



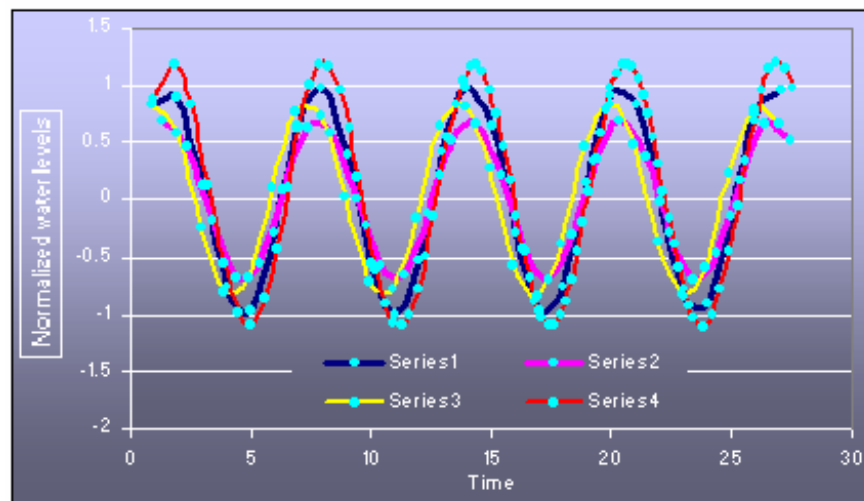
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Statistical analysis to produce master hydrographs for aquifers in England and Wales

Groundwater Management Programme

Open Report OR/07/009



BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

OPEN REPORT OR/07/009

Statistical analysis to produce master hydrographs for aquifers in England and Wales

I Neumann, H. Rutter

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1 Introduction

Groundwater level data are a primary resource for all hydrogeological work, from site-specific enquiries to regional numerical modelling studies. However, groundwater level data held at the British Geological Survey is varied in detail. Information is not evenly distributed to cover major aquifers, but is often concentrated in limited areas, that have been mapped in detail or where boreholes have been drilled. The current water level database “Wellmaster”, includes rest water level data for more than 40 000 boreholes across the UK. The data ranges from high frequency measurements over long time periods (ca. 5% of the total data) to one-off measurements. While these raw data are useful for point determination of water level for site-specific investigations, it is not an adequate basis for any spatial coverage. There is, though, a need to provide improved spatial coverage of water level data, allowing some estimate of the likely groundwater level across wide areas. In order to provide such coverage, interpolation of water level data, including one-off point level measurements, is needed.

To include point water level measurements in interpolations, the data need to be categorised as to whether the given reading is likely to represent very low, low, average, high or very high levels for the respective aquifer. This is done by establishing long term hydrographs deemed typical for the aquifer on the basis of boreholes with long time series data, here called master hydrographs. Comparison of point data with the master hydrograph will allow the point data to be tagged within the database as belonging to one of the five categories ranging from “very low” to “very high”. This will allow the selection of, for example, “average” water levels before interpolation is carried out to obtain spatial coverage of level data for a wider area.

This report outlines a basic methodology to process long term hydrographs in order to obtain master hydrographs for the various aquifers in England and Wales. Master hydrographs are established for aquifers with sufficient long-term water level records and findings are detailed in the respective aquifer sections. If, within one aquifer, different response patterns are observed, master hydrographs were developed if a majority of boreholes could be associated with a particular water level response. If this was not the case, it was deemed not feasible to establish a master hydrograph. It was beyond the scope of this present study, to investigate aquifers showing diverse water level responses in more detail to establish the likely causes for particular water level responses over time.

2 Methodology to create master hydrographs

The water level data used to create master hydrographs were derived from the 170 sites across England and Wales for which detailed long-term time series are available. The datasets have been used as received from “Wellmaster”. The data have been analysed using the S-PLUS statistical software and Excel.

The methodology employed involves the following steps:

1. Identifying all available detailed time series for the aquifer under investigation.
2. Plotting available data as time series, referenced to Ordnance Datum, including a linear regression curve using ordinary least squares (OLS) to provide a visual indication of trend.
3. Normalising water level data, so that the mean becomes zero and the standard deviation becomes one. Normalised data are plotted as a time series, including a moving average smoothing line through the data to provide a visual indication of seasonality and long-term trend.
4. The frequency of the water level measurements is analysed, sorting the data into date order and then calculating the interval between successive measurements in days. The sample frequency in days is plotted against time. Median and mean sample frequencies are determined.
5. To check for seasonality, data are autocorrelated using the autocorrelation function (acf). The acf gives the correlation between measurements at different separations in time, with one separation, i.e. ‘lag’, representing the time between water level measurements, e.g. weekly. At zero lag, the acf plot has always a value of one, as data are perfectly correlated with themselves. With increasing lags, values diminish, indicating the data are less correlated. With highly correlated data, a high correlation would be expected every 12 months or so. If the data are sampled irregularly, the seasonal effect may not be apparent in the acf.
6. Boreholes are grouped on the basis of the analysis described under points 1) to 5) identifying time series showing the same seasonal response and/or trend (Figure 2.1).
7. The normalized water level measurements for the grouped bores are then aggregated to obtain a single time series, which forms the basis for the master hydrograph (Figure 2.2).
8. The time series established under 7) is plotted together with moving averages smoothing lines. To establish the master hydrograph, normalized water levels over an approximately monthly separation in time are averaged. The number of data points that need to be used in order to obtain a monthly time step is calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency of the amalgamated dataset; thus if there are approximately 15 data points per months, then the moving average is calculated using a sample frequency of 15. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on normalized water levels over an approximately yearly separation in time to visualize long-term trends (Figure 2.2).
9. The master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly averages smoothing line, is plotted as a cumulative frequency plot to establish five categories ranging from “Very high” to “Very low” water levels. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category are classed as “very low”, in the 20% to 40% category as “low”, in the 40 to 60% category as “average”, in

the 60 to 80% category as “high” and in the 80% to 100% category as “very high” (Figure 2.3).

10. Arithmetic water level means are calculated for every month based on the available master hydrograph time series, i.e. the monthly averages smoothing line, to establish a monthly look-up table for the “Wellmaster” database. The months are tagged according to the five water level categories established in step 9).

Limitations of the methodology described above and conditions of use of data:

It is likely that assessing water level responses over time at a particular borehole might not be representative for level responses in the entire aquifer. Water levels in one location might be influenced by local conditions such as pumping. Hence, boreholes in the same aquifer, which show broadly the same response over time are grouped. Grouping, however, of boreholes into similar time series in terms of seasonality and/or trend is somewhat subjective. Within this study, grouping is based on trend and seasonality analysis as described under points 1) to 5), but other groupings might be feasible and could alter the shape of the master hydrograph to some degree.

Grouping might be improved if known hydrogeological criteria, such as thickness of the unsaturated zone, proximity to surface water courses, etc are taken into account. This however, is beyond the scope of this present study, and groupings were based purely on statistical analysis. Master hydrographs were only established, if more than two boreholes showed similar time series and could be grouped together. Remaining boreholes were discarded, even though they might be representative for specific hydrogeological conditions within the aquifer. For this to be established, additional data besides the here available long-term hydrographs would have to be sought.

Besides seasonal trend analysis, datasets are additionally tested for linear trends using ordinary least squares (OLS) linear regression, a parametric method, which assumes data to be normally distributed, following the Gaussian distribution. It was beyond the scope of this study to introduce other methods of data analysis for trend detection, e.g non-parametric procedures.

The master hydrograph is based on a moving average smoothing line. Ideally, such data smoothing should be carried out on observations taken at regular intervals. Many of the time series records include irregularly spaced data, as the sample frequency plots reveal. As a consequence, the number of data points used to calculate the average, chosen on the basis of the median sample frequency, spans not necessarily over monthly periods, but in some cases over longer or shorter than monthly time periods.

Classical time series analysis, i.e. autocorrelation, assumes regularly spaced measurement, which is not always strictly true in the datasets used, as sampling frequencies often changed over time.

Ideally, master hydrographs should be cross checked with long term time series datasets from the same aquifer, which were not part of the initial study, in order to check for the graphs representativeness. This however, is beyond the scope of this present study.

Before single point data is tagged using the respective master hydrographs developed in this study, allowance should ideally be made for identifying records where water levels are influenced by local or regional pumping or other known local hydrogeological effects.

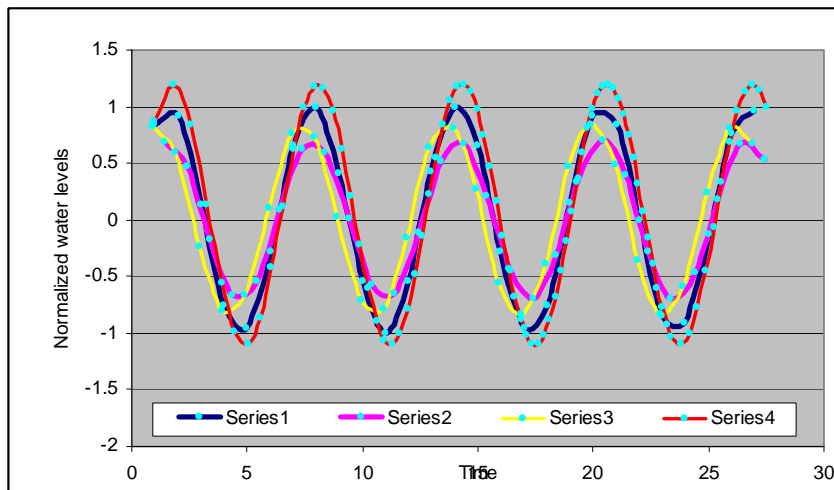


Figure 2.1 Normalized water levels of similar time series

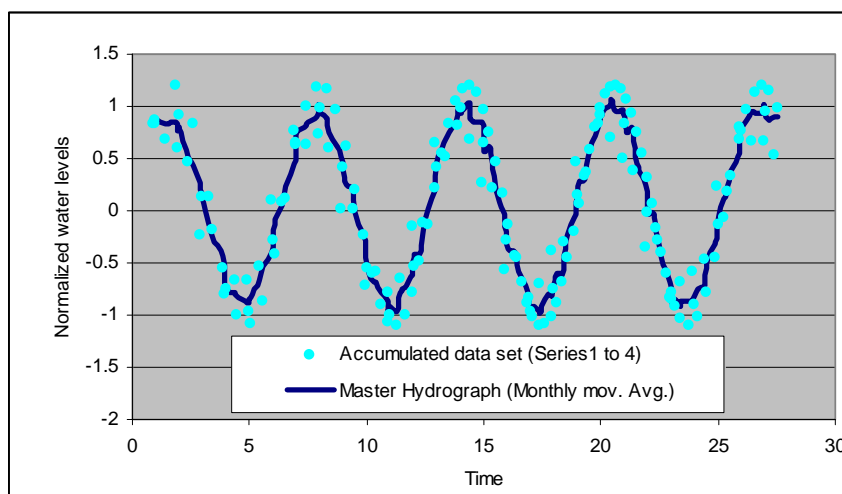


Figure 2.2 Similar time series are accumulated into one group. A monthly averaging smoothing line is calculated on the basis of the aggregated data, i.e the master hydrograph.

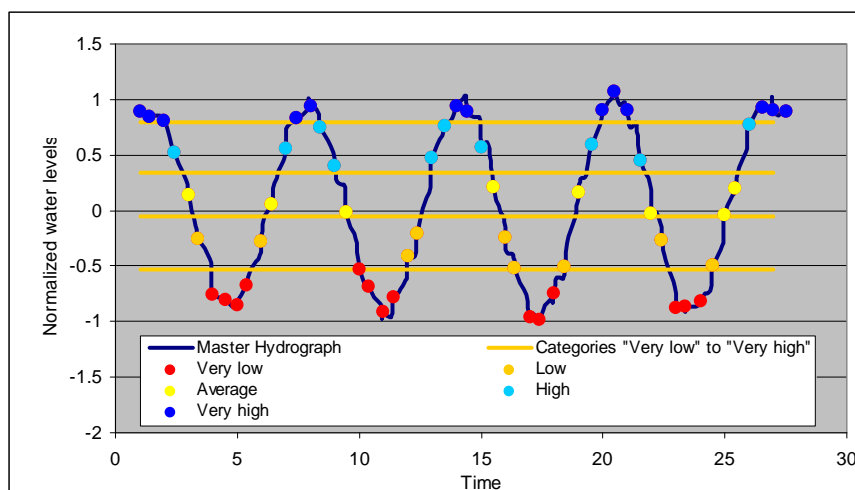


Figure 2.3 Averaged monthly values are divided into five categories, ranging from “Very low” to “Very high”. Categories are determined on the basis of the 0.2, 0.4, 0.6 and 0.8 percentiles.

3 Aquifers investigated

Figure 3.1 shows the investigated aquifers in England and Wales together with the borehole locations, for which detailed water level time series data are available for the respective aquifers.

Figure 3.1 Investigated aquifers in England and Wales and location of boreholes with detailed water level time series.

Table 3.1 list the aquifers investigated during this study, their available number of time series records and the number of hydrographs produced per aquifer. Further details are provided in the sections dedicated to the respective aquifers.

Table 3.1 List of aquifers investigated

Aquifer	No. of time series records available	No. of records discarded due to sparse/erroneous measurements	No. of records discarded due to their unique time series, not mirrored in other boreholes	No. of master hydrographs developed
Magnesian Limestone	14	-	6	2
Millstone Grit	8	-	2	1
Hasting Beds	10	3	-	1
Lower Greensand	9	1	4	1
Middle Jurassic	8	1	2	1
Upper Jurassic	6	-	-	1
Chalk – Berkshire and East Anglia	52	1	-	1
Chalk – South Downs	9	1	1	1
Chalk – Hampshire and Wiltshire	17	-	1	1
Chalk – Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	14	-	2	1
Chalk – North Downs	16	n.a.	n.a.	0
Chalk – London Basin	7	n.a.	n.a.	0
Permo Triassic Sandstone	62	n.a.	n.a.	0

The following aquifers were not investigated, due to the limited number of long-term hydrographs available:

Table 3.2 List of aquifers not investigated due to limited data availability

Aquifer	No of time series records available
Lincolnshire Limestone	4
Coal Measures	3
Fell Sandstone	2
Upper Greensand	1
Superficial deposits	3
Carb. Limestone	5
Carboniferous	1

4 Magnesian Limestone

A total of 14 long term water level records are available for the Magnesian Limestone aquifer. Basic statistics on the dataset are provided in Table 4.1. The raw data, together with a linear regression curve is provided in Appendix 1, as are the normalized datasets together with moving average smoothing lines, the sampling frequency plots, the autocorrelation function plots and the developed monthly master hydrograph look-up table.

Table 4.1 Summary statistics on water level time series data from the Magnesian Limestone (water levels in m AOD)

	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Standard	No.	Median sample	Depth of borehole		
	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	Dev.	Observation	frequency [d]	From	to	[m]
NZ 33/20	67.42	88.86	80.09	79.20	3.52	2821	1	8-Jan-74	31-Dec-01	73.20
NZ 32/19	27.48	45.26	37.74	37.58	4.48	2083	6	21-Feb-68	21-Feb-01	112.70
SE 43/14	33.41	34.61	34.01	34.06	0.24	356	30	1-Jan-71	19-Dec-01	27.00
NZ 36/22	1.40	2.63	2.01	2.05	0.24	658	7	24-Jul-78	14-Apr-96	61.00
NZ 32/57	59.25	65.41	61.44	60.98	1.46	979	7	23-Oct-69	11-May-94	79.50
NZ 32/1b	19.01	41.67	29.10	28.52	7.40	598	7	8-Apr-67	13-Apr-85	106.70
SK 58/43	81.45	94.71	85.05	84.32	2.71	707	7	8-Jan-73	8-Apr-02	21.30
SK 46/71	167.41	170.49	168.63	168.57	0.54	674	8	23-Jan-73	13-Jun-02	9.90
SE 28/28	64.89	72.09	67.58	67.31	1.53	267	30	13-Jan-72	10-May-94	19.20
SE 35/4	35.48	37.52	36.54	36.52	0.41	368	30	10-Feb-70	17-Dec-01	53.30
SE 51/2	9.58	14.74	12.48	12.53	0.88	338	30	4-Mar-71	12-Feb-01	38.10
SE 43/9	31.10	37.75	34.26	34.35	1.52	423	30	30-Jan-68	28-May-02	55.40
NZ 22/22	64.77	77.90	74.99	75.95	2.87	2480	1	1-Nov-67	31-Dec-01	62.50
NZ 21/29	78.07	90.10	84.38	84.39	2.75	1637	7	23-Oct-69	24-Jun-04	32.00

Of the 14 time series records available, 4 datasets (NZ36/22, NZ32/57, NZ32/1b and NZ22/22) showed water level responses different to any other borehole records in the same aquifer. These water levels may be influenced by pumping and have been discarded. The remaining 10 time series can be grouped into three distinct water level response groups, based on bore depth.

Group 1 comprises shallow bores (the deepest borehole is 32 metres deep) and include bores SE43/14, SK58/43, SK46/71, SE28/28 and NZ21/29 (Figure 4.1). The time series records show no long term trend, but strong seasonality. The autocorrelation function (acf) plots show evidence of seasonality with a periodicity of about 12 lag units for boreholes with a median monthly sampling frequency and about 50 lag units for boreholes with a median weekly sampling frequency, i.e. a periodicity of about one year (Appendix 1). The five time series were aggregated to produce one master hydrograph for the shallow Magnesian Limestone aquifer from January 1974 to June 2002 (Figure 4.4).

Group 2 is based on three boreholes, i.e. SE51/2, SE43/9 and SE35/4, all showing similar level response patterns over time (Figure 4.5). The group 2 time series show long term trends in water levels. From the late 1960's levels fall sharply until around 1976, when recovery started at the end of the 1976 drought. A second distinct decline is recorded from about 1980 to 1993, when the decline was again arrested by recovery at the end of the 1988 to 1992 drought. On top of this trend, seasonality in water levels is observed but is subdued in comparison with records from Group 1. Time series of these boreholes, all of medium depth (between 38m and 55.4 metres), were amalgamated to produce a master hydrograph for medium depth boreholes in the Magnesian Limestone for the period from May 1971 to February 2001.

The two remaining boreholes (NZ33/20 and NZ32/19) have similar water level time series, which are distinct from Group 1 and Group 2. Both boreholes are with 73.2 m and 112.7 m relatively deep. They are located in close proximity, close to the northern margin of the aquifer. Further work is required to establish, if the response seen is typical for the deep Magnesian Limestone aquifer, or if these records display local hydrogeological effects such as pumping.

Time series plots of Group 1 and Group 2 are shown in Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.5. Both figures display:

- (a) the normalized data of the water level records, which form the basis for the respective master hydrographs;
- (b) the aggregated normalized water level data, together with the master hydrograph. The master hydrograph is produced by averaging water levels over approximately monthly separations in time. The number of data points to be averaged in order to obtain a monthly time step is thereby calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency of the amalgamated dataset. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on an approximately yearly separation in time to visualize long term trends;
- (c) the master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly moving average smoothing line, and the respective threshold lines for the five categories into which water levels are being subdivided. These are calculated on the basis of the cumulative frequency plot of the master hydrograph. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category represent “very low” levels, data in the 20% to 40% category represent “low” levels, data in the 40 to 60% category represent “average” levels, data in the 60 to 80% category represent “high” levels and data in the 80% to 100% category represent “very high” levels.

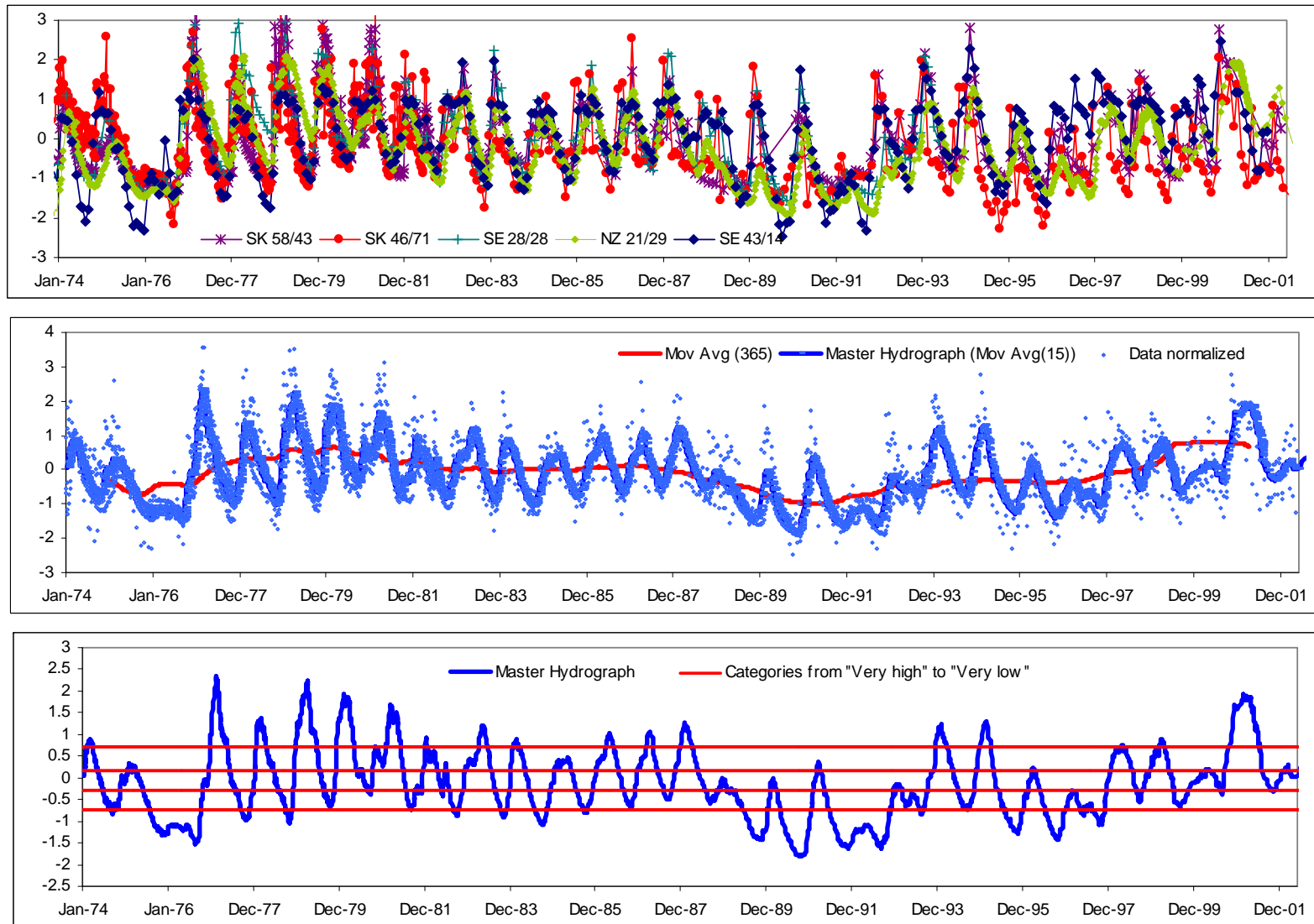


Figure 4.1 a) normalized data of the water level records used to establish the master hydrograph for the shallow Magnesian Limestone aquifer (Group 1); b) aggregated normalized water level data together with the master hydrograph and moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends (Group 1); c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories (Group 1)

Table 4.2 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph for the shallow Magnesian Limestone aquifer (Group 1)

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph

Aquifer: Magnesium Limestone

Condition: Master Hydrograph to be applied to boreholes of 0 to 35 metres depth

Boreholes grouped together:	Master Hydrograph =	Moving average (15)
SK 58/43;	No of observations	3454
NZ 21/29;	From	Jan-74
SE 28/28;	To	Jun-02
SK 46/71;	Median sample frequency	2 days
SE 43/14	Sample gaps >month	no
	Trend	no
	Seasonality	yes

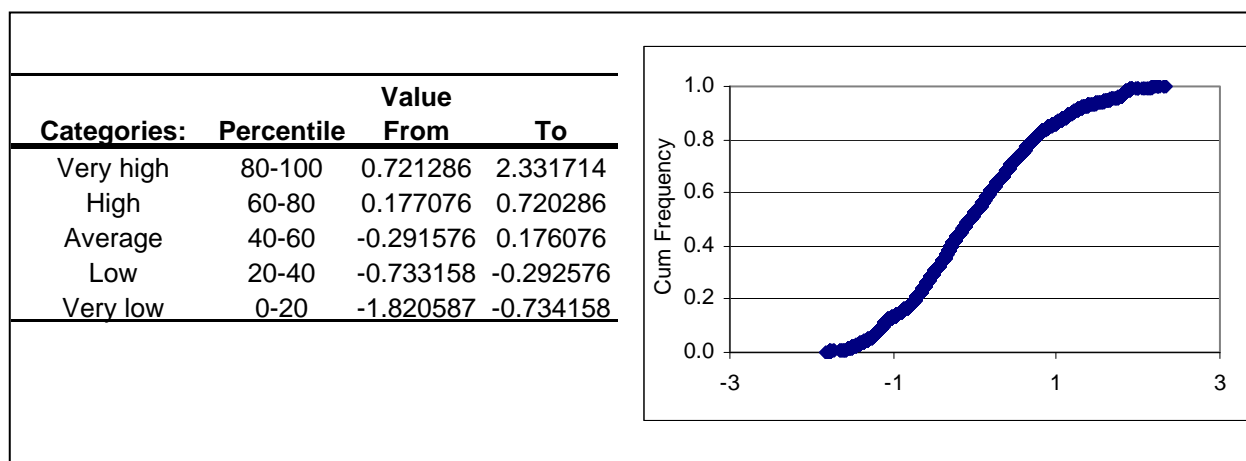


Figure 4.2 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph (Group 1)

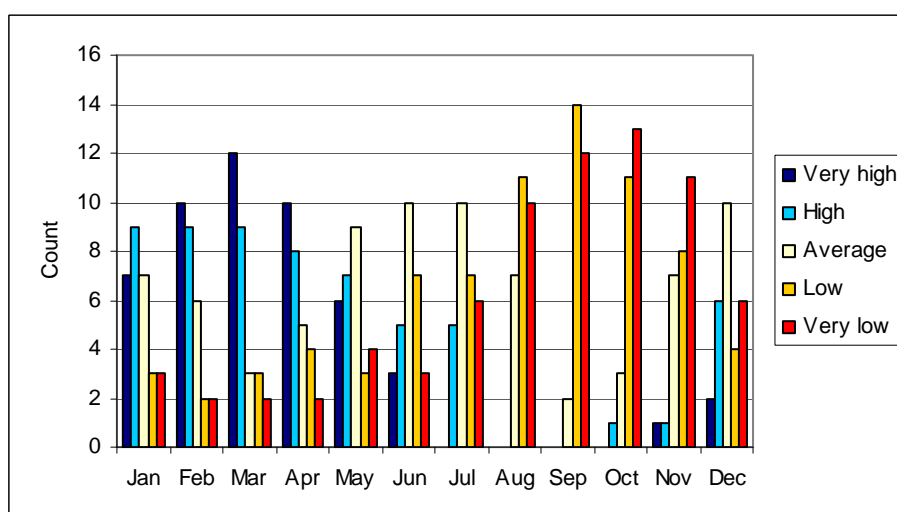


Figure 4.3 Frequency of water level categories per month based on established monthly look-up table (Group 1)

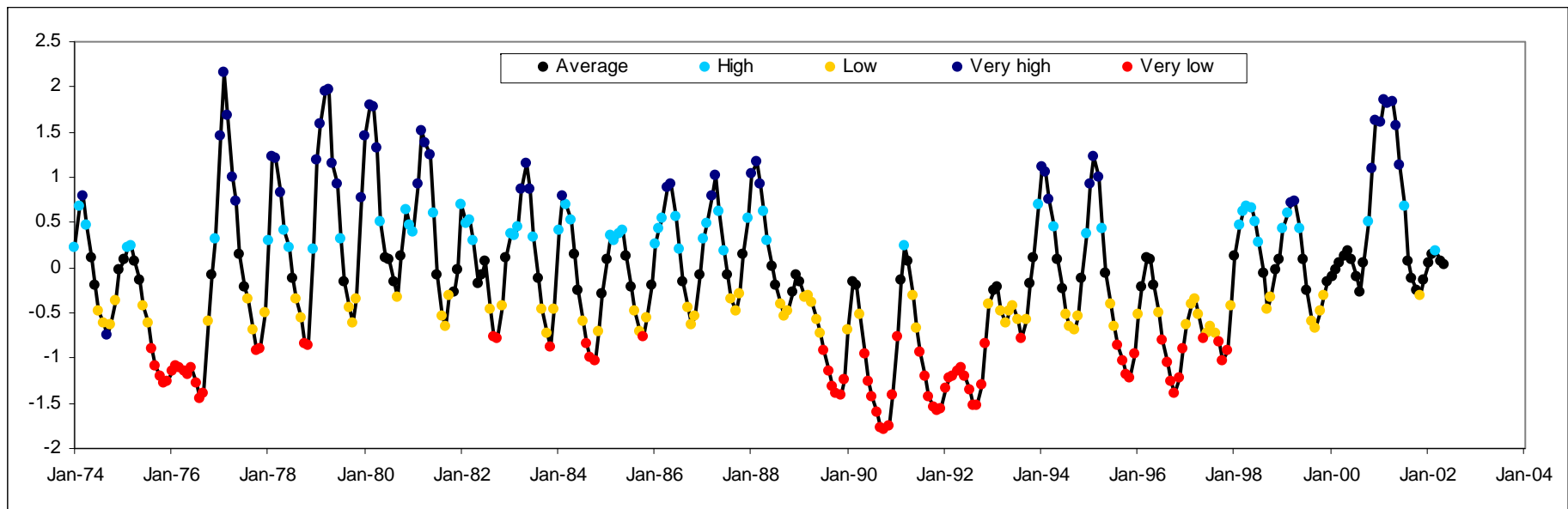


Figure 4.4 Master hydrograph for the shallow Magnesian Limestone aquifer (Group 1)

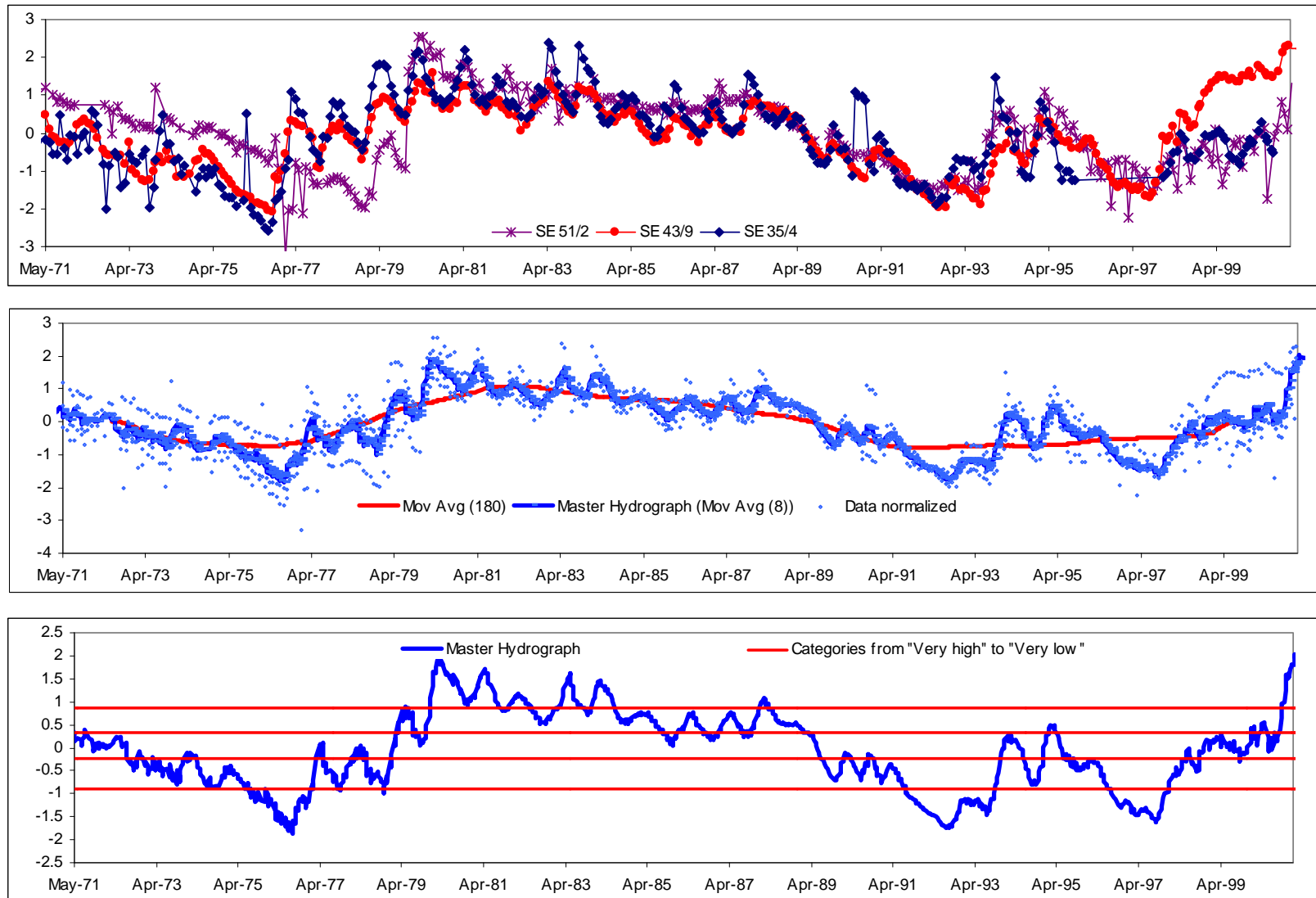


Figure 4.5 a) normalized data of the water level records used to establish the master hydrograph for boreholes of medium depth in the Magnesian Limestone aquifer (Group 2); b) aggregated normalized water level data together with the master hydrograph, and moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends (Group 2); c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories (Group 2)

Table 4.3 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph (Group 2)

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph			
Aquifer:	Magnesium Limestone		
Condition:	Borehole depth 30 to 60m		
Comment:	Seasonality and distinct trend		
Boreholes grouped together:	Master Hydrograph =	Moving average (8)	
SE 35/4	No of observations	1129	
SE 51/2	From	May-71	
SE 43/9	To	February-01	
	Median sample frequency	4 days	
	Sample gaps >month	yes	
	Trend	yes	
	Seasonality	yes	

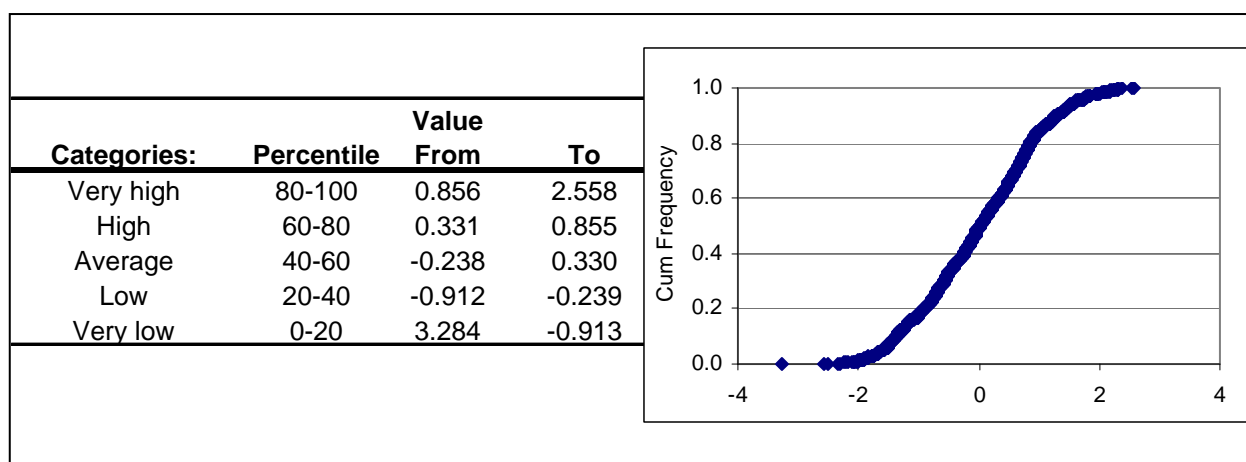


Figure 4.6 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph (Group 2)

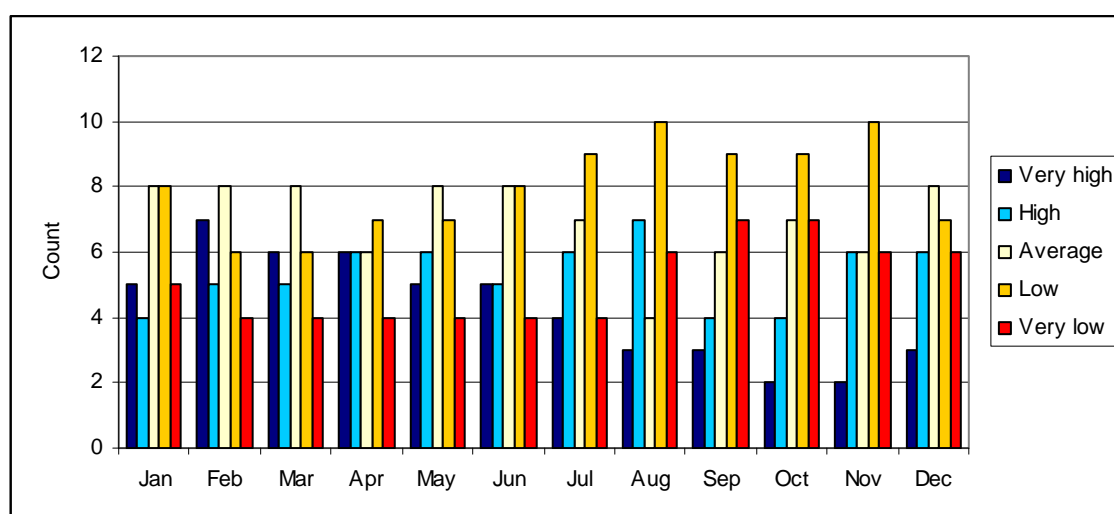


Figure 4.7 Frequency of water level categories per monthly period based on the established monthly look-up table (Group 2)

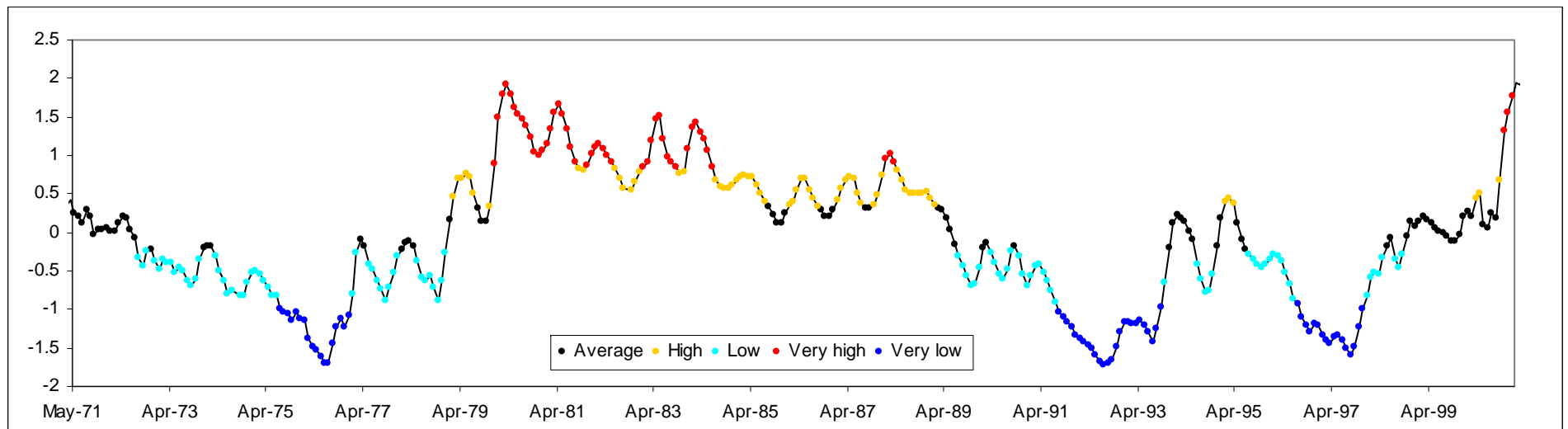


Figure 4.8 Master hydrograph for boreholes of medium depths in the Magnesian Limestone

5 Hasting Beds

A total of 10 long term water level records were available for the Hasting Beds aquifer. Basic statistics on the dataset is provided in Table 5.1. The raw data, together with a linear regression curve are provided in Appendix 2, as are the normalised datasets together with moving averages smoothing lines, the sampling frequency plots, the autocorrelation function plots and the master hydrograph look-up table.

Table 5.1 Summary statistics for time series from the Hasting Beds (water levels in m AOD)

	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Standard	No.	Median sample			Depth
	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	Dev.	Observation	frequency [d]	From	to	of borehole [m]
TQ43/16	167.94	181.31	170.87	169.85	2.59	98	32	14-Mar-73	16-May-83	39.6
TQ61/47	30.83	33.75	32.32	32.11	1.02	48	48	29-Oct-65	24-Oct-73	22
TQ42/10	130.26	139.67	135.11	133.81	3.52	25	34	07-Sep-66	05-Dec-77	14.4
TQ71/123	23.53	30.46	26.63	26.57	1.46	239	31	24-Jan-74	13-May-02	17.9
TQ62/89	84.76	90.43	89.40	90.38	1.84	25	36	19-Mar-73	12-Dec-77	7.1
TQ22/1	86.55	89.77	88.36	88.58	0.74	331	28	04-Sep-64	24-Dec-01	5.5
TQ32/19	67.22	74.37	71.92	72.44	1.80	177	35	14-Jun-68	19-Jul-89	13.5
TQ42/80A	169.67	183.44	176.51	176.18	2.70	181	32	13-Mar-79	15-Apr-02	38.5
TQ62/99	133.48	145.14	137.83	137.44	1.46	198	31	07-Sep-78	09-May-02	19
TQ61/44	109.19	119.68	117.03	117.36	1.38	307	31	31-Jan-64	19-Dec-01	11.2

Of the 10 time series records available, 3 datasets were discarded due to their limited observation periods. These are TQ62/89, TQ42/10 and TQ61/47, all records with less than 50 water level records. The remaining data sets were aggregated into one group to establish one master hydrograph for the Hastings aquifer. These records show an approximately monthly sampling frequency, however data gaps of several months are present. No significant long-term trend is observed, but the data exhibits strong seasonality (Appendix 2). The autocorrelation function (acf) plots show evidence of seasonality with a periodicity of about 12 lag units or about one year. The master hydrograph was established for the period May 1970 to December 2001.

Figure 5.1 shows:

- the normalised water level data of the 7 records used to establish the Master Hydrograph, for the period 1970 to 2001;
- the aggregated normalised water level data from 1970 to 2001 together with the master hydrograph. The master hydrograph is produced by averaging water levels over approximately monthly separations in time. The number of data points to be averaged in order to obtain a monthly time step is thereby calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on an approximately yearly separation in time to visualise long term trends.
- the master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly moving average smoothing line, and the respective threshold lines for the five categories in which water levels are being subdivided. These are calculated on the basis of the cumulative frequency plot of the master hydrograph. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category represent “very low” levels, data in the 20% to 40% category represent “low” levels, data in the 40 to 60% category represent “average” levels, data in the 60 to 80% category represent “high” levels and data in the 80% to 100% category represent “very high” levels.

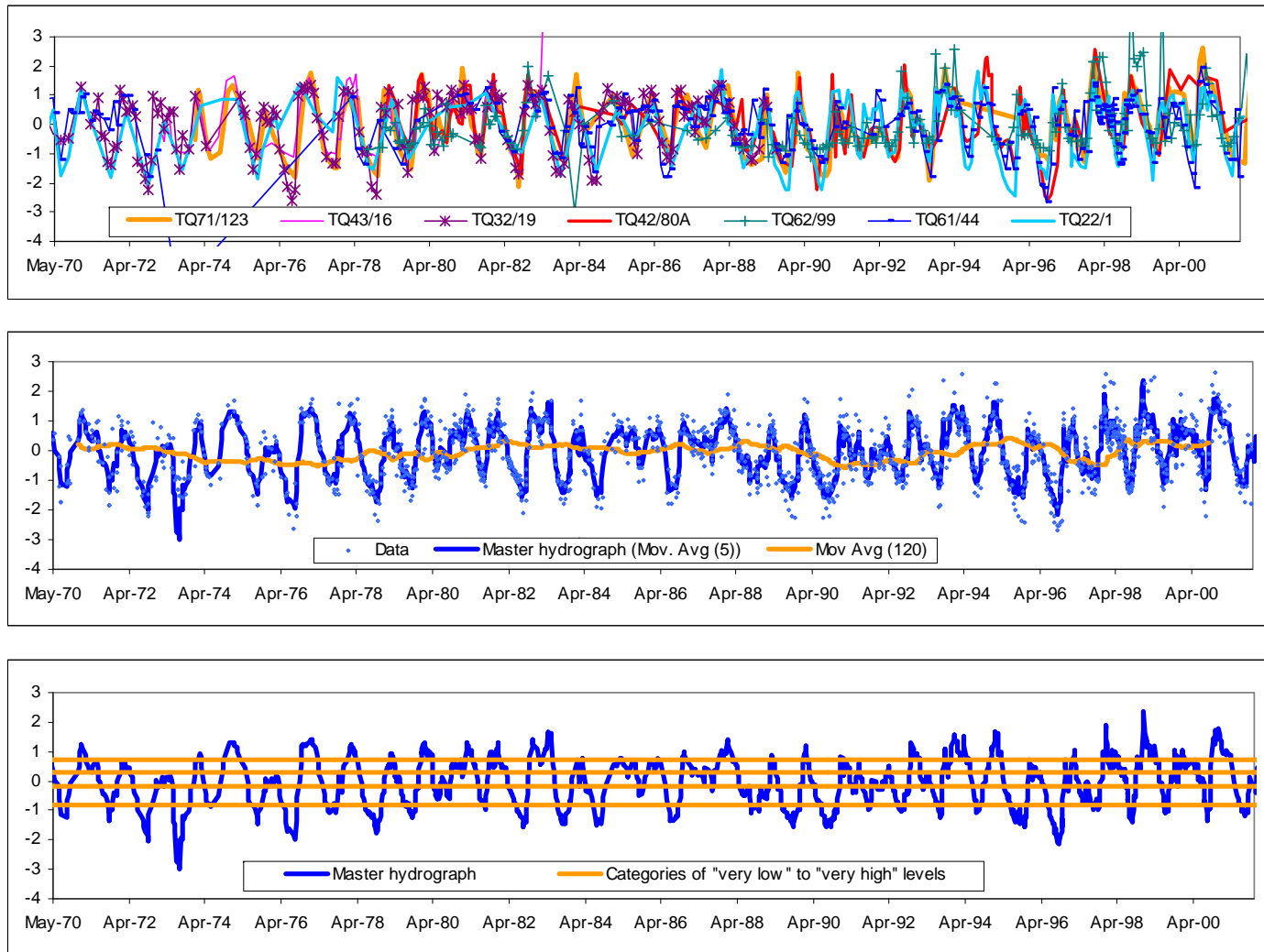


Figure 5.1 a) normalised water level data of the 7 records used to establish the master hydrograph for the Hasting Beds aquifer; b) aggregated normalised water level data together with the master hydrograph, and a moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends; c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories

Table 5.2 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph for the Hastings Bed aquifer

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph			
Aquifer:		Hasting Beds	
Condition:		Master Hydrograph to be applied to all boreholes	
Boreholes grouped together:		Master Hydrograph =	Mov. Average (5)
TQ43/16	TQ62/99	No of observations	1502
TQ71/123		From	May-70
TQ22/1		To	December-01
TQ32/19		Median sample frequency	6 days
TQ42/80A		Sample gaps > month	Yes
TQ61/44		Trend	no
		Seasonality	yes

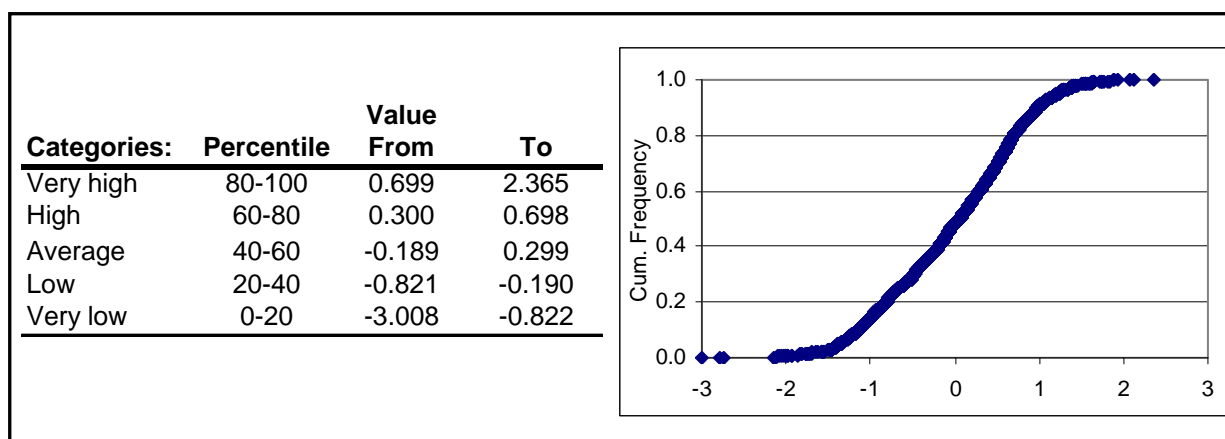


Figure 5.2 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph

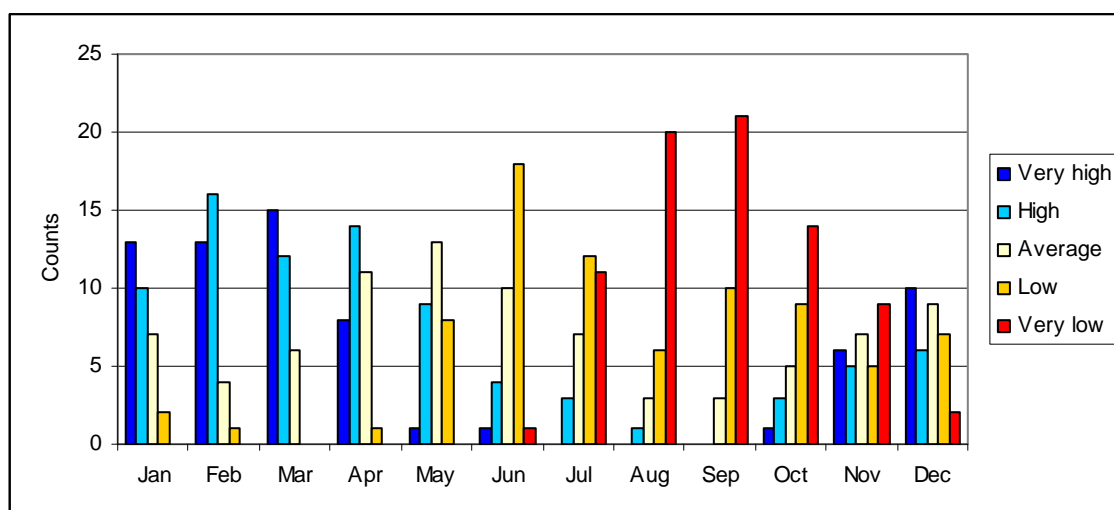


Figure 5.3 Frequency of water level categories per monthly period based on the established monthly look-up table

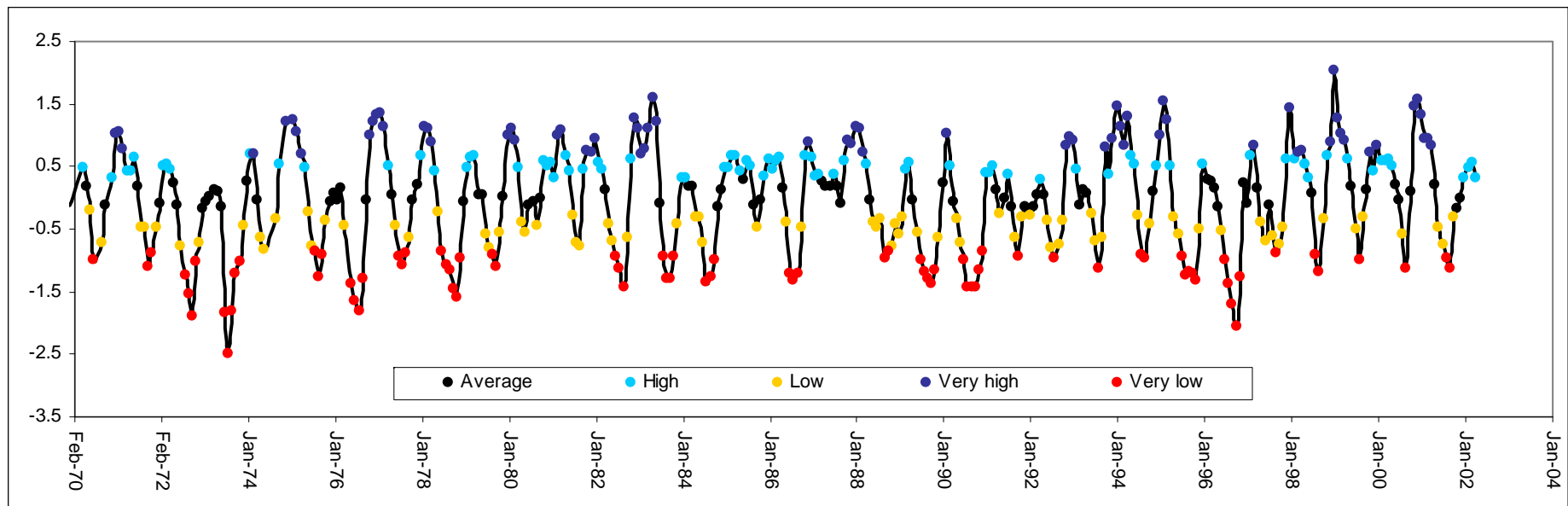


Figure 5.4 Master hydrograph for the Hasting Beds aquifer

6 Middle Jurassic

A total of 8 long term water level records are available for the Middle Jurassic aquifers. Basic statistics on the datasets is provided in Table 6.1. The raw data, together with a linear regression curve is provided in Appendix 3, as are the normalised datasets together with moving averages smoothing lines, the sampling frequency plots, the autocorrelation function plots and the master hydrograph look-up table.

Table 6.1 Summary statistics of long term hydrographs from the Middle Jurassic aquifers (water levels in m AOD)

	Min water level [m]	Max water level [m]	Mean water level [m]	Median water level [m]	Standard Dev.	No. Observation	Median sample frequency [d]	From	to	Depth of borehole [m]
ST89/32A	85.68	118.11	99.62	97.84	6.64	2254	7	15-May-32	22-Jun-88	41.8
ST51/57	54.99	59.68	57.43	57.24	1.27	1306	1	22-Sep-71	01-Jan-02	7.2
ST77/8	104.48	128.58	117.47	118.28	4.91	225	21	02-Oct-73	26-Jun-86	58.0
SP33/41	139.70	144.16	142.04	142.15	1.11	413	7	09-Aug-64	29-Sep-74	54.4
SP20/114	89.50	91.81	90.65	90.56	0.70	28	33	23-Mar-79	19-Nov-81	65.2
SP00/62	97.38	103.45	101.23	101.15	1.10	1778	7	05-Dec-58	02-Nov-04	61.0
SP20/113	80.73	91.41	87.68	87.67	2.70	560	1	20-Jan-83	31-Dec-01	65.8
ST88/62A	60.30	96.19	80.85	82.37	8.71	323	28	03-Oct-77	20-Dec-01	112.1

The median sample frequency of the available eight long term hydrographs is monthly, weekly and daily, respectively. One time series was discarded due to the limited amount of data (SP20/114). Five of the remaining time series data show similar water level responses over time (SP00/62, ST88/62A, ST89/32A, ST51/57, ST77/8) (Figure 6.1). Water levels show strong seasonality, but exhibit no long-term trend. These boreholes, which span depths from 7.2 metres to 112m, were aggregated into one group to produce one master hydrograph for the Middle Jurassic aquifers. The master hydrograph was established from September 1958 to May 2001. The two remaining time series records (SP33/41 and SP20/113) show also strong seasonality, however step changes in water levels over time, which are not observed in any of the other time series records, suggest these boreholes to be influenced by local hydrological factors, such as pumping. The data has not been included in any data manipulation.

Figure 6.1 shows:

- the normalised water level data of the five water level records used to establish the master hydrograph;
- the aggregated normalised water level data from 1958 to 2001 together with the master hydrograph. The master hydrograph is produced by averaging water levels over approximately monthly separations in time. The number of data points to be averaged in order to obtain a monthly time step is thereby calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on an approximately yearly separation in time to visualise long term trends.
- the master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly moving average smoothing line, and the respective threshold lines for the five categories in which water levels are being subdivided. These are calculated on the basis of the cumulative frequency plot of the master hydrograph. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category represent “very low” levels, data in the 20% to 40% category represent “low” levels, data in the 40 to 60% category represent “average” levels, data in the 60 to 80% category represent “high” levels and data in the 80% to 100% category represent “very high” levels.

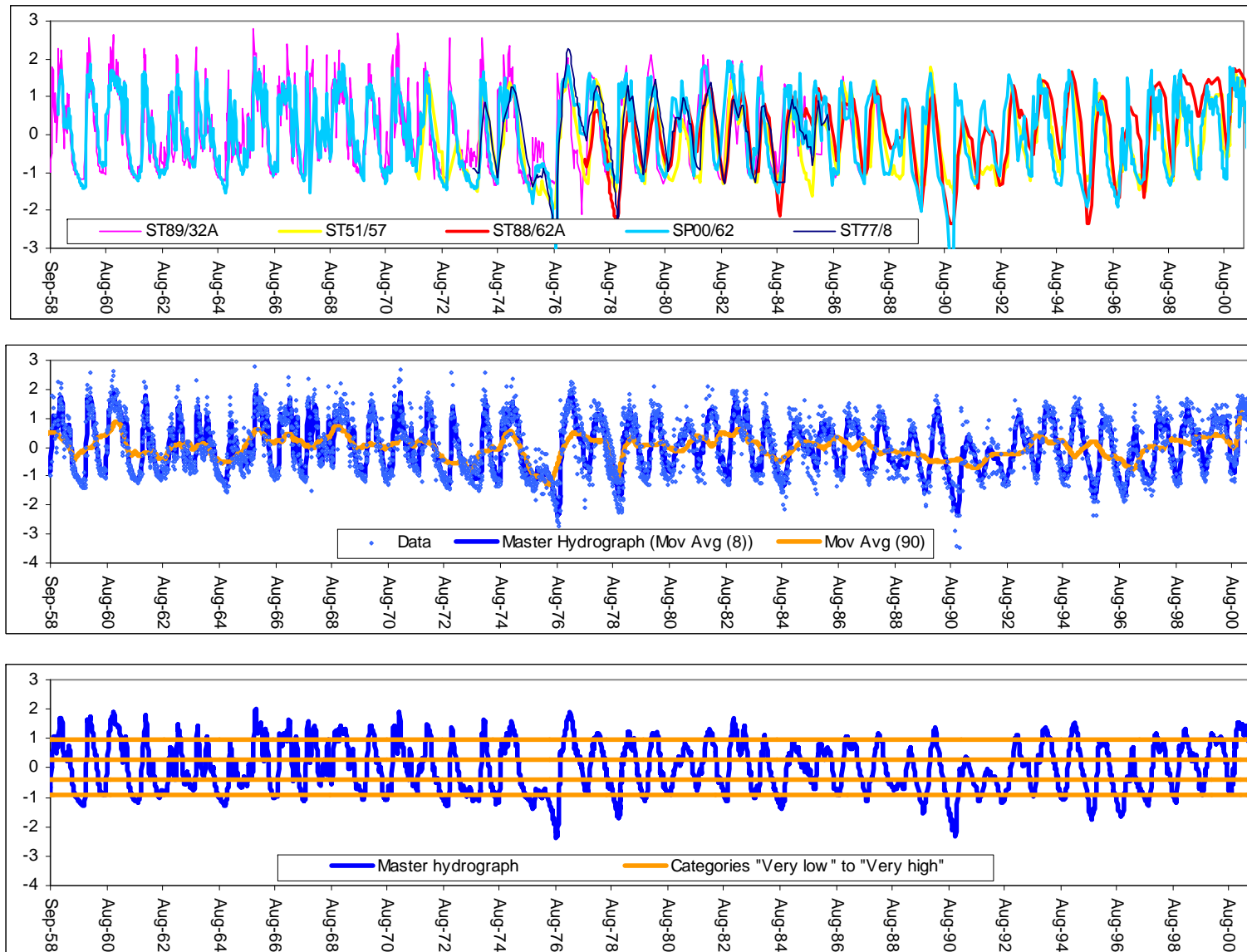


Figure 6.1 a) normalised water level data of the five records used to establish the master hydrograph for the Middle Jurassic aquifer; b) aggregated normalised water level data together with the master hydrograph, and moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends; c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories

Table 6.2 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph for the Middle Jurassic aquifers

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph		
Aquifer:	Middle Jurassic	
Condition:	Master Hydrograph to be applied to all boreholes	
Boreholes grouped together:	Master Hydrograph =	Mov. Average (8)
SP00/62	No of observations	4722
ST77/8	From	September-58
ST51/57	To	May-01
ST89/32A	Median sample frequen	4 days
ST88/62A	Sample gaps > month	No
	Trend	no
	Seasonality	yes

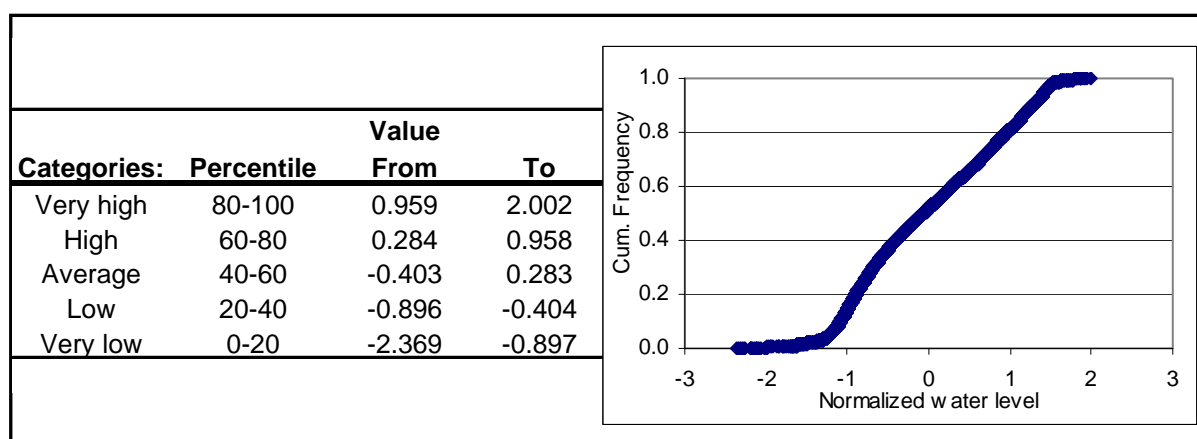


Figure 6.2 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph

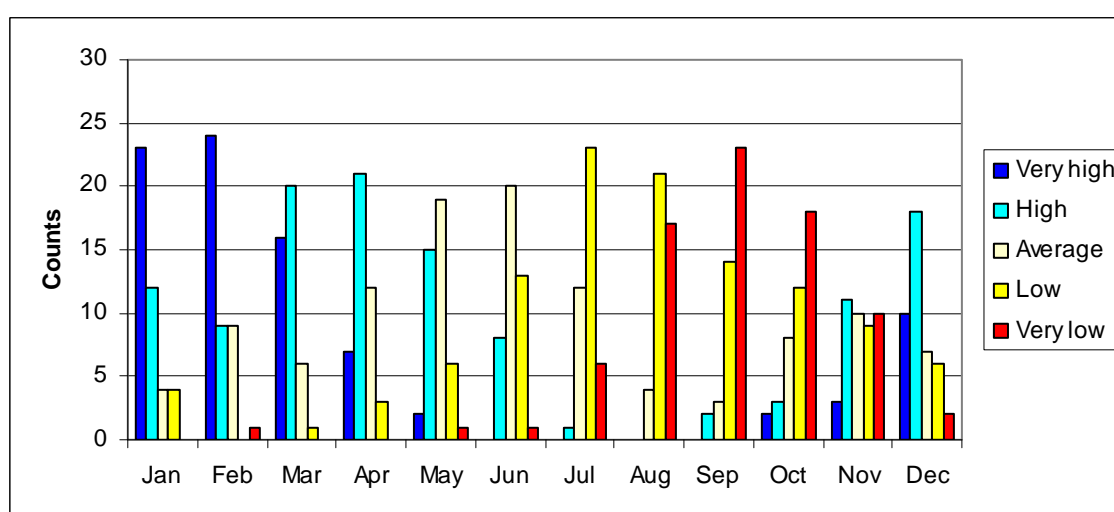


Figure 6.3 Frequency of water level categories per monthly period based on the developed monthly look-up table

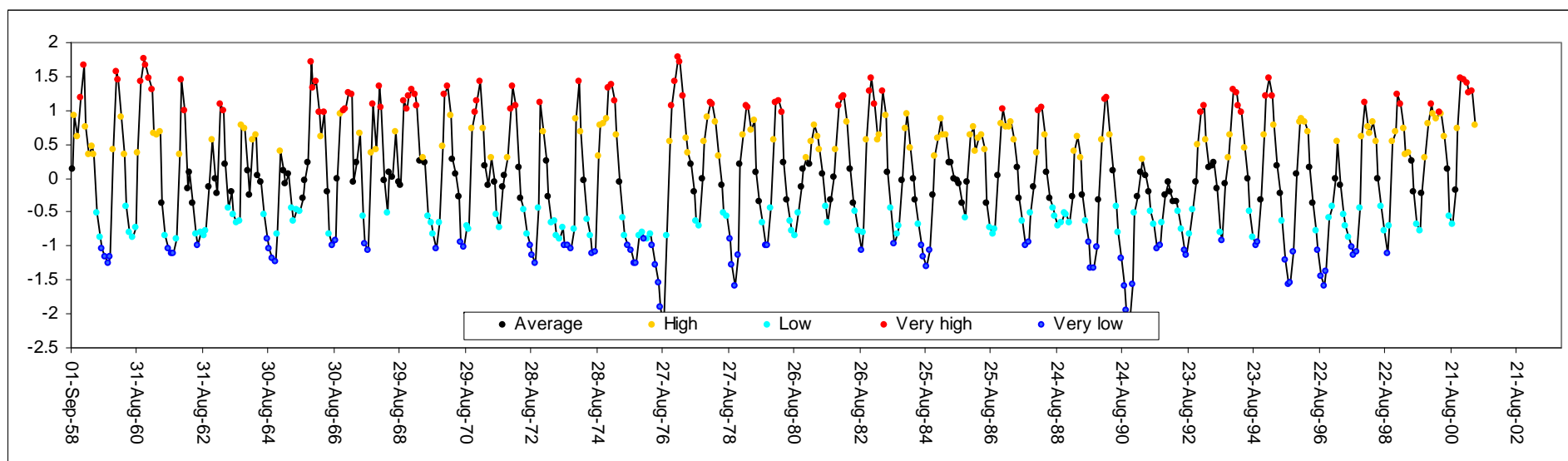


Figure 6.4 Master hydrograph for shallow the Middle Jurassic aquifers

7 Upper Jurassic

A total of 6 long term water level records are available for the Upper Jurassic aquifers. Basic statistics on the datasets is provided in Table 7.1. The raw data, together with a linear regression curve is provided in Appendix 4, as are the normalised datasets together with moving averages smoothing lines, the sampling frequency plots, the autocorrelation function plots and the master hydrograph look-up table.

Table 7.1 Summary statistics of long term hydrographs from the Upper Jurassic aquifers (water levels in m AOD)

	Min water level [m]	Max water level [m]	Mean water level [m]	Median water level [m]	Standard Dev.	No. Observation	Median sample frequency [d]	From	to	Depth of borehole [m]
SE98/23	31.91	35.86	33.04	32.85	0.85	201	28	27-Mar-80	19-Dec-01	35.00
SU49/75B	58.34	59.50	58.84	58.83	0.28	936	6	12-Jan-88	31-Dec-01	9.50
SE68/22E	37.70	41.34	38.65	38.41	0.77	296	28	20-Jan-75	17-Dec-01	24.30
SU49/40B	59.03	59.85	59.36	59.35	0.17	132	28	13-Sep-78	11-May-93	30.50
SE77/76	15.46	22.75	17.48	17.19	1.39	357	28	14-Apr-75	17-Dec-01	70.00
SE98/19	27.19	36.68	31.71	31.60	1.21	342	28	28-Apr-71	1-Apr-93	45.70

The median sample frequency of the available 6 long term hydrographs is monthly and weekly, respectively. Similar water level responses over time are observed for all 6 time series (Figure 7.1). Water levels show seasonality, but exhibit no long-term trend. The strong seasonal periodicity in water levels is displayed in the acf plots (Appendix 4). All boreholes, which span depths from 9.5 metres to 70 m, were aggregated into one group to produce one master hydrograph for the Upper Jurassic aquifers. The master hydrograph was established from March 1975 to December 2001.

Figure 7.1 shows:

- the normalised water level data of the five water level records used to establish the master hydrograph;
- the aggregated normalised water level data from 1975 to 2001 together with the master hydrograph. The master hydrograph is produced by averaging water levels over approximately monthly separations in time. The number of data points to be averaged in order to obtain a monthly time step is thereby calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on an approximately yearly separation in time to visualise long term trends.
- the master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly moving average smoothing line, and the respective threshold lines for the five categories in which water levels are being subdivided. These are calculated on the basis of the cumulative frequency plot of the master hydrograph. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category represent “very low” levels, data in the 20% to 40% category represent “low” levels, data in the 40 to 60% category represent “average” levels, data in the 60 to 80% category represent “high” levels and data in the 80% to 100% category represent “very high” levels.

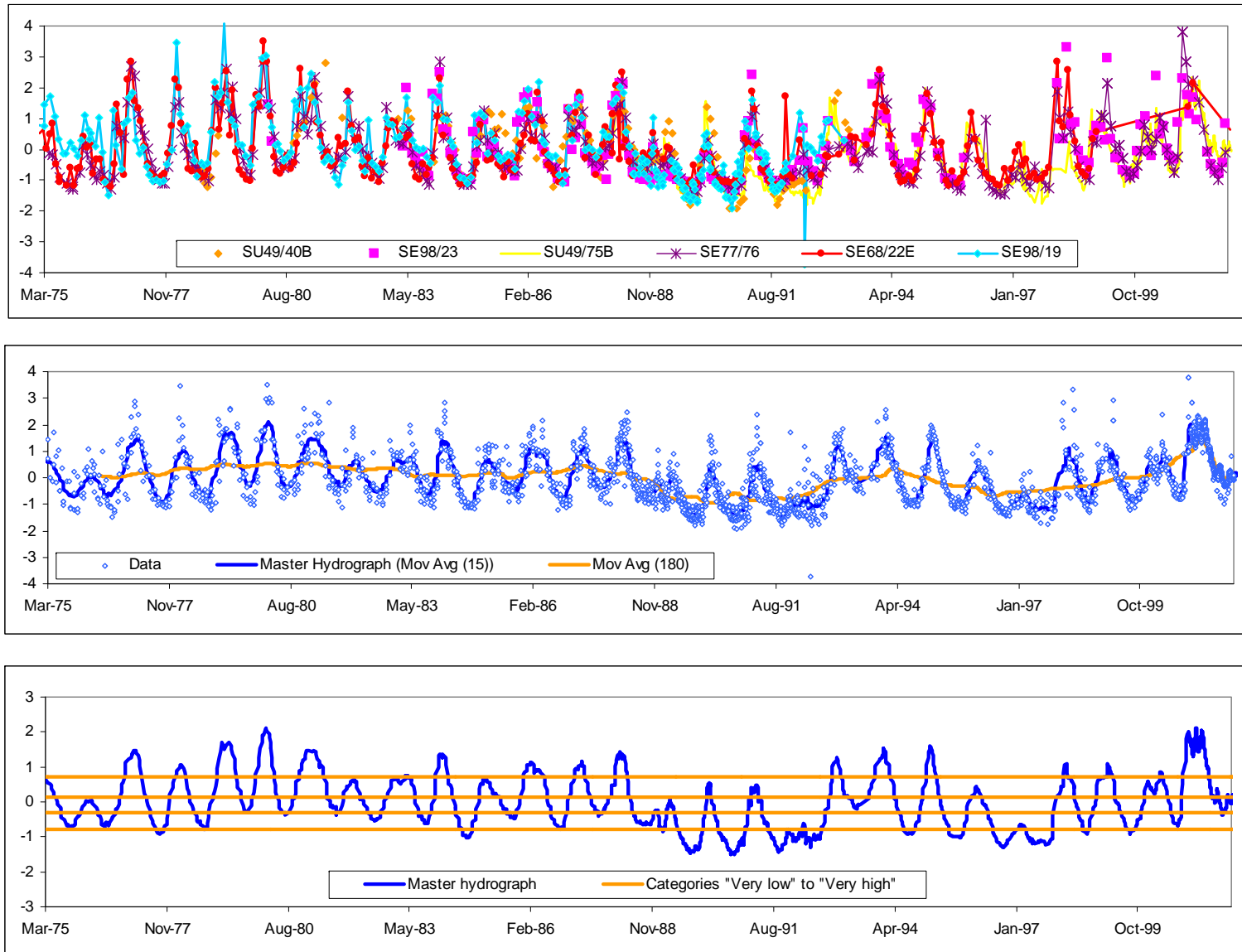


Figure 7.1 a) normalised water level data of the five records used to establish the master hydrograph for the Upper Jurassic aquifer; b) aggregated normalised water level data together with the master hydrograph, and moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends; c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories

Table 7.2 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph for the Upper Jurassic aquifers

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph		
Aquifer:	Upper Jurassic	
Condition:	Master Hydrograph to be applied to all boreholes	
Boreholes grouped together:	Master Hydrograph =	Mov. Avg. (15)
SE98/23	No of observations	2245
SU49/75B	From	Mar/75
SE68/22E	To	Dec/01
SU49/40B	Median sample frequency	2 days
SE77/76	Sample gaps > month	yes
SE98/19	Trend	no
	Seasonality	yes

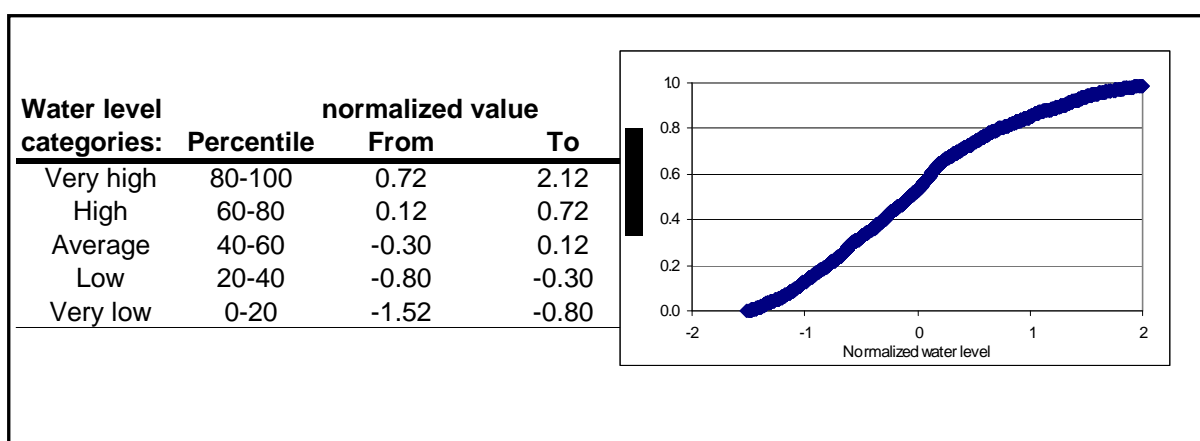


Figure 7.2 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph

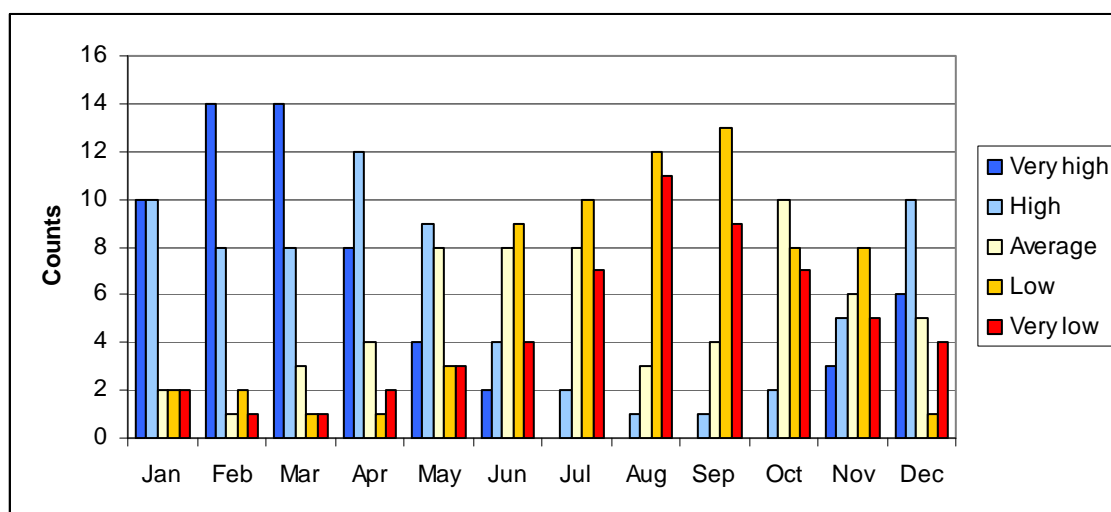


Figure 7.3 Frequency of water level categories per monthly period based on the developed monthly look-up table

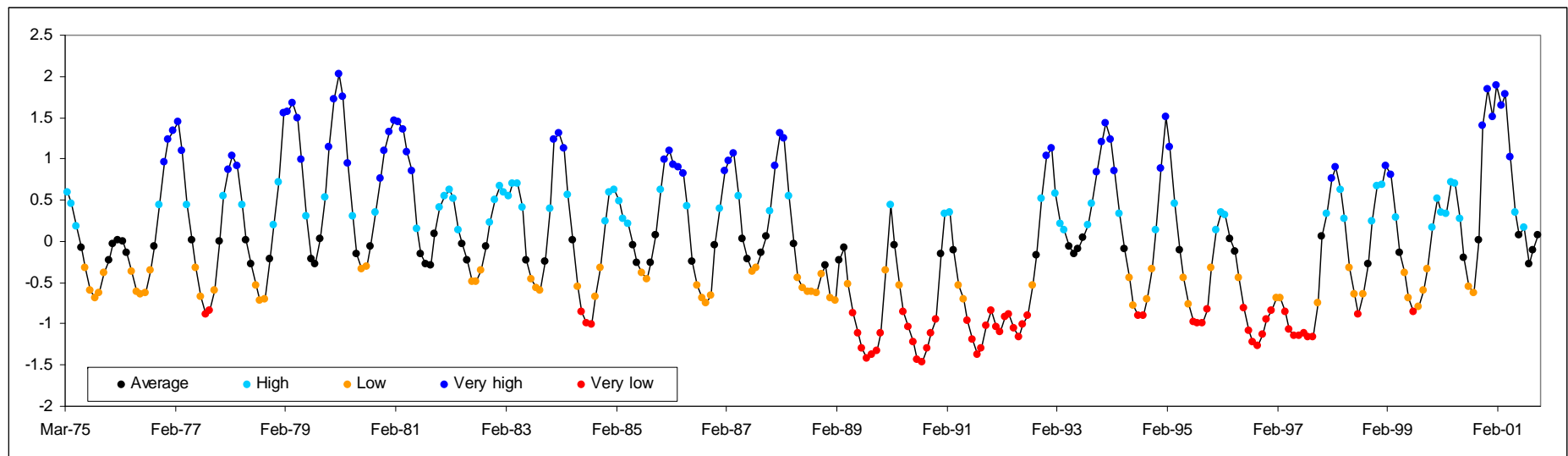


Figure 7.4 Master hydrograph for shallow the Upper Jurassic aquifers

8 Chalk –Hampshire and Wiltshire

A total of 17 long term water level records are available for the Chalk aquifer in Hampshire and Wiltshire. Basic statistics on the datasets is provided in Table 8.1. The raw data, together with a linear regression curve is provided in Appendix 5, as are the normalised datasets together with moving averages smoothing lines, the sampling frequency plots, the autocorrelation function plots and the master hydrograph look-up table.

Table 8.1 Summary statistics of long term hydrographs from the Chalk aquifer in Hampshire and Wiltshire (water levels in m AOD)

	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Standard	No.	Median sample			Depth
	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	Dev.	Observation	frequency [d]	From	to	of boreholes [m]
SU61/28B	42.83	78.83	53.24	50.46	7.14	443	28	04-Feb-53	26-Mar-84	62.80
SU35/14	93.27	130.40	105.72	104.66	7.16	447	29.5	15-Mar-59	23-Oct-01	43.60
SU73/8	92.25	120.70	102.30	101.61	6.37	1434	7	01-May-66	25-Dec-01	28.30
SU04/2	78.25	99.59	87.80	87.36	6.25	461	11	21-Jan-66	10-Feb-89	21.72
SU01/5B	67.62	109.40	83.34	82.58	9.79	2049	7	12-Jan-42	31-Oct-04	45.10
SU61/46	33.39	76.54	43.31	42.28	6.33	638	28	25-Nov-52	14-Jun-99	111.20
SU51/10	39.87	45.20	42.61	42.48	1.08	340	28	23-Mar-65	11-Nov-93	121.90
SY68/34	63.10	71.52	67.78	67.86	2.26	1084	7	23-Feb-74	31-Oct-04	11.70
SU17/57	128.78	144.11	134.48	133.78	3.45	3612	7	26-Mar-33	02-Nov-04	17.60
SU32/3	32.67	66.63	40.63	39.10	5.59	1896	7	19-Feb-64	19-Dec-01	59.10
SU64/28	90.25	103.65	95.84	95.73	1.76	640	27	15-Oct-58	17-Dec-01	76.00
SU61/32	63.59	92.44	74.08	73.42	6.22	567	28	05-Nov-58	19-Dec-01	41.20
SU34/8A	72.33	90.40	81.03	81.19	2.93	1380	7	19-Mar-63	01-Dec-95	35.10
SU53/94	65.19	67.79	65.85	65.83	0.32	401	28	13-Apr-76	17-Dec-01	85.00
SU14/5C	84.59	91.61	87.29	87.07	1.60	121	28	10-Jan-67	09-Aug-78	183.80
SU34/8D	73.65	92.00	82.33	82.12	4.32	311	7	04-Jan-96	31-Dec-01	
SU51/1	43.88	48.90	45.03	44.69	1.13	163	32	23-Mar-65	18-Jul-01	49.40

The median sample frequency of the 17 long term hydrographs ranges from weekly to monthly. However, some of the sampling was quite irregular. Of the 17 hydrographs available, one was discarded (SU51/1). This showed a response that was anomalous compared with the other hydrographs, particularly during 1992 and 1998 (Appendix 5).

Similar water level responses over time are observed for the remaining 16 time series (Figure 8.1). Water levels show seasonality, and an underlying trend of relatively lower levels around the years 1973 and 1976, and from 1989 to 1992 and around 1997. Extreme high events are seen in the winters of 1993/94 and 2000/2001. Most show little or no long term trend, with the exception of borehole SU34/8D which exhibits a strong upward trend in water level. The acf plots for most boreholes reveal a strong seasonality with a periodicity of about 12 lags for boreholes with monthly median sample frequency and about 50 lags for boreholes with median weekly sample frequency, i.e. about one year. Sixteen boreholes, which span depths from 11.7 metres to 183.8 metres (no depth was available for SU34/8D), were aggregated into one group to produce one master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer across Hampshire and Wiltshire. The master hydrograph was established from March 1953 to October 2004 and appears similar to the master hydrograph established for the Chalk in the South Downs (section 9).

Figure 8.1 shows:

- (a) the normalised water level data of the 16 water level records used to establish the master hydrograph;

- (b) the aggregated normalised water level data from 1953 to 2004 together with the master hydrograph. The master hydrograph is produced by averaging water levels over approximately monthly separations in time. The number of data points to be averaged in order to obtain a monthly time step is thereby calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on an approximately yearly separation in time to visualise long term trends.
- (c) the master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly moving average smoothing line, and the respective threshold lines for the five categories in which water levels are being subdivided. These are calculated on the basis of the cumulative frequency plot of the master hydrograph. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category represent “very low” levels, data in the 20% to 40% category represent “low” levels, data in the 40 to 60% category represent “average” levels, data in the 60 to 80% category represent “high” levels and data in the 80% to 100% category represent “very high” levels.

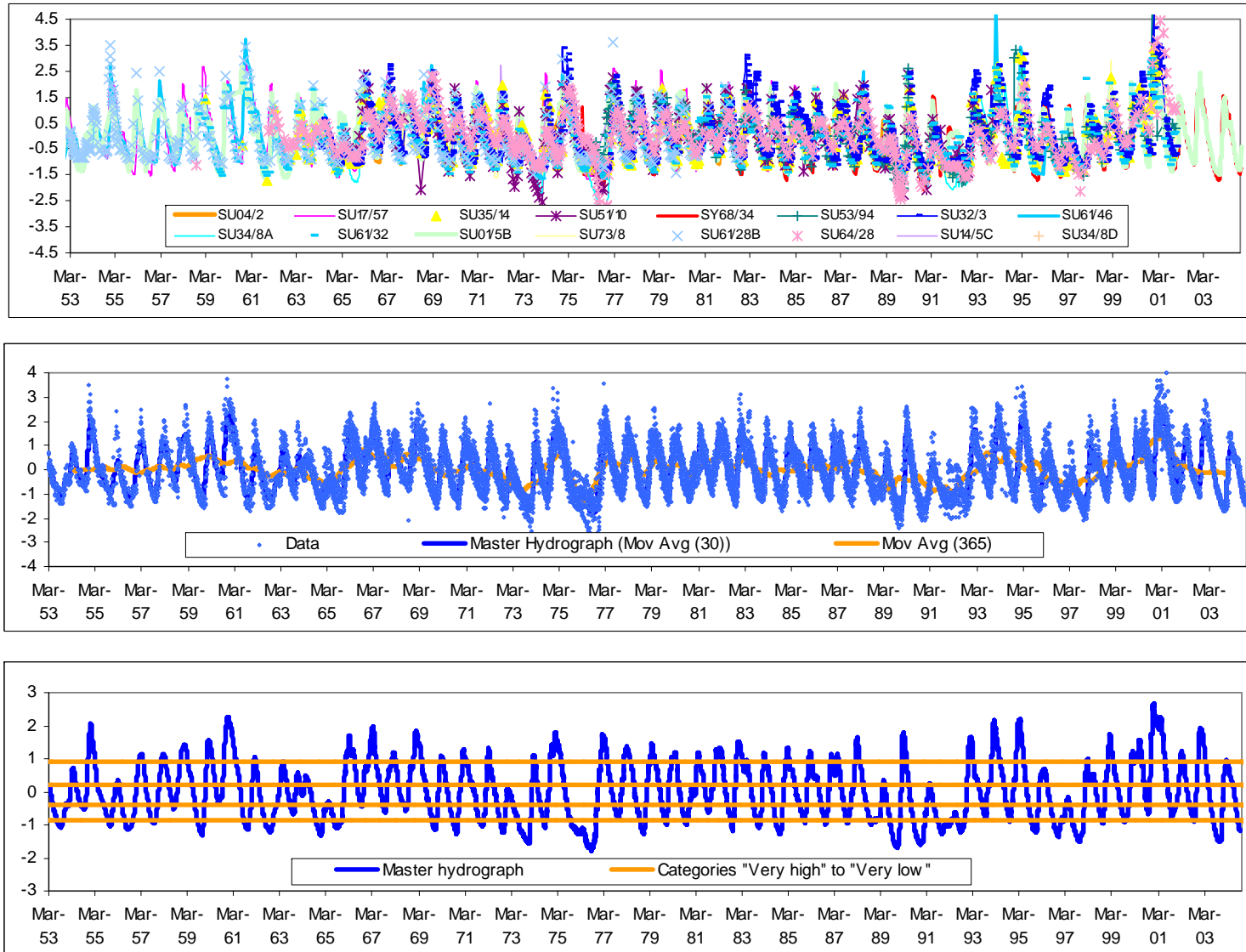


Figure 8.1 a) normalised water level data of the 16 records used to establish the master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in Hampshire and Wiltshire; b) aggregated normalised water level data together with the master hydrograph, and moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends; c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories

Table 8.2 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in Hampshire and Wiltshire

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph				
Aquifer:		Chalk - Hampshire and Wiltshire		
Condition:		Master Hydrograph to be applied to all boreholes		
Boreholes grouped together:			Master Hydrograph	Mov Avg (30)
SU35/14 SU68/34 SU53/94			No of observations	14516
SU73/8 SU17/57 SU14/5C			From	Mar-53
SU04/2 SU32/3 SU34/8D			To	Oct-04
SU01/5B SU64/28 SU61/28B			Median sample frequency	1 days
SU61/46 SU61/32			Sample gaps > month	no
SU51/10 SU34/8A			Trend	no
			Seasonality	Yes

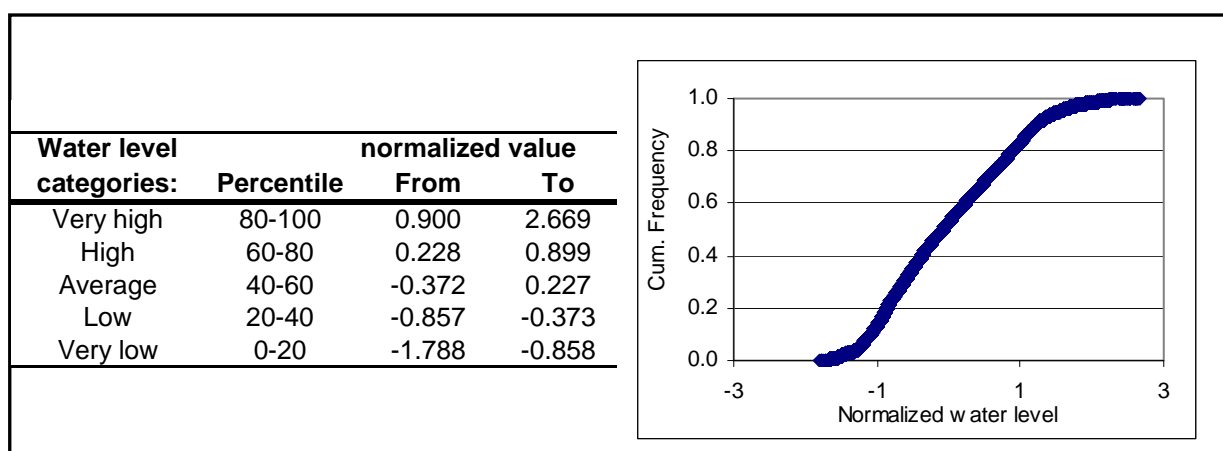


Figure 8.2 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph

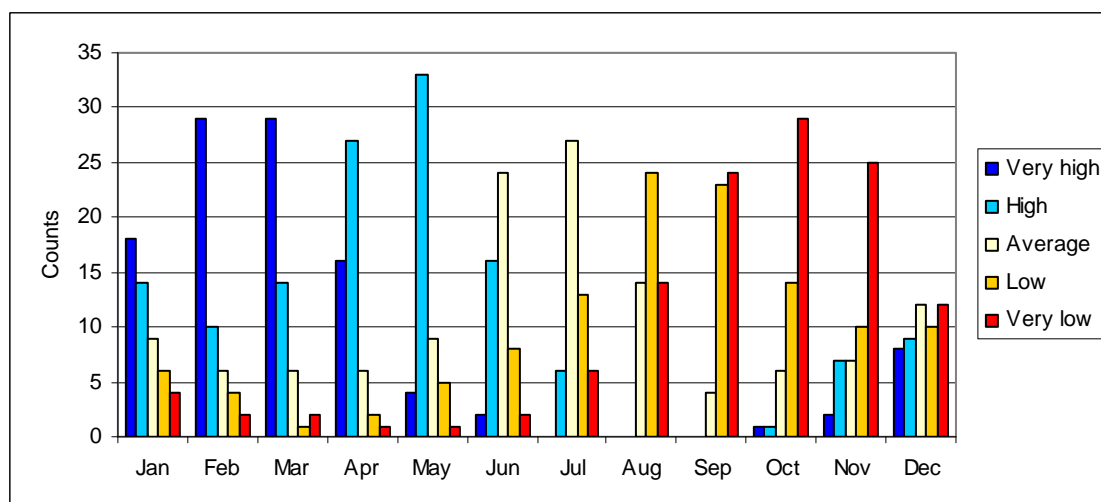


Figure 8.3 Frequency of water level categories per monthly period based on the developed monthly look-up table

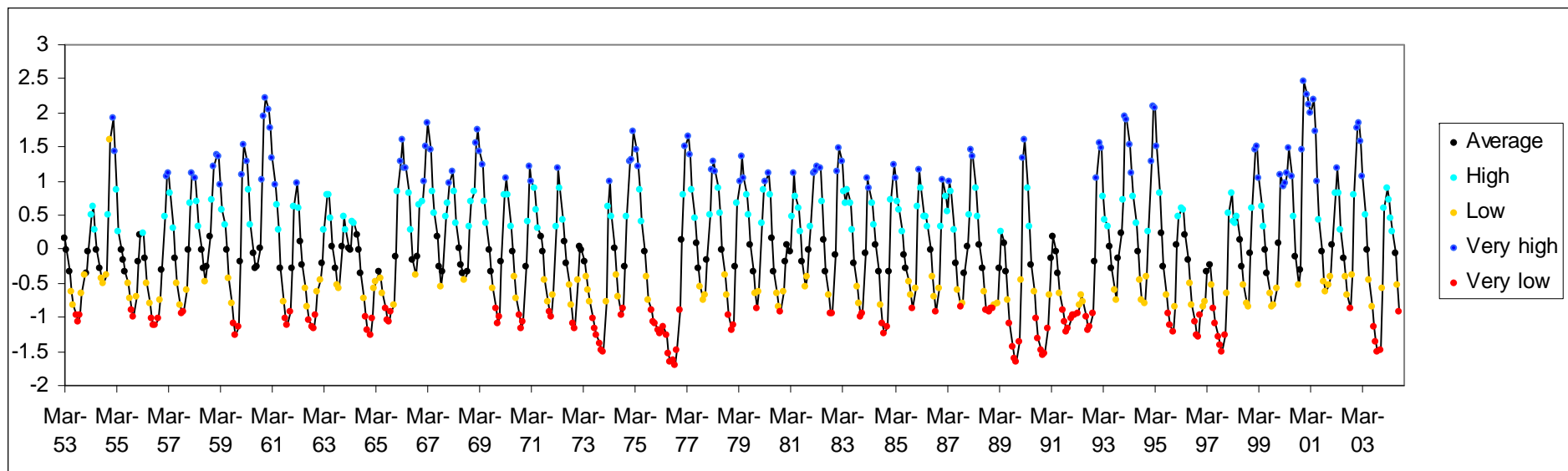


Figure 8.4 Master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in Hampshire and Wiltshire

9 Chalk – South Downs

A total of 9 long term water level records are available for the Chalk aquifer in the South Downs (taken to be the extent of the Chalk in East and West Sussex). Basic statistics on the datasets is provided in Table 9.1. The raw data, together with a linear regression curve is provided in Appendix 6, as are the normalised datasets together with moving averages smoothing lines, the sampling frequency plots, the autocorrelation function plots and the master hydrograph look-up table.

Table 9.1 Summary statistics of long term hydrographs from the Chalk aquifer in the South Downs(water levels in m AOD)

	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Standard	No.	Median sample			Depth
	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	Dev.	Observation	frequency [d]	From	to	of boreholes [m]
TQ41/79	10.34	12.60	11.46	11.52	0.53	45	36.5	06-Oct-69	27-Sep-77	15.20
TQ31/50	58.59	100.80	73.72	71.45	7.45	231	31	09-Nov-79	27-Jun-02	149.96
TQ21/11A	68.68	83.34	72.49	71.73	2.12	576	28	23-Apr-58	27-Jun-02	39.10
TQ50/7	29.87	43.52	34.72	34.49	2.68	387	29	15-Oct-65	19-Dec-01	35.84
SU81/1	34.44	76.51	49.41	46.63	9.70	773	31	31-Jan-00	05-Nov-60	62.48
TV59/7C	1.01	5.03	1.82	1.67	0.52	2947	7	15-Apr-40	28-Nov-97	24.99
SU71/23	27.64	73.37	39.86	37.81	8.50	2510	7	31-Jan-00	31-Oct-04	53.85
TQ40/45B	0.10	5.28	1.14	0.97	0.64	329	31	30-Jan-70	21-Dec-01	66.75
TQ01/133	92.75	117.38	100.95	101.20	4.43	285	30	07-Jan-77	05-Jul-02	143.30

Of the original 9 boreholes, two were removed from analysis. TQ41/79 was not included due to the fact that it was located on Upper Greensand Formation to the north of the Chalk scarp slope. TQ21/11a was not included due to its water level response which was anomalous when compared to the other hydrographs: in particular, the hydrograph frequently seemed to reach a “base level”, when other hydrographs showed recessions for months afterwards. The non-normalised hydrograph shows that there is little response, with normal annual fluctuations being within a few metres, and the hydrograph usually responding then returning to its base level within 3 or 4 months.

The median sample frequency of the remaining 7 long term hydrographs was monthly, with the exception of TV59/7C which was weekly. Similar water level responses over time are observed for the remaining 7 time series (Figure 9.1). The acf plots for most boreholes reveal some seasonality with a periodicity of about 12 lags for boreholes with monthly median sample frequency and about 50 lags for boreholes with median weekly sample frequency, i.e. about one year. The acf’s for some boreholes (TQ21/11A, TQ31/50, SU71/23, and TQ 40/45B) suggest there is a year-on-year dependence in addition to the seasonal effect. The seven boreholes, which span depths from 24.99 metres to 149.96 metres, were aggregated into one group to produce one master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer across the South Downs. The master hydrograph was established from January 1959 to October 2004 and appears reasonably similar to the master hydrograph established for the Chalk in the Hampshire and Wiltshire (see section 8). It is interesting to note that, although there are years when there is little or no recovery in water levels, the minimum winter level does not vary as much as in other areas; seasonality is more obvious than any long-term trend. As a result, the “Low” and “Very Low” water level limits are close (see Figure 9.1). This means that the drought years that are obvious in other master hydrographs are only notable by the lack of recovery, rather than a decline in minimum water level. These years include the winters of 1972/73, 1975/76,

1991/92, 1995/96 and 1996/97. In contrast, the high recharge winters are very apparent, including 1987/88, 1993/94, 1994/95 and 2000/01.

Figure 9.1 shows:

- (a) the normalised water level data of the 7 water level records used to establish the master hydrograph;
- (b) the aggregated normalised water level data from 1959 to 2004 together with the master hydrograph. The master hydrograph is produced by averaging water levels over approximately monthly separations in time. The number of data points to be averaged in order to obtain a monthly time step is thereby calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on an approximately yearly separation in time to visualise long term trends.
- (c) the master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly moving average smoothing line, and the respective threshold lines for the five categories in which water levels are being subdivided. These are calculated on the basis of the cumulative frequency plot of the master hydrograph. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category represent “very low” levels, data in the 20% to 40% category represent “low” levels, data in the 40 to 60% category represent “average” levels, data in the 60 to 80% category represent “high” levels and data in the 80% to 100% category represent “very high” levels.

