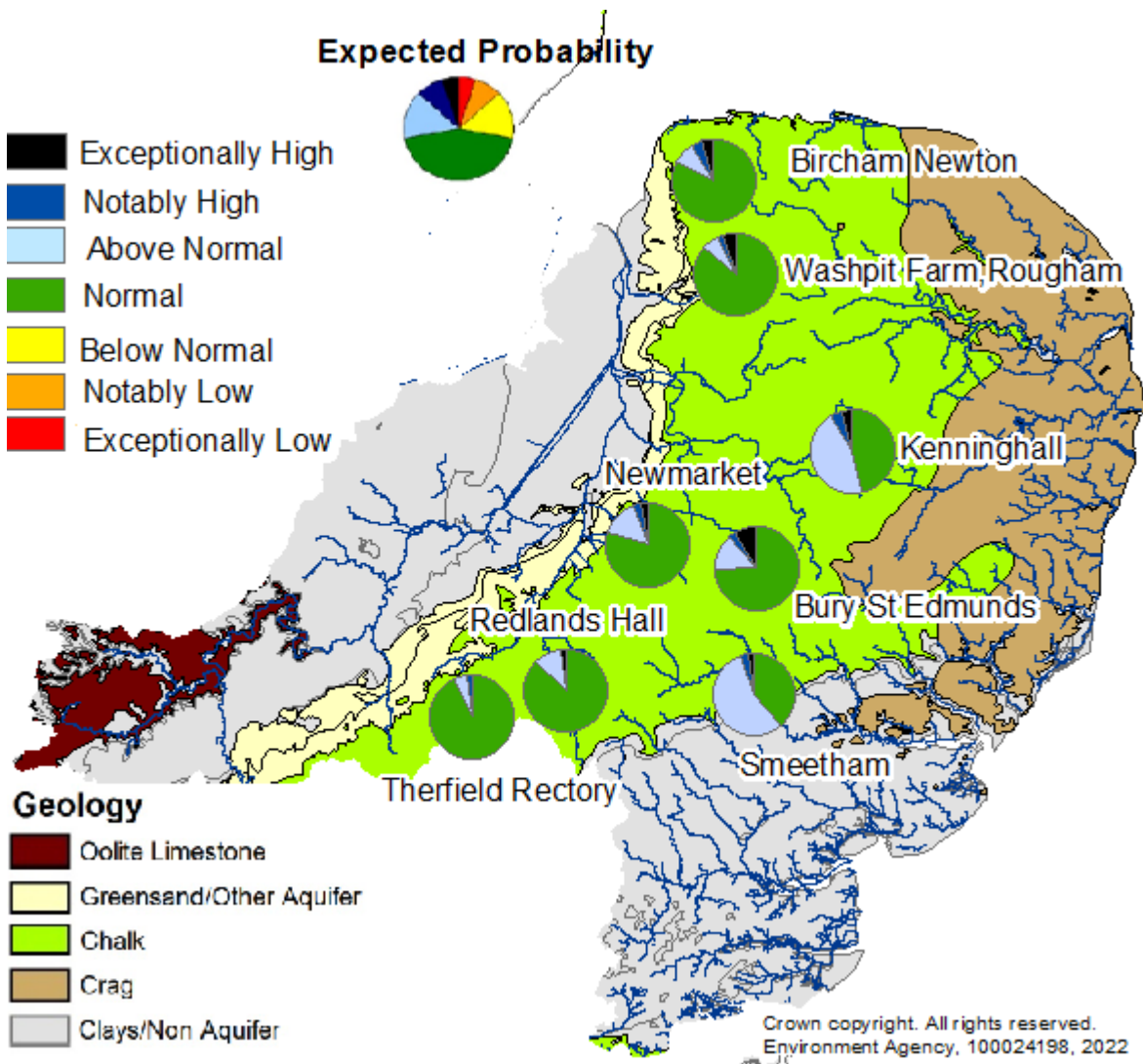
^ "Naturalised" flows are projected for these sites'