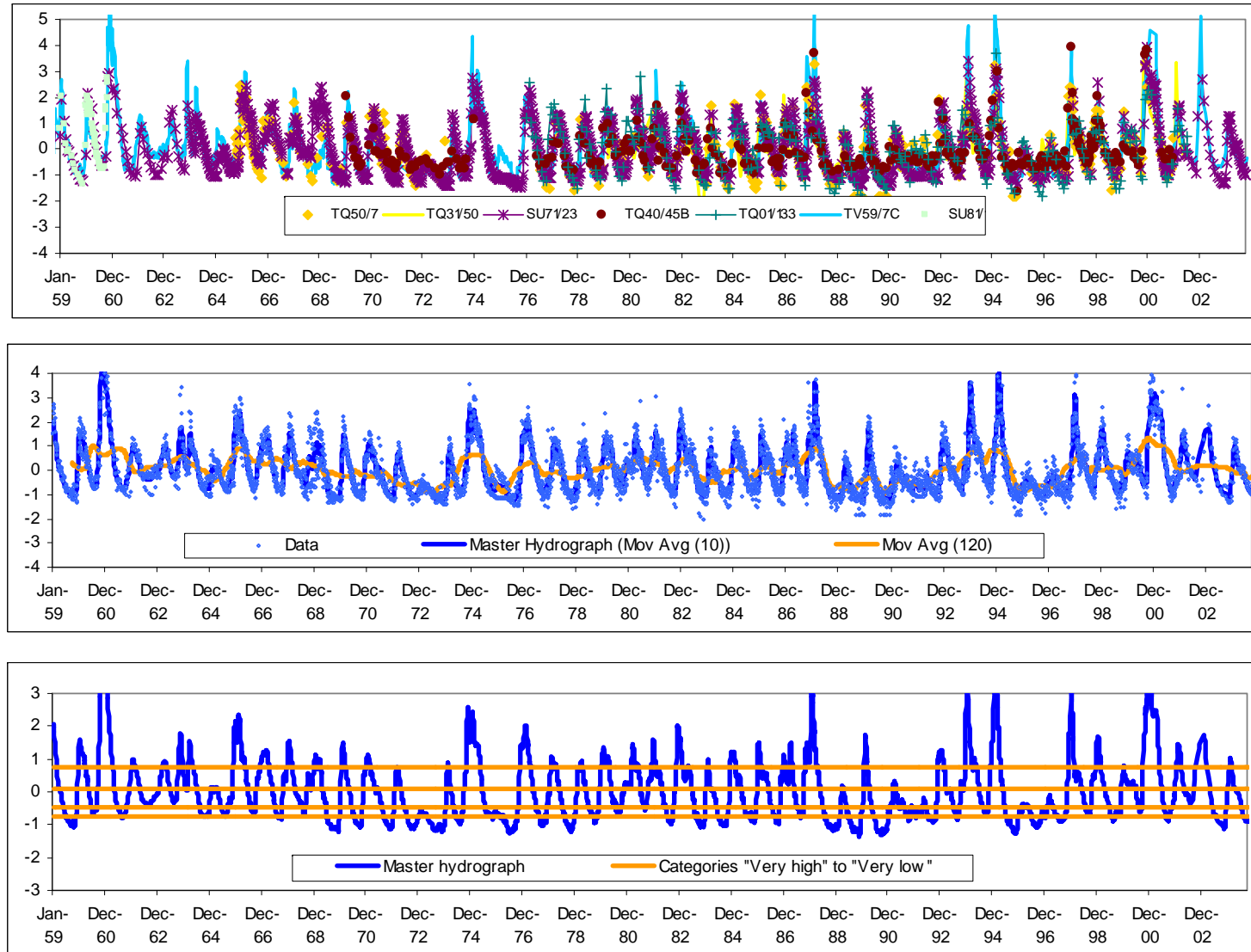


Figure 9.1 a) normalised water level data of the 7 records used to establish the master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in the South Downs; b) aggregated normalised water level data together with the master hydrograph, and moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends; c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories

Table 9.2 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in the South Downs

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph			
Aquifer:		Chalk - South Downs	
Condition:		Master Hydrograph to be applied to all boreholes	
Boreholes grouped together:		Master Hydrograph	Mov Avg (10)
TQ31/50 TQ40/45B		No of observations	5070
TQ01/133		From	Jan-59
TQ50/7		To	Oct-04
SU81/1		Median sample frequency	3 days
TV59/7C		Sample gaps > month	no
SU71/23		Trend	no
		Seasonality	Yes

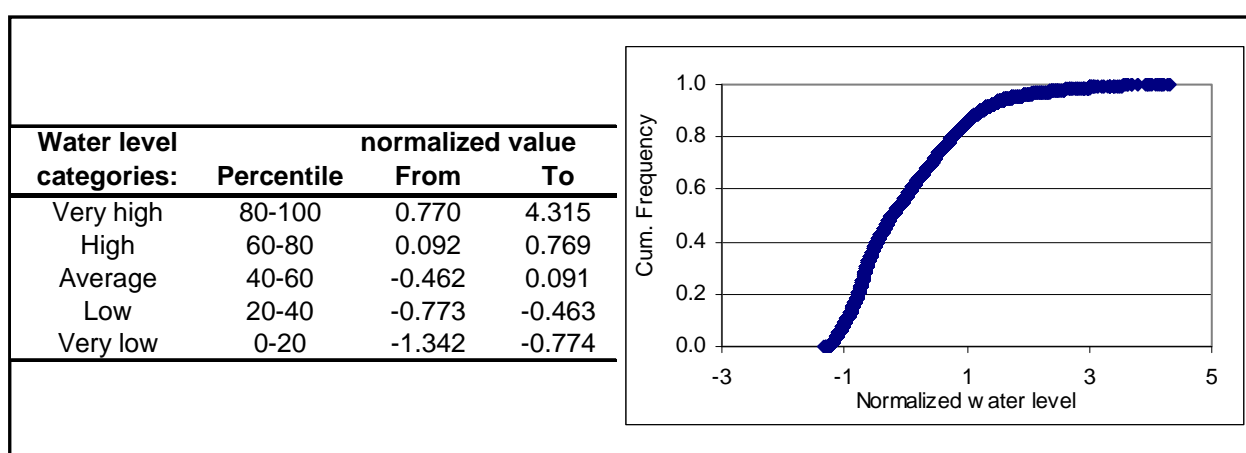


Figure 9.2 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph

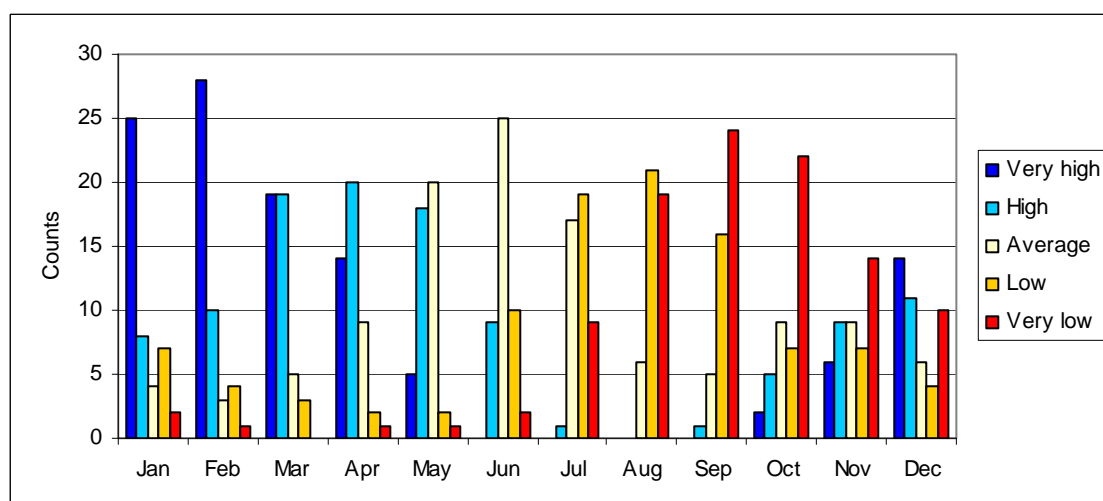


Figure 9.3 Frequency of water level categories per monthly period based on the developed monthly look-up table

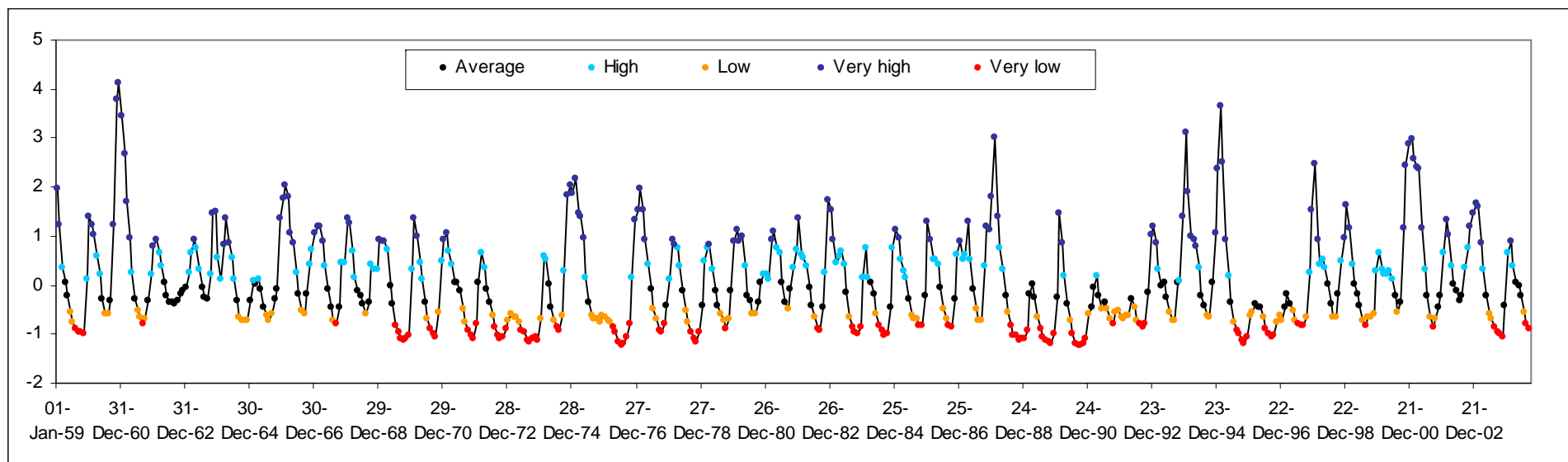


Figure 9.4 Master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in the South Downs

10 Chalk – Lincolnshire and Yorkshire

A total of 14 long term water level records are available for the Chalk aquifer in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Basic statistics on the datasets is provided in Table 10.1. The raw data, together with a linear regression curve is provided in Appendix 7, as are the normalised datasets together with moving averages smoothing lines, the sampling frequency plots, the autocorrelation function plots and the master hydrograph look-up table.

Table 10.1 Summary statistics of long term hydrographs from the Chalk aquifer in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire (water levels in m AOD)

	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Standard	No.	Median sample			Depth
	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	Dev.	Observation	frequency [d]	From	to	of boreholes [m]
SE93/4	42.41	57.66	48.40	48.41	1.56	334	26	15-Jan-71	30-Dec-91	43.00
TA07/28	23.53	39.69	31.08	31.57	4.00	452	22	4-Mar-76	11-Nov-01	85.60
TA06/16	16.15	27.90	19.88	19.28	2.25	911	10	16-Aug-64	27-Dec-01	81.10
SE94/5	9.64	23.82	16.89	16.74	3.13	5540	7	1-Jan-00	11-Oct-04	28.50
TA10/40	4.53	25.15	13.38	13.32	3.89	1798	7	4-Jun-26	9-Jun-94	56.40
SE97/31	54.43	80.72	62.56	61.05	5.59	481	27	10-Oct-71	12-Dec-01	76.20
TA11/158	3.45	19.70	10.76	11.14	4.04	374	16	14-Feb-80	17-Jan-00	67.00
TF29/49	4.47	23.17	12.70	12.89	4.45	1051	7	28-Oct-77	17-Dec-01	84.00
SE95/6	16.66	37.37	21.83	20.71	3.51	755	14	10-Oct-71	11-Oct-04	45.72
TA10/63	5.65	22.12	13.78	14.31	4.46	975	7	18-Oct-78	7-Oct-04	101.47
TA10/36	11.16	33.56	19.27	17.96	5.19	1087	8	1-Jan-26	29-Dec-95	52.90
TA21/41A	0.73	2.15	1.22	1.12	0.33	347	29	20-Apr-71	18-Dec-01	49.00
TA10/6	8.67	33.89	16.10	15.20	4.52	1796	7	2-Jan-29	14-Dec-00	74.70
TF29/20	1.63	7.94	4.77	4.78	1.49	246	29	30-Jul-75	3-Nov-95	19.00

The median sample frequency of the 14 long term hydrographs ranges from weekly to monthly. Gaps of several years are present in several time series (Appendix 7). Of the 14 hydrographs available, two were discarded (SE93/4 and TA 10/36). SE93/4 shows a consistent seasonal pattern in water levels from 1979 onwards, however, before 1979 water levels change rapidly and appear to be influenced by local hydrogeological conditions, possibly pumping. The same accounts for TA10/36, which also displays unique changes in water levels not repeated in any other borehole.

Similar water level responses over time are observed for the remaining 12 time series (Figure 10.1). Water levels show seasonality, and an underlying trend of relatively lower levels around the years 1973 and 1976, and from 1989 to 1992 and around 1997. This is observed for deep as well as shallow boreholes. The acf plots reveal for several boreholes strong seasonality with a periodicity of about 12 lags for boreholes with monthly median sample frequency and about 50 lags for boreholes with median weekly sample frequency, i.e. about one year. The twelve boreholes, which span depths from 19.0 metres to 101.5 metres, were aggregated into one group to produce one master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. The master hydrograph was established from February 1965 to July 2004 and appears similar to the master hydrograph established for the Chalk in the Berkshire Downs and East Anglia (see section 11).

Figure 10.1 shows:

- the normalised water level data of the nine water level records used to establish the master hydrograph;
- the aggregated normalised water level data from 1965 to 2004 together with the master hydrograph. The master hydrograph is produced by averaging water levels over

approximately monthly separations in time. The number of data points to be averaged in order to obtain a monthly time step is thereby calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on an approximately yearly separation in time to visualise long term trends.

- (c) the master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly moving average smoothing line, and the respective threshold lines for the five categories in which water levels are being subdivided. These are calculated on the basis of the cumulative frequency plot of the master hydrograph. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category represent “very low” levels, data in the 20% to 40% category represent “low” levels, data in the 40 to 60% category represent “average” levels, data in the 60 to 80% category represent “high” levels and data in the 80% to 100% category represent “very high” levels.

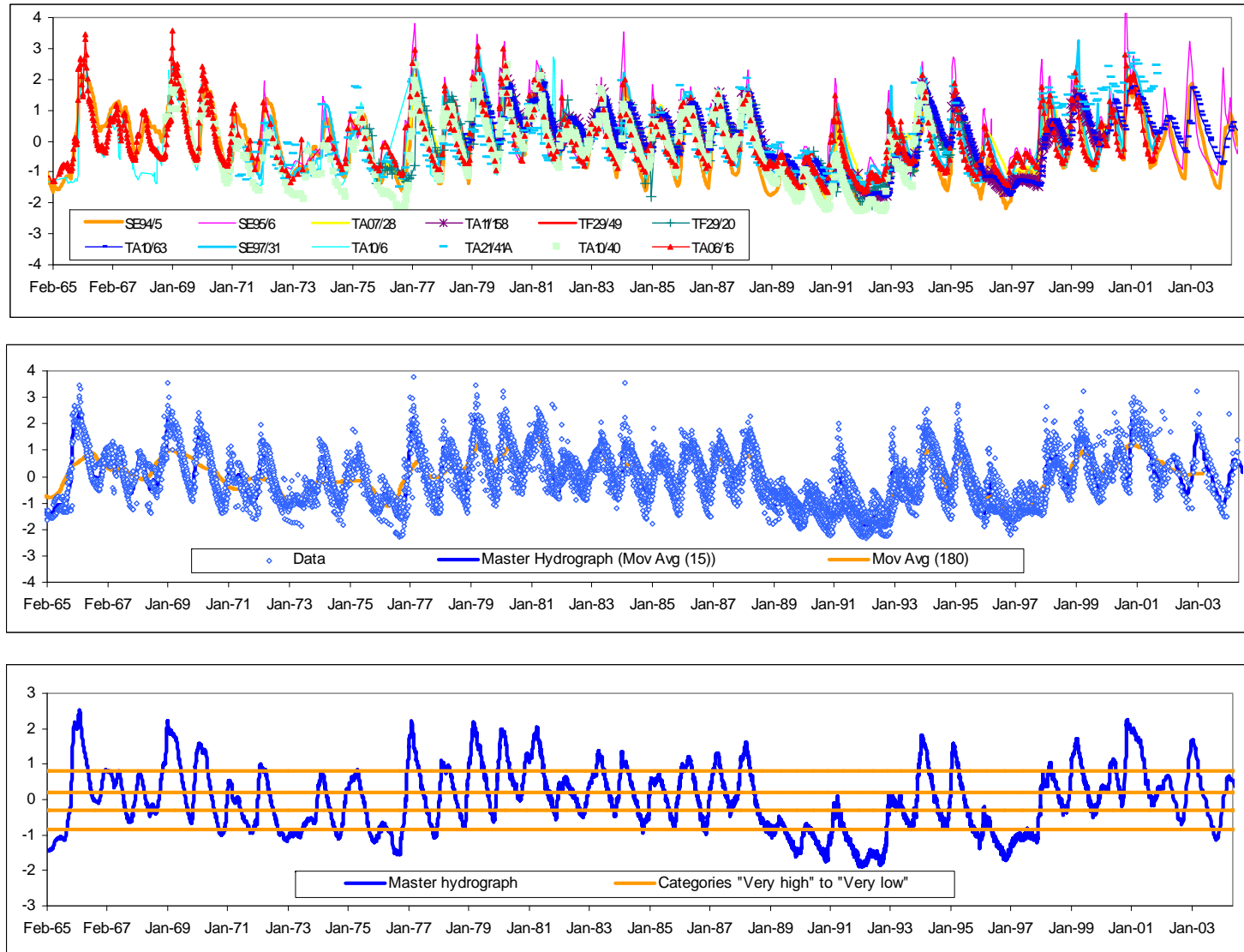


Figure 10.1 a) normalised water level data of the 12 records used to establish the master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire; b) aggregated normalised water level data together with the master hydrograph, and moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends; c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories

Table 10.2 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph			
Aquifer:		Chalk - Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	
Condition:		Master Hydrograph to be applied to all boreholes	
Boreholes grouped together:		Master Hydrograph	Mov Avg (15)
TA07/28 TF29/49		No of observations	14725
TA06/16 SE95/6		From	Feb-65
SE94/5 TA10/63		To	Jul-04
TA10/40 TA21/41A		Median sample frequency	2 days
SE97/31 TA10/6		Sample gaps > month	no
TA11/158 TF29/20		Trend	yes
		Seasonality	Yes

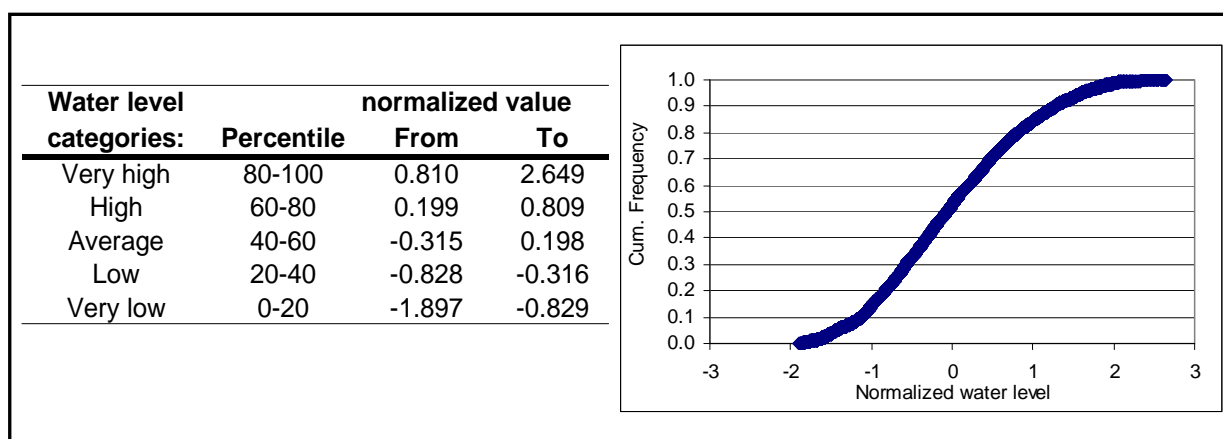


Figure 10.2 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph

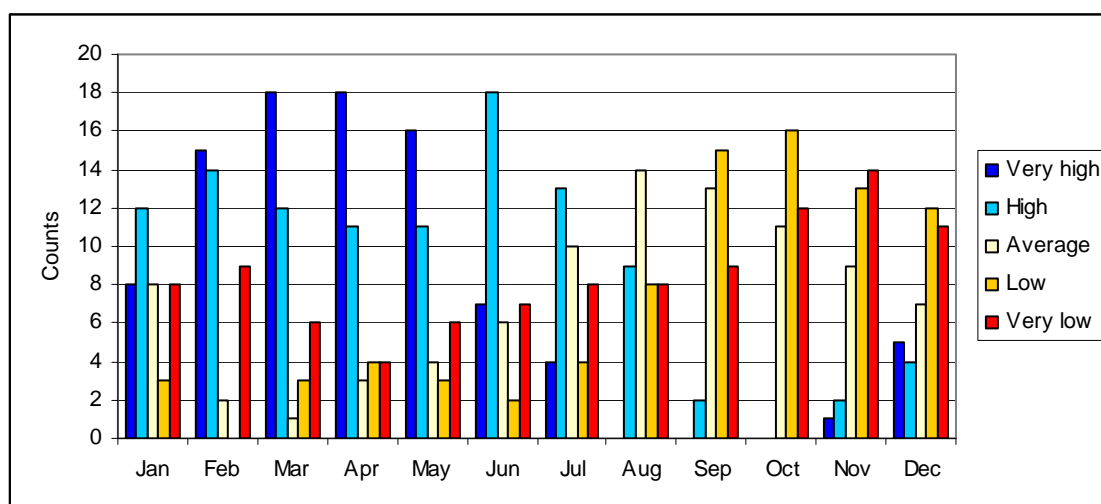


Figure 10.3 Frequency of water level categories per monthly period based on the developed monthly look-up table

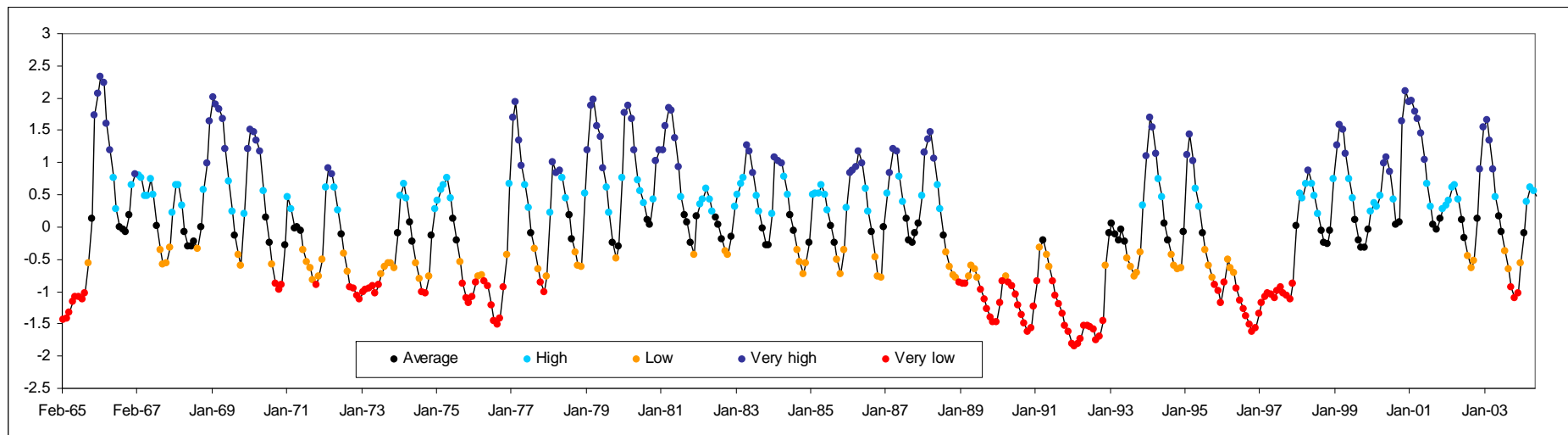


Figure 10.4 Master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire

11 Chalk – Berkshire Downs and East Anglia

A total of 52 long term water level records are available for the Chalk aquifer stretching from the Berkshire Downs to East Anglia. Due to time constraints, it was not possible to include all records in the statistical evaluation, but 10 records were selected randomly from the entire set. The geographic distribution of these, and location of the remaining boreholes, is shown in Figure 11.1. The area is widely covered with superficial deposits, and 7 out of the 10 boreholes sampled are located on superficial drift. As discussed below, this appears to have little influence on the hydrograph characteristics. Basic statistics on the selected dataset is provided in Table 11.1. The raw data, together with a linear regression curve is provided in Appendix 8, as are the normalised datasets together with moving averages smoothing lines, the sampling frequency plots, the autocorrelation function plots and the master hydrograph look-up table.

Table 11.1 Summary statistics of long term hydrographs from the Chalk aquifer in Berkshire and East Anglia Downs (water levels in m AOD)

	Min water level [m]	Max water level [m]	Mean water level [m]	Median water level [m]	Standard Dev.	No. Observation	Median sample frequency [d]	From	to	Depth of borehole [m]
TL66/2	20.62	35.22	25.48	25.16	3.24	740	7	15-Mar-64	8-Sep-88	64.6
TL84/6	25.21	29.17	26.34	26.17	0.75	1955	7	7-May-63	5-Dec-01	30.1
TF80/33	30.64	43.29	34.94	34.82	1.57	343	31	1-Feb-71	18-Apr-02	40.0
TM26/95	26.51	27.42	26.90	26.89	0.18	293	30	21-May-74	7-Nov-01	45.7
TL33/4	70.69	99.05	79.57	79.16	5.68	1648	30	1-Jan-00	2-Nov-04	83.2
TL11/9	83.87	92.41	87.44	87.29	1.95	1048	7	18-Aug-64	14-Aug-00	80.8
TG12/7	40.08	42.62	41.43	41.50	0.53	310	30	31-May-74	5-Apr-01	61.0
TL42/8	33.10	74.14	56.26	68.42	17.41	936	7	2-Jul-64	31-Dec-01	37.2
SU68/49	54.27	77.38	68.78	69.45	5.15	1492	7	24-Oct-76	31-Dec-01	63.5
SU17/57	128.59	144.38	134.48	133.68	3.45	3612	7	26-Mar-33	2-Nov-04	17.6

The median sample frequency of the randomly selected 10 long term hydrographs is monthly or weekly. Similar water level responses over time are observed for all 10 time series (Figure 11.2), however the water level record from borehole TL42/8 appears to contain faulty data and the series was discarded (Appendix 8). Water levels show seasonality, and an underlying trend of relatively lower levels around the years 1973, 1991 and 1997. This is observed for deep as well as shallow boreholes. The shallowest borehole (SU17/57) reveals the strongest seasonality, with the autocorrelation function plots (ACF) showing a periodicity of about 50 to 60 lags, which equates, based on the median sample frequency, to one year (Appendix 8). The nine boreholes, which span depths from 17.6 metres to 83.2 metres, were aggregated into one group to produce one master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer of the Berkshire Downs and East Anglia. The master hydrograph was established from November 1963 to April 2002.

Figure 11.2 shows:

- the normalised water level data of the nine water level records used to establish the master hydrograph;
- the aggregated normalised water level data from 1963 to 2002 together with the master hydrograph. The master hydrograph is produced by averaging water levels over approximately monthly separations in time. The number of data points to be averaged in order to obtain a monthly time step is thereby calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on an approximately yearly separation in time to visualise long term trends.

- (c) the master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly moving average smoothing line, and the respective threshold lines for the five categories in which water levels are being subdivided. These are calculated on the basis of the cumulative frequency plot of the master hydrograph. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category represent “very low” levels, data in the 20% to 40% category represent “low” levels, data in the 40 to 60% category represent “average” levels, data in the 60 to 80% category represent “high” levels and data in the 80% to 100% category represent “very high” levels.

As due to time constraints within this study, only ten randomly selected hydrographs could be investigated, it is deemed advisable to examine the remaining long-term hydrographs in any future study.

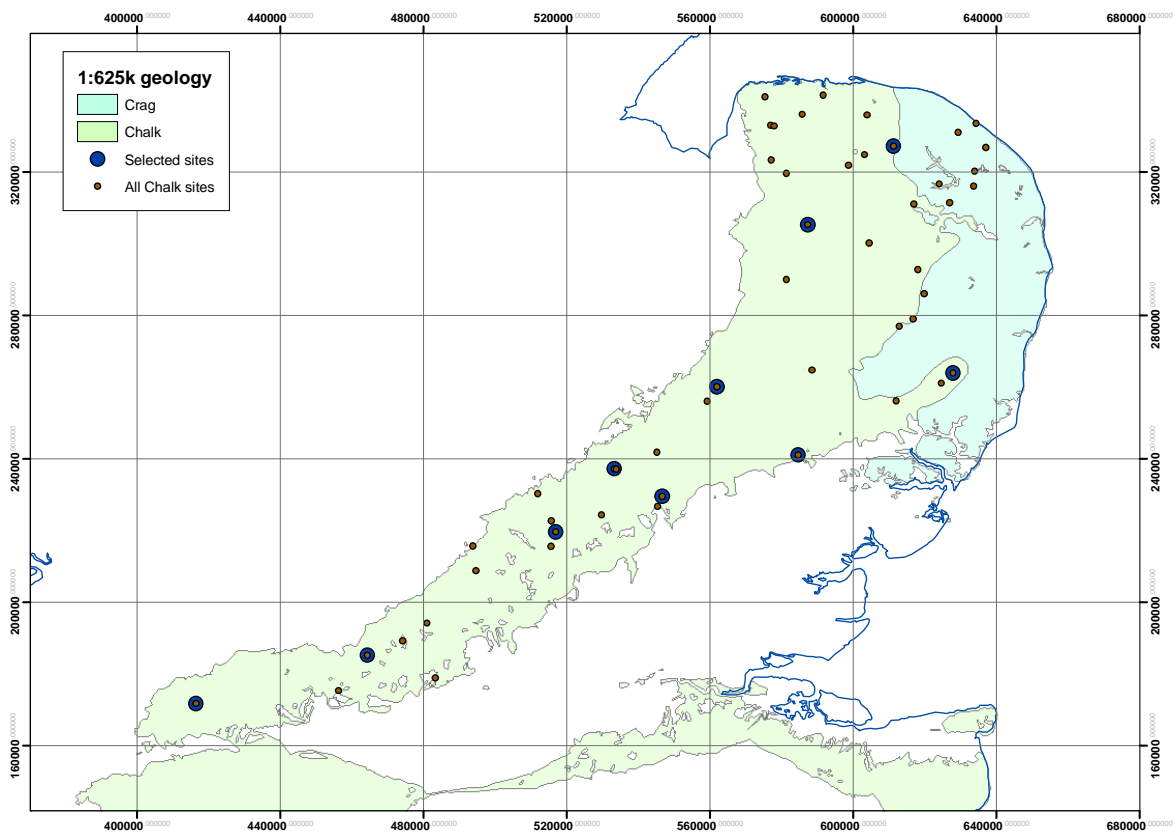


Figure 11.1 Location of randomly selected sites for the Chalk of the Berkshire Downs and East Anglia

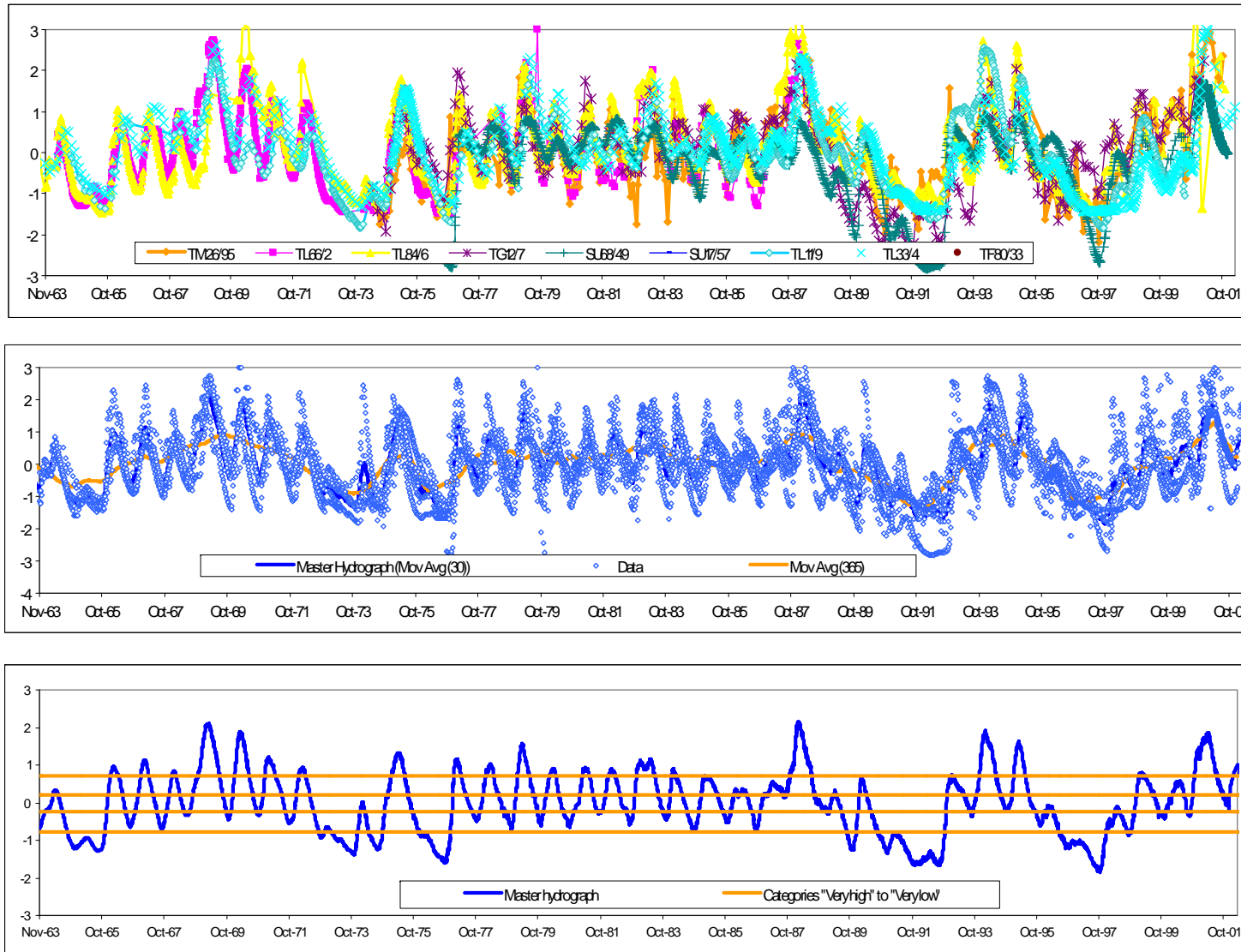


Figure 11.2 a) normalised water level data of the nine records used to establish the master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer in the Berkshire Downs and East Anglia; b) aggregated normalised water level data together with the master hydrograph, and moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends; c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories

Table 11.2 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer of the Berkshire Downs and East Anglia

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph			
Aquifer:		Chalk · Berkshire and East Anglia	
Condition:		Master Hydrograph to be applied to all boreholes	
Boreholes grouped together:		Master Hydrograph	Mov Avg (30)
TL66/2 TG12/7		No of observations	11439
TL84/6 SU68/49		From	Nov-63
TF80/33 SU17/57		To	Apr-02
TM26/95		Median sample frequency	1 day
TL33/4		Sample gaps >month	no
TL11/9		Trend	yes
		Seasonality	yes

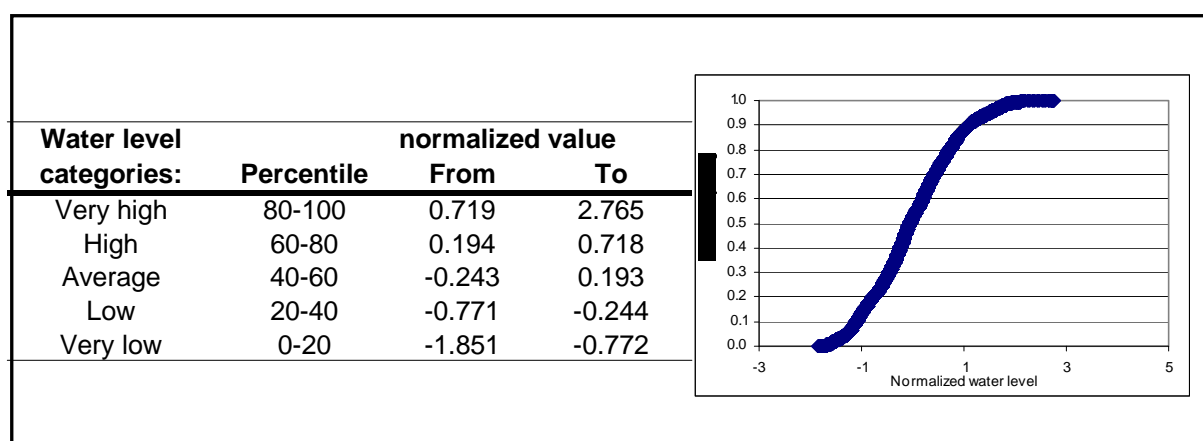


Figure 11.3 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph

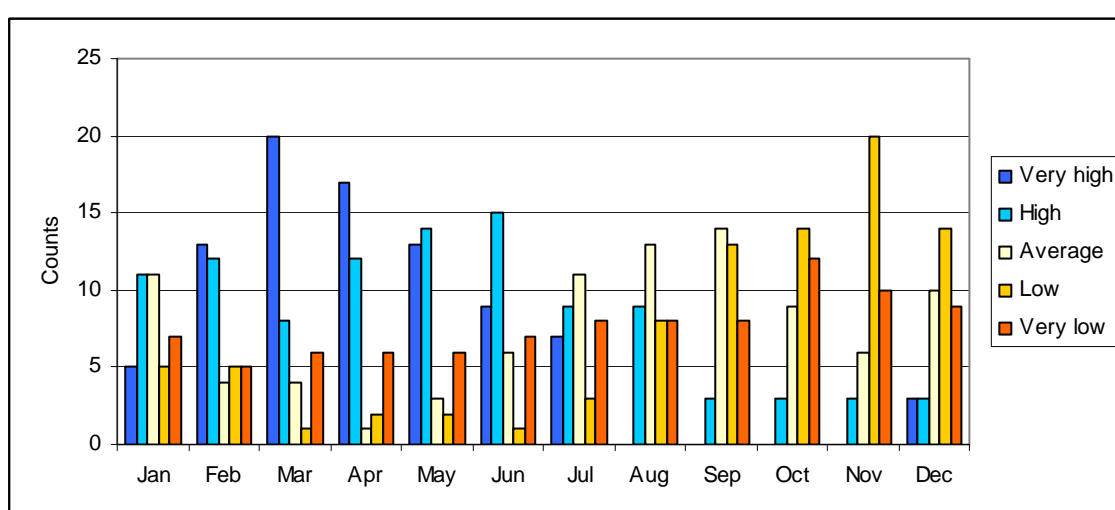


Figure 11.4 Frequency of water level categories per monthly period based on the developed monthly look-up table

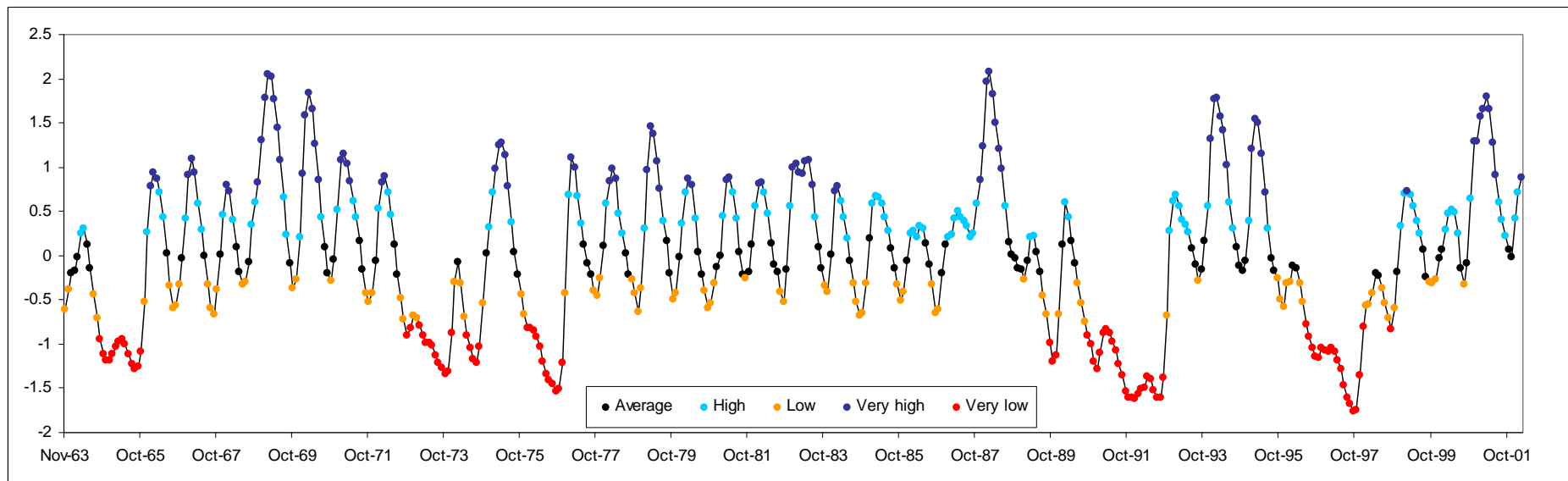


Figure 11.5 Master hydrograph for the Chalk aquifer of the Berkshire Downs and East Anglia

12 Chalk – North Downs

A total of 16 long-term water level records are available for the Chalk aquifer in the North Downs. Basic statistics on the datasets is provided in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Summary statistics of long term hydrographs from the Chalk of the North Downs (water levels in m AOD)

	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Standard	No.			Depth of
	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	Dev.	Observation	From	to	borehole [m]
TQ35/5	60.81	87.50	78.65	79.49	6.97	1295.00	16-May-1876	19-Dec-02	27.00
TQ56/19	79.95	102.95	85.02	84.76	2.31	779.00	20-Apr-61	23-May-02	90.50
TR34/81	17.24	23.68	20.07	19.60	1.28	185.00	6-May-71	14-Oct-88	62.25
TR15/58	38.87	54.16	47.16	47.29	4.35	181.00	6-Aug-70	22-Apr-87	19.90
TR05/6	4.12	10.13	6.24	6.06	1.50	107.00	30-Jun-70	18-Jan-82	34.00
TR14/42	89.32	111.78	95.69	93.91	5.57	157.00	8-Jan-71	28-Oct-86	82.30
TR24/13	24.22	33.44	28.83	29.13	2.18	158.00	2-Mar-64	6-Sep-77	38.30
TR36/62	2.05	8.01	3.57	3.34	1.01	537.00	4-Nov-69	14-Feb-02	43.10
TQ86/55	24.83	40.88	32.04	31.60	3.84	183.00	23-Feb-65	8-Jul-85	51.80
TQ66/48	23.56	26.86	24.98	24.95	0.64	247.00	27-Aug-68	6-Aug-89	68.90
TR05/11	10.03	19.71	13.54	13.80	1.92	195.00	27-Jan-64	21-Jun-88	40.23
TR14/50	83.02	99.51	93.71	93.84	2.51	265.00	2-Oct-70	29-Apr-02	15.60
TR35/49	8.67	13.45	10.32	10.19	1.13	167.00	5-Jan-71	13-Jan-94	10.96
TR14/9	56.77	87.16	68.48	67.74	7.40	859.00	7-Jan-71	31-Oct-04	31.33
TR24/36	30.48	53.42	35.56	33.12	4.67	261.00	5-Feb-71	22-Mar-02	109.72
TQ86/44	22.33	45.57	27.79	27.55	4.59	337.00	20-Jul-82	13-May-02	56.00

The North Downs Chalk long term hydrographs all show some degree of seasonality. However, in contrast to all other Chalk regions examined during this study (except for the London Basin) their water level responses are generally quite diverse. Of the 16 available hydrographs, six show a reasonably similar water level response over time (Figure 12.1). On the other hand, the majority, i.e. ten hydrographs exhibit unique water level responses not mirrored in other boreholes (Figure 12.2). Some appear to be influenced by pumping (e.g. TR14/50 and TR34/81), while others indicate that water levels do not decline below a set elevation (e.g. TR24/36), possibly due to a highly permeable horizon at that level. The boreholes that show a similar response (with the exception of TR36/62) are located in the base of valleys, though others that are also in valley axes do not as easily fit into this pattern.

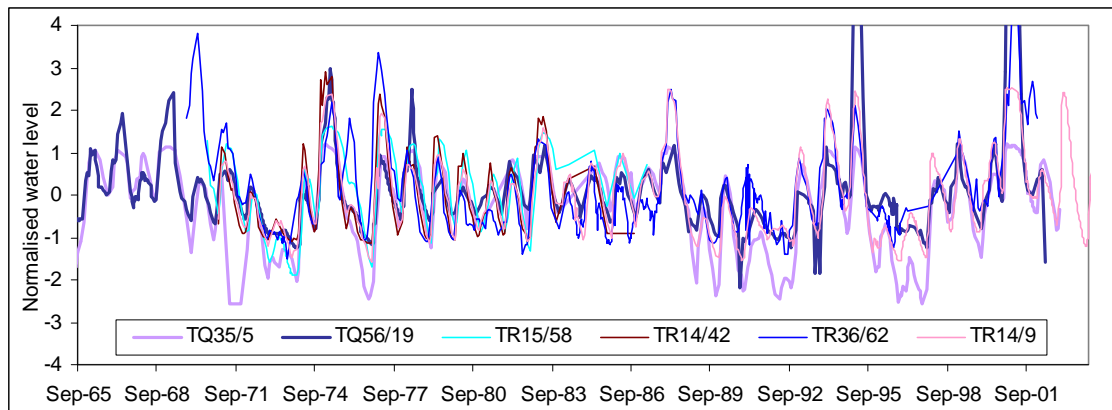


Figure 12.1 Hydrographs from the North Downs Chalk aquifer, which show similar water level responses over time

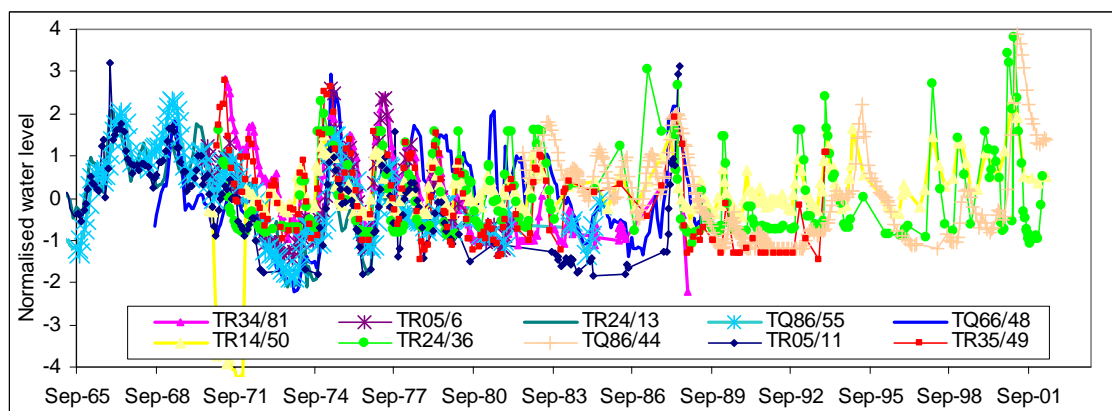


Figure 12.2 The majority of long term hydrographs from the North Downs Chalk aquifer show unique water level responses.

Previous studies (Bloomfield et al, 2001, Low et al, 2004) suggest that water level responses in the Chalk of the North Downs are frequently anomalous. Bloomfield et al. (2001) described eight broad geographical areas, each with its own characteristic features. Many sites on the main interfluvium in the area were characterised by relatively little annual range in groundwater levels apart from during extreme recharge events; a similar response was observed by Low et al. in the interfluvium boreholes between the Rivers Medway and Great Stour. For example, Church Wood varies by around 1 metre during most years, but in response to exceptional recharge at the end of 1987, increased by around 13 m. Other sites, for example, near the River Medway had poorly defined annual hydrographs with little consistency with any of the other hydrographs investigated. Overall, previous studies suggest there are unusual hydrograph responses in this area. Low et al. suggest the low amplitude variations on the interfluvium could be due to large scale lateral flow of recharge in the unsaturated zone.

Overall, it is considered necessary to further investigate the possible reasons for this wide range of water level responses over time in the North Downs Chalk aquifer, before a master hydrograph can be developed with any confidence. This however, is not within the scope of this present study. Previous studies have been carried out, and more detailed data are available for parts of the area; this work would be continued to try to identify the controls on hydrograph response, and so develop a series of master hydrographs.

13 Confined Chalk – London Basin

A total of 7 long-term water level records are available for the confined Chalk aquifer in the London Basin. Basic statistics on the datasets is provided in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1 Summary statistics of long term hydrographs from the confined Chalk aquifer in the London Basin (water levels in m AOD)

	Min water level [m]	Max water level [m]	Mean water level [m]	Median water level [m]	Standard Dev.	No. Observation	Median sample frequency [d]	From	to	Depth of borehole [m]
TQ58/2	-19.83	31.61	9.29	31.24	23.60	688	1	9-May-67	31-Dec-01	182.90
SU76/46	28.71	41.80	35.67	35.35	2.10	1395	7	5-Jan-75	31-Dec-01	131.00
TL92/1	-6.31	14.83	1.19	1.53	2.51	1624	7	23-Jul-61	6-Dec-01	121.90
TQ28/119	-87.59	-34.21	-56.63	-60.95	16.55	3254	7	1-Jan-00	6-Jun-02	116.70
TL72/54	8.96	48.48	17.87	15.24	5.97	14	1	29-Oct-68	6-Dec-01	103.60
TQ99/11B	-34.76	-14.96	-23.79	-23.00	4.92	1020	7	12-Feb-75	26-Nov-01	199.00
TQ38/9B	-29.45	38.94	-25.36	-25.92	3.33	1192	7	13-Jan-53	31-Dec-01	122.20

Every single long-term hydrograph available for the confined Chalk of the London Basin reveals a unique water level response not mirrored in any other borehole (Figure 13.1). All appear to be influenced by pumping, with levels changing rapidly in an apparently random fashion or water levels increasing steadily in accordance to the reduced pumping volumes in the London Basin during the last decades. It was therefore not regarded feasible to establish a master hydrograph for this part of the Chalk aquifer.

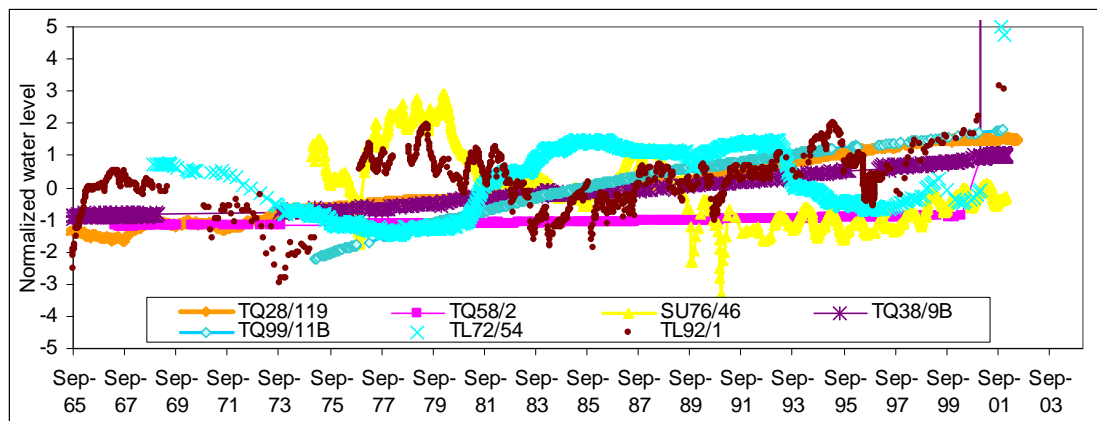


Figure 13.1 Normalised long term hydrographs from the Chalk aquifer in the London Basin.

14 Lower Greensand

A total of 9 long term water level records were available for the Lower Greensand aquifer. Basic statistics on the datasets is provided in Table 14.1. The raw data, together with a linear regression curve is provided in Appendix 9, as are the normalised datasets together with moving averages smoothing lines, sampling frequency plots, the autocorrelation function plots and the master hydrograph look-up table.

Table 14.1 Summary statistics of time series from the Lower Greensand aquifer

	Min	Max	Mean	Standard	No.	Median sample	Depth of borehole		
	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	Dev.	Observation	frequency [d]	From	to	[m]
TQ75/86	39.76	41.30	40.47	0.35	107	29	08-Jan-73	15-Dec-81	2.8
TR13/21	71.98	80.59	74.34	1.62	223	31	21-Mar-72	16-Jun-95	11.1
TR23/32B	38.62	42.01	40.09	0.54	237	33	24-Mar-72	29-Apr-02	16.7
SU84/8A	54.00	58.29	56.41	1.01	1758	7	02-May-71	31-Dec-01	90.2
TL45/19	6.78	12.43	8.69	0.88	441	7	17-May-73	19-Aug-92	44.5
SU72/47	52.45	54.96	53.43	0.46	161	31	03-Aug-70	04-Jun-85	6.1
TQ41/82	10.05	13.65	11.06	0.53	312	30	15-Apr-75	24-Dec-01	8.3
TL45/14	8.15	13.15	9.43	0.93	113	35	30-Aug-77	08-Jul-93	62.0
SU82/63	106.68	108.29	107.68	0.25	141	35	25-Jan-84	28-May-02	16.8

Of the 9 time series available, 1 dataset was discarded due to its limited observation period (TQ75/86). The median sample frequency for the remaining data sets is monthly and weekly respectively, however data gaps of several months are present in some series. The eight remaining boreholes show distinct differences in their long term water level records:

Borehole SU84/8A shows water level patterns not repeated in any other available time series (Figure 14.1). The borehole is with 90 metres by far the deepest hole of the set, which might explain its very different response. The borehole was not included in any further data manipulation. Borehole TR23/32B was also excluded, due to its unique water level response, not repeated in other datasets (Figure 14.1). Further work is required to establish if those time series could be representative for specific hydrogeological conditions in the aquifer.

Boreholes TL45/19 and TL45/14 show similar time series (Figure 14.2). Both boreholes are of medium depth, i.e. 44.5m and 62 metres respectively, and are in close proximity. Both boreholes show seasonality, and show a sharp rise in water levels from December 1990 onwards, which is not repeated in any of the other available level time series records. Further work is required to establish, if the water level record of these two boreholes is a local effect, e.g. pumping, or representative for a certain hydrogeological setting.

The remaining four borehole records (TR13/21, TQ41/82, SU72/47, SU82/63) show similar water level time series (Figure 14.3). All boreholes are shallow, with the deepest being 16.7 metres. These datasets show no significant long-term trend, but strong seasonality (Appendix 9), especially TR13/21 and SU72/47, which show seasonality in the autocorrelation function with a periodicity of about 11 lag units or about one year. These time series were aggregated into one group to produce a master hydrograph for shallow boreholes in the Lower Greensand. The master hydrograph was established for the period June 1975 to June 2001 (Figure 14.3).

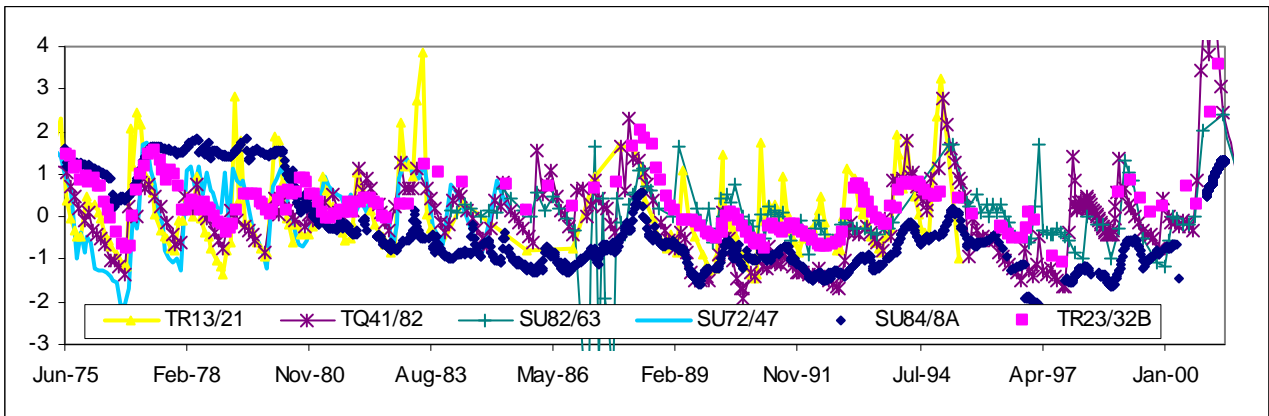


Figure 14.1 TR23/32B and SU84/8A show water level responses, not repeated in other boreholes

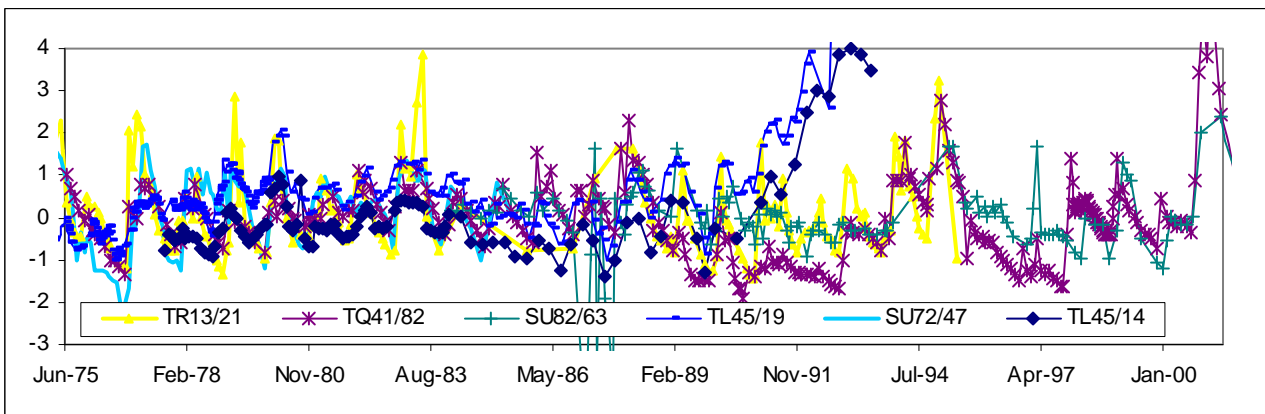


Figure 14.2 TL45/19 and TL45/14 show similar water level responses, which are distinct from other records.

Figure 14.3 shows:

- (a) the normalised water level data of the four level records used to establish the master hydrograph;
- (b) the aggregated normalised water level data from 1975 to 2001 together with the master hydrograph. The master hydrograph is produced by averaging water levels over approximately monthly separations in time. The number of data points to be averaged in order to obtain a monthly time step is thereby calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on an approximately yearly separation in time to visualise long term trends.
- (c) the master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly moving average smoothing line, and the respective threshold lines for the five categories in which water levels are being subdivided. These are calculated on the basis of the cumulative frequency plot of the master hydrograph. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category represent “very low” levels, data in the 20% to 40% category represent “low” levels, data in the 40 to 60% category represent “average” levels, data in the 60 to 80% category represent “high” levels and data in the 80% to 100% category represent “very high” levels.

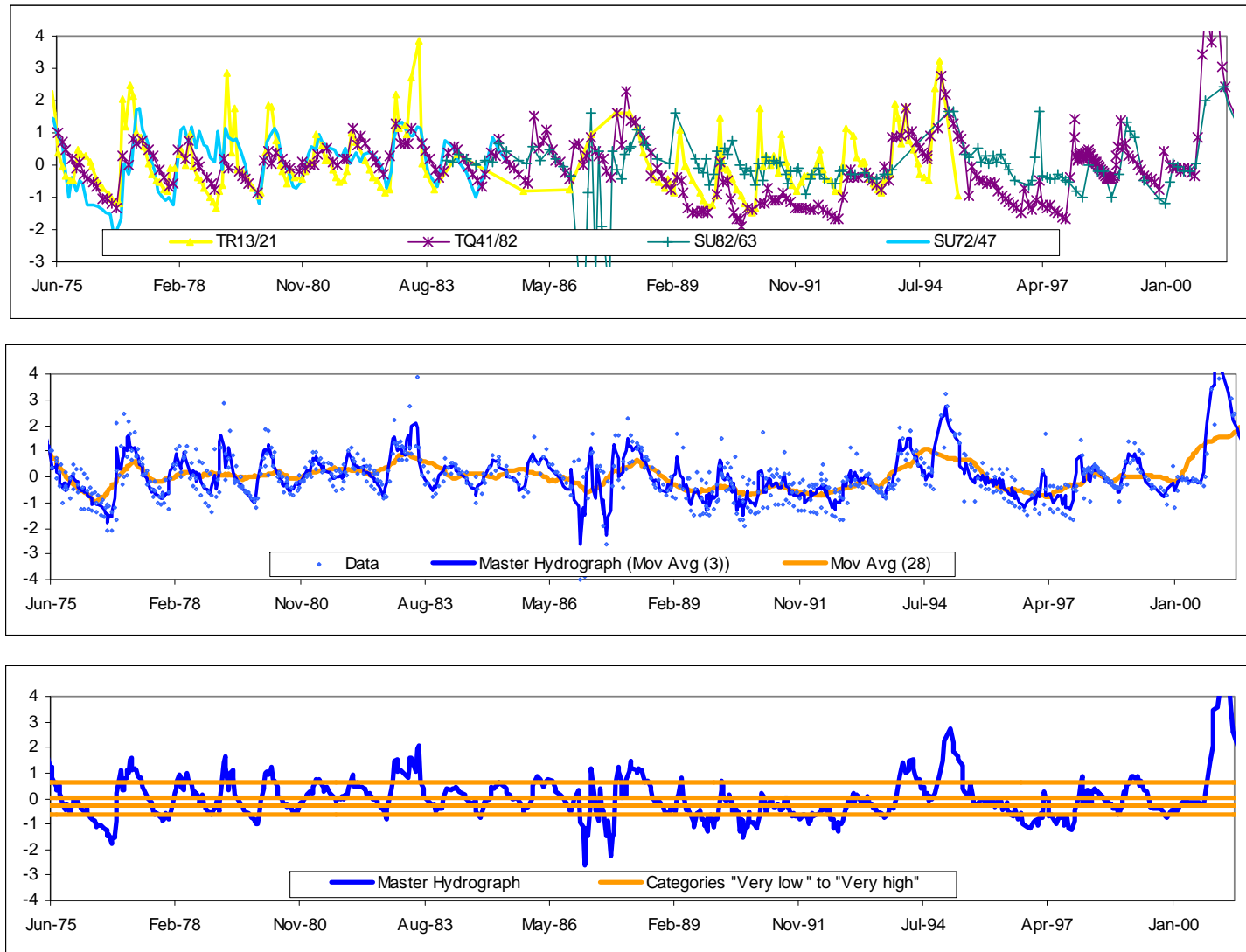


Figure 14.3 a) normalised water level data of the four records used to establish the master hydrograph for the shallow Lower Greensand aquifer; b) aggregated normalised water level data together with the master hydrograph, and a moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends; c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories

Table 14.2 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph for the shallow Lower Greensand aquifer

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph		
Aquifer:	Lower Greensand	
Condition:	Master Hydrograph to be applied to boreholes <35 metres de	
Boreholes grouped together:	Master Hydrograph =	Mov. Average (3)
TR13/21	No of observations	837
TQ41/82	From	June-75
SU72/47	To	June-01
SU82/63	Median sample frequency	12.5 days
	Sample gaps > month	Yes
	Trend	no
	Seasonality	yes

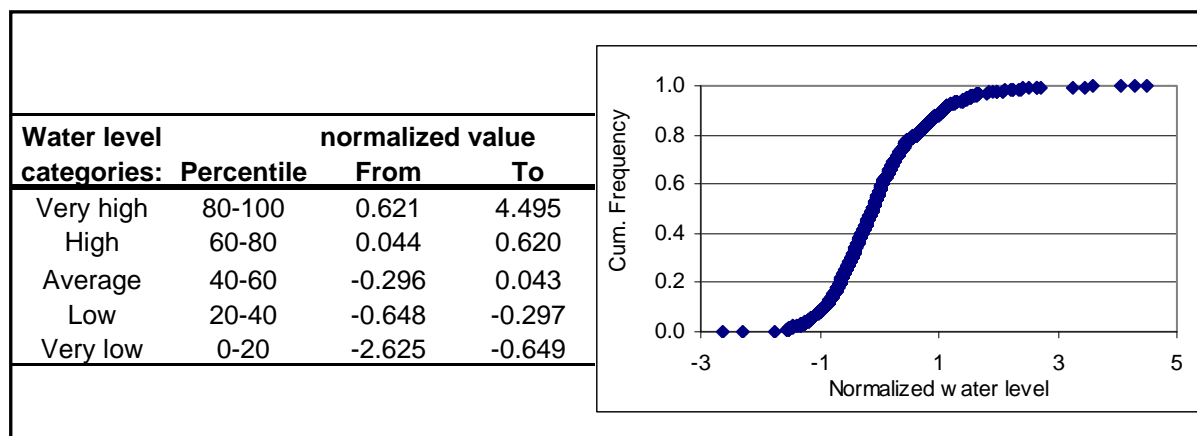


Figure 14.4 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph

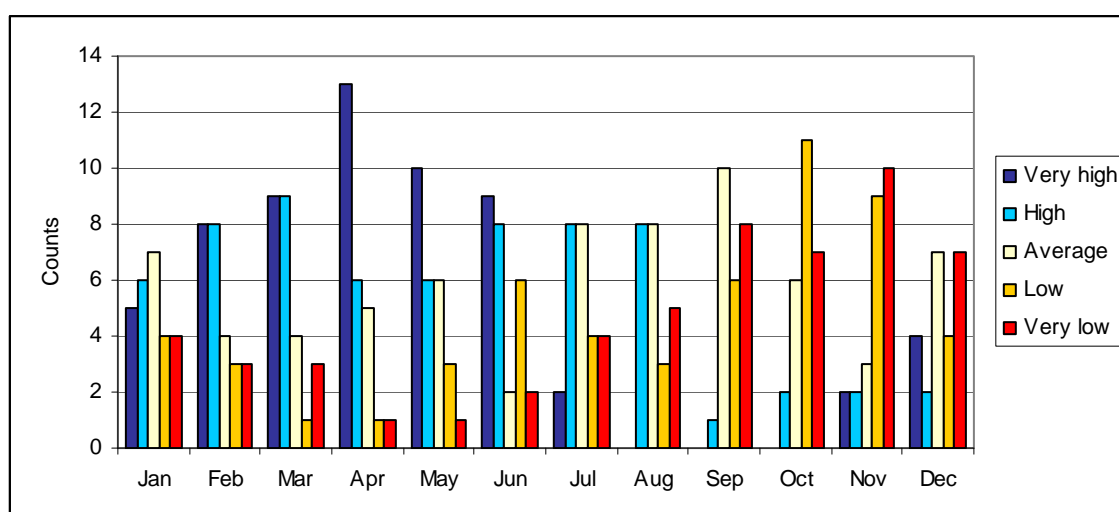


Figure 14.5 Frequency of water level categories per monthly period based on the established monthly look-up table

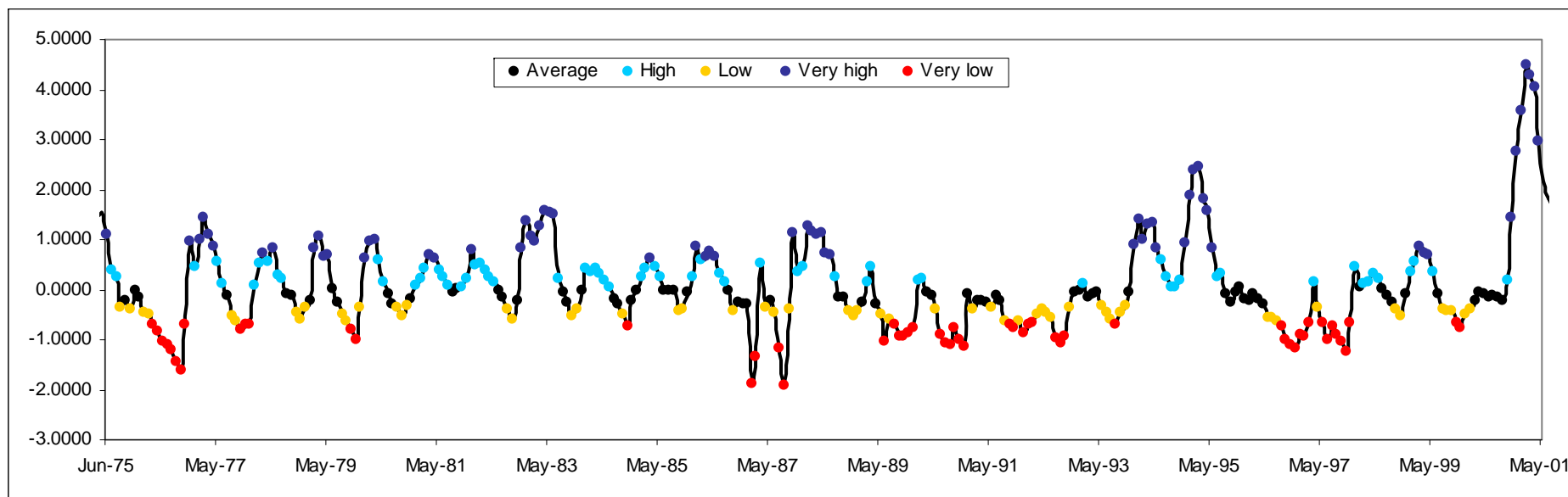


Figure 14.6 Master hydrograph for shallow boreholes in the shallow Lower Greensand aquifer

15 Millstone Grit

A total of 8 long term water level records is available for the Lower Greensand aquifer. Basic statistics on the datasets is provided in Table 15.1. The raw data, together with a linear regression curve is provided in Appendix 10, as are the normalised datasets together with moving averages smoothing lines, the sampling frequency plots, the autocorrelation function plots and the master hydrograph look-up table.

Table 15.1 Summary statistics of long term hydrographs from the Millstone Grit

Summary Statistics

	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Standard	No.	Median sample	Depth of borehole		
	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	water level [m]	Dev.	Observation	frequency [d]	From	to	[m]
SD83/111	130.00	133.52	132.67	132.71	0.47	85	34	11-Feb-74	07-Jun-89	44.8
SD55/5	147.32	148.31	147.74	147.76	0.18	118	32	21-Jul-72	07-Jun-89	30.0
SE04/7	249.34	256.76	254.76	254.94	0.92	291	30	25-Mar-71	20-Dec-00	76.2
SE02/46	193.08	201.97	195.92	195.88	1.37	251	28	05-Apr-77	19-Dec-01	62.0
SE27/8	147.58	157.66	153.07	153.59	1.41	337	30	24-Mar-71	23-Oct-00	45.7
SD92/8	197.20	214.86	205.83	206.18	2.84	167	29	25-Mar-71	16-Nov-87	76.2
SD75/6	208.73	220.30	215.71	215.54	1.94	48	34	11-Apr-73	12-Sep-89	61.0
SE24/2B	114.62	144.17	130.90	130.60	5.56	312	30	25-Mar-71	20-Dec-00	169.2

The median sample frequency of the available long-term hydrographs is monthly, however data gaps of several months are present in several series. Three datasets show data gaps of several years (SD75/6, SD55/5, SD83/111) and half of all records terminate before the year 1990.

The dataset is not consistent between the different boreholes. Two boreholes, SE24/2B and SE27/8, exhibit a distinct rise in water levels between 1973 and 1980, not observed in any other borehole (Figure 15.1). Further work is required to establish, if both boreholes are representative for water level responses under specific hydrogeological conditions, or if these boreholes are possibly affected by local pumping.

The other six of the eight water level time series available show seasonality, but no discernable trend (Figure 15.2). These time series records, which include deep as well as shallow boreholes, were aggregated into one group to produce one master hydrograph for the Millstone Grit. It has to be noted however, that even these six water level responses correspond only marginally well. As such, the master hydrograph is regarded as a good first pass, but in any future study, the Millstone Grit aquifer should be re-visited and the divers water level responses investigated in more detail. Due to the limit data available, the master hydrograph could only be established for the period March 1974 to June 1989.

Figure 15.2 shows:

- the normalised water level data of the six records used to establish the master hydrograph;
- the aggregated normalised water level data from 1974 to 1989 together with the master hydrograph. The master hydrograph is produced by averaging water levels over approximately monthly separations in time. The number of data points to be averaged in order to obtain a monthly time step is thereby calculated on the basis of the median sample frequency. A second moving average smoothing line is drawn, based on an approximately yearly separation in time to visualise long term trends.

- (c) the master hydrograph, i.e. the monthly moving average smoothing line, and the respective threshold lines for the five categories in which water levels are being subdivided. These are calculated on the basis of the cumulative frequency plot of the master hydrograph. Water levels in the 0 to 20% category represent “very low” levels, data in the 20% to 40% category represent “low” levels, data in the 40 to 60% category represent “average” levels, data in the 60 to 80% category represent “high” levels and data in the 80% to 100% category represent “very high” levels.

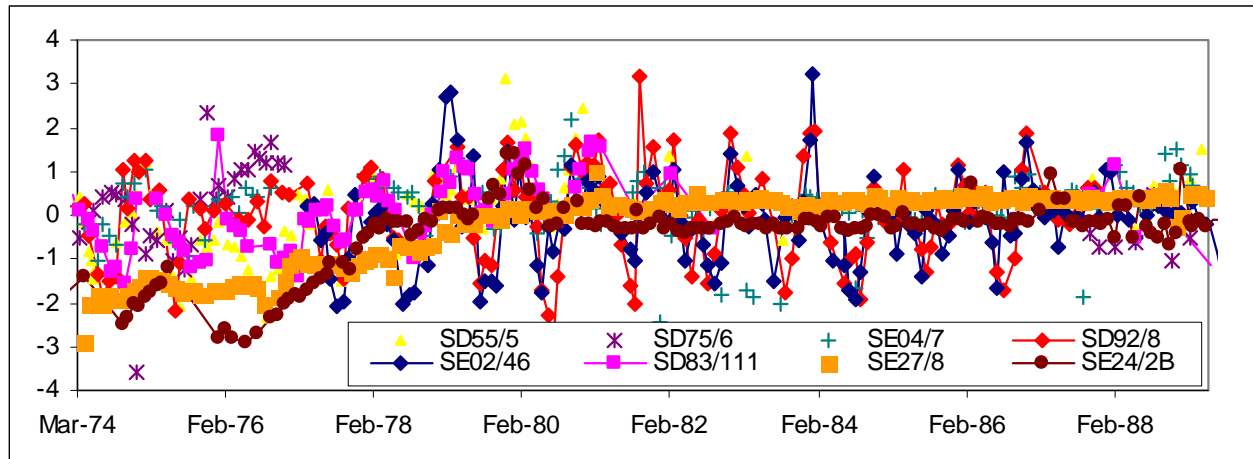


Figure 15.1 SE27/8 and SE24/2B show water level responses distinct from other boreholes

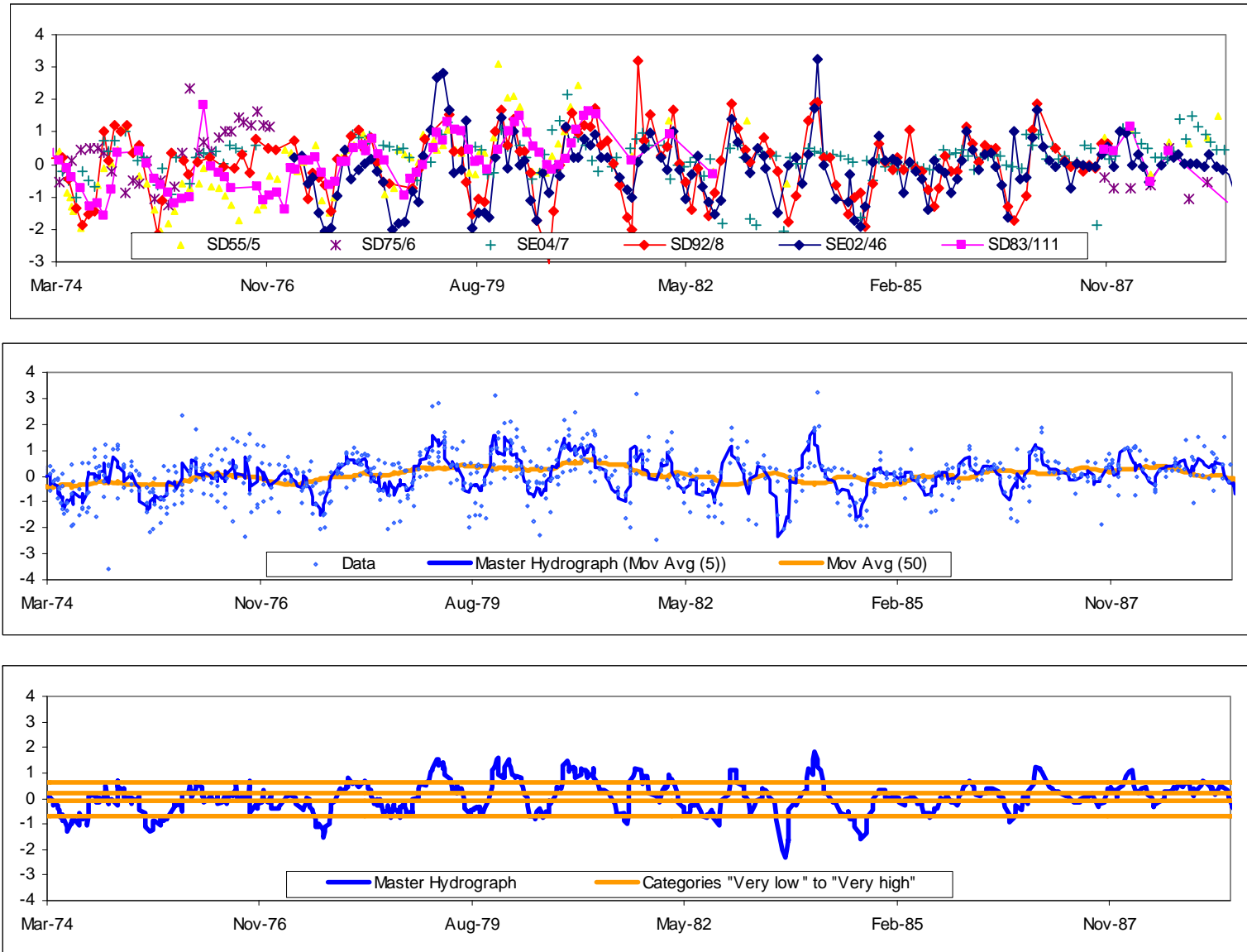


Figure 15.2 a) normalised water level data of the 6 records used to establish the master hydrograph for the Millstone Grit aquifer; b) aggregated normalised water level data together with the master hydrograph, and moving averages smoothing line to show long term trends; c) master hydrograph and respective water level categories

Table 15.2 Summary statistics of the data used to produce the master hydrograph for the Millstone Grit

Summary statistics - Master Hydrograph		
Aquifer: Millstone Grit		
Condition: Master Hydrograph to be applied to all boreholes		
Boreholes grouped together:	Master Hydrograph =	Mov. Average (3)
SE02/46	No of observations	960
SD83/111	From	March-74
SE04/7	To	June-89
SD75/6	Median sample frequency	7 days
SD92/8	Sample gaps > month	no
SD55/5	Trend	no
	Seasonality	yes

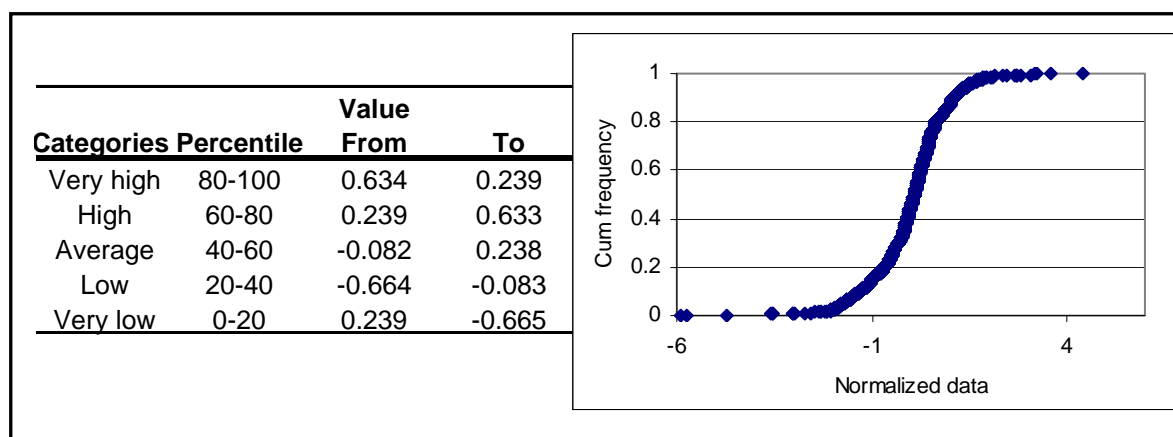


Figure 15.3 Categories used to tag monthly data of the master hydrograph

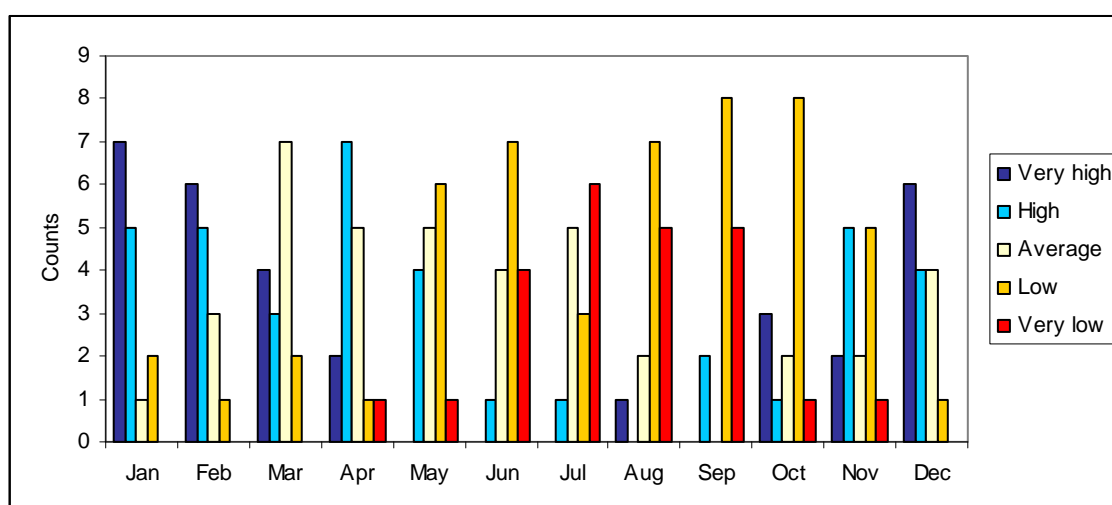


Figure 15.4 Frequency of water level categories per monthly period based on the developed monthly look-up table

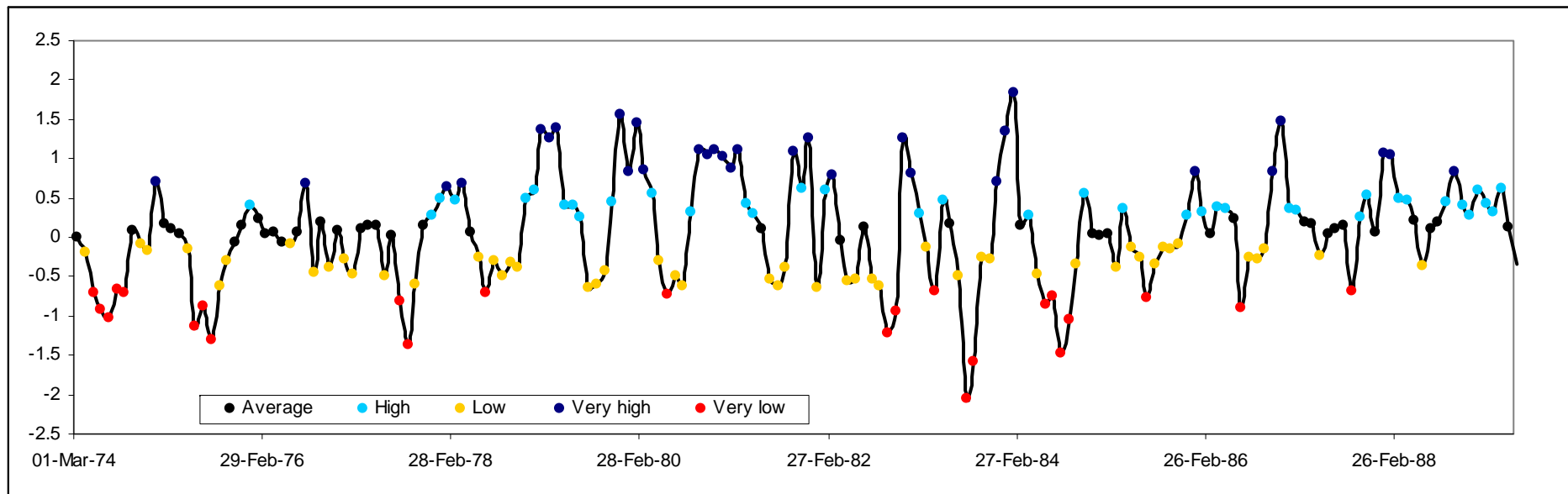


Figure 15.5 Master hydrograph for the Millstone Grit aquifer

16 Permo-Triassic Sandstone

A total of 62 long-term time series are available for the Permo-Triassic Sandstone aquifer. These show stark contrasts in water level responses, with a consistent response pattern not distinguishable. It should be noted that the hydrographs are from a very wide geographical range of settings, stretching from the Otter Sandstone and Exmouth Sandstone in the southwest, to the Sherwood Sandstone Group aquifers of the Midlands, eastern England, and northwest England. There is no Appendix including all 62 long-term time series, rather are examples of some of the response patterns observed given below.

Ten out of 62 hydrographs show seasonality with an underlying trend of relatively low water levels around 1974, 1991 and 1996 (Figure 16.1). These responses are observed in the southern Permo-Triassic aquifer in boreholes ranging in depth from 3.9 metres to 121.9 metres.

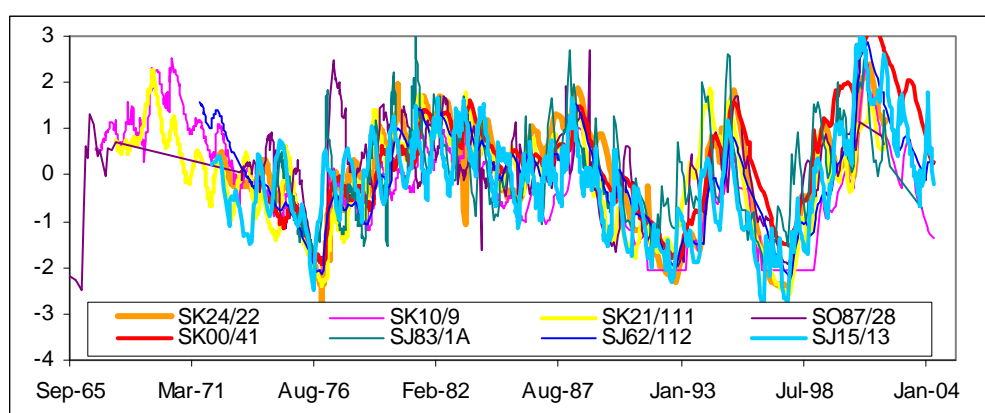


Figure 16.1 Seasonality and underlying trend observed in some of the long term hydrographs available for the Permo-Triassic sandstone (water levels are normalised).

A very similar trend is observed in a further three boreholes, however, the water level response does not exhibit seasonality to any degree (Figure 16.2). The boreholes range in depth between 36 metres and 47 metres and are situated along the eastern margin of the aquifer.

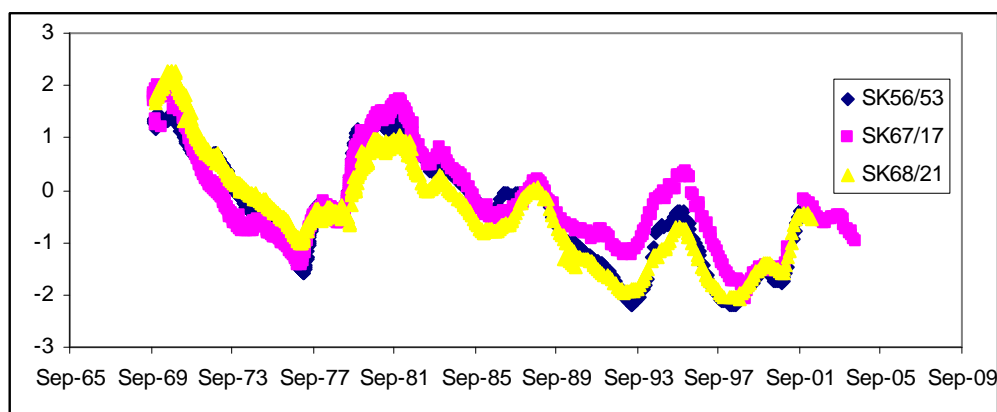


Figure 16.2 Normalised water levels of three long-term hydrographs exhibiting no seasonality but an underlying trend.

Another two boreholes show strong seasonality without any underlying trend (Figure 16.3). Both boreholes are shallow (max. 12 metres).

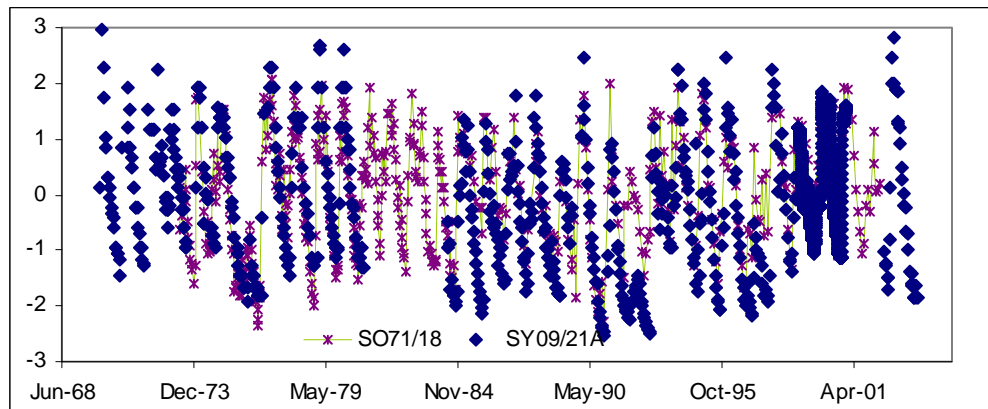


Figure 16.3 Normalised water levels of boreholes exhibiting strong seasonality without any underlying trend.

A large number of long-term hydrographs are unique in their response pattern. Some exhibit gradual increases or decreases in water levels suggesting levels to be influenced by pumping. Others show rapid, but apparently random changes in water levels also likely to induced by pumping (Figure 16.4).

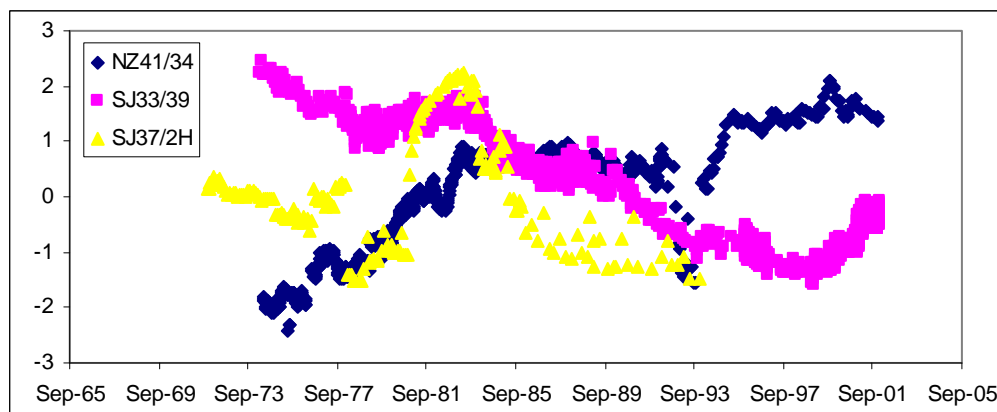


Figure 16.4 Normalised water level data of boreholes assumed to be influenced by pumping

In other boreholes, which also exhibit unique time series, it is unclear, if the response is due to pumping, or if the time series represents a natural, possibly very local hydrogeological effect.

In conclusion, the 62 long-term hydrographs of the Permo-Triassic sandstone are a collection of very different water level responses. Based on the available data, no consistent response patterns can be established for which master hydrographs could be developed. However, it is likely, that a detailed survey, which takes other factors, such as depth of the unsaturated zone, regional geographic location, topography etc. into account, could establish groups of boreholes, to which specific hydrogeological conditions apply and for which a typical response pattern could be established. However, due to time constraints this is beyond the scope of this present study.

17 Conclusions and Recommendations

The British Geological Survey has outlined the need to provide improved spatial coverage of water level data, allowing some estimate of the likely groundwater level across aquifers in England and Wales. In order to provide such coverage interpolation of water level data is needed. However, water levels are dynamic, responding to seasonal and longer-term effects. Therefore, in order to include one off measurements when interpolating surfaces, they need to be categorised whether the reading is likely to represent “Low”, “Average” or “High” levels. This report has described a method to do this, by establishing long-term hydrographs deemed typical for the respective aquifer, here called master hydrographs.

It is considered that master hydrographs are a suitable means to categorise one off point level measurements, if the available long-term water level time series for the aquifer are in good agreement. It is then likely, that the assessed water level responses at various locations are representative for level responses in the entire aquifer, i.e. one master hydrograph can be established, representative for the entire aquifer.

This study outlines a methodology to establish master hydrographs based on statistical analysis of long-term water level time series. Master hydrographs were established for ten aquifers in England and Wales, namely:

- **Magnesian Limestone:** different response patterns are observed that appear to be correlated with depth of the borehole. One single master hydrograph for the entire aquifer is hence not suitable, but two master hydrographs, one for the shallow and one the deeper aquifer, were developed. From Figures ?? and ??, it can be seen that the shallow boreholes have a much more “flashy” or rapid response than the deeper ones, suggesting the response is strongly correlated with yearly recharge. The deeper boreholes still show seasonal response to recharge, but this is relatively insignificant compared to the long-term (5 to 10 year) response, which is indicative of accumulated recharge over several years. Thus the drought of 1976 is shown not just as an absence of recharge during the winter of 1975/76, but as a consequence of low recharge and declining water levels from 1970 onwards. Similarly, high water levels caused by the extreme recharge event of 2000/2001 are shown to be the culmination of high recharge from 1998 onwards. This long-term signal can still be observed in the shallow boreholes, but it is masked by the seasonal response.
- **Millstone Grit:** the master hydrograph covers a relatively short period of time (around 15 years), however, from this limited time-period, the hydrograph appears to show little long-term trend, with seasonal fluctuations being predominant. Drought events are marked by a much reduced minimum to maximum amplitude, but there is still recovery, even during years such as 1976.
- **Hasting Beds:** the master hydrograph shows a very strong seasonal response, with very little longer-term trend. Drought events and high recharge events are not clearly shown in the hydrograph response.
- **Lower Greensand:** again there is a strong seasonal response with generally little longer-term trend (2 to 3 year) observed in the hydrograph, apart from the response to high recharge years and extreme drought. Thus in 1976, there was little recovery followed by continuing recession. However, the drought between 1988 and 1992 is only shown by a reduced magnitude of the recovery each year. The high recharge years of 1994 and 95, and also the exceptional events during the winter of 2000/01, are clearly shown, although they are almost entirely a response to each individual

event; there is little year-on-year accumulation as seen in some other aquifers. The low levels during 1987 are caused by one borehole, and these may be anomalous. It should be noted that the hydrograph was constructed from only four boreholes, and may not be representative of the Lower Greensand as a whole.

- Middle Jurassic: the hydrograph shows strong seasonality and little long term trend. The drought of 1976, however, is very marked, with minimal recovery of water levels. In addition, while there was still recovery every year during the 1988 to 1992 drought, this was much reduced compared with normal. High recharge years, including 2000/01 are barely noticeable on the hydrograph.
- Upper Jurassic: again there is strong seasonality, but with slightly more long-term trend than observed for the Middle Jurassic. Thus 1988 to 1992 are shown as years with generally lower groundwater levels, with 1991/92 particularly showing little recovery and water levels being defined as “very low” for the whole year. Similarly, high water levels can be seen, caused by the extreme recharge event of 2000/2001, but the year-on-year increase from 1998 leading up to this event is not as marked as for other aquifers.
- Chalk aquifer in
 - Berkshire and East Anglia (Group 1)
 - Lincolnshire and Yorkshire (Group 1)
 - Hampshire and Wiltshire (Group 2)
 - South Downs (Group 2)
- All four chalk master hydrographs show a strong seasonal response. However, there are distinct differences between the Group 1 and Group 2 areas above. The Group 1 areas, show a strong seasonal response, but this is overwritten by a longer-term signal. Thus the low recharge years from 1998 to 1992 are shown by a year-on-year decline in groundwater levels, a pattern which is repeated to a slightly less significant extent between 1995 and 1997. Similarly, for Berkshire/East Anglia, and to a lesser degree Lincolnshire/Yorkshire, the high water levels during 2000/01 can be seen to be partly due to cumulative increases in water levels from the end of 1997 onwards. Group 2 boreholes show a much stronger seasonal response compared to the long term signal. As a result, although the low recharge years are marked by limited recovery of water levels, there is little longer-term trend.
- Thus, the Group 2 hydrographs suggests a more responsive (flashy) aquifer compared with the Group 1 hydrographs, in which the response in any one year appears to be the cumulative effect of several years’ recharge. The reasons for the differences between the Chalk areas are not immediately obvious; however, they are not likely to be due to meteorological differences between the areas. In the South Downs, the Chalk is divided into blocks separated by rivers at sea level, and therefore the catchments are limited in size. In addition, transmissivity is high. It is possible that this combination of factors means that response to recharge events is rapid, with little long-term trend. The sea to the south, and the rivers between catchments may act as constant head boundaries, and control the minimum level to which water levels can decline.
- The reasons for the different responses are worth investigating, as they might reflect catchment characteristics, and could aid in understanding resource issues during drought, or groundwater flooding issues during extreme recharge events. However, further discussion is outside the remit of this project.

Long-term hydrographs collected for the other aquifers, show diverse water level responses, and it was not possible to derive master hydrographs. In the cases of the Lower Greensand, Millstone Grit, the Middle Jurassic, the confined Chalk in the London Basin, the Chalk in the North Downs region and the Permo-Triassic Sandstone different response patterns are evident, which cannot be correlated simply to the depth of the borehole. Other hydrogeological conditions such as distance to surface water courses, depth of the unsaturated zone, the influence of local pumping, or a combination of many factors may result in these diverse time series, however, it was beyond the scope of this study, to investigate the problem cases in further detail. While the established hydrographs are regarded as a good “first pass”, aquifers with diverse water level responses should be re-examined in any future study to establish if responses are a result of local pumping or if they could be representative for specific hydrogeological conditions in the aquifer, in which case additional master hydrographs could be developed.

It is also advisable in any future study, to test the established master hydrographs against any water level time series, which were not included in the initial statistical study. This would allow testing of whether the established master hydrographs are representative of the aquifer.

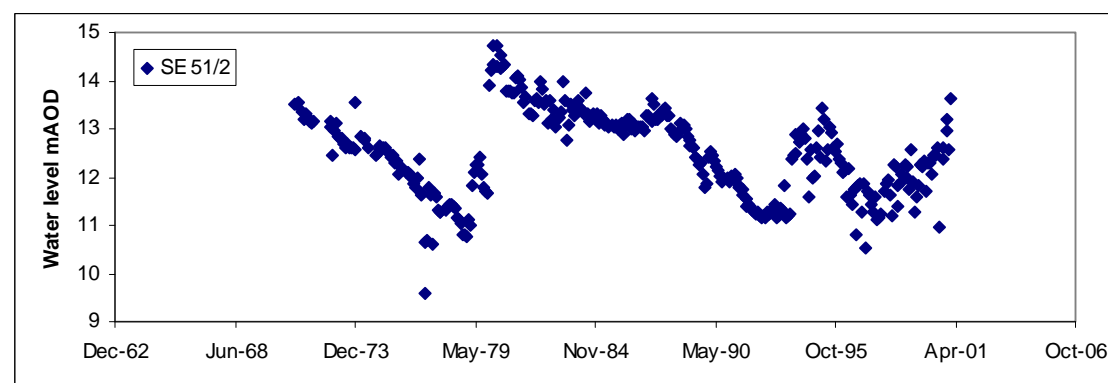
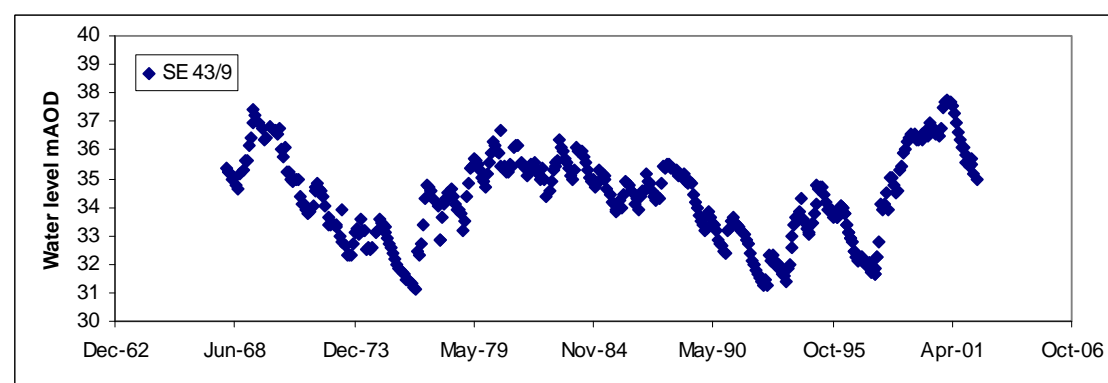
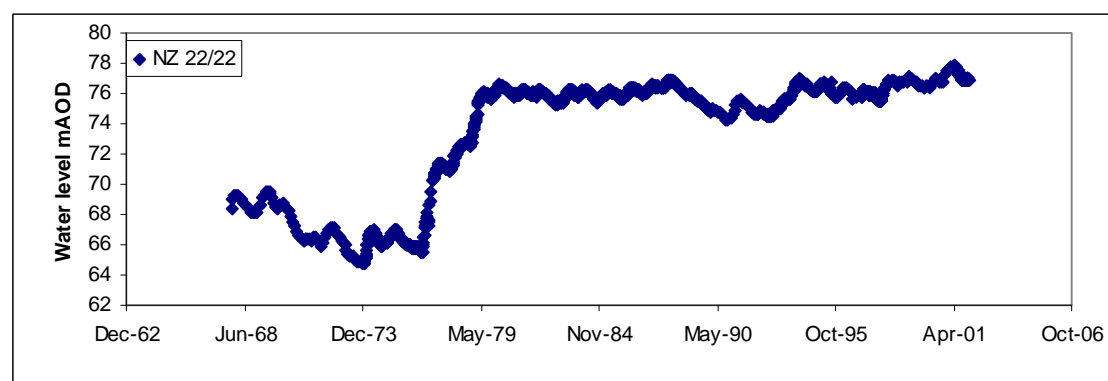
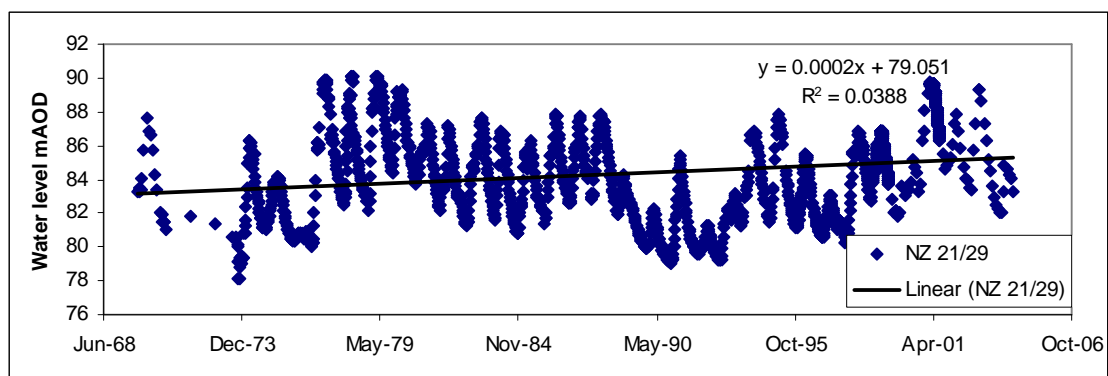
18 References

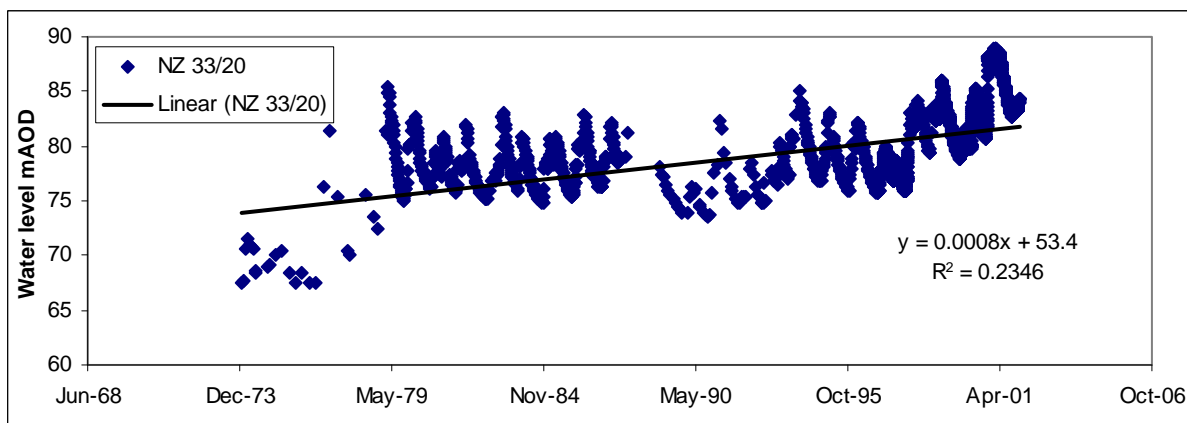
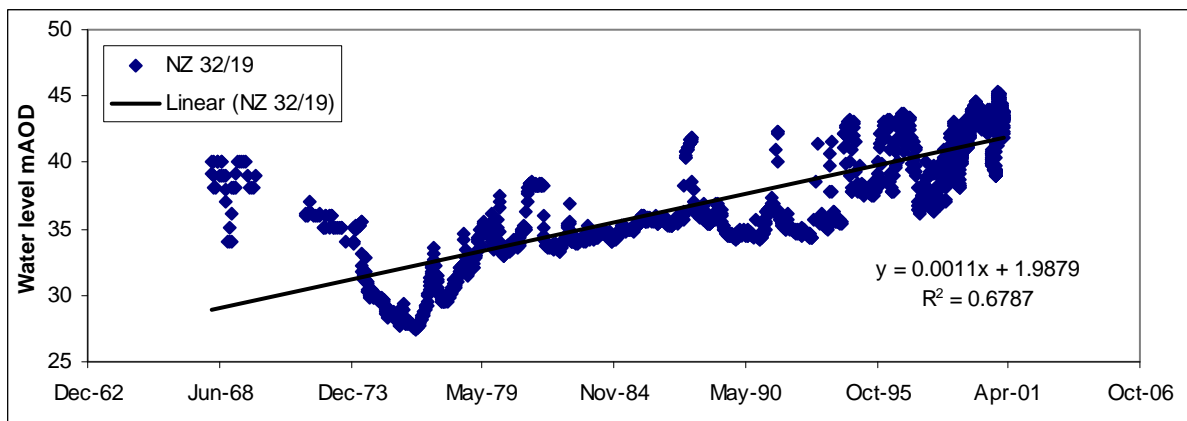
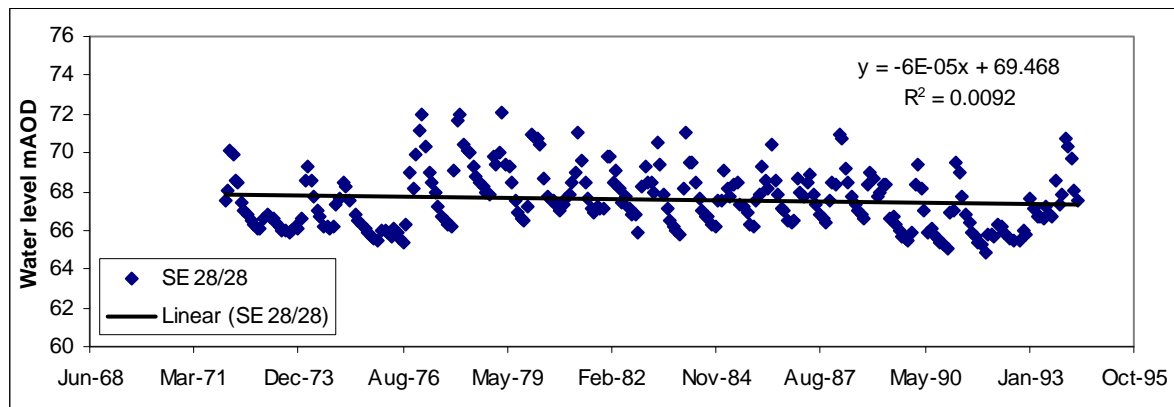
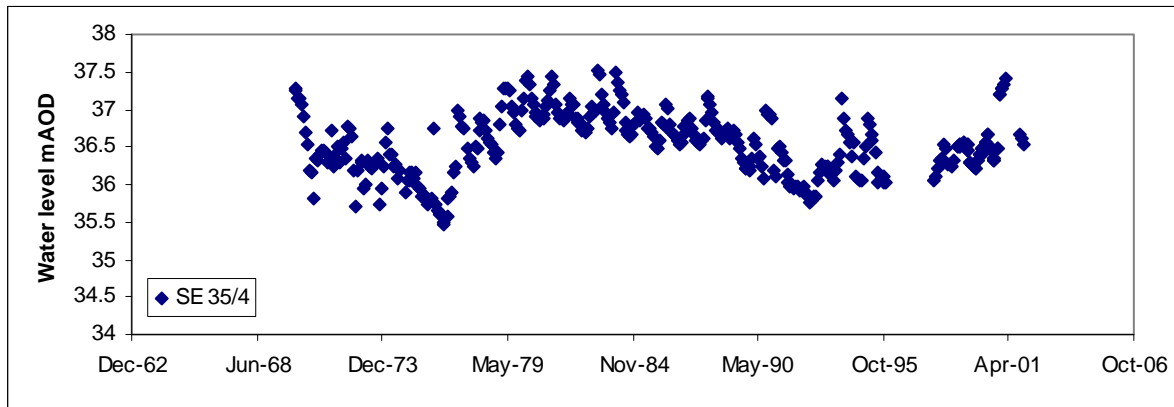
Bloomfield et al 2001

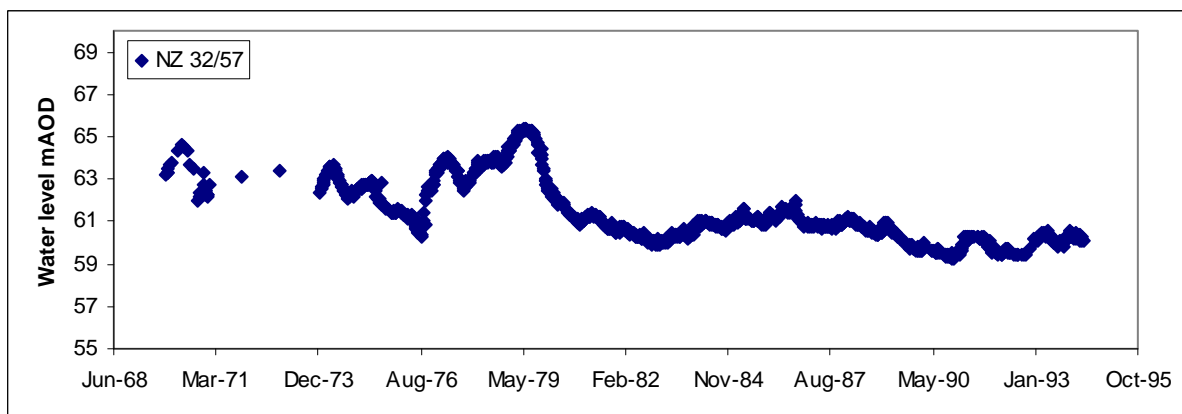
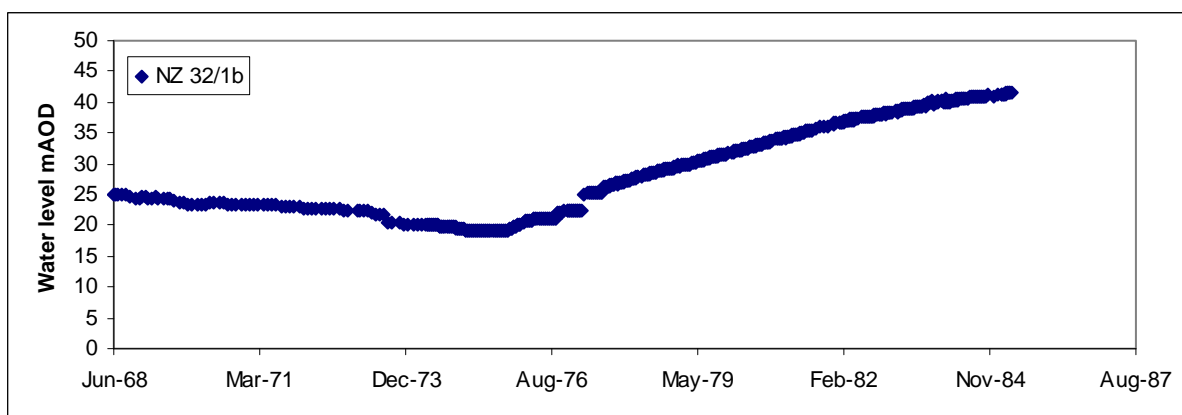
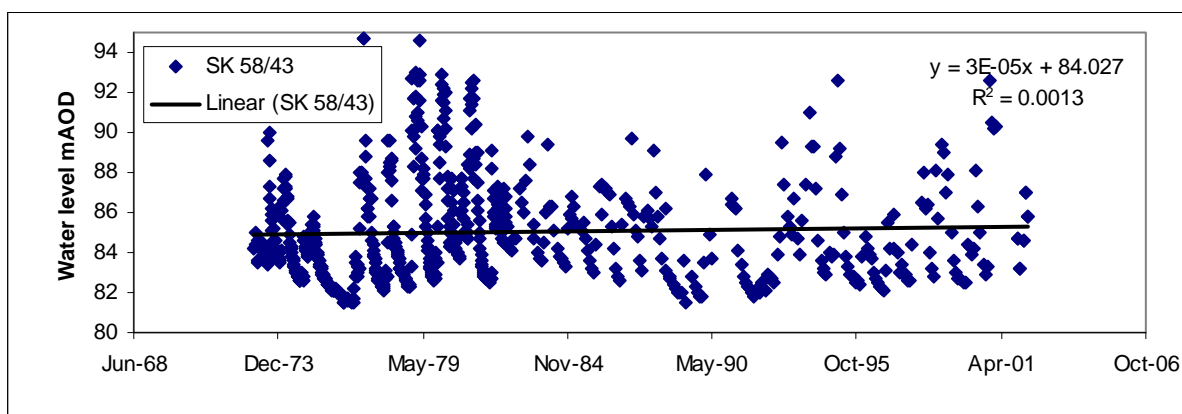
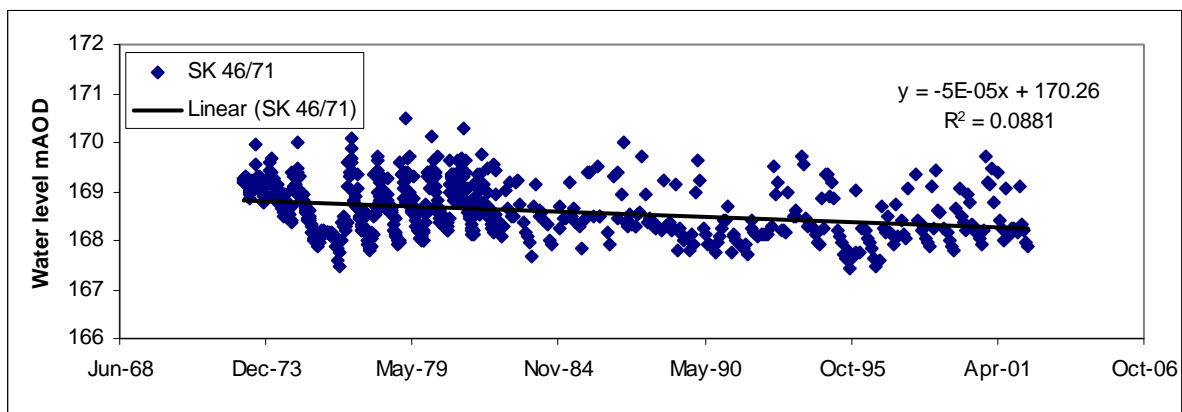
Low et al 2001

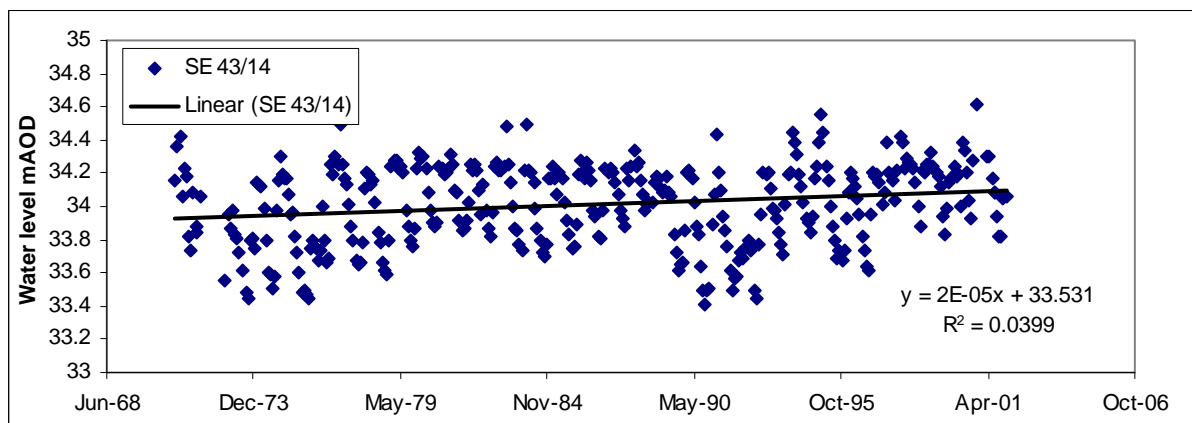
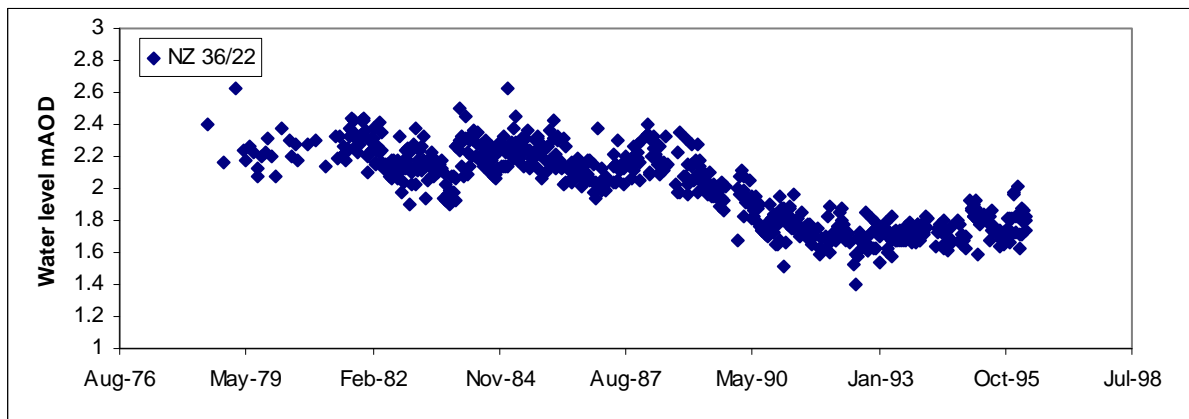
Appendix 1 Magnesian Limestone

WATER LEVELS ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM WITH LINEAR REGRESSION CURVE

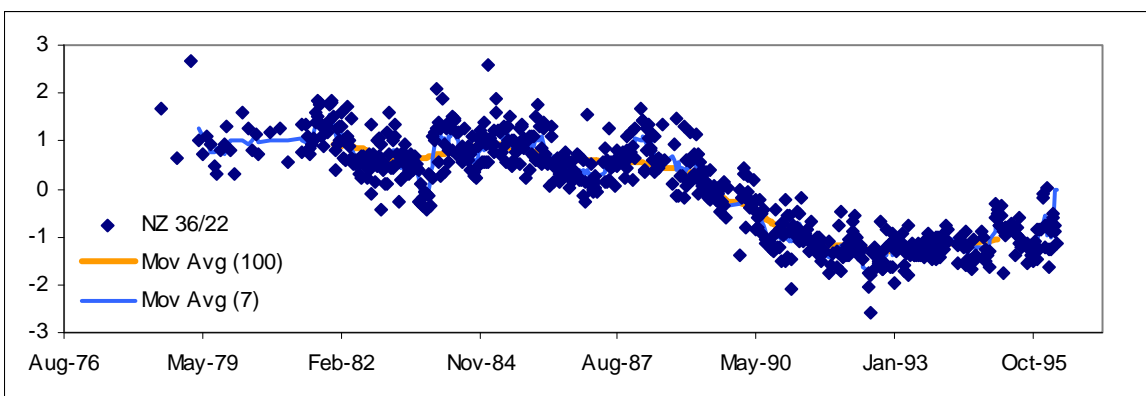
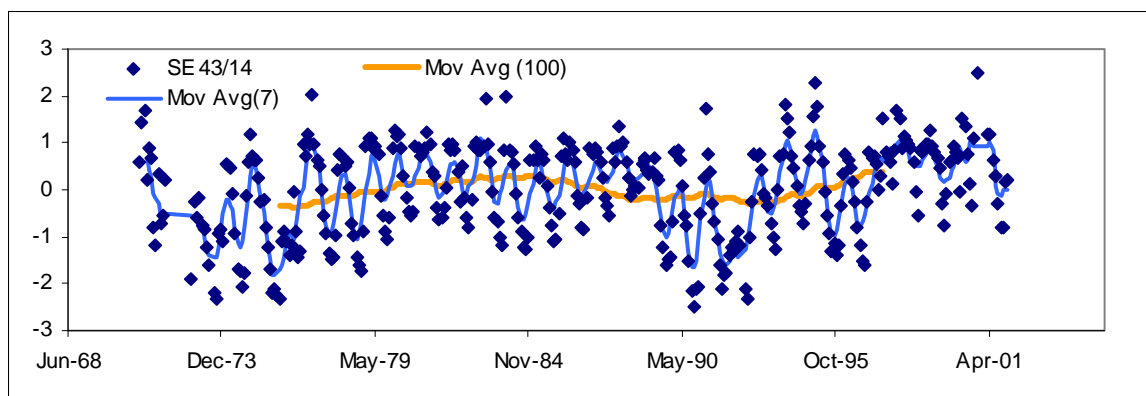
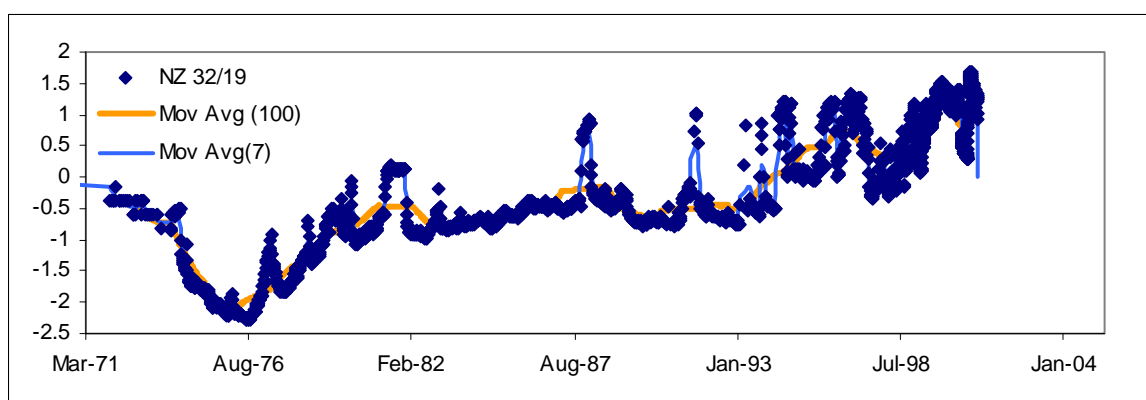
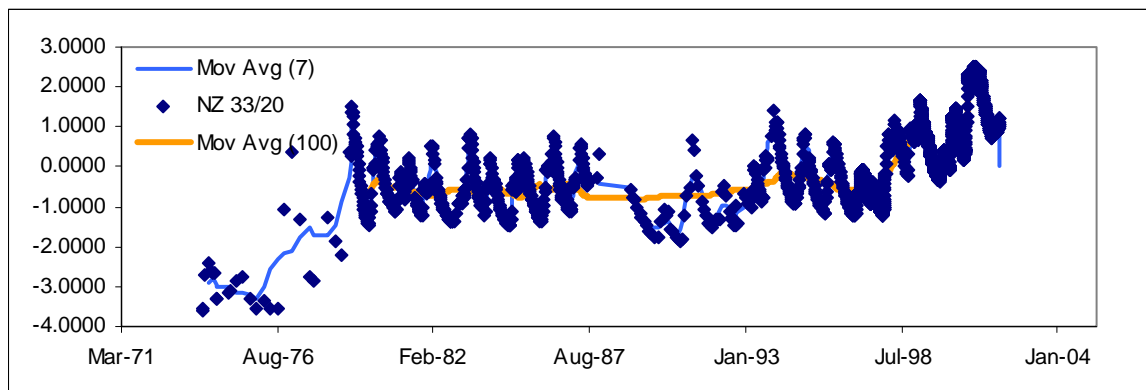


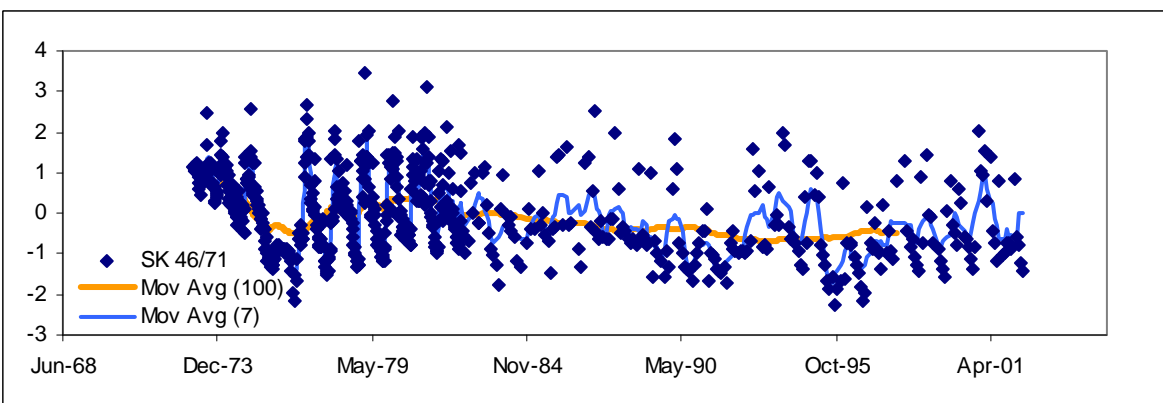
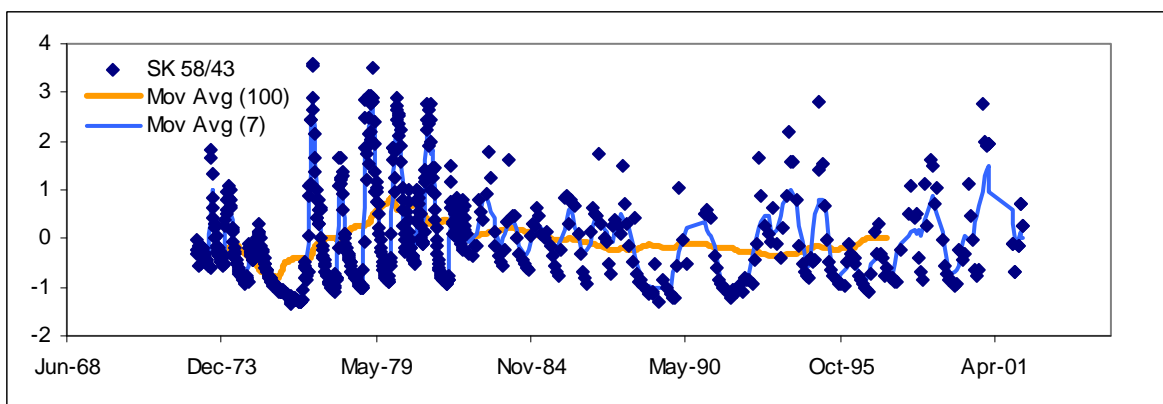
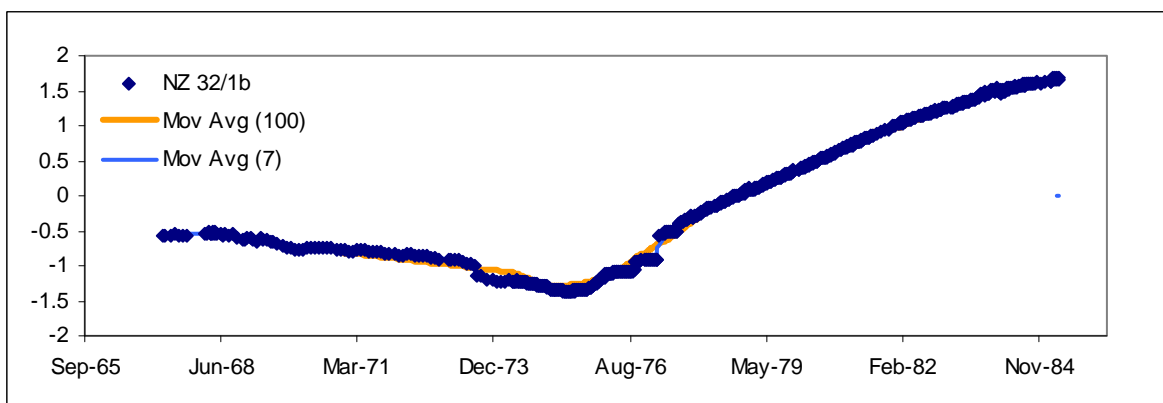
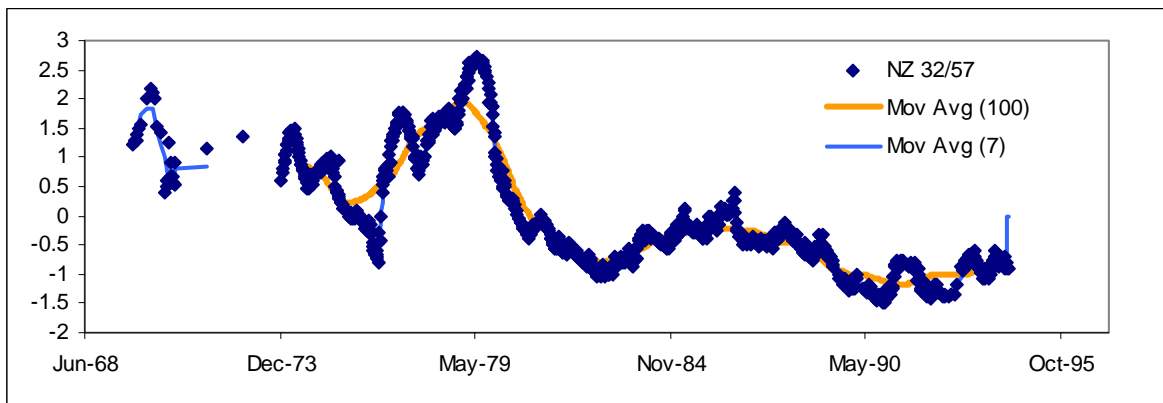


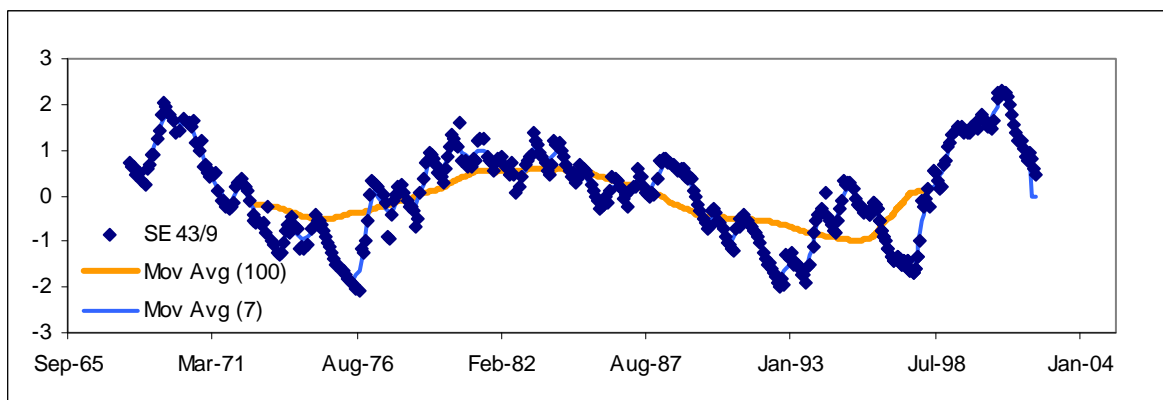
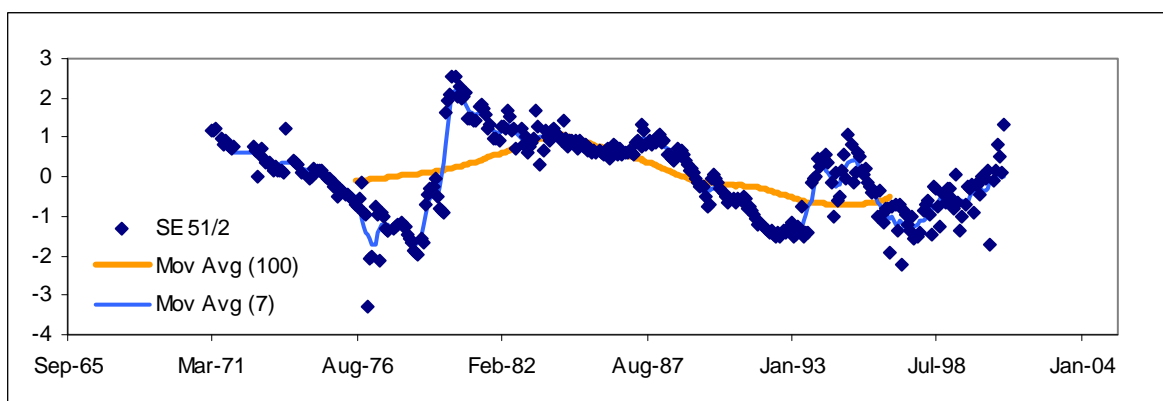
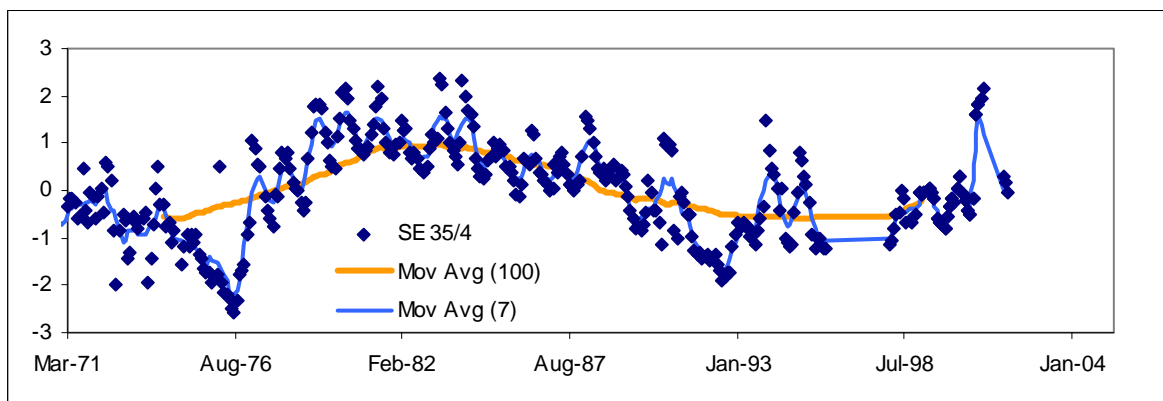
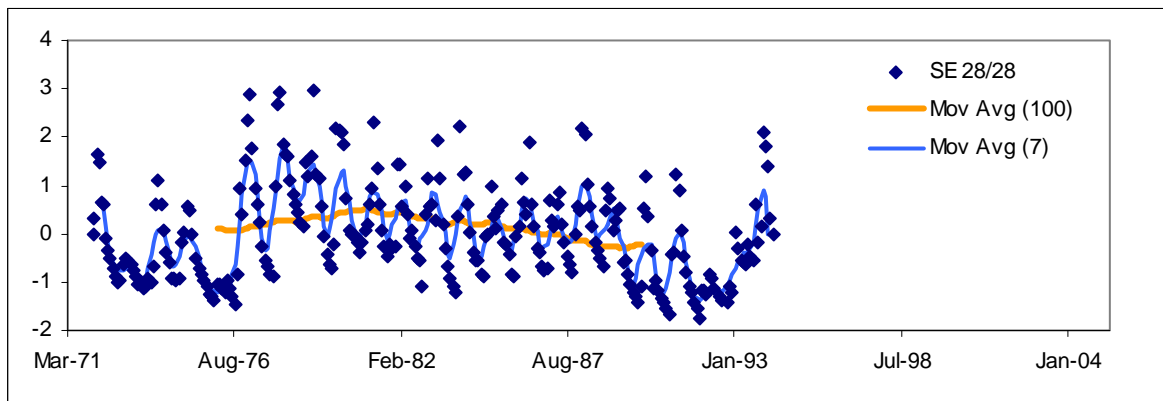


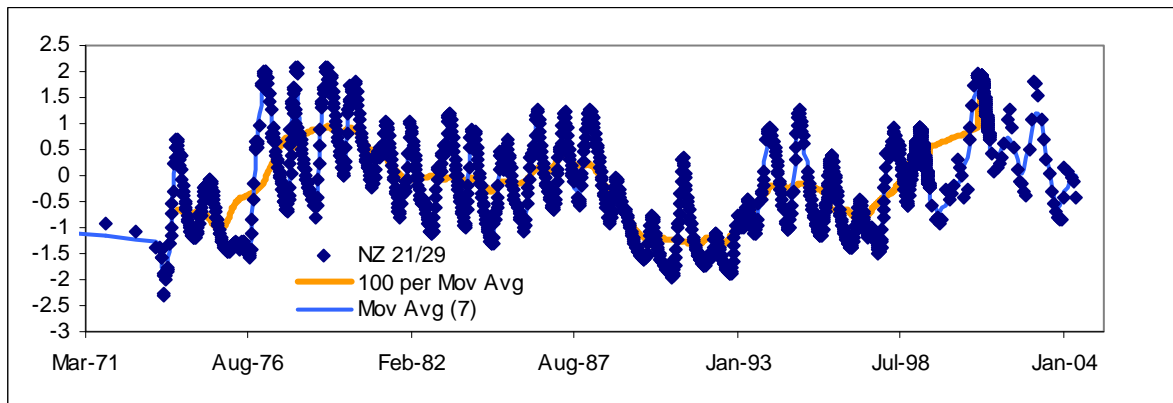
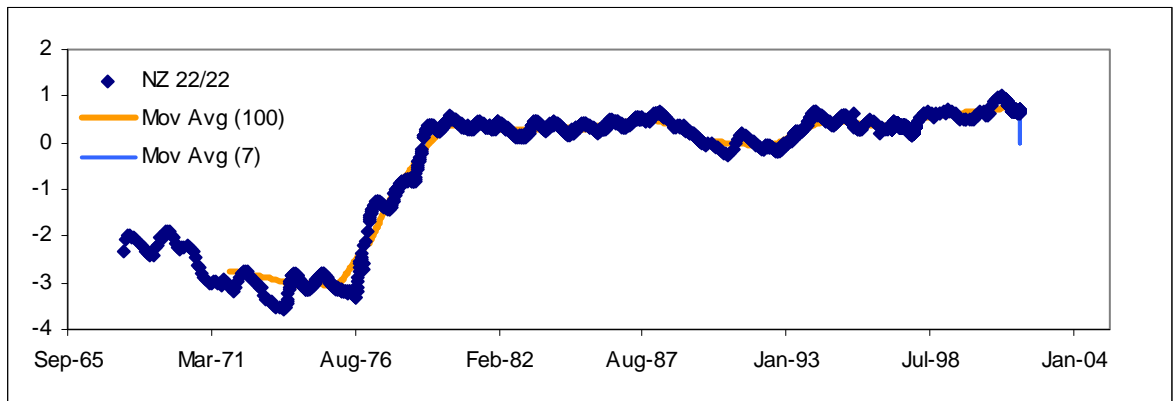


NORMALISED WATER LEVEL DATA WITH MOVING AVERAGES SMOOTHING LINES

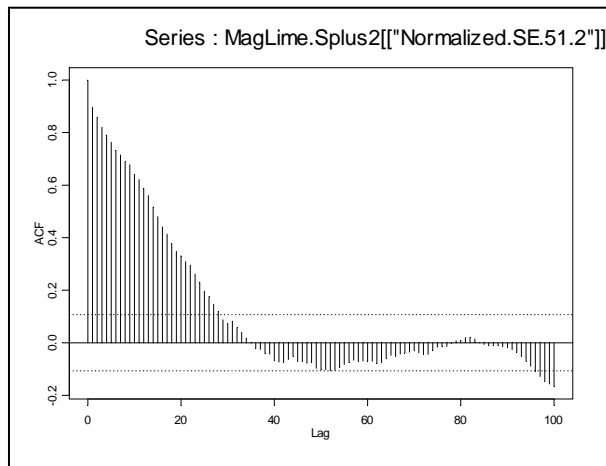
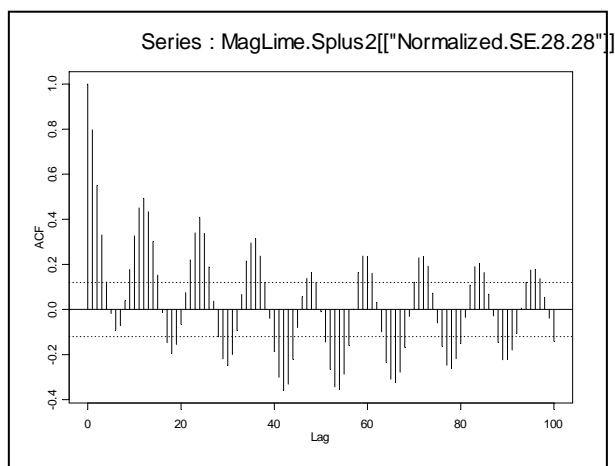
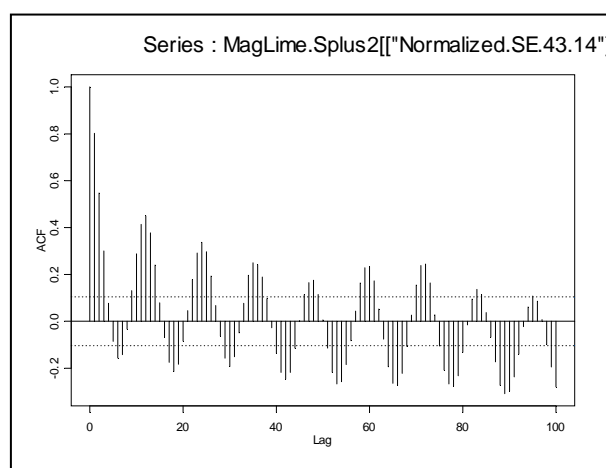
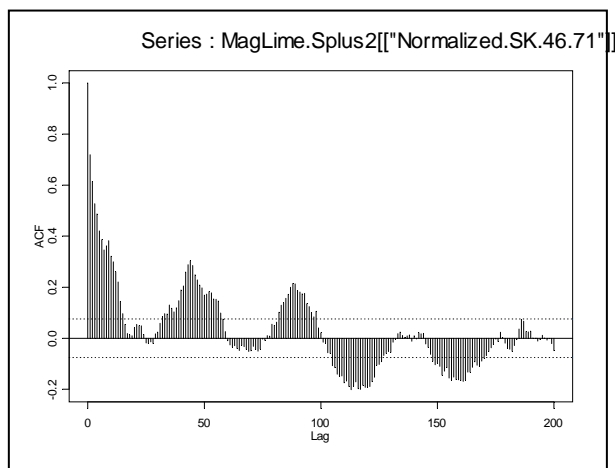
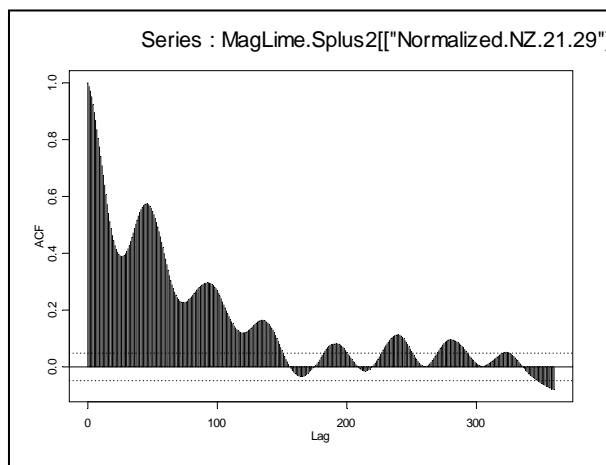
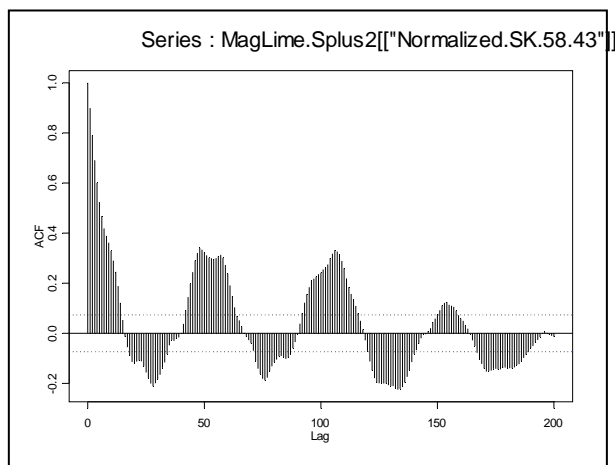


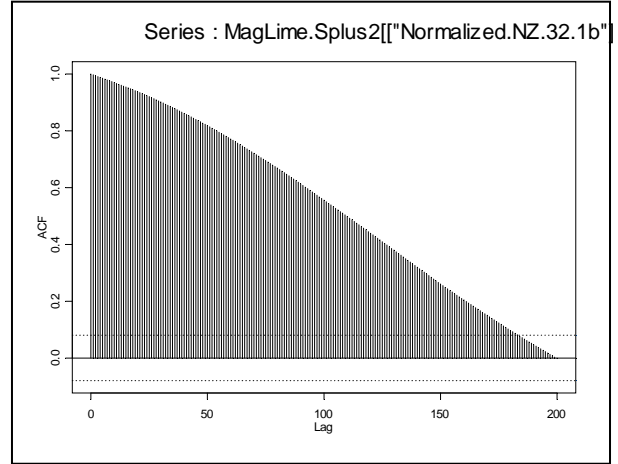
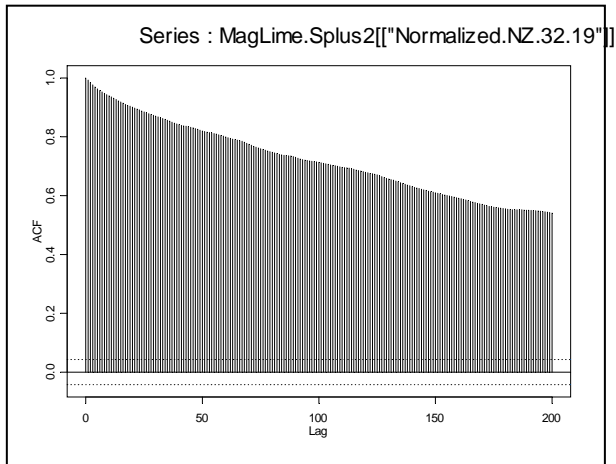
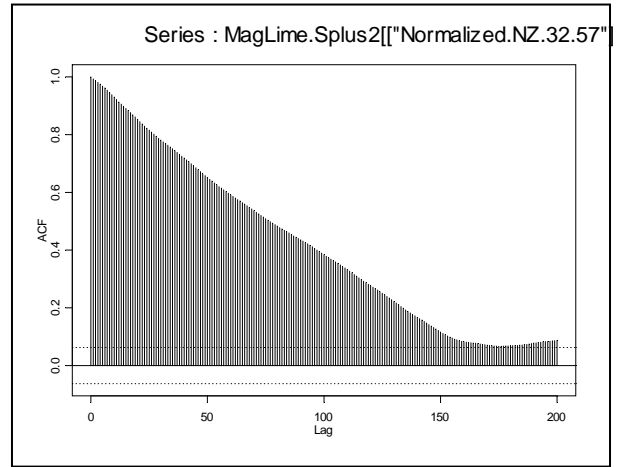
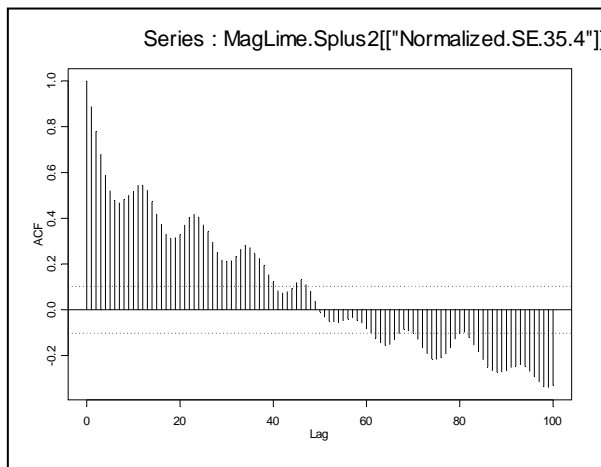
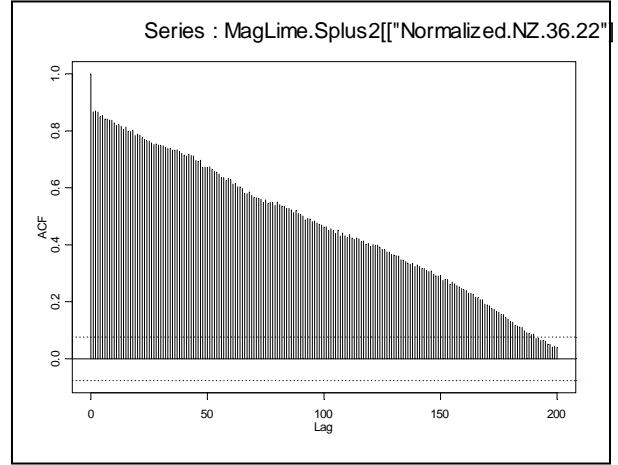
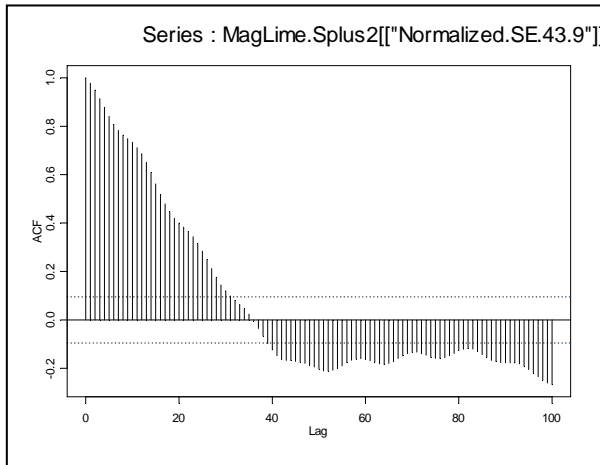


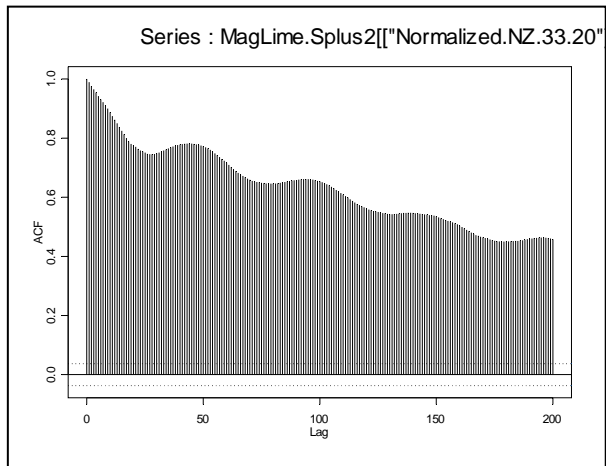




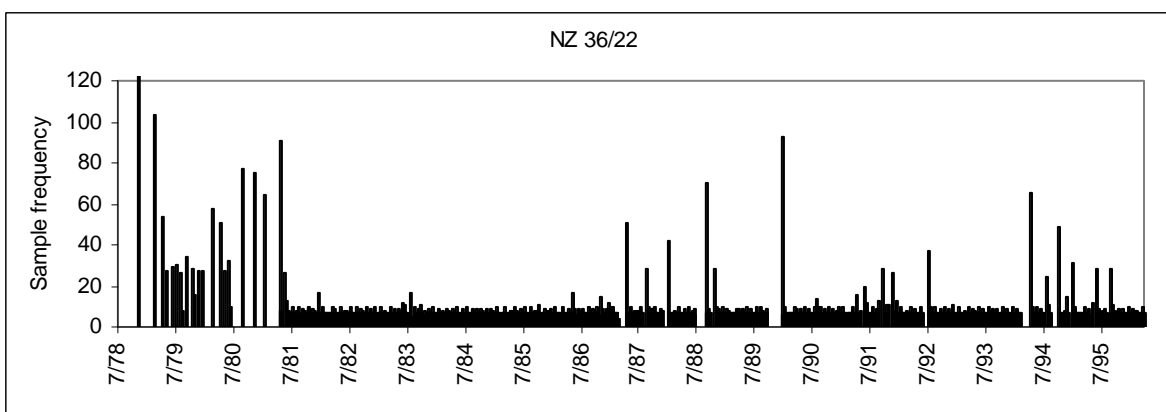
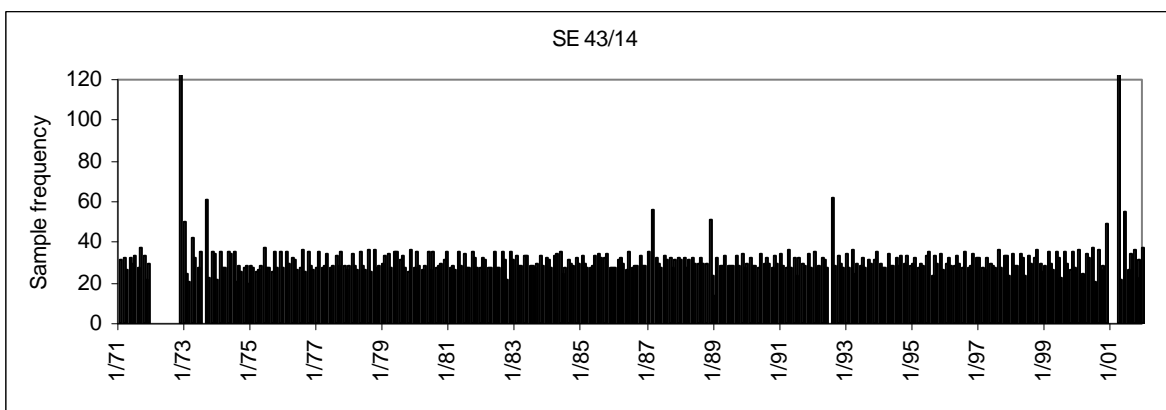
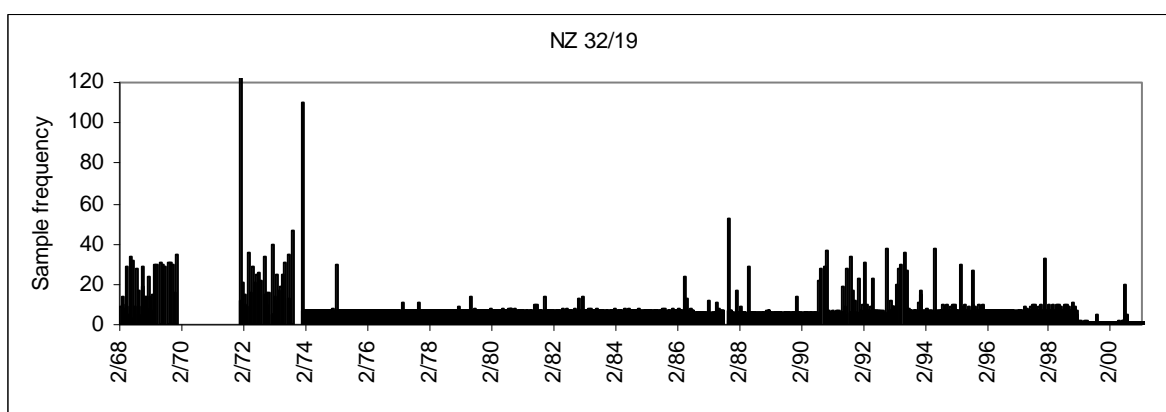
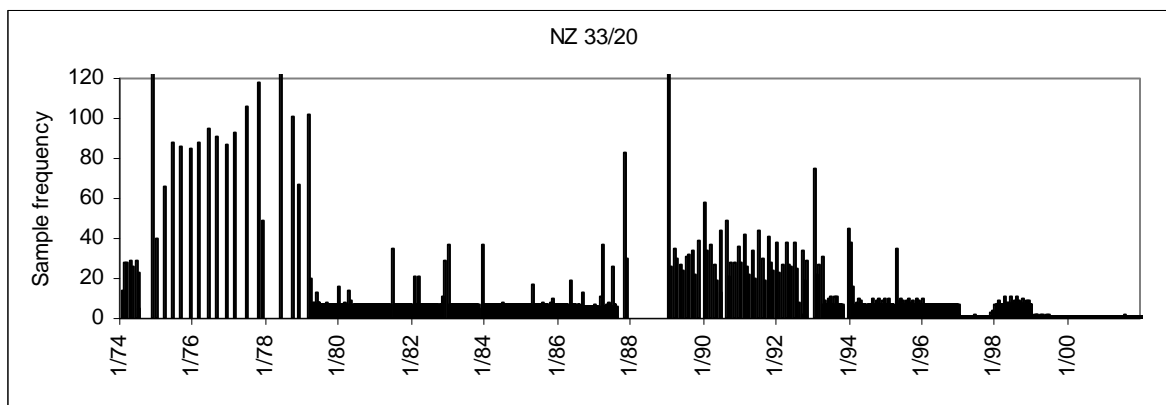
AUTOCORRELATION FUNTION PLOTS

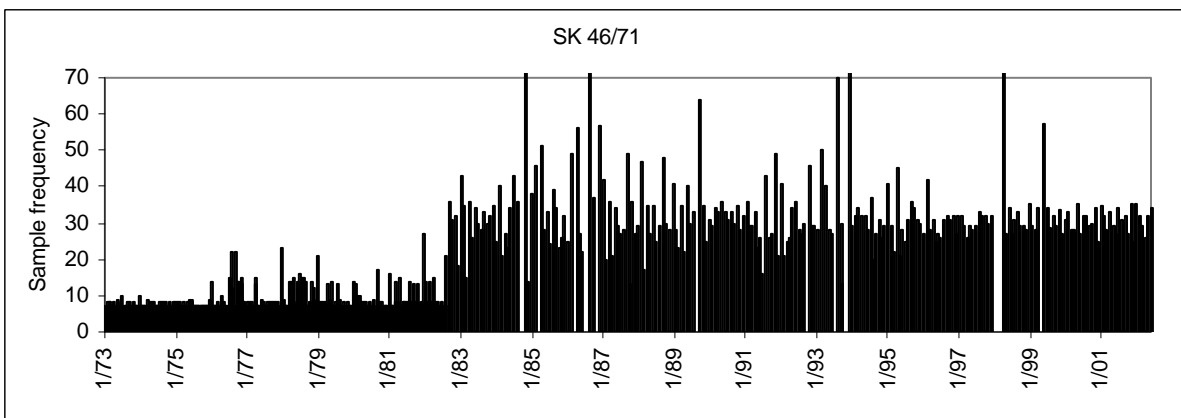
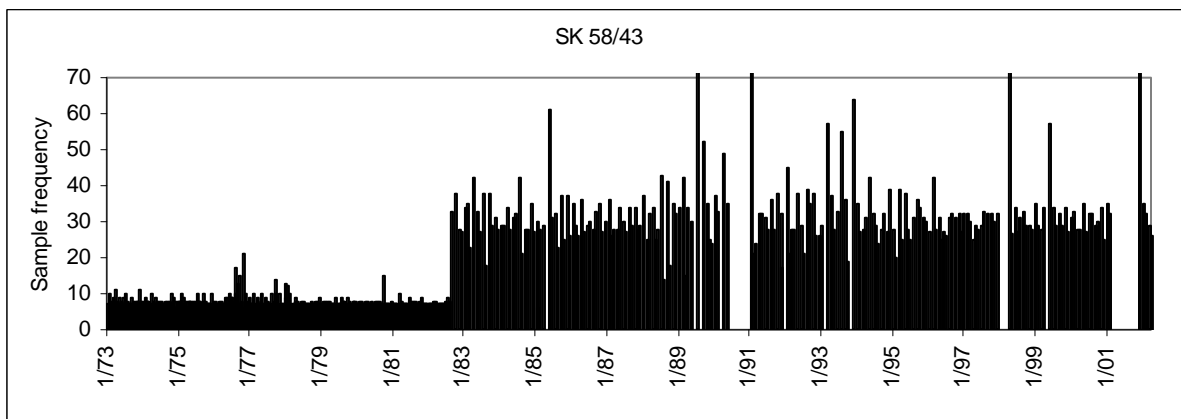
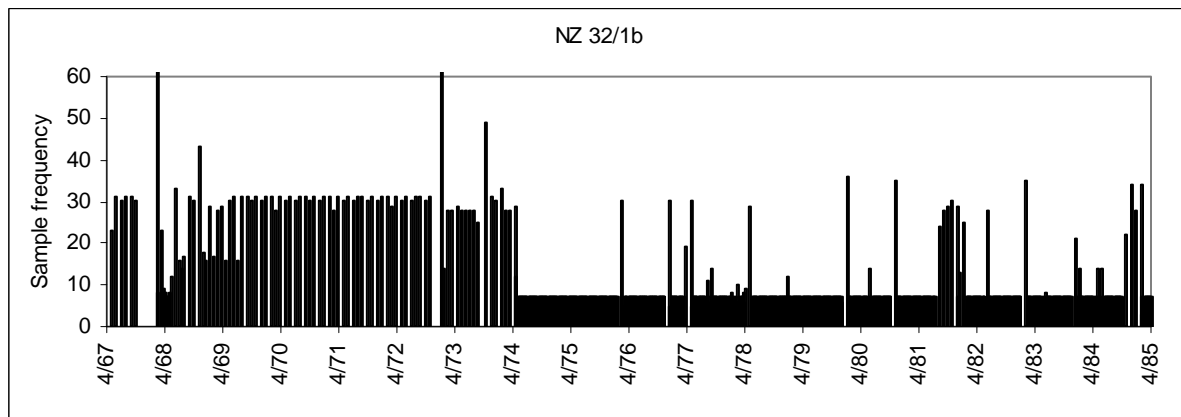
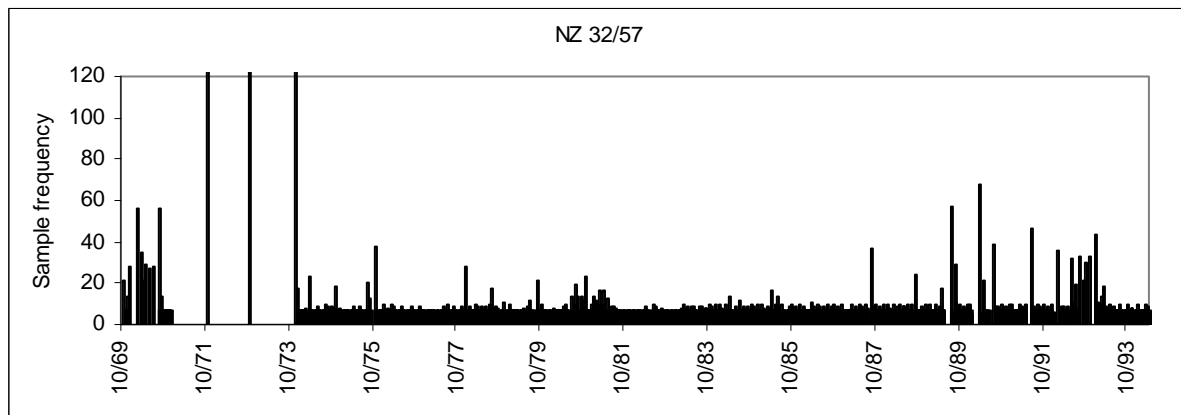


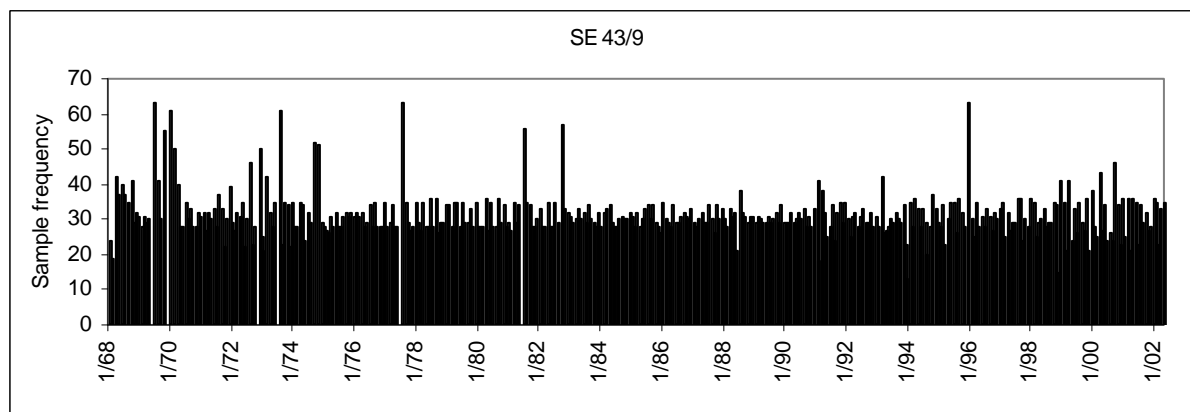
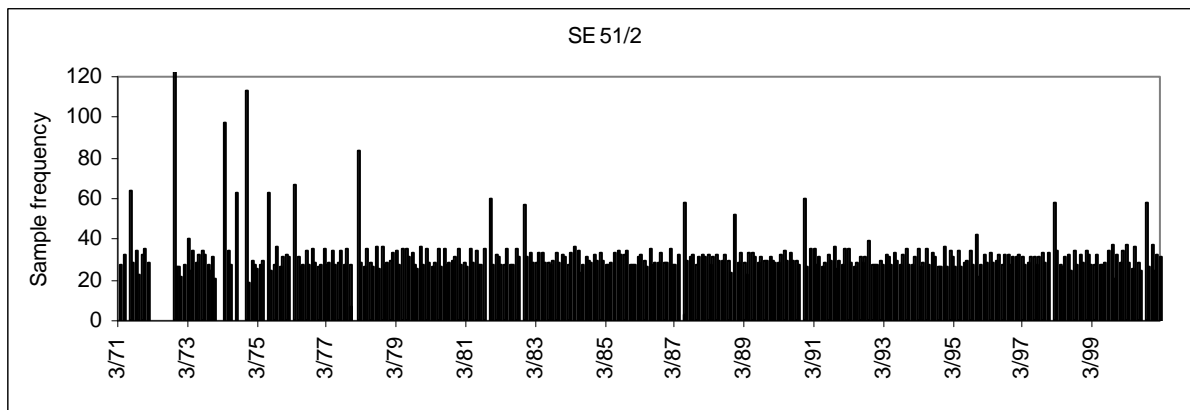
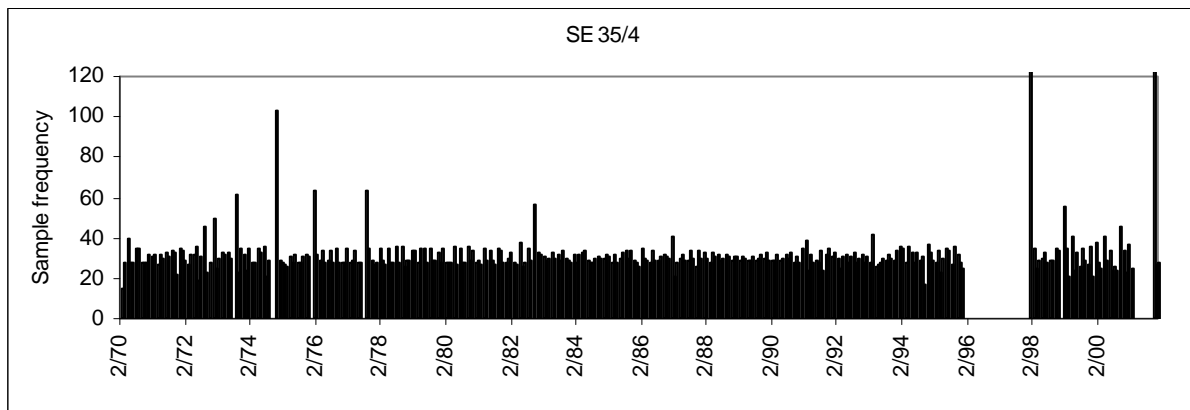
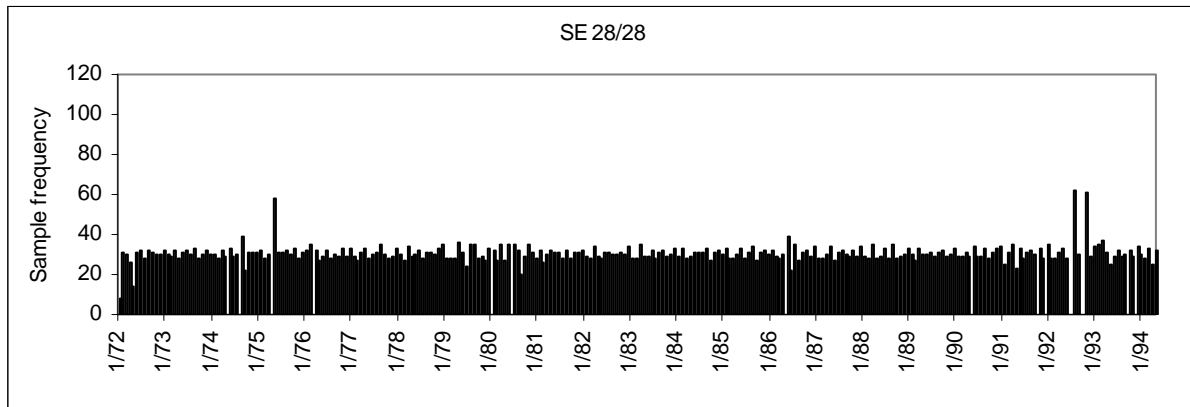


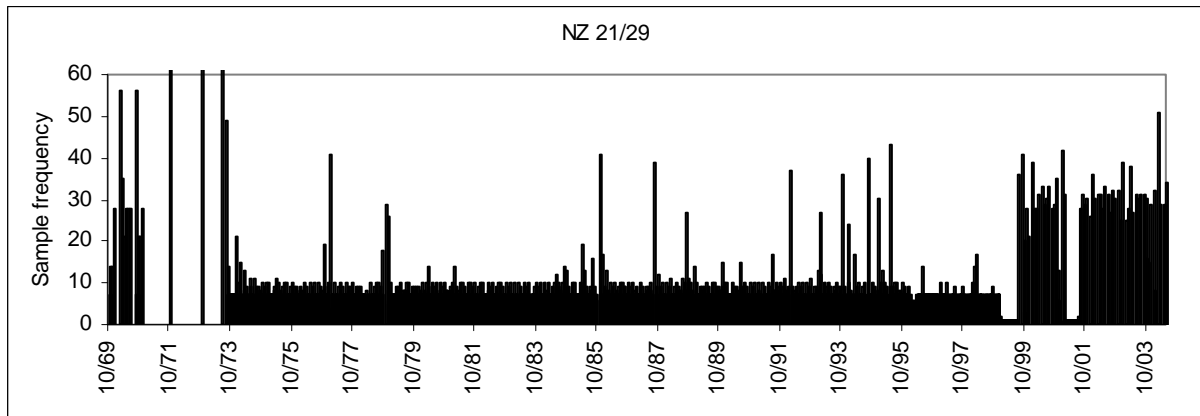
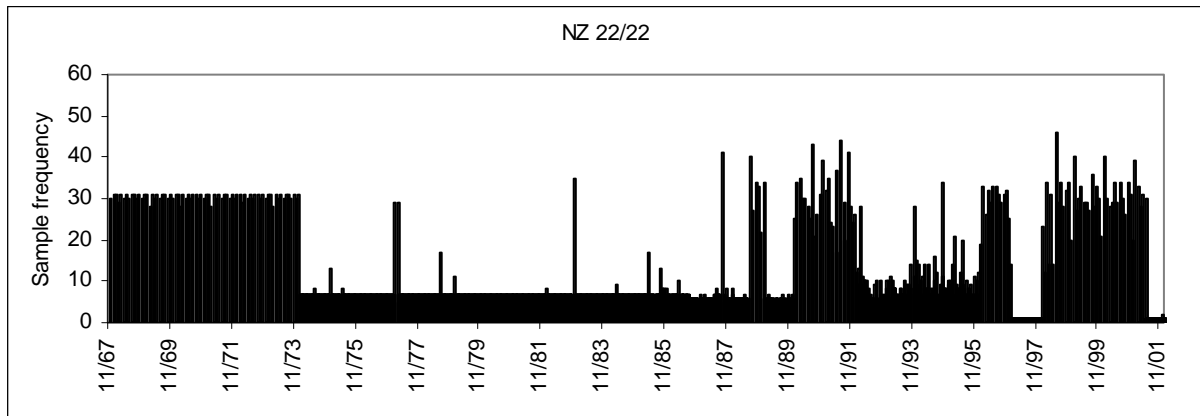


SAMPLE FREQUENCY PLOTS









WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE – GROUP1

Jan	1974 High	Feb	1978 Very high	Mar	1982 High
Feb	1974 High	Mar	1978 Very high	Apr	1982 High
Mar	1974 Very high	Apr	1978 Very high	May	1982 Average
Apr	1974 High	May	1978 High	Jun	1982 Average
May	1974 Average	Jun	1978 High	Jul	1982 Average
Jun	1974 Average	Jul	1978 Average	Aug	1982 Low
Jul	1974 Low	Aug	1978 Low	Sep	1982 Very low
Aug	1974 Low	Sep	1978 Low	Oct	1982 Very low
Sep	1974 Very low	Oct	1978 Very low	Nov	1982 Low
Oct	1974 Low	Nov	1978 Very low	Dec	1982 Average
Nov	1974 Low	Dec	1978 High	Jan	1983 High
Dec	1974 Average	Jan	1979 Very high	Feb	1983 High
Jan	1975 Average	Feb	1979 Very high	Mar	1983 High
Feb	1975 High	Mar	1979 Very high	Apr	1983 Very high
Mar	1975 High	Apr	1979 Very high	May	1983 Very high
Apr	1975 Average	May	1979 Very high	Jun	1983 Very high
May	1975 Average	Jun	1979 Very high	Jul	1983 High
Jun	1975 Low	Jul	1979 High	Aug	1983 Average
Jul	1975 Low	Aug	1979 Average	Sep	1983 Low
Aug	1975 Very low	Sep	1979 Low	Oct	1983 Low
Sep	1975 Very low	Oct	1979 Low	Nov	1983 Very low
Oct	1975 Very low	Nov	1979 Low	Dec	1983 Low
Nov	1975 Very low	Dec	1979 Very high	Jan	1984 High
Dec	1975 Very low	Jan	1980 Very high	Feb	1984 Very high
Jan	1976 Very low	Feb	1980 Very high	Mar	1984 High
Feb	1976 Very low	Mar	1980 Very high	Apr	1984 High
Mar	1976 Very low	Apr	1980 Very high	May	1984 Average
Apr	1976 Very low	May	1980 High	Jun	1984 Average
May	1976 Very low	Jun	1980 Average	Jul	1984 Low
Jun	1976 Very low	Jul	1980 Average	Aug	1984 Very low
Jul	1976 Very low	Aug	1980 Average	Sep	1984 Very low
Aug	1976 Very low	Sep	1980 Low	Oct	1984 Very low
Sep	1976 Very low	Oct	1980 Average	Nov	1984 Low
Oct	1976 Low	Nov	1980 High	Dec	1984 Average
Nov	1976 Average	Dec	1980 High	Jan	1985 Average
Dec	1976 High	Jan	1981 High	Feb	1985 High
Jan	1977 Very high	Feb	1981 Very high	Mar	1985 High
Feb	1977 Very high	Mar	1981 Very high	Apr	1985 High
Mar	1977 Very high	Apr	1981 Very high	May	1985 High
Apr	1977 Very high	May	1981 Very high	Jun	1985 Average
May	1977 Very high	Jun	1981 High	Jul	1985 Average
Jun	1977 Average	Jul	1981 Average	Aug	1985 Low
Jul	1977 Average	Aug	1981 Low	Sep	1985 Low
Aug	1977 Low	Sep	1981 Low	Oct	1985 Very low
Sep	1977 Low	Oct	1981 Low	Nov	1985 Low
Oct	1977 Very low	Nov	1981 Average	Dec	1985 Average
Nov	1977 Very low	Dec	1981 Average	Jan	1986 High
Dec	1977 Low	Jan	1982 High	Feb	1986 High
Jan	1978 High	Feb	1982 High	Mar	1986 High

Apr	1986 Very high	May	1990 Very low	Jun	1994 Average
May	1986 Very high	Jun	1990 Very low	Jul	1994 Low
Jun	1986 High	Jul	1990 Very low	Aug	1994 Low
Jul	1986 High	Aug	1990 Very low	Sep	1994 Low
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Sep	1986 Low	Oct	1990 Very low	Nov	1994 Average
Oct	1986 Low	Nov	1990 Very low	Dec	1994 High
Nov	1986 Low	Dec	1990 Very low	Jan	1995 Very high
Dec	1986 Average	Jan	1991 Very low	Feb	1995 Very high
Jan	1987 High	Feb	1991 Average	Mar	1995 Very high
Feb	1987 High	Mar	1991 High	Apr	1995 High
Mar	1987 Very high	Apr	1991 Average	May	1995 Average
Apr	1987 Very high	May	1991 Low	Jun	1995 Low
May	1987 High	Jun	1991 Low	Jul	1995 Low
Jun	1987 High	Jul	1991 Very low	Aug	1995 Very low
Jul	1987 Average	Aug	1991 Very low	Sep	1995 Very low
Aug	1987 Low	Sep	1991 Very low	Oct	1995 Very low
Sep	1987 Low	Oct	1991 Very low	Nov	1995 Very low
Oct	1987 Low	Nov	1991 Very low	Dec	1995 Very low
Nov	1987 Average	Dec	1991 Very low	Jan	1996 Low
Dec	1987 High	Jan	1992 Very low	Feb	1996 Average
Jan	1988 Very high	Feb	1992 Very low	Mar	1996 Average
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Mar	1988 Very high	Apr	1992 Very low	May	1996 Average
Apr	1988 High	May	1992 Very low	Jun	1996 Low
May	1988 High	Jun	1992 Very low	Jul	1996 Very low
Jun	1988 Average	Jul	1992 Very low	Aug	1996 Very low
Jul	1988 Average	Aug	1992 Very low	Sep	1996 Very low
Aug	1988 Low	Sep	1992 Very low	Oct	1996 Very low
Sep	1988 Low	Oct	1992 Very low	Nov	1996 Very low
Oct	1988 Low	Nov	1992 Very low	Dec	1996 Very low
Nov	1988 Average	Dec	1992 Low	Jan	1997 Low
Dec	1988 Average	Jan	1993 Average	Feb	1997 Low
Jan	1989 Average	Feb	1993 Average	Mar	1997 Low
Feb	1989 Low	Mar	1993 Low	Apr	1997 Low
Mar	1989 Low	Apr	1993 Low	May	1997 Very low
Apr	1989 Low	May	1993 Low	Jun	1997 Low
May	1989 Low	Jun	1993 Low	Jul	1997 Low
Jun	1989 Low	Jul	1993 Low	Aug	1997 Low
Jul	1989 Very low	Aug	1993 Very low	Sep	1997 Very low
Aug	1989 Very low	Sep	1993 Low	Oct	1997 Very low
Sep	1989 Very low	Oct	1993 Average	Nov	1997 Very low
Oct	1989 Very low	Nov	1993 Average	Dec	1997 Low
Nov	1989 Very low	Dec	1993 High	Jan	1998 Average
Dec	1989 Very low	Jan	1994 Very high	Feb	1998 High
Jan	1990 Low	Feb	1994 Very high	Mar	1998 High
Feb	1990 Average	Mar	1994 Very high	Apr	1998 High
Mar	1990 Average	Apr	1994 High	May	1998 High
Apr	1990 Low	May	1994 Average	Jun	1998 High

Jul	1998	High
Aug	1998	Average
Sep	1998	Low
Oct	1998	Low
Nov	1998	Average
Dec	1998	Average
Jan	1999	High
Feb	1999	High
Mar	1999	Very high
Apr	1999	Very high
May	1999	High
Jun	1999	Average
Jul	1999	Average
Aug	1999	Low
Sep	1999	Low
Oct	1999	Low
Nov	1999	Low
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Apr	2000	Average
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Jun	2000	Average
Jul	2000	Average
Aug	2000	Average
Sep	2000	Average
Oct	2000	High
Nov	2000	Very high
Dec	2000	Very high
Jan	2001	Very high
Feb	2001	Very high
Mar	2001	Very high
Apr	2001	Very high
May	2001	Very high
Jun	2001	Very high
Jul	2001	High
Aug	2001	Average
Sep	2001	Average
Oct	2001	Average
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May	2002	Average

WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE – GROUP2

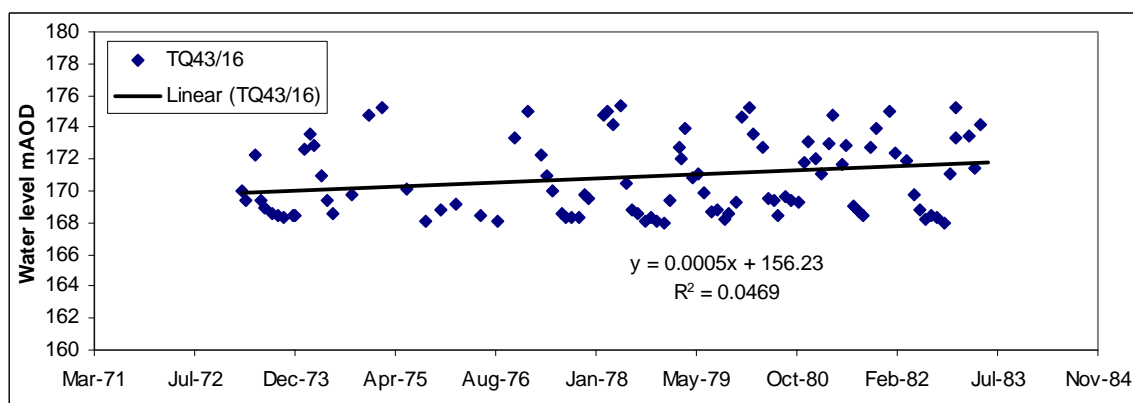
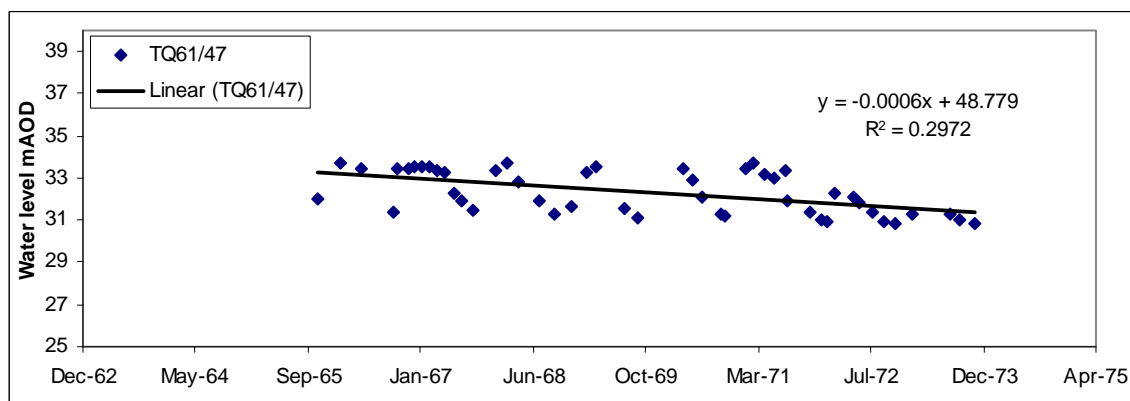
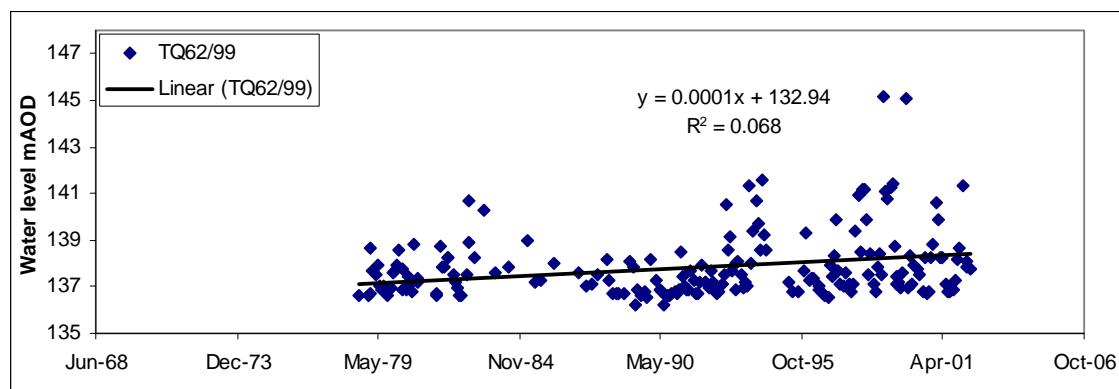
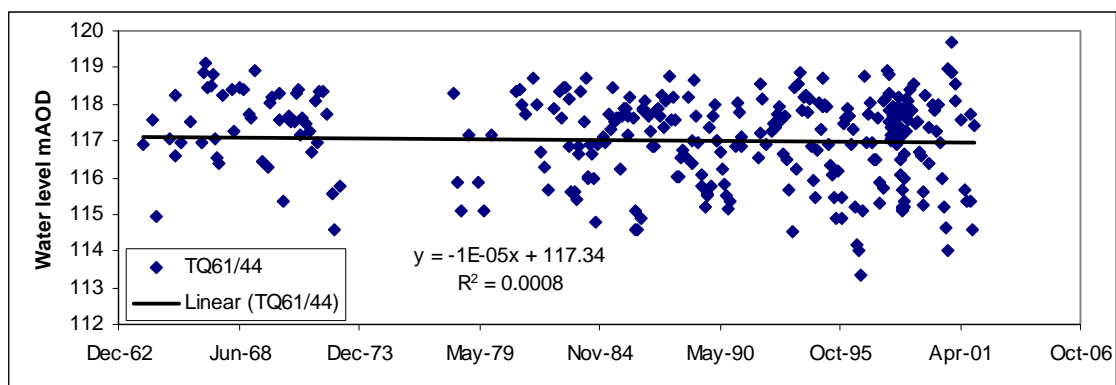
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Sep	1971 Average	Feb	1976 Very low	Jul	1980 Very high
Oct	1971 Average	Mar	1976 Very low	Aug	1980 Very high
Nov	1971 Average	Apr	1976 Very low	Sep	1980 Very high
Dec	1971 Average	May	1976 Very low	Oct	1980 Very high
Jan	1972 Average	Jun	1976 Very low	Nov	1980 Very high
Feb	1972 Average	Jul	1976 Very low	Dec	1980 Very high
Mar	1972 Average	Aug	1976 Very low	Jan	1981 Very high
Apr	1972 Average	Sep	1976 Very low	Feb	1981 Very high
May	1972 Average	Oct	1976 Very low	Mar	1981 Very high
Jun	1972 Average	Nov	1976 Very low	Apr	1981 Very high
Jul	1972 Average	Dec	1976 Very low	May	1981 Very high
Aug	1972 Average	Jan	1977 Very low	Jun	1981 Very high
Sep	1972 Low	Feb	1977 Low	Jul	1981 Very high
Oct	1972 Low	Mar	1977 Low	Aug	1981 Very high
Nov	1972 Low	Apr	1977 Average	Sep	1981 Very high
Dec	1972 Average	May	1977 Average	Oct	1981 High
Jan	1973 Low	Jun	1977 Low	Nov	1981 High
Feb	1973 Low	Jul	1977 Low	Dec	1981 Very high
Mar	1973 Low	Aug	1977 Low	Jan	1982 Very high
Apr	1973 Low	Sep	1977 Low	Feb	1982 Very high
May	1973 Low	Oct	1977 Low	Mar	1982 Very high
Jun	1973 Low	Nov	1977 Low	Apr	1982 Very high
Jul	1973 Low	Dec	1977 Low	May	1982 Very high
Aug	1973 Low	Jan	1978 Low	Jun	1982 Very high
Sep	1973 Low	Feb	1978 Average	Jul	1982 High
Oct	1973 Low	Mar	1978 Average	Aug	1982 High
Nov	1973 Low	Apr	1978 Average	Sep	1982 High
Dec	1973 Low	May	1978 Average	Oct	1982 High
Jan	1974 Average	Jun	1978 Low	Nov	1982 High
Feb	1974 Average	Jul	1978 Low	Dec	1982 High
Mar	1974 Average	Aug	1978 Low	Jan	1983 High
Apr	1974 Low	Sep	1978 Low	Feb	1983 Very high
May	1974 Low	Oct	1978 Low	Mar	1983 Very high
Jun	1974 Low	Nov	1978 Low	Apr	1983 Very high
Jul	1974 Low	Dec	1978 Low	May	1983 Very high
Aug	1974 Low	Jan	1979 Low	Jun	1983 Very high
Sep	1974 Low	Feb	1979 Average	Jul	1983 Very high
Oct	1974 Low	Mar	1979 High	Aug	1983 Very high
Nov	1974 Low	Apr	1979 High	Sep	1983 Very high
Dec	1974 Low	May	1979 High	Oct	1983 Very high
Jan	1975 Low	Jun	1979 High	Nov	1983 High
Feb	1975 Low	Jul	1979 High	Dec	1983 High
Mar	1975 Low	Aug	1979 High	Jan	1984 Very high
Apr	1975 Low	Sep	1979 Average	Feb	1984 Very high
May	1975 Low	Oct	1979 Average	Mar	1984 Very high
Jun	1975 Low	Nov	1979 Average	Apr	1984 Very high
Jul	1975 Low	Dec	1979 High	May	1984 Very high
Aug	1975 Very low	Jan	1980 Very high	Jun	1984 Very high
Sep	1975 Very low	Feb	1980 Very high	Jul	1984 Very high

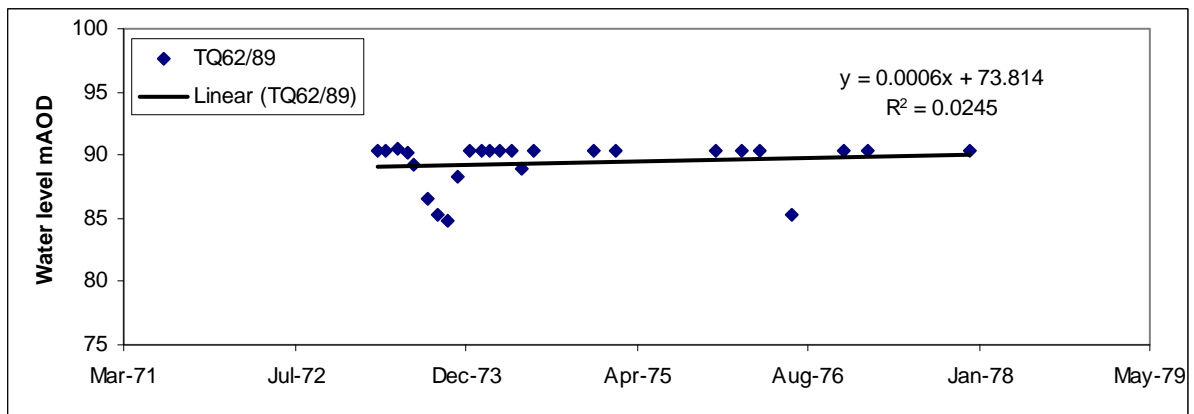
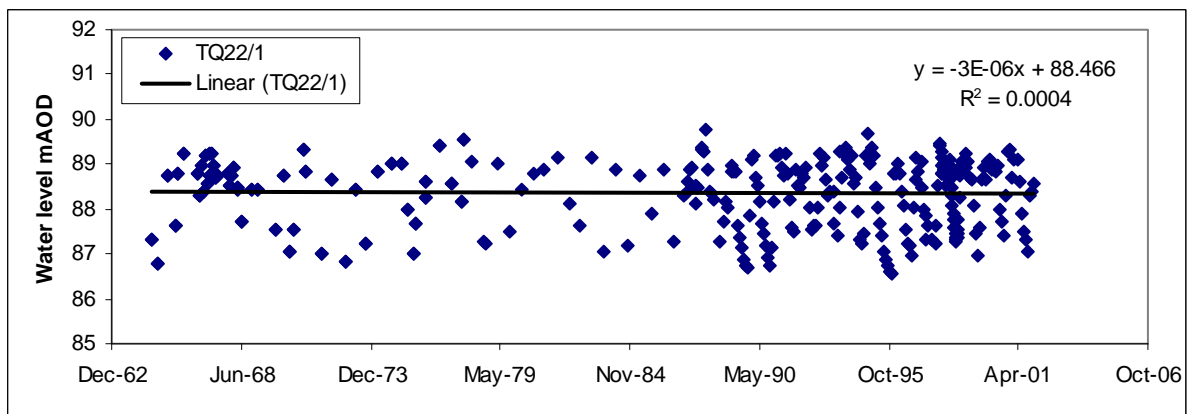
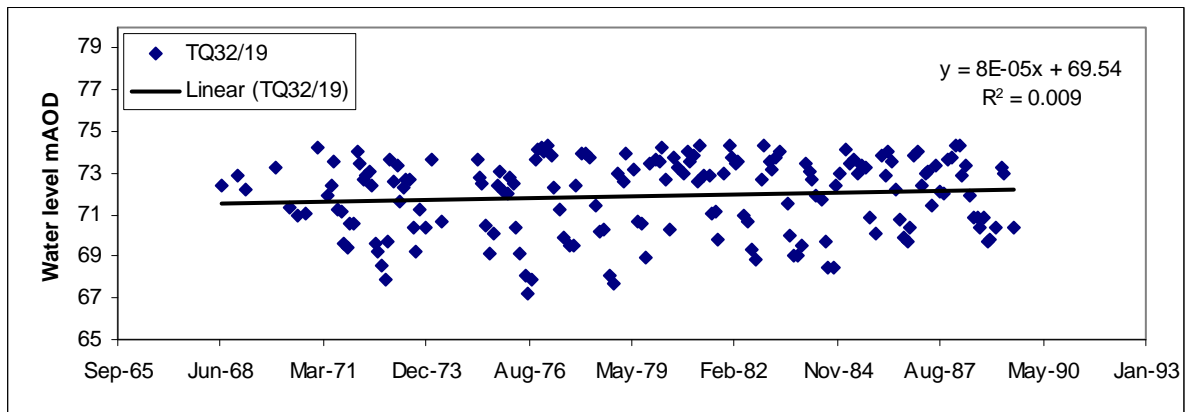
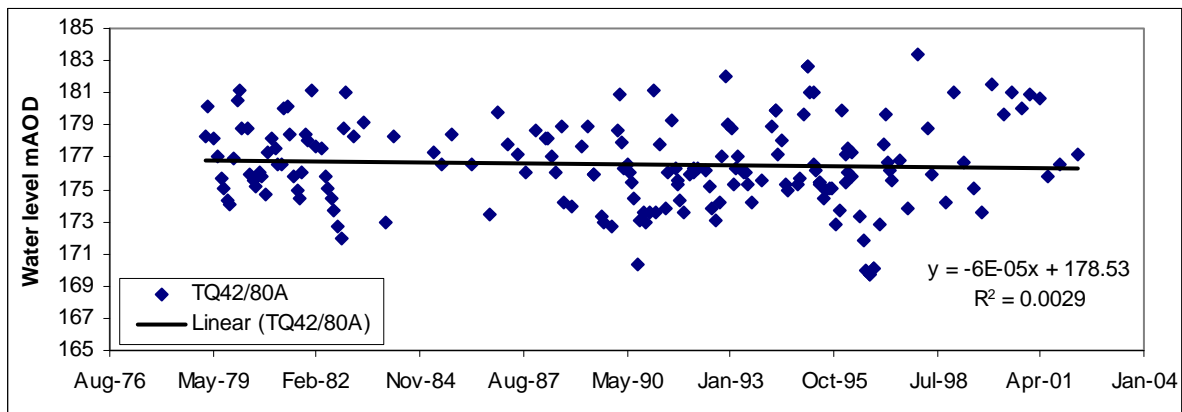
Aug	1984 High	Jan	1989 High	Jun	1993 Very low
Sep	1984 High	Feb	1989 High	Jul	1993 Very low
Oct	1984 High	Mar	1989 Average	Aug	1993 Very low
Nov	1984 High	Apr	1989 Average	Sep	1993 Very low
Dec	1984 High	May	1989 Average	Oct	1993 Very low
Jan	1985 High	Jun	1989 Average	Nov	1993 Low
Feb	1985 High	Jul	1989 Average	Dec	1993 Average
Mar	1985 High	Aug	1989 Low	Jan	1994 Average
Apr	1985 High	Sep	1989 Low	Feb	1994 Average
May	1985 High	Oct	1989 Low	Mar	1994 Average
Jun	1985 High	Nov	1989 Low	Apr	1994 Average
Jul	1985 High	Dec	1989 Low	May	1994 Average
Aug	1985 High	Jan	1990 Low	Jun	1994 Average
Sep	1985 Average	Feb	1990 Average	Jul	1994 Low
Oct	1985 Average	Mar	1990 Average	Aug	1994 Low
Nov	1985 Average	Apr	1990 Low	Sep	1994 Low
Dec	1985 Average	May	1990 Low	Oct	1994 Low
Jan	1986 Average	Jun	1990 Low	Nov	1994 Low
Feb	1986 High	Jul	1990 Low	Dec	1994 Average
Mar	1986 High	Aug	1990 Low	Jan	1995 Average
Apr	1986 High	Sep	1990 Low	Feb	1995 High
May	1986 High	Oct	1990 Average	Mar	1995 High
Jun	1986 High	Nov	1990 Low	Apr	1995 High
Jul	1986 High	Dec	1990 Low	May	1995 Average
Aug	1986 High	Jan	1991 Low	Jun	1995 Average
Sep	1986 High	Feb	1991 Low	Jul	1995 Average
Oct	1986 Average	Mar	1991 Low	Aug	1995 Low
Nov	1986 Average	Apr	1991 Low	Sep	1995 Low
Dec	1986 Average	May	1991 Low	Oct	1995 Low
Jan	1987 Average	Jun	1991 Low	Nov	1995 Low
Feb	1987 High	Jul	1991 Low	Dec	1995 Low
Mar	1987 High	Aug	1991 Low	Jan	1996 Low
Apr	1987 High	Sep	1991 Very low	Feb	1996 Low
May	1987 High	Oct	1991 Very low	Mar	1996 Low
Jun	1987 High	Nov	1991 Very low	Apr	1996 Low
Jul	1987 High	Dec	1991 Very low	May	1996 Low
Aug	1987 High	Jan	1992 Very low	Jun	1996 Low
Sep	1987 Average	Feb	1992 Very low	Jul	1996 Low
Oct	1987 Average	Mar	1992 Very low	Aug	1996 Very low
Nov	1987 High	Apr	1992 Very low	Sep	1996 Very low
Dec	1987 High	May	1992 Very low	Oct	1996 Very low
Jan	1988 High	Jun	1992 Very low	Nov	1996 Very low
Feb	1988 Very high	Jul	1992 Very low	Dec	1996 Very low
Mar	1988 Very high	Aug	1992 Very low	Jan	1997 Very low
Apr	1988 Very high	Sep	1992 Very low	Feb	1997 Very low
May	1988 High	Oct	1992 Very low	Mar	1997 Very low
Jun	1988 High	Nov	1992 Very low	Apr	1997 Very low
Jul	1988 High	Dec	1992 Very low	May	1997 Very low
Aug	1988 High	Jan	1993 Very low	Jun	1997 Very low
Sep	1988 High	Feb	1993 Very low	Jul	1997 Very low
Oct	1988 High	Mar	1993 Very low	Aug	1997 Very low
Nov	1988 High	Apr	1993 Very low	Sep	1997 Very low
Dec	1988 High	May	1993 Very low	Oct	1997 Very low

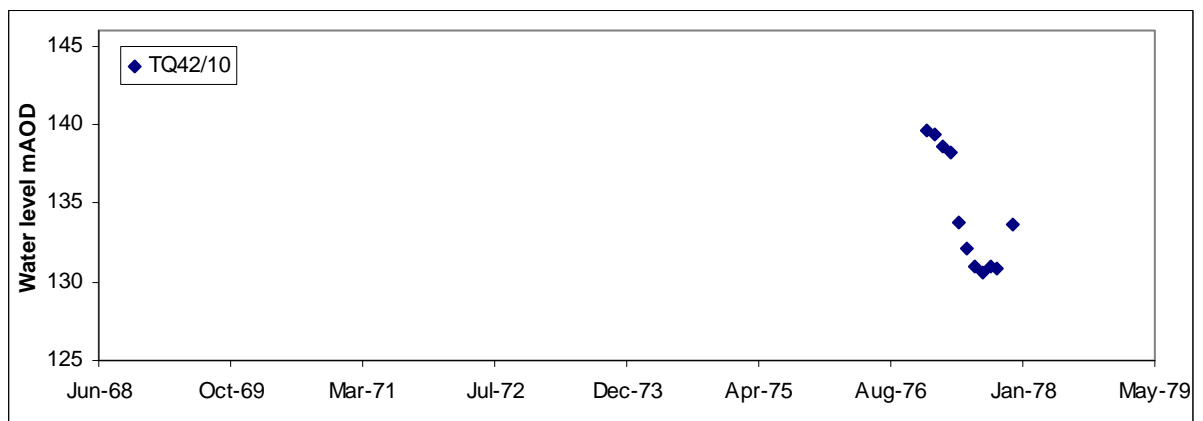
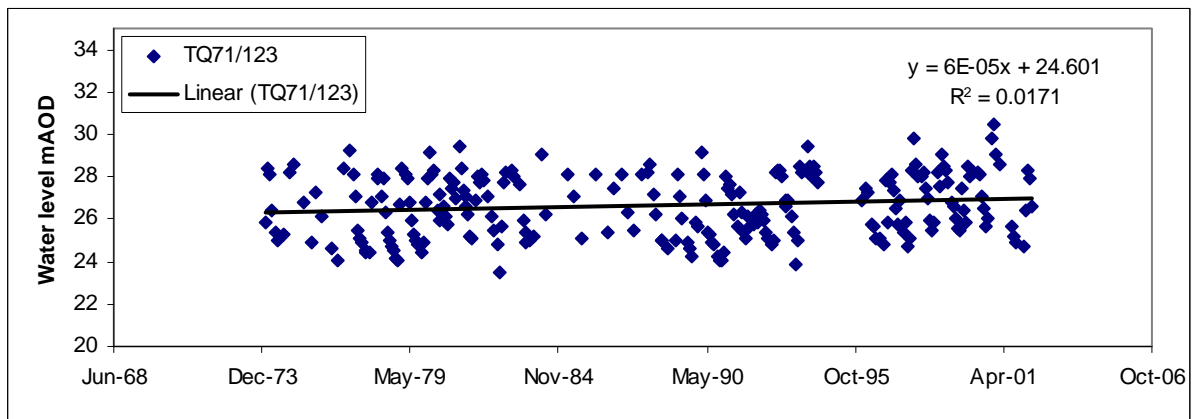
Nov	1997	Very low
Dec	1997	Very low
Jan	1998	Low
Feb	1998	Low
Mar	1998	Low
Apr	1998	Low
May	1998	Low
Jun	1998	Average
Jul	1998	Average
Aug	1998	Low
Sep	1998	Low
Oct	1998	Low
Nov	1998	Average
Dec	1998	Average
Jan	1999	Average
Feb	1999	Average
Mar	1999	Average
Apr	1999	Average
May	1999	Average
Jun	1999	Average
Jul	1999	Average
Aug	1999	Average
Sep	1999	Average
Oct	1999	Average
Nov	1999	Average
Dec	1999	Average
Jan	2000	Average
Feb	2000	Average
Mar	2000	Average
Apr	2000	High
May	2000	High
Jun	2000	Average
Jul	2000	Average
Aug	2000	Average
Sep	2000	Average
Oct	2000	High
Nov	2000	Very high
Dec	2000	Very high
Jan	2001	Very high
Feb	2001	Very high

Appendix 2 Hasting Beds

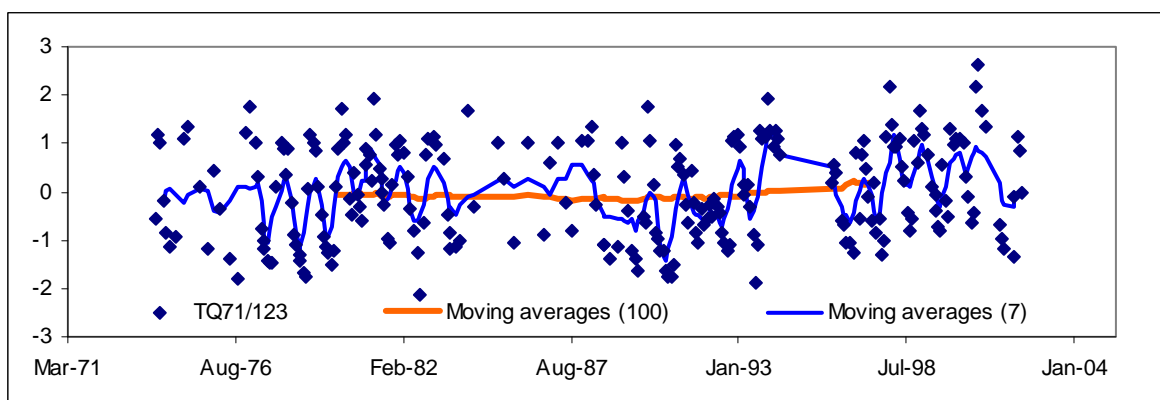
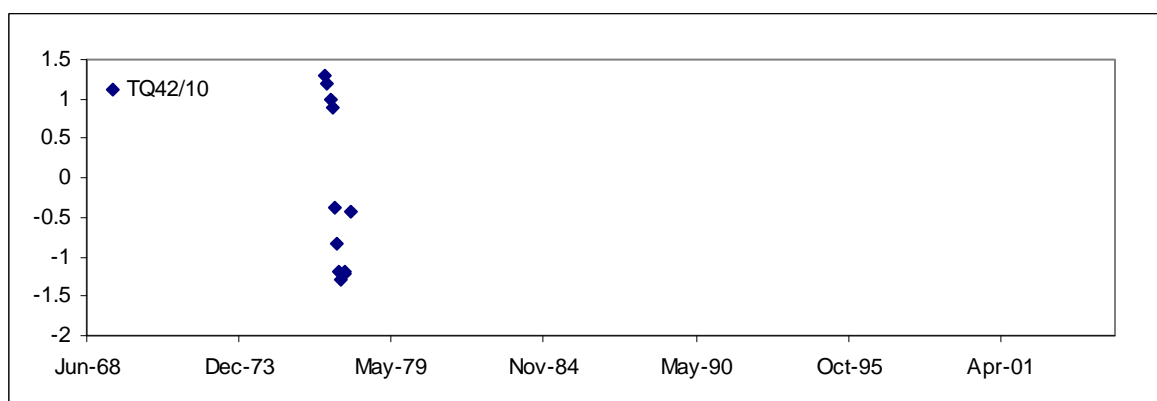
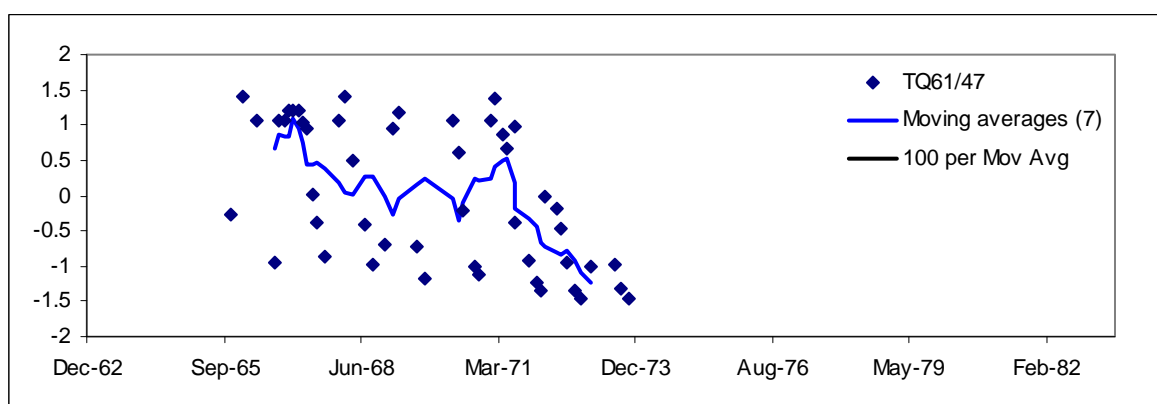
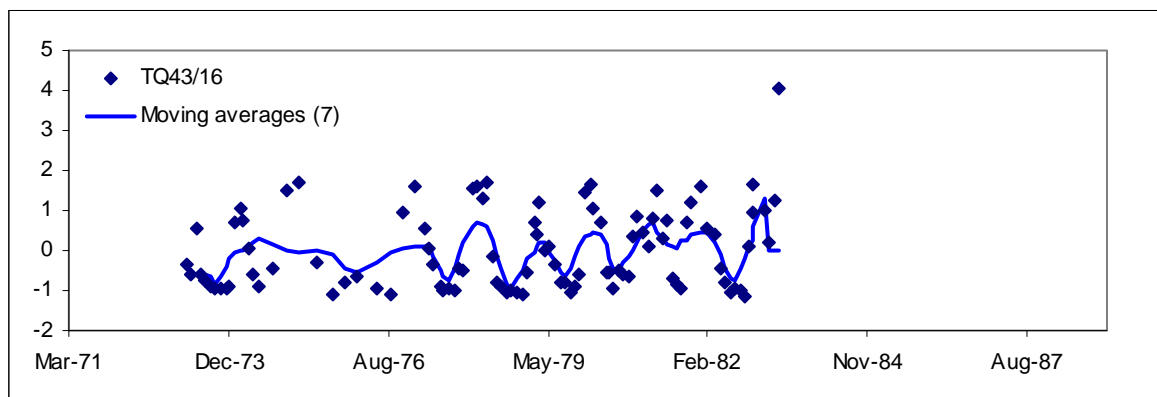
WATER LEVELS ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM WITH LINEAR REGRESSION CURVE

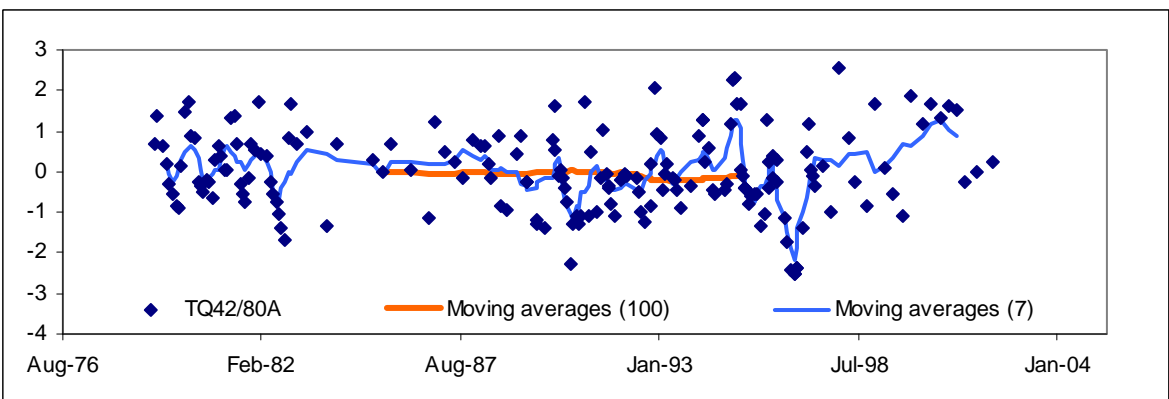
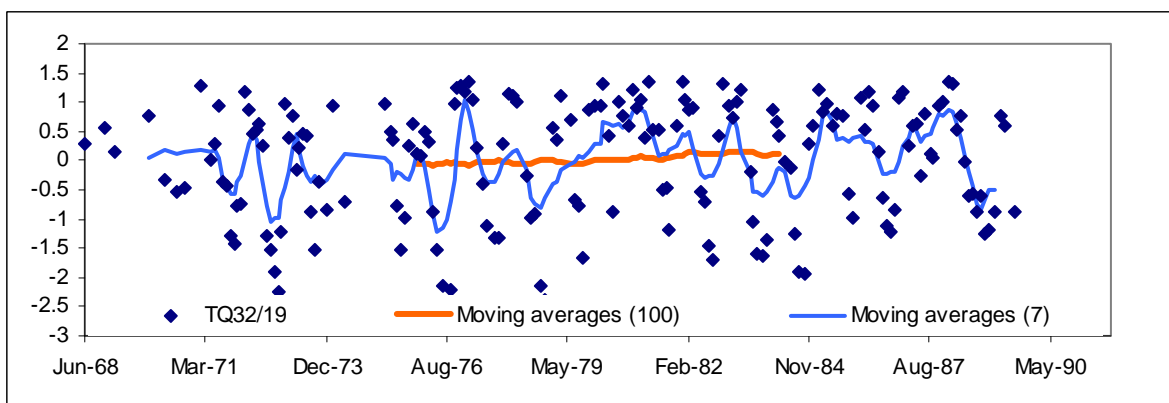
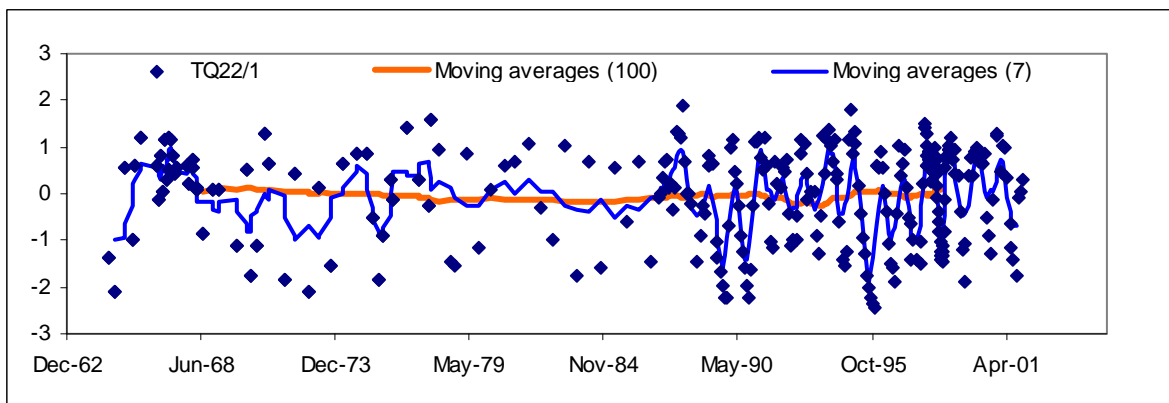
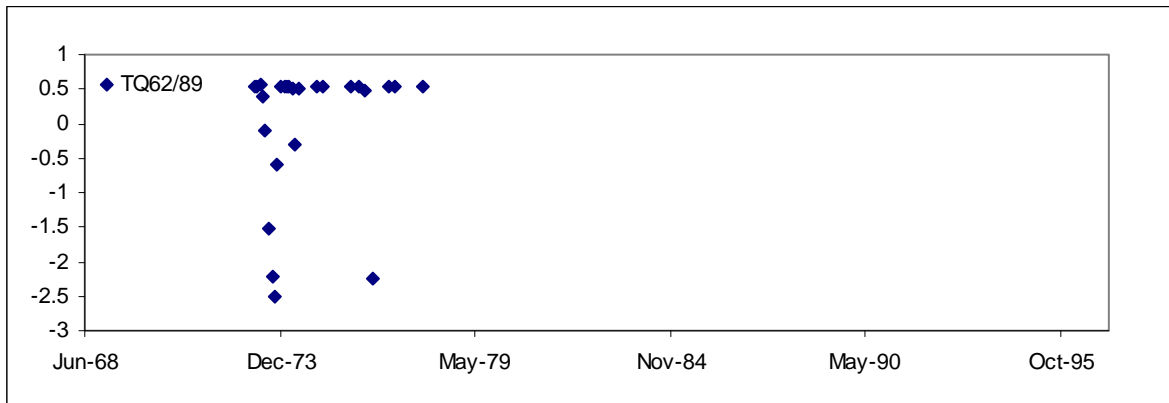


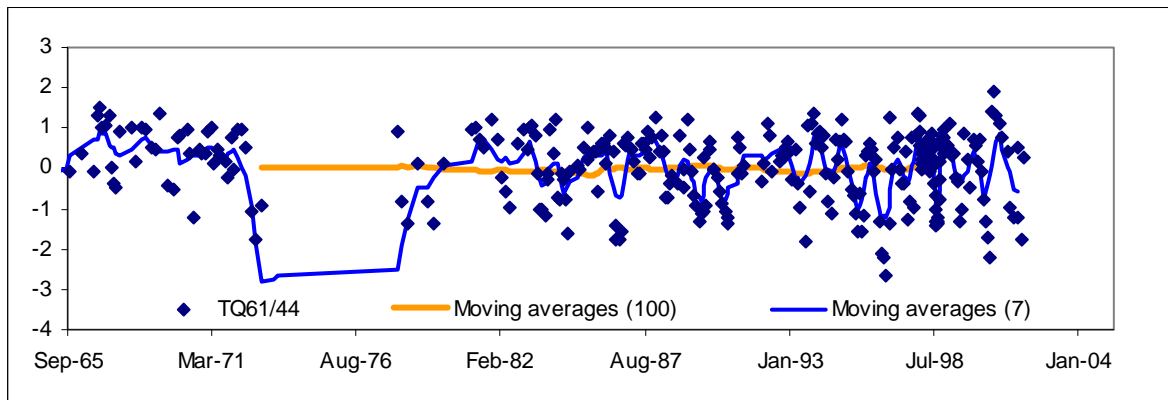
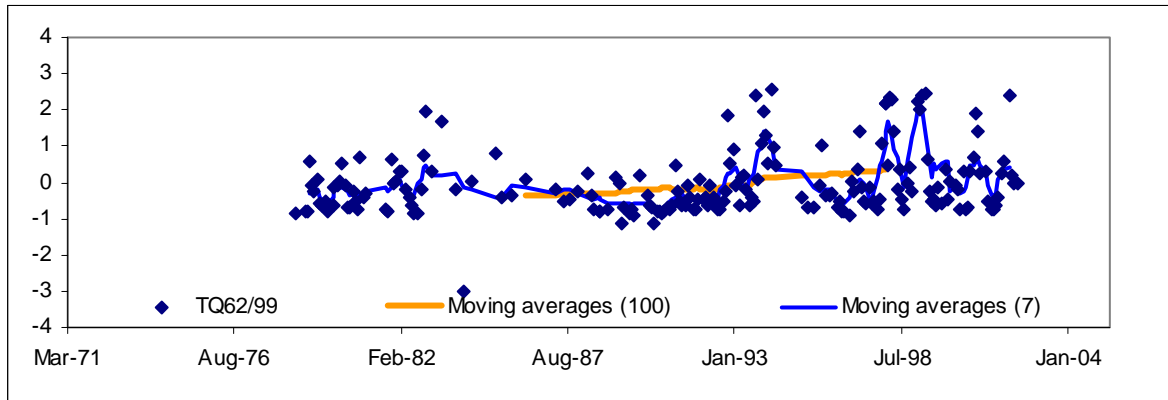




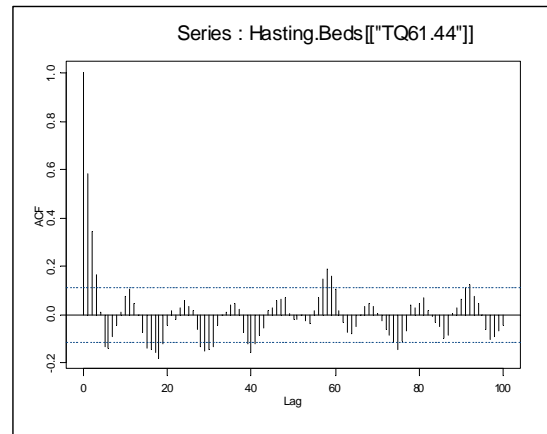
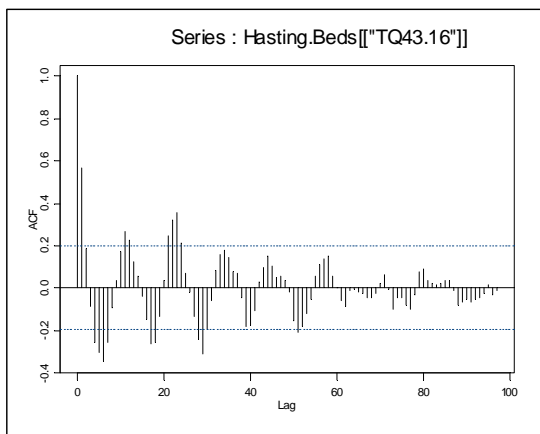
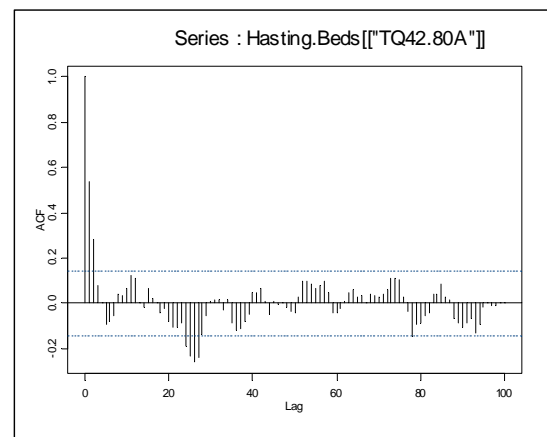
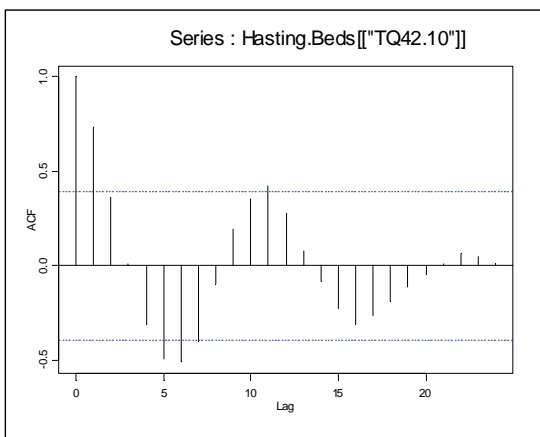
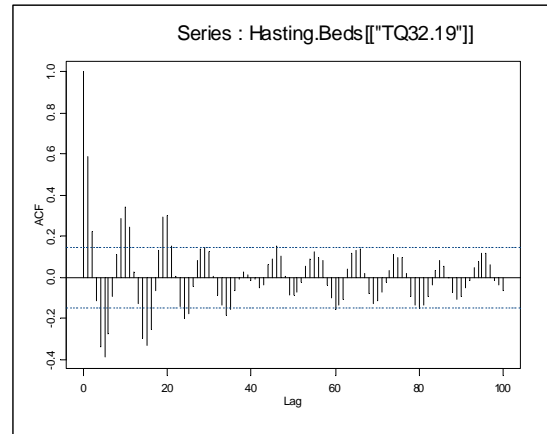
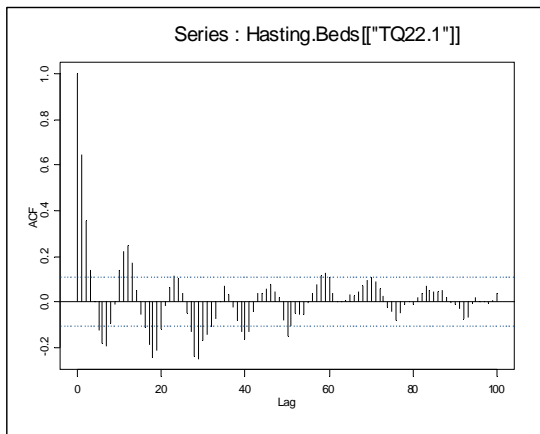
NORMALISED WATER LEVEL DATA WITH MOVING AVERAGES SMOOTHING LINES

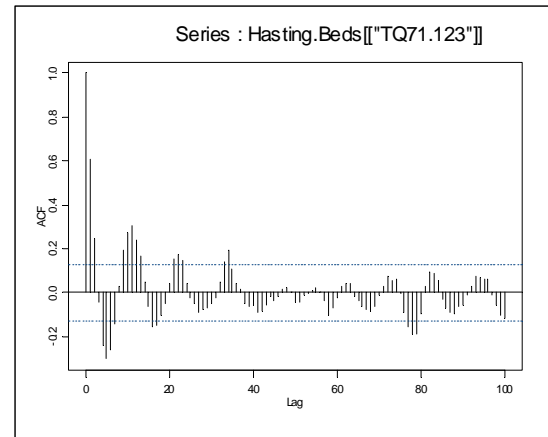
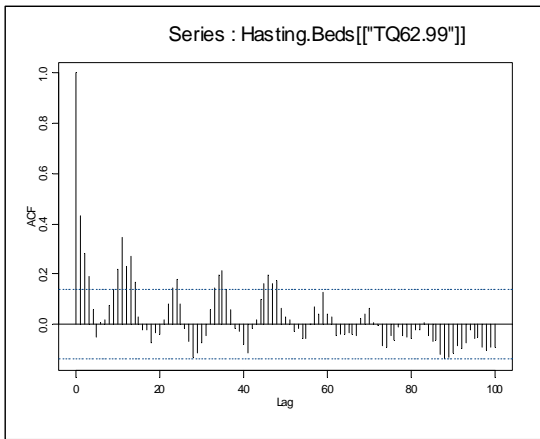
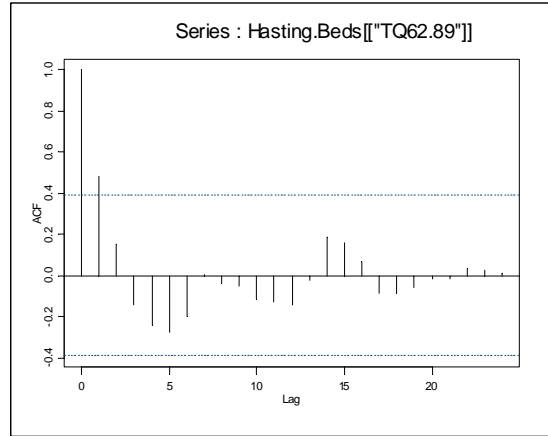
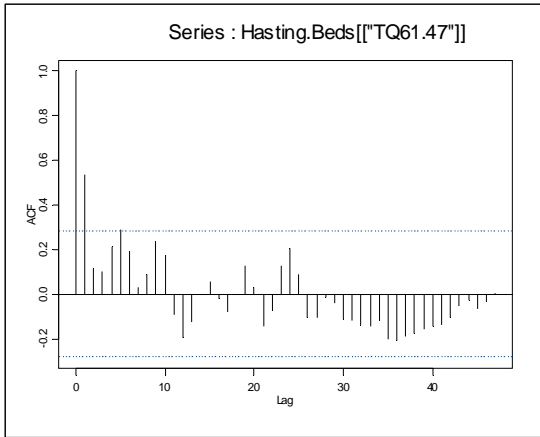






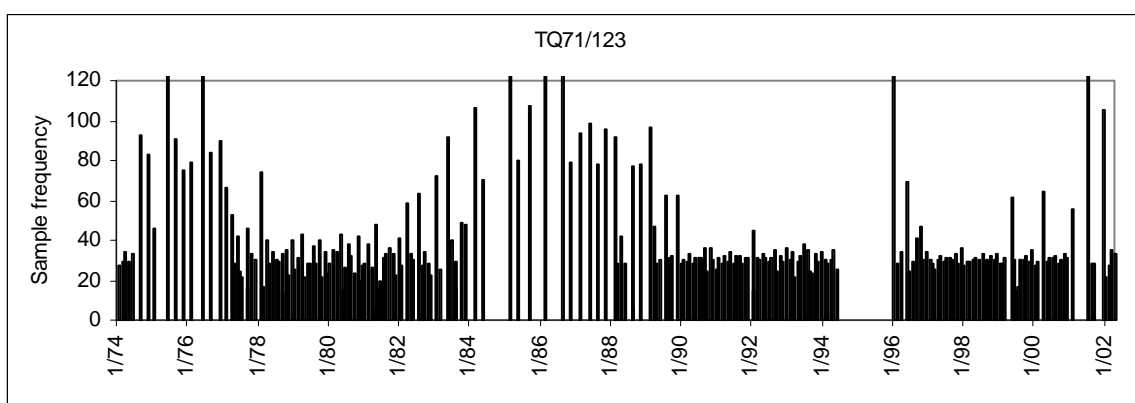
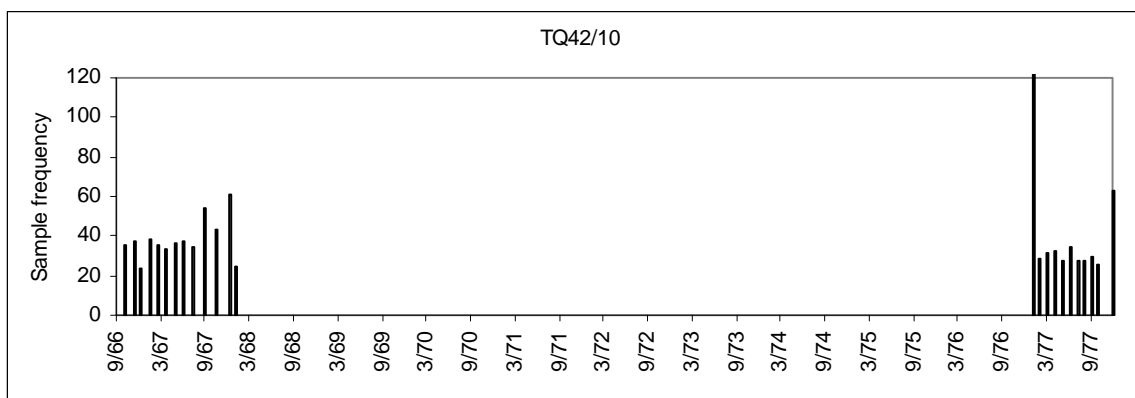
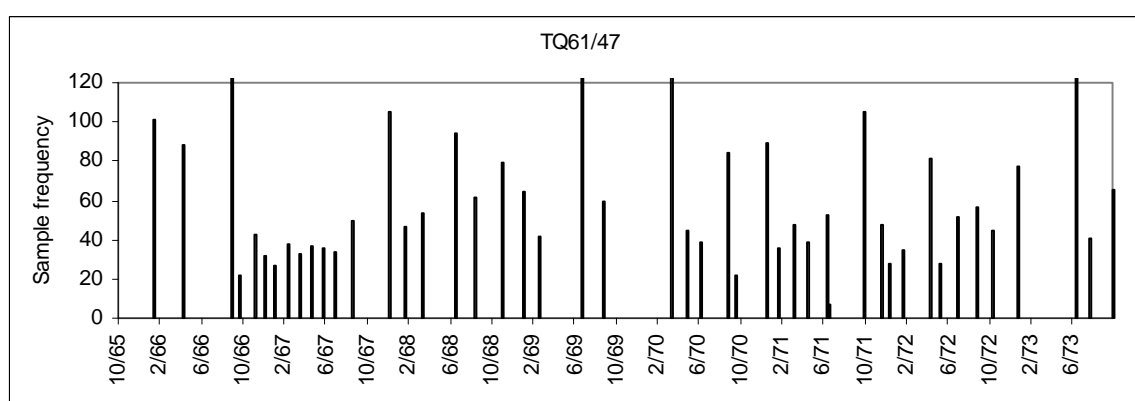
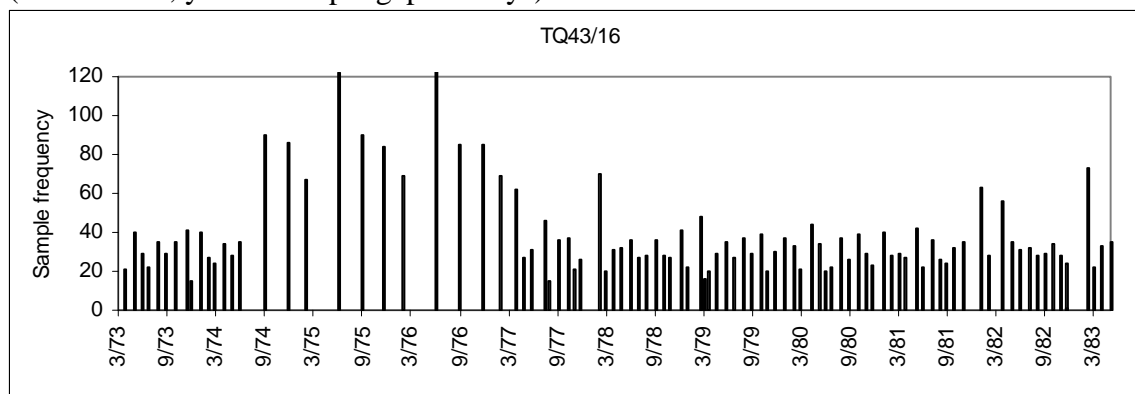
AUTOCORRELATION FUNTION PLOTS

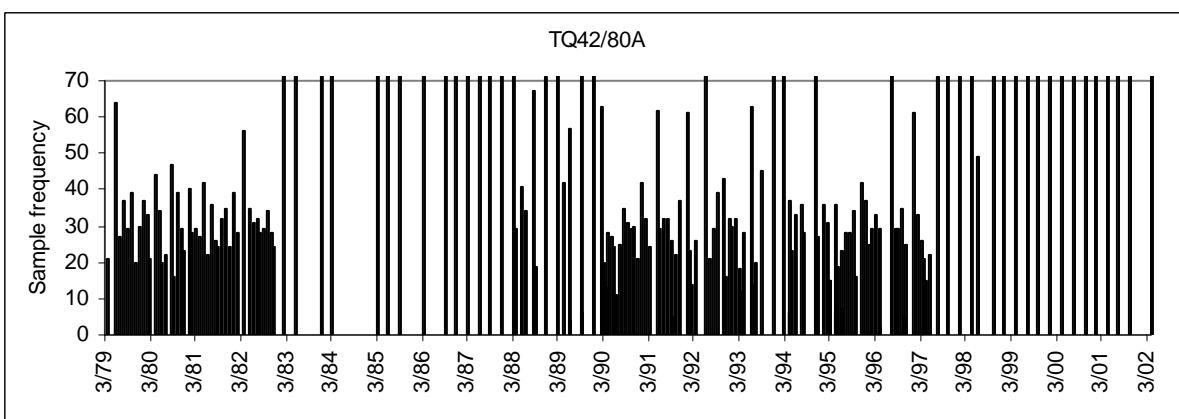
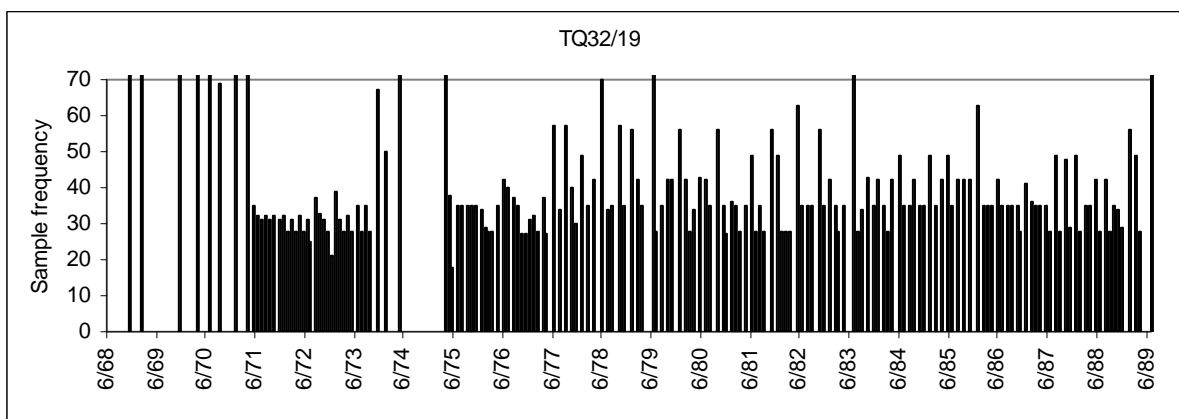
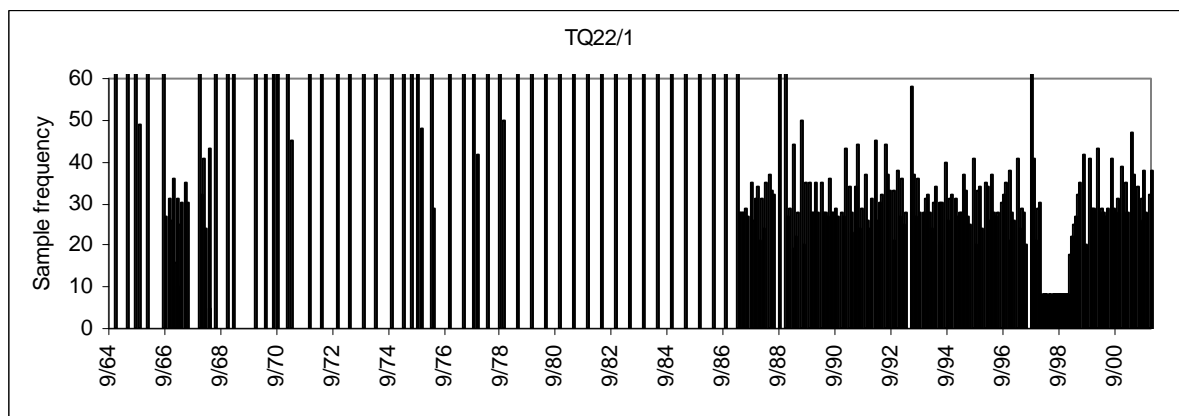
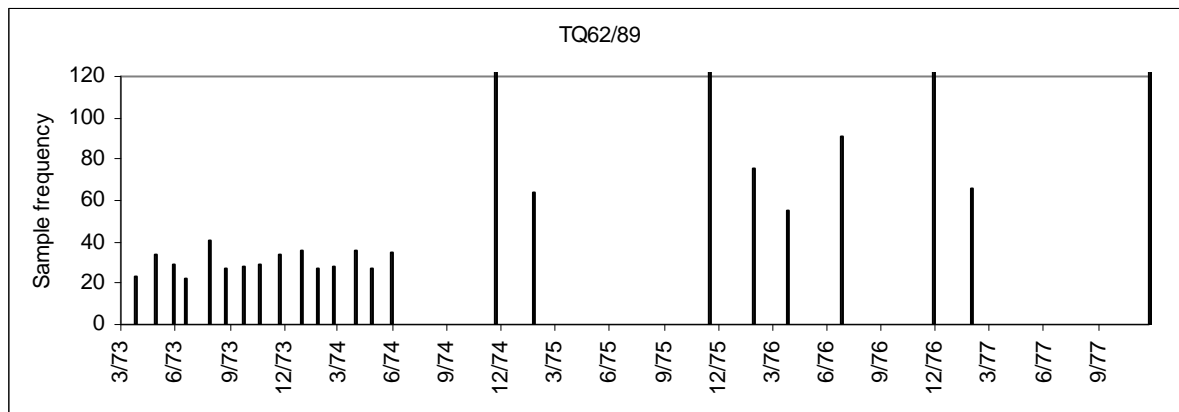


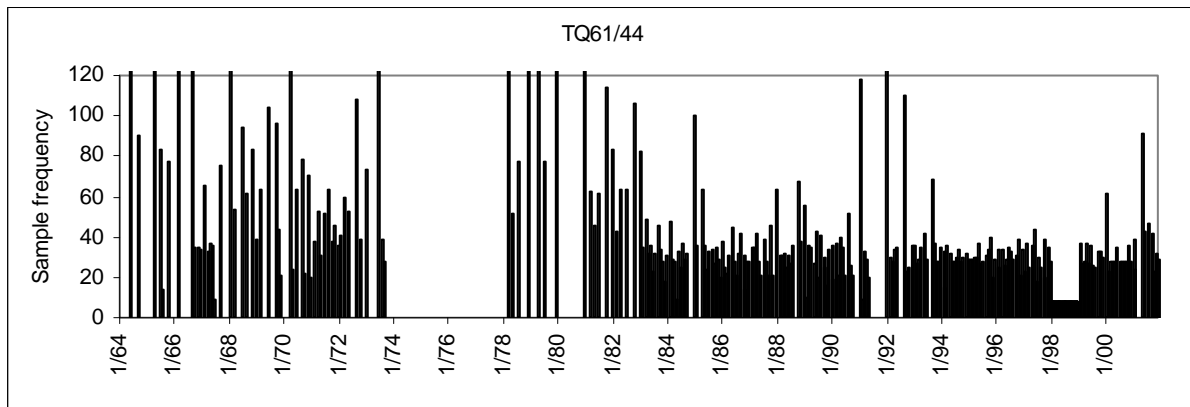
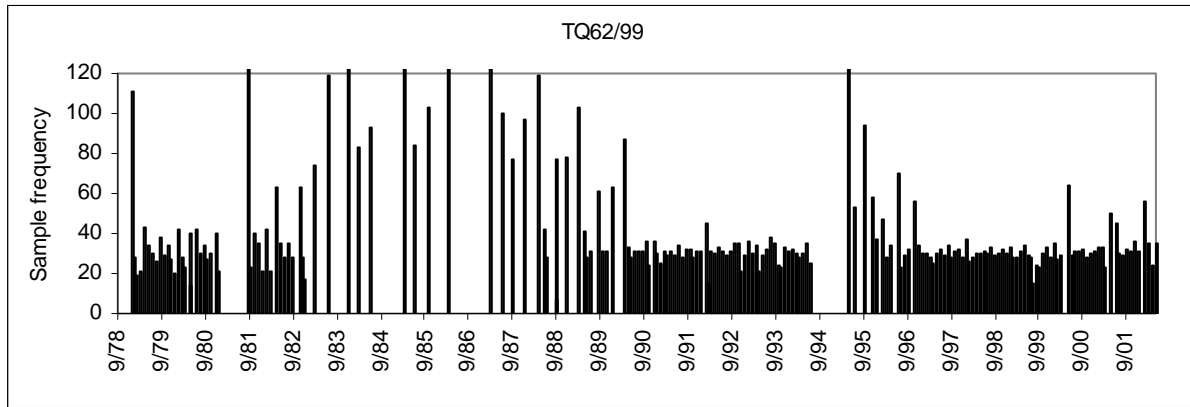


SAMPLE FREQUENCY PLOTS

(x axis: time; y axis: sample gaps in days)







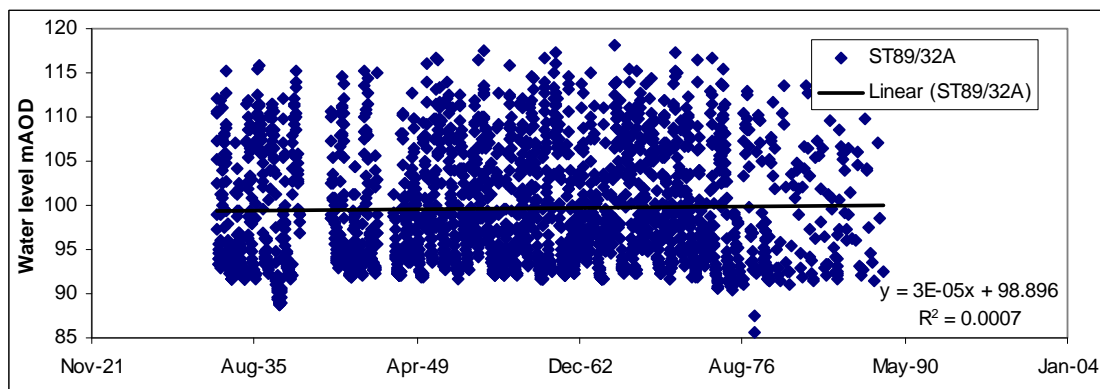
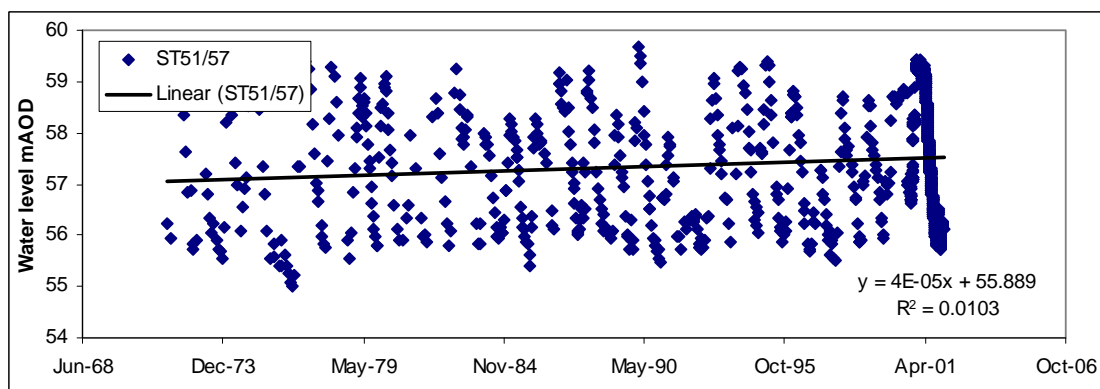
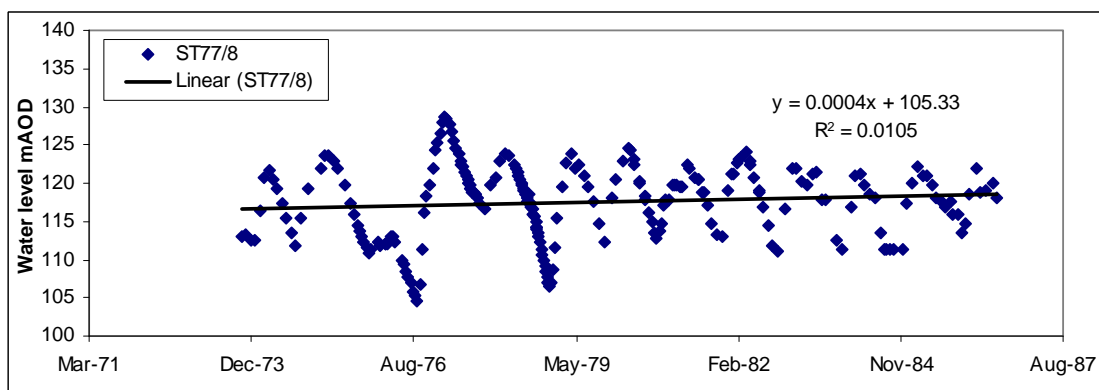
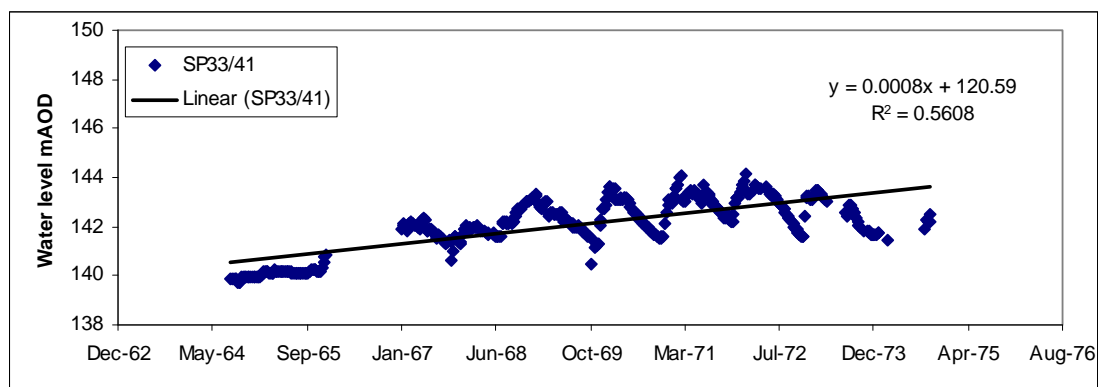
WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE

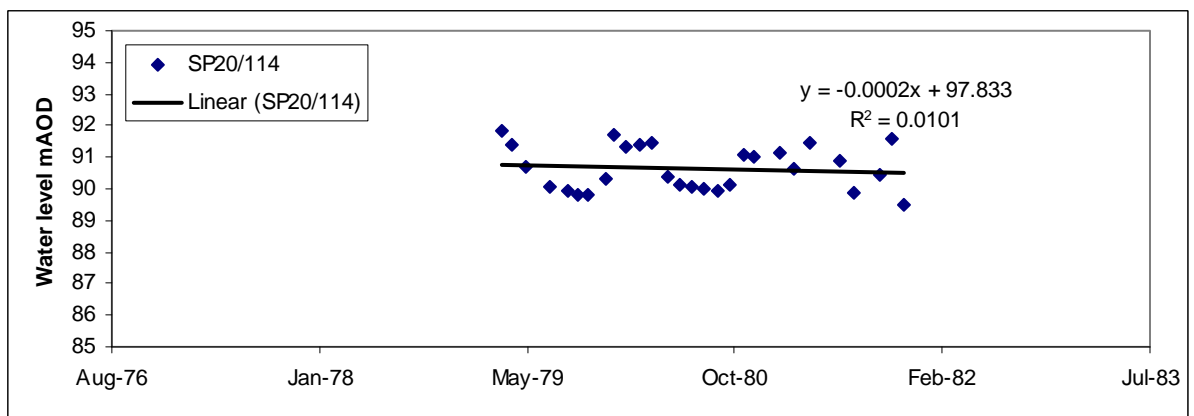
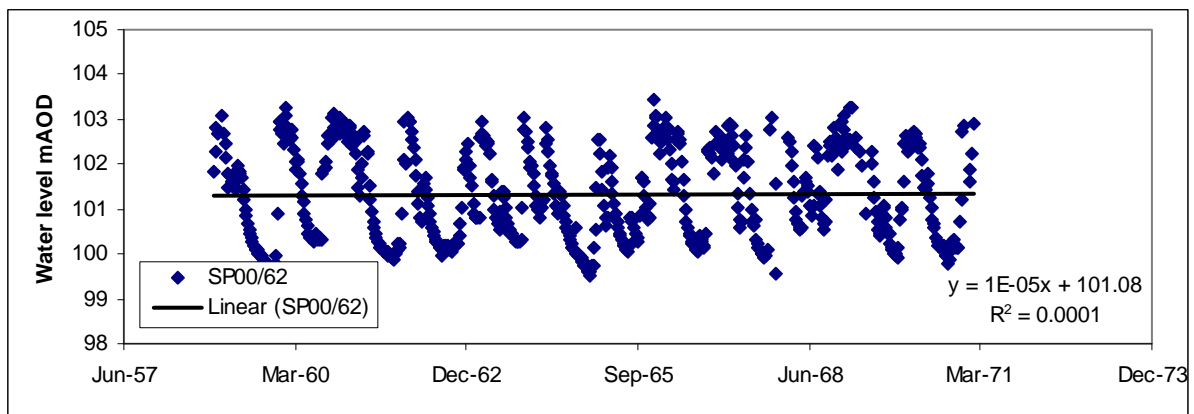
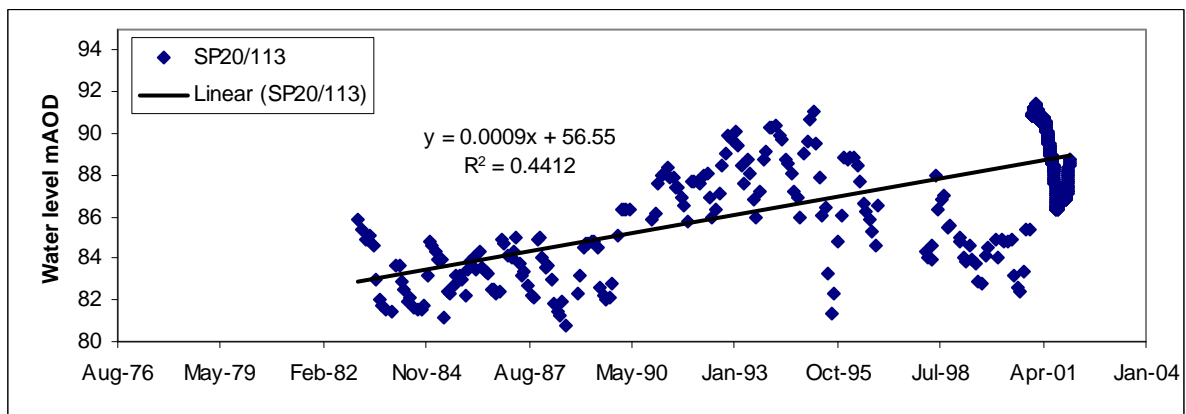
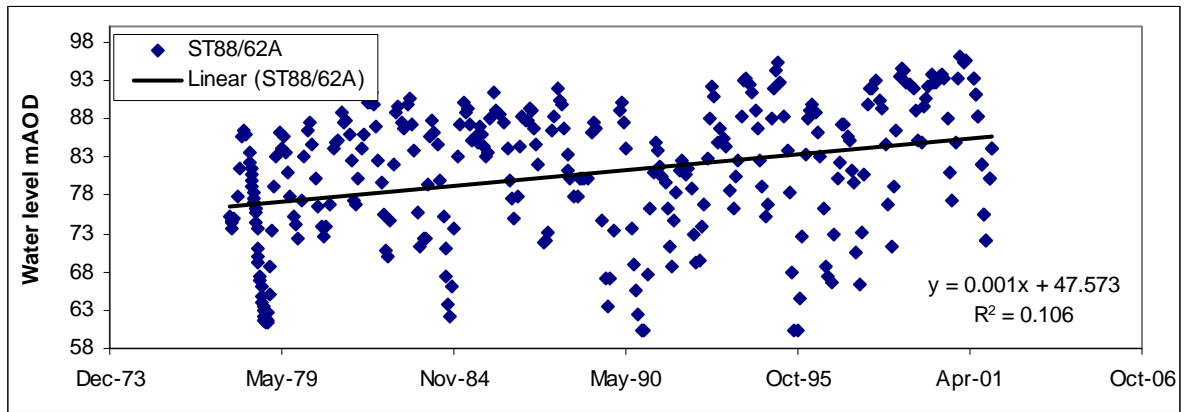
May 15, 1970	Average	October 15, 1974	High	March 15, 1979	High	August 15, 1983	Very low
June 15, 1970	Low	November 14, 1974	Very high	April 15, 1979	High	September 15, 1983	Very low
July 15, 1970	Very low	December 15, 1974	Very high	May 15, 1979	Average	October 15, 1983	Very low
August 15, 1970	Very low	January 15, 1975	Very high	June 15, 1979	Average	November 15, 1983	Very low
September 15, 1970	Low	February 15, 1975	Very high	July 15, 1979	Low	December 15, 1983	Low
October 15, 1970	Average	March 15, 1975	Very high	August 15, 1979	Low	January 15, 1984	High
November 14, 1970	Average	April 15, 1975	Very high	September 15, 1979	Very low	February 15, 1984	High
December 15, 1970	High	May 15, 1975	High	October 15, 1979	Very low	March 15, 1984	Average
January 15, 1971	Very high	June 15, 1975	Low	November 15, 1979	Low	April 15, 1984	Average
February 15, 1971	Very high	July 15, 1975	Low	December 15, 1979	Average	May 15, 1984	Low
March 15, 1971	Very high	August 15, 1975	Very low	January 15, 1980	Very high	June 15, 1984	Low
April 15, 1971	High	September 15, 1975	Very low	February 15, 1980	Very high	July 15, 1984	Low
May 15, 1971	High	October 15, 1975	Very low	March 15, 1980	Very high	August 15, 1984	Very low
June 15, 1971	High	November 15, 1975	Low	April 15, 1980	High	September 15, 1984	Very low
July 15, 1971	Average	December 15, 1975	Average	May 15, 1980	Low	October 15, 1984	Very low
August 15, 1971	Low	January 15, 1976	Average	June 15, 1980	Low	November 15, 1984	Average
September 15, 1971	Low	February 15, 1976	Average	July 15, 1980	Average	December 15, 1984	Average
October 15, 1971	Very low	March 15, 1976	Average	August 15, 1980	Average	January 15, 1985	High
November 15, 1971	Very low	April 15, 1976	Low	September 15, 1980	Low	February 15, 1985	High
December 15, 1971	Low	May 15, 1976	Very low	October 15, 1980	Average	March 15, 1985	High
January 15, 1972	Average	June 15, 1976	Very low	November 15, 1980	High	April 15, 1985	High
February 15, 1972	High	July 15, 1976	Very low	December 15, 1980	High	May 15, 1985	High
March 15, 1972	High	August 15, 1976	Very low	January 15, 1981	High	June 15, 1985	Average
April 15, 1972	High	September 15, 1976	Very low	February 15, 1981	High	July 15, 1985	High
May 15, 1972	Average	October 15, 1976	Average	March 15, 1981	Very high	August 15, 1985	High
June 15, 1972	Average	November 15, 1976	Very high	April 15, 1981	Very high	September 15, 1985	Average
July 15, 1972	Low	December 15, 1976	Very high	May 15, 1981	High	October 15, 1985	Low
August 15, 1972	Very low	January 15, 1977	Very high	June 15, 1981	High	November 15, 1985	Average
September 15, 1972	Very low	February 15, 1977	Very high	July 15, 1981	Low	December 15, 1985	High
October 15, 1972	Very low	March 15, 1977	Very high	August 15, 1981	Low	January 15, 1986	High
November 15, 1972	Very low	April 15, 1977	High	September 15, 1981	Low	February 15, 1986	High
December 15, 1972	Low	May 15, 1977	Average	October 15, 1981	High	March 15, 1986	High
January 15, 1973	Average	June 15, 1977	Low	November 15, 1981	Very high	April 15, 1986	High
February 15, 1973	Average	July 15, 1977	Very low	December 15, 1981	Very high	May 15, 1986	Average
March 15, 1973	Average	August 15, 1977	Very low	January 15, 1982	Very high	June 15, 1986	Low
April 15, 1973	Average	September 15, 1977	Very low	February 15, 1982	High	July 15, 1986	Very low
May 15, 1973	Average	October 15, 1977	Low	March 15, 1982	High	August 15, 1986	Very low
June 15, 1973	Average	November 15, 1977	Average	April 15, 1982	Average	September 15, 1986	Very low
July 15, 1973	Very low	December 15, 1977	Average	May 15, 1982	Low	October 15, 1986	Low
August 15, 1973	Very low	January 15, 1978	High	June 15, 1982	Low	November 15, 1986	High
September 15, 1973	Very low	February 15, 1978	Very high	July 15, 1982	Very low	December 15, 1986	Very high
October 15, 1973	Very low	March 15, 1978	Very high	August 15, 1982	Very low	January 15, 1987	High
November 15, 1973	Very low	April 15, 1978	Very high	September 15, 1982	Very low	February 15, 1987	High
December 15, 1973	Low	May 15, 1978	High	October 15, 1982	Low	March 15, 1987	High
January 15, 1974	Average	June 15, 1978	Low	November 15, 1982	High	April 15, 1987	Average
February 15, 1974	High	July 15, 1978	Very low	December 15, 1982	Very high	May 15, 1987	Average
March 15, 1974	Very high	August 15, 1978	Very low	January 15, 1983	Very high	June 15, 1987	Average
April 15, 1974	Average	September 15, 1978	Very low	February 15, 1983	Very high	July 15, 1987	High
May 15, 1974	Low	October 15, 1978	Very low	March 15, 1983	Very high	August 15, 1987	Average
June 15, 1974	Low	November 15, 1978	Very low	April 15, 1983	Very high	September 15, 1987	Average
July 15, 1974	Low	December 15, 1978	Very low	May 15, 1983	Very high	October 15, 1987	High
August 15, 1974	Low	January 15, 1979	Average	June 15, 1983	Very high	November 15, 1987	Very high
September 15, 1974	Low	February 15, 1979	High	July 15, 1983	Average	December 15, 1987	Very high

January 15, 1988	Very high	June 15, 1992	Low	November 15, 1996	Very low	April 15, 2001	Very high
February 15, 1988	Very high	July 15, 1992	Low	December 15, 1996	Average	May 15, 2001	Average
March 15, 1988	Very high	August 15, 1992	Very low	January 15, 1997	Average	June 15, 2001	Low
April 15, 1988	High	September 15, 1992	Low	February 15, 1997	High	July 15, 2001	Low
May 15, 1988	Average	October 15, 1992	Low	March 15, 1997	Very high	August 15, 2001	Very low
June 15, 1988	Low	November 15, 1992	Very high	April 15, 1997	Average	September 15, 2001	Very low
July 15, 1988	Low	December 15, 1992	Very high	May 15, 1997	Low	October 15, 2001	Low
August 15, 1988	Low	January 15, 1993	Very high	June 15, 1997	Low	November 15, 2001	Average
September 15, 1988	Very low	February 15, 1993	High	July 15, 1997	Average	December 15, 2001	Average
October 15, 1988	Very low	March 15, 1993	Average	August 15, 1997	Low		
November 15, 1988	Low	April 15, 1993	Average	September 15, 1997	Very low		
December 15, 1988	Low	May 15, 1993	Average	October 15, 1997	Low		
January 15, 1989	Low	June 15, 1993	Low	November 15, 1997	Low		
February 15, 1989	Low	July 15, 1993	Low	December 15, 1997	High		
March 15, 1989	High	August 15, 1993	Very low	January 15, 1998	Very high		
April 15, 1989	High	September 15, 1993	Low	February 15, 1998	High		
May 15, 1989	Average	October 15, 1993	Very high	March 15, 1998	Very high		
June 15, 1989	Low	November 15, 1993	High	April 15, 1998	Very high		
July 15, 1989	Very low	December 15, 1993	Very high	May 15, 1998	High		
August 15, 1989	Very low	January 15, 1994	Very high	June 15, 1998	High		
September 15, 1989	Very low	February 15, 1994	Very high	July 15, 1998	Average		
October 15, 1989	Very low	March 15, 1994	Very high	August 15, 1998	Very low		
November 15, 1989	Very low	April 15, 1994	Very high	September 15, 1998	Very low		
December 15, 1989	Low	May 15, 1994	High	October 15, 1998	Low		
January 15, 1990	Average	June 15, 1994	High	November 15, 1998	High		
February 15, 1990	Very high	July 15, 1994	Low	December 15, 1998	Very high		
March 15, 1990	High	August 15, 1994	Very low	January 15, 1999	Very high		
April 15, 1990	Average	September 15, 1994	Very low	February 15, 1999	Very high		
May 15, 1990	Low	October 15, 1994	Low	March 15, 1999	Very high		
June 15, 1990	Low	November 15, 1994	Average	April 15, 1999	Very high		
July 15, 1990	Very low	December 15, 1994	High	May 15, 1999	High		
August 15, 1990	Very low	January 15, 1995	Very high	June 15, 1999	Average		
September 15, 1990	Very low	February 15, 1995	Very high	July 15, 1999	Low		
October 15, 1990	Very low	March 15, 1995	Very high	August 15, 1999	Very low		
November 15, 1990	Very low	April 15, 1995	High	September 15, 1999	Low		
December 15, 1990	Very low	May 15, 1995	Low	October 15, 1999	Average		
January 15, 1991	High	June 15, 1995	Low	November 15, 1999	Very high		
February 15, 1991	High	July 15, 1995	Very low	December 15, 1999	High		
March 15, 1991	High	August 15, 1995	Very low	January 15, 2000	Very high		
April 15, 1991	Average	September 15, 1995	Very low	February 15, 2000	High		
May 15, 1991	Low	October 15, 1995	Very low	March 15, 2000	High		
June 15, 1991	Average	November 15, 1995	Very low	April 15, 2000	High		
July 15, 1991	High	December 15, 1995	Low	May 15, 2000	High		
August 15, 1991	Average	January 15, 1996	High	June 15, 2000	Average		
September 15, 1991	Low	February 15, 1996	Average	July 15, 2000	Average		
October 15, 1991	Very low	March 15, 1996	Average	August 15, 2000	Low		
November 15, 1991	Low	April 15, 1996	Average	September 15, 2000	Very low		
December 15, 1991	Average	May 15, 1996	Average	October 15, 2000	Average		
January 15, 1992	Low	June 15, 1996	Low	November 15, 2000	Very high		
February 15, 1992	Average	July 15, 1996	Very low	December 15, 2000	Very high		
March 15, 1992	Average	August 15, 1996	Very low	January 15, 2001	Very high		
April 15, 1992	High	September 15, 1996	Very low	February 15, 2001	Very high		
May 15, 1992	Average	October 15, 1996	Very low	March 15, 2001	Very high		

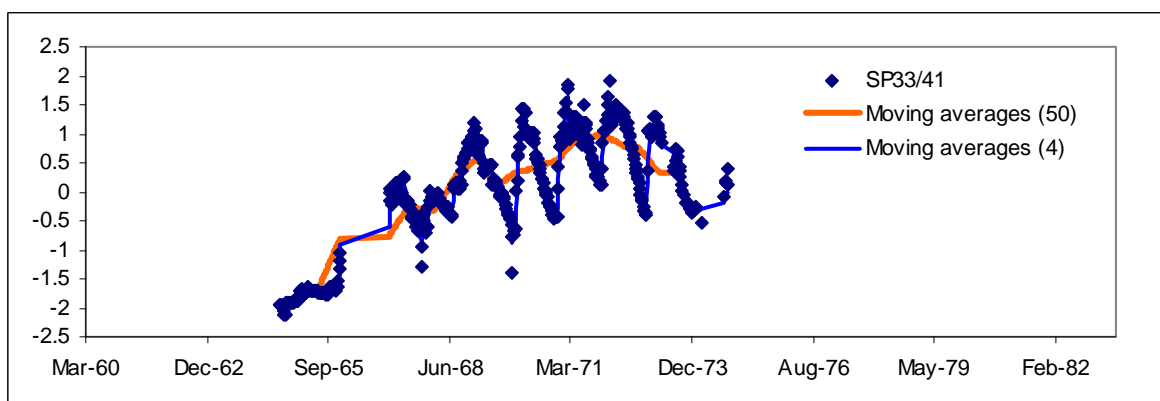
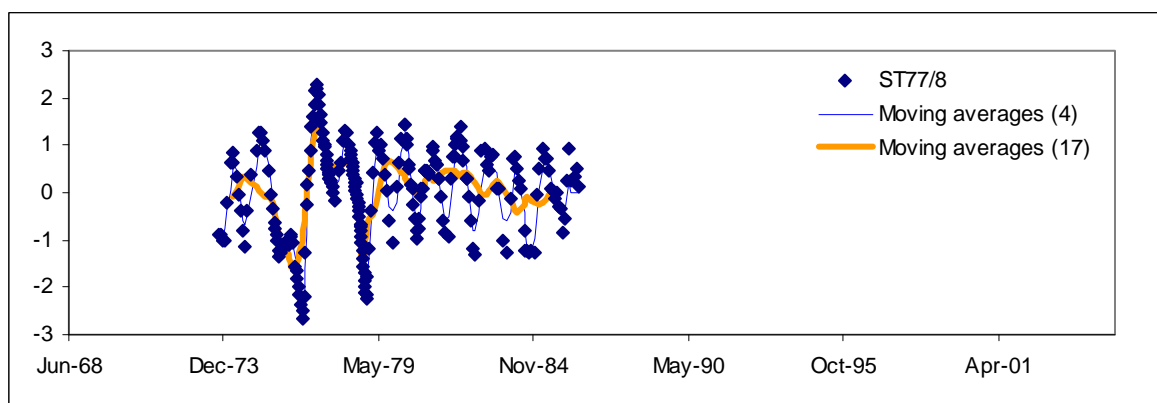
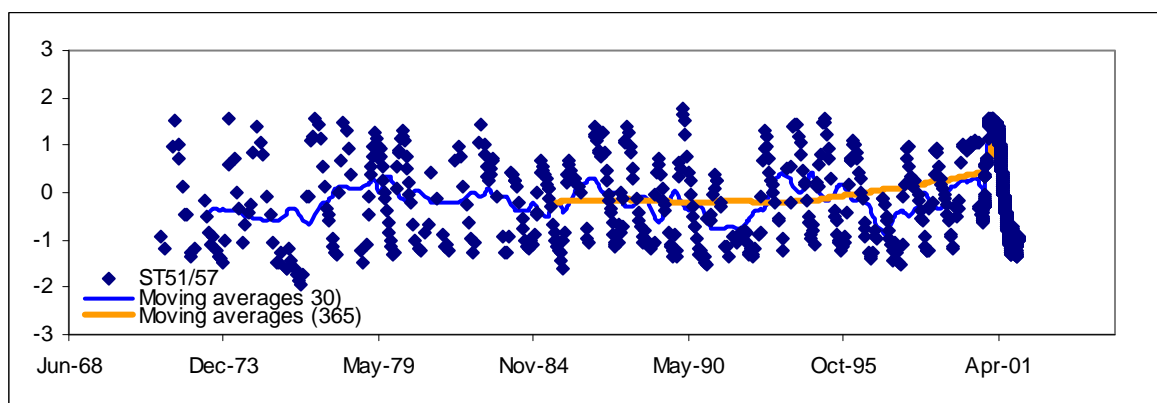
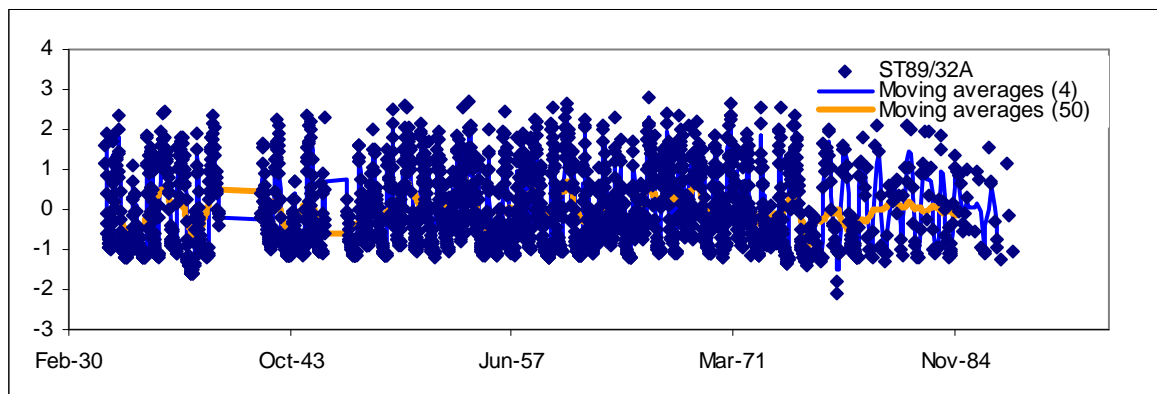
Appendix 3 Middle Jurassic

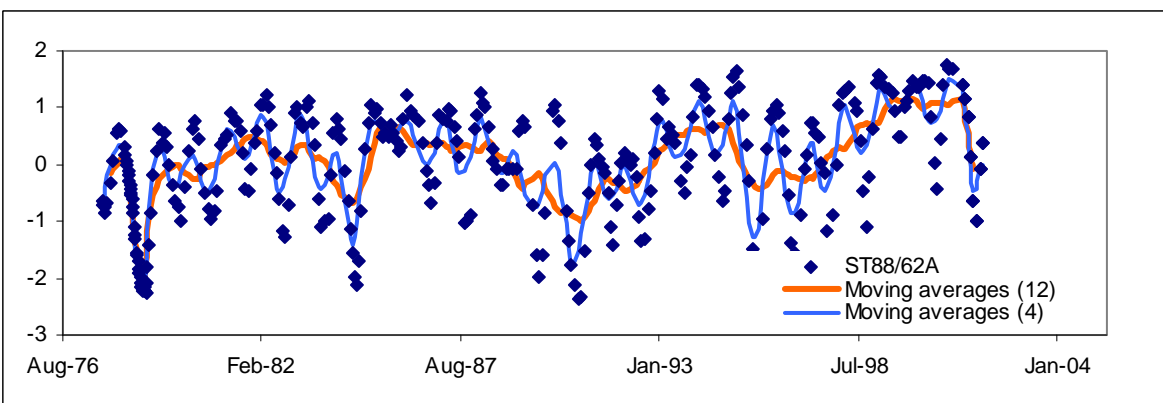
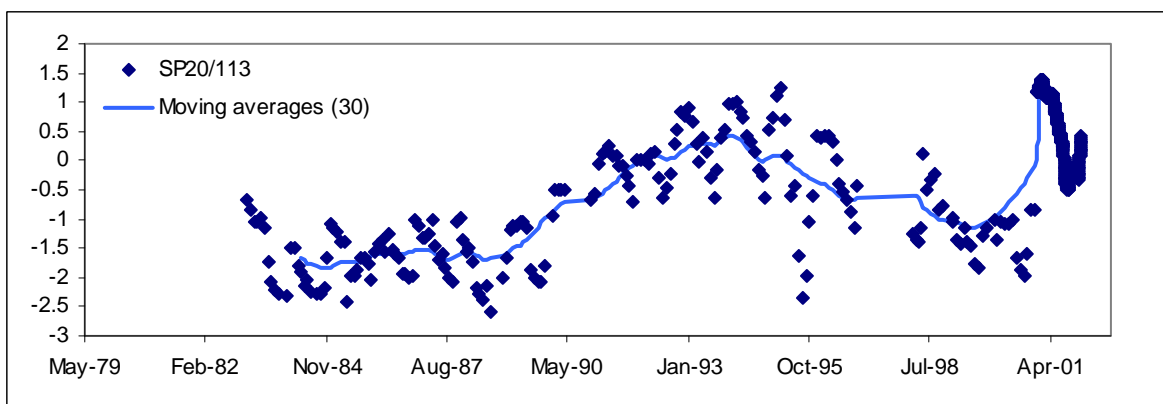
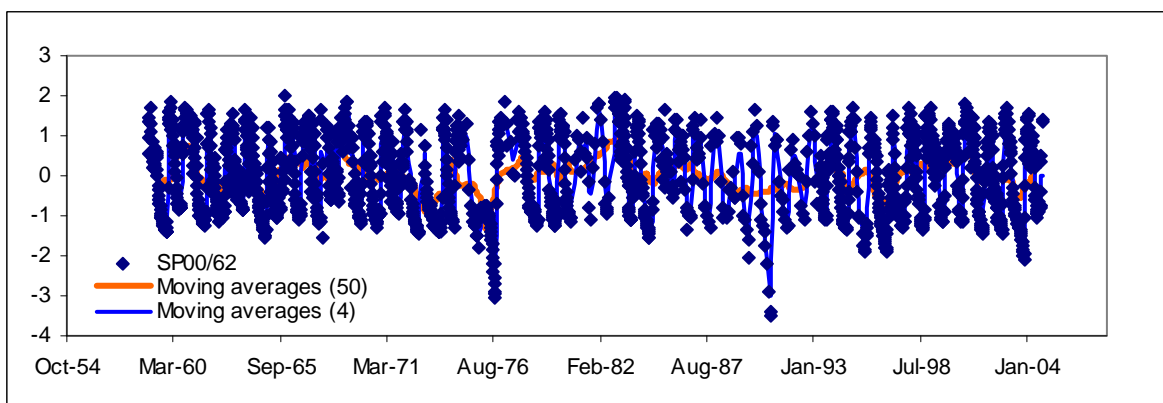
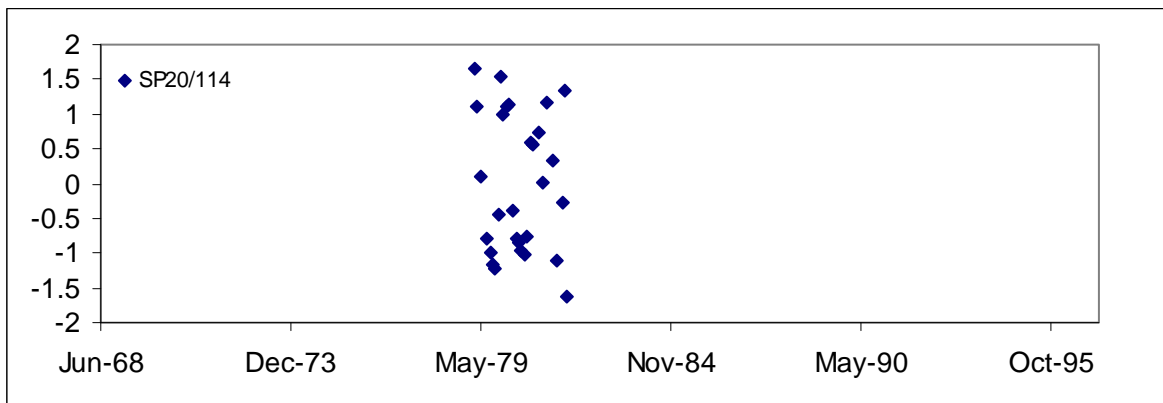
WATER LEVELS ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM WITH LINEAR REGRESSION CURVE



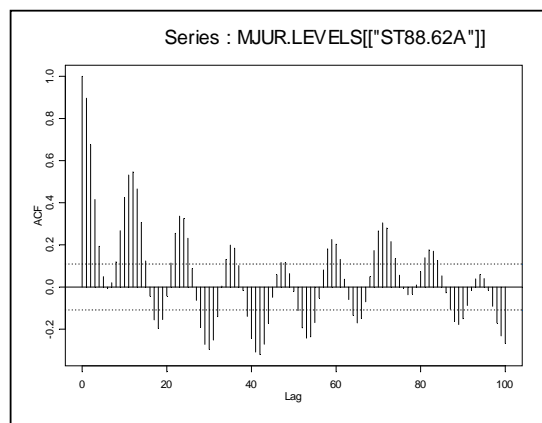
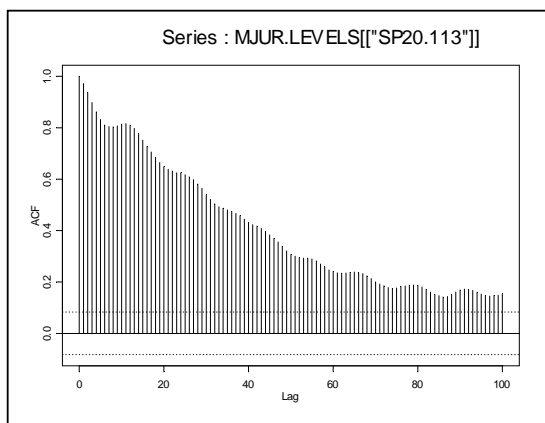
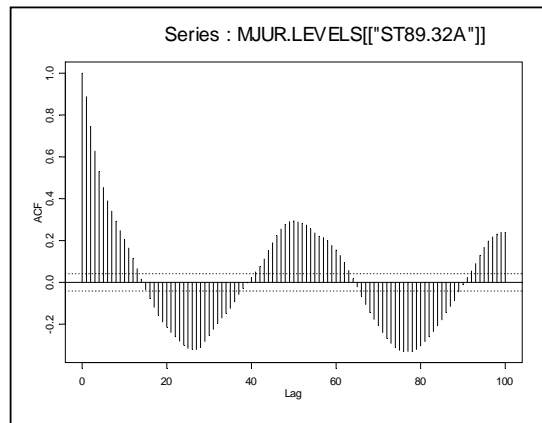
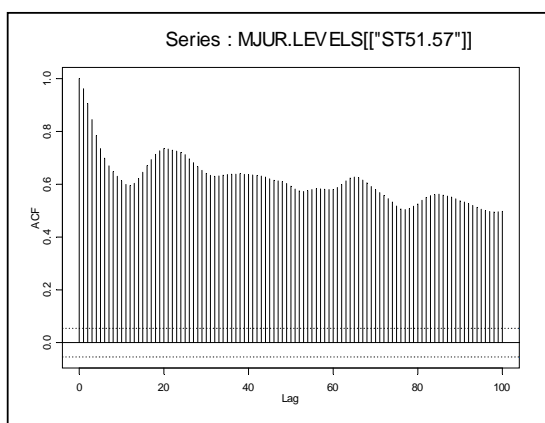
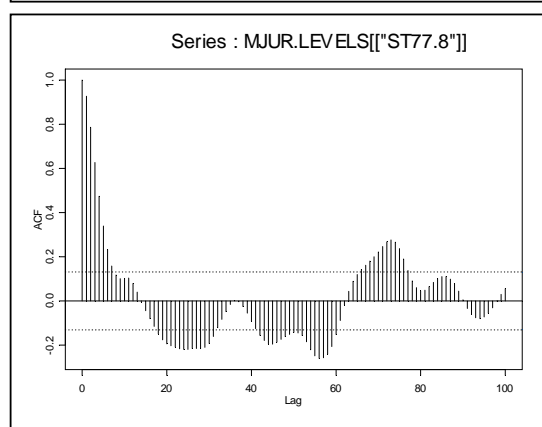
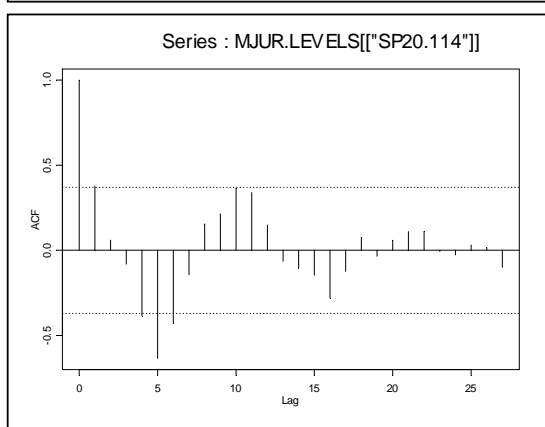
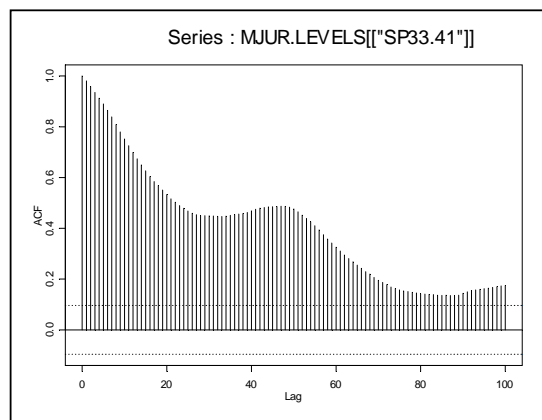
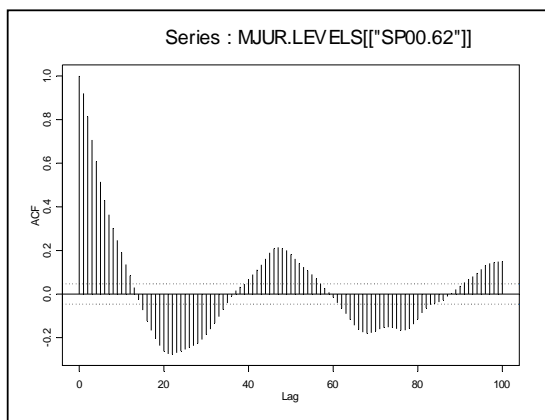


NORMALISED WATER LEVEL DATA WITH MOVING AVERAGES SMOOTHING LINES

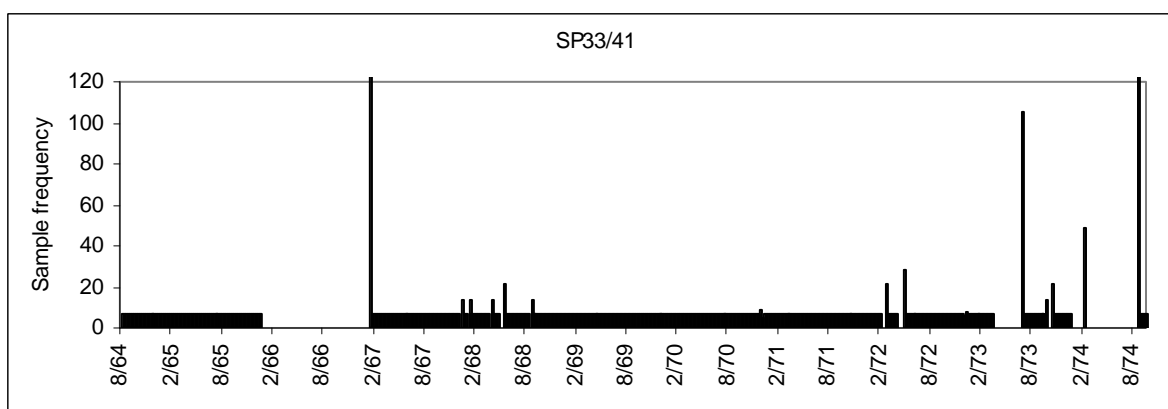
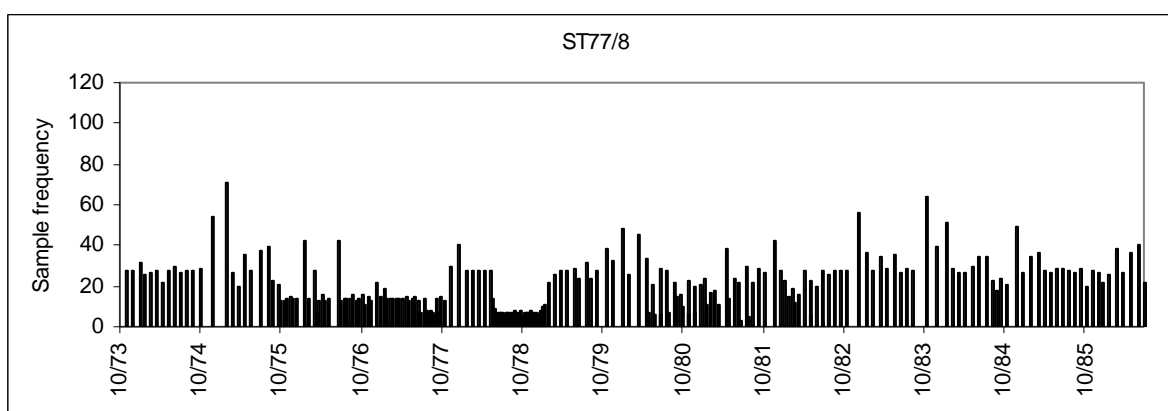
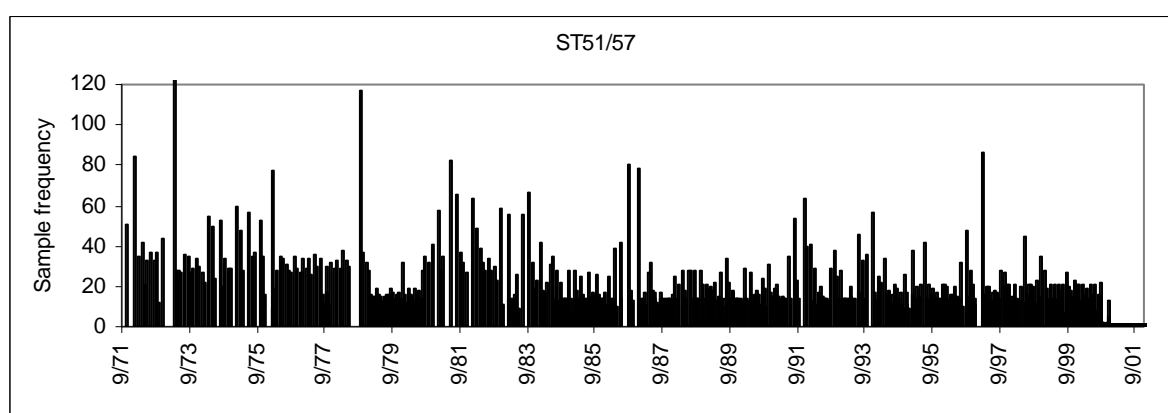
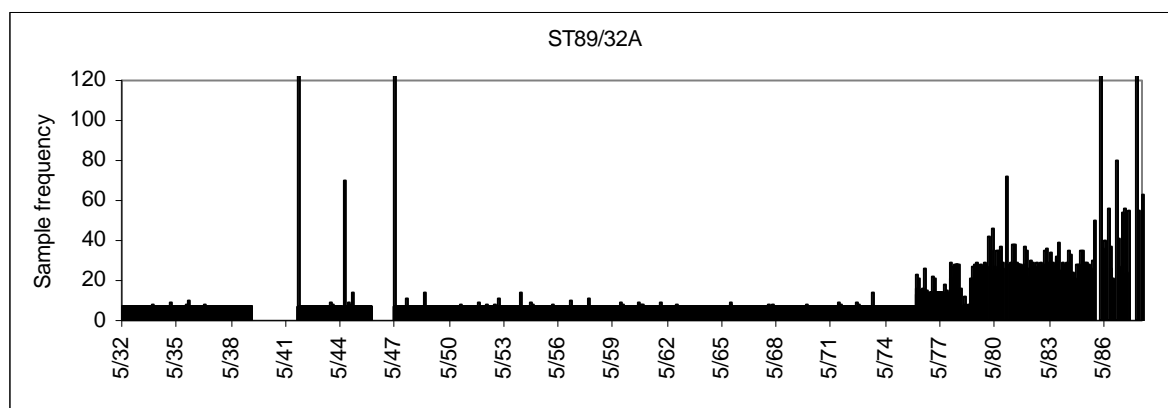


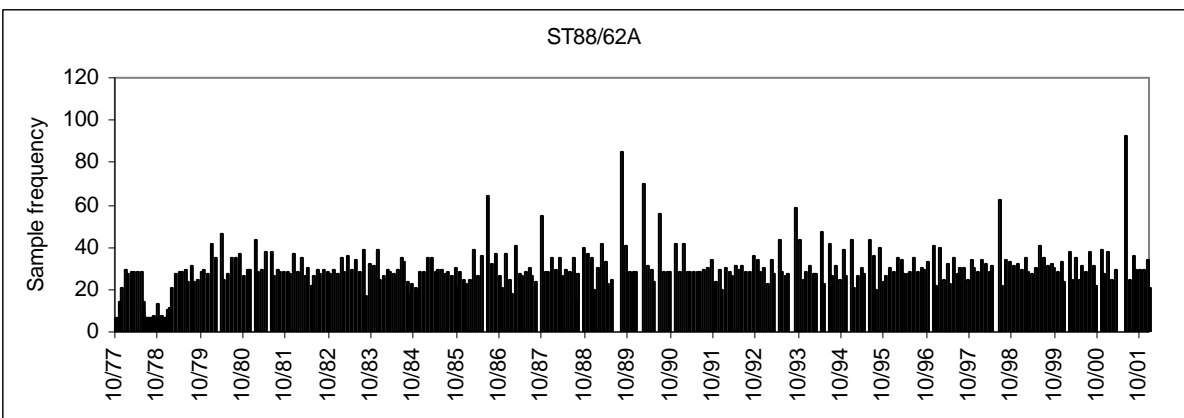
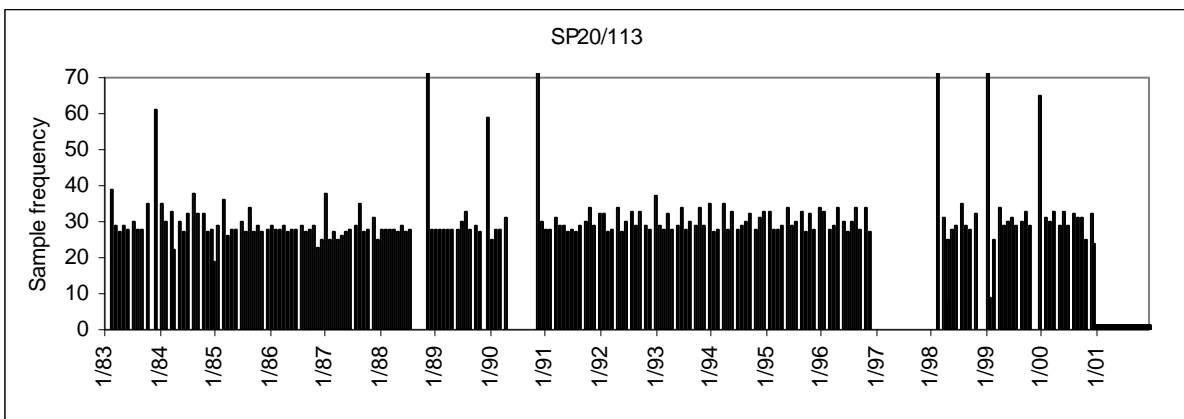
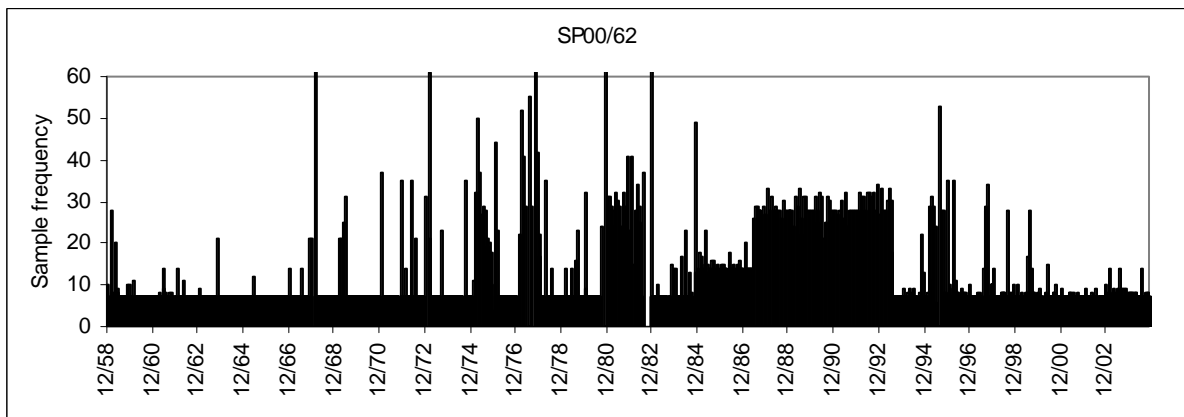
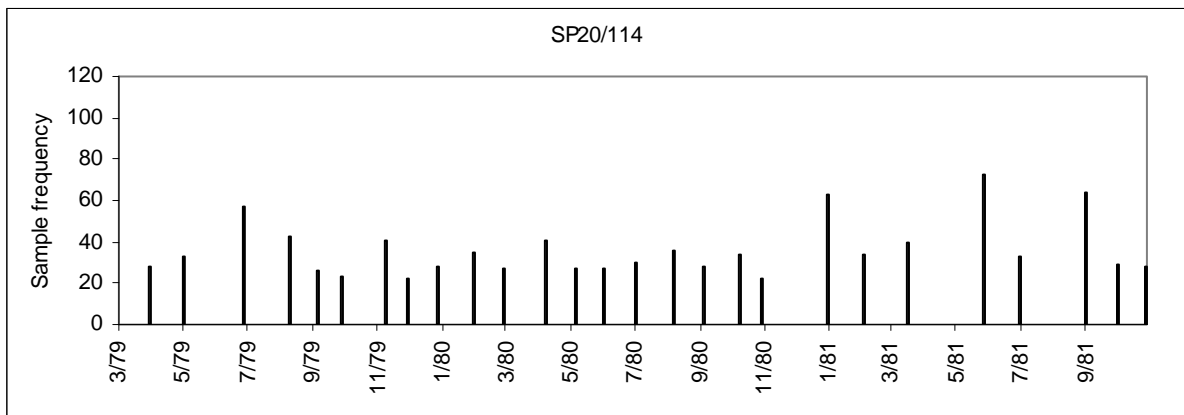


AUTOCORRELATION FUNTION PLOTS



SAMPLE FREQUENCY PLOTS





WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE

Sept	1958 Average	Feb	1963 Average	Jul	1967 Low
Oct	1958 High	Mar	1963 Very high	Aug	1967 Very low
Nov	1958 High	Apr	1963 Very high	Sep	1967 Very low
Dec	1958 Very high	May	1963 Average	Oct	1967 High
Jan	1959 Very high	Jun	1963 Low	Nov	1967 Very high
Feb	1959 High	Jul	1963 Average	Dec	1967 High
Mar	1959 High	Aug	1963 Low	Jan	1968 Very high
Apr	1959 High	Sep	1963 Low	Feb	1968 Very high
May	1959 High	Oct	1963 Low	Mar	1968 Average
Jun	1959 Low	Nov	1963 High	Apr	1968 Low
Jul	1959 Low	Dec	1963 High	May	1968 Average
Aug	1959 Very low	Jan	1964 Average	Jun	1968 Average
Sep	1959 Very low	Feb	1964 Average	Jul	1968 High
Oct	1959 Very low	Mar	1964 High	Aug	1968 Average
Nov	1959 Very low	Apr	1964 High	Sep	1968 Average
Dec	1959 High	May	1964 Average	Oct	1968 Very high
Jan	1960 Very high	Jun	1964 Average	Nov	1968 Very high
Feb	1960 Very high	Jul	1964 Low	Dec	1968 Very high
Mar	1960 High	Aug	1964 Very low	Jan	1969 Very high
Apr	1960 High	Sep	1964 Very low	Feb	1969 Very high
May	1960 Low	Oct	1964 Very low	Mar	1969 Very high
Jun	1960 Low	Nov	1964 Very low	Apr	1969 Average
Jul	1960 Low	Dec	1964 Low	May	1969 High
Aug	1960 Low	Jan	1965 High	Jun	1969 Average
Sep	1960 High	Feb	1965 Average	Jul	1969 Low
Oct	1960 Very high	Mar	1965 Average	Aug	1969 Low
Nov	1960 Very high	Apr	1965 Average	Sep	1969 Low
Dec	1960 Very high	May	1965 Low	Oct	1969 Very low
Jan	1961 Very high	Jun	1965 Low	Nov	1969 Low
Feb	1961 Very high	Jul	1965 Low	Dec	1969 High
Mar	1961 High	Aug	1965 Low	Jan	1970 Very high
Apr	1961 High	Sep	1965 Average	Feb	1970 Very high
May	1961 High	Oct	1965 Average	Mar	1970 High
Jun	1961 Average	Nov	1965 Average	Apr	1970 Average
Jul	1961 Low	Dec	1965 Very high	May	1970 Average
Aug	1961 Very low	Jan	1966 Very high	Jun	1970 Average
Sep	1961 Very low	Feb	1966 Very high	Jul	1970 Very low
Oct	1961 Very low	Mar	1966 Very high	Aug	1970 Very low
Nov	1961 Low	Apr	1966 High	Sep	1970 Low
Dec	1961 High	May	1966 Very high	Oct	1970 Low
Jan	1962 Very high	Jun	1966 Average	Nov	1970 High
Feb	1962 Very high	Jul	1966 Low	Dec	1970 Very high
Mar	1962 Average	Aug	1966 Very low	Jan	1971 Very high
Apr	1962 Average	Sep	1966 Very low	Feb	1971 Very high
May	1962 Average	Oct	1966 Average	Mar	1971 High
Jun	1962 Low	Nov	1966 High	Apr	1971 Average
Jul	1962 Very low	Dec	1966 Very high	May	1971 Average
Aug	1962 Low	Jan	1967 Very high	Jun	1971 High
Sep	1962 Low	Feb	1967 Very high	Jul	1971 Average
Oct	1962 Low	Mar	1967 Very high	Aug	1971 Low
Nov	1962 Average	Apr	1967 Average	Sep	1971 Low
Dec	1962 High	May	1967 Average	Oct	1971 Average
Jan	1963 Average	Jun	1967 High	Nov	1971 Average

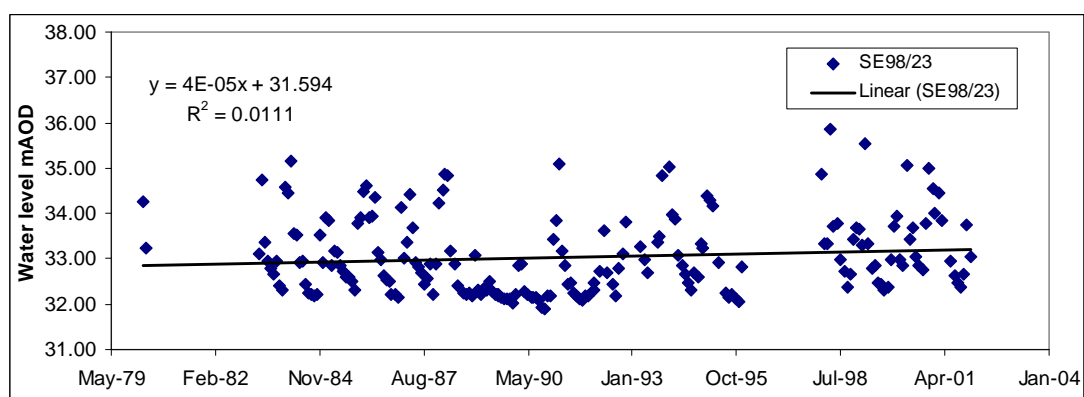
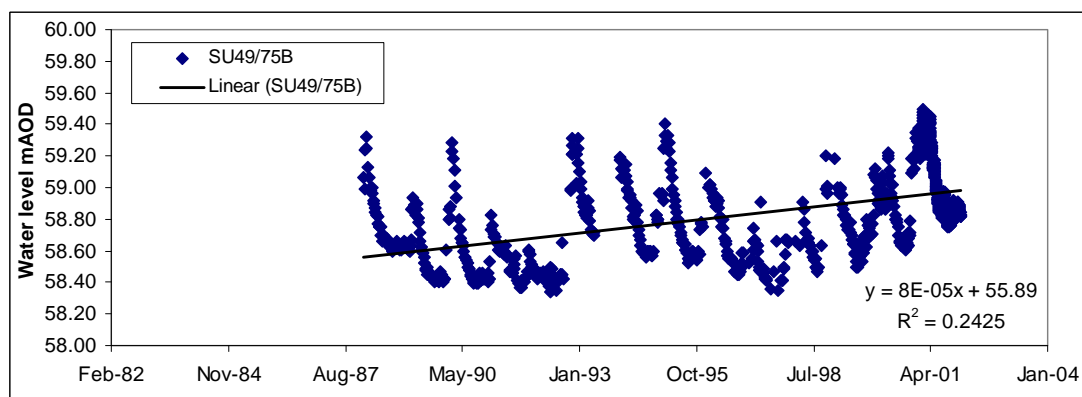
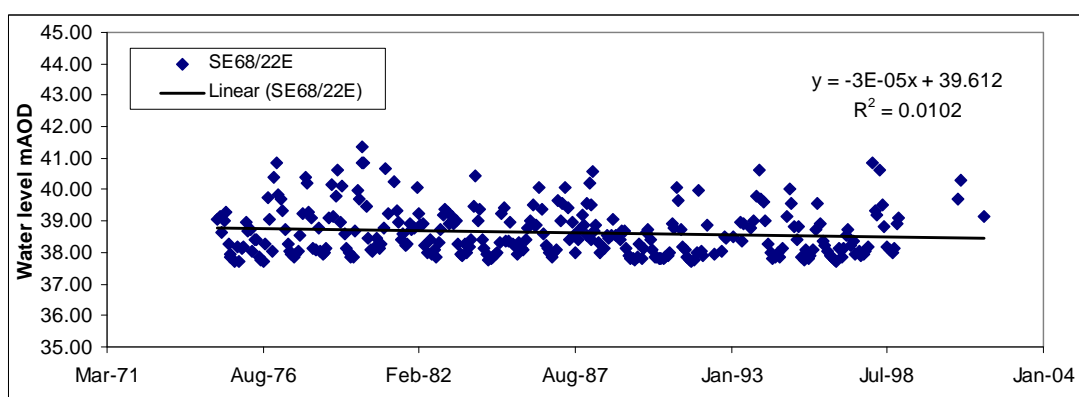
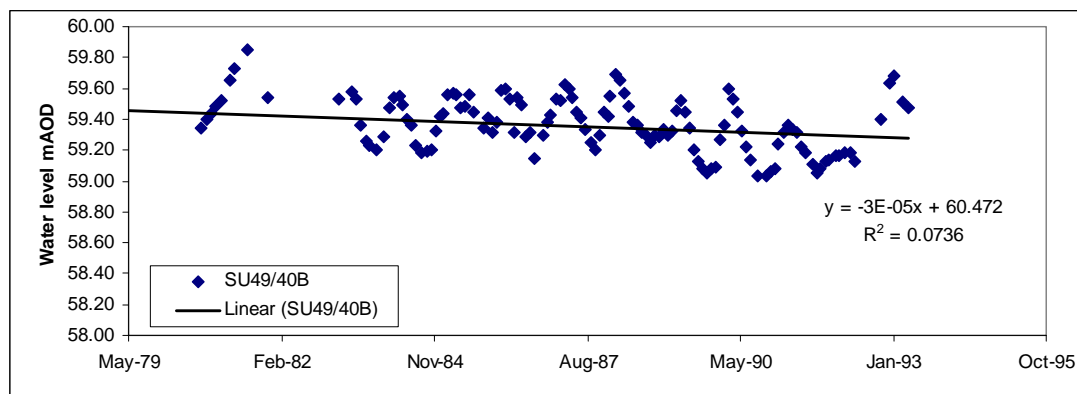
Dec	1971	High	May	1976	Very low	Oct	1980	Low
Jan	1972	Very high	Jun	1976	Very low	Nov	1980	Average
Feb	1972	Very high	Jul	1976	Very low	Dec	1980	Average
Mar	1972	Very high	Aug	1976	Very low	Jan	1981	High
Apr	1972	Average	Sep	1976	Very low	Feb	1981	Average
May	1972	Average	Oct	1976	Low	Mar	1981	High
Jun	1972	Low	Nov	1976	High	Apr	1981	High
Jul	1972	Low	Dec	1976	Very high	May	1981	High
Aug	1972	Very low	Jan	1977	Very high	Jun	1981	High
Sep	1972	Very low	Feb	1977	Very high	Jul	1981	Average
Oct	1972	Very low	Mar	1977	Very high	Aug	1981	Low
Nov	1972	Low	Apr	1977	Very high	Sep	1981	Low
Dec	1972	Very high	May	1977	High	Oct	1981	Average
Jan	1973	High	Jun	1977	High	Nov	1981	Average
Feb	1973	Average	Jul	1977	Average	Dec	1981	High
Mar	1973	Average	Aug	1977	Average	Jan	1982	Very high
Apr	1973	Low	Sep	1977	Low	Feb	1982	Very high
May	1973	Low	Oct	1977	Low	Mar	1982	Very high
Jun	1973	Low	Nov	1977	Average	Apr	1982	High
Jul	1973	Low	Dec	1977	High	May	1982	Average
Aug	1973	Low	Jan	1978	High	Jun	1982	Average
Sep	1973	Very low	Feb	1978	Very high	Jul	1982	Low
Oct	1973	Very low	Mar	1978	Very high	Aug	1982	Low
Nov	1973	Very low	Apr	1978	High	Sep	1982	Very low
Dec	1973	Low	May	1978	High	Oct	1982	Low
Jan	1974	High	Jun	1978	Average	Nov	1982	High
Feb	1974	Very high	Jul	1978	Low	Dec	1982	Very high
Mar	1974	High	Aug	1978	Low	Jan	1983	Very high
Apr	1974	Average	Sep	1978	Very low	Feb	1983	Very high
May	1974	Low	Oct	1978	Very low	Mar	1983	High
Jun	1974	Low	Nov	1978	Very low	Apr	1983	High
Jul	1974	Very low	Dec	1978	Very low	May	1983	Very high
Aug	1974	Very low	Jan	1979	Average	Jun	1983	High
Sep	1974	High	Feb	1979	High	Jul	1983	Average
Oct	1974	High	Mar	1979	Very high	Aug	1983	Low
Nov	1974	High	Apr	1979	Very high	Sep	1983	Very low
Dec	1974	High	May	1979	High	Oct	1983	Low
Jan	1975	Very high	Jun	1979	High	Nov	1983	Low
Feb	1975	Very high	Jul	1979	Average	Dec	1983	Average
Mar	1975	Very high	Aug	1979	Average	Jan	1984	High
Apr	1975	High	Sep	1979	Low	Feb	1984	High
May	1975	Average	Oct	1979	Very low	Mar	1984	High
Jun	1975	Low	Nov	1979	Very low	Apr	1984	Average
Jul	1975	Low	Dec	1979	Low	May	1984	Average
Aug	1975	Very low	Jan	1980	High	Jun	1984	Low
Sep	1975	Very low	Feb	1980	Very high	Jul	1984	Very low
Oct	1975	Very low	Mar	1980	Very high	Aug	1984	Very low
Nov	1975	Very low	Apr	1980	Very high	Sep	1984	Very low
Dec	1975	Low	May	1980	Average	Oct	1984	Very low
Jan	1976	Low	Jun	1980	Average	Nov	1984	Average
Feb	1976	Very low	Jul	1980	Low	Dec	1984	High
Mar	1976	Low	Aug	1980	Low	Jan	1985	High
Apr	1976	Low	Sep	1980	Low	Feb	1985	High

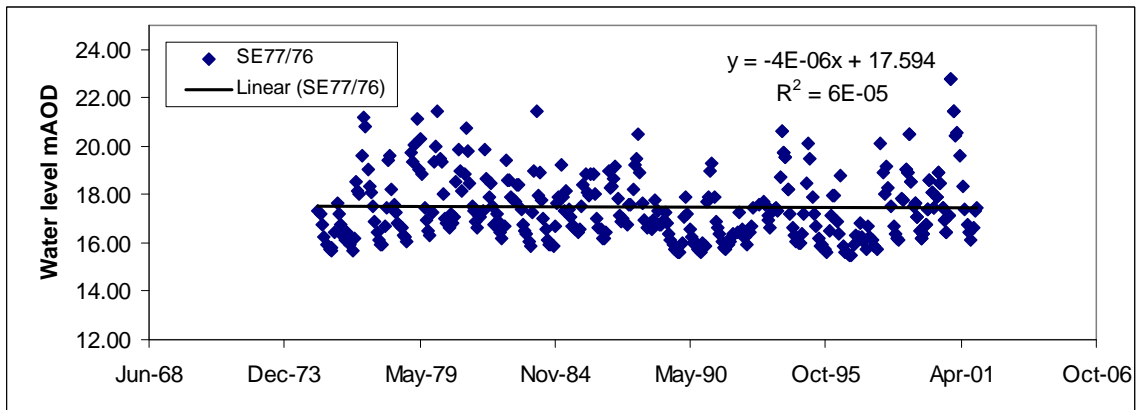
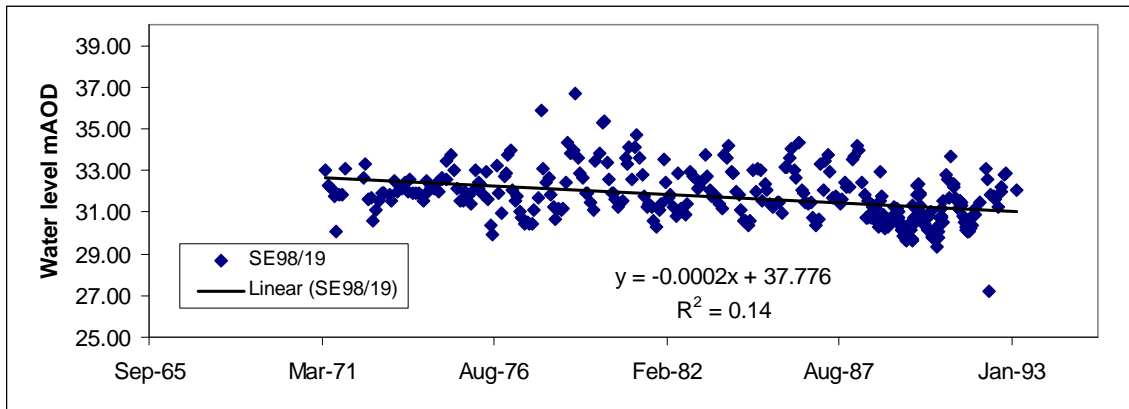
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Apr	1985	High	Sep	1989	Very low	Feb	1994	Very high
May	1985	Average	Oct	1989	Very low	Mar	1994	Very high
Jun	1985	Average	Nov	1989	Very low	Apr	1994	Very high
Jul	1985	Average	Dec	1989	Average	May	1994	High
Aug	1985	Average	Jan	1990	High	Jun	1994	Average
Sep	1985	Average	Feb	1990	Very high	Jul	1994	Low
Oct	1985	Average	Mar	1990	Very high	Aug	1994	Low
Nov	1985	Low	Apr	1990	High	Sep	1994	Very low
Dec	1985	Average	May	1990	Average	Oct	1994	Very low
Jan	1986	High	Jun	1990	Low	Nov	1994	Average
Feb	1986	High	Jul	1990	Low	Dec	1994	High
Mar	1986	High	Aug	1990	Very low	Jan	1995	Very high
Apr	1986	High	Sep	1990	Very low	Feb	1995	Very high
May	1986	High	Oct	1990	Very low	Mar	1995	Very high
Jun	1986	High	Nov	1990	Very low	Apr	1995	High
Jul	1986	Average	Dec	1990	Very low	May	1995	Average
Aug	1986	Low	Jan	1991	Low	Jun	1995	Average
Sep	1986	Low	Feb	1991	Average	Jul	1995	Low
Oct	1986	Low	Mar	1991	Average	Aug	1995	Very low
Nov	1986	Average	Apr	1991	High	Sep	1995	Very low
Dec	1986	High	May	1991	Average	Oct	1995	Very low
Jan	1987	Very high	Jun	1991	Average	Nov	1995	Very low
Feb	1987	High	Jul	1991	Low	Dec	1995	Average
Mar	1987	High	Aug	1991	Low	Jan	1996	High
Apr	1987	High	Sep	1991	Very low	Feb	1996	High
May	1987	High	Oct	1991	Very low	Mar	1996	High
Jun	1987	Average	Nov	1991	Low	Apr	1996	High
Jul	1987	Average	Dec	1991	Average	May	1996	Average
Aug	1987	Low	Jan	1992	Average	Jun	1996	Average
Sep	1987	Very low	Feb	1992	Average	Jul	1996	Low
Oct	1987	Very low	Mar	1992	Average	Aug	1996	Very low
Nov	1987	Low	Apr	1992	Average	Sep	1996	Very low
Dec	1987	Average	May	1992	Low	Oct	1996	Very low
Jan	1988	High	Jun	1992	Low	Nov	1996	Very low
Feb	1988	Very high	Jul	1992	Very low	Dec	1996	Low
Mar	1988	Very high	Aug	1992	Very low	Jan	1997	Low
Apr	1988	High	Sep	1992	Low	Feb	1997	Average
May	1988	Average	Oct	1992	Low	Mar	1997	High
Jun	1988	Average	Nov	1992	Average	Apr	1997	Average
Jul	1988	Low	Dec	1992	High	May	1997	Low
Aug	1988	Low	Jan	1993	Very high	Jun	1997	Low
Sep	1988	Low	Feb	1993	Very high	Jul	1997	Low
Oct	1988	Low	Mar	1993	High	Aug	1997	Very low
Nov	1988	Low	Apr	1993	Average	Sep	1997	Very low
Dec	1988	Low	May	1993	Average	Oct	1997	Very low
Jan	1989	Low	Jun	1993	Average	Nov	1997	Low
Feb	1989	Average	Jul	1993	Average	Dec	1997	High
Mar	1989	High	Aug	1993	Low	Jan	1998	Very high
Apr	1989	High	Sep	1993	Very low	Feb	1998	High
May	1989	High	Oct	1993	Average	Mar	1998	High
Jun	1989	Average	Nov	1993	High	Apr	1998	High
Jul	1989	Low	Dec	1993	High	May	1998	High

Jun	1998	Average
Jul	1998	Low
Aug	1998	Low
Sep	1998	Very low
Oct	1998	Low
Nov	1998	High
Dec	1998	High
Jan	1999	Very high
Feb	1999	Very high
Mar	1999	High
Apr	1999	High
May	1999	High
Jun	1999	Average
Jul	1999	Average
Aug	1999	Low
Sep	1999	Low
Oct	1999	Average
Nov	1999	High
Dec	1999	High
Jan	2000	Very high
Feb	2000	High
Mar	2000	High
Apr	2000	Very high
May	2000	High
Jun	2000	High
Jul	2000	Average
Aug	2000	Low
Sep	2000	Low
Oct	2000	Average
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Dec	2000	Very high
Jan	2001	Very high
Feb	2001	Very high
Mar	2001	Very high
Apr	2001	Very high
May	2001	High

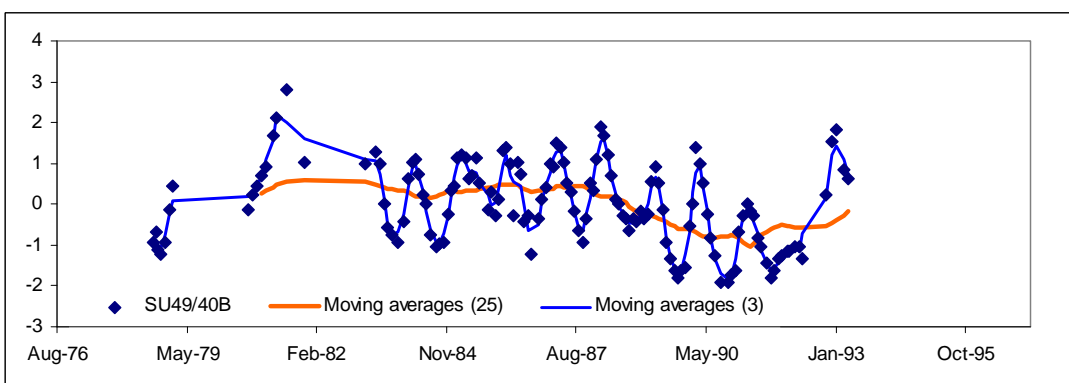
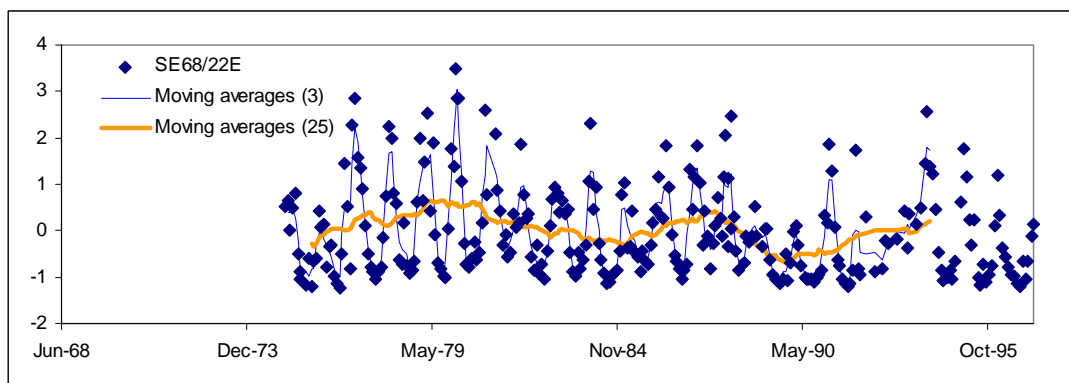
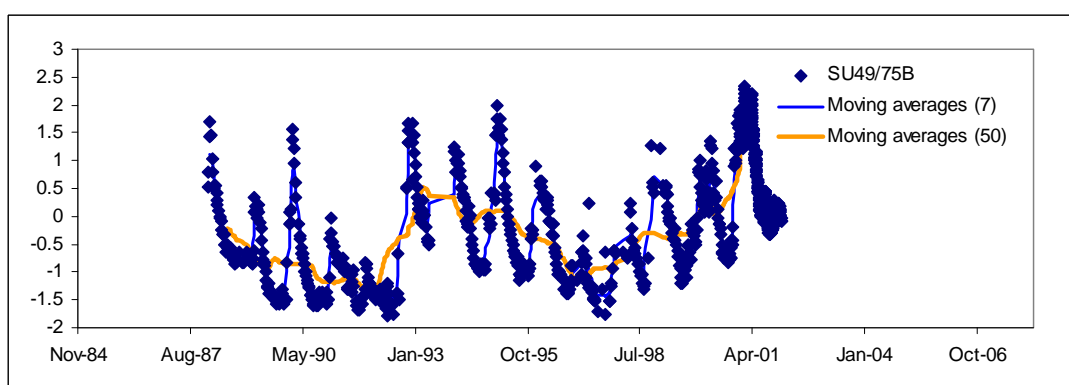
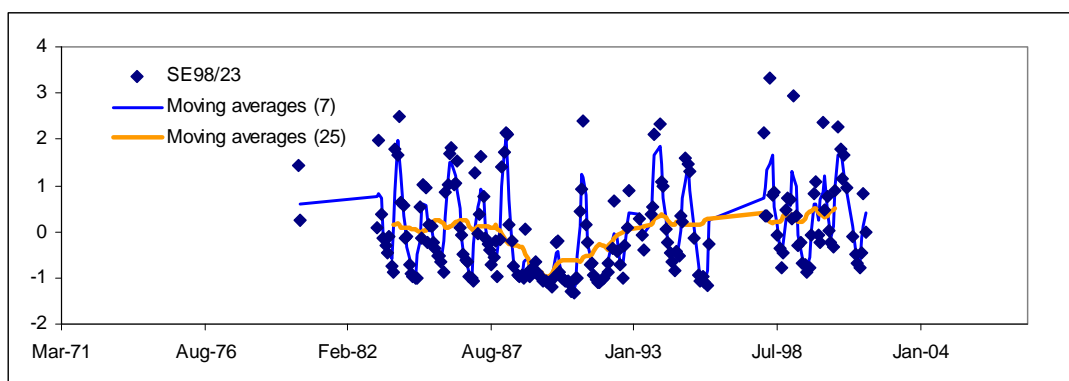
Appendix 4 Upper Jurassic

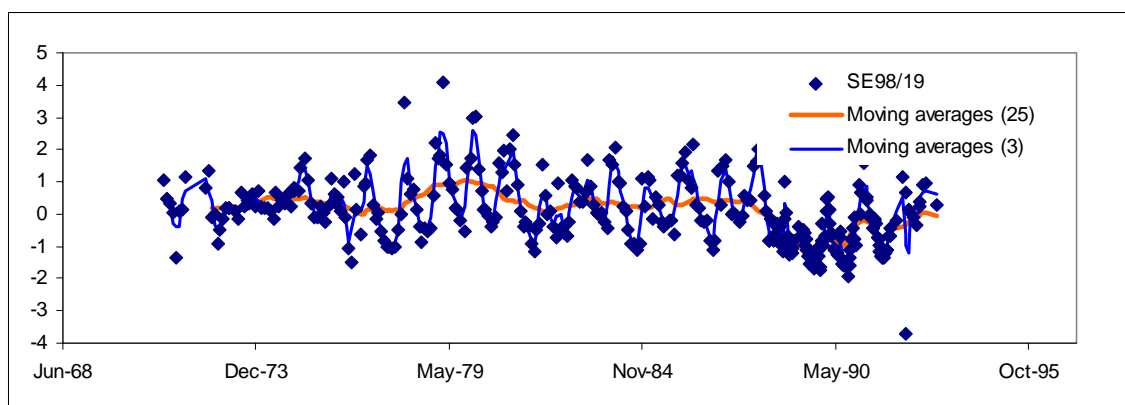
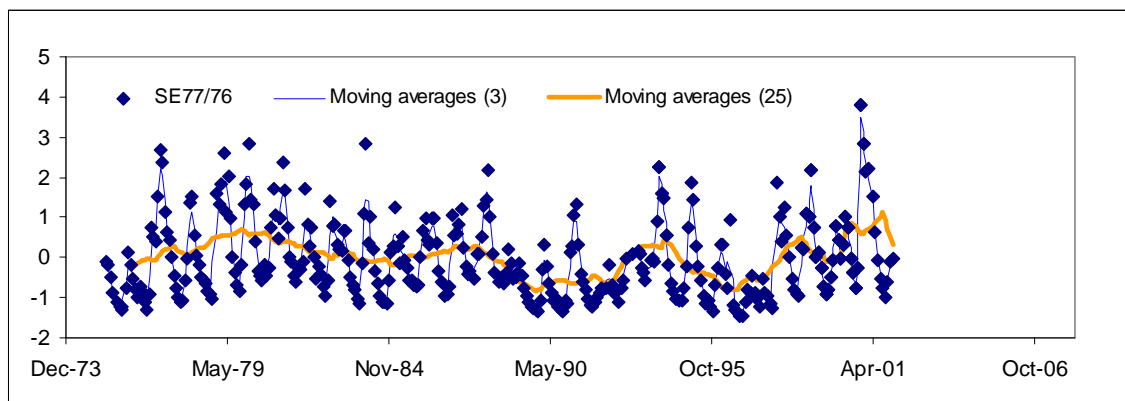
WATER LEVELS ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM WITH LINEAR REGRESSION CURVE



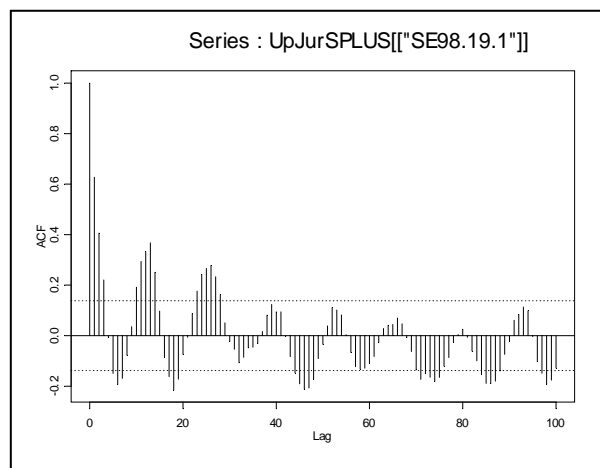
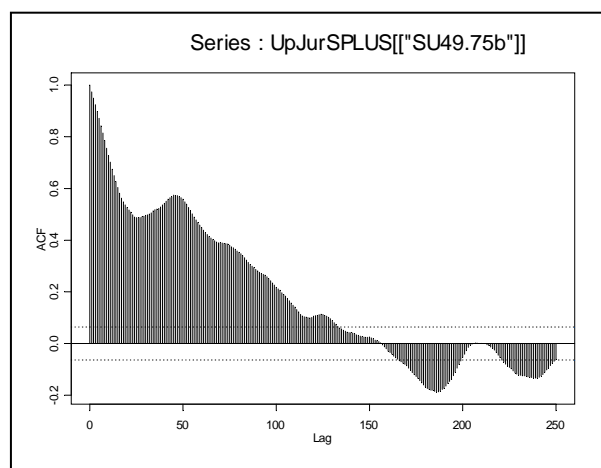
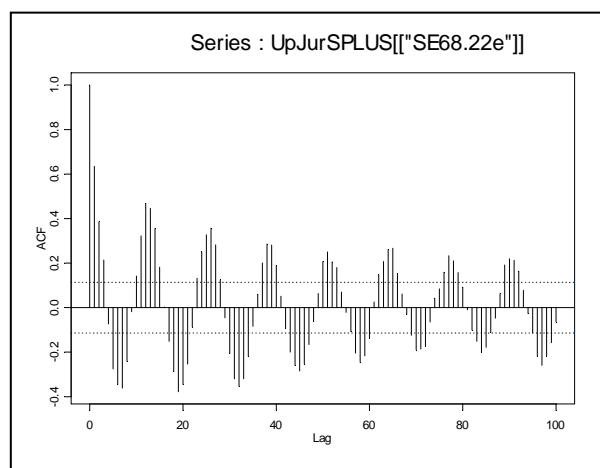
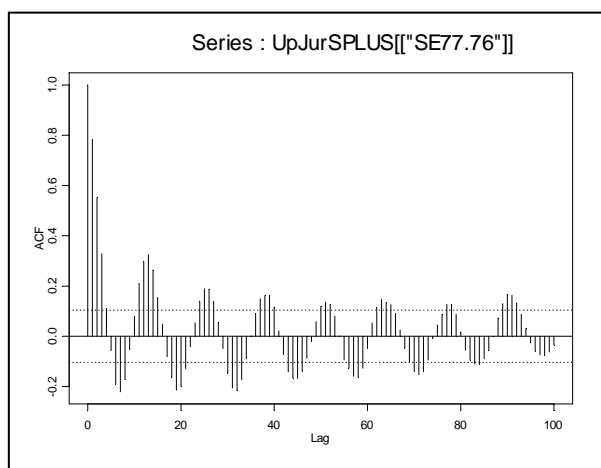
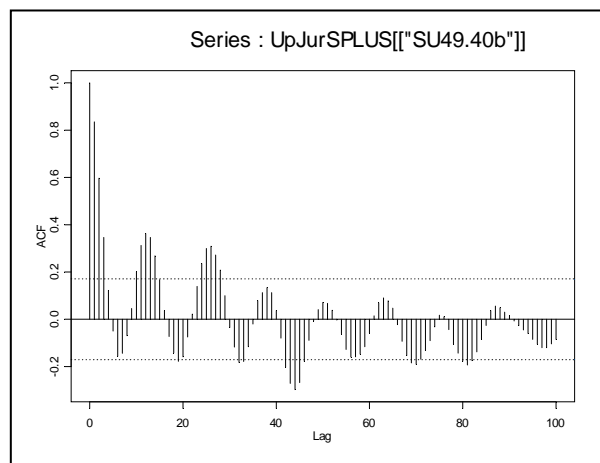
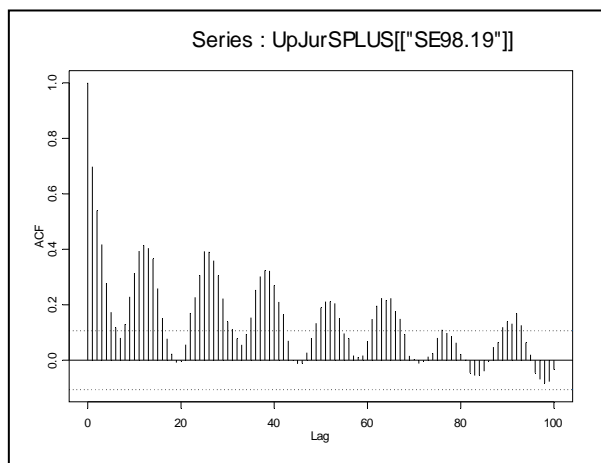


NORMALISED WATER LEVEL DATA WITH MOVING AVERAGES SMOOTHING LINES

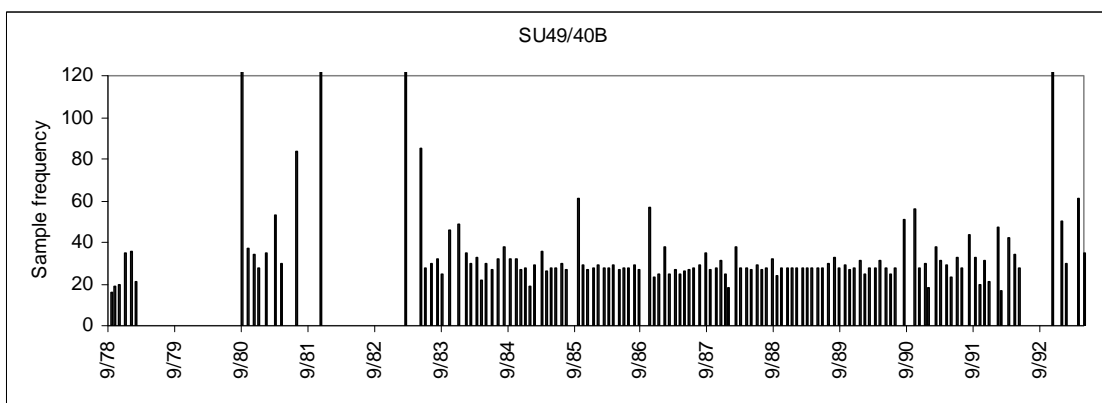
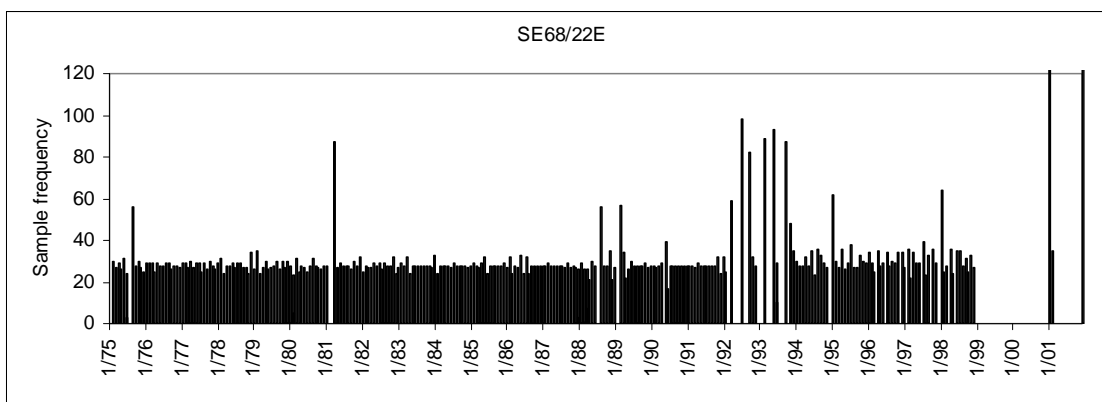
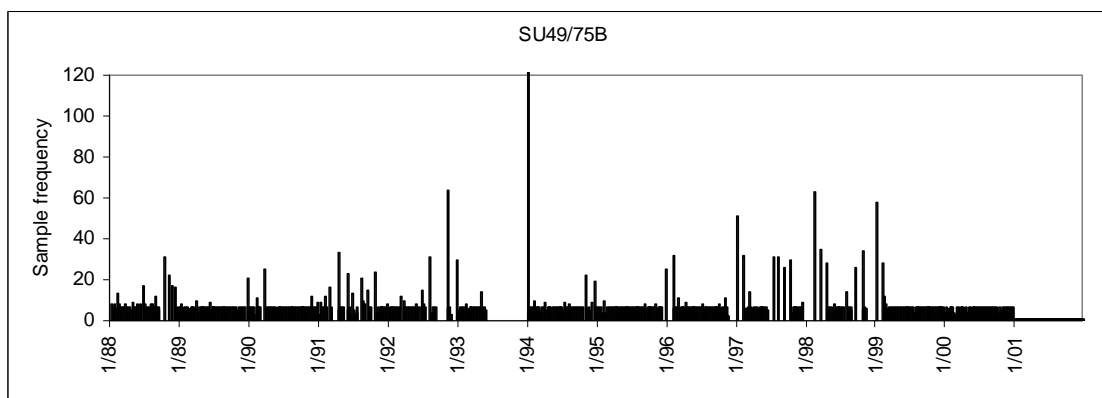
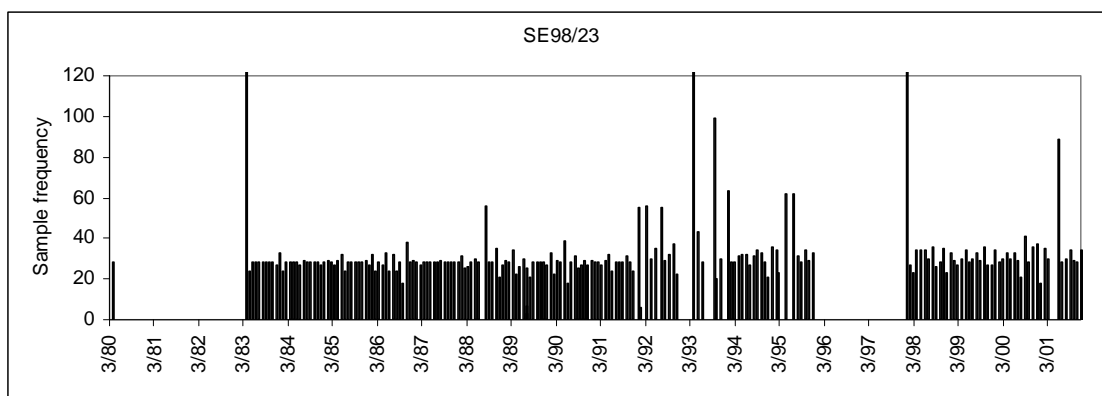


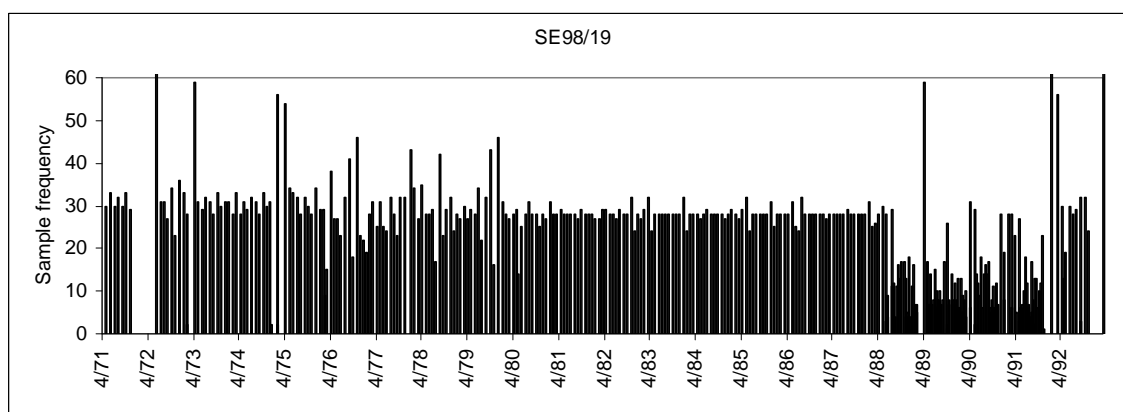
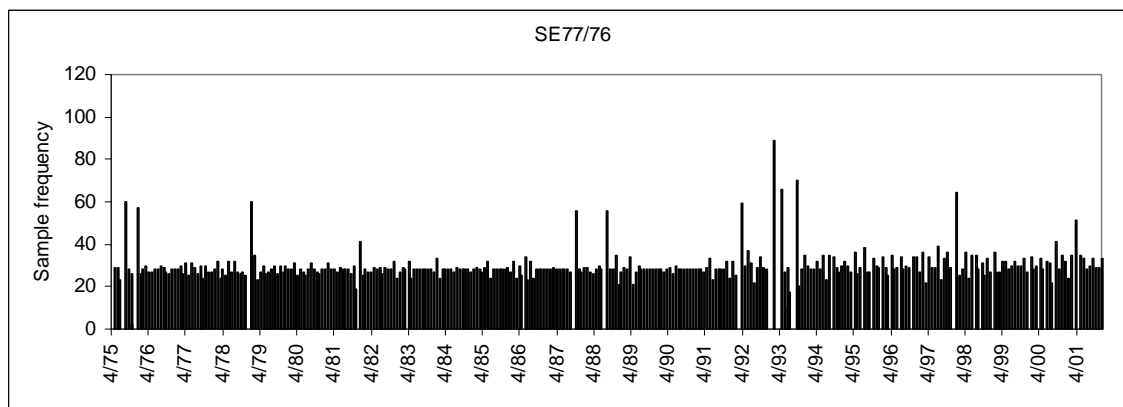


AUTOCORRELATION FUNTION PLOTS



SAMPLE FREQUENCY PLOTS





WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE

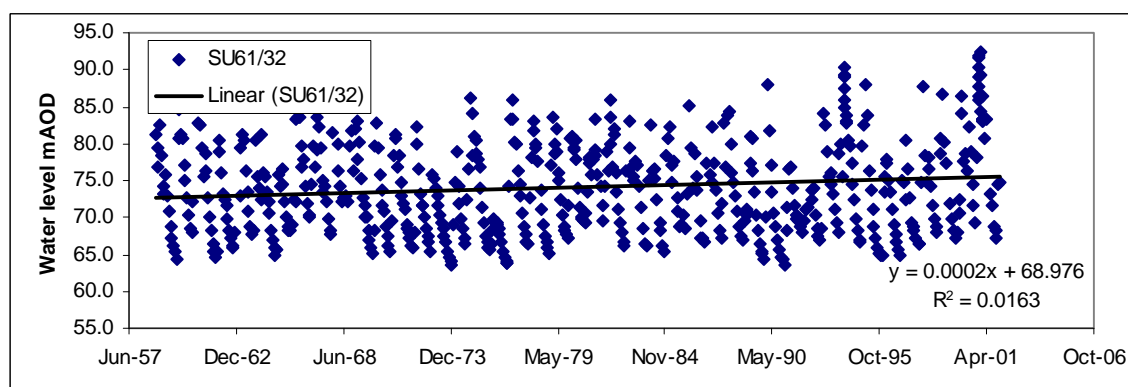
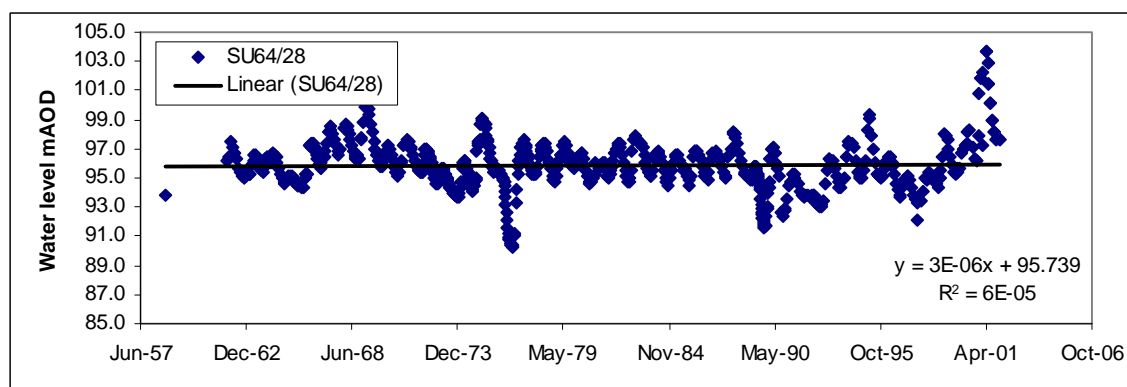
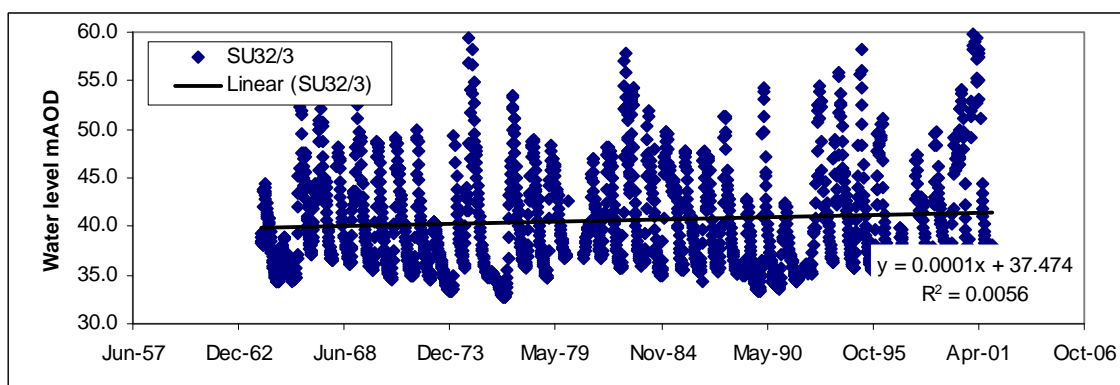
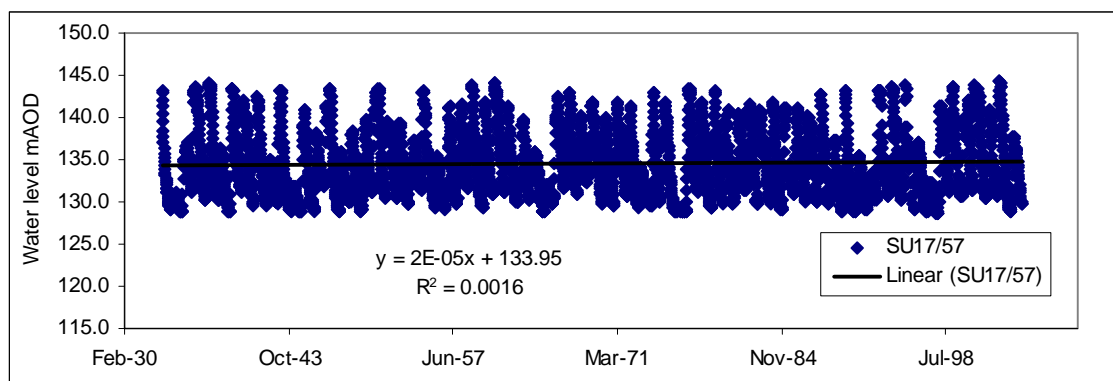
Mar	1975 High	Jul	1979 High	Nov	1983 Average
Apr	1975 High	Aug	1979 Average	Dec	1983 High
May	1975 High	Sep	1979 Average	Jan	1984 Very high
Jun	1975 Average	Oct	1979 Average	Feb	1984 Very high
Jul	1975 Low	Nov	1979 High	Mar	1984 Very high
Aug	1975 Low	Dec	1979 Very high	Apr	1984 High
Sep	1975 Low	Jan	1980 Very high	May	1984 Average
Oct	1975 Low	Feb	1980 Very high	Jun	1984 Low
Nov	1975 Low	Mar	1980 Very high	Jul	1984 Very low
Dec	1975 Average	Apr	1980 Very high	Aug	1984 Very low
Jan	1976 Average	May	1980 High	Sep	1984 Very low
Feb	1976 Average	Jun	1980 Average	Oct	1984 Low
Mar	1976 Average	Jul	1980 Low	Nov	1984 Low
Apr	1976 Average	Aug	1980 Low	Dec	1984 High
May	1976 Low	Sep	1980 Average	Jan	1985 High
Jun	1976 Low	Oct	1980 High	Feb	1985 High
Jul	1976 Low	Nov	1980 Very high	Mar	1985 High
Aug	1976 Low	Dec	1980 Very high	Apr	1985 High
Sep	1976 Low	Jan	1981 Very high	May	1985 High
Oct	1976 Average	Feb	1981 Very high	Jun	1985 Average
Nov	1976 High	Mar	1981 Very high	Jul	1985 Average
Dec	1976 Very high	Apr	1981 Very high	Aug	1985 Low
Jan	1977 Very high	May	1981 Very high	Sep	1985 Low
Feb	1977 Very high	Jun	1981 Very high	Oct	1985 Average
Mar	1977 Very high	Jul	1981 High	Nov	1985 Average
Apr	1977 Very high	Aug	1981 Average	Dec	1985 High
May	1977 High	Sep	1981 Average	Jan	1986 Very high
Jun	1977 Average	Oct	1981 Average	Feb	1986 Very high
Jul	1977 Low	Nov	1981 Average	Mar	1986 Very high
Aug	1977 Low	Dec	1981 High	Apr	1986 Very high
Sep	1977 Very low	Jan	1982 High	May	1986 Very high
Oct	1977 Very low	Feb	1982 High	Jun	1986 High
Nov	1977 Low	Mar	1982 High	Jul	1986 Average
Dec	1977 Average	Apr	1982 High	Aug	1986 Low
Jan	1978 High	May	1982 Average	Sep	1986 Low
Feb	1978 Very high	Jun	1982 Average	Oct	1986 Low
Mar	1978 Very high	Jul	1982 Low	Nov	1986 Low
Apr	1978 Very high	Aug	1982 Low	Dec	1986 Average
May	1978 High	Sep	1982 Low	Jan	1987 High
Jun	1978 Average	Oct	1982 Average	Feb	1987 Very high
Jul	1978 Average	Nov	1982 High	Mar	1987 Very high
Aug	1978 Low	Dec	1982 High	Apr	1987 Very high
Sep	1978 Low	Jan	1983 High	May	1987 High
Oct	1978 Low	Feb	1983 High	Jun	1987 Average
Nov	1978 Average	Mar	1983 High	Jul	1987 Average
Dec	1978 High	Apr	1983 High	Aug	1987 Low
Jan	1979 High	May	1983 High	Sep	1987 Low
Feb	1979 Very high	Jun	1983 High	Oct	1987 Average
Mar	1979 Very high	Jul	1983 Average	Nov	1987 Average
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May	1979 Very high	Sep	1983 Low	Jan	1988 Very high
Jun	1979 Very high	Oct	1983 Low	Feb	1988 Very high

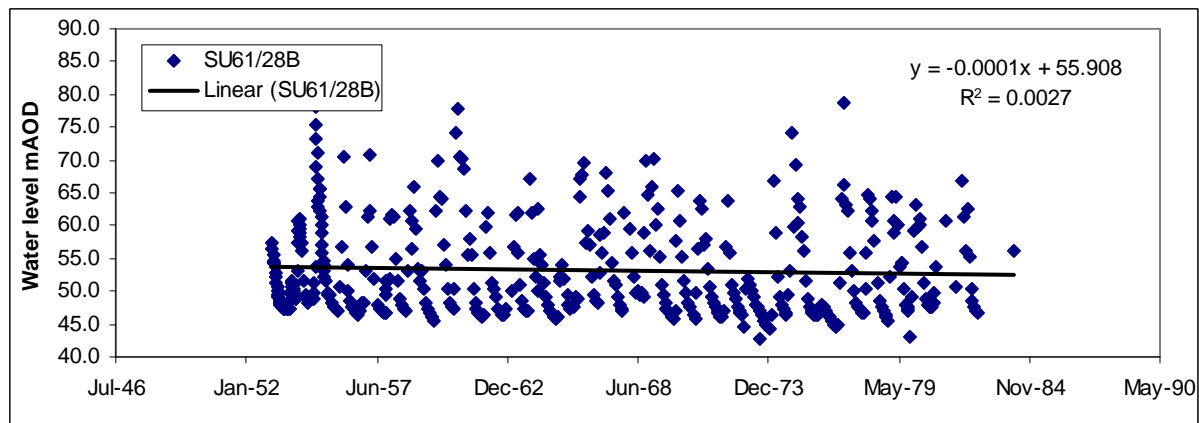
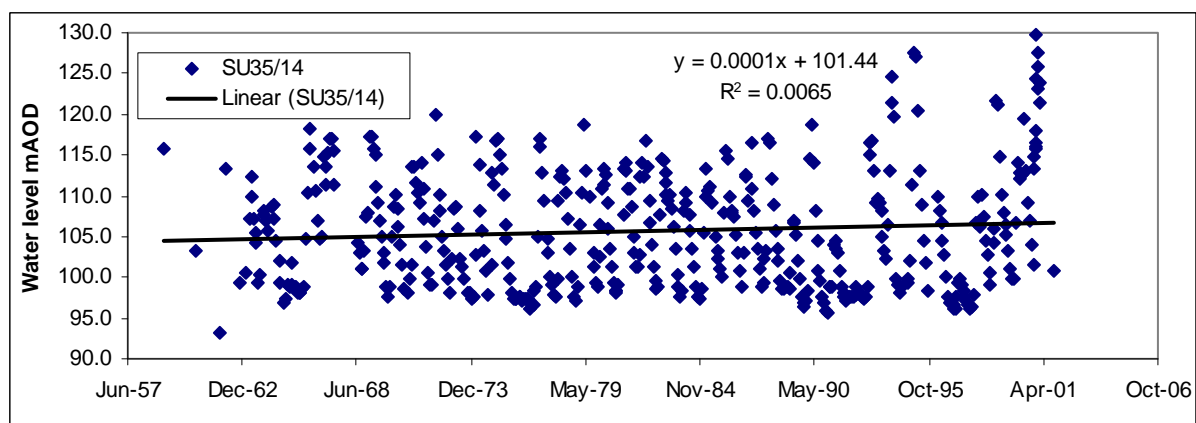
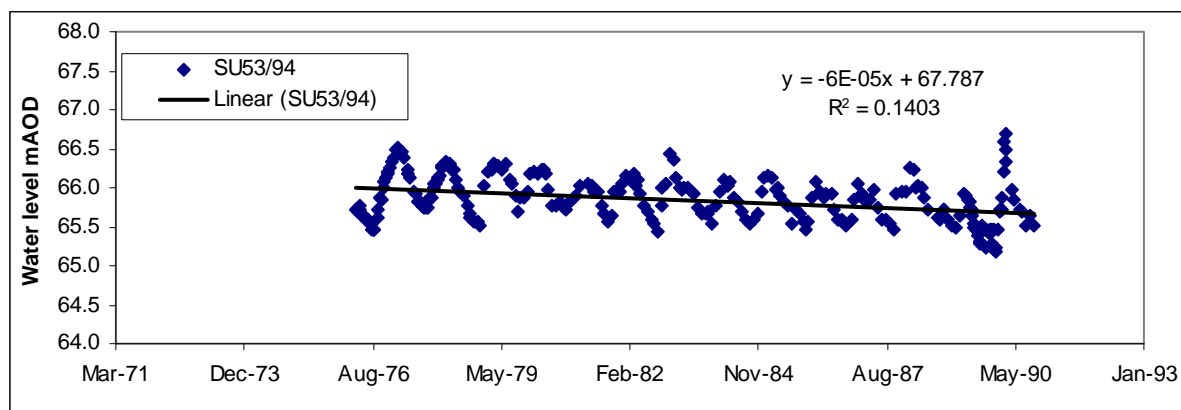
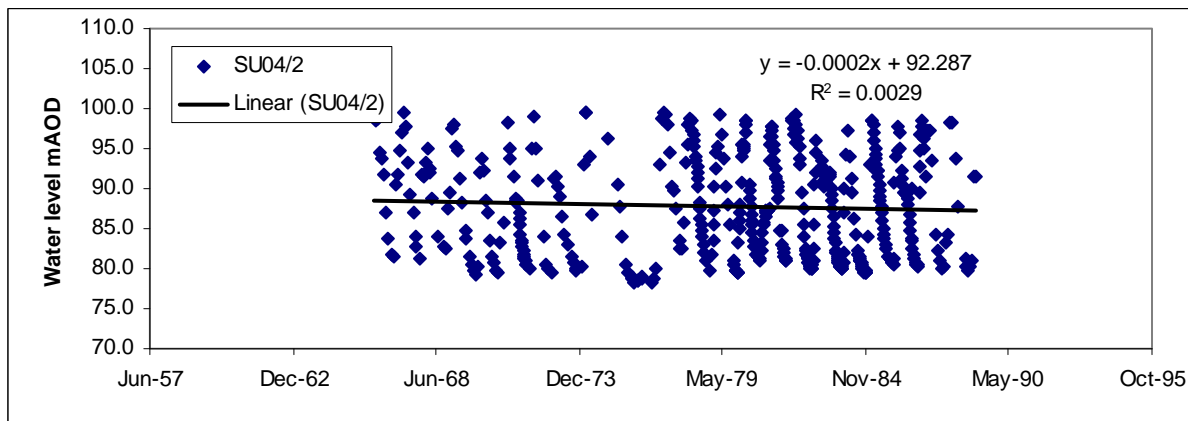
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Apr	1988	High	Aug	1992	Very low	Dec	1996	Very low
May	1988	Average	Sep	1992	Low	Jan	1997	Very low
Jun	1988	Low	Oct	1992	Average	Feb	1997	Low
Jul	1988	Low	Nov	1992	High	Mar	1997	Low
Aug	1988	Low	Dec	1992	Very high	Apr	1997	Very low
Sep	1988	Low	Jan	1993	Very high	May	1997	Very low
Oct	1988	Low	Feb	1993	High	Jun	1997	Very low
Nov	1988	Low	Mar	1993	High	Jul	1997	Very low
Dec	1988	Average	Apr	1993	High	Aug	1997	Very low
Jan	1989	Low	May	1993	Average	Sep	1997	Very low
Feb	1989	Low	Jun	1993	Average	Oct	1997	Very low
Mar	1989	Average	Jul	1993	Average	Nov	1997	Low
Apr	1989	Average	Aug	1993	Average	Dec	1997	Average
May	1989	Low	Sep	1993	High	Jan	1998	High
Jun	1989	Very low	Oct	1993	High	Feb	1998	Very high
Jul	1989	Very low	Nov	1993	Very high	Mar	1998	Very high
Aug	1989	Very low	Dec	1993	Very high	Apr	1998	High
Sep	1989	Very low	Jan	1994	Very high	May	1998	High
Oct	1989	Very low	Feb	1994	Very high	Jun	1998	Low
Nov	1989	Very low	Mar	1994	Very high	Jul	1998	Low
Dec	1989	Very low	Apr	1994	High	Aug	1998	Very low
Jan	1990	Low	May	1994	Average	Sep	1998	Low
Feb	1990	High	Jun	1994	Low	Oct	1998	Average
Mar	1990	Average	Jul	1994	Low	Nov	1998	High
Apr	1990	Low	Aug	1994	Very low	Dec	1998	High
May	1990	Very low	Sep	1994	Very low	Jan	1999	High
Jun	1990	Very low	Oct	1994	Low	Feb	1999	Very high
Jul	1990	Very low	Nov	1994	Low	Mar	1999	Very high
Aug	1990	Very low	Dec	1994	High	Apr	1999	High
Sep	1990	Very low	Jan	1995	Very high	May	1999	Average
Oct	1990	Very low	Feb	1995	Very high	Jun	1999	Low
Nov	1990	Very low	Mar	1995	Very high	Jul	1999	Low
Dec	1990	Very low	Apr	1995	High	Aug	1999	Very low
Jan	1991	Average	May	1995	Average	Sep	1999	Low
Feb	1991	High	Jun	1995	Low	Oct	1999	Low
Mar	1991	High	Jul	1995	Low	Nov	1999	Low
Apr	1991	Average	Aug	1995	Very low	Dec	1999	High
May	1991	Low	Sep	1995	Very low	Jan	2000	High
Jun	1991	Low	Oct	1995	Very low	Feb	2000	High
Jul	1991	Very low	Nov	1995	Very low	Mar	2000	High
Aug	1991	Very low	Dec	1995	Low	Apr	2000	High
Sep	1991	Very low	Jan	1996	High	May	2000	High
Oct	1991	Very low	Feb	1996	High	Jun	2000	High
Nov	1991	Very low	Mar	1996	High	Jul	2000	Average
Dec	1991	Very low	Apr	1996	Average	Aug	2000	Low
Jan	1992	Very low	May	1996	Average	Sep	2000	Low
Feb	1992	Very low	Jun	1996	Low	Oct	2000	Average
Mar	1992	Very low	Jul	1996	Very low	Nov	2000	Very high
Apr	1992	Very low	Aug	1996	Very low	Dec	2000	Very high
May	1992	Very low	Sep	1996	Very low	Jan	2001	Very high
Jun	1992	Very low	Oct	1996	Very low	Feb	2001	Very high

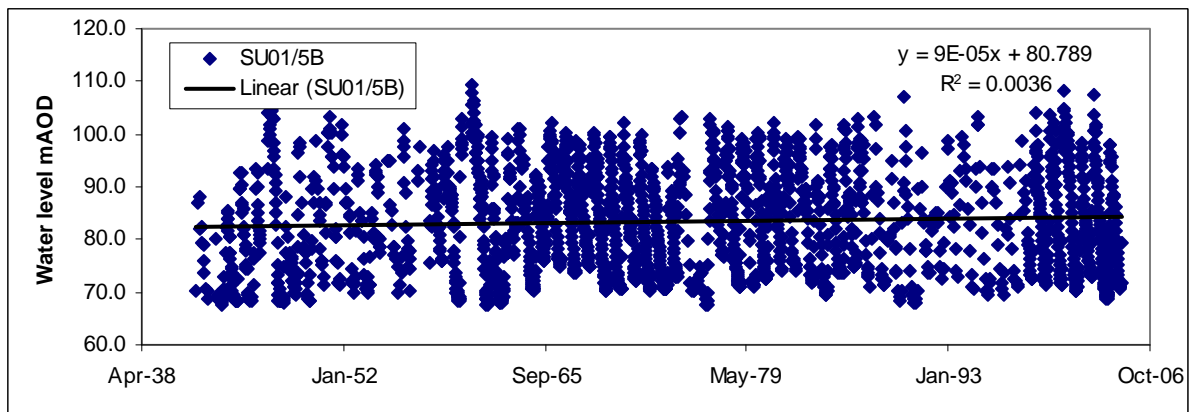
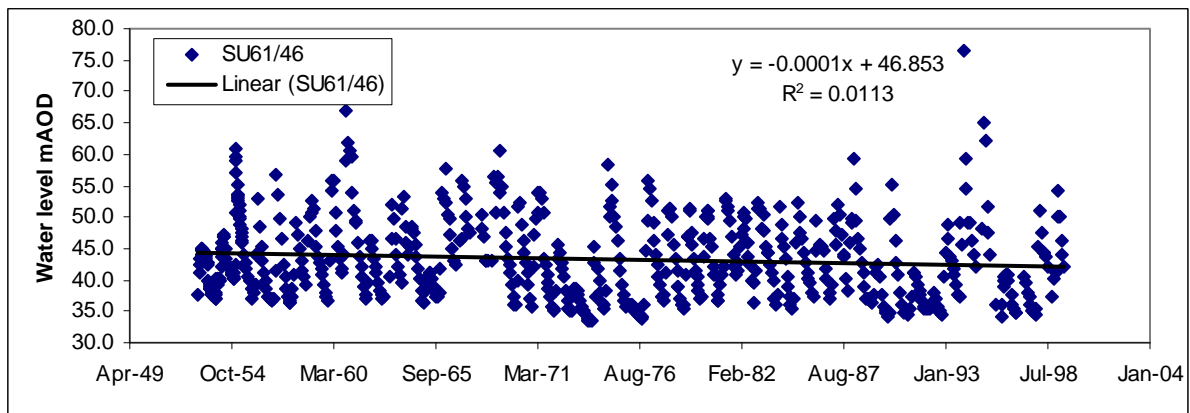
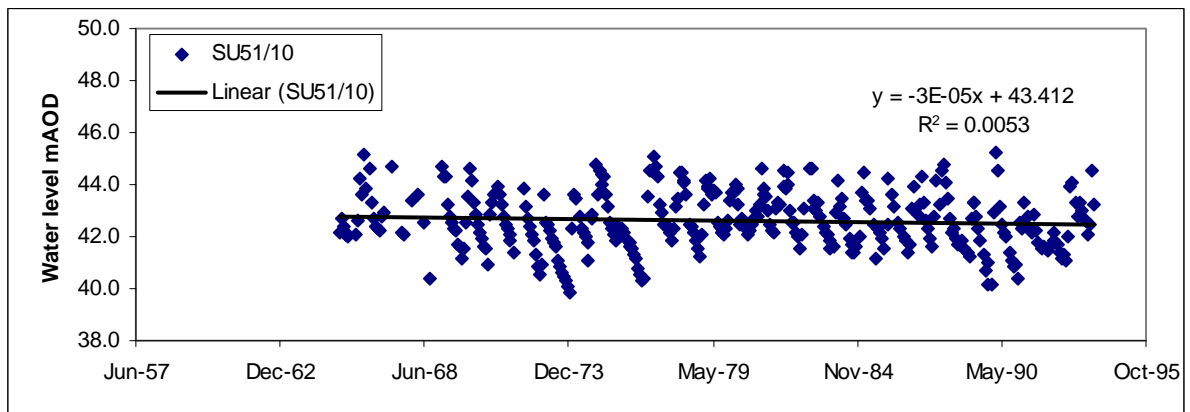
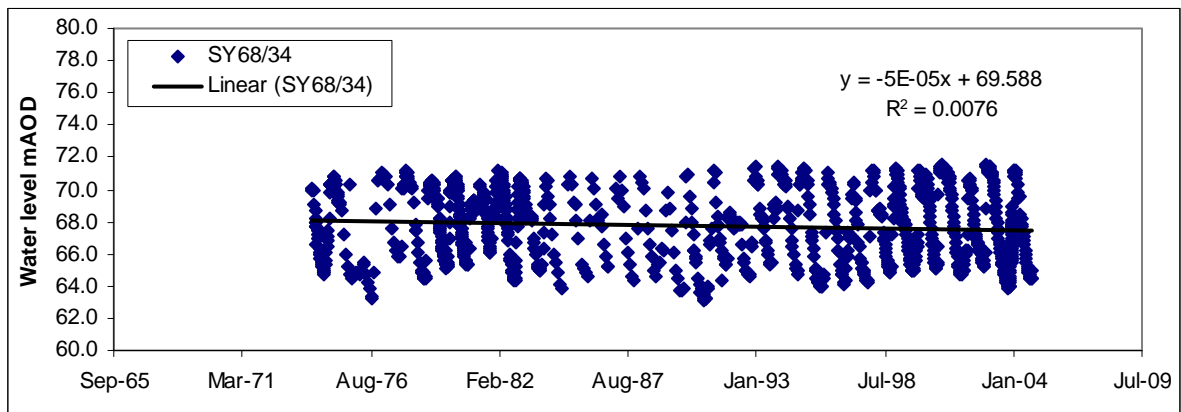
Mar	2001	Very high
Apr	2001	Very high
May	2001	Very high
Jun	2001	High
Jul	2001	Average
Aug	2001	High
Sep	2001	Average
Oct	2001	Average
Nov	2001	Average

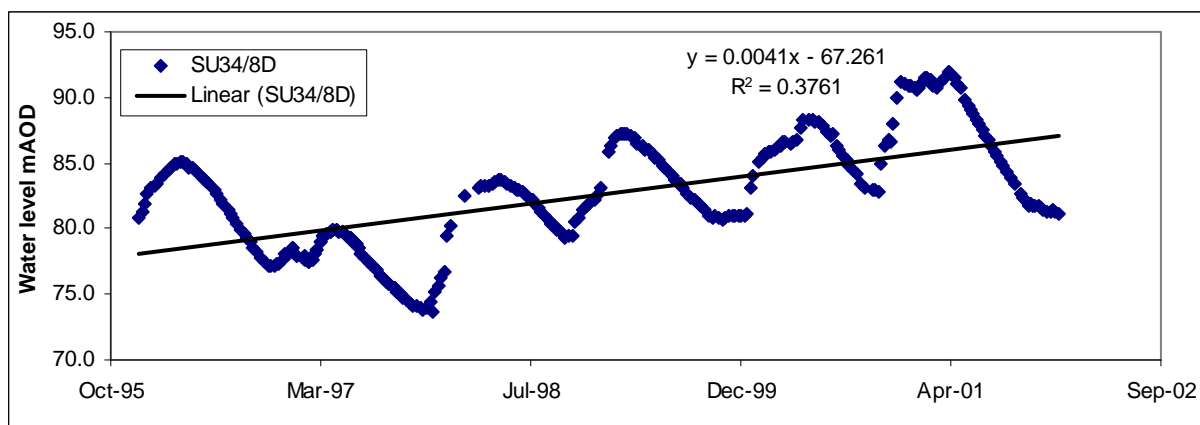
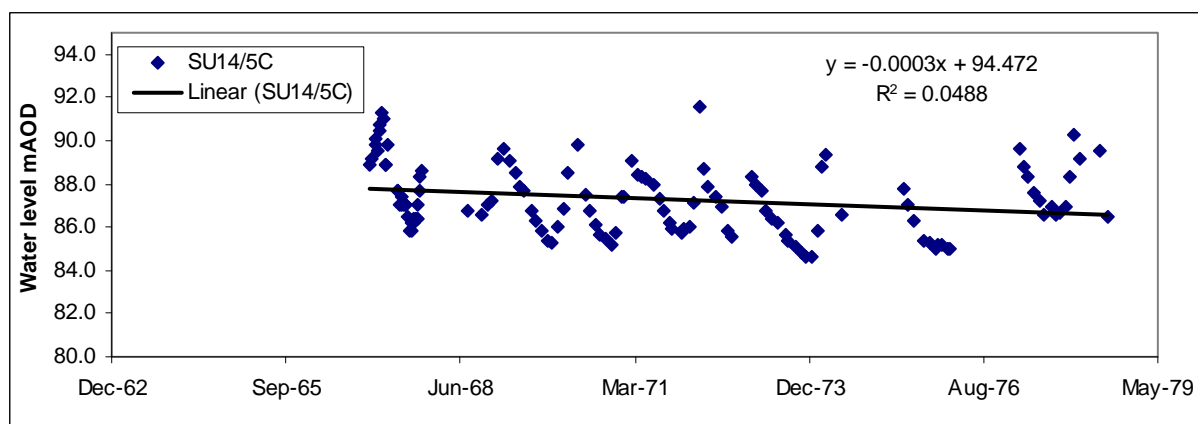
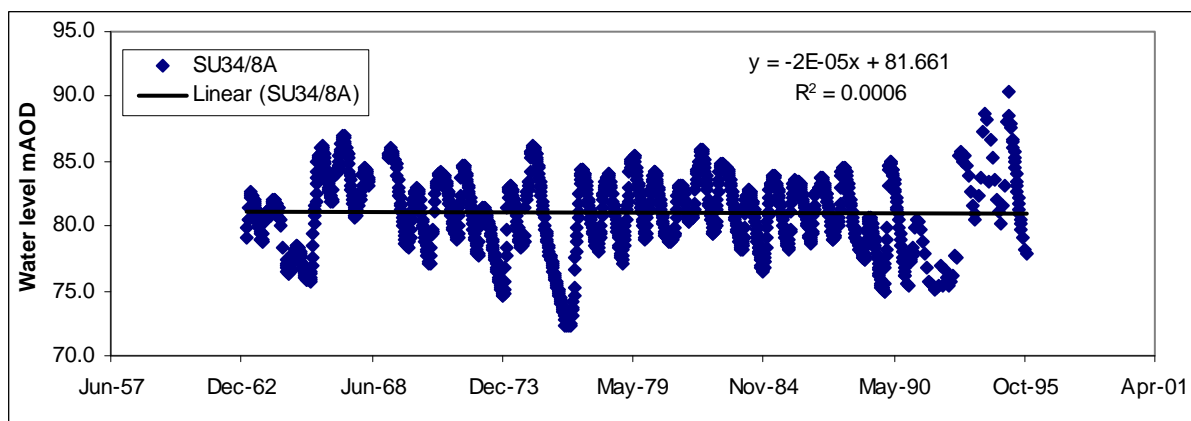
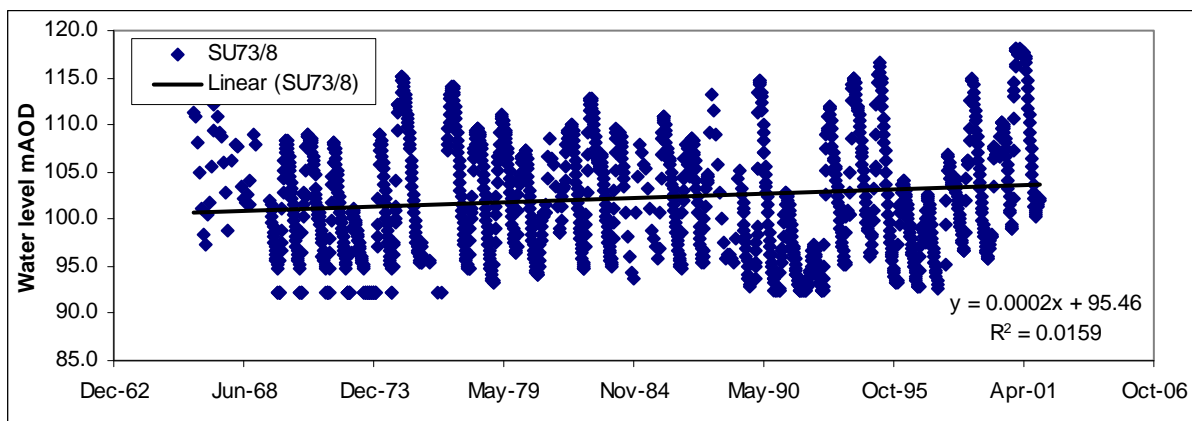
Appendix 5 Chalk – Hampshire and Wiltshire

WATER LEVELS ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM WITH LINEAR REGRESSION CURVE

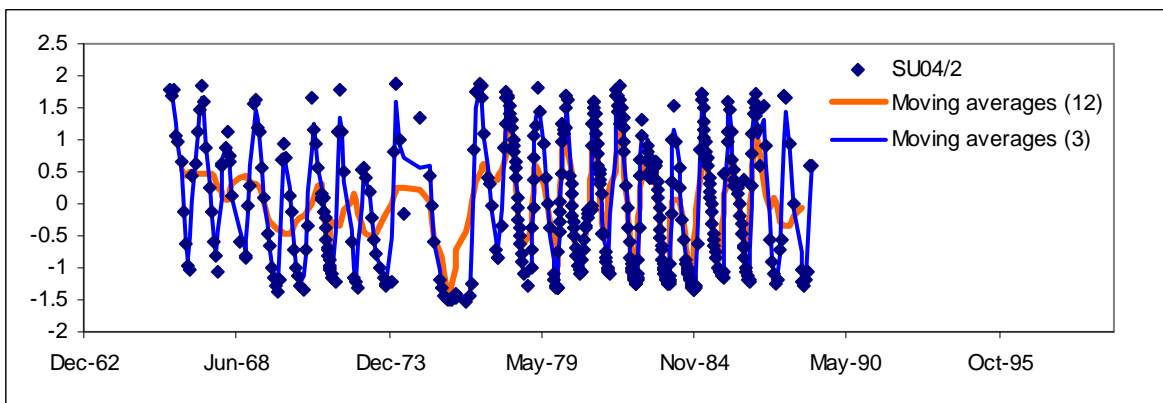
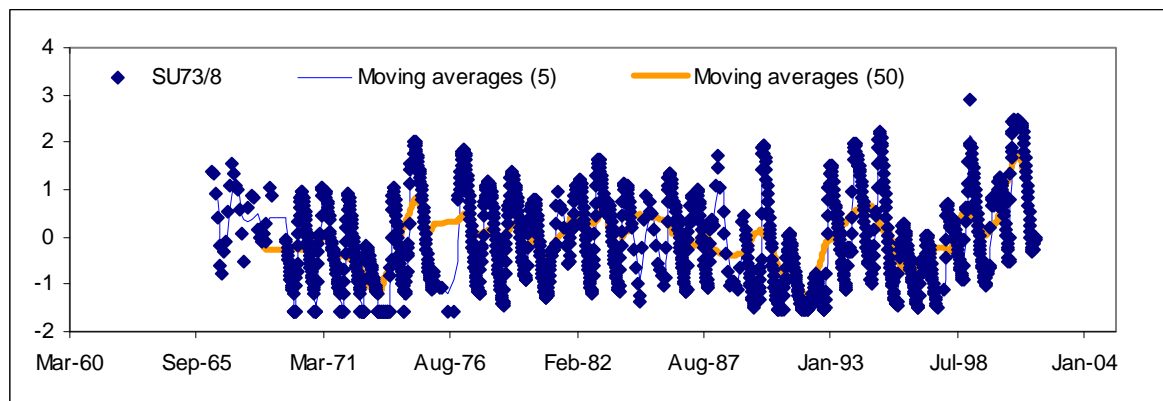
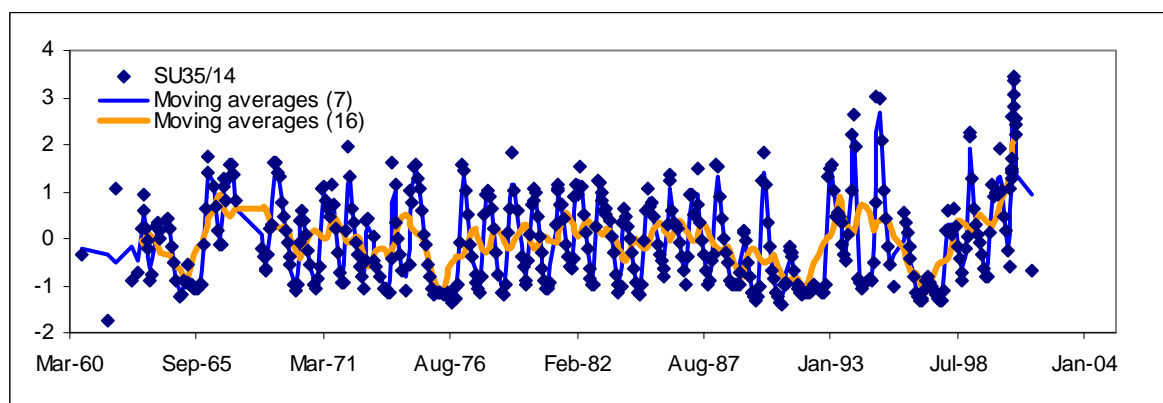
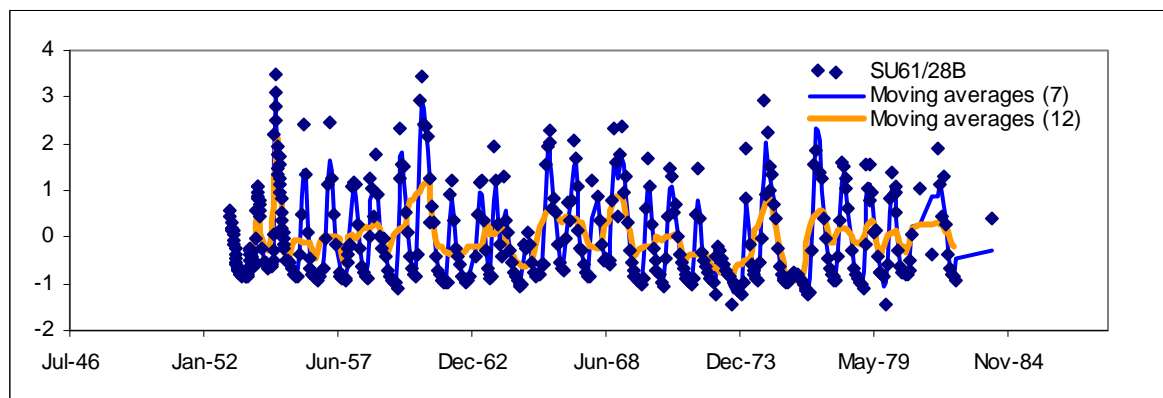


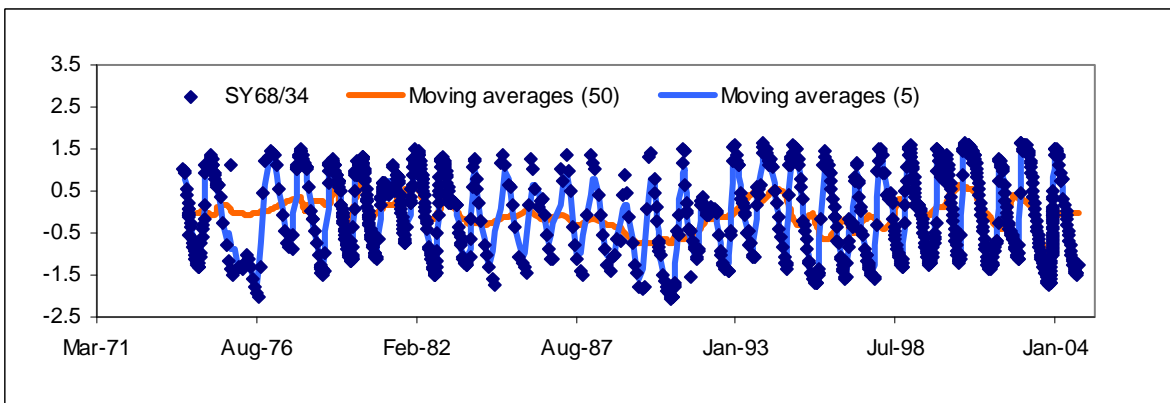
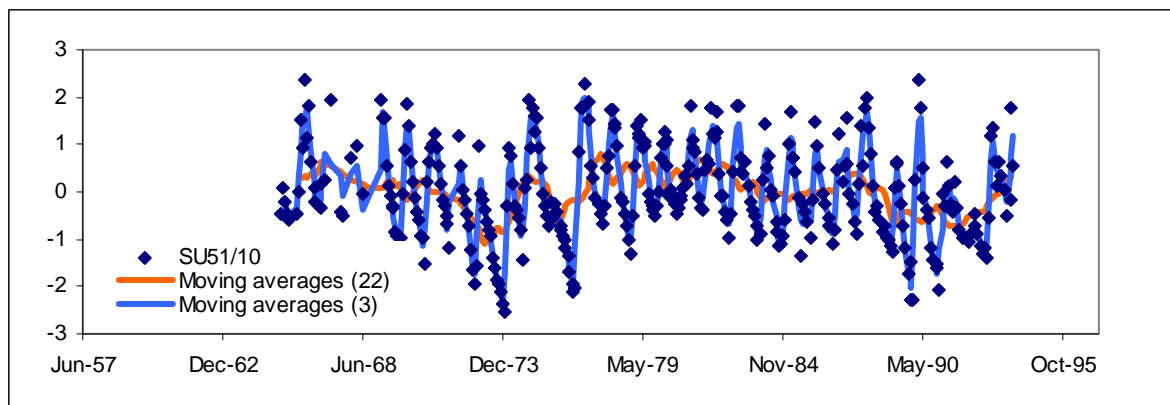
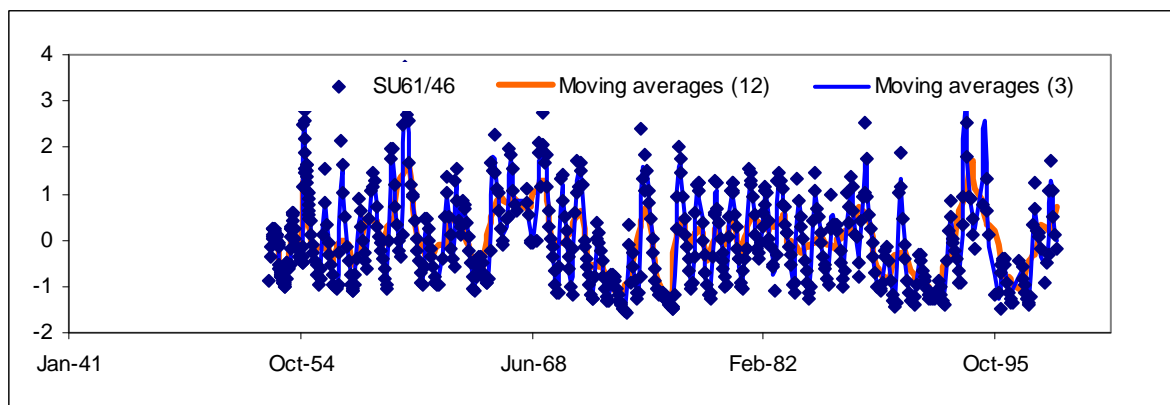
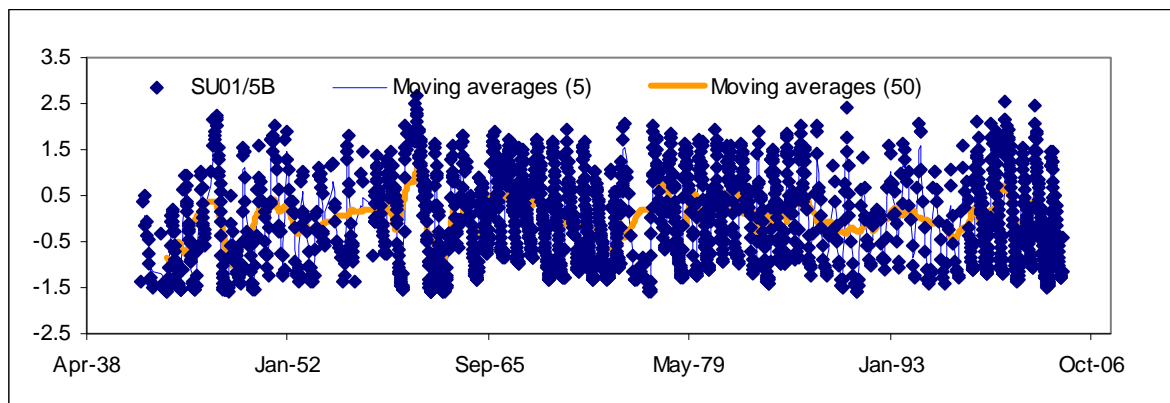


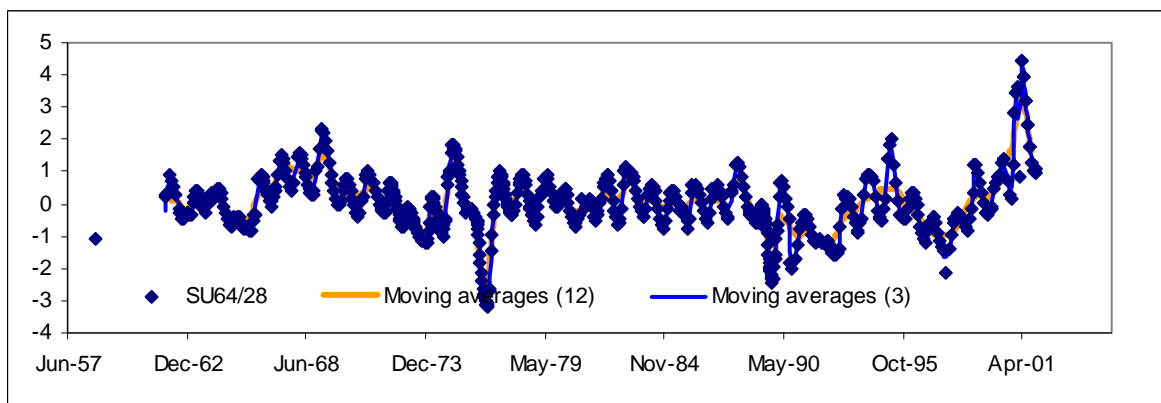
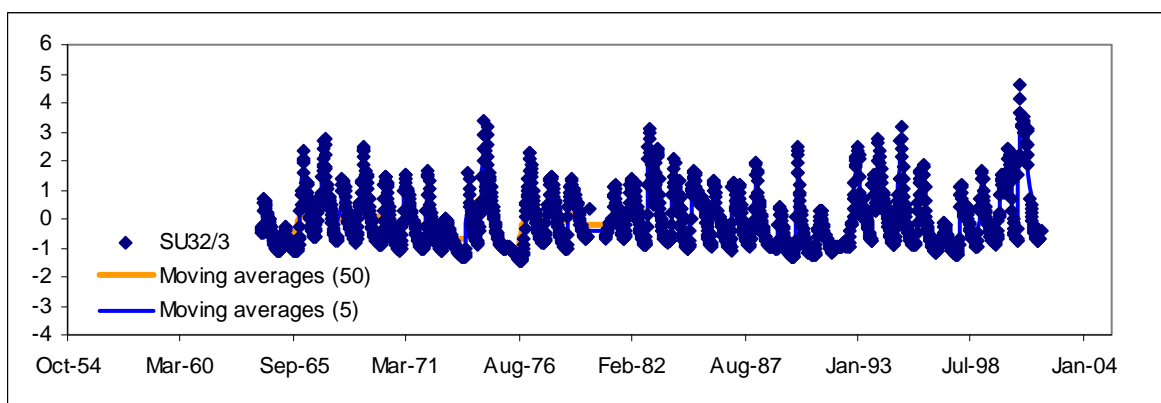
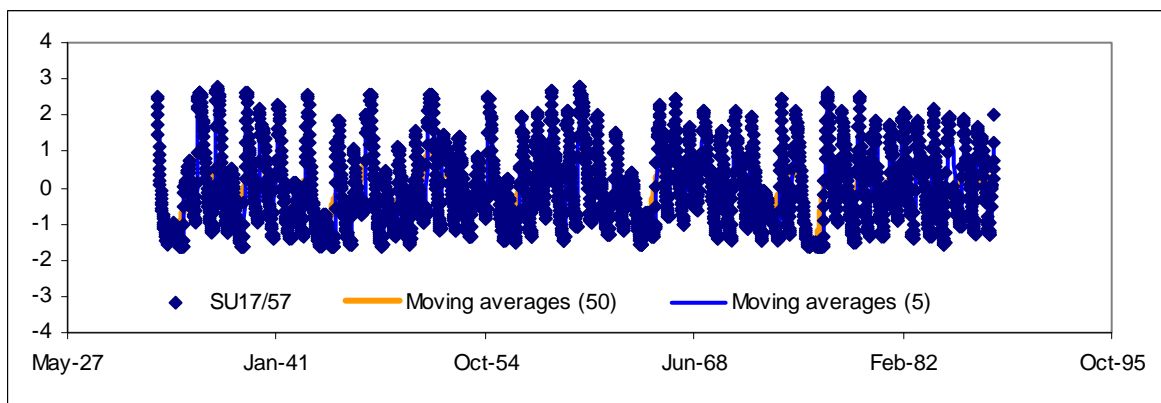
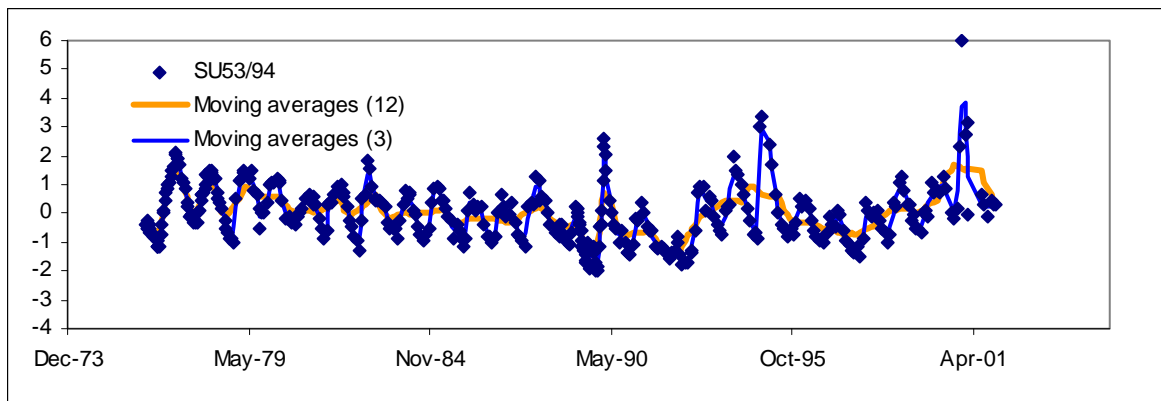


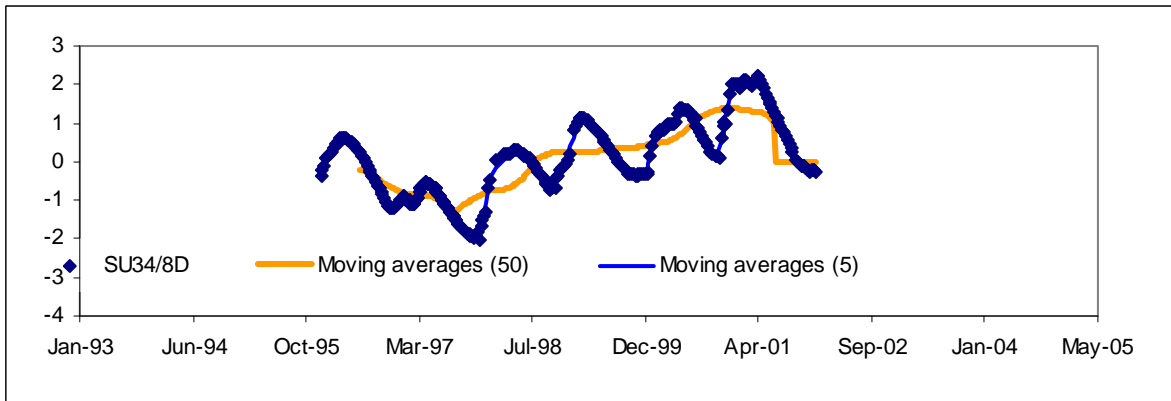
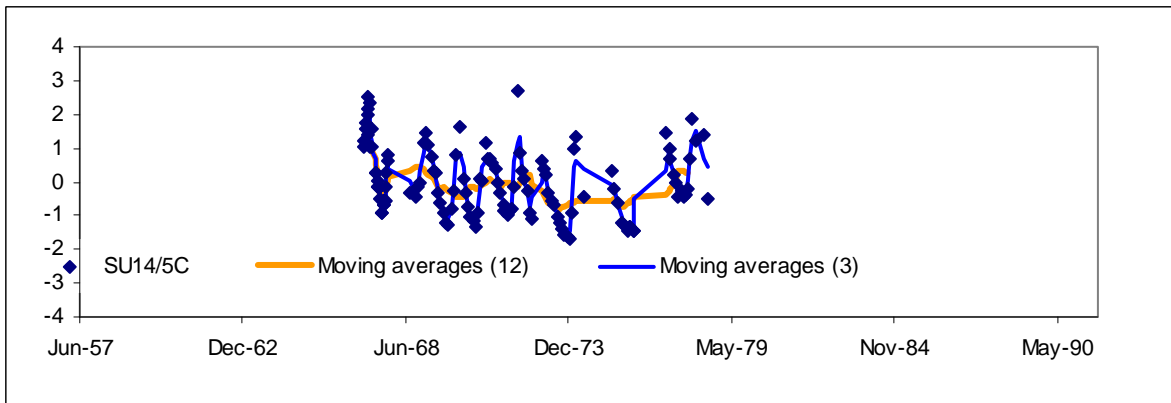
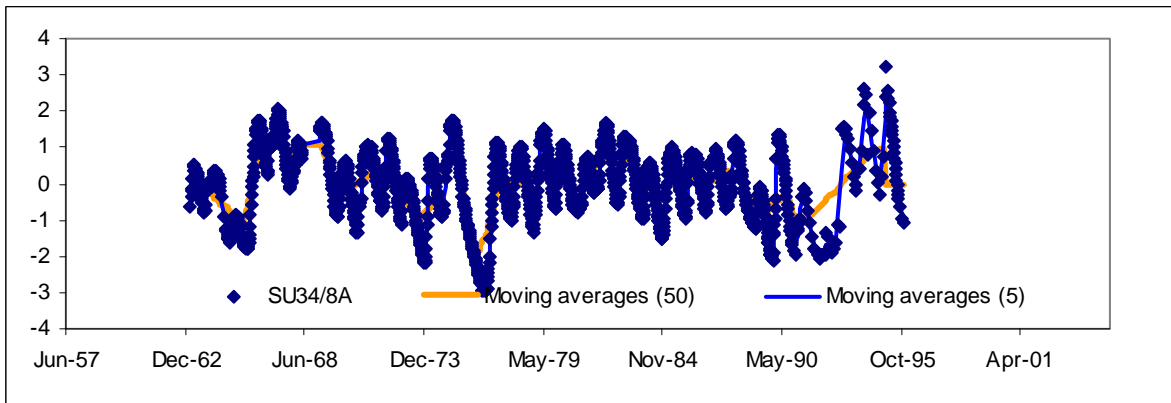
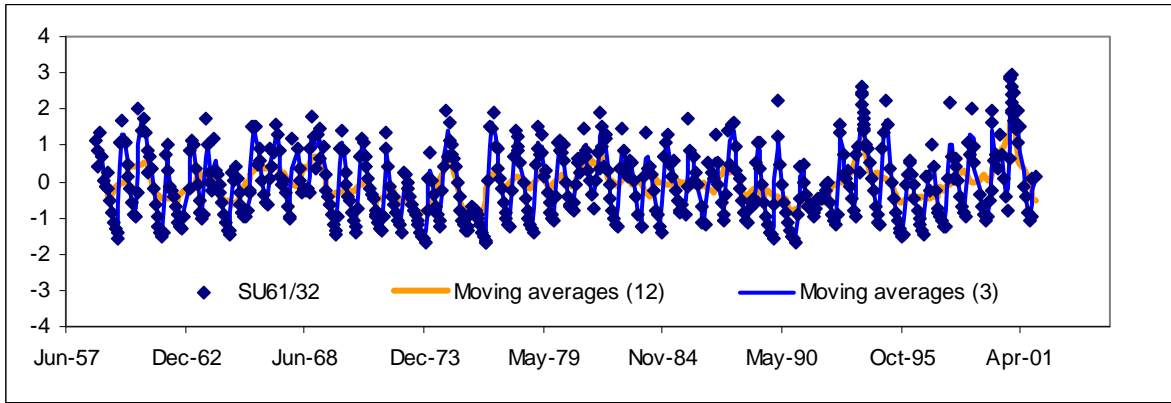


NORMALISED WATER LEVEL DATA WITH MOVING AVERAGES SMOOTHING LINES

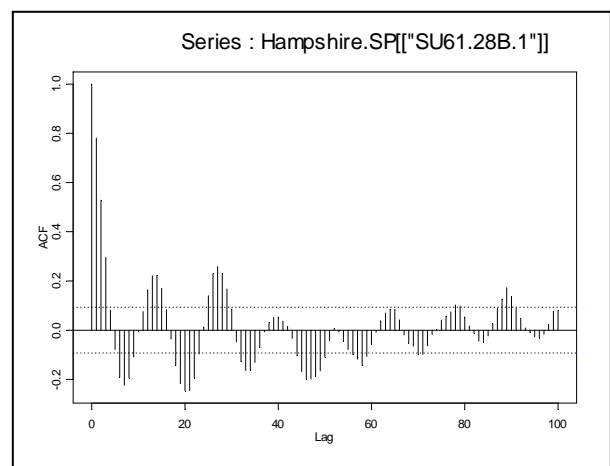
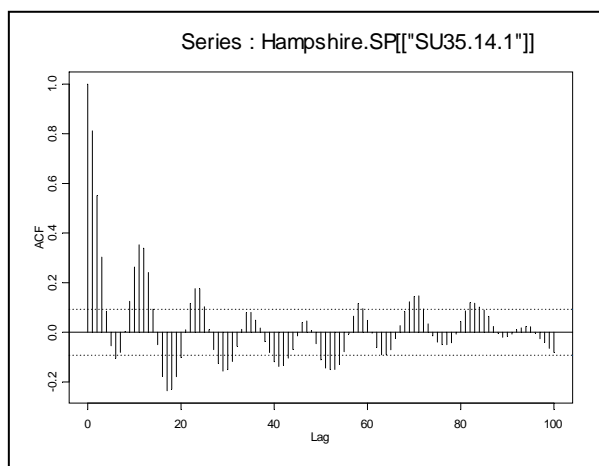
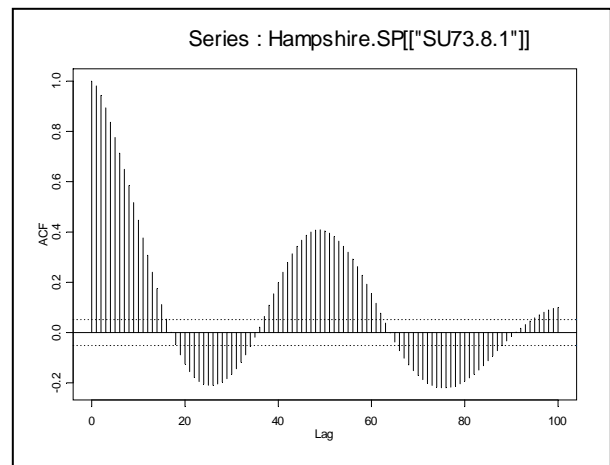
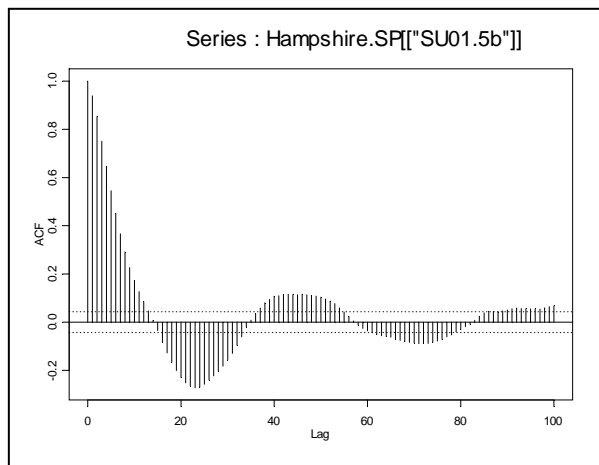
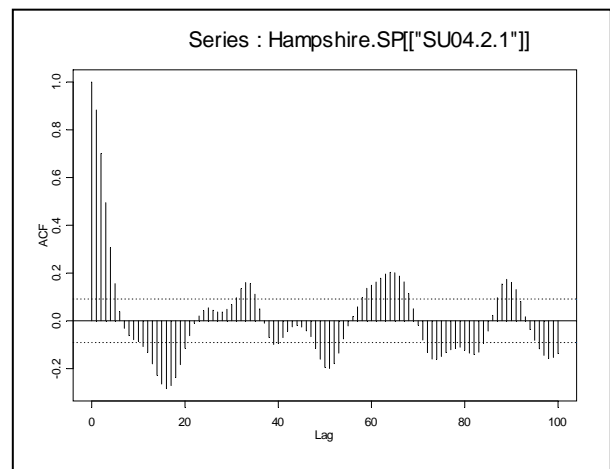
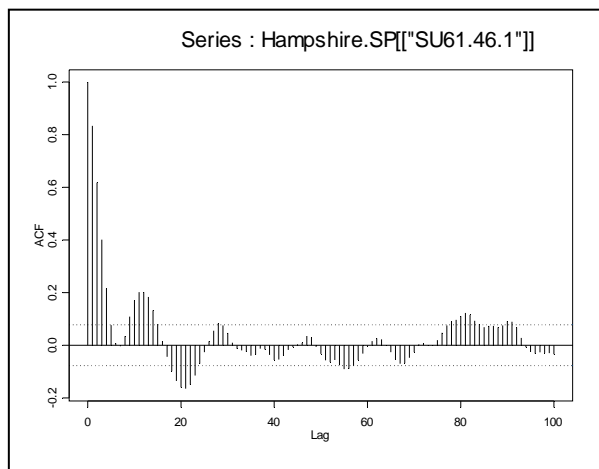


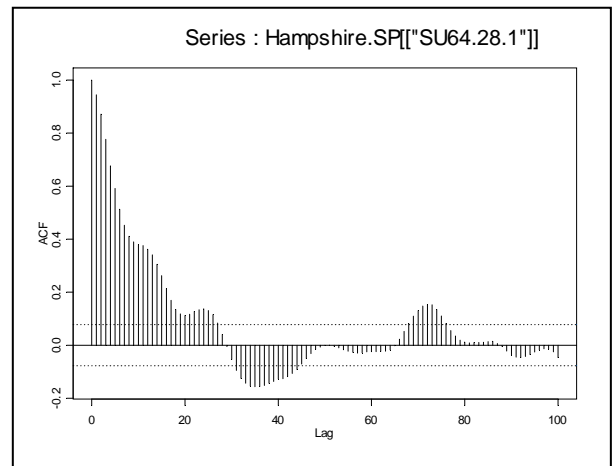
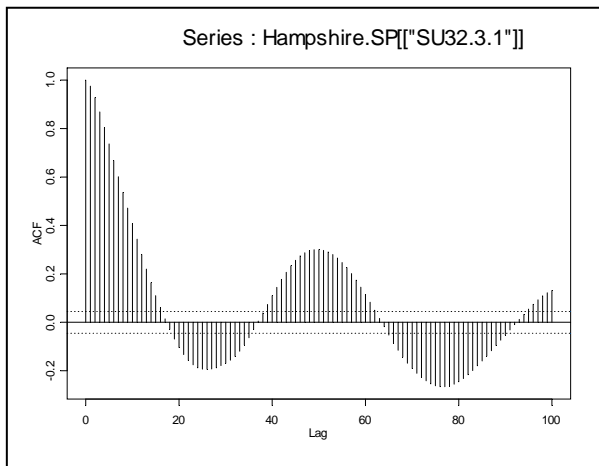
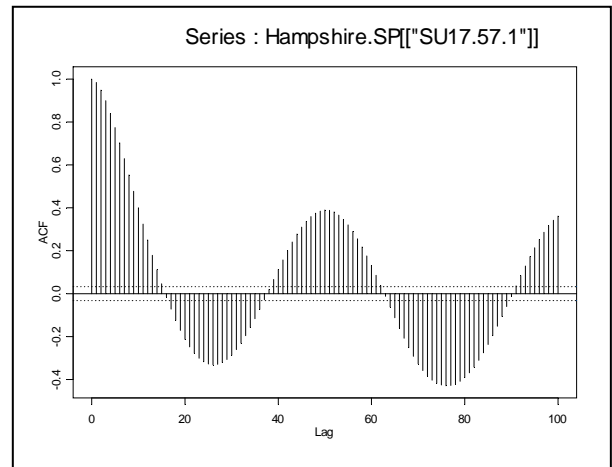
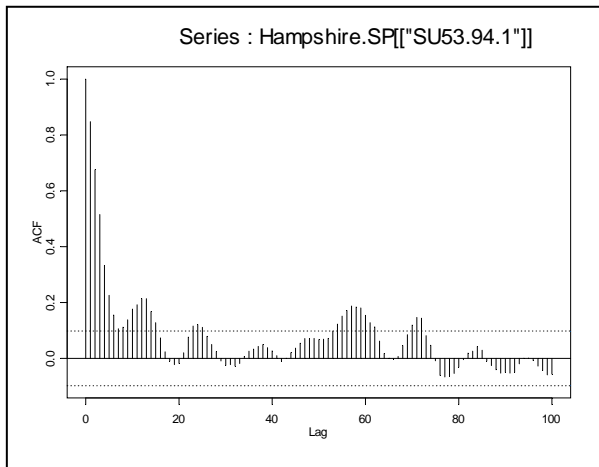
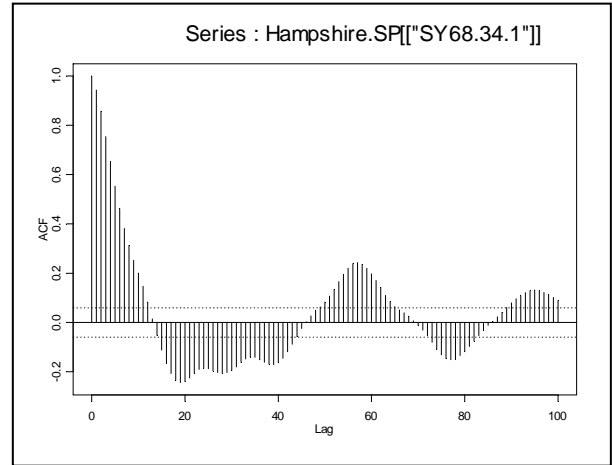
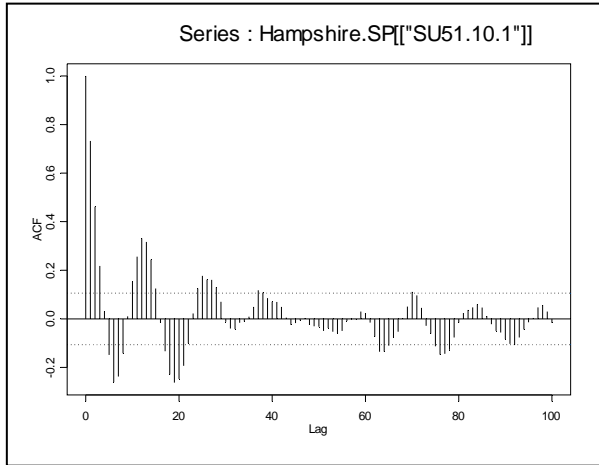


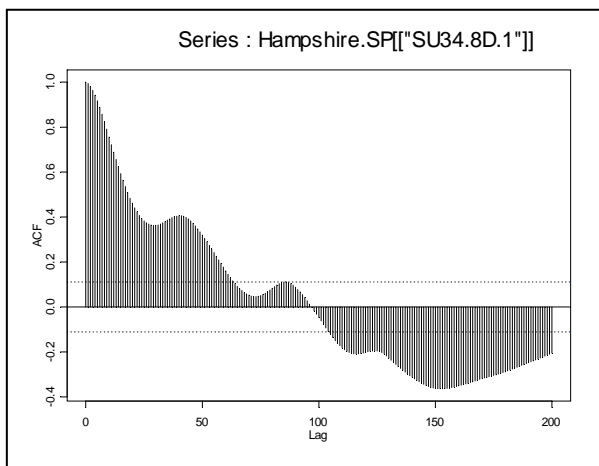
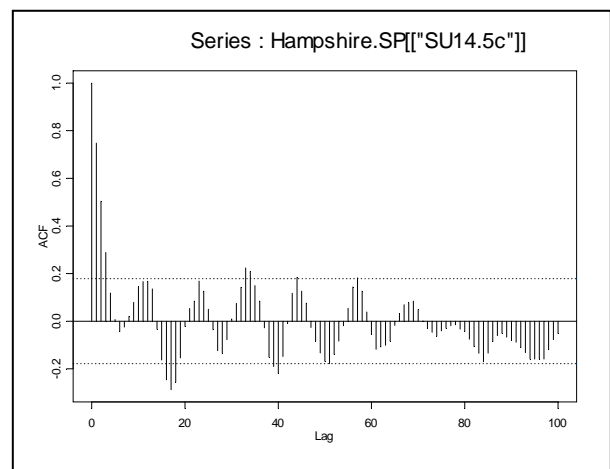
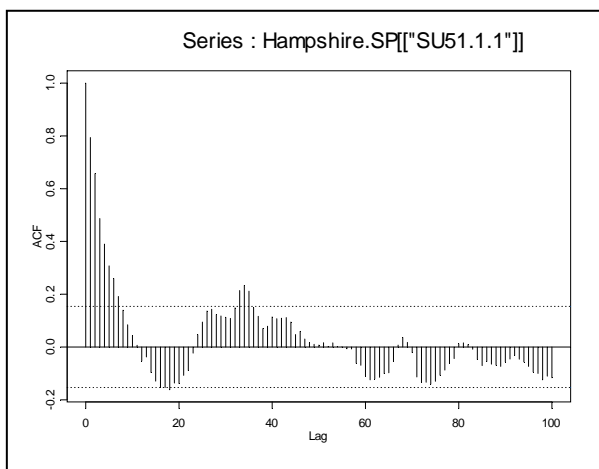
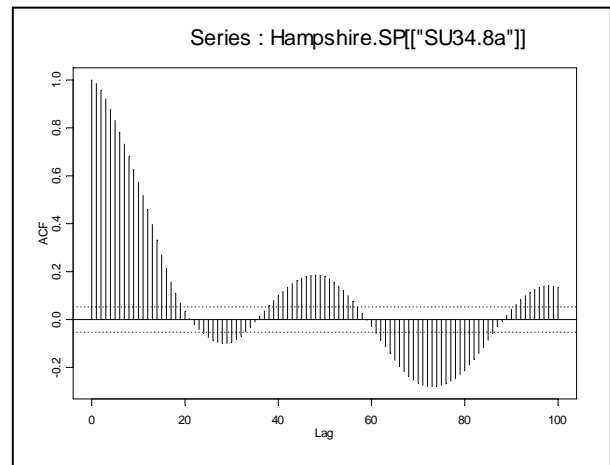
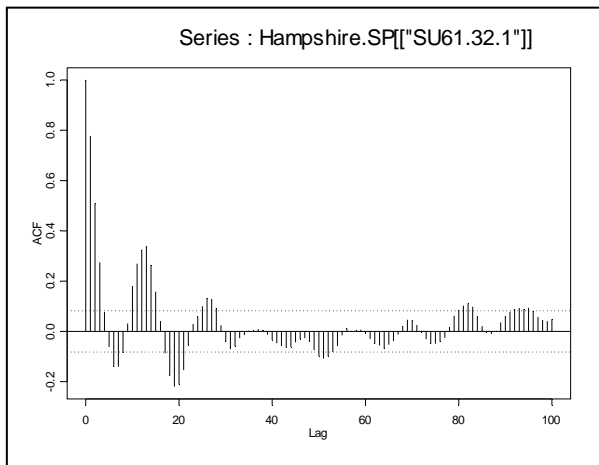




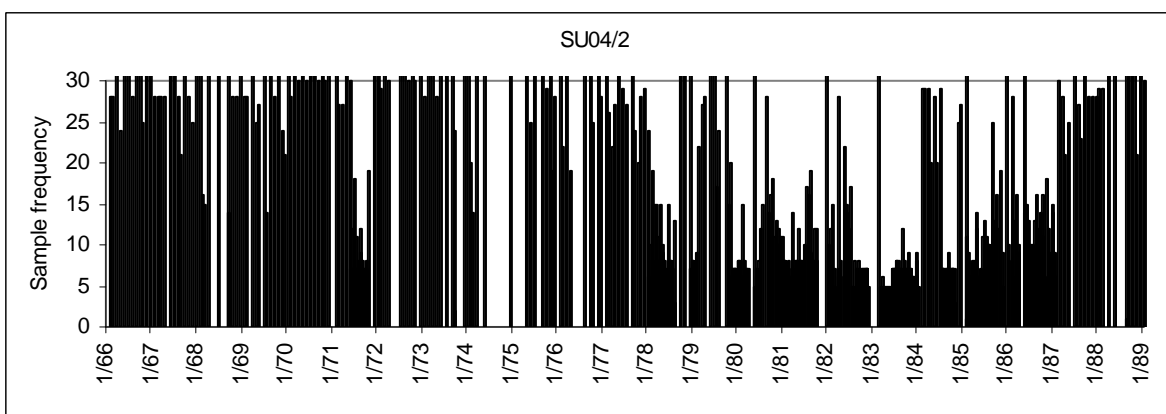
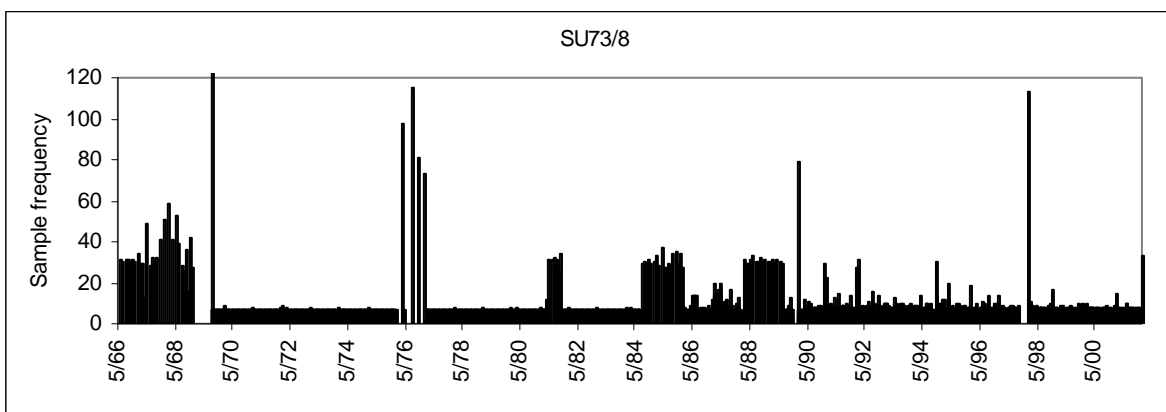
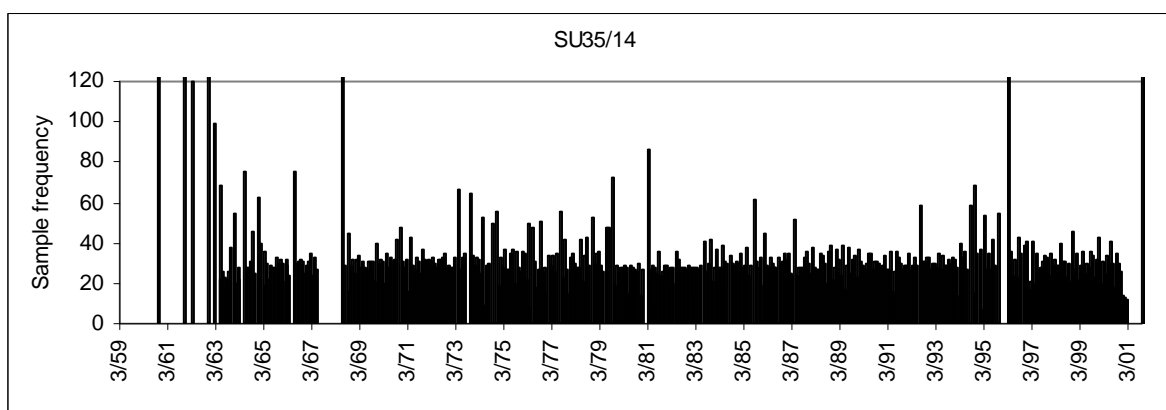
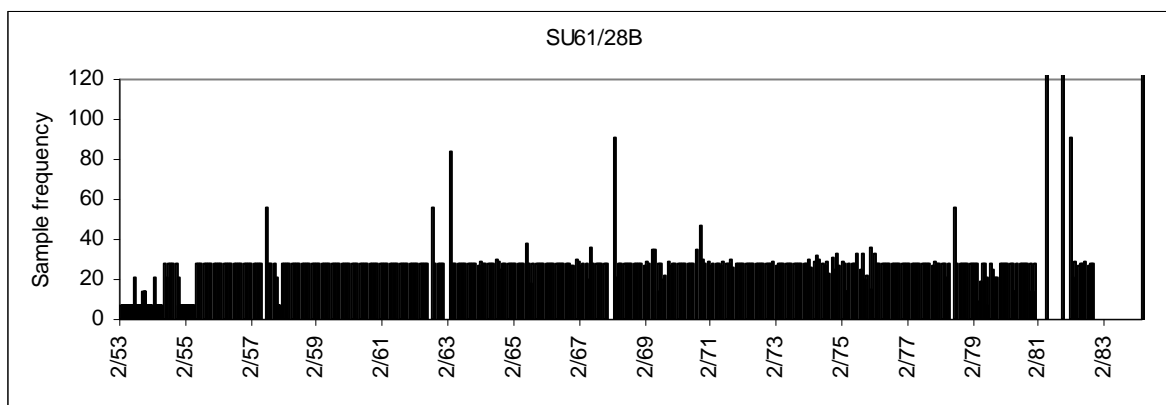
AUTOCORRELATION FUNTION PLOTS

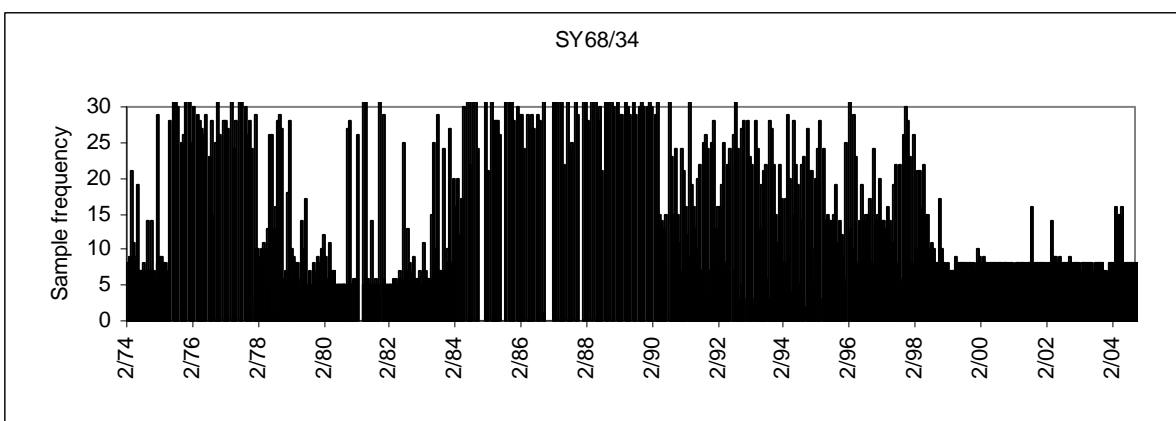
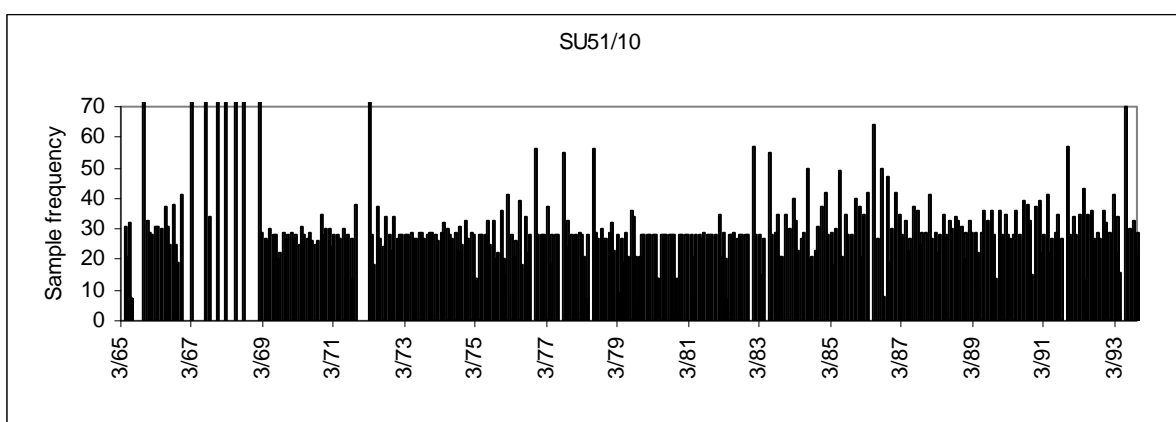
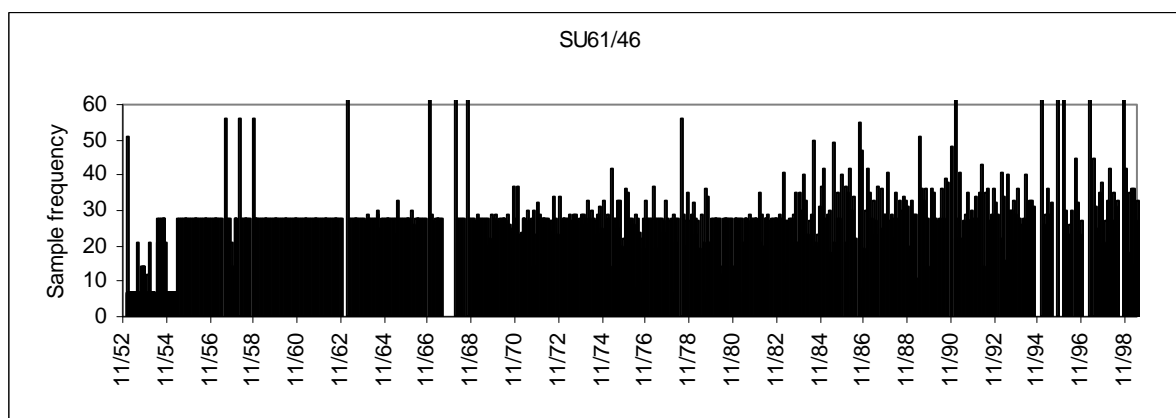
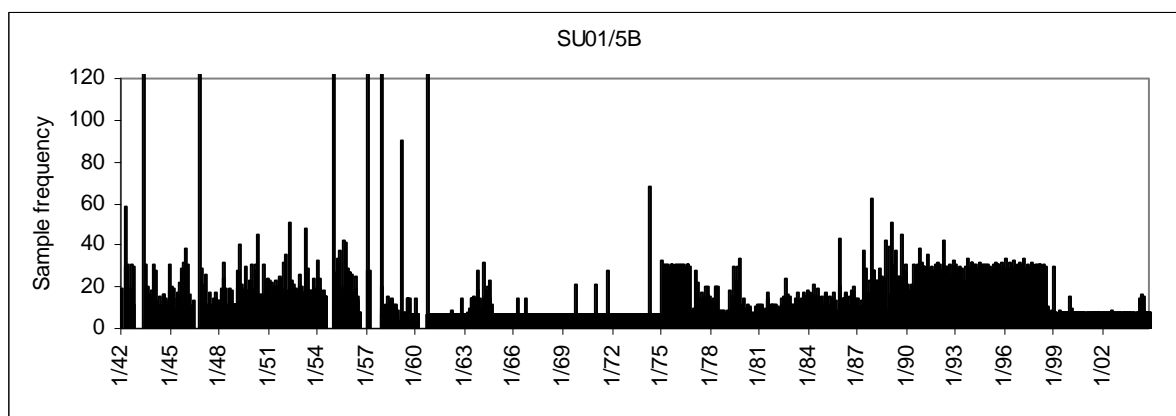


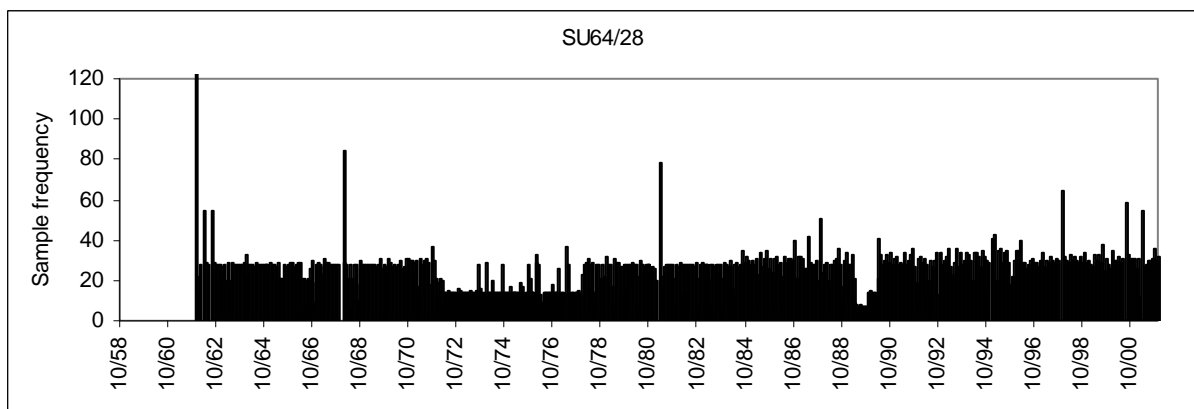
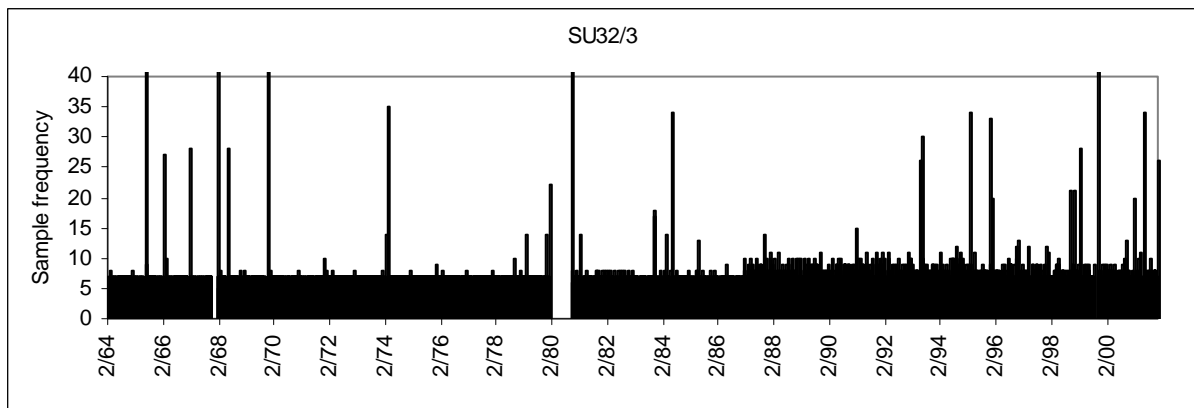
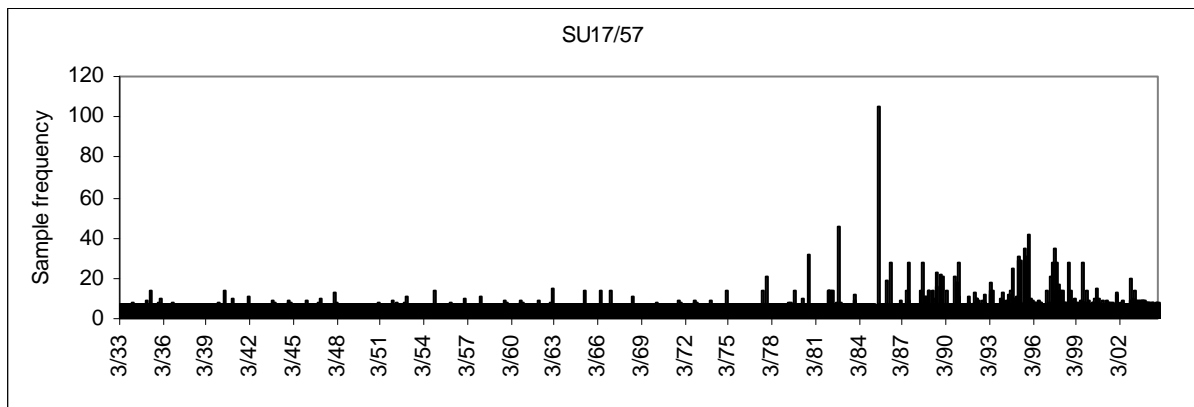
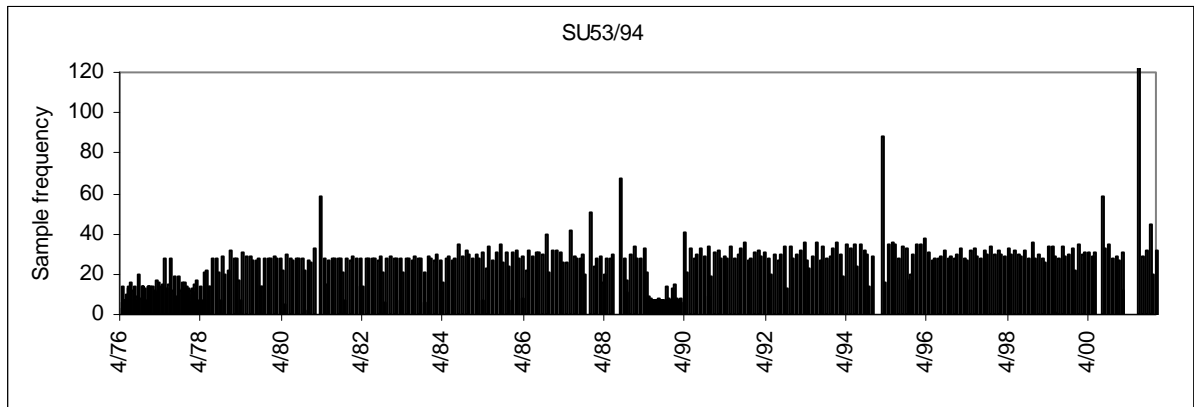


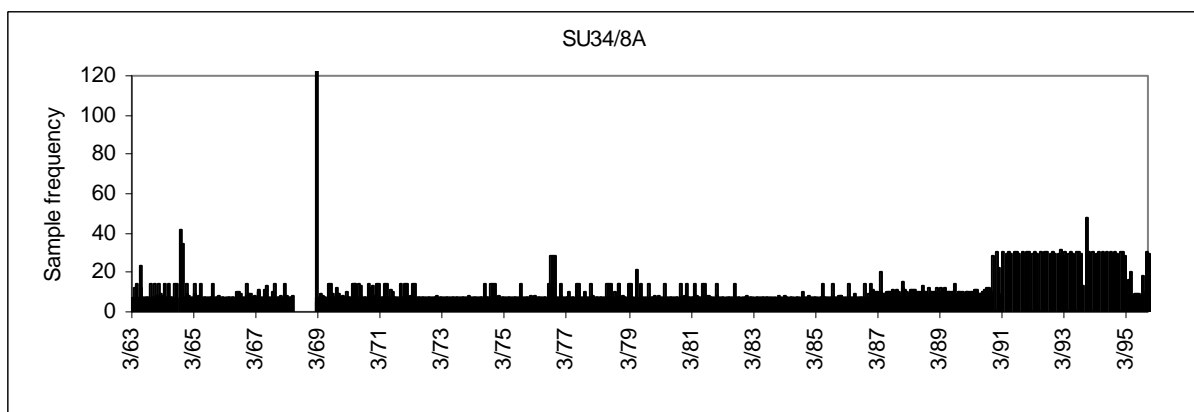
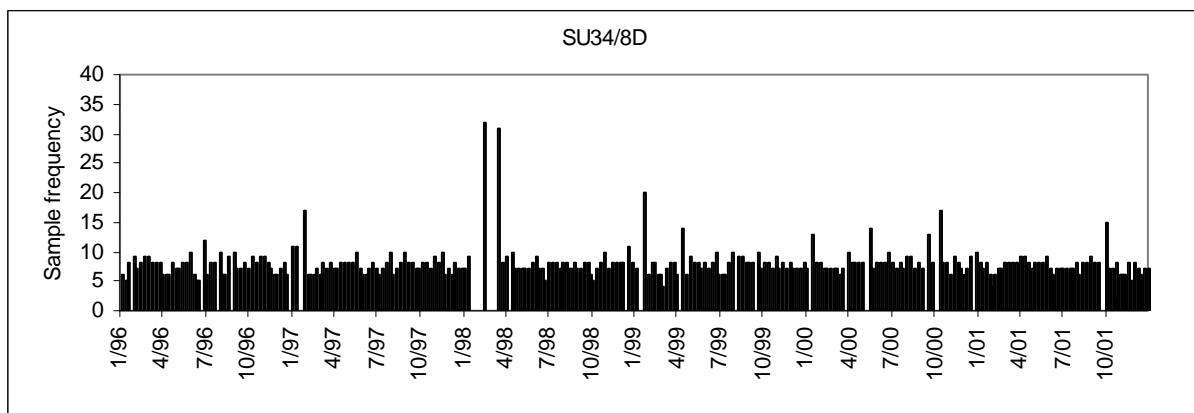
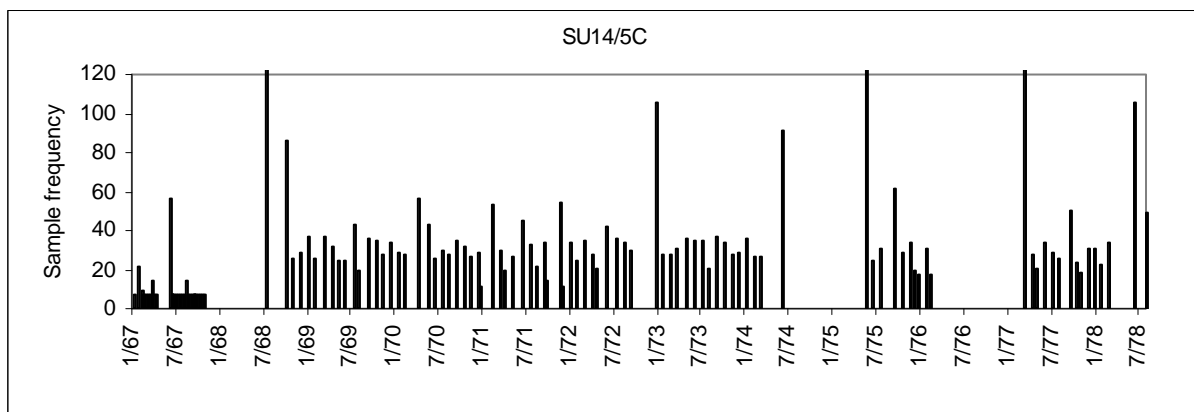
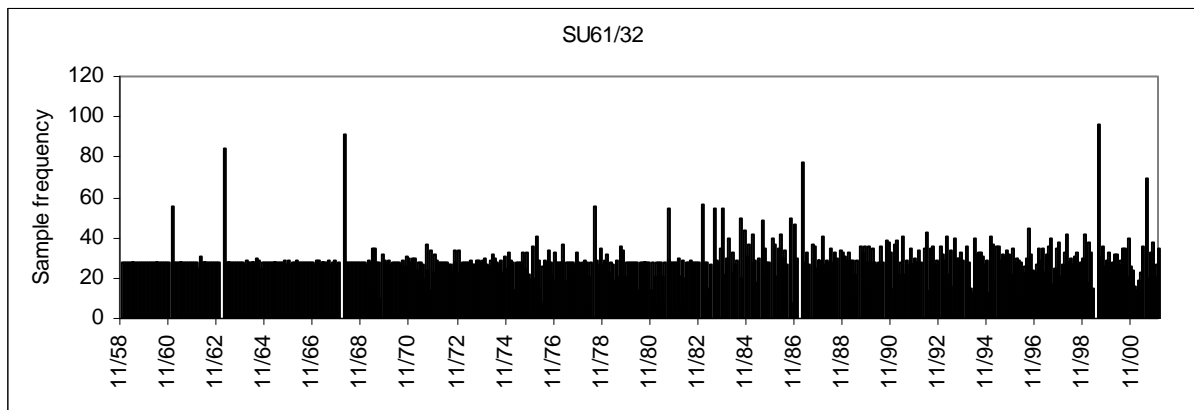


SAMPLE FREQUENCY PLOTS









WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE

Mar	1953	Average	Nov	1957	Low	Jul	1962	Low
Apr	1953	Average	Dec	1957	Average	Aug	1962	Very low
May	1953	Average	Jan	1958	High	Sep	1962	Very low
Jun	1953	Low	Feb	1958	Very high	Oct	1962	Very low
Jul	1953	Low	Mar	1958	Very high	Nov	1962	Very low
Aug	1953	Very low	Apr	1958	High	Dec	1962	Low
Sep	1953	Very low	May	1958	High	Jan	1963	Low
Oct	1953	Very low	Jun	1958	Average	Feb	1963	Average
Nov	1953	Low	Jul	1958	Average	Mar	1963	High
Dec	1953	Low	Aug	1958	Low	Apr	1963	High
Jan	1954	Average	Sep	1958	Average	May	1963	High
Feb	1954	Average	Oct	1958	Average	Jun	1963	High
Mar	1954	High	Nov	1958	High	Jul	1963	Average
Apr	1954	High	Dec	1958	Very high	Aug	1963	Average
May	1954	High	Jan	1959	Very high	Sep	1963	Low
Jun	1954	Average	Feb	1959	Very high	Oct	1963	Low
Jul	1954	Average	Mar	1959	Very high	Nov	1963	Average
Aug	1954	Low	Apr	1959	High	Dec	1963	High
Sep	1954	Low	May	1959	High	Jan	1964	High
Oct	1954	Low	Jun	1959	Average	Feb	1964	Average
Nov	1954	High	Jul	1959	Low	Mar	1964	Average
Dec	1954	Very high	Aug	1959	Low	Apr	1964	High
Jan	1955	Very high	Sep	1959	Very low	May	1964	High
Feb	1955	Very high	Oct	1959	Very low	Jun	1964	Average
Mar	1955	High	Nov	1959	Very low	Jul	1964	Average
Apr	1955	High	Dec	1959	Average	Aug	1964	Average
May	1955	Average	Jan	1960	Very high	Sep	1964	Low
Jun	1955	Average	Feb	1960	Very high	Oct	1964	Very low
Jul	1955	Average	Mar	1960	Very high	Nov	1964	Very low
Aug	1955	Low	Apr	1960	High	Dec	1964	Very low
Sep	1955	Low	May	1960	High	Jan	1965	Very low
Oct	1955	Very low	Jun	1960	Average	Feb	1965	Low
Nov	1955	Very low	Jul	1960	Average	Mar	1965	Low
Dec	1955	Low	Aug	1960	Average	Apr	1965	Average
Jan	1956	Average	Sep	1960	Average	May	1965	Low
Feb	1956	Average	Oct	1960	Very high	Jun	1965	Low
Mar	1956	High	Nov	1960	Very high	Jul	1965	Very low
Apr	1956	Average	Dec	1960	Very high	Aug	1965	Very low
May	1956	Low	Jan	1961	Very high	Sep	1965	Very low
Jun	1956	Low	Feb	1961	Very high	Oct	1965	Very low
Jul	1956	Very low	Mar	1961	Very high	Nov	1965	Low
Aug	1956	Very low	Apr	1961	Very high	Dec	1965	Average
Sep	1956	Very low	May	1961	High	Jan	1966	High
Oct	1956	Very low	Jun	1961	High	Feb	1966	Very high
Nov	1956	Low	Jul	1961	Average	Mar	1966	Very high
Dec	1956	Average	Aug	1961	Low	Apr	1966	Very high
Jan	1957	High	Sep	1961	Very low	May	1966	Very high
Feb	1957	Very high	Oct	1961	Very low	Jun	1966	High
Mar	1957	Very high	Nov	1961	Very low	Jul	1966	High
Apr	1957	High	Dec	1961	Average	Aug	1966	Average
May	1957	High	Jan	1962	High	Sep	1966	Low
Jun	1957	Average	Feb	1962	Very high	Oct	1966	Average
Jul	1957	Low	Mar	1962	High	Nov	1966	High
Aug	1957	Low	Apr	1962	Average	Dec	1966	High
Sep	1957	Very low	May	1962	Average	Jan	1967	Very high
Oct	1957	Very low	Jun	1962	Low	Feb	1967	Very high

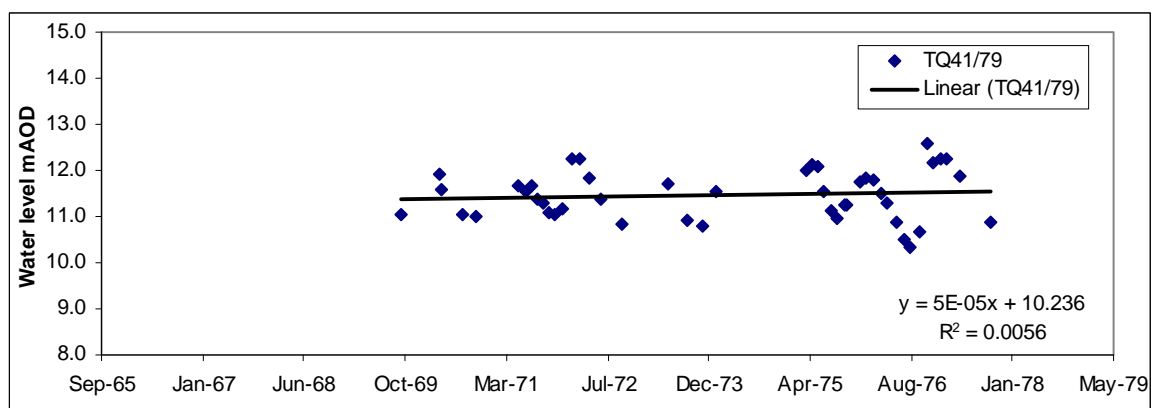
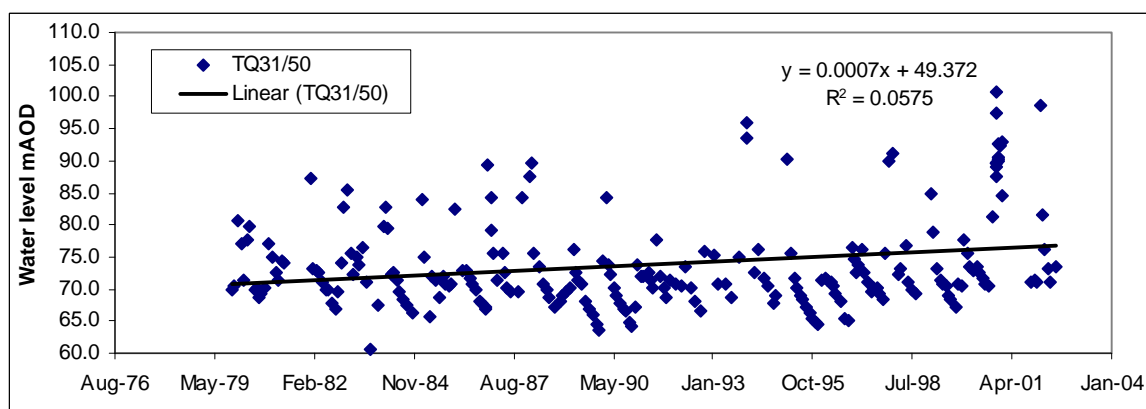
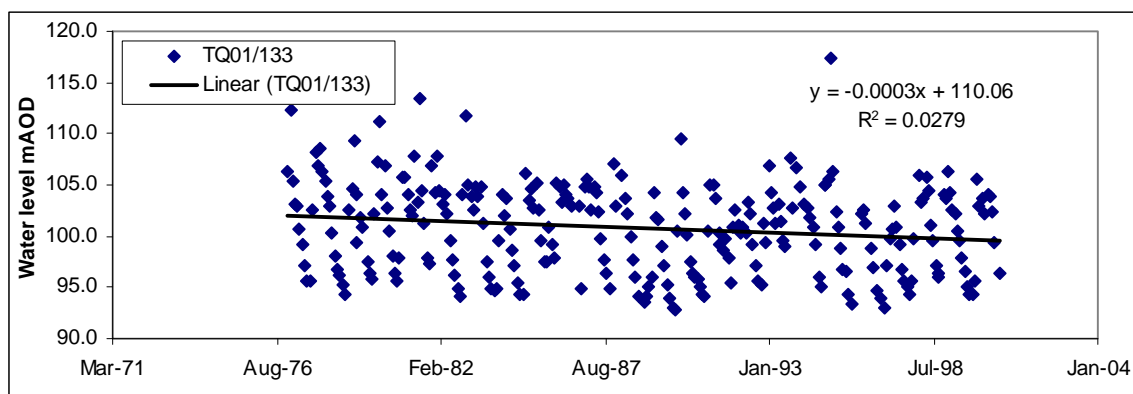
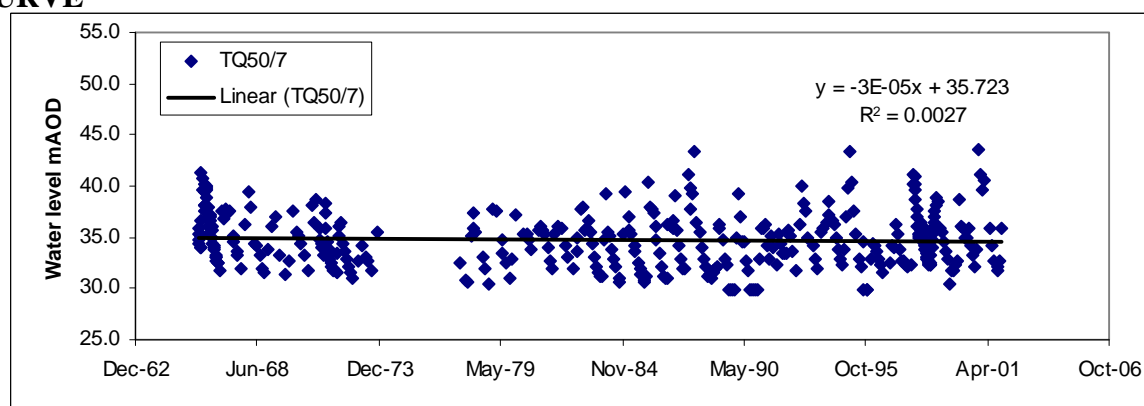
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Apr	1967	Very high	Dec	1971	Very low	Aug	1976	Very low
May	1967	High	Jan	1972	Low	Sep	1976	Very low
Jun	1967	High	Feb	1972	High	Oct	1976	Very low
Jul	1967	Average	Mar	1972	Very high	Nov	1976	Very low
Aug	1967	Average	Apr	1972	High	Dec	1976	Average
Sep	1967	Low	May	1972	High	Jan	1977	High
Oct	1967	Average	Jun	1972	Average	Feb	1977	Very high
Nov	1967	High	Jul	1972	Average	Mar	1977	Very high
Dec	1967	High	Aug	1972	Low	Apr	1977	Very high
Jan	1968	Very high	Sep	1972	Low	May	1977	High
Feb	1968	Very high	Oct	1972	Very low	Jun	1977	High
Mar	1968	High	Nov	1972	Very low	Jul	1977	Average
Apr	1968	High	Dec	1972	Low	Aug	1977	Average
May	1968	Average	Jan	1973	Average	Sep	1977	Low
Jun	1968	Average	Feb	1973	Average	Oct	1977	Low
Jul	1968	Average	Mar	1973	Average	Nov	1977	Low
Aug	1968	Low	Apr	1973	Low	Dec	1977	Average
Sep	1968	Average	May	1973	Low	Jan	1978	High
Oct	1968	High	Jun	1973	Low	Feb	1978	Very high
Nov	1968	High	Jul	1973	Very low	Mar	1978	Very high
Dec	1968	High	Aug	1973	Very low	Apr	1978	Very high
Jan	1969	Very high	Sep	1973	Very low	May	1978	High
Feb	1969	Very high	Oct	1973	Very low	Jun	1978	High
Mar	1969	Very high	Nov	1973	Very low	Jul	1978	Average
Apr	1969	Very high	Dec	1973	Very low	Aug	1978	Low
May	1969	High	Jan	1974	Low	Sep	1978	Low
Jun	1969	High	Feb	1974	High	Oct	1978	Very low
Jul	1969	Average	Mar	1974	Very high	Nov	1978	Very low
Aug	1969	Average	Apr	1974	High	Dec	1978	Very low
Sep	1969	Low	May	1974	Average	Jan	1979	Average
Oct	1969	Very low	Jun	1974	Low	Feb	1979	High
Nov	1969	Very low	Jul	1974	Low	Mar	1979	Very high
Dec	1969	Very low	Aug	1974	Very low	Apr	1979	Very high
Jan	1970	Average	Sep	1974	Very low	May	1979	Very high
Feb	1970	High	Oct	1974	Average	Jun	1979	High
Mar	1970	Very high	Nov	1974	High	Jul	1979	High
Apr	1970	High	Dec	1974	Very high	Aug	1979	Average
May	1970	High	Jan	1975	Very high	Sep	1979	Average
Jun	1970	Average	Feb	1975	Very high	Oct	1979	Low
Jul	1970	Low	Mar	1975	Very high	Nov	1979	Very low
Aug	1970	Low	Apr	1975	Very high	Dec	1979	Low
Sep	1970	Very low	May	1975	High	Jan	1980	High
Oct	1970	Very low	Jun	1975	High	Feb	1980	High
Nov	1970	Very low	Jul	1975	Average	Mar	1980	Very high
Dec	1970	Average	Aug	1975	Low	Apr	1980	Very high
Jan	1971	High	Sep	1975	Low	May	1980	High
Feb	1971	Very high	Oct	1975	Very low	Jun	1980	Average
Mar	1971	Very high	Nov	1975	Very low	Jul	1980	Average
Apr	1971	High	Dec	1975	Very low	Aug	1980	Low
May	1971	High	Jan	1976	Very low	Sep	1980	Low
Jun	1971	High	Feb	1976	Very low	Oct	1980	Very low
Jul	1971	Average	Mar	1976	Very low	Nov	1980	Low
Aug	1971	Average	Apr	1976	Very low	Dec	1980	Average
Sep	1971	Low	May	1976	Very low	Jan	1981	Average
Oct	1971	Low	Jun	1976	Very low	Feb	1981	Average

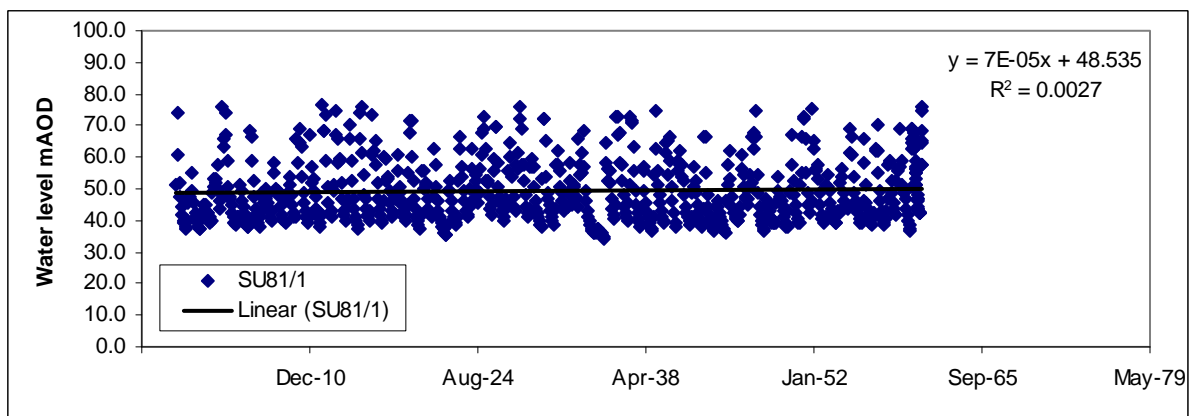
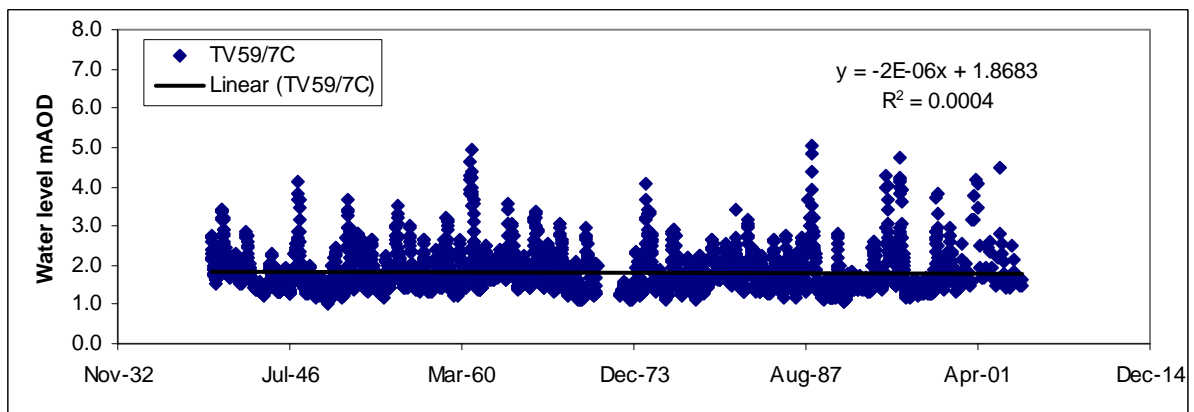
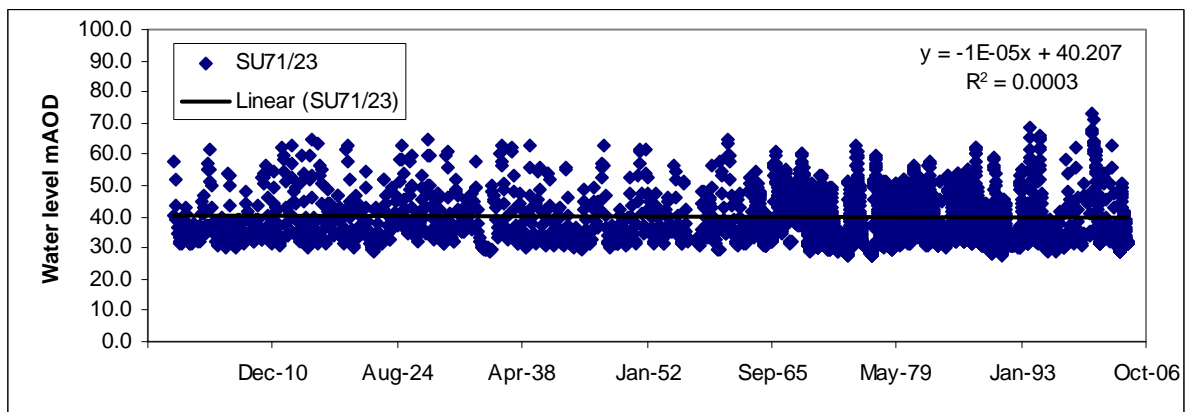
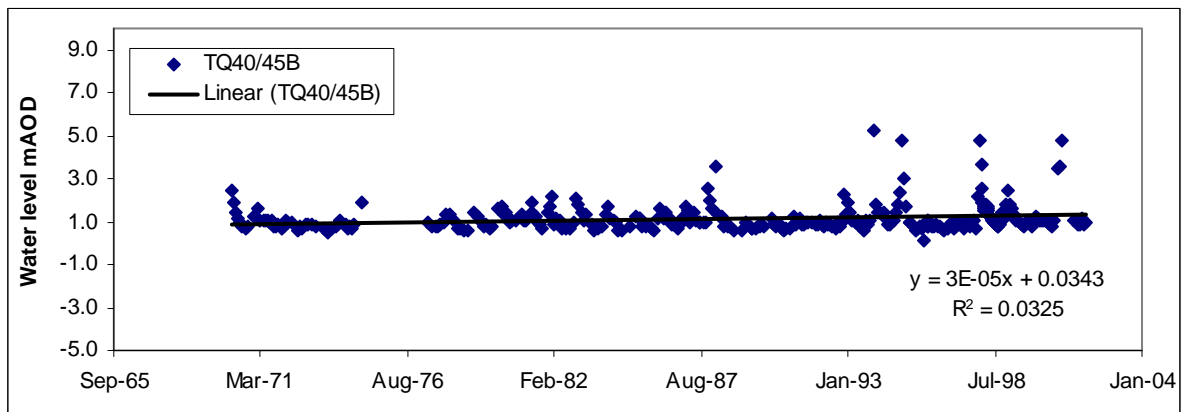
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May	1981	High	Jan	1986	High	Sep	1990	Very low
Jun	1981	High	Feb	1986	Very high	Oct	1990	Very low
Jul	1981	High	Mar	1986	High	Nov	1990	Very low
Aug	1981	Average	Apr	1986	High	Dec	1990	Very low
Sep	1981	Low	May	1986	High	Jan	1991	Very low
Oct	1981	Low	Jun	1986	High	Feb	1991	Low
Nov	1981	Average	Jul	1986	Average	Mar	1991	Average
Dec	1981	High	Aug	1986	Low	Apr	1991	Average
Jan	1982	Very high	Sep	1986	Low	May	1991	Average
Feb	1982	Very high	Oct	1986	Very low	Jun	1991	Average
Mar	1982	Very high	Nov	1986	Low	Jul	1991	Low
Apr	1982	Very high	Dec	1986	High	Aug	1991	Very low
May	1982	High	Jan	1987	Very high	Sep	1991	Very low
Jun	1982	Average	Feb	1987	High	Oct	1991	Very low
Jul	1982	Average	Mar	1987	High	Nov	1991	Very low
Aug	1982	Low	Apr	1987	Very high	Dec	1991	Very low
Sep	1982	Very low	May	1987	High	Jan	1992	Very low
Oct	1982	Very low	Jun	1987	High	Feb	1992	Very low
Nov	1982	Average	Jul	1987	Average	Mar	1992	Very low
Dec	1982	Very high	Aug	1987	Low	Apr	1992	Low
Jan	1983	Very high	Sep	1987	Very low	May	1992	Low
Feb	1983	Very high	Oct	1987	Low	Jun	1992	Low
Mar	1983	High	Nov	1987	Average	Jul	1992	Very low
Apr	1983	High	Dec	1987	Average	Aug	1992	Very low
May	1983	High	Jan	1988	High	Sep	1992	Very low
Jun	1983	High	Feb	1988	Very high	Oct	1992	Very low
Jul	1983	High	Mar	1988	Very high	Nov	1992	Average
Aug	1983	Average	Apr	1988	High	Dec	1992	Very high
Sep	1983	Low	May	1988	High	Jan	1993	Very high
Oct	1983	Low	Jun	1988	Average	Feb	1993	Very high
Nov	1983	Very low	Jul	1988	Average	Mar	1993	High
Dec	1983	Very low	Aug	1988	Low	Apr	1993	High
Jan	1984	Average	Sep	1988	Very low	May	1993	High
Feb	1984	Very high	Oct	1988	Very low	Jun	1993	Average
Mar	1984	Very high	Nov	1988	Very low	Jul	1993	Average
Apr	1984	High	Dec	1988	Very low	Aug	1993	Low
May	1984	High	Jan	1989	Low	Sep	1993	Low
Jun	1984	Average	Feb	1989	Low	Oct	1993	Average
Jul	1984	Average	Mar	1989	Average	Nov	1993	Average
Aug	1984	Low	Apr	1989	High	Dec	1993	High
Sep	1984	Very low	May	1989	Average	Jan	1994	Very high
Oct	1984	Very low	Jun	1989	Average	Feb	1994	Very high
Nov	1984	Very low	Jul	1989	Low	Mar	1994	Very high
Dec	1984	Average	Aug	1989	Very low	Apr	1994	Very high
Jan	1985	High	Sep	1989	Very low	May	1994	High
Feb	1985	Very high	Oct	1989	Very low	Jun	1994	High
Mar	1985	Very high	Nov	1989	Very low	Jul	1994	Average
Apr	1985	High	Dec	1989	Very low	Aug	1994	Low
May	1985	High	Jan	1990	Low	Sep	1994	Low
Jun	1985	High	Feb	1990	Very high	Oct	1994	Low
Jul	1985	Average	Mar	1990	Very high	Nov	1994	Low
Aug	1985	Average	Apr	1990	High	Dec	1994	High
Sep	1985	Low	May	1990	High	Jan	1995	Very high
Oct	1985	Low	Jun	1990	Average	Feb	1995	Very high

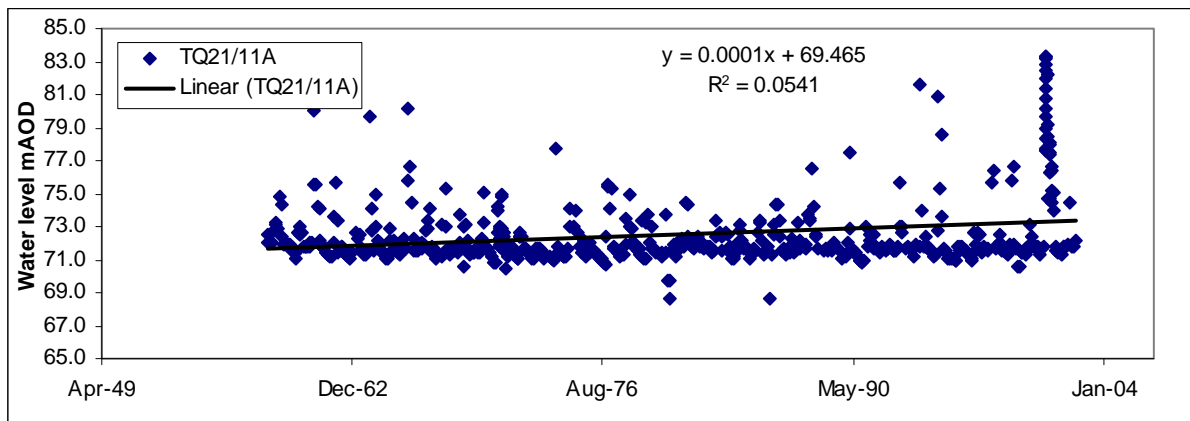
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May	1995	High	Jan	2000	Very high
Jun	1995	Average	Feb	2000	Very high
Jul	1995	Average	Mar	2000	Very high
Aug	1995	Low	Apr	2000	Very high
Sep	1995	Very low	May	2000	Very high
Oct	1995	Very low	Jun	2000	Very high
Nov	1995	Very low	Jul	2000	High
Dec	1995	Low	Aug	2000	Average
Jan	1996	Average	Sep	2000	Low
Feb	1996	High	Oct	2000	Average
Mar	1996	High	Nov	2000	Very high
Apr	1996	High	Dec	2000	Very high
May	1996	Average	Jan	2001	Very high
Jun	1996	Average	Feb	2001	Very high
Jul	1996	Low	Mar	2001	Very high
Aug	1996	Low	Apr	2001	Very high
Sep	1996	Very low	May	2001	Very high
Oct	1996	Very low	Jun	2001	Very high
Nov	1996	Very low	Jul	2001	High
Dec	1996	Very low	Aug	2001	Average
Jan	1997	Low	Sep	2001	Low
Feb	1997	Low	Oct	2001	Low
Mar	1997	Average	Nov	2001	Low
Apr	1997	Average	Dec	2001	Low
May	1997	Low	Jan	2002	Average
Jun	1997	Very low	Feb	2002	High
Jul	1997	Very low	Mar	2002	Very high
Aug	1997	Very low	Apr	2002	High
Sep	1997	Very low	May	2002	High
Oct	1997	Very low	Jun	2002	Average
Nov	1997	Very low	Jul	2002	Low
Dec	1997	Low	Aug	2002	Low
Jan	1998	High	Sep	2002	Very low
Feb	1998	High	Oct	2002	Low
Mar	1998	High	Nov	2002	High
Apr	1998	High	Dec	2002	Very high
May	1998	High	Jan	2003	Very high
Jun	1998	Average	Feb	2003	Very high
Jul	1998	Average	Mar	2003	Very high
Aug	1998	Low	Apr	2003	High
Sep	1998	Low	May	2003	Average
Oct	1998	Low	Jun	2003	Low
Nov	1998	Average	Jul	2003	Low
Dec	1998	High	Aug	2003	Very low
Jan	1999	Very high	Sep	2003	Very low
Feb	1999	Very high	Oct	2003	Very low
Mar	1999	Very high	Nov	2003	Very low
Apr	1999	High	Dec	2003	Low
May	1999	High	Jan	2004	High
Jun	1999	Average	Feb	2004	High
Jul	1999	Average	Mar	2004	High
Aug	1999	Low	Apr	2004	High
Sep	1999	Low	May	2004	High
Oct	1999	Low	Jun	2004	Average
			Jul	2004	Low
			Aug	2004	Very low

Appendix 6 Chalk – South Downs

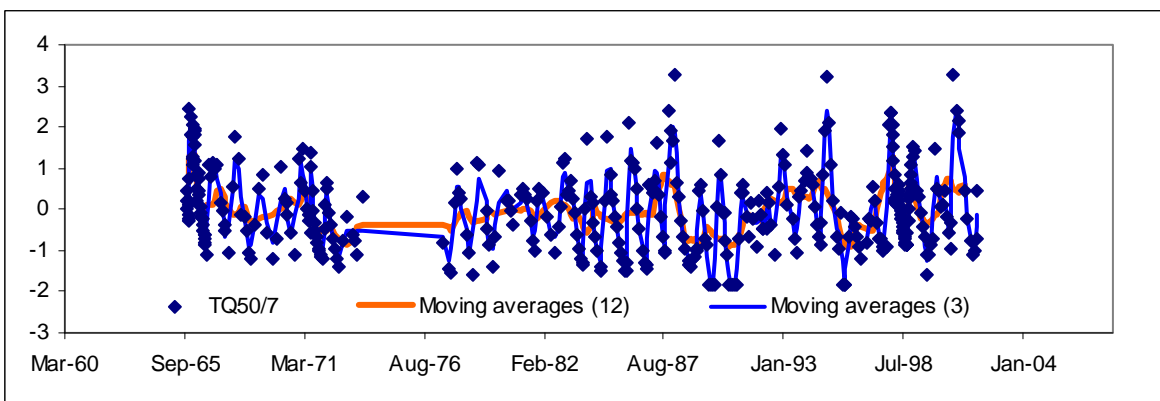
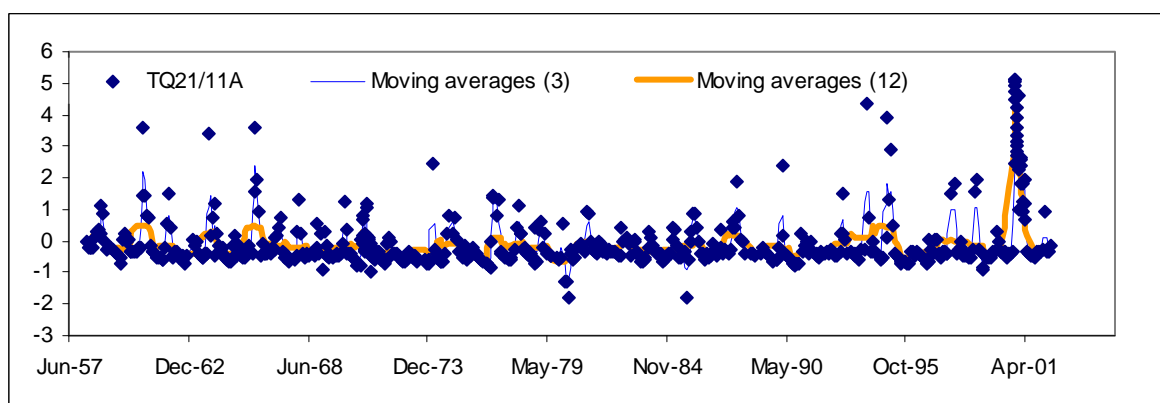
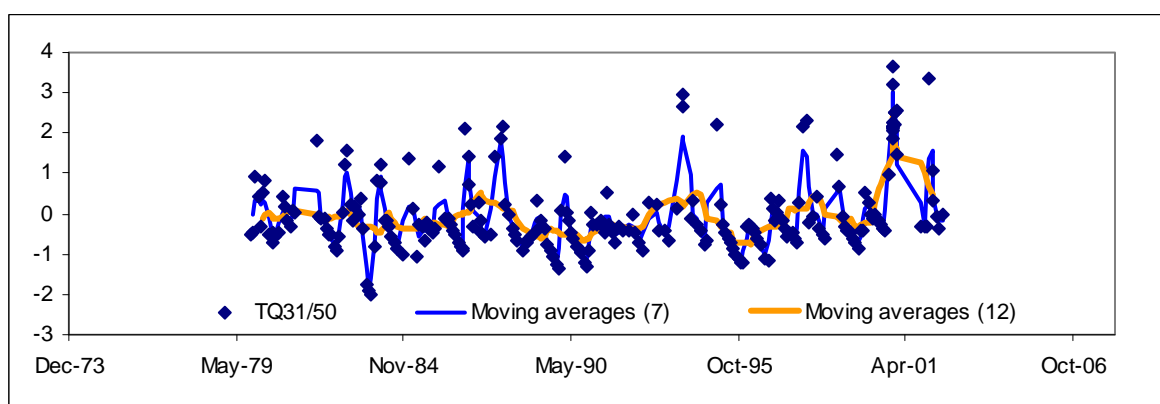
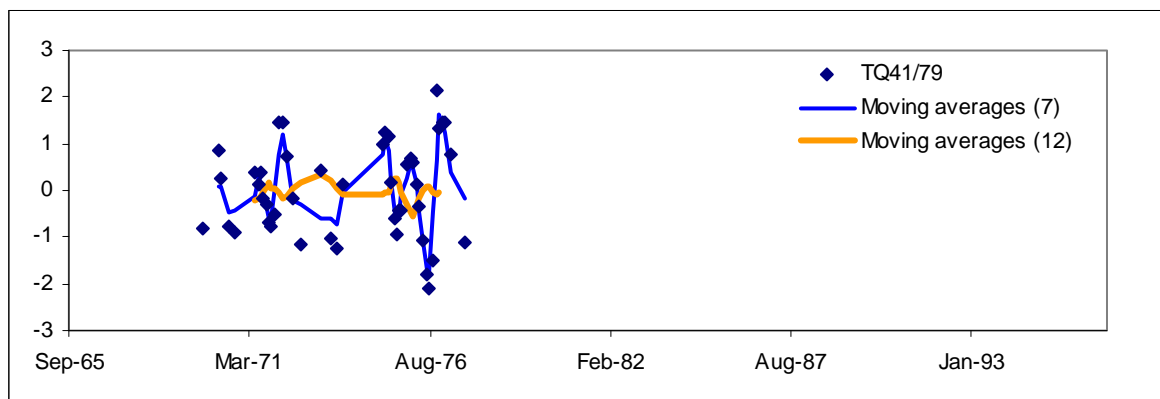
WATER LEVELS ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM WITH LINEAR REGRESSION CURVE

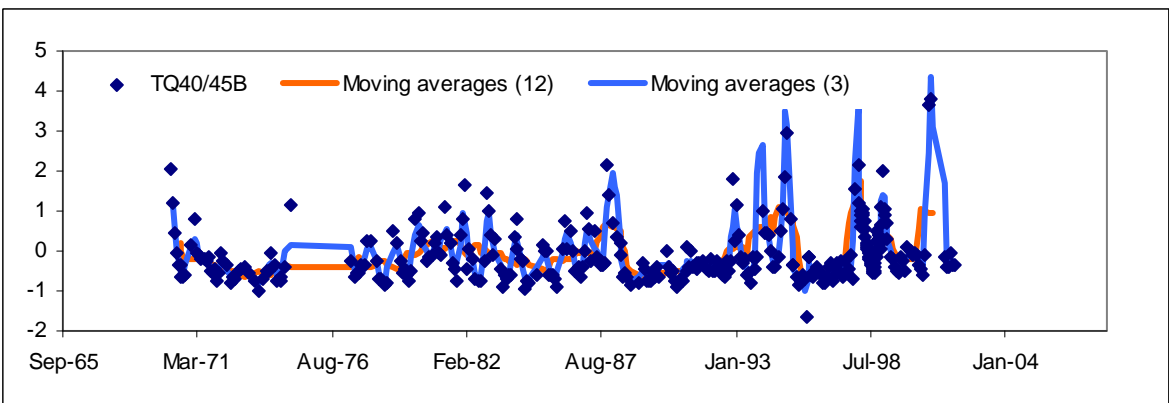
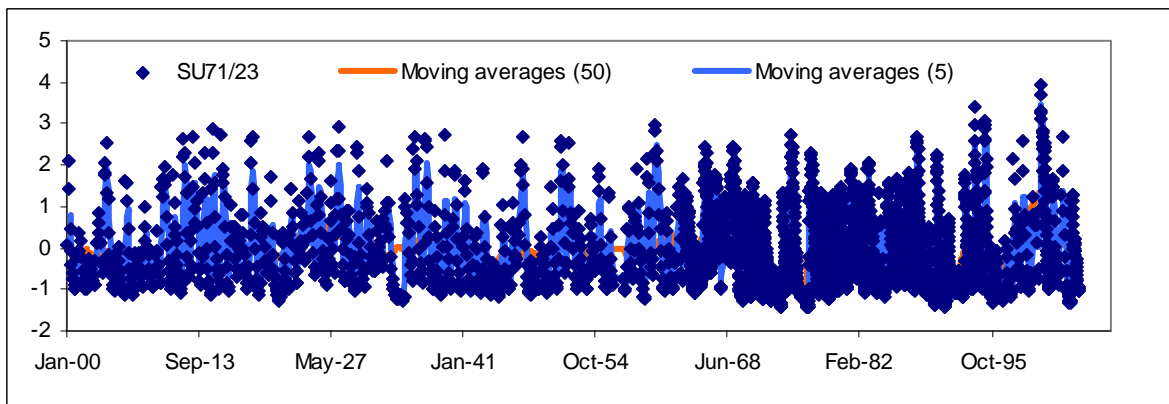
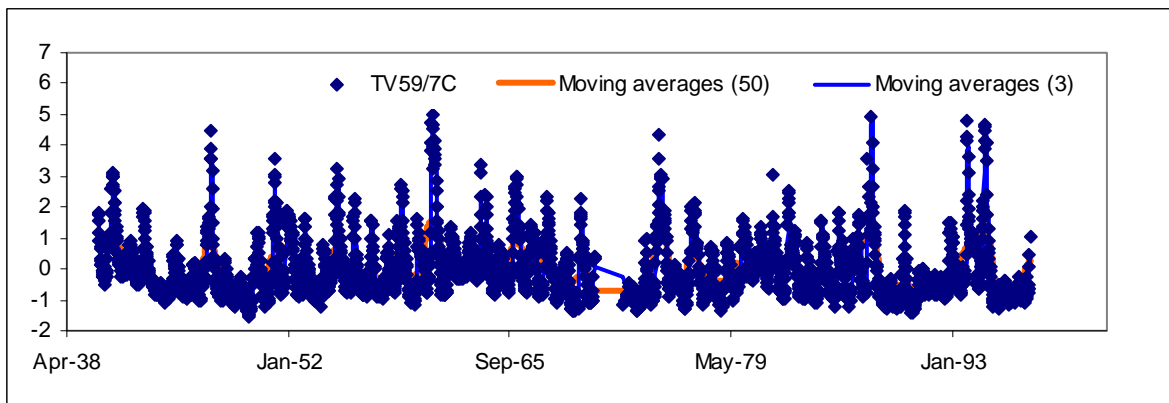
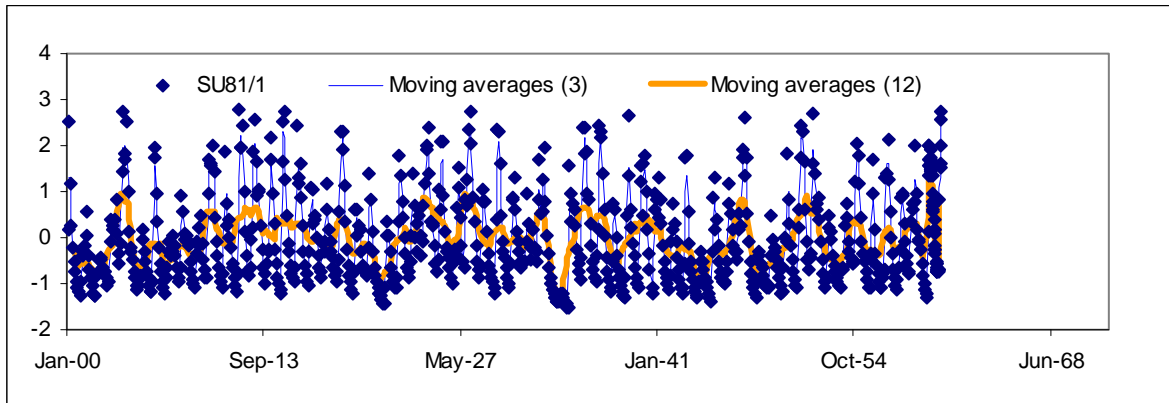


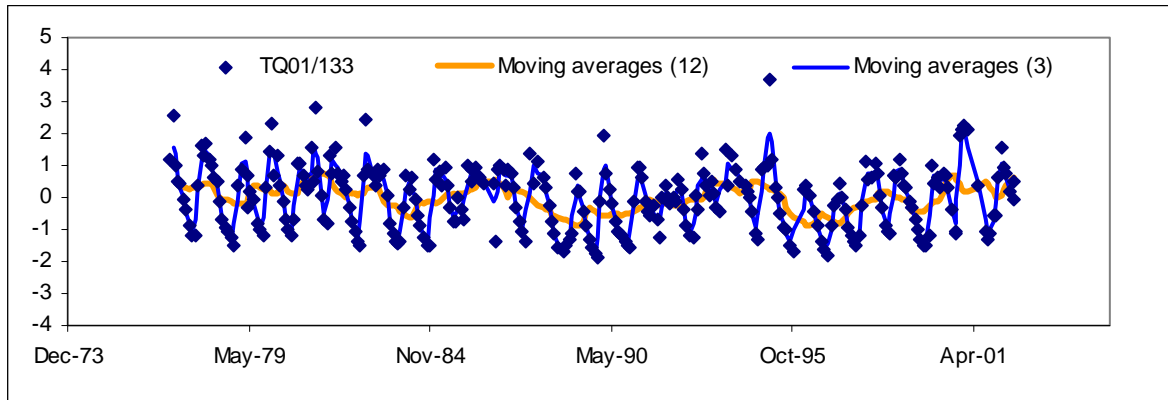




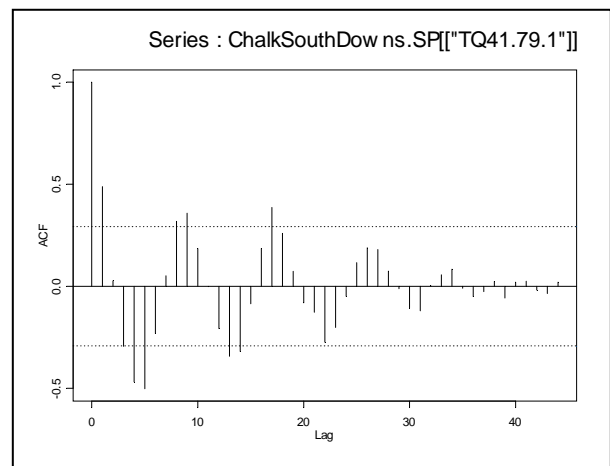
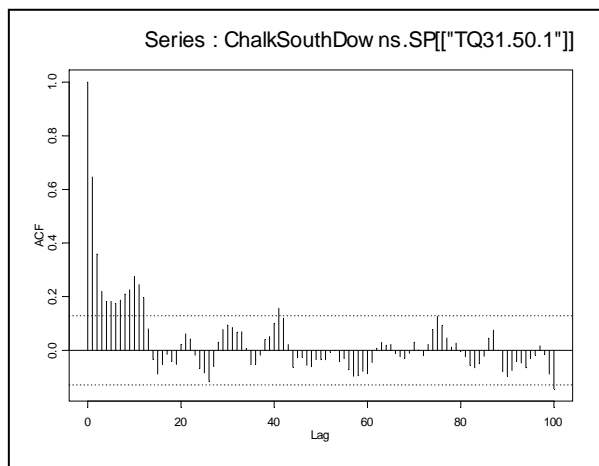
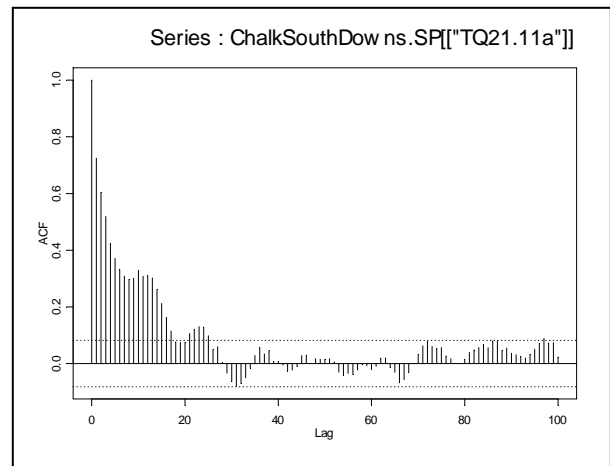
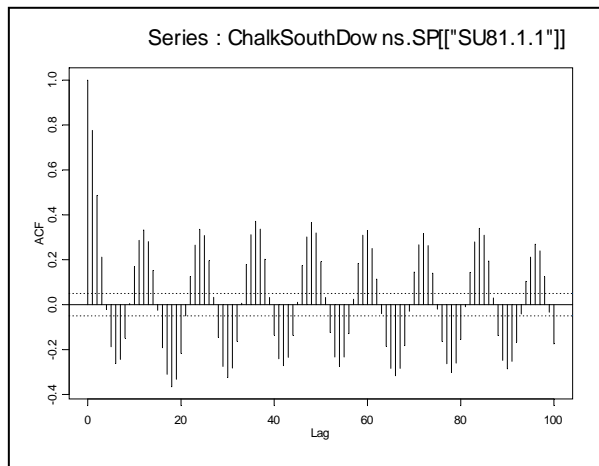
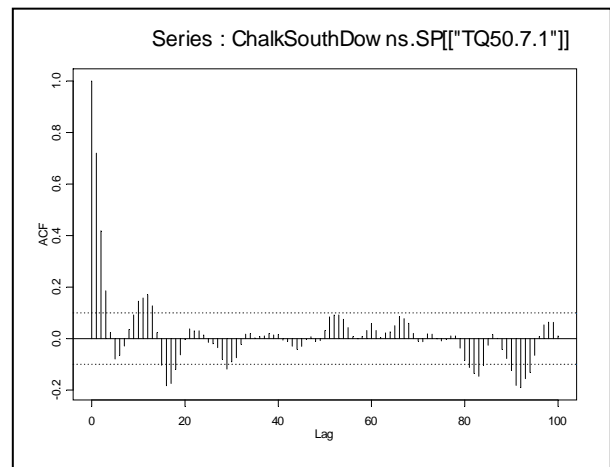
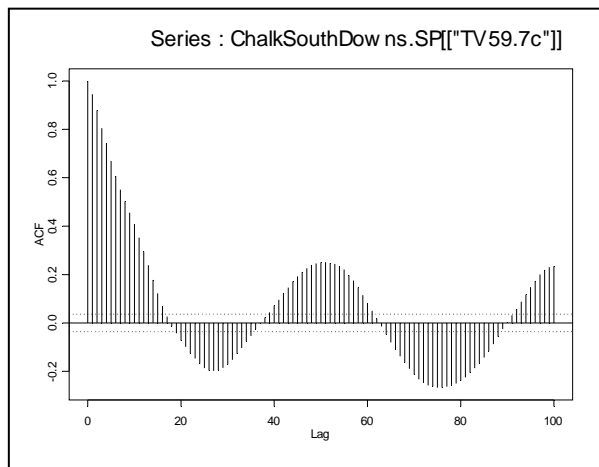
NORMALISED WATER LEVEL DATA WITH MOVING AVERAGES SMOOTHING LINES

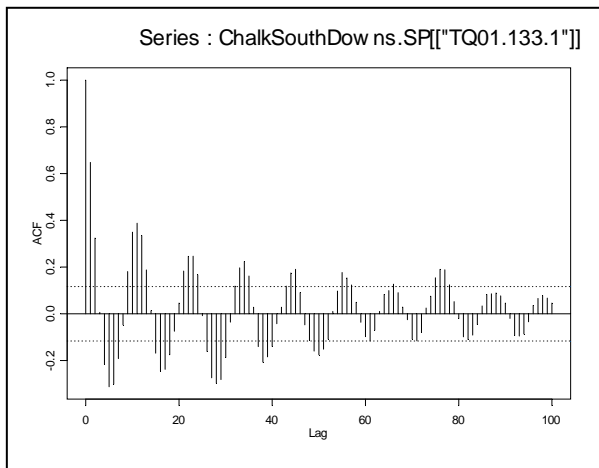
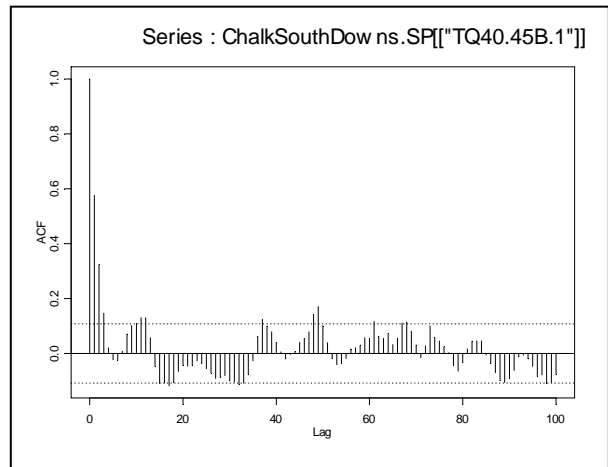
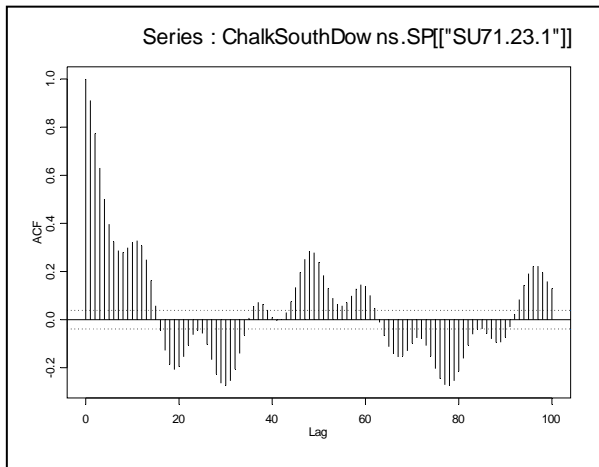




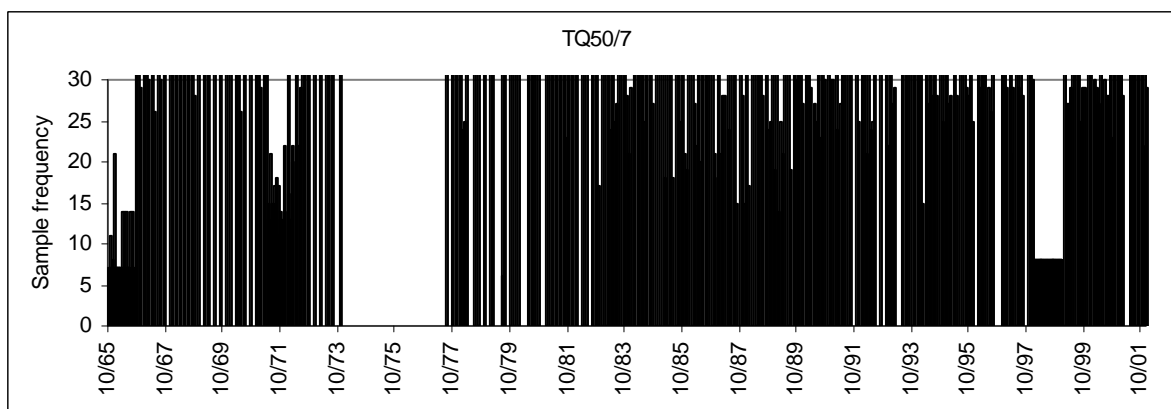
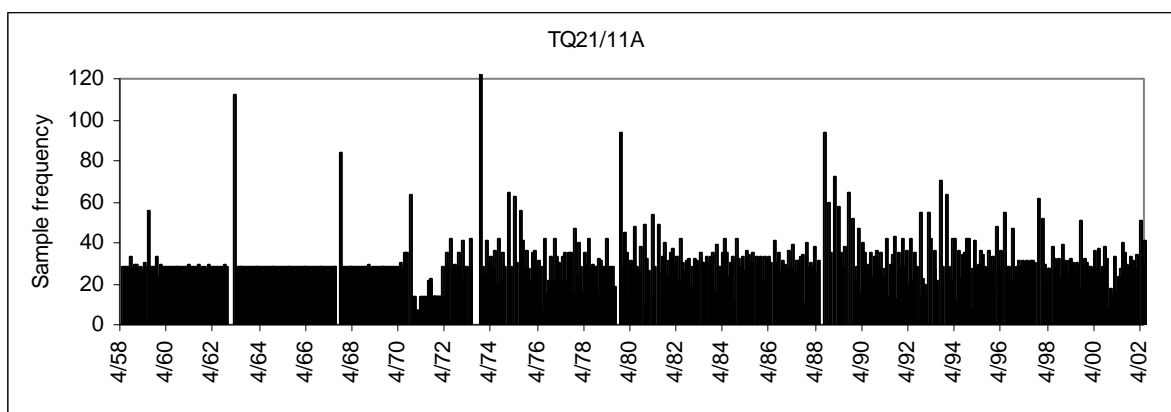
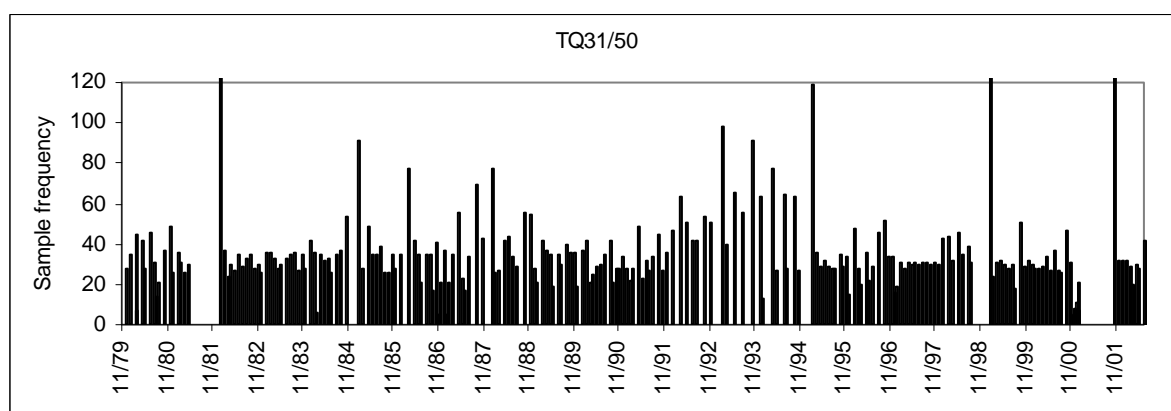
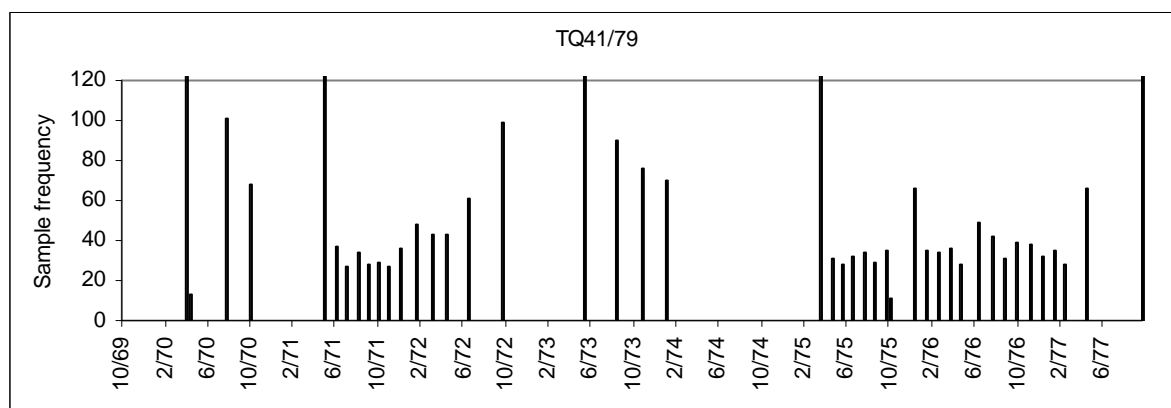


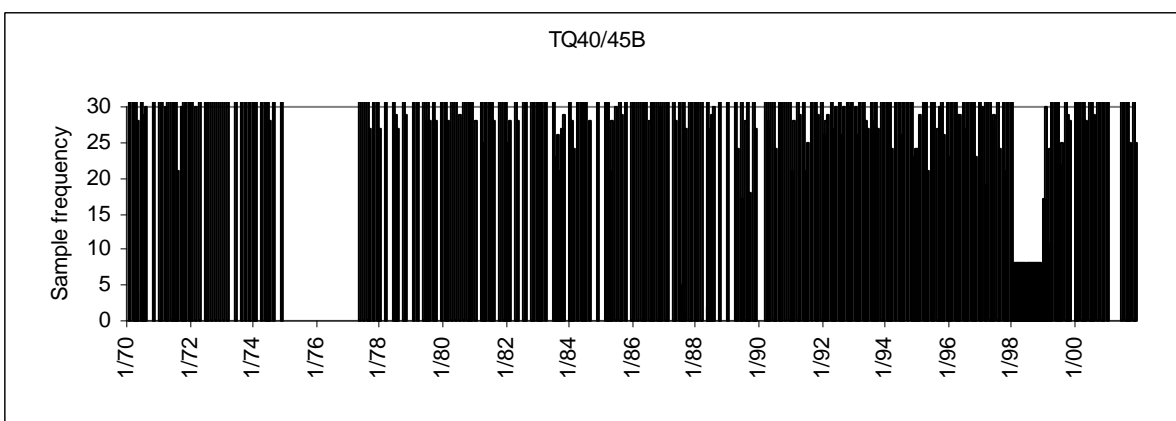
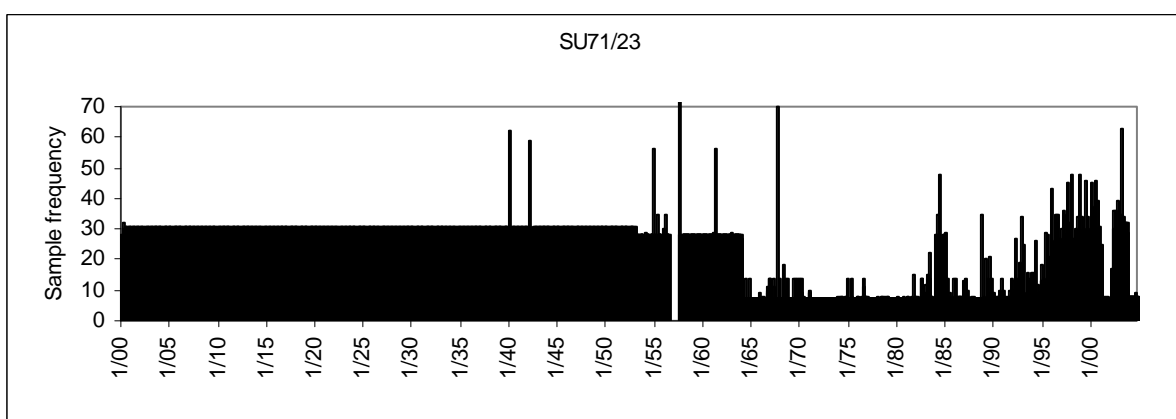
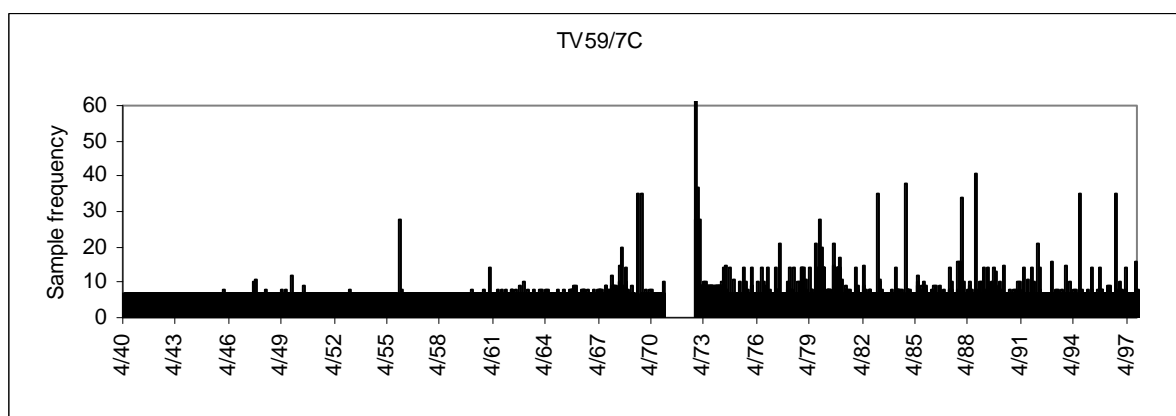
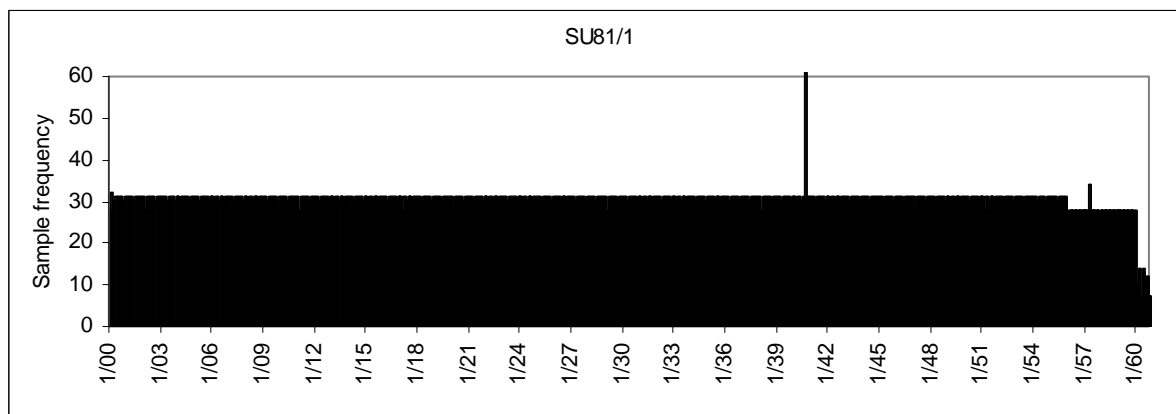
AUTOCORRELATION FUNTION PLOTS

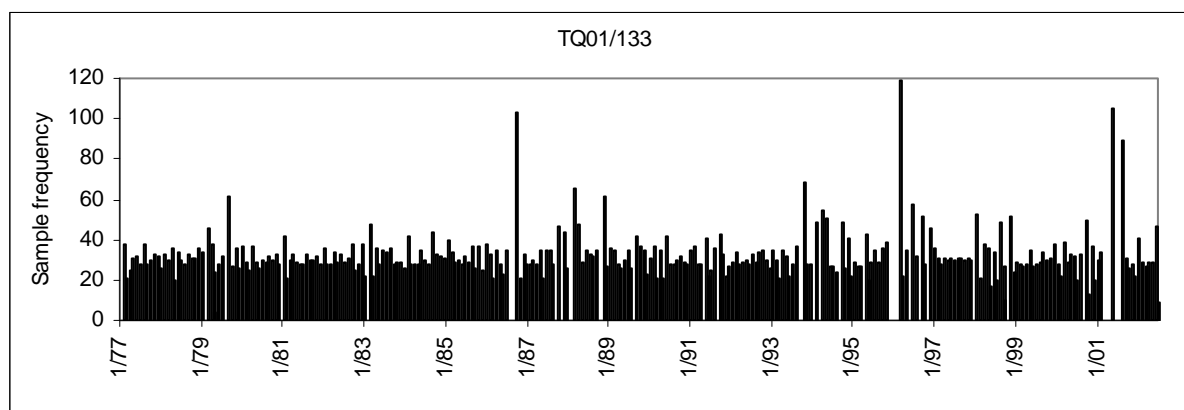




SAMPLE FREQUENCY PLOTS







WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE

Jan	1959 Very high	Sep	1963 Average	May	1968 Average
Feb	1959 Very high	Oct	1963 High	Jun	1968 Average
Mar	1959 High	Nov	1963 Very high	Jul	1968 Average
Apr	1959 Average	Dec	1963 Very high	Aug	1968 Low
May	1959 Average	Jan	1964 High	Sep	1968 Average
Jun	1959 Low	Feb	1964 High	Oct	1968 High
Jul	1959 Low	Mar	1964 Very high	Nov	1968 High
Aug	1959 Very low	Apr	1964 Very high	Dec	1968 High
Sep	1959 Very low	May	1964 Very high	Jan	1969 Very high
Oct	1959 Very low	Jun	1964 High	Feb	1969 Very high
Nov	1959 Very low	Jul	1964 High	Mar	1969 Very high
Dec	1959 High	Aug	1964 Average	Apr	1969 High
Jan	1960 Very high	Sep	1964 Low	May	1969 Average
Feb	1960 Very high	Oct	1964 Low	Jun	1969 Average
Mar	1960 Very high	Nov	1964 Low	Jul	1969 Very low
Apr	1960 High	Dec	1964 Low	Aug	1969 Very low
May	1960 High	Jan	1965 Average	Sep	1969 Very low
Jun	1960 Average	Feb	1965 High	Oct	1969 Very low
Jul	1960 Low	Mar	1965 Average	Nov	1969 Very low
Aug	1960 Low	Apr	1965 High	Dec	1969 Very low
Sep	1960 Average	May	1965 Average	Jan	1970 High
Oct	1960 Very high	Jun	1965 Average	Feb	1970 Very high
Nov	1960 Very high	Jul	1965 Low	Mar	1970 Very high
Dec	1960 Very high	Aug	1965 Low	Apr	1970 High
Jan	1961 Very high	Sep	1965 Low	May	1970 High
Feb	1961 Very high	Oct	1965 Average	Jun	1970 Average
Mar	1961 Very high	Nov	1965 Average	Jul	1970 Low
Apr	1961 Very high	Dec	1965 Very high	Aug	1970 Very low
May	1961 High	Jan	1966 Very high	Sep	1970 Very low
Jun	1961 Average	Feb	1966 Very high	Oct	1970 Very low
Jul	1961 Low	Mar	1966 Very high	Nov	1970 Low
Aug	1961 Low	Apr	1966 Very high	Dec	1970 High
Sep	1961 Very low	May	1966 Very high	Jan	1971 Very high
Oct	1961 Low	Jun	1966 High	Feb	1971 Very high
Nov	1961 Average	Jul	1966 Average	Mar	1971 High
Dec	1961 High	Aug	1966 Low	Apr	1971 High
Jan	1962 Very high	Sep	1966 Low	May	1971 Average
Feb	1962 Very high	Oct	1966 Average	Jun	1971 Average
Mar	1962 High	Nov	1966 High	Jul	1971 Average
Apr	1962 High	Dec	1966 High	Aug	1971 Low
May	1962 Average	Jan	1967 Very high	Sep	1971 Low
Jun	1962 Average	Feb	1967 Very high	Oct	1971 Very low
Jul	1962 Average	Mar	1967 Very high	Nov	1971 Very low
Aug	1962 Average	Apr	1967 Very high	Dec	1971 Very low
Sep	1962 Average	May	1967 High	Jan	1972 Very low
Oct	1962 Average	Jun	1967 Average	Feb	1972 Average
Nov	1962 Average	Jul	1967 Average	Mar	1972 High
Dec	1962 Average	Aug	1967 Low	Apr	1972 High
Jan	1963 Average	Sep	1967 Very low	May	1972 Average
Feb	1963 High	Oct	1967 Average	Jun	1972 Average
Mar	1963 High	Nov	1967 High	Jul	1972 Low
Apr	1963 Very high	Dec	1967 High	Aug	1972 Very low
May	1963 High	Jan	1968 Very high	Sep	1972 Very low
Jun	1963 High	Feb	1968 Very high	Oct	1972 Very low
Jul	1963 Average	Mar	1968 High	Nov	1972 Very low
Aug	1963 Average	Apr	1968 High	Dec	1972 Very low

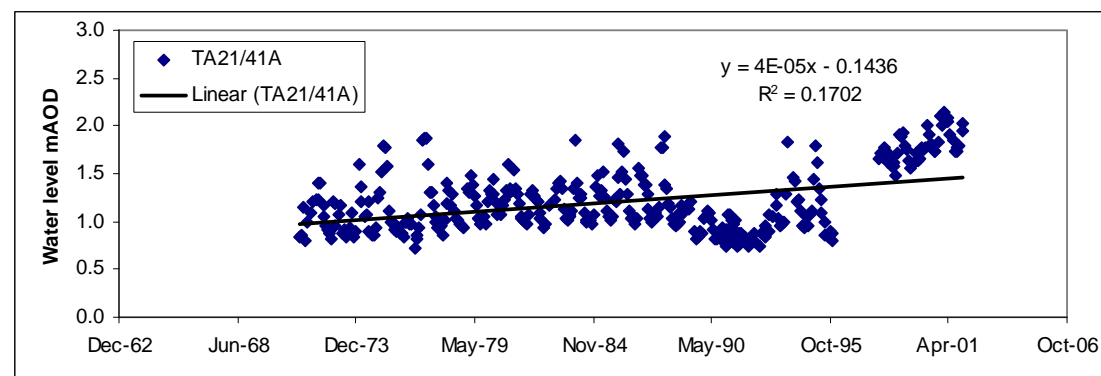
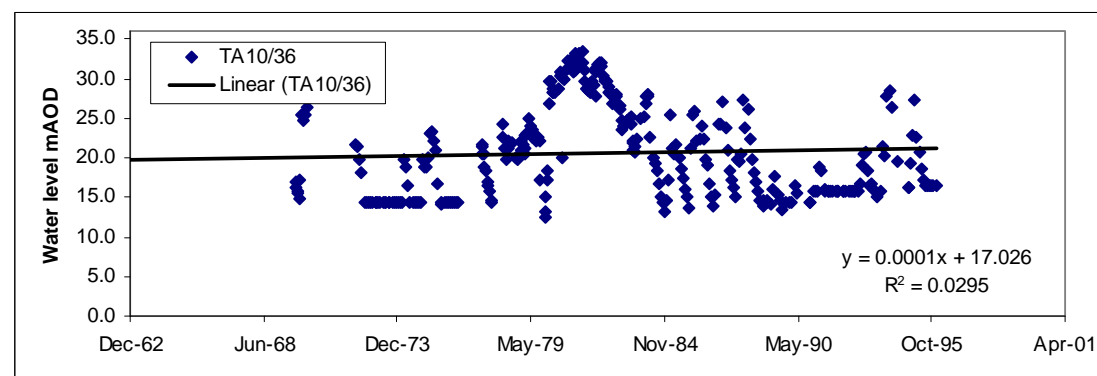
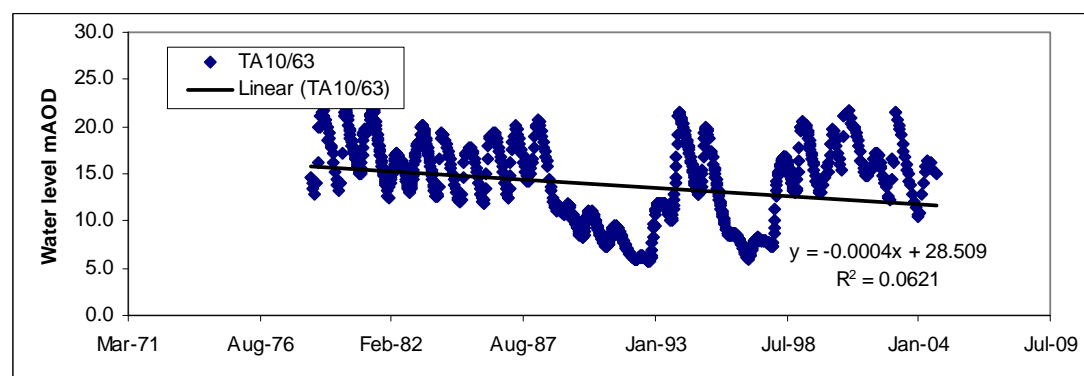
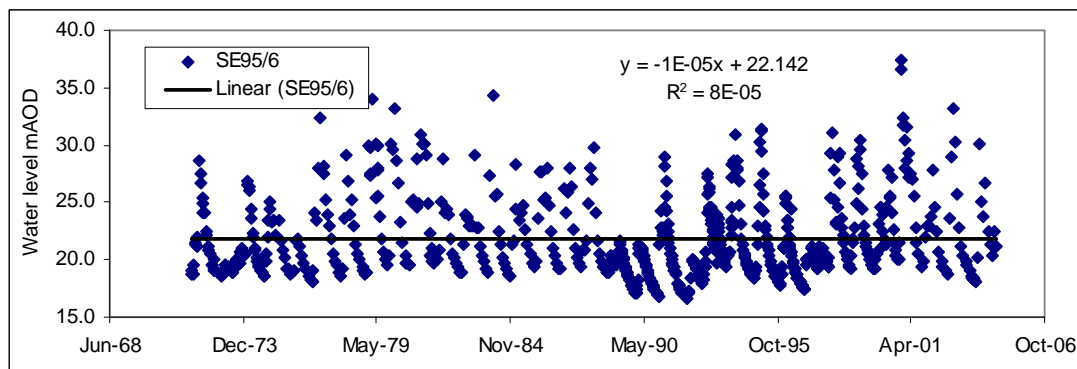
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Apr	1973	Low	Dec	1977	Average	Aug	1982	Very low
May	1973	Low	Jan	1978	High	Sep	1982	Very low
Jun	1973	Very low	Feb	1978	Very high	Oct	1982	Average
Jul	1973	Very low	Mar	1978	Very high	Nov	1982	High
Aug	1973	Very low	Apr	1978	High	Dec	1982	Very high
Sep	1973	Very low	May	1978	High	Jan	1983	Very high
Oct	1973	Very low	Jun	1978	Average	Feb	1983	Very high
Nov	1973	Very low	Jul	1978	Low	Mar	1983	High
Dec	1973	Very low	Aug	1978	Low	Apr	1983	High
Jan	1974	Low	Sep	1978	Very low	May	1983	High
Feb	1974	High	Oct	1978	Very low	Jun	1983	High
Mar	1974	High	Nov	1978	Very low	Jul	1983	Average
Apr	1974	Average	Dec	1978	Very low	Aug	1983	Low
May	1974	Average	Jan	1979	Average	Sep	1983	Very low
Jun	1974	Low	Feb	1979	High	Oct	1983	Very low
Jul	1974	Very low	Mar	1979	High	Nov	1983	Very low
Aug	1974	Very low	Apr	1979	Very high	Dec	1983	Very low
Sep	1974	Low	May	1979	High	Jan	1984	High
Oct	1974	High	Jun	1979	Average	Feb	1984	High
Nov	1974	Very high	Jul	1979	Average	Mar	1984	High
Dec	1974	Very high	Aug	1979	Low	Apr	1984	Average
Jan	1975	Very high	Sep	1979	Low	May	1984	Average
Feb	1975	Very high	Oct	1979	Very low	Jun	1984	Low
Mar	1975	Very high	Nov	1979	Low	Jul	1984	Very low
Apr	1975	Very high	Dec	1979	Average	Aug	1984	Very low
May	1975	Very high	Jan	1980	Very high	Sep	1984	Very low
Jun	1975	High	Feb	1980	Very high	Oct	1984	Very low
Jul	1975	Average	Mar	1980	Very high	Nov	1984	Average
Aug	1975	Low	Apr	1980	Very high	Dec	1984	High
Sep	1975	Low	May	1980	High	Jan	1985	Very high
Oct	1975	Low	Jun	1980	Average	Feb	1985	Very high
Nov	1975	Low	Jul	1980	Average	Mar	1985	High
Dec	1975	Low	Aug	1980	Low	Apr	1985	High
Jan	1976	Low	Sep	1980	Low	May	1985	High
Feb	1976	Low	Oct	1980	Average	Jun	1985	Average
Mar	1976	Low	Nov	1980	Average	Jul	1985	Low
Apr	1976	Very low	Dec	1980	High	Aug	1985	Low
May	1976	Very low	Jan	1981	High	Sep	1985	Low
Jun	1976	Very low	Feb	1981	High	Oct	1985	Very low
Jul	1976	Very low	Mar	1981	Very high	Nov	1985	Very low
Aug	1976	Very low	Apr	1981	Very high	Dec	1985	Average
Sep	1976	Very low	May	1981	High	Jan	1986	Very high
Oct	1976	Very low	Jun	1981	High	Feb	1986	Very high
Nov	1976	High	Jul	1981	Average	Mar	1986	High
Dec	1976	Very high	Aug	1981	Average	Apr	1986	High
Jan	1977	Very high	Sep	1981	Low	May	1986	High
Feb	1977	Very high	Oct	1981	Average	Jun	1986	Average
Mar	1977	Very high	Nov	1981	High	Jul	1986	Low
Apr	1977	Very high	Dec	1981	High	Aug	1986	Low
May	1977	High	Jan	1982	Very high	Sep	1986	Very low
Jun	1977	Average	Feb	1982	High	Oct	1986	Very low
Jul	1977	Low	Mar	1982	High	Nov	1986	Average
Aug	1977	Low	Apr	1982	High	Dec	1986	High

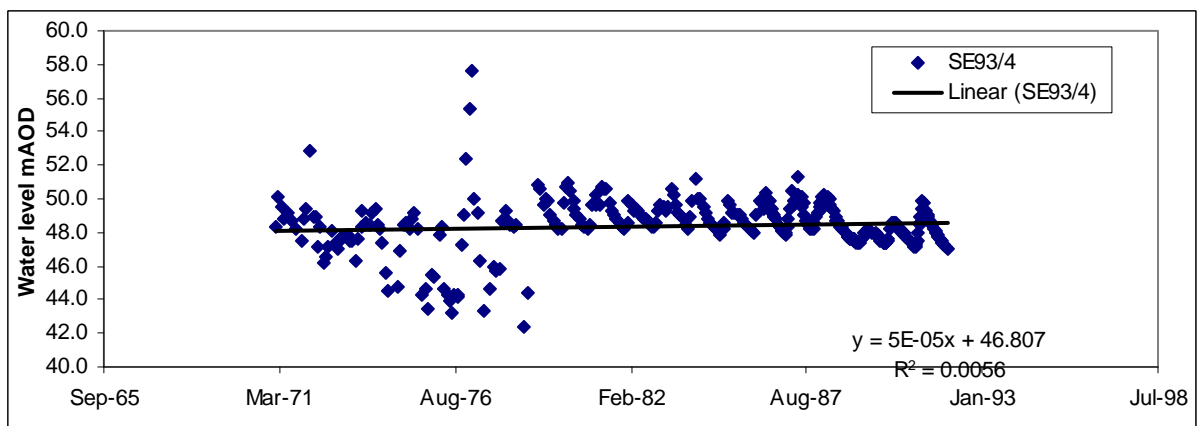
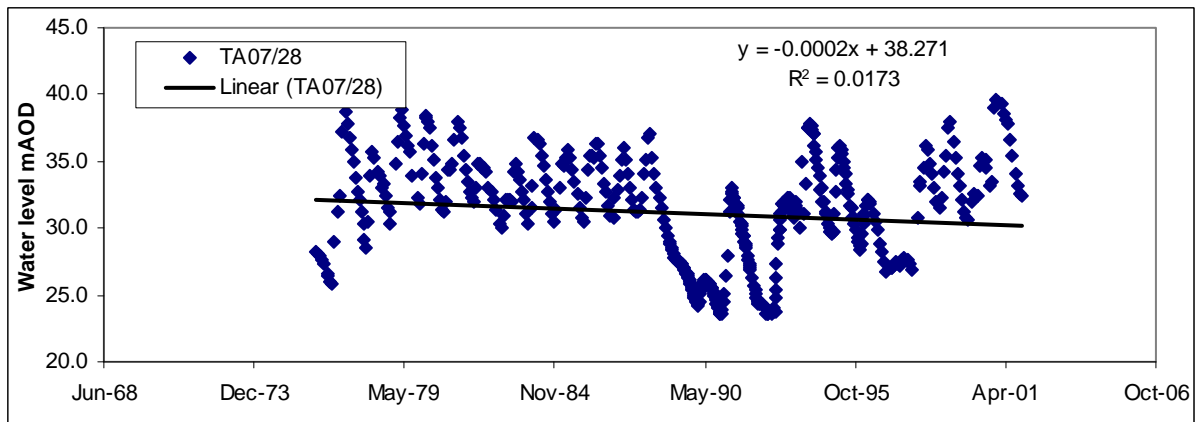
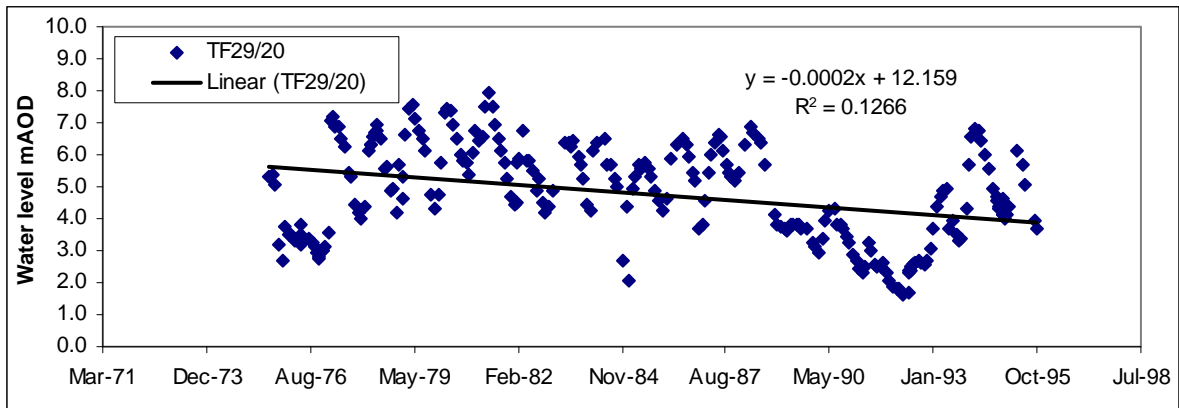
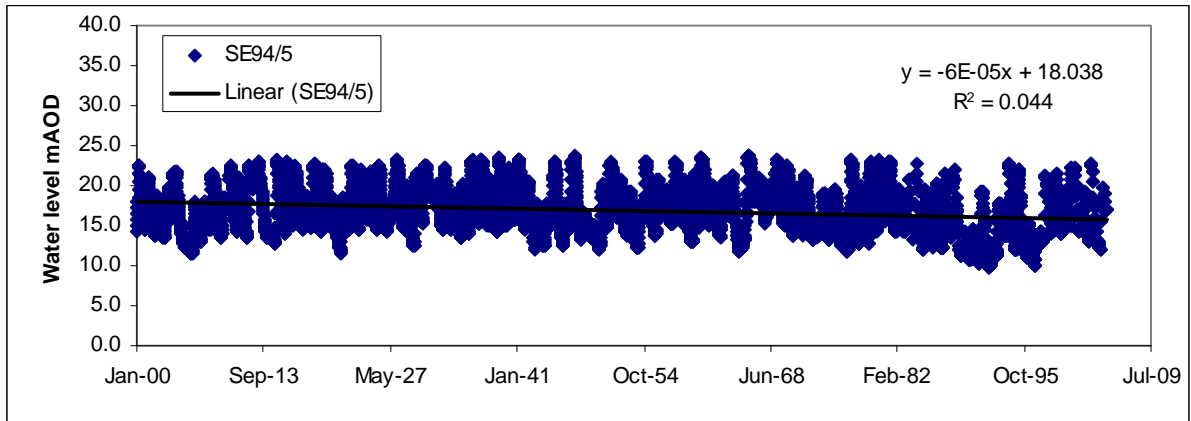
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Feb	1987 High	Oct	1991 Very low	Jun	1996 Low
Mar	1987 High	Nov	1991 Low	Jul	1996 Very low
Apr	1987 Very high	Dec	1991 Low	Aug	1996 Very low
May	1987 High	Jan	1992 Low	Sep	1996 Very low
Jun	1987 Average	Feb	1992 Low	Oct	1996 Very low
Jul	1987 Low	Mar	1992 Low	Nov	1996 Low
Aug	1987 Low	Apr	1992 Low	Dec	1996 Low
Sep	1987 Low	May	1992 Average	Jan	1997 Low
Oct	1987 High	Jun	1992 Low	Feb	1997 Average
Nov	1987 Very high	Jul	1992 Low	Mar	1997 Average
Dec	1987 Very high	Aug	1992 Very low	Apr	1997 Average
Jan	1988 Very high	Sep	1992 Very low	May	1997 Low
Feb	1988 Very high	Oct	1992 Very low	Jun	1997 Low
Mar	1988 Very high	Nov	1992 Average	Jul	1997 Very low
Apr	1988 Very high	Dec	1992 Very high	Aug	1997 Very low
May	1988 High	Jan	1993 Very high	Sep	1997 Very low
Jun	1988 Average	Feb	1993 Very high	Oct	1997 Low
Jul	1988 Low	Mar	1993 High	Nov	1997 High
Aug	1988 Very low	Apr	1993 Average	Dec	1997 Very high
Sep	1988 Very low	May	1993 Average	Jan	1998 Very high
Oct	1988 Very low	Jun	1993 Average	Feb	1998 Very high
Nov	1988 Very low	Jul	1993 Low	Mar	1998 High
Dec	1988 Very low	Aug	1993 Low	Apr	1998 High
Jan	1989 Very low	Sep	1993 Low	May	1998 High
Feb	1989 Very low	Oct	1993 Average	Jun	1998 Average
Mar	1989 Average	Nov	1993 High	Jul	1998 Average
Apr	1989 Average	Dec	1993 Very high	Aug	1998 Low
May	1989 Average	Jan	1994 Very high	Sep	1998 Low
Jun	1989 Low	Feb	1994 Very high	Oct	1998 Average
Jul	1989 Very low	Mar	1994 Very high	Nov	1998 High
Aug	1989 Very low	Apr	1994 Very high	Dec	1998 Very high
Sep	1989 Very low	May	1994 Very high	Jan	1999 Very high
Oct	1989 Very low	Jun	1994 High	Feb	1999 Very high
Nov	1989 Very low	Jul	1994 Average	Mar	1999 High
Dec	1989 Very low	Aug	1994 Average	Apr	1999 Average
Jan	1990 Average	Sep	1994 Low	May	1999 Average
Feb	1990 Very high	Oct	1994 Low	Jun	1999 Average
Mar	1990 Very high	Nov	1994 Average	Jul	1999 Low
Apr	1990 High	Dec	1994 Very high	Aug	1999 Very low
May	1990 Average	Jan	1995 Very high	Sep	1999 Low
Jun	1990 Low	Feb	1995 Very high	Oct	1999 Low
Jul	1990 Very low	Mar	1995 Very high	Nov	1999 Low
Aug	1990 Very low	Apr	1995 Very high	Dec	1999 High
Sep	1990 Very low	May	1995 High	Jan	2000 High
Oct	1990 Very low	Jun	1995 Average	Feb	2000 High
Nov	1990 Very low	Jul	1995 Low	Mar	2000 High
Dec	1990 Very low	Aug	1995 Very low	Apr	2000 High
Jan	1991 Low	Sep	1995 Very low	May	2000 High
Feb	1991 Average	Oct	1995 Very low	Jun	2000 High
Mar	1991 Average	Nov	1995 Very low	Jul	2000 Average
Apr	1991 High	Dec	1995 Very low	Aug	2000 Low
May	1991 Average	Jan	1996 Low	Sep	2000 Average
Jun	1991 Low	Feb	1996 Low	Oct	2000 Very high
Jul	1991 Average	Mar	1996 Average	Nov	2000 Very high
Aug	1991 Low	Apr	1996 Average	Dec	2000 Very high

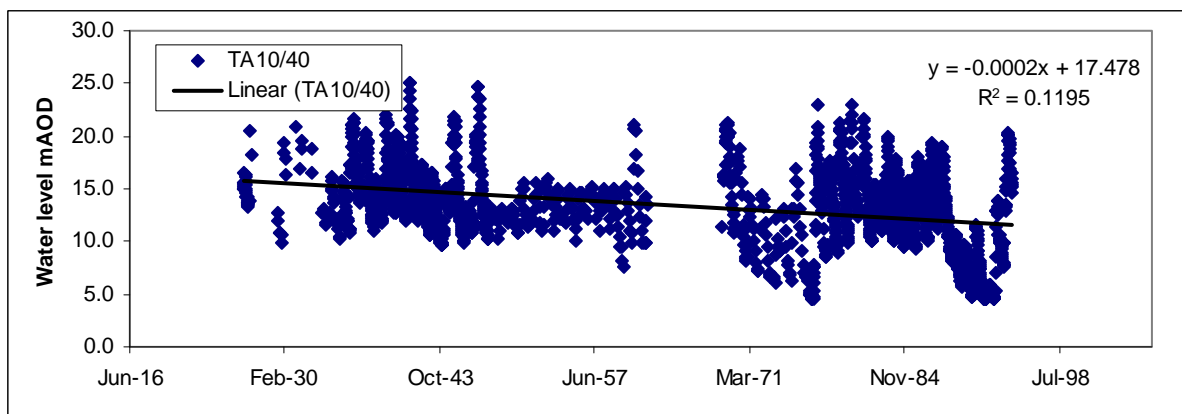
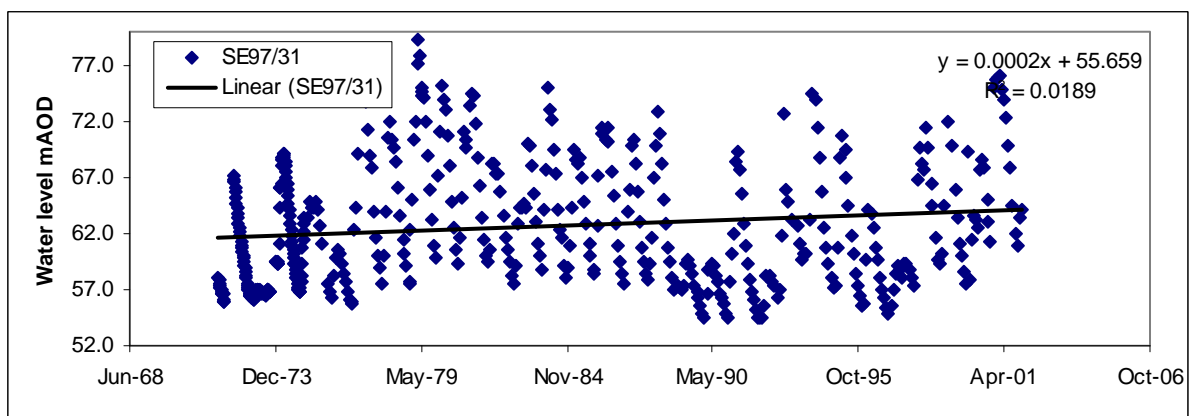
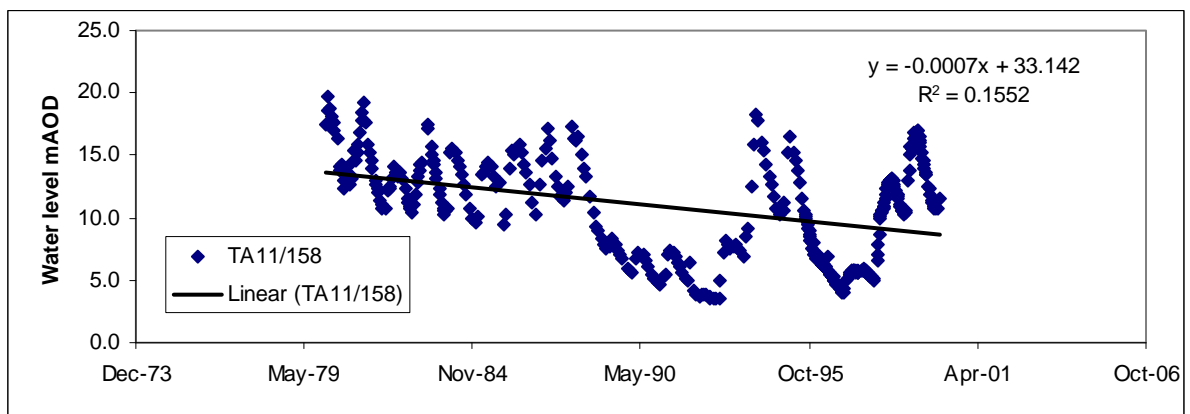
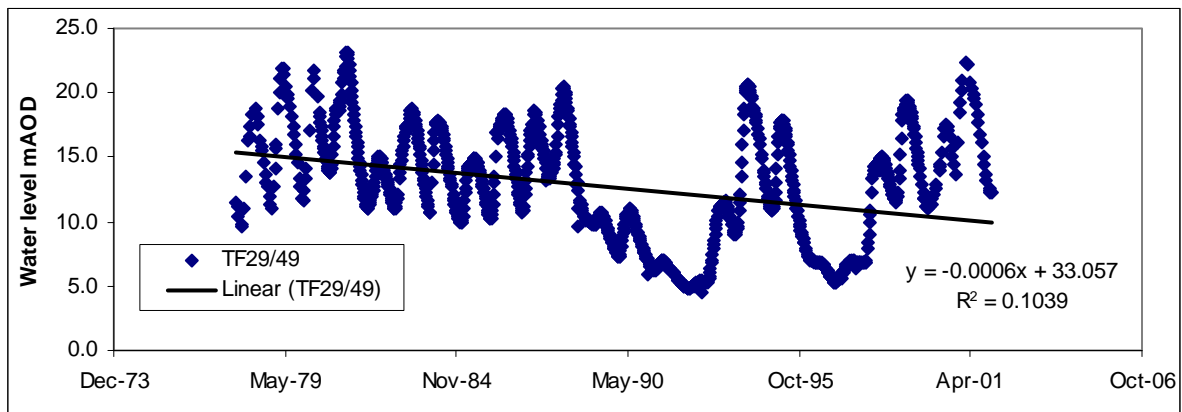
Jan	2001	Very high
Feb	2001	Very high
Mar	2001	Very high
Apr	2001	Very high
May	2001	Very high
Jun	2001	High
Jul	2001	Average
Aug	2001	Low
Sep	2001	Very low
Oct	2001	Low
Nov	2001	Average
Dec	2001	Average
Jan	2002	High
Feb	2002	Very high
Mar	2002	Very high
Apr	2002	High
May	2002	Average
Jun	2002	Average
Jul	2002	Average
Aug	2002	Average
Sep	2002	High
Oct	2002	High
Nov	2002	Very high
Dec	2002	Very high
Jan	2003	Very high
Feb	2003	Very high
Mar	2003	Very high
Apr	2003	High
May	2003	Average
Jun	2003	Low
Jul	2003	Low
Aug	2003	Very low
Sep	2003	Very low
Oct	2003	Very low
Nov	2003	Very low
Dec	2003	Average
Jan	2004	High
Feb	2004	Very high
Mar	2004	High
Apr	2004	Average
May	2004	Average
Jun	2004	Average
Jul	2004	Low
Aug	2004	Very low
Sep	2004	Very low

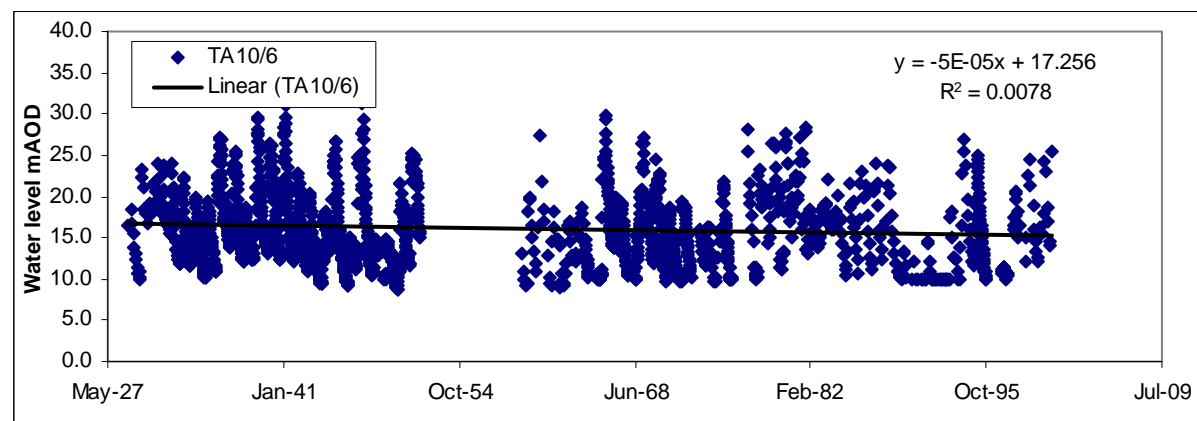
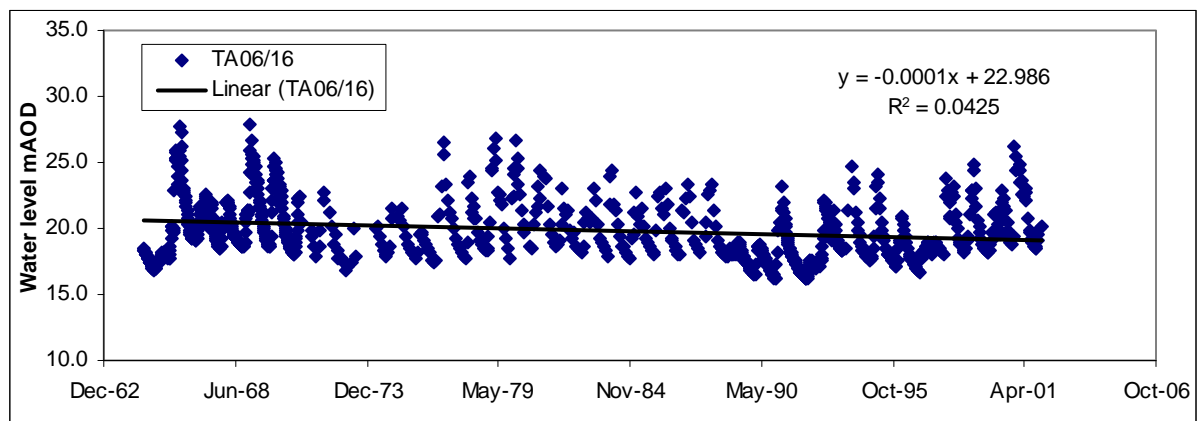
Appendix 7 Chalk – Lincolnshire and Yorkshire

WATER LEVELS ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM WITH LINEAR REGRESSION CURVE

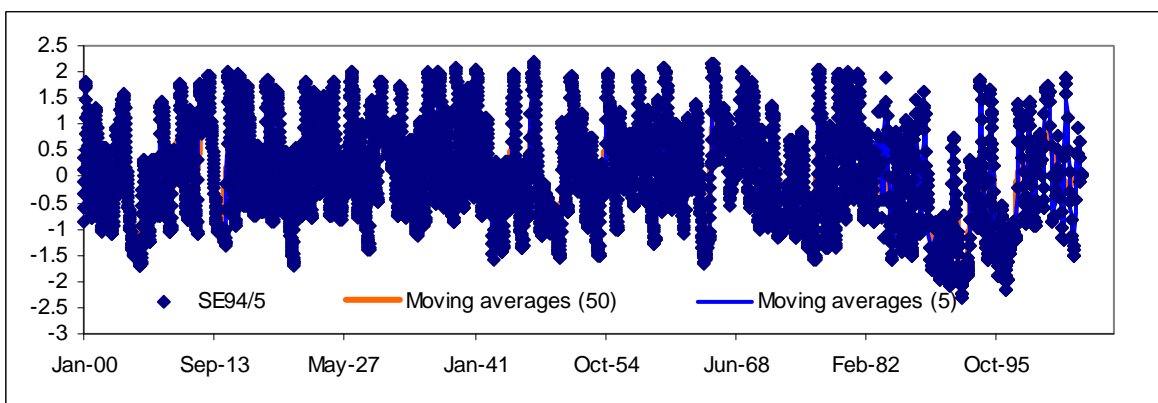
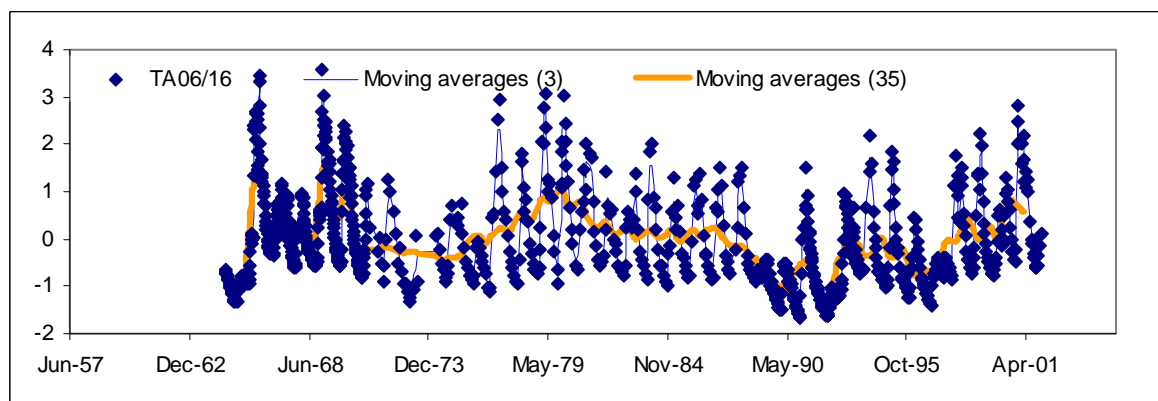
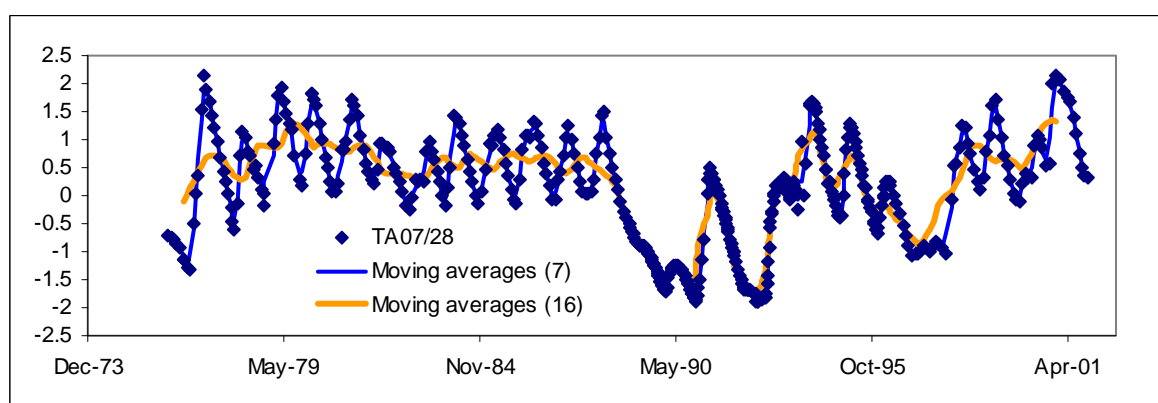
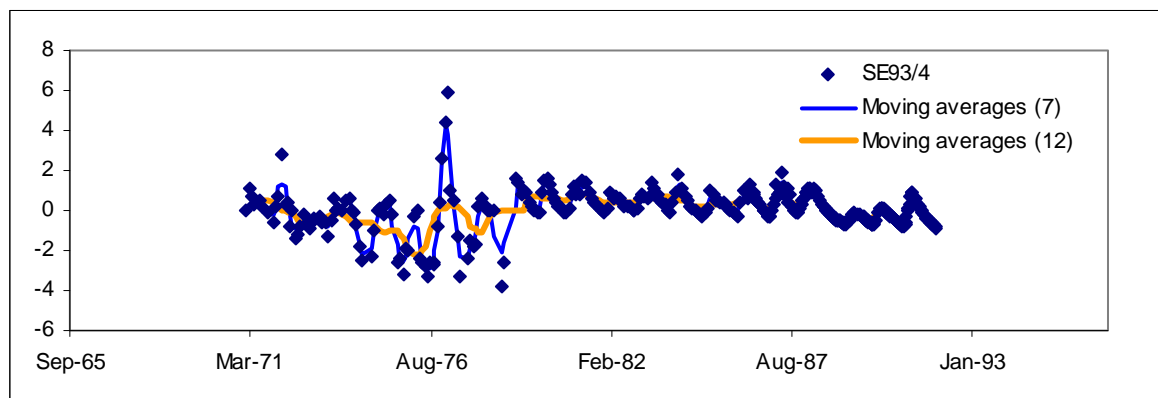


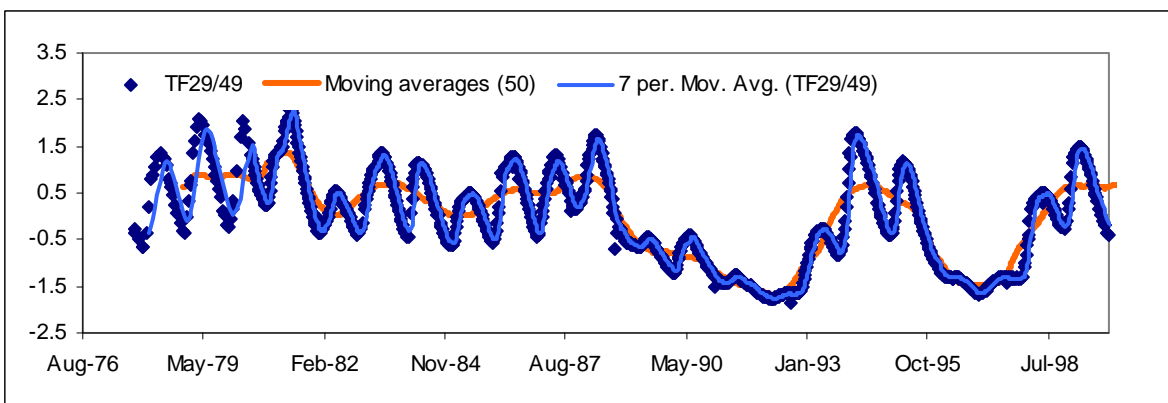
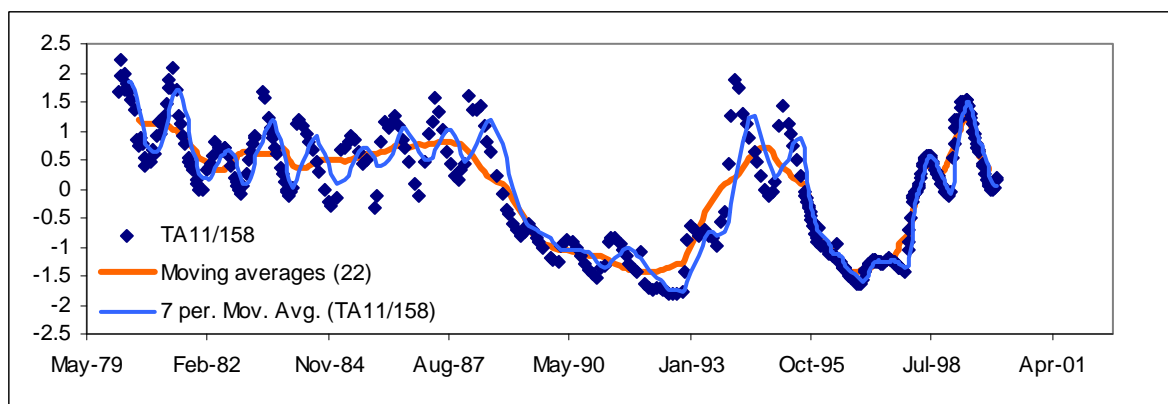
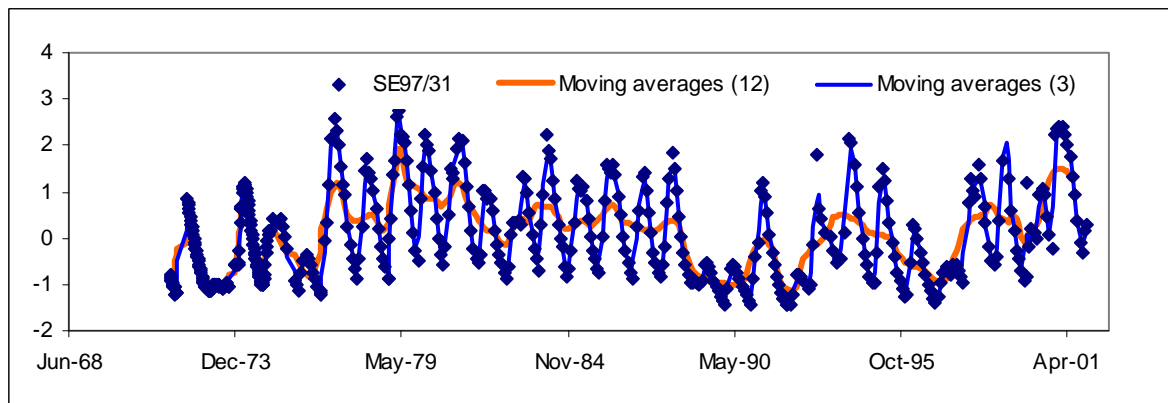
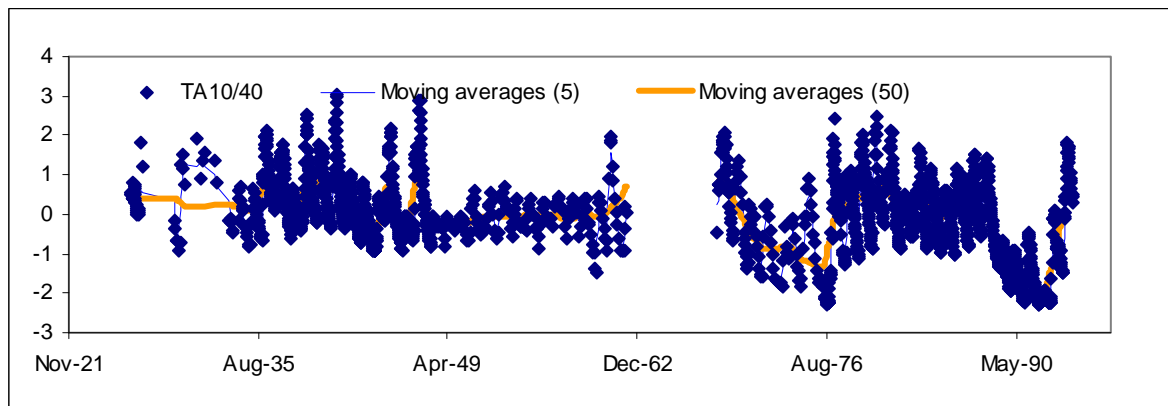


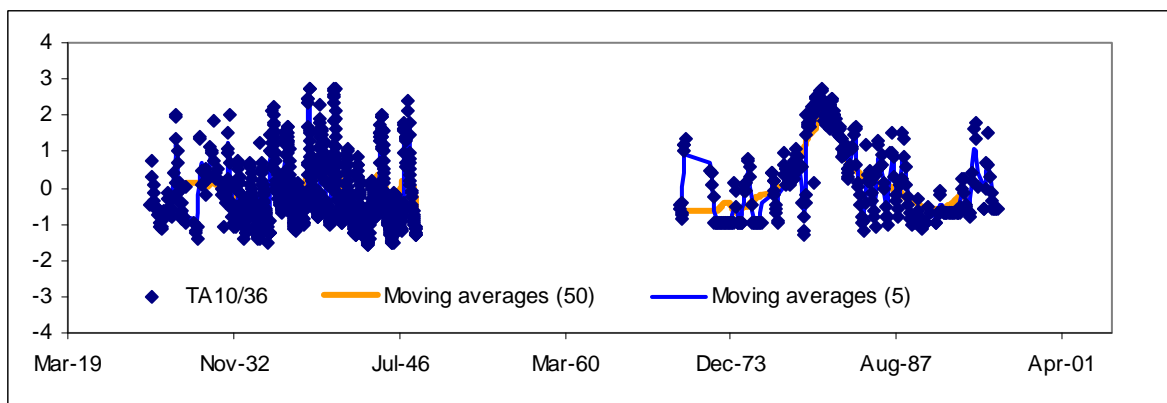
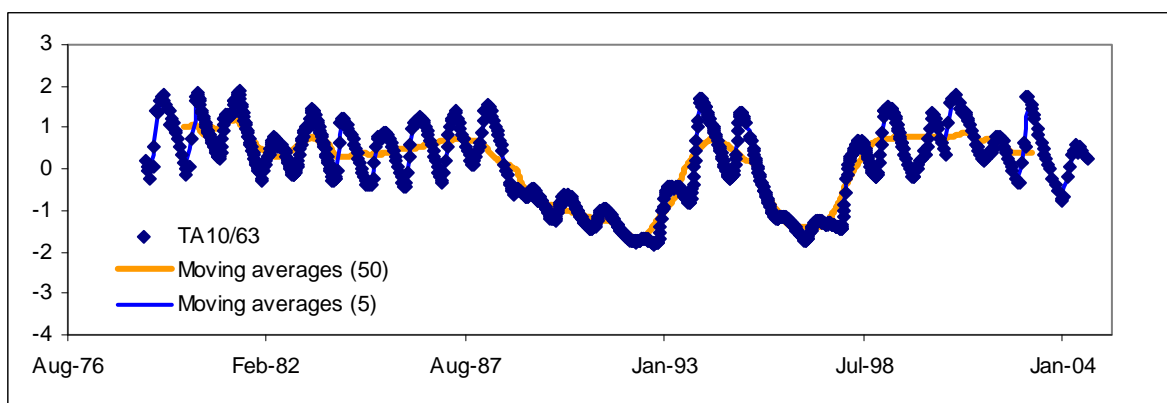
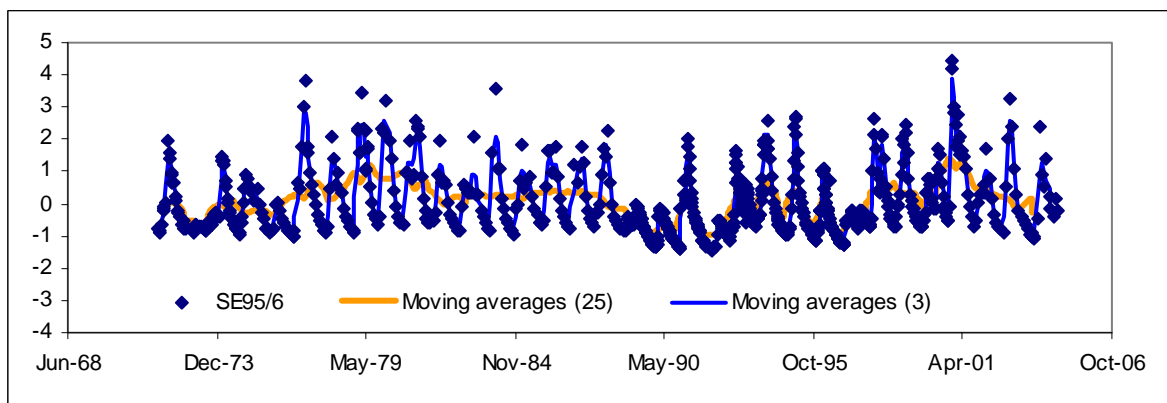
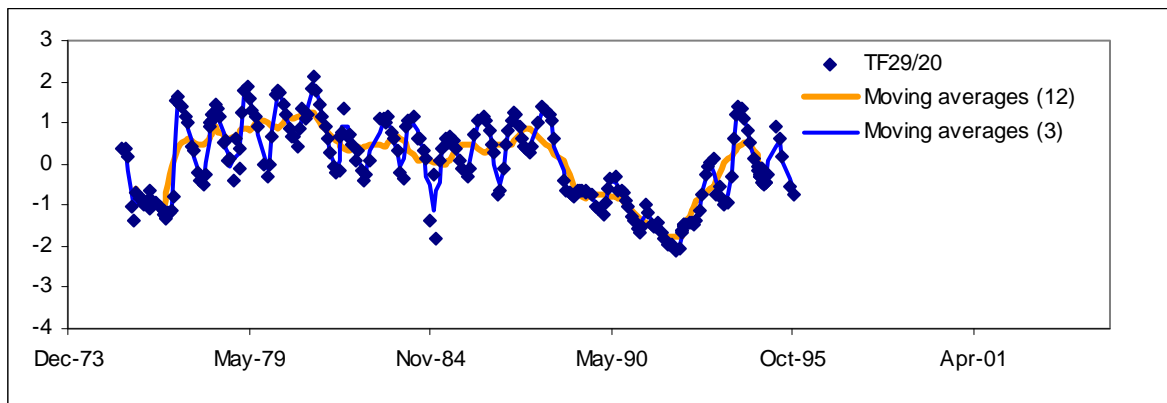


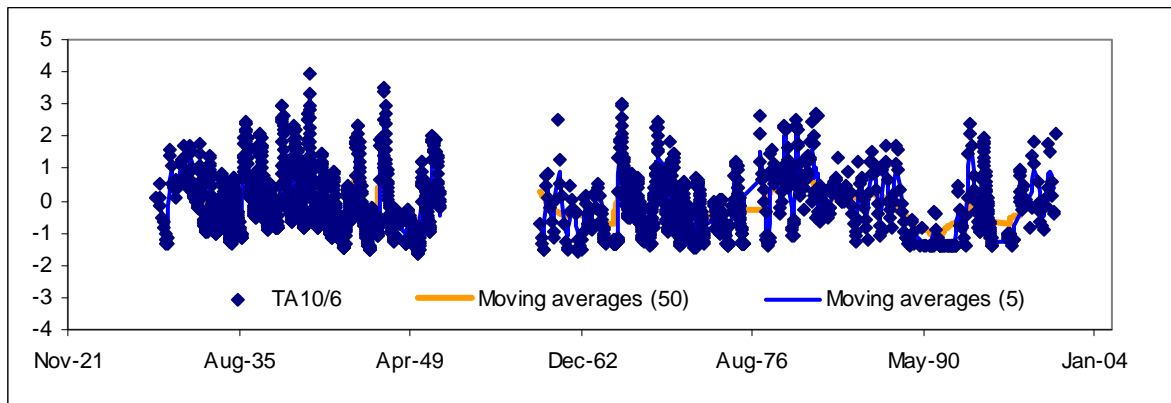
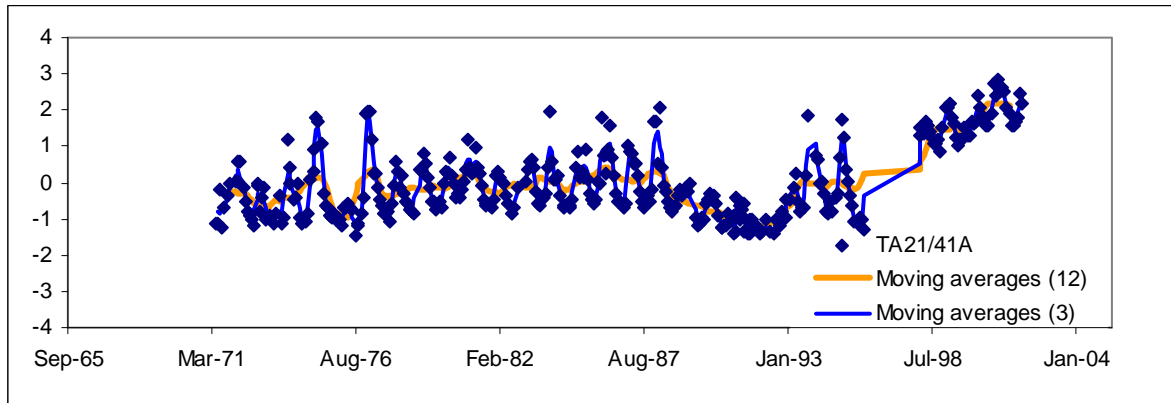


NORMALISED WATER LEVEL DATA WITH MOVING AVERAGES SMOOTHING LINES

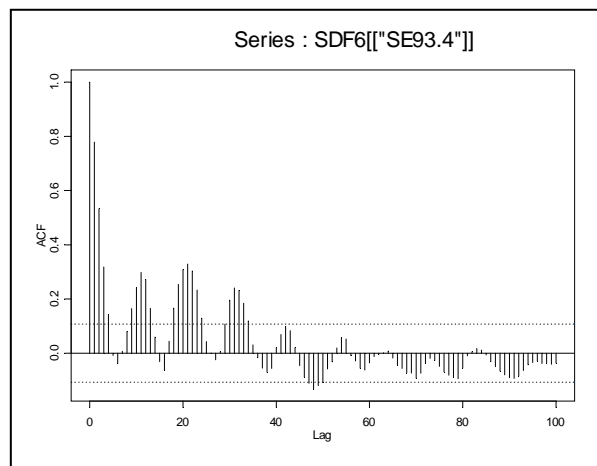
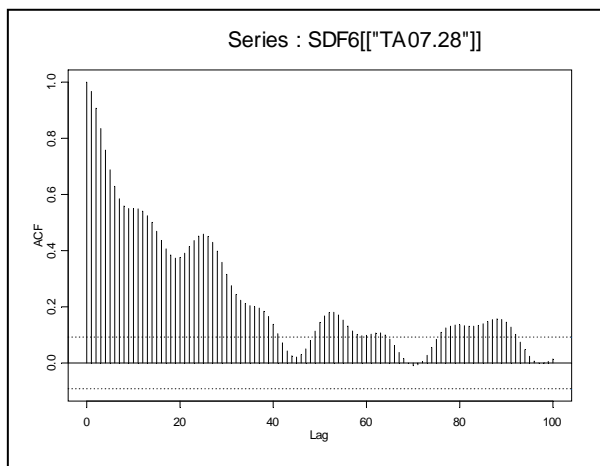
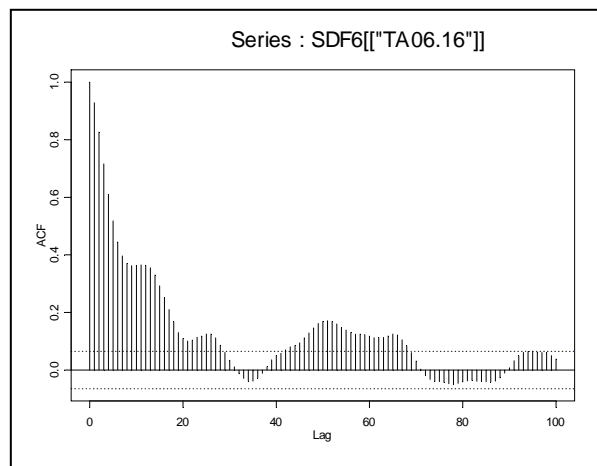
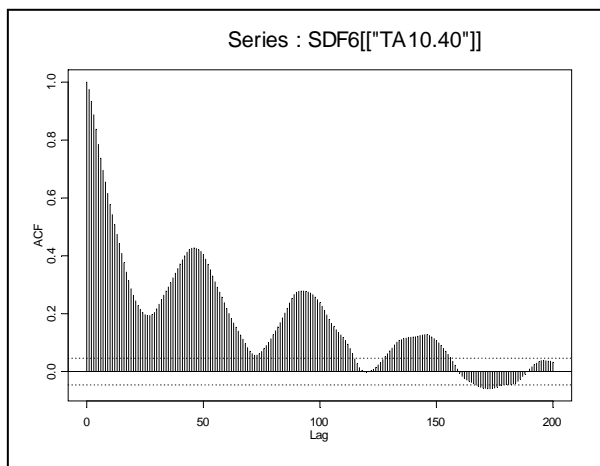
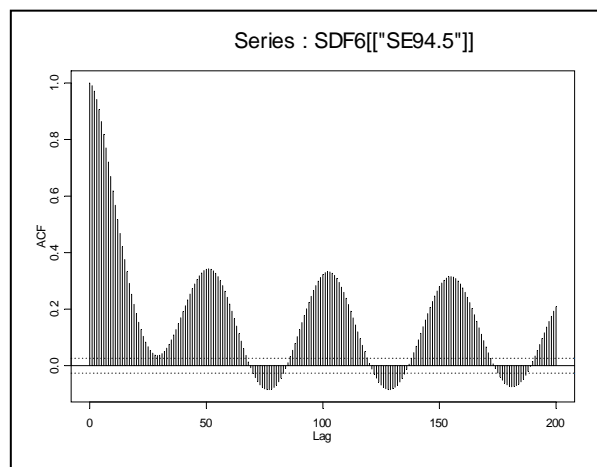
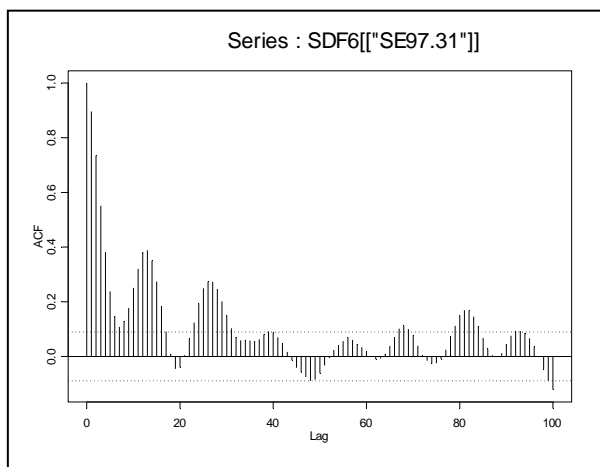


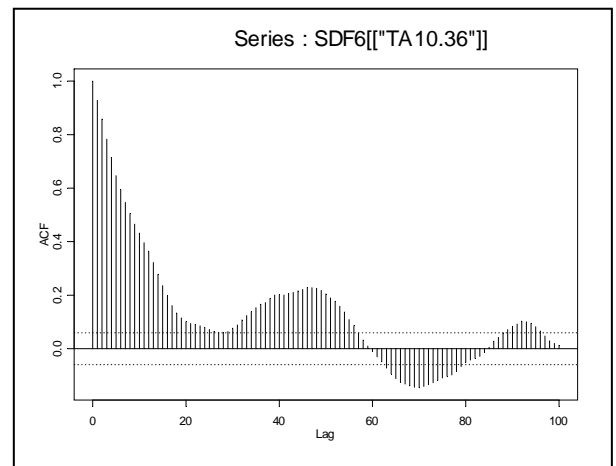
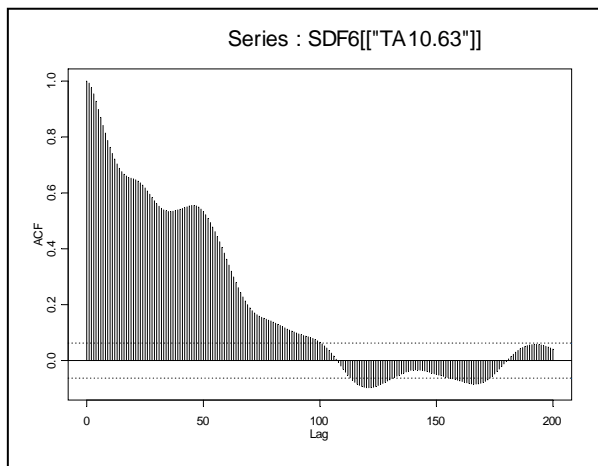
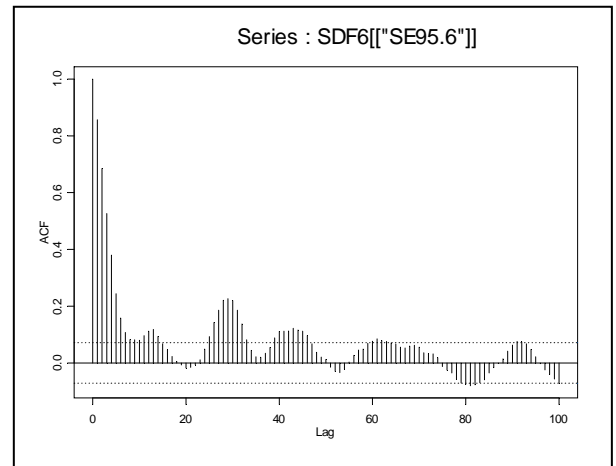
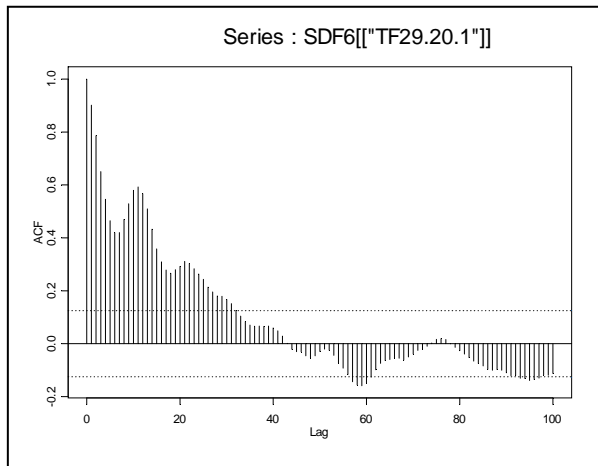
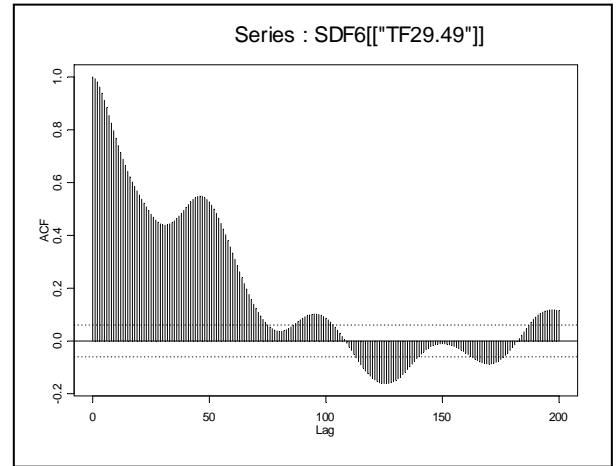
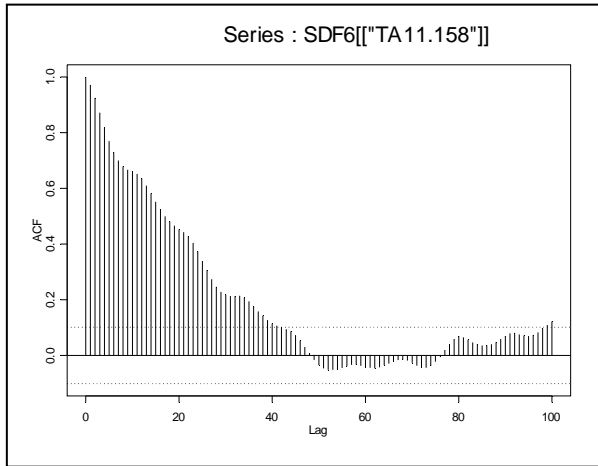


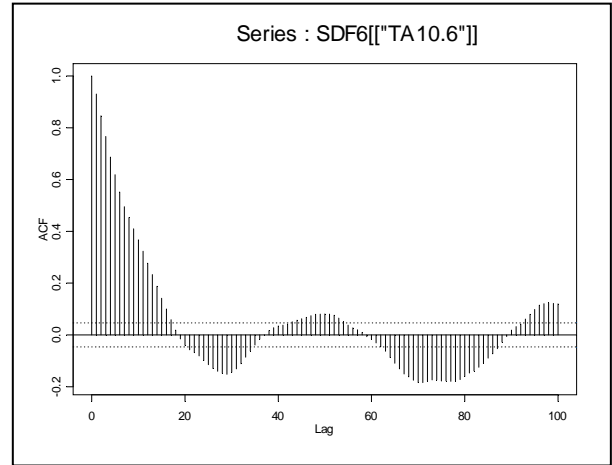
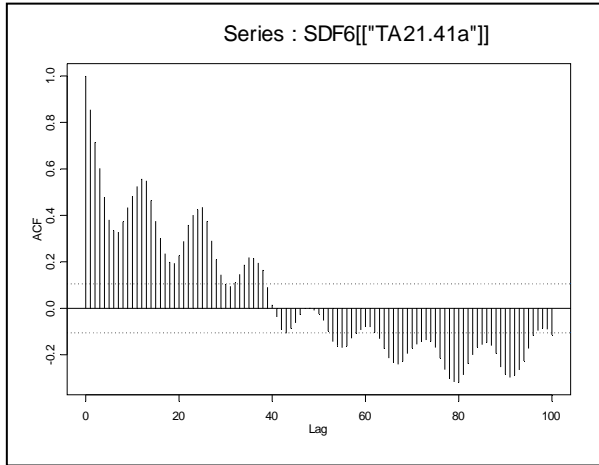




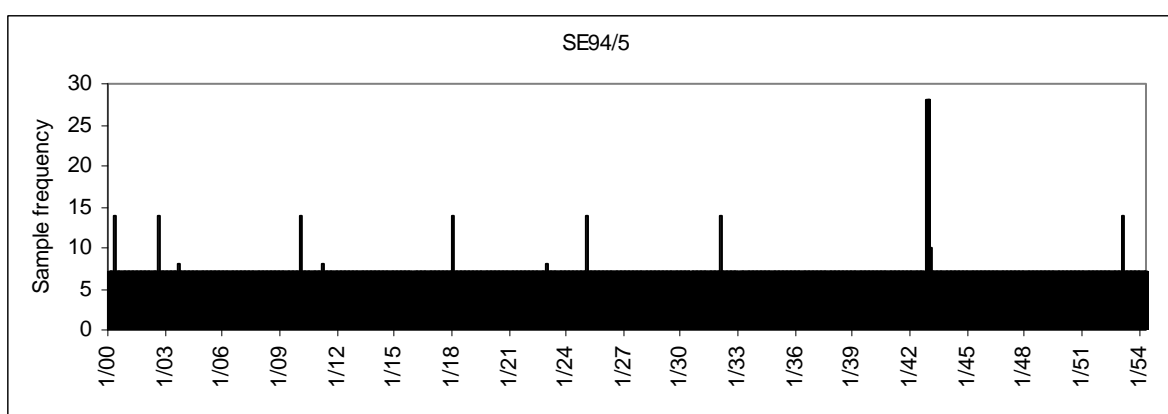
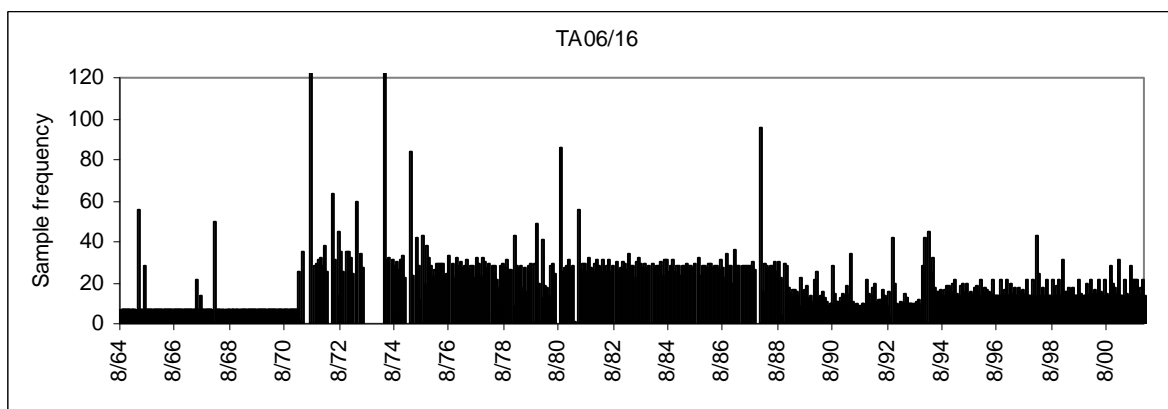
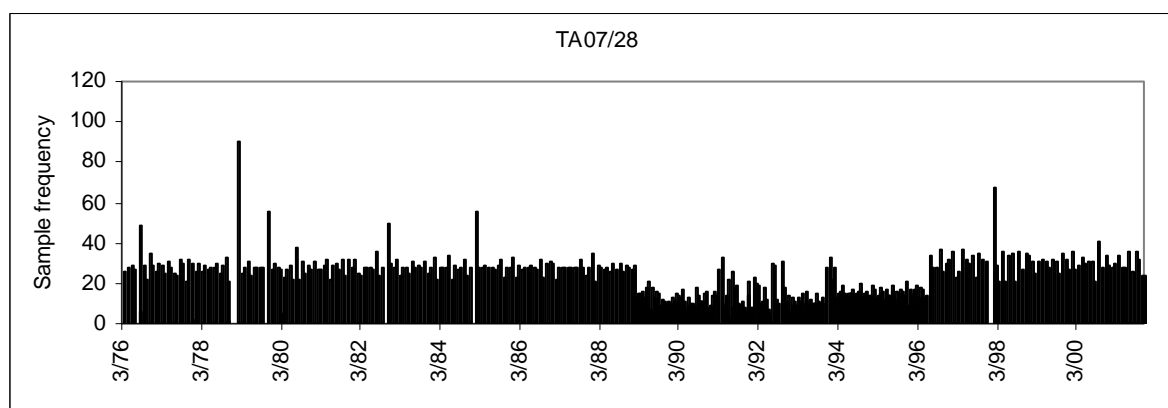
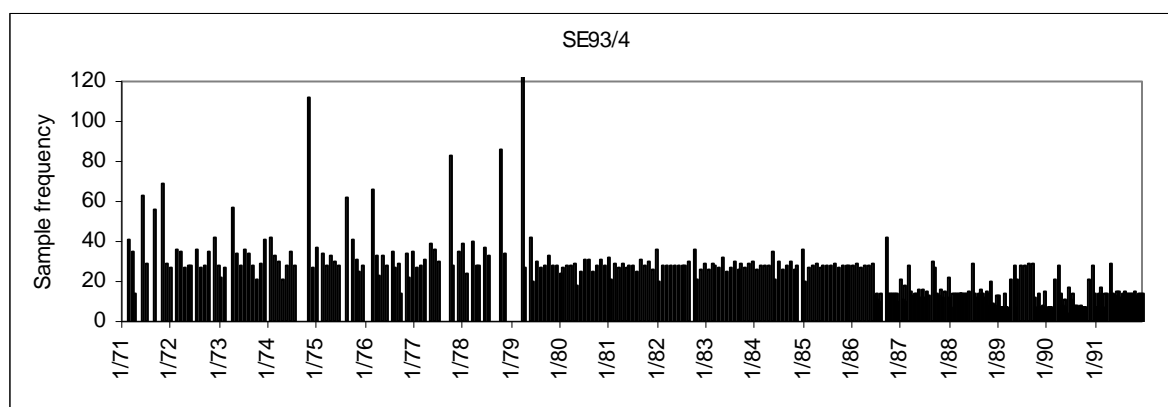
AUTOCORRELATION FUNTION PLOTS

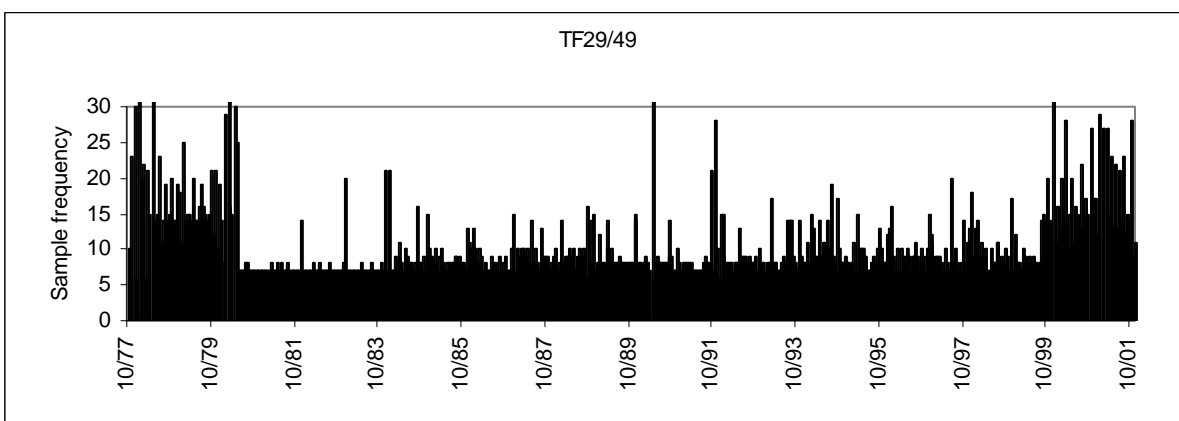
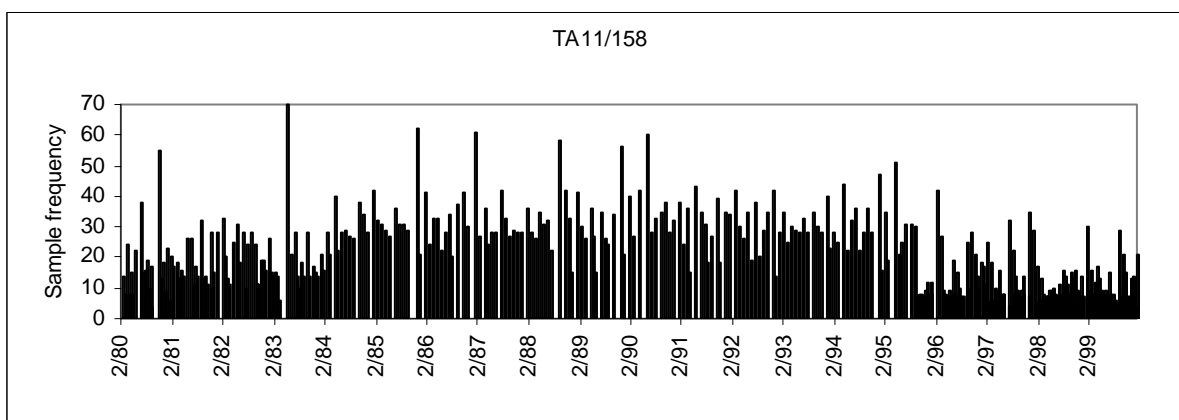
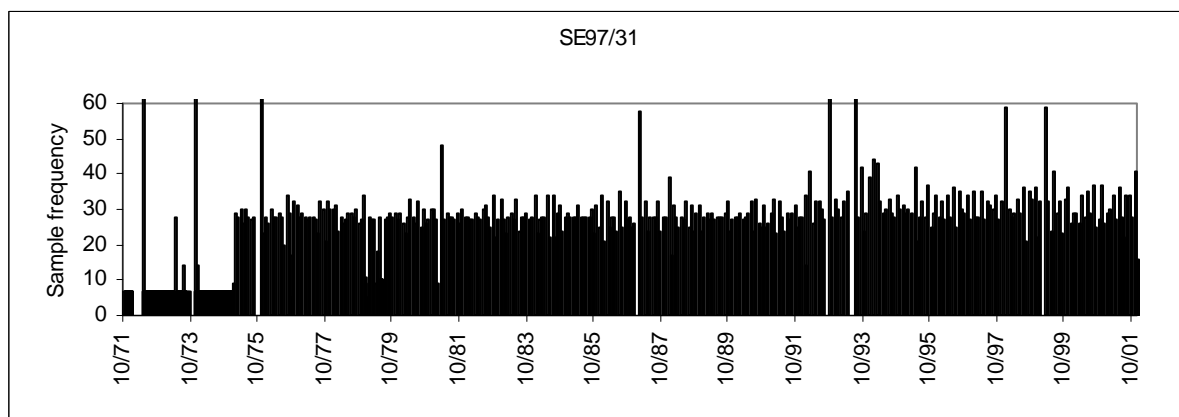
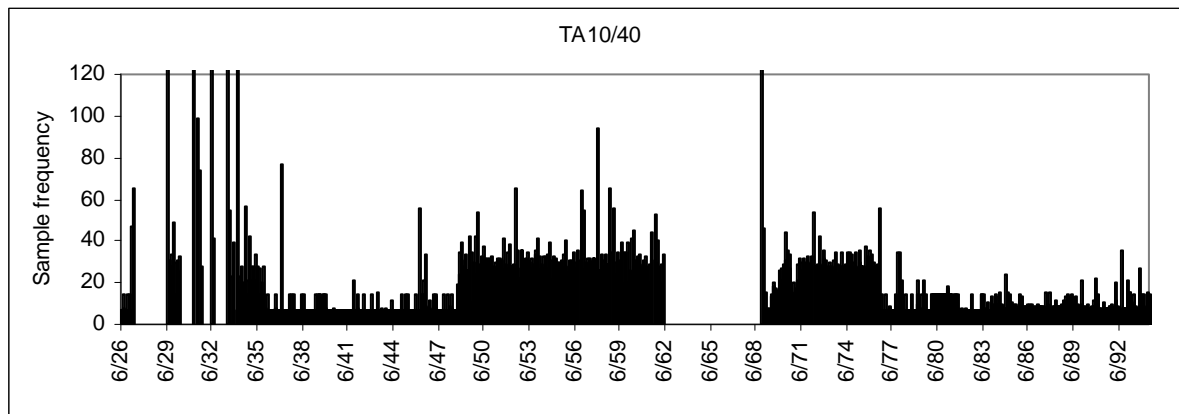


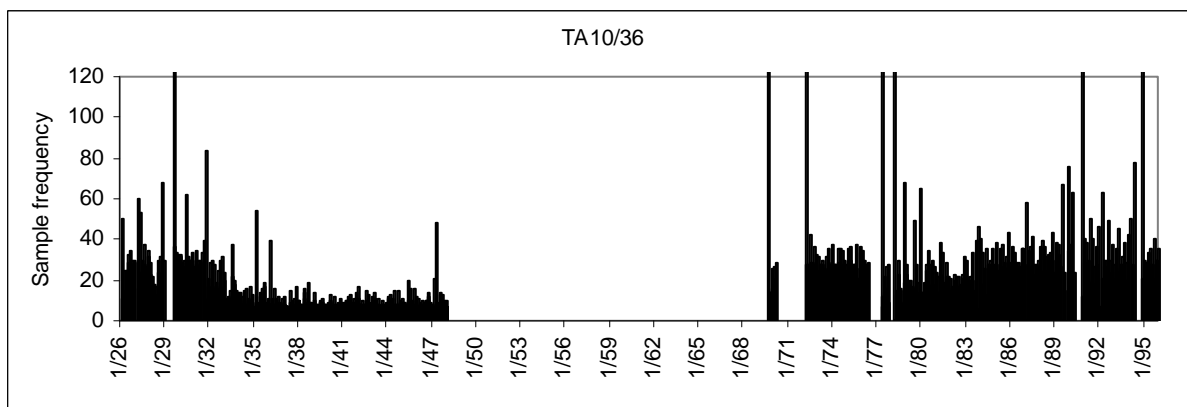
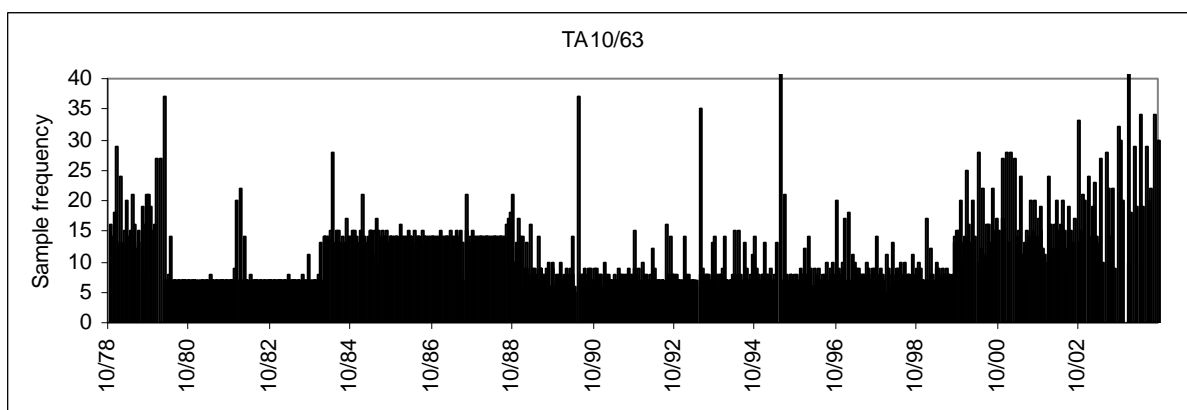
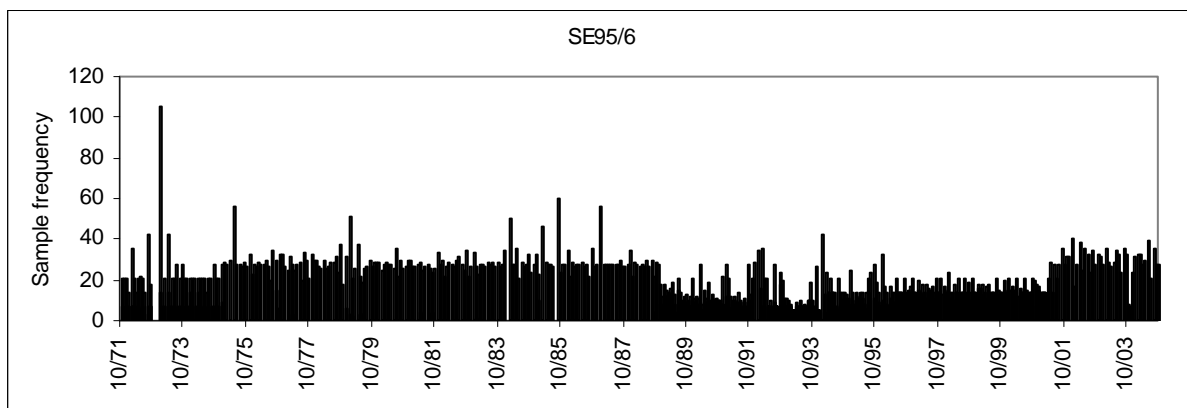
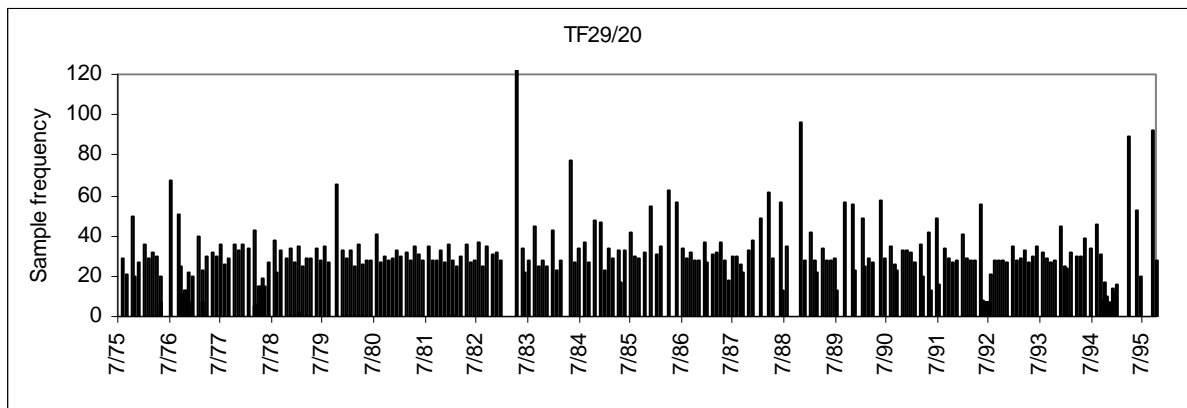


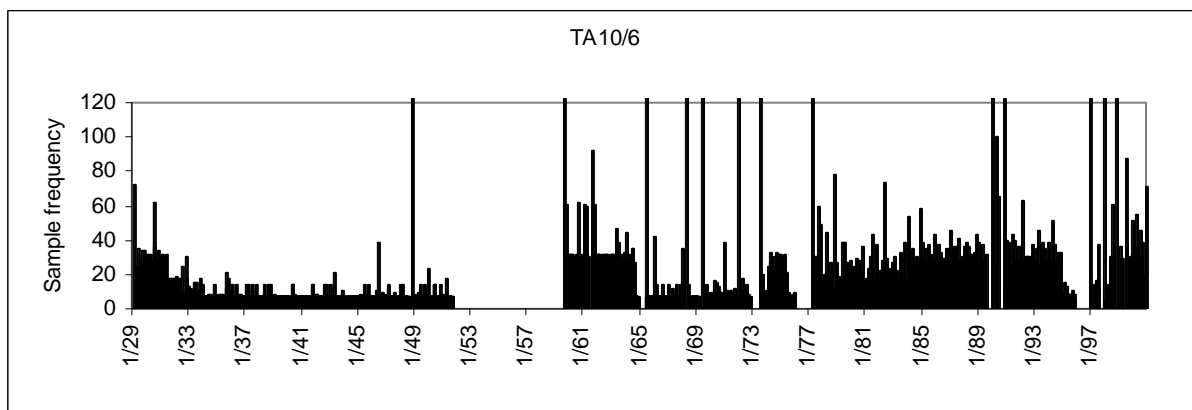
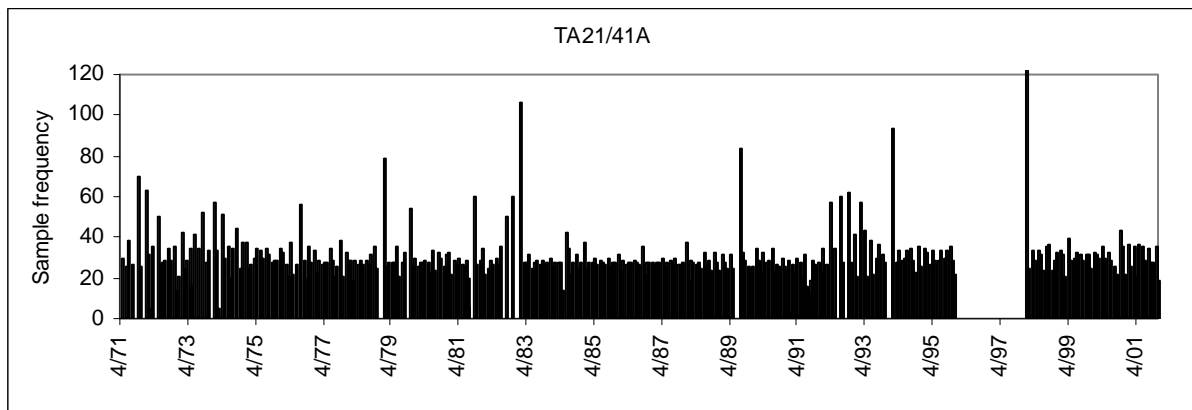


SAMPLE FREQUENCY PLOTS









WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE

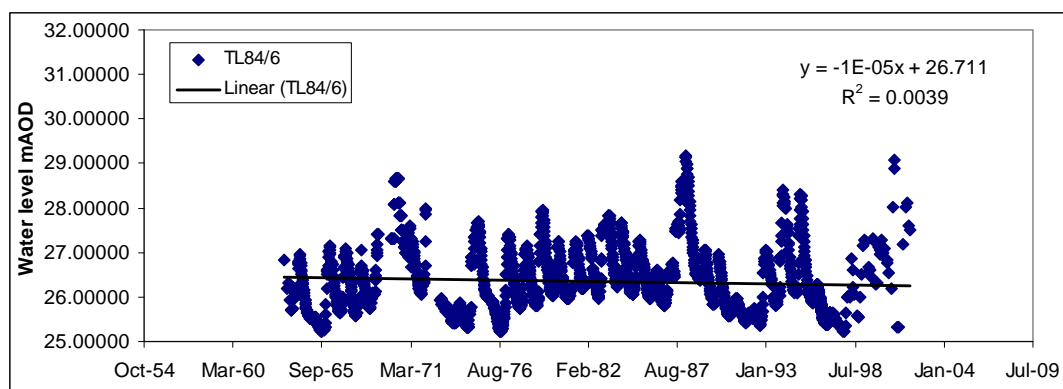
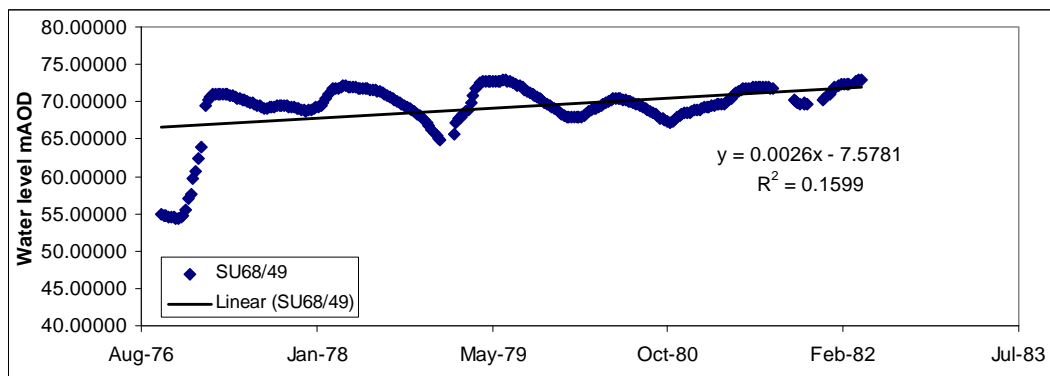
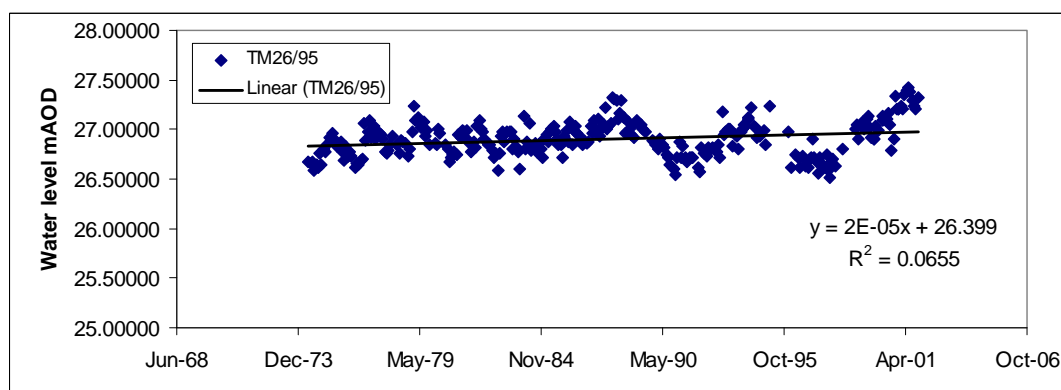
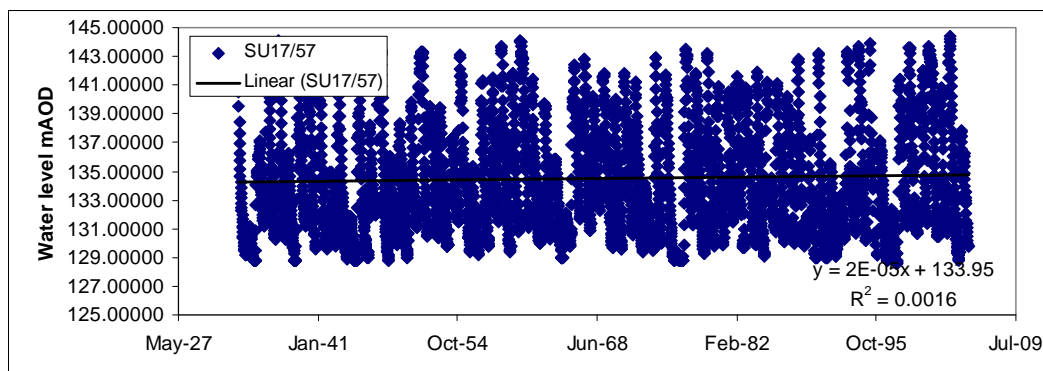
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Mar	1965 Very low	Nov	1969 Low	Jul	1974 Low
Apr	1965 Very low	Dec	1969 High	Aug	1974 Low
May	1965 Very low	Jan	1970 Very high	Sep	1974 Very low
Jun	1965 Very low	Feb	1970 Very high	Oct	1974 Very low
Jul	1965 Very low	Mar	1970 Very high	Nov	1974 Low
Aug	1965 Very low	Apr	1970 Very high	Dec	1974 Average
Sep	1965 Very low	May	1970 Very high	Jan	1975 High
Oct	1965 Low	Jun	1970 High	Feb	1975 High
Nov	1965 Average	Jul	1970 Average	Mar	1975 High
Dec	1965 Very high	Aug	1970 Average	Apr	1975 High
Jan	1966 Very high	Sep	1970 Low	May	1975 High
Feb	1966 Very high	Oct	1970 Very low	Jun	1975 High
Mar	1966 Very high	Nov	1970 Very low	Jul	1975 Average
Apr	1966 Very high	Dec	1970 Very low	Aug	1975 Average
May	1966 Very high	Jan	1971 Average	Sep	1975 Low
Jun	1966 High	Feb	1971 High	Oct	1975 Very low
Jul	1966 High	Mar	1971 High	Nov	1975 Very low
Aug	1966 Average	Apr	1971 Average	Dec	1975 Very low
Sep	1966 Average	May	1971 Average	Jan	1976 Very low
Oct	1966 Average	Jun	1971 Average	Feb	1976 Very low
Nov	1966 Average	Jul	1971 Low	Mar	1976 Low
Dec	1966 High	Aug	1971 Low	Apr	1976 Low
Jan	1967 Very high	Sep	1971 Low	May	1976 Very low
Feb	1967 High	Oct	1971 Low	Jun	1976 Very low
Mar	1967 High	Nov	1971 Very low	Jul	1976 Very low
Apr	1967 High	Dec	1971 Low	Aug	1976 Very low
May	1967 High	Jan	1972 Low	Sep	1976 Very low
Jun	1967 High	Feb	1972 High	Oct	1976 Very low
Jul	1967 High	Mar	1972 Very high	Nov	1976 Very low
Aug	1967 Average	Apr	1972 Very high	Dec	1976 Low
Sep	1967 Low	May	1972 High	Jan	1977 High
Oct	1967 Low	Jun	1972 High	Feb	1977 Very high
Nov	1967 Low	Jul	1972 Average	Mar	1977 Very high
Dec	1967 Low	Aug	1972 Low	Apr	1977 Very high
Jan	1968 High	Sep	1972 Low	May	1977 Very high
Feb	1968 High	Oct	1972 Very low	Jun	1977 High
Mar	1968 High	Nov	1972 Very low	Jul	1977 High
Apr	1968 High	Dec	1972 Very low	Aug	1977 Average
May	1968 Average	Jan	1973 Very low	Sep	1977 Low
Jun	1968 Average	Feb	1973 Very low	Oct	1977 Low
Jul	1968 Average	Mar	1973 Very low	Nov	1977 Very low
Aug	1968 Average	Apr	1973 Very low	Dec	1977 Very low
Sep	1968 Low	May	1973 Very low	Jan	1978 Low
Oct	1968 Average	Jun	1973 Very low	Feb	1978 High
Nov	1968 High	Jul	1973 Very low	Mar	1978 Very high
Dec	1968 Very high	Aug	1973 Low	Apr	1978 Very high
Jan	1969 Very high	Sep	1973 Low	May	1978 Very high
Feb	1969 Very high	Oct	1973 Low	Jun	1978 High
Mar	1969 Very high	Nov	1973 Low	Jul	1978 High
Apr	1969 Very high	Dec	1973 Low	Aug	1978 Average
May	1969 Very high	Jan	1974 Average	Sep	1978 Average
Jun	1969 Very high	Feb	1974 High	Oct	1978 Low
Jul	1969 High	Mar	1974 High	Nov	1978 Low
Aug	1969 High	Apr	1974 High	Dec	1978 Low
Sep	1969 Average	May	1974 Average	Jan	1979 High

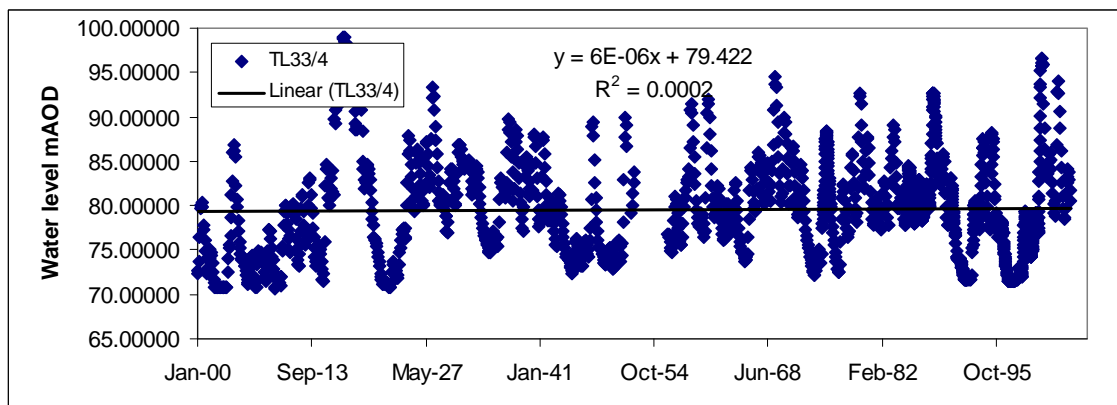
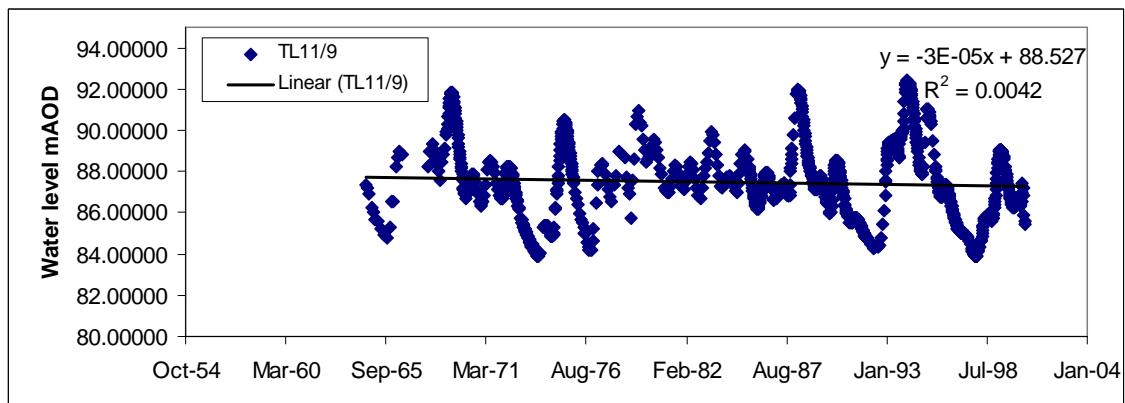
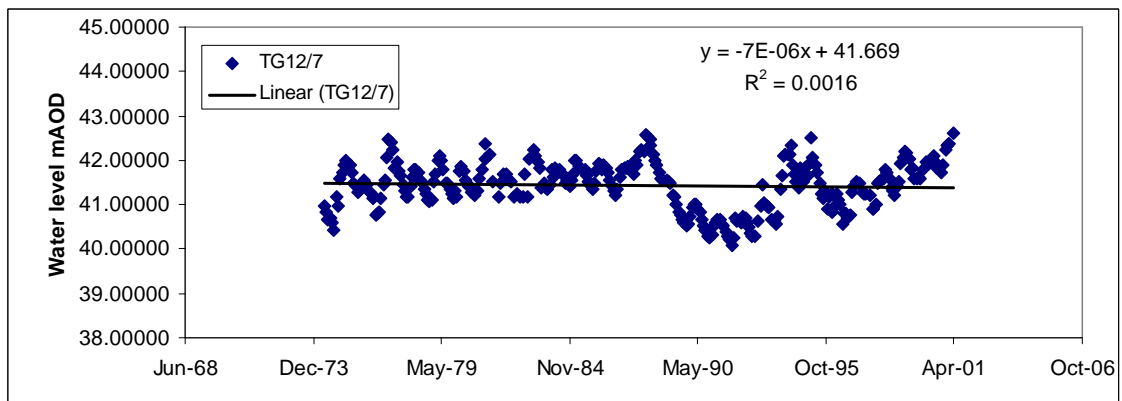
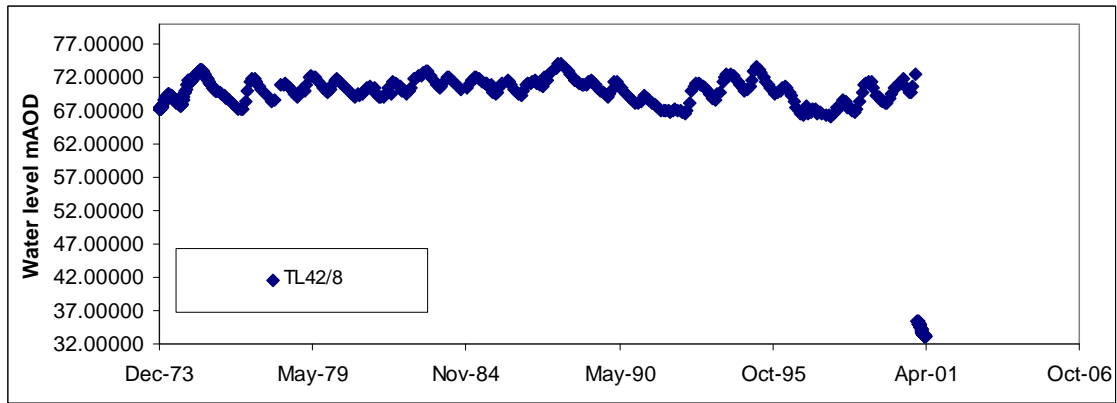
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Mar	1979	Very high	Nov	1983	Average	Jul	1988	High
Apr	1979	Very high	Dec	1983	Average	Aug	1988	Average
May	1979	Very high	Jan	1984	High	Sep	1988	Low
Jun	1979	Very high	Feb	1984	Very high	Oct	1988	Low
Jul	1979	Very high	Mar	1984	Very high	Nov	1988	Low
Aug	1979	High	Apr	1984	Very high	Dec	1988	Low
Sep	1979	High	May	1984	High	Jan	1989	Very low
Oct	1979	Average	Jun	1984	High	Feb	1989	Very low
Nov	1979	Low	Jul	1984	Average	Mar	1989	Very low
Dec	1979	Average	Aug	1984	Average	Apr	1989	Low
Jan	1980	High	Sep	1984	Low	May	1989	Low
Feb	1980	Very high	Oct	1984	Low	Jun	1989	Low
Mar	1980	Very high	Nov	1984	Low	Jul	1989	Low
Apr	1980	Very high	Dec	1984	Low	Aug	1989	Very low
May	1980	Very high	Jan	1985	Average	Sep	1989	Very low
Jun	1980	High	Feb	1985	High	Oct	1989	Very low
Jul	1980	High	Mar	1985	High	Nov	1989	Very low
Aug	1980	High	Apr	1985	High	Dec	1989	Very low
Sep	1980	Average	May	1985	High	Jan	1990	Very low
Oct	1980	Average	Jun	1985	High	Feb	1990	Very low
Nov	1980	High	Jul	1985	High	Mar	1990	Very low
Dec	1980	Very high	Aug	1985	Average	Apr	1990	Low
Jan	1981	Very high	Sep	1985	Average	May	1990	Very low
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Mar	1981	Very high	Nov	1985	Low	Jul	1990	Very low
Apr	1981	Very high	Dec	1985	Low	Aug	1990	Very low
May	1981	Very high	Jan	1986	High	Sep	1990	Very low
Jun	1981	Very high	Feb	1986	Very high	Oct	1990	Very low
Jul	1981	Very high	Mar	1986	Very high	Nov	1990	Very low
Aug	1981	High	Apr	1986	Very high	Dec	1990	Very low
Sep	1981	Average	May	1986	Very high	Jan	1991	Very low
Oct	1981	Average	Jun	1986	Very high	Feb	1991	Very low
Nov	1981	Average	Jul	1986	High	Mar	1991	Low
Dec	1981	Low	Aug	1986	High	Apr	1991	Average
Jan	1982	Average	Sep	1986	Average	May	1991	Low
Feb	1982	High	Oct	1986	Low	Jun	1991	Low
Mar	1982	High	Nov	1986	Low	Jul	1991	Very low
Apr	1982	High	Dec	1986	Low	Aug	1991	Very low
May	1982	High	Jan	1987	Average	Sep	1991	Very low
Jun	1982	High	Feb	1987	High	Oct	1991	Very low
Jul	1982	Average	Mar	1987	Very high	Nov	1991	Very low
Aug	1982	Average	Apr	1987	Very high	Dec	1991	Very low
Sep	1982	Average	May	1987	Very high	Jan	1992	Very low
Oct	1982	Low	Jun	1987	High	Feb	1992	Very low
Nov	1982	Low	Jul	1987	High	Mar	1992	Very low
Dec	1982	Average	Aug	1987	Average	Apr	1992	Very low
Jan	1983	High	Sep	1987	Average	May	1992	Very low
Feb	1983	High	Oct	1987	Average	Jun	1992	Very low
Mar	1983	High	Nov	1987	Average	Jul	1992	Very low
Apr	1983	High	Dec	1987	Average	Aug	1992	Very low
May	1983	Very high	Jan	1988	High	Sep	1992	Very low
Jun	1983	Very high	Feb	1988	Very high	Oct	1992	Very low
Jul	1983	Very high	Mar	1988	Very high	Nov	1992	Very low
Aug	1983	High	Apr	1988	Very high	Dec	1992	Low
Sep	1983	High	May	1988	Very high	Jan	1993	Average

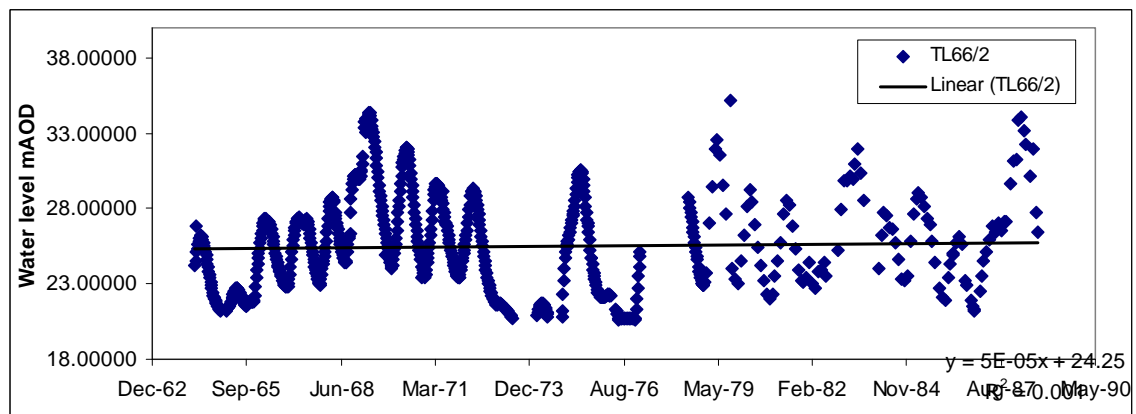
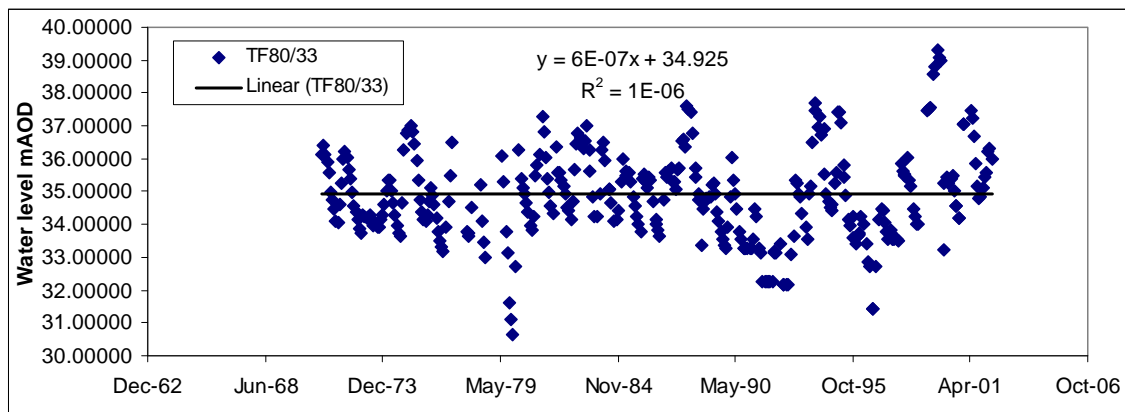
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Jun	1993 Average	Feb	1998 High	Oct	2002 Low
Jul	1993 Low	Mar	1998 High	Nov	2002 Average
Aug	1993 Low	Apr	1998 High	Dec	2002 Very high
Sep	1993 Low	May	1998 Very high	Jan	2003 Very high
Oct	1993 Low	Jun	1998 High	Feb	2003 Very high
Nov	1993 Low	Jul	1998 High	Mar	2003 Very high
Dec	1993 High	Aug	1998 High	Apr	2003 Very high
Jan	1994 Very high	Sep	1998 Average	May	2003 High
Feb	1994 Very high	Oct	1998 Average	Jun	2003 Average
Mar	1994 Very high	Nov	1998 Average	Jul	2003 Average
Apr	1994 Very high	Dec	1998 Average	Aug	2003 Low
May	1994 High	Jan	1999 High	Sep	2003 Low
Jun	1994 High	Feb	1999 Very high	Oct	2003 Very low
Jul	1994 Average	Mar	1999 Very high	Nov	2003 Very low
Aug	1994 Average	Apr	1999 Very high	Dec	2003 Very low
Sep	1994 Low	May	1999 Very high	Jan	2004 Low
Oct	1994 Low	Jun	1999 High	Feb	2004 Average
Nov	1994 Low	Jul	1999 High	Mar	2004 High
Dec	1994 Low	Aug	1999 Average	Apr	2004 High
Jan	1995 Average	Sep	1999 Average	May	2004 High
Feb	1995 Very high	Oct	1999 Average	Jun	2004 High
Mar	1995 Very high	Nov	1999 Average		
Apr	1995 Very high	Dec	1999 Average		
May	1995 High	Jan	2000 High		
Jun	1995 High	Feb	2000 High		
Jul	1995 Average	Mar	2000 High		
Aug	1995 Low	Apr	2000 High		
Sep	1995 Low	May	2000 Very high		
Oct	1995 Low	Jun	2000 Very high		
Nov	1995 Very low	Jul	2000 Very high		
Dec	1995 Very low	Aug	2000 High		
Jan	1996 Very low	Sep	2000 Average		
Feb	1996 Very low	Oct	2000 Average		
Mar	1996 Low	Nov	2000 Very high		
Apr	1996 Low	Dec	2000 Very high		
May	1996 Low	Jan	2001 Very high		
Jun	1996 Very low	Feb	2001 Very high		
Jul	1996 Very low	Mar	2001 Very high		
Aug	1996 Very low	Apr	2001 Very high		
Sep	1996 Very low	May	2001 Very high		
Oct	1996 Very low	Jun	2001 Very high		
Nov	1996 Very low	Jul	2001 High		
Dec	1996 Very low	Aug	2001 High		
Jan	1997 Very low	Sep	2001 Average		
Feb	1997 Very low	Oct	2001 Average		
Mar	1997 Very low	Nov	2001 Average		
Apr	1997 Very low	Dec	2001 High		
May	1997 Very low	Jan	2002 High		
Jun	1997 Very low	Feb	2002 High		
Jul	1997 Very low	Mar	2002 High		
Aug	1997 Very low	Apr	2002 High		
Sep	1997 Very low	May	2002 High		

Appendix 8 Chalk – Berkshire Downs and East Anglia

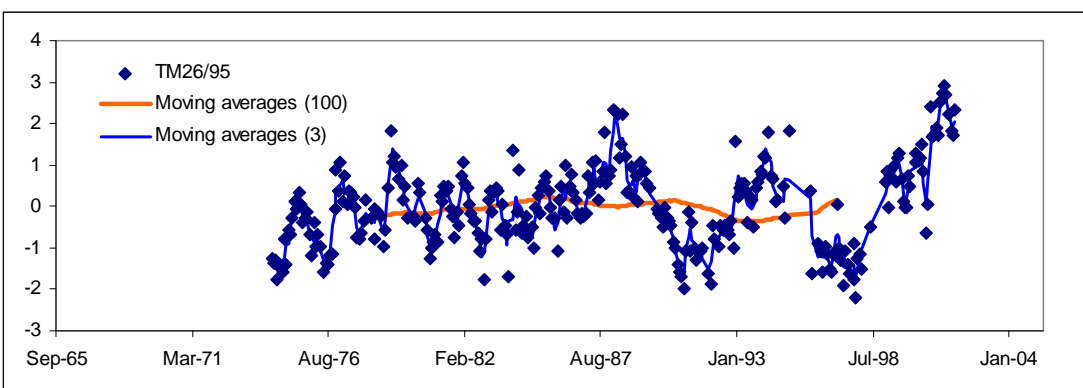
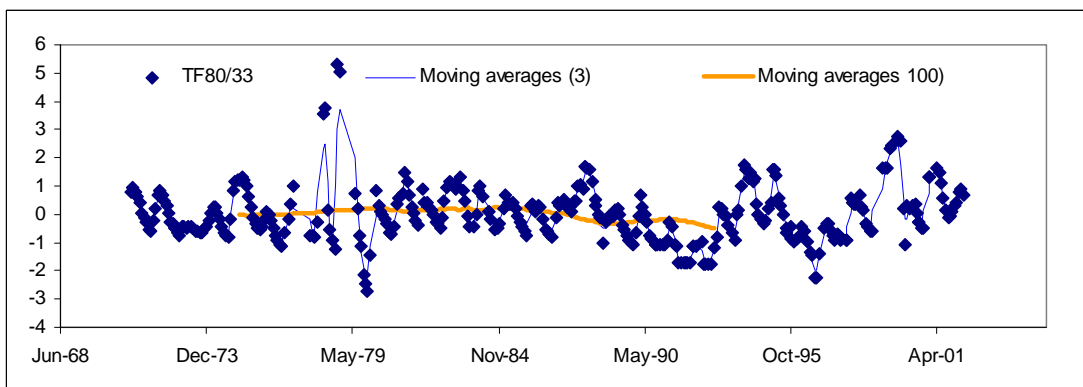
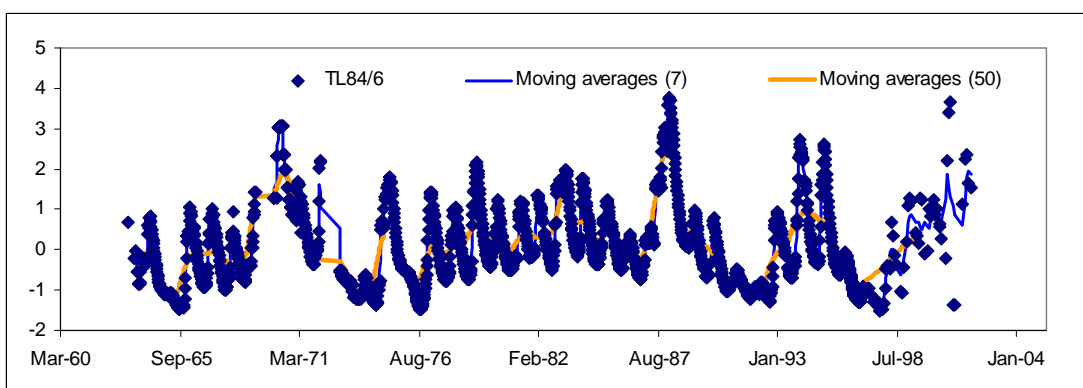
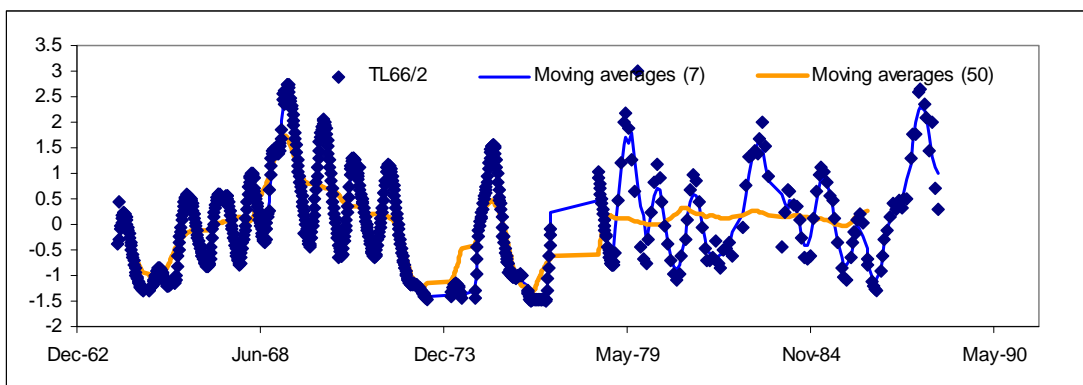
WATER LEVELS ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM WITH LINEAR REGRESSION CURVE

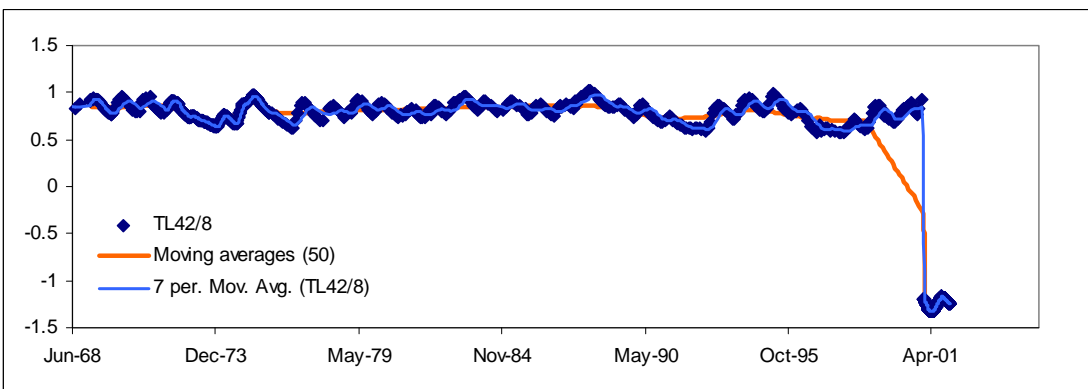
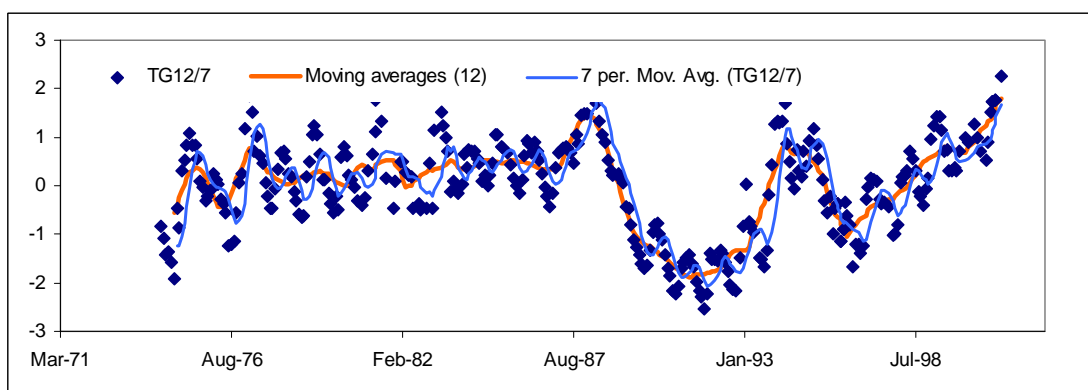
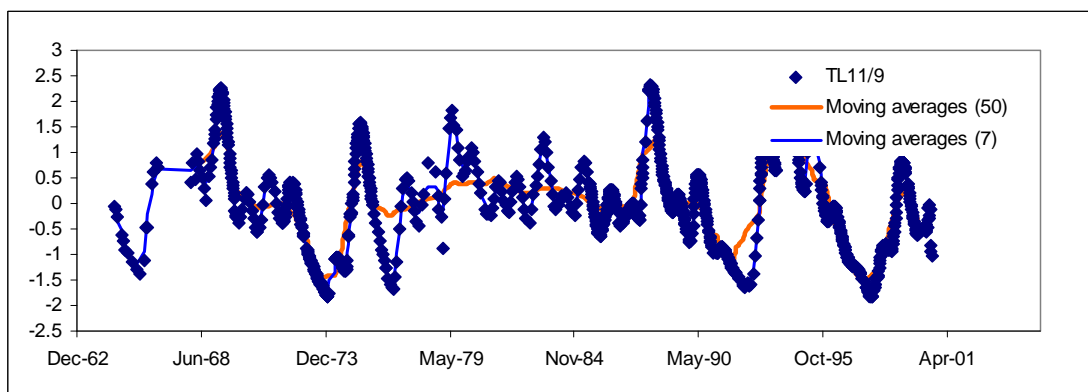
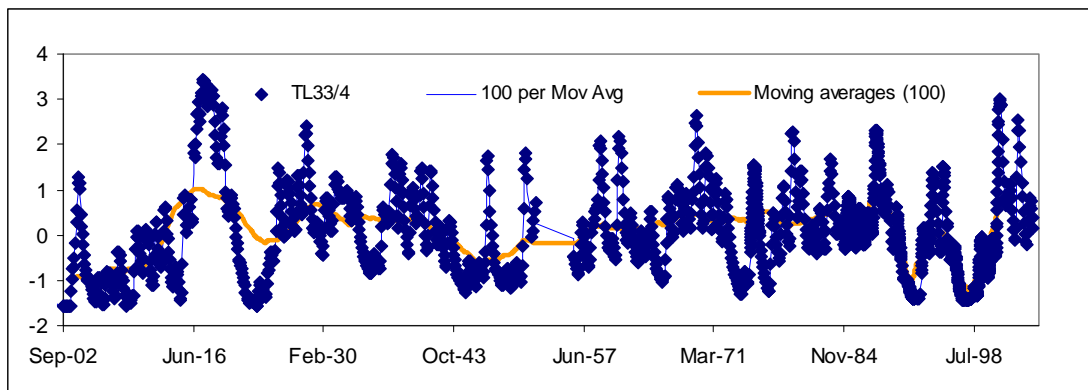


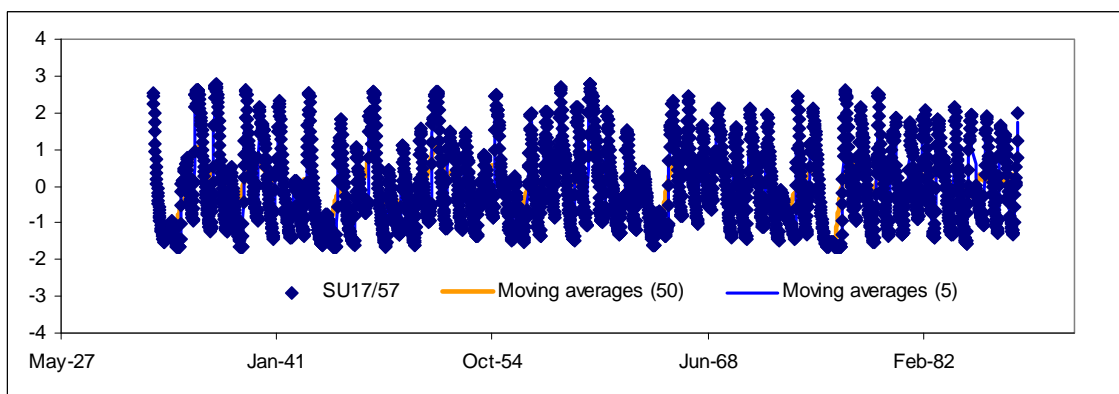
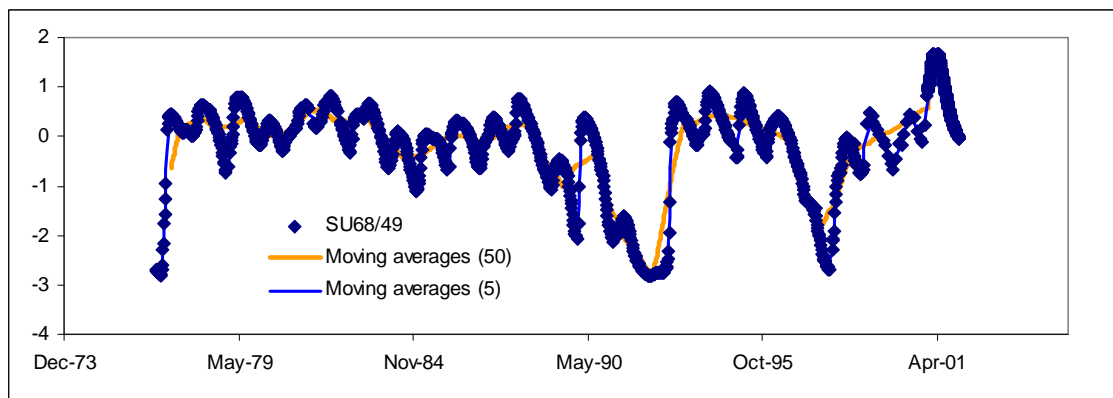




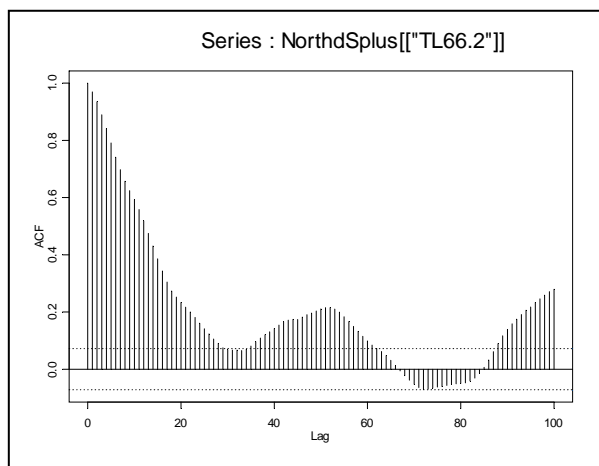
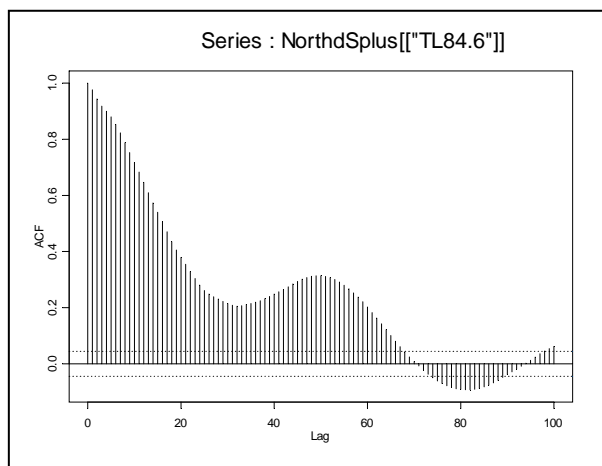
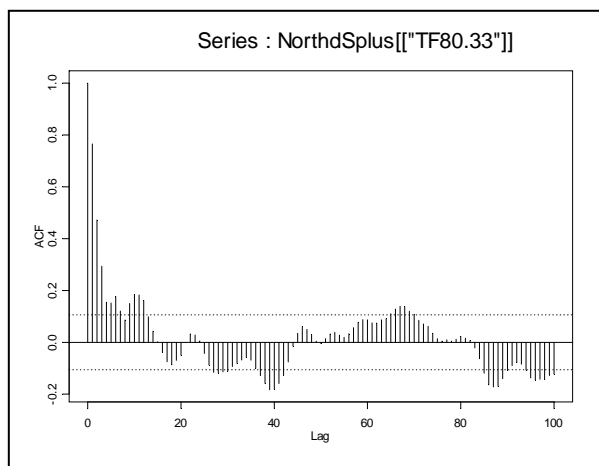
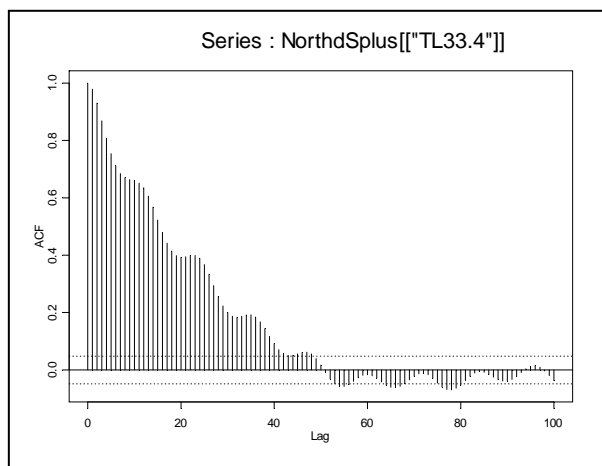
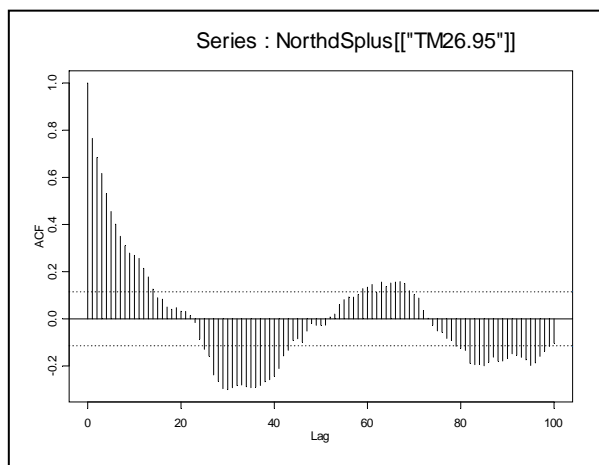
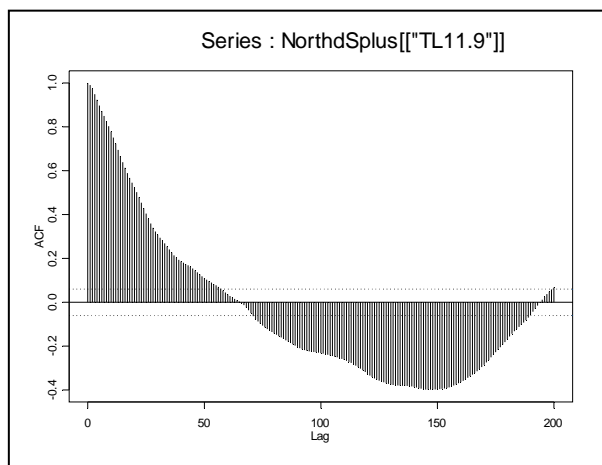
NORMALISED WATER LEVEL DATA WITH MOVING AVERAGES SMOOTHING LINES

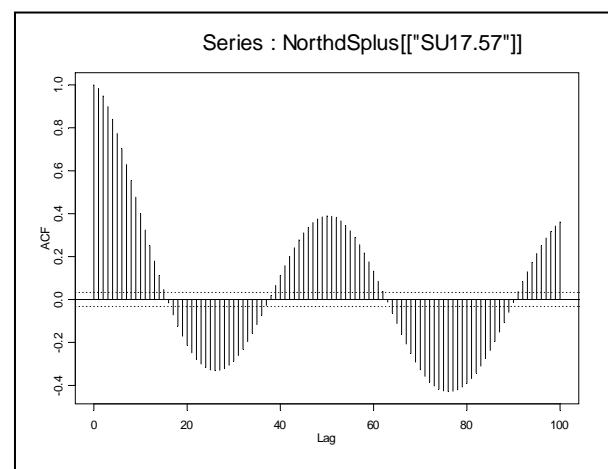
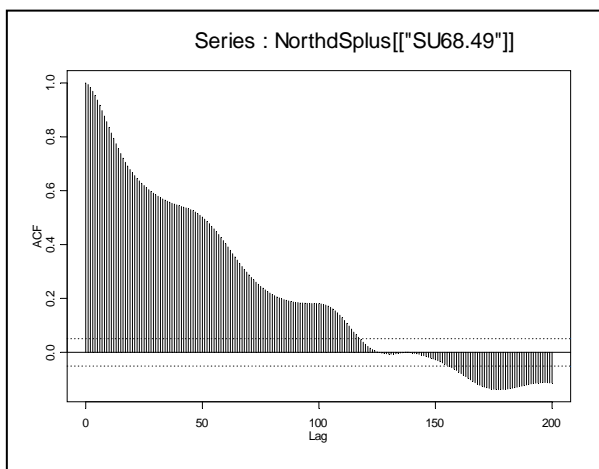
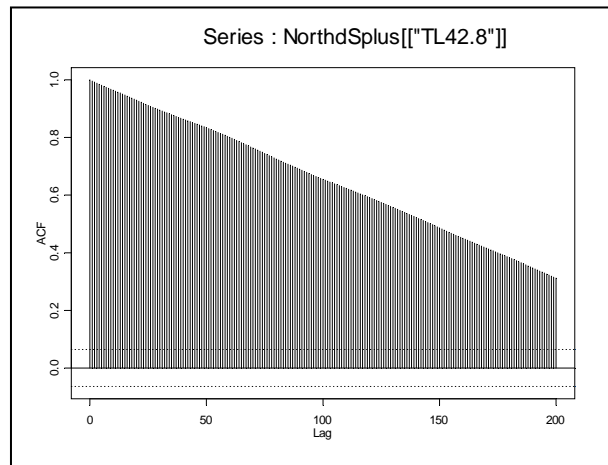
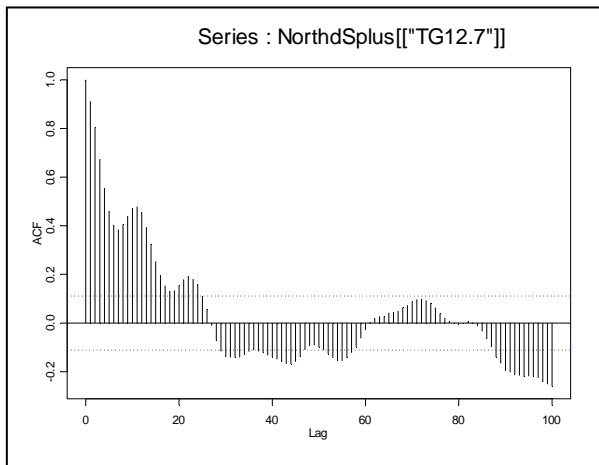




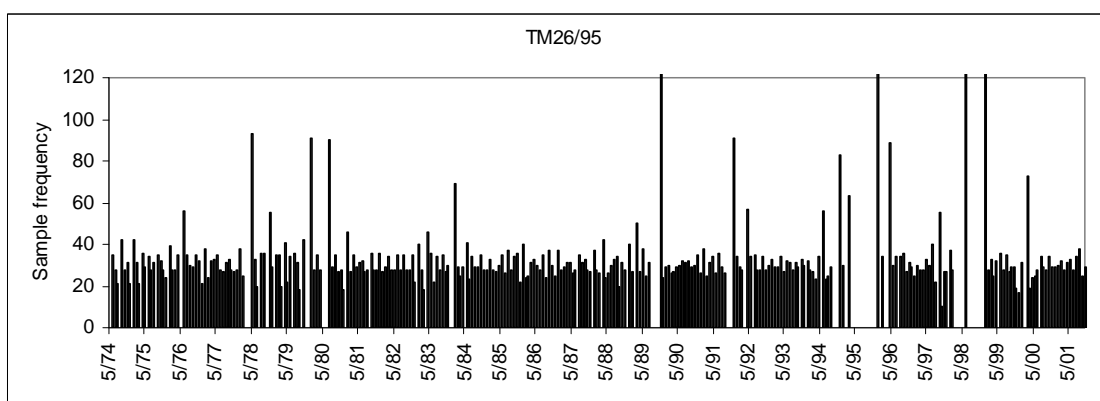
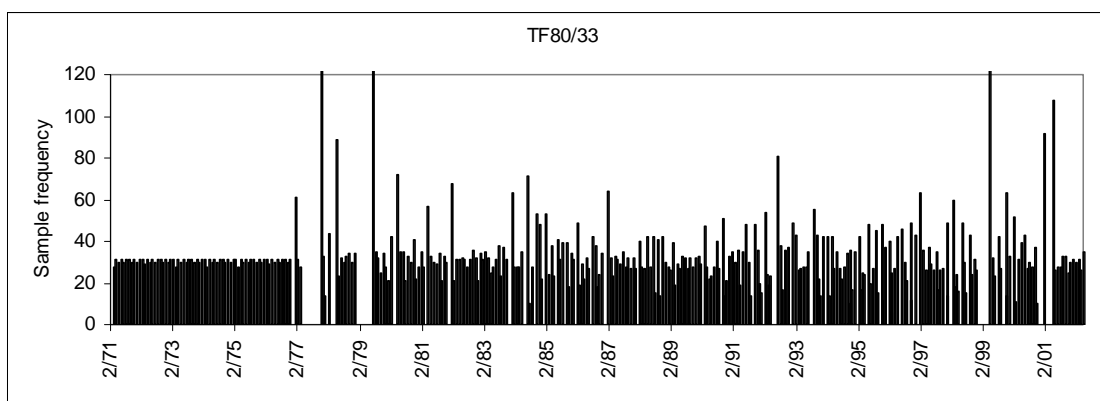
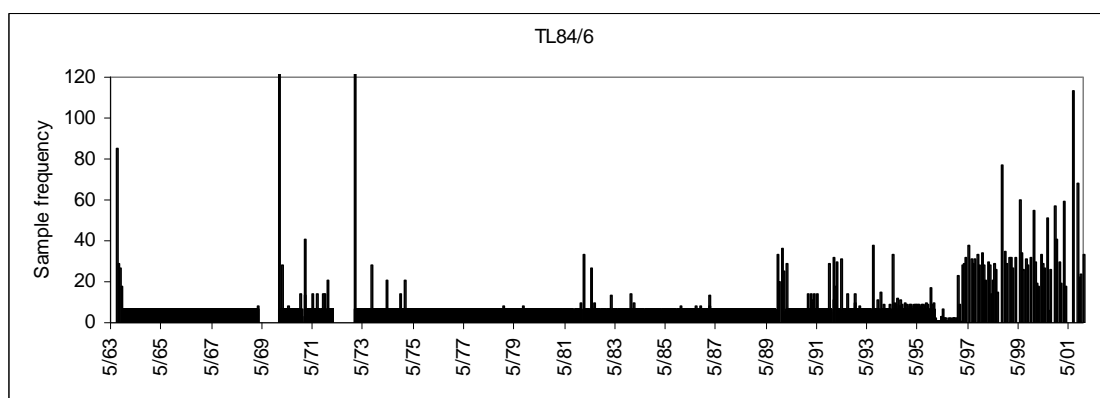
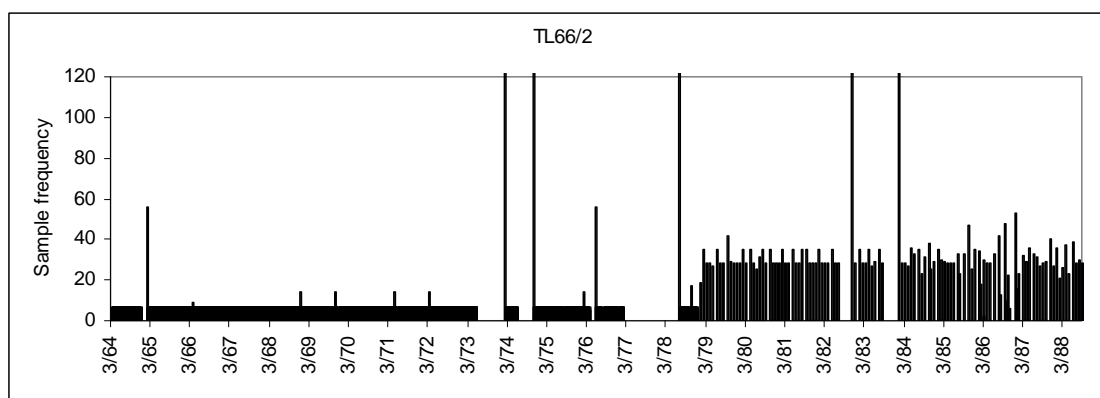


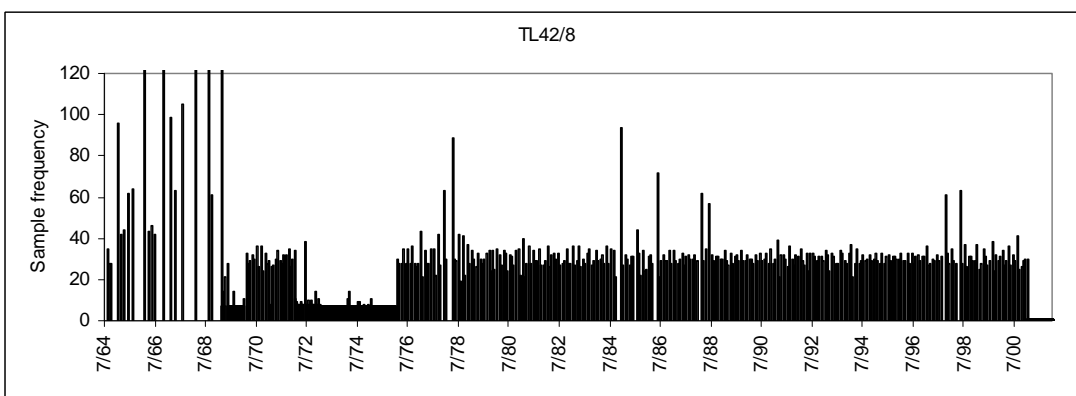
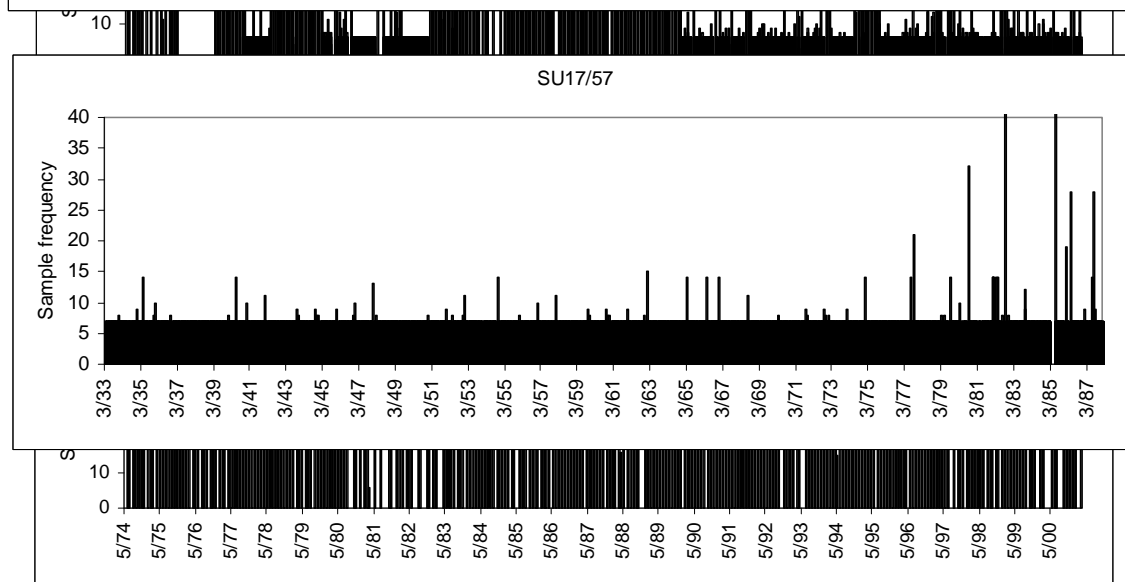
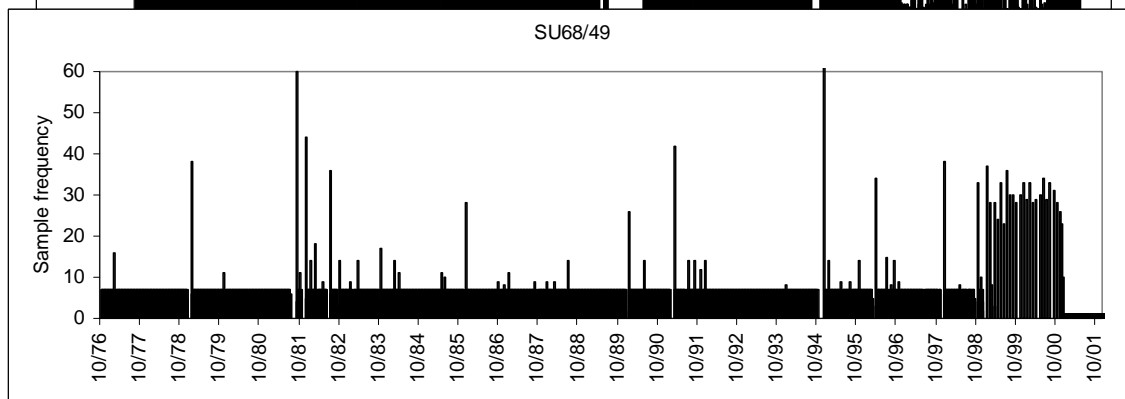
AUTOCORRELATION FUNTION PLOTS





SAMPLE FREQUENCY PLOTS





WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE

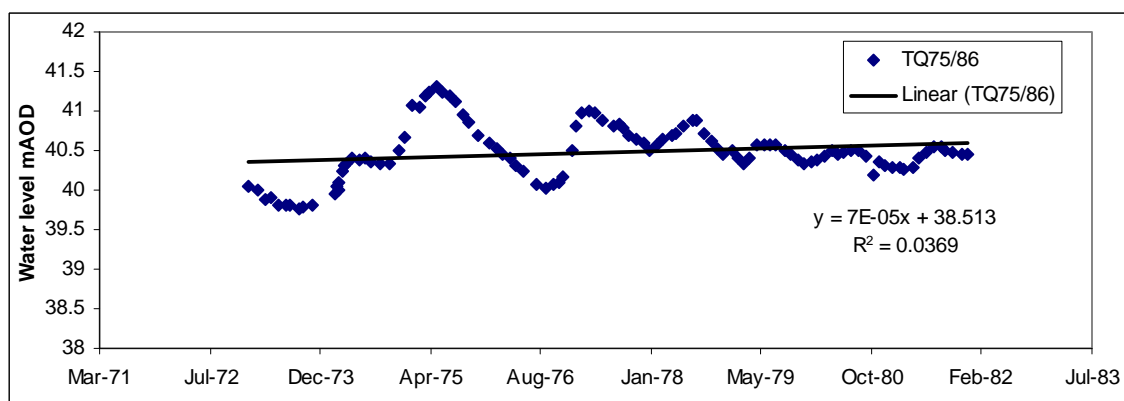
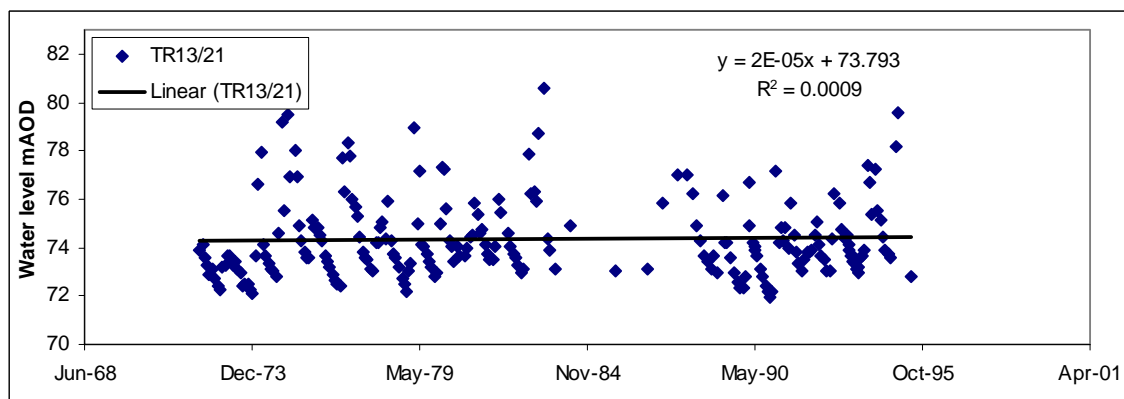
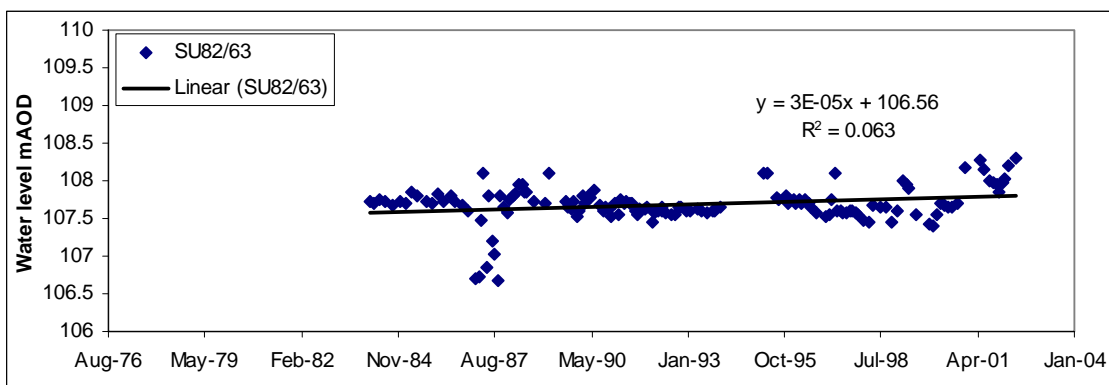
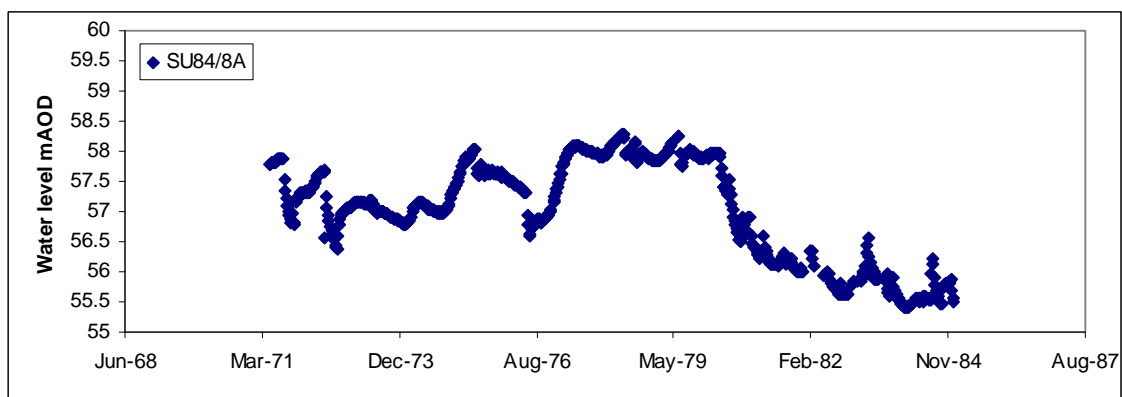
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Feb	1964 Average	Jun	1968 Average	Oct	1972 Low
Mar	1964 Average	Jul	1968 Low	Nov	1972 Very low
Apr	1964 High	Aug	1968 Low	Dec	1972 Very low
May	1964 High	Sep	1968 Average	Jan	1973 Low
Jun	1964 Average	Oct	1968 High	Feb	1973 Low
Jul	1964 Average	Nov	1968 High	Mar	1973 Very low
Aug	1964 Low	Dec	1968 Very high	Apr	1973 Very low
Sep	1964 Low	Jan	1969 Very high	May	1973 Very low
Oct	1964 Very low	Feb	1969 Very high	Jun	1973 Very low
Nov	1964 Very low	Mar	1969 Very high	Jul	1973 Very low
Dec	1964 Very low	Apr	1969 Very high	Aug	1973 Very low
Jan	1965 Very low	May	1969 Very high	Sep	1973 Very low
Feb	1965 Very low	Jun	1969 Very high	Oct	1973 Very low
Mar	1965 Very low	Jul	1969 Very high	Nov	1973 Very low
Apr	1965 Very low	Aug	1969 High	Dec	1973 Very low
May	1965 Very low	Sep	1969 High	Jan	1974 Very low
Jun	1965 Very low	Oct	1969 Average	Feb	1974 Low
Jul	1965 Very low	Nov	1969 Low	Mar	1974 Average
Aug	1965 Very low	Dec	1969 Low	Apr	1974 Low
Sep	1965 Very low	Jan	1970 High	May	1974 Low
Oct	1965 Very low	Feb	1970 Very high	Jun	1974 Very low
Nov	1965 Very low	Mar	1970 Very high	Jul	1974 Very low
Dec	1965 Low	Apr	1970 Very high	Aug	1974 Very low
Jan	1966 High	May	1970 Very high	Sep	1974 Very low
Feb	1966 Very high	Jun	1970 Very high	Oct	1974 Very low
Mar	1966 Very high	Jul	1970 Very high	Nov	1974 Low
Apr	1966 Very high	Aug	1970 High	Dec	1974 Average
May	1966 High	Sep	1970 Average	Jan	1975 High
Jun	1966 High	Oct	1970 Average	Feb	1975 High
Jul	1966 Average	Nov	1970 Low	Mar	1975 Very high
Aug	1966 Low	Dec	1970 Average	Apr	1975 Very high
Sep	1966 Low	Jan	1971 High	May	1975 Very high
Oct	1966 Low	Feb	1971 Very high	Jun	1975 Very high
Nov	1966 Low	Mar	1971 Very high	Jul	1975 Very high
Dec	1966 Average	Apr	1971 Very high	Aug	1975 High
Jan	1967 High	May	1971 Very high	Sep	1975 Average
Feb	1967 Very high	Jun	1971 High	Oct	1975 Average
Mar	1967 Very high	Jul	1971 High	Nov	1975 Low
Apr	1967 Very high	Aug	1971 Average	Dec	1975 Low
May	1967 High	Sep	1971 Average	Jan	1976 Very low
Jun	1967 High	Oct	1971 Low	Feb	1976 Very low
Jul	1967 Average	Nov	1971 Low	Mar	1976 Very low
Aug	1967 Low	Dec	1971 Low	Apr	1976 Very low
Sep	1967 Low	Jan	1972 Average	May	1976 Very low
Oct	1967 Low	Feb	1972 High	Jun	1976 Very low
Nov	1967 Low	Mar	1972 Very high	Jul	1976 Very low
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Jan	1968 High	May	1972 High	Sep	1976 Very low
Feb	1968 Very high	Jun	1972 High	Oct	1976 Very low

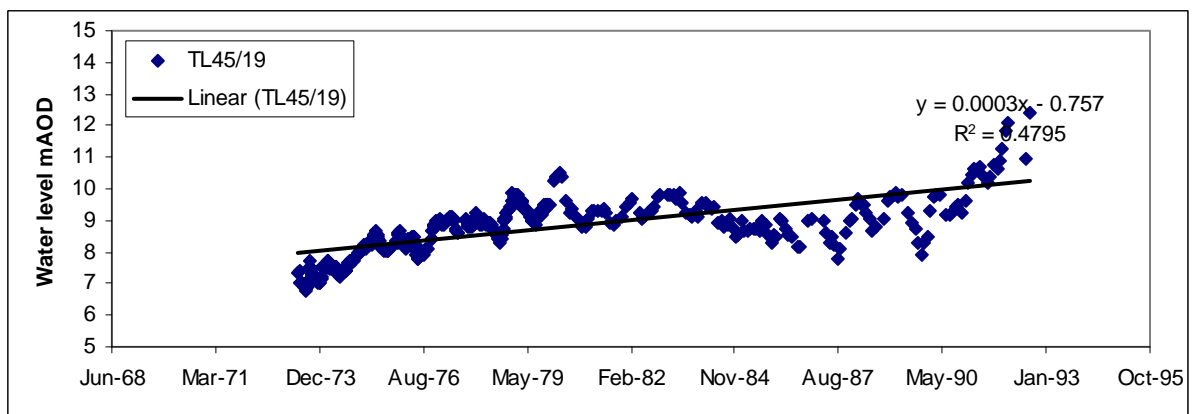
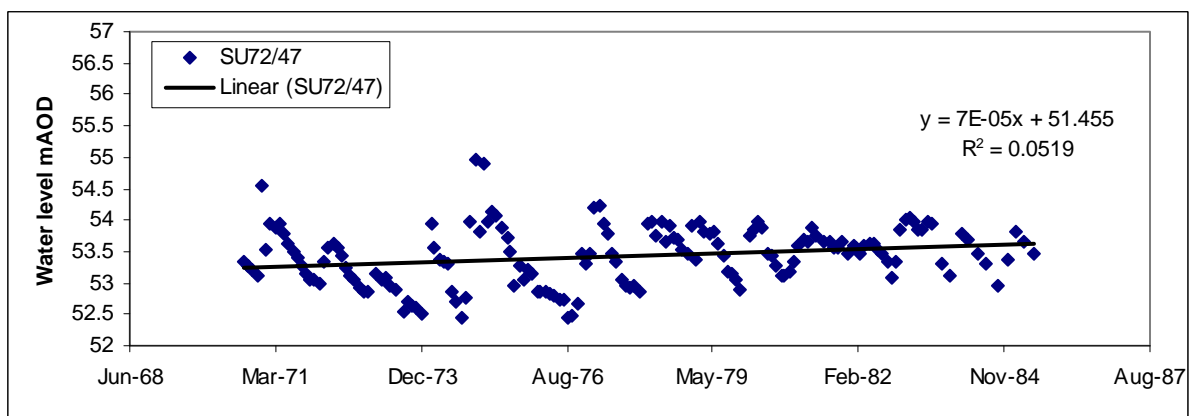
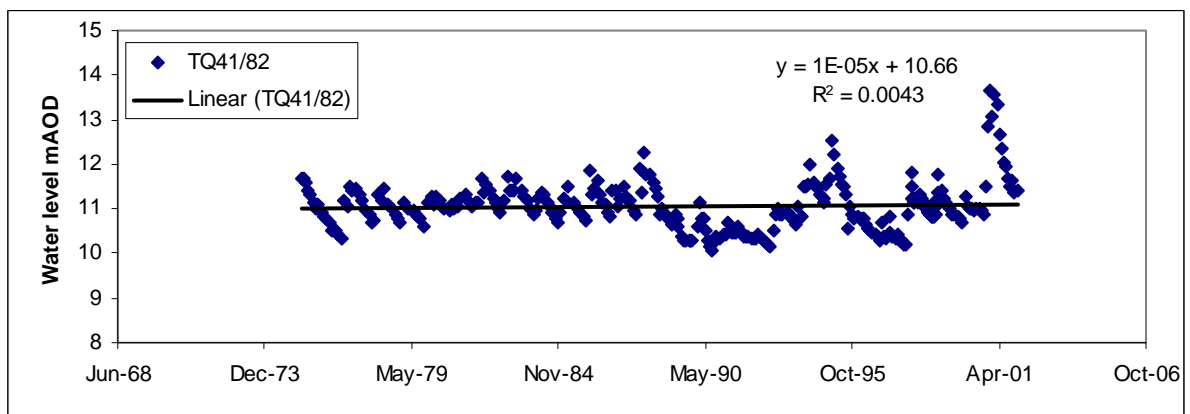
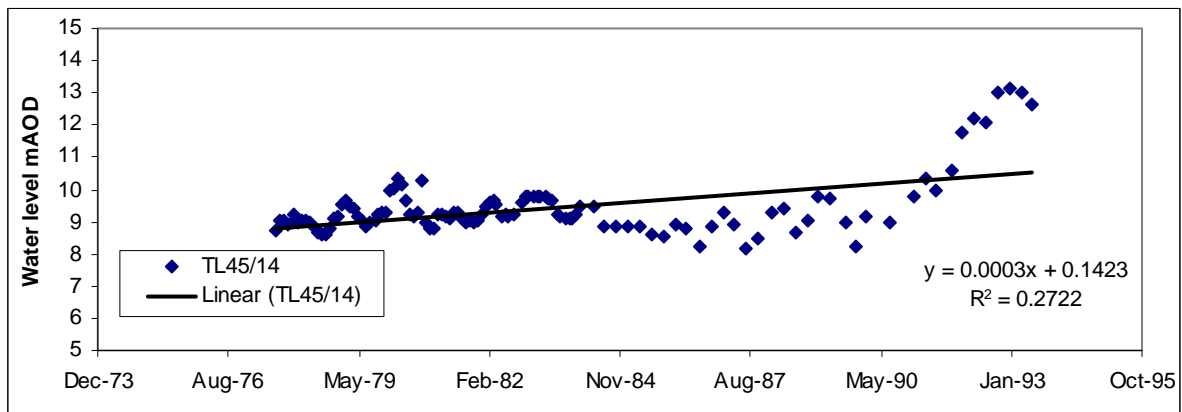
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Mar	1977	Very high	Jul	1981	High	Nov	1985	Low
Apr	1977	Very high	Aug	1981	Average	Dec	1985	Low
May	1977	High	Sep	1981	Average	Jan	1986	Average
Jun	1977	High	Oct	1981	Low	Feb	1986	High
Jul	1977	Average	Nov	1981	Average	Mar	1986	High
Aug	1977	Average	Dec	1981	Average	Apr	1986	High
Sep	1977	Average	Jan	1982	High	May	1986	High
Oct	1977	Low	Feb	1982	Very high	Jun	1986	High
Nov	1977	Low	Mar	1982	Very high	Jul	1986	Average
Dec	1977	Low	Apr	1982	High	Aug	1986	Average
Jan	1978	Average	May	1982	High	Sep	1986	Low
Feb	1978	High	Jun	1982	Average	Oct	1986	Low
Mar	1978	Very high	Jul	1982	Average	Nov	1986	Low
Apr	1978	Very high	Aug	1982	Average	Dec	1986	Average
May	1978	Very high	Sep	1982	Low	Jan	1987	Average
Jun	1978	High	Oct	1982	Low	Feb	1987	High
Jul	1978	High	Nov	1982	Average	Mar	1987	High
Aug	1978	Average	Dec	1982	High	Apr	1987	High
Sep	1978	Average	Jan	1983	Very high	May	1987	High
Oct	1978	Low	Feb	1983	Very high	Jun	1987	High
Nov	1978	Low	Mar	1983	Very high	Jul	1987	High
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Jan	1979	Low	May	1983	Very high	Sep	1987	High
Feb	1979	High	Jun	1983	Very high	Oct	1987	High
Mar	1979	Very high	Jul	1983	Very high	Nov	1987	High
Apr	1979	Very high	Aug	1983	High	Dec	1987	Very high
May	1979	Very high	Sep	1983	Average	Jan	1988	Very high
Jun	1979	Very high	Oct	1983	Average	Feb	1988	Very high
Jul	1979	Very high	Nov	1983	Low	Mar	1988	Very high
Aug	1979	High	Dec	1983	Low	Apr	1988	Very high
Sep	1979	Average	Jan	1984	Average	May	1988	Very high
Oct	1979	Average	Feb	1984	Very high	Jun	1988	Very high
Nov	1979	Low	Mar	1984	Very high	Jul	1988	Very high
Dec	1979	Low	Apr	1984	High	Aug	1988	High
Jan	1980	Average	May	1984	High	Sep	1988	Average
Feb	1980	High	Jun	1984	High	Oct	1988	Average
Mar	1980	High	Jul	1984	Average	Nov	1988	Average
Apr	1980	Very high	Aug	1984	Low	Dec	1988	Average
May	1980	Very high	Sep	1984	Low	Jan	1989	Average
Jun	1980	High	Oct	1984	Low	Feb	1989	Low
Jul	1980	Average	Nov	1984	Low	Mar	1989	Average
Aug	1980	Average	Dec	1984	Low	Apr	1989	High
Sep	1980	Low	Jan	1985	Average	May	1989	High
Oct	1980	Low	Feb	1985	High	Jun	1989	Average
Nov	1980	Low	Mar	1985	High	Jul	1989	Average
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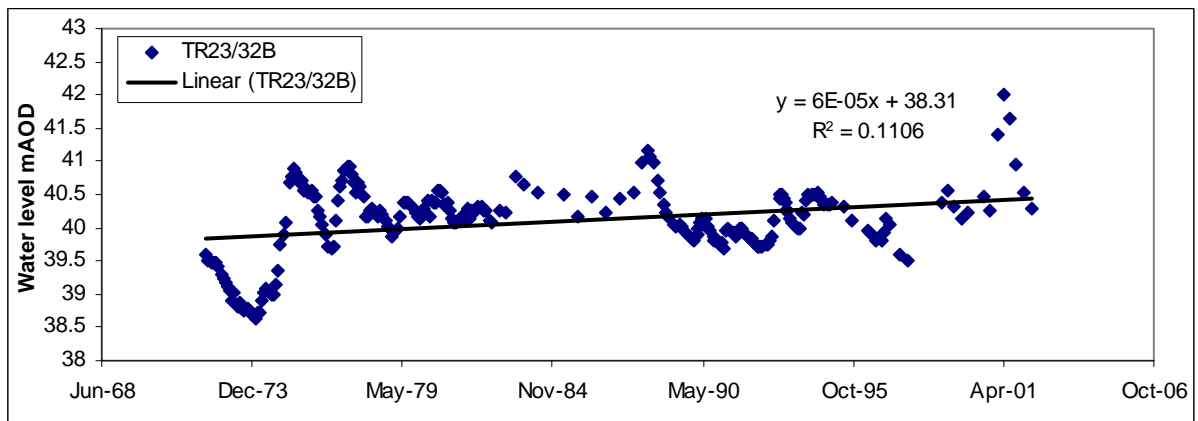
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Mar	1990	High	Jul	1994	High	Nov	1998	Low
Apr	1990	High	Aug	1994	High	Dec	1998	Average
May	1990	Average	Sep	1994	Average	Jan	1999	High
Jun	1990	Average	Oct	1994	Average	Feb	1999	High
Jul	1990	Low	Nov	1994	Average	Mar	1999	Very high
Aug	1990	Low	Dec	1994	Average	Apr	1999	High
Sep	1990	Low	Jan	1995	High	May	1999	High
Oct	1990	Very low	Feb	1995	Very high	Jun	1999	High
Nov	1990	Very low	Mar	1995	Very high	Jul	1999	High
Dec	1990	Very low	Apr	1995	Very high	Aug	1999	Average
Jan	1991	Very low	May	1995	Very high	Sep	1999	Average
Feb	1991	Very low	Jun	1995	Very high	Oct	1999	Low
Mar	1991	Very low	Jul	1995	High	Nov	1999	Low
Apr	1991	Very low	Aug	1995	Average	Dec	1999	Low
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Dec	1991	Very low	Apr	1996	Average	Aug	2000	Average
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Feb	1992	Very low	Jun	1996	Low	Oct	2000	Average
Mar	1992	Very low	Jul	1996	Very low	Nov	2000	High
Apr	1992	Very low	Aug	1996	Very low	Dec	2000	Very high
May	1992	Very low	Sep	1996	Very low	Jan	2001	Very high
Jun	1992	Very low	Oct	1996	Very low	Feb	2001	Very high
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Oct	1992	Very low	Feb	1997	Very low	Jun	2001	Very high
Nov	1992	Low	Mar	1997	Very low	Jul	2001	Very high
Dec	1992	High	Apr	1997	Very low	Aug	2001	High
Jan	1993	High	May	1997	Very low	Sep	2001	High
Feb	1993	High	Jun	1997	Very low	Oct	2001	High
Mar	1993	High	Jul	1997	Very low	Nov	2001	Average
Apr	1993	High	Aug	1997	Very low	Dec	2001	Average
May	1993	High	Sep	1997	Very low	Jan	2002	High
Jun	1993	High	Oct	1997	Very low	Feb	2002	High
Jul	1993	Average	Nov	1997	Very low	Mar	2002	Very high
Aug	1993	Average	Dec	1997	Very low			
Sep	1993	Low	Jan	1998	Very low			
Oct	1993	Average	Feb	1998	Low			
Nov	1993	Average	Mar	1998	Low			
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Jan	1994	Very high	May	1998	Average			
Feb	1994	Very high	Jun	1998	Average			

Appendix 9 Lower Greensand

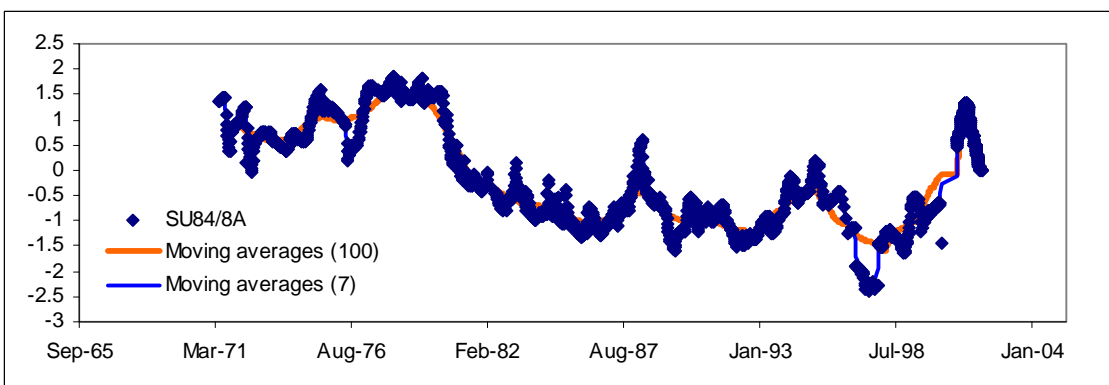
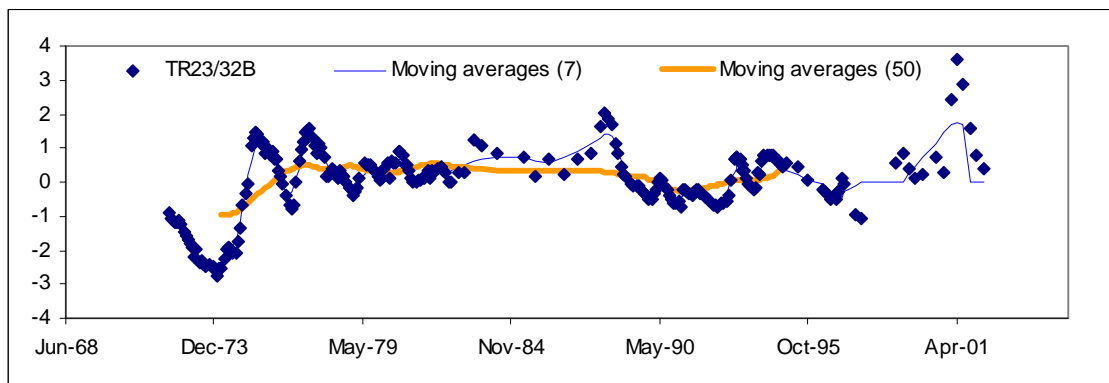
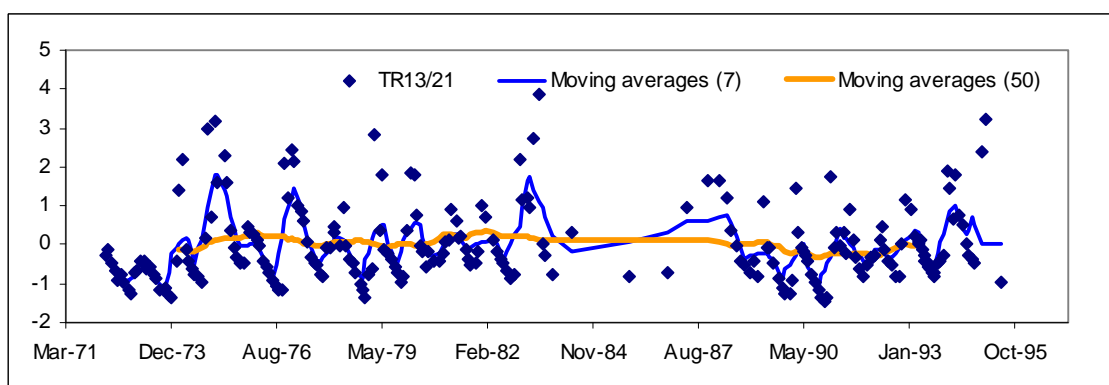
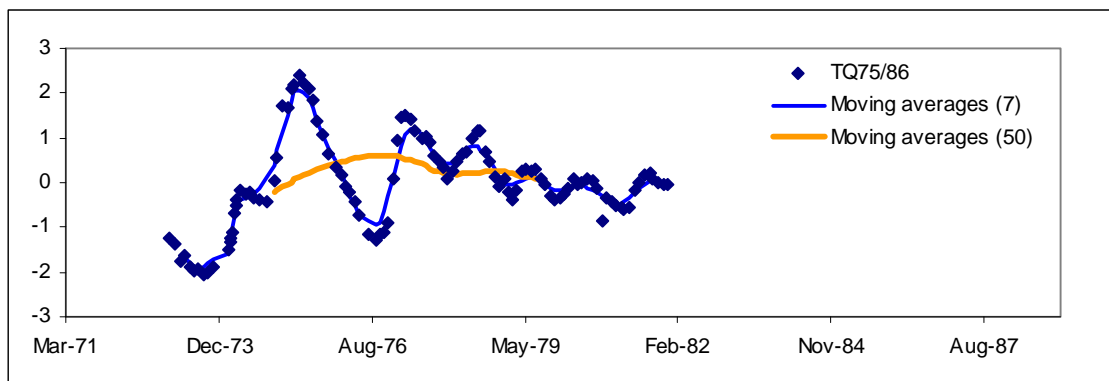
WATER LEVELS ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM WITH LINEAR REGRESSION CURVE

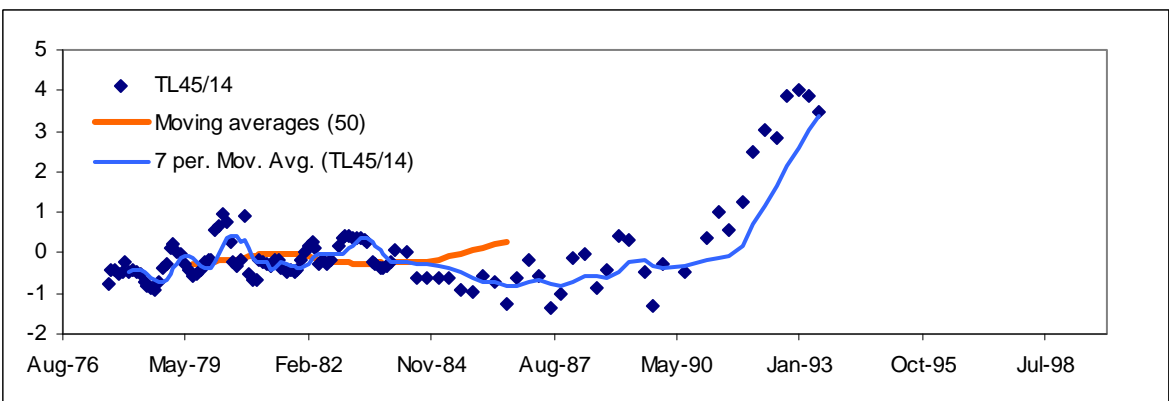
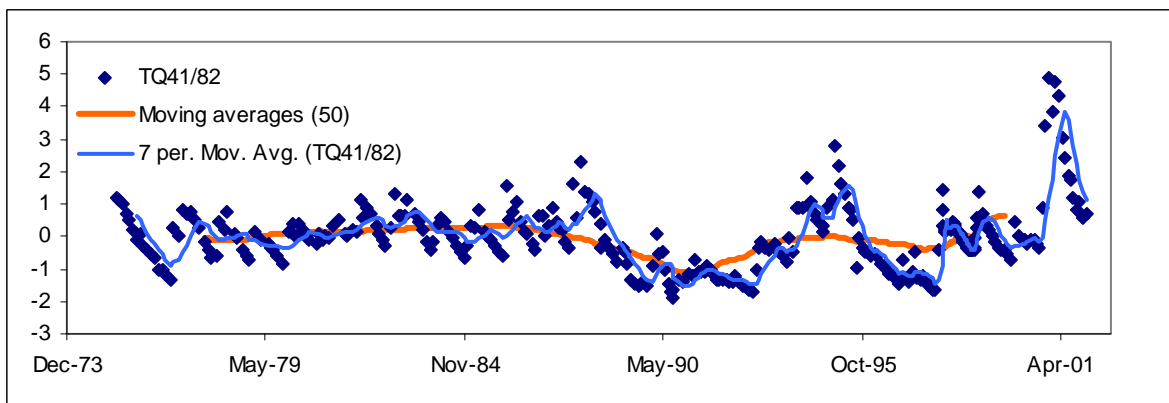
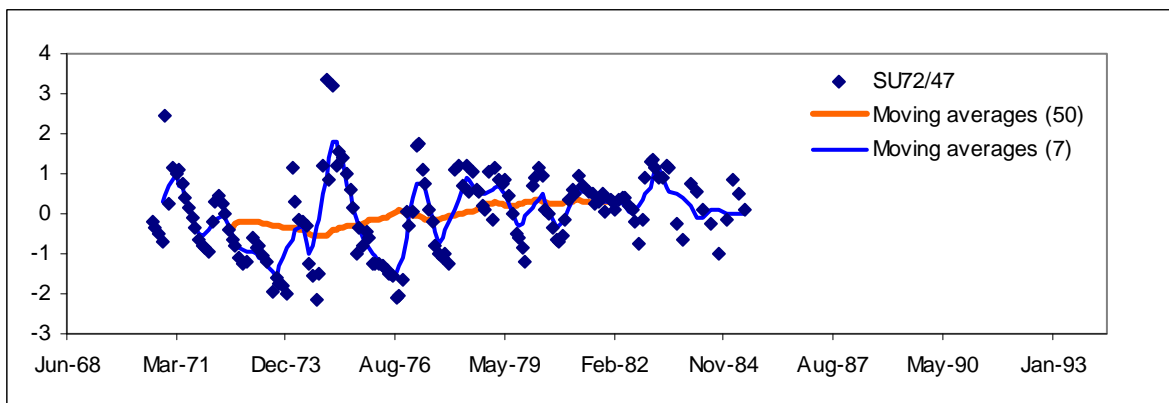
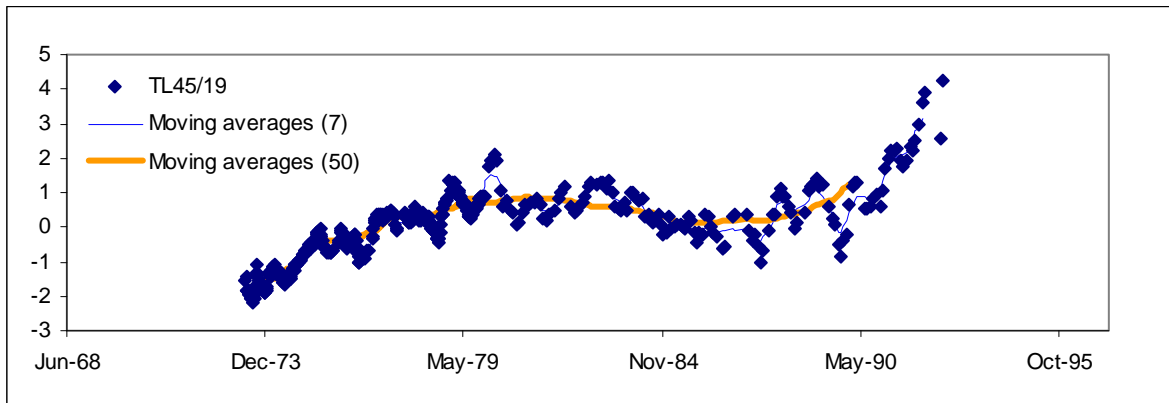


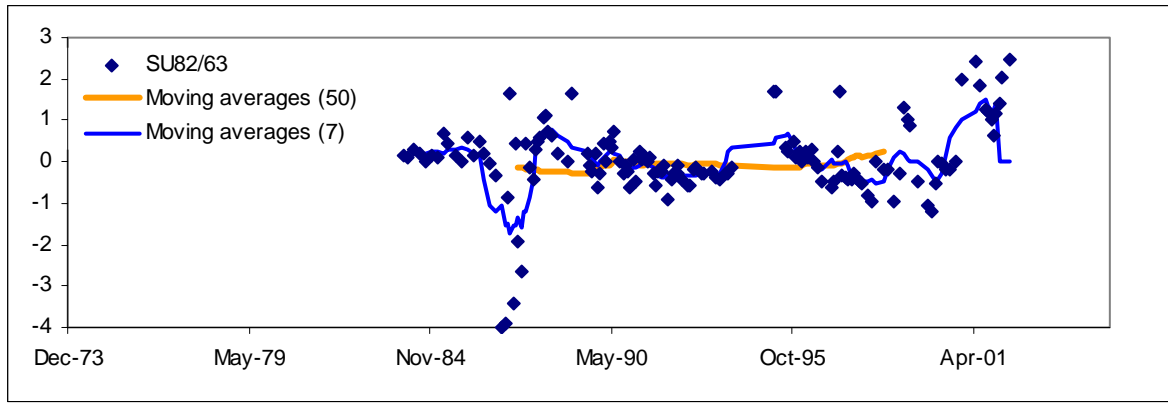




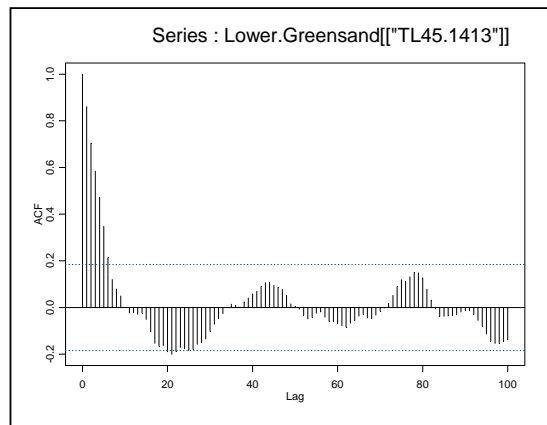
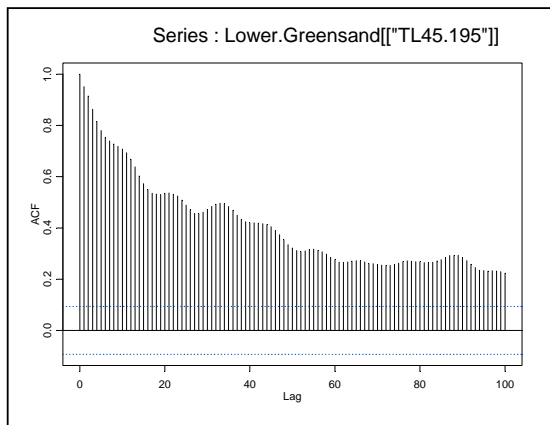
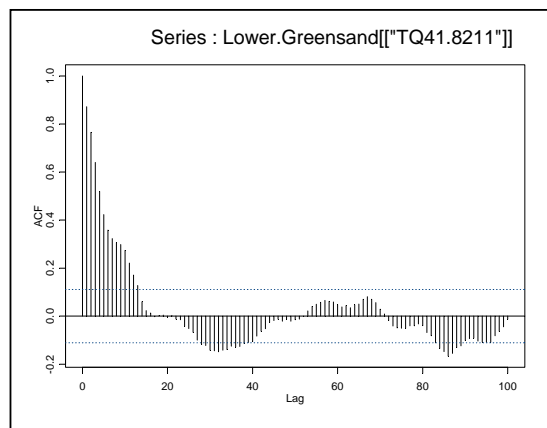
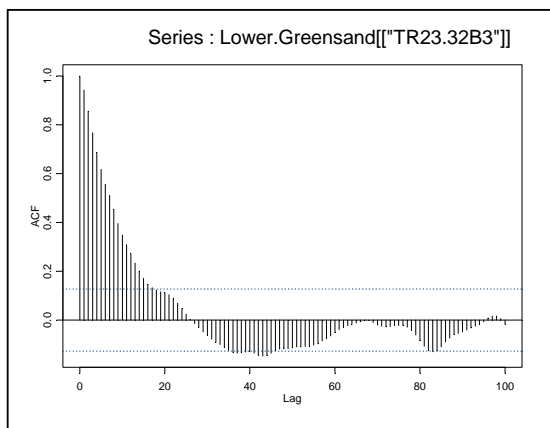
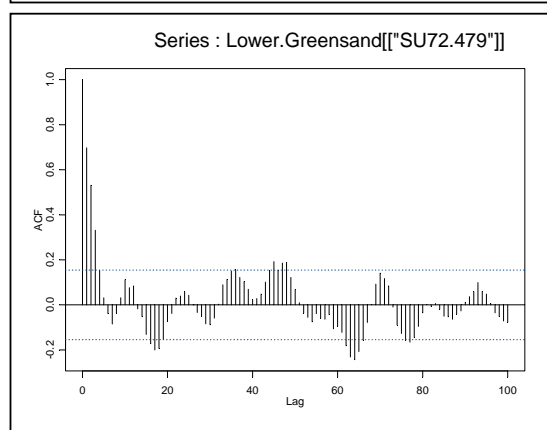
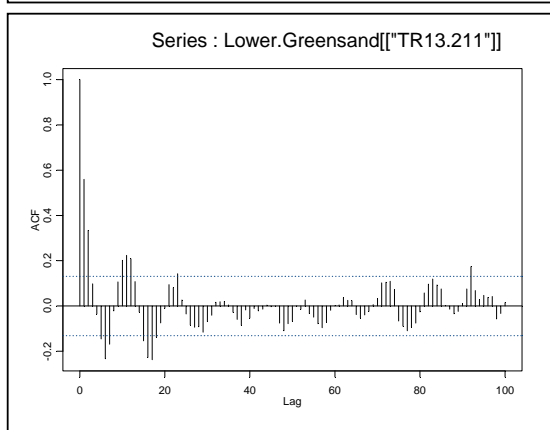
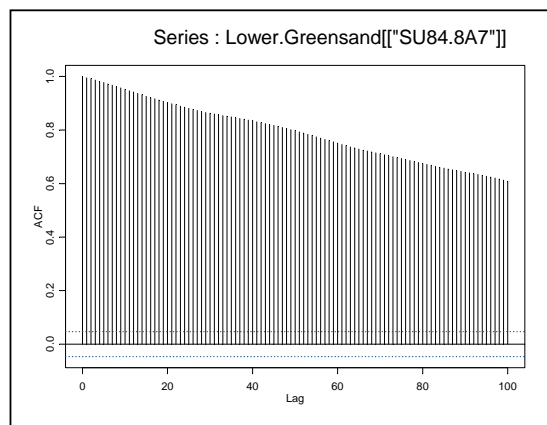
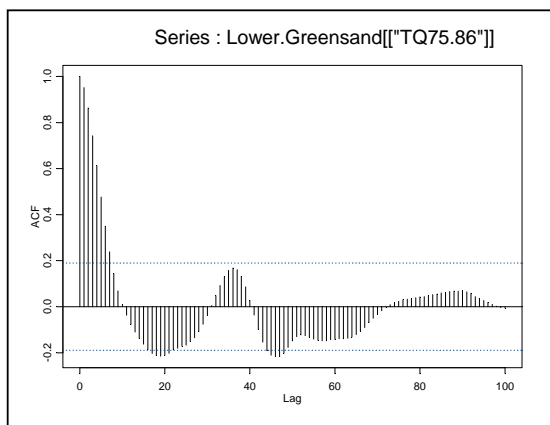
NORMALISED WATER LEVEL DATA WITH MOVING AVERAGES SMOOTHING LINES

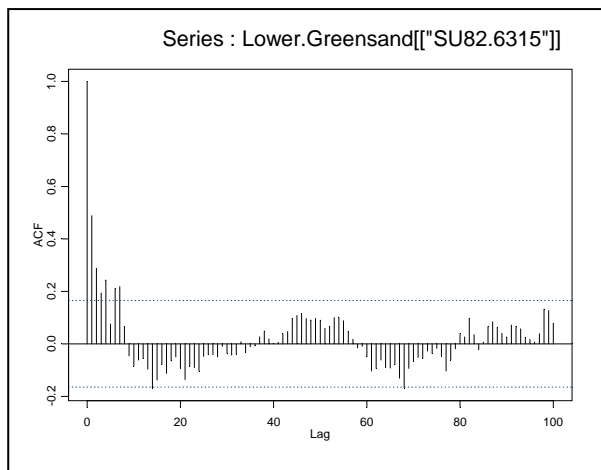




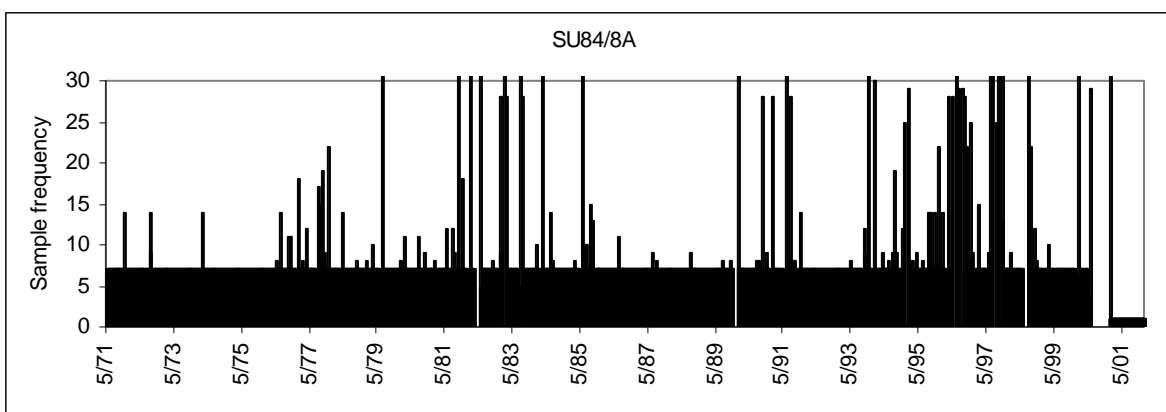
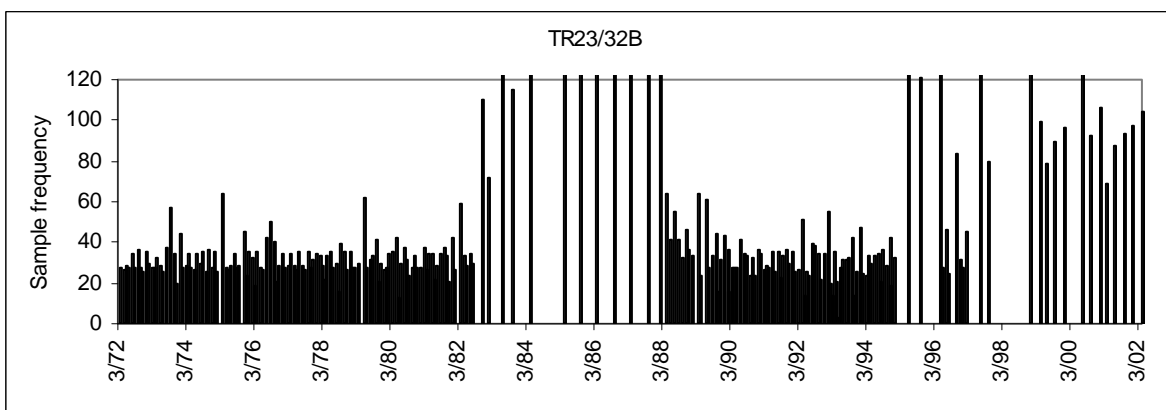
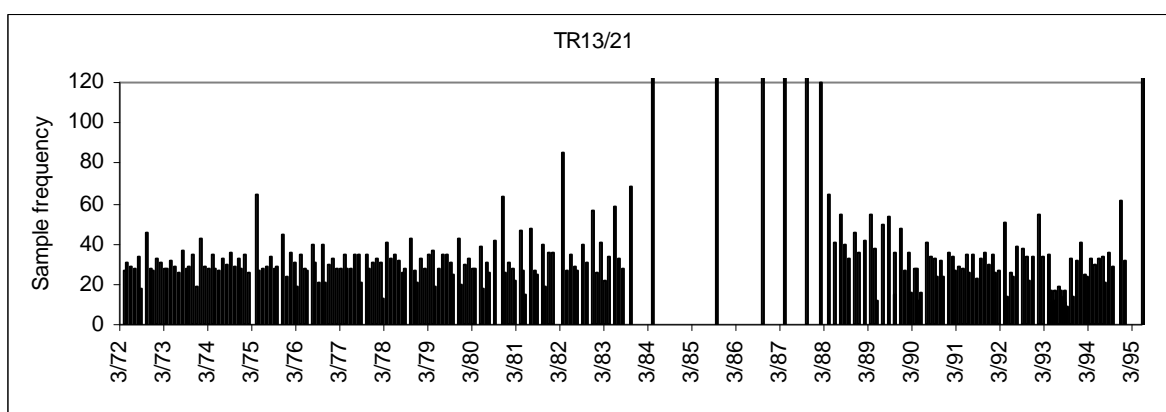
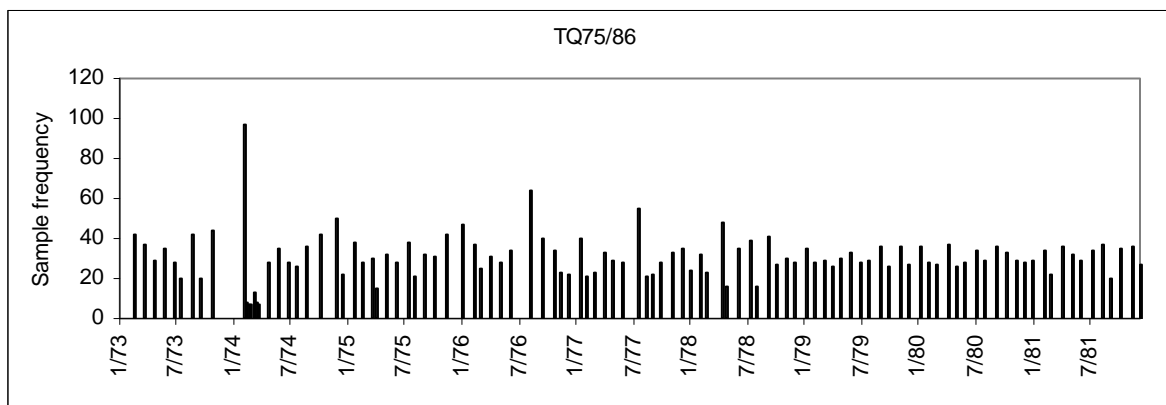


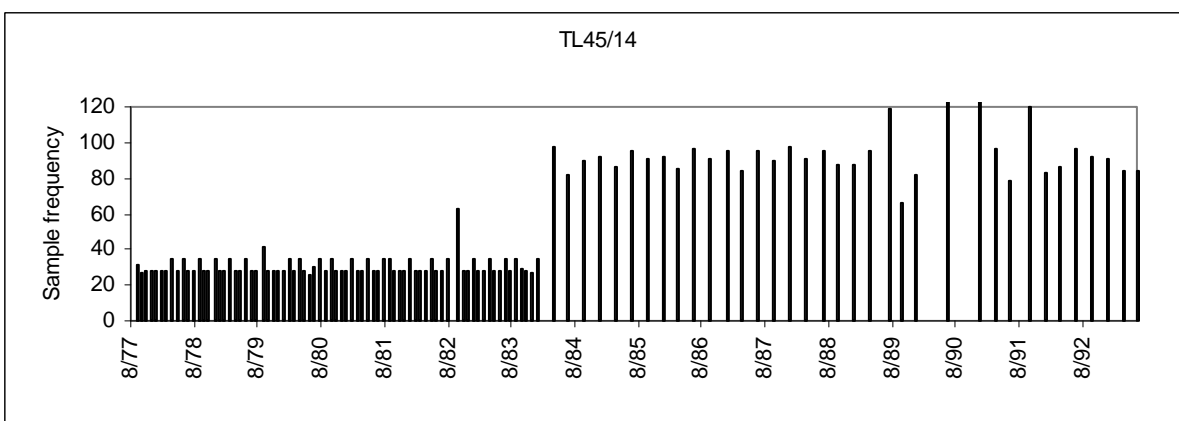
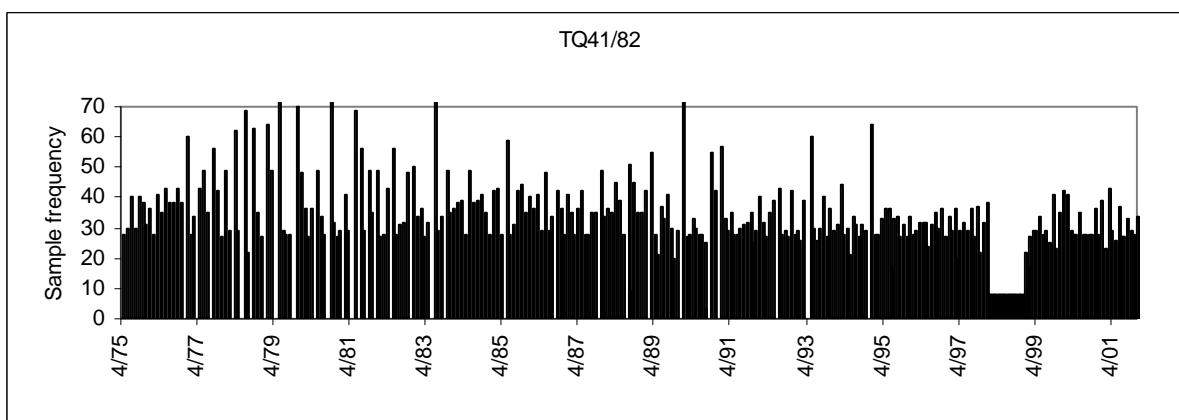
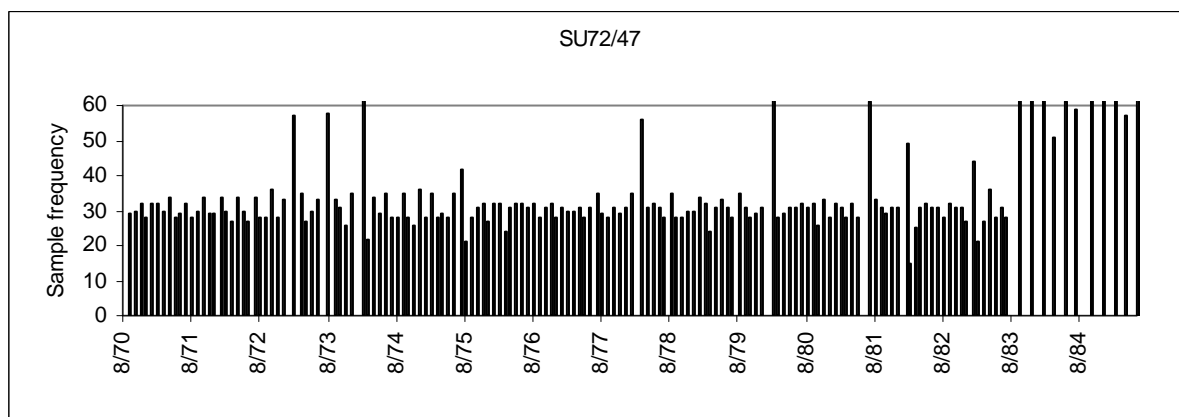
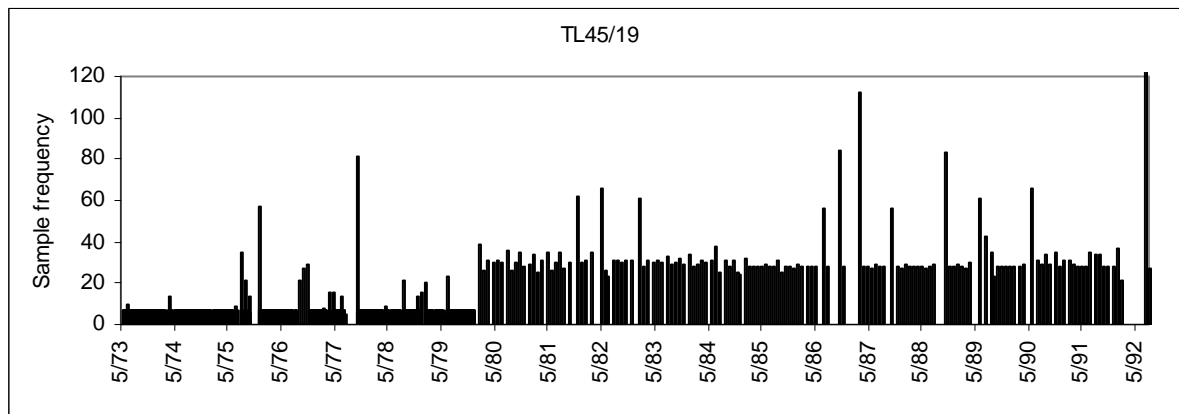
AUTOCORRELATION FUNTION PLOTS

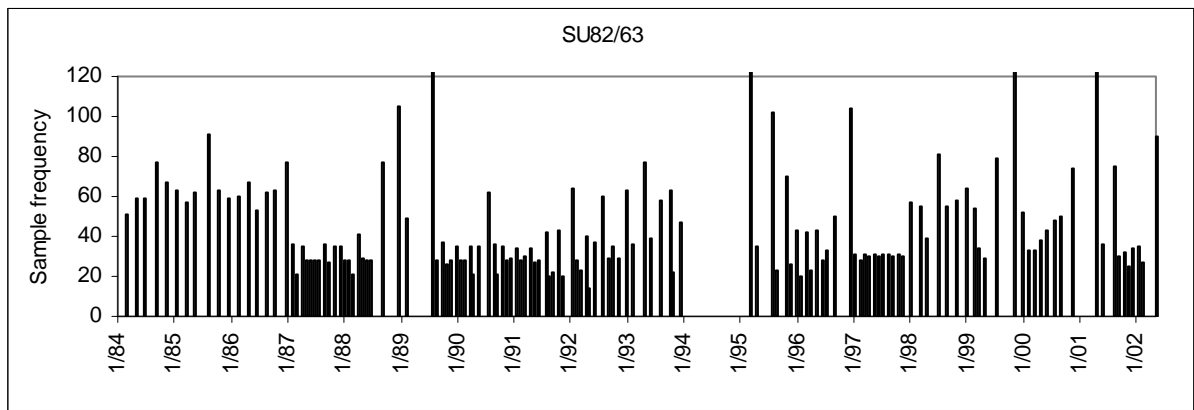




SAMPLE FREQUENCY PLOTS







WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE

October 15, 1970 **Low**
 November 15, 1970 **Average**
 December 15, 1970 **High**
 January 15, 1971 **Very high**
 February 15, 1971 **Very high**
 March 15, 1971 **Very high**
 April 15, 1971 **Very high**
 May 15, 1971 **Very high**
 June 15, 1971 **Very high**
 July 15, 1971 **High**
 August 15, 1971 **High**
 September 15, 1971 **Average**
 October 15, 1971 **Low**
 November 15, 1971 **Low**
 December 15, 1971 **Very low**
 January 15, 1972 **Very low**
 February 15, 1972 **Very low**
 March 15, 1972 **Average**
 April 15, 1972 **High**
 May 15, 1972 **Average**
 June 15, 1972 **Average**
 July 15, 1972 **Low**
 August 15, 1972 **Very low**
 September 15, 1972 **Very low**
 October 15, 1972 **Very low**
 November 15, 1972 **Very low**
 December 15, 1972 **Very low**
 January 15, 1973 **Very low**
 February 15, 1973 **Low**
 March 15, 1973 **Low**
 April 15, 1973 **Low**
 May 15, 1973 **Very low**
 June 15, 1973 **Very low**
 July 15, 1973 **Very low**
 August 15, 1973 **Very low**
 September 15, 1973 **Very low**
 October 15, 1973 **Very low**
 November 15, 1973 **Very low**
 December 15, 1973 **Very low**
 January 15, 1974 **Very low**
 February 15, 1974 **High**
 March 15, 1974 **Very high**
 April 15, 1974 **Very high**
 May 15, 1974 **Average**
 June 15, 1974 **Low**
 July 15, 1974 **Very low**
 August 15, 1974 **Very low**
 September 15, 1974 **Very low**
 October 15, 1974 **Very low**
 November 15, 1974 **Very high**
 December 15, 1974 **Very high**
 January 15, 1975 **Very high**
 February 15, 1975 **Very high**

March 15, 1975 **Very high**
 April 15, 1975 **Very high**
 May 15, 1975 **Very high**
 June 15, 1975 **Very high**
 July 15, 1975 **High**
 August 15, 1975 **High**
 September 15, 1975 **Low**
 October 15, 1975 **Average**
 November 15, 1975 **Low**
 December 15, 1975 **Average**
 January 15, 1976 **Average**
 February 15, 1976 **Low**
 March 15, 1976 **Low**
 April 15, 1976 **Very low**
 May 15, 1976 **Very low**
 June 15, 1976 **Very low**
 July 15, 1976 **Very low**
 August 15, 1976 **Very low**
 September 15, 1976 **Very low**
 October 15, 1976 **Very low**
 November 15, 1976 **Very low**
 December 15, 1976 **Very high**
 January 15, 1977 **High**
 February 15, 1977 **Very high**
 March 15, 1977 **Very high**
 April 15, 1977 **Very high**
 May 15, 1977 **Very high**
 June 15, 1977 **High**
 July 15, 1977 **High**
 August 15, 1977 **Average**
 September 15, 1977 **Low**
 October 15, 1977 **Low**
 November 15, 1977 **Very low**
 December 15, 1977 **Very low**
 January 15, 1978 **Very low**
 February 15, 1978 **High**
 March 15, 1978 **High**
 April 15, 1978 **Very high**
 May 15, 1978 **High**
 June 15, 1978 **Very high**
 July 15, 1978 **High**
 August 15, 1978 **High**
 September 15, 1978 **Average**
 October 15, 1978 **Average**
 November 15, 1978 **Low**
 December 15, 1978 **Low**
 January 15, 1979 **Low**
 February 15, 1979 **Average**
 March 15, 1979 **Very high**
 April 15, 1979 **Very high**
 May 15, 1979 **Very high**
 June 15, 1979 **Very high**
 July 15, 1979 **Average**

August 15, 1979 **Average**
 September 15, 1979 **Low**
 October 15, 1979 **Low**
 November 15, 1979 **Very low**
 December 15, 1979 **Very low**
 January 15, 1980 **Low**
 February 15, 1980 **Very high**
 March 15, 1980 **Very high**
 April 15, 1980 **Very high**
 May 15, 1980 **High**
 June 15, 1980 **High**
 July 15, 1980 **Average**
 August 15, 1980 **Average**
 September 15, 1980 **Low**
 October 15, 1980 **Low**
 November 15, 1980 **Low**
 December 15, 1980 **Average**
 January 15, 1981 **High**
 February 15, 1981 **High**
 March 15, 1981 **High**
 April 15, 1981 **Very high**
 May 15, 1981 **Very high**
 June 15, 1981 **High**
 July 15, 1981 **High**
 August 15, 1981 **High**
 September 15, 1981 **Average**
 October 15, 1981 **Average**
 November 15, 1981 **High**
 December 15, 1981 **High**
 January 15, 1982 **Very high**
 February 15, 1982 **High**
 March 15, 1982 **High**
 April 15, 1982 **High**
 May 15, 1982 **High**
 June 15, 1982 **High**
 July 15, 1982 **Average**
 August 15, 1982 **Average**
 September 15, 1982 **Low**
 October 15, 1982 **Low**
 November 15, 1982 **Average**
 December 15, 1982 **Very high**
 January 15, 1983 **Very high**
 February 15, 1983 **Very high**
 March 15, 1983 **Very high**
 April 15, 1983 **Very high**
 May 15, 1983 **Very high**
 June 15, 1983 **Very high**
 July 15, 1983 **Very high**
 August 15, 1983 **High**
 September 15, 1983 **Average**
 October 15, 1983 **Average**
 November 15, 1983 **Low**
 December 15, 1983 **Low**

January 15, 1984 **Average**
 February 15, 1984 **High**
 March 15, 1984 **High**
 April 15, 1984 **High**
 May 15, 1984 **High**
 June 15, 1984 **High**
 July 15, 1984 **High**
 August 15, 1984 **Average**
 September 15, 1984 **Average**
 October 15, 1984 **Low**
 November 15, 1984 **Very low**
 December 15, 1984 **Average**
 January 15, 1985 **Average**
 February 15, 1985 **High**
 March 15, 1985 **High**
 April 15, 1985 **Very high**
 May 15, 1985 **High**
 June 15, 1985 **High**
 July 15, 1985 **Average**
 August 15, 1985 **Average**
 September 15, 1985 **Average**
 October 15, 1985 **Low**
 November 15, 1985 **Low**
 December 15, 1985 **Average**
 January 15, 1986 **High**
 February 15, 1986 **Very high**
 March 15, 1986 **High**
 April 15, 1986 **Very high**
 May 15, 1986 **Very high**
 June 15, 1986 **Very high**
 July 15, 1986 **High**
 August 15, 1986 **High**
 September 15, 1986 **Average**
 October 15, 1986 **Low**
 November 15, 1986 **Average**
 December 15, 1986 **Average**
 January 15, 1987 **Average**
 February 15, 1987 **Very low**
 March 15, 1987 **Very low**
 April 15, 1987 **High**
 May 15, 1987 **Low**
 June 15, 1987 **Average**
 July 15, 1987 **Low**
 August 15, 1987 **Very low**
 September 15, 1987 **Very low**
 October 15, 1987 **Low**
 November 15, 1987 **Very high**
 December 15, 1987 **High**
 January 15, 1988 **High**
 February 15, 1988 **Very high**
 March 15, 1988 **Very high**
 April 15, 1988 **Very high**
 May 15, 1988 **Very high**

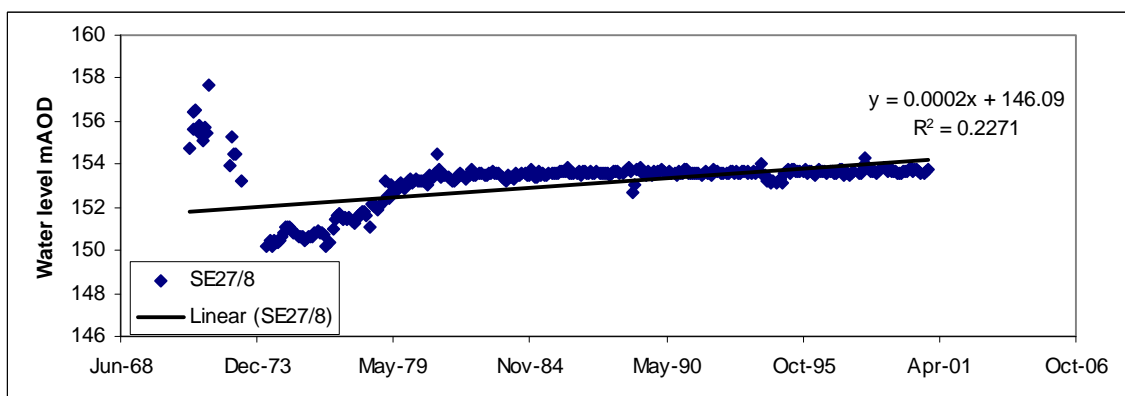
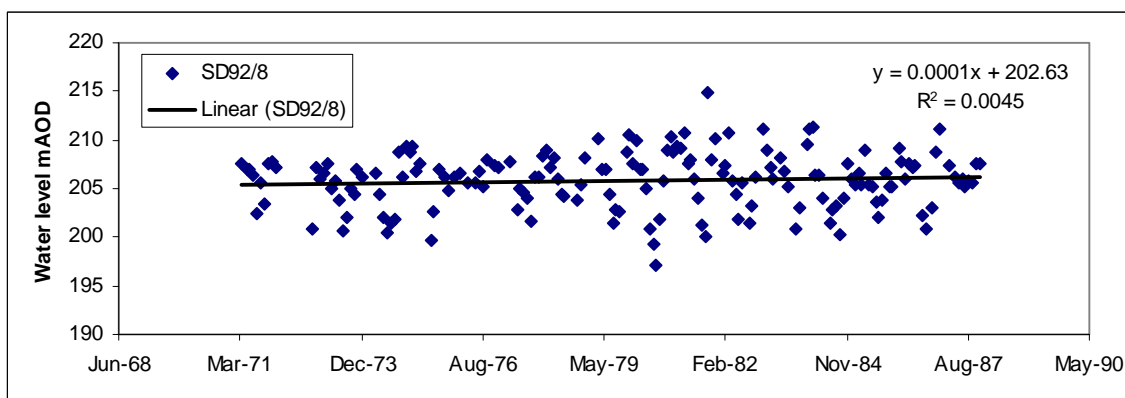