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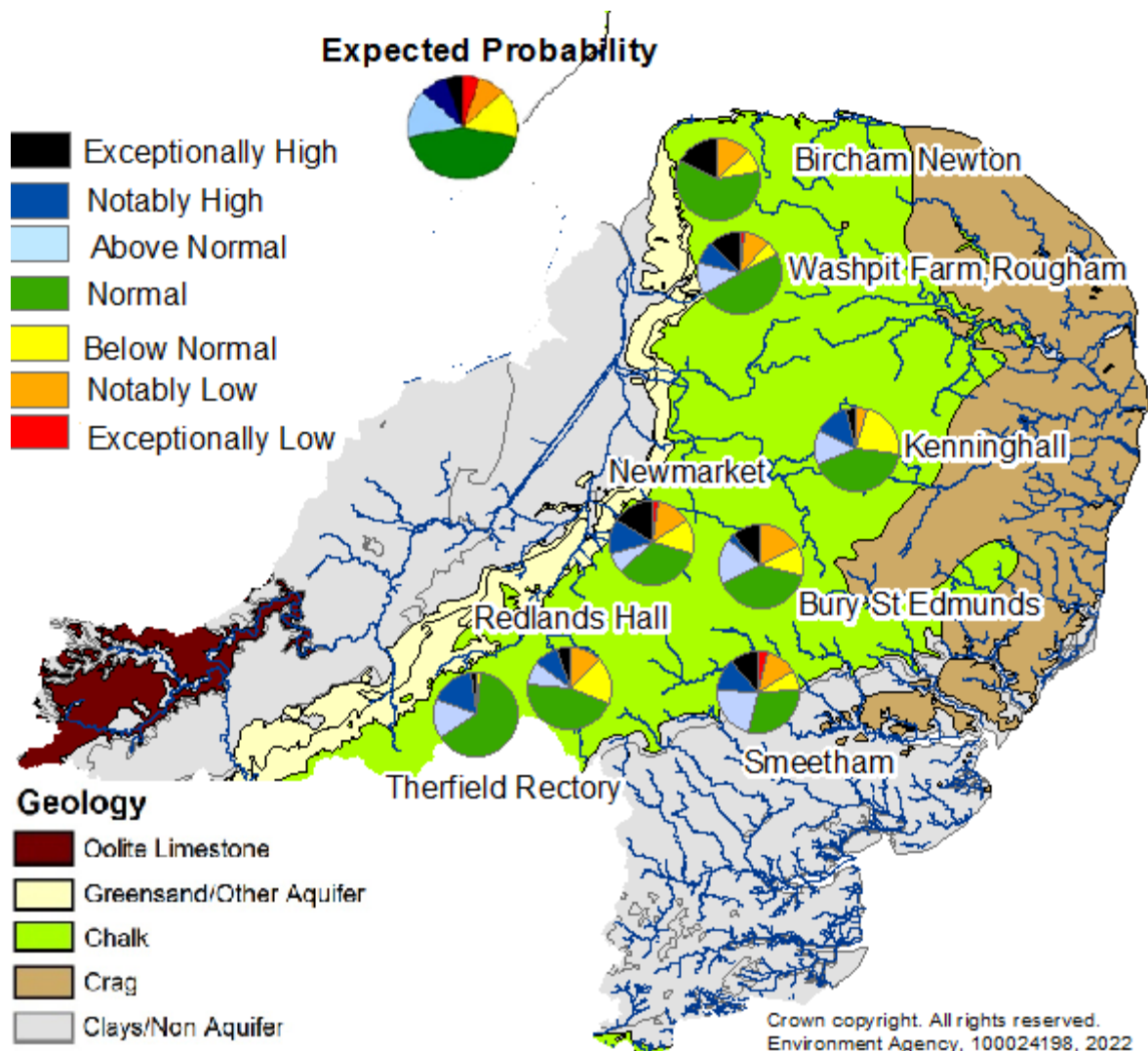
Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites in September 2022. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. (Source: [Centre for Ecology and Hydrology](#), Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS© NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2022

Forward Look – Groundwater



Exceptionally high or low levels are those which would typically occur 5% of the time within the historic record. Notably high or low levels are those which would typically occur 8% of the time. Above normal or below normal levels are those which would typically occur 15% of the time. Normal levels are those which would typically occur 44% of the time within the historic record.

Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites for end of September 2022. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. (Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS © NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2022.



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Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites for end of March 2023. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. (Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS © NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2022.

Glossary

Term

Definition

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 ³ s ⁻¹)
Effective rainfall	The rainfall available to percolate into the soil or produce river flow. Expressed in depth of water (mm).
Flood Alert/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.
Groundwater level	The water level measured in the aquifer at a borehole, which may include the impacts of artificial influences.
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.
River Flow	The flow in the river measured at a gauging station which includes the upstream impact of artificial influences.
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).

Categories

Exceptionally high	Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time within the historic record.
Notably high	Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time within the historic record.
Above normal	Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time within the historic record.
Normal	Value likely to fall within this band 44% of the time within the historic record.
Below normal	Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time within the historic record.
Notably low	Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time within the historic record.
Exceptionally low	Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time within the historic record.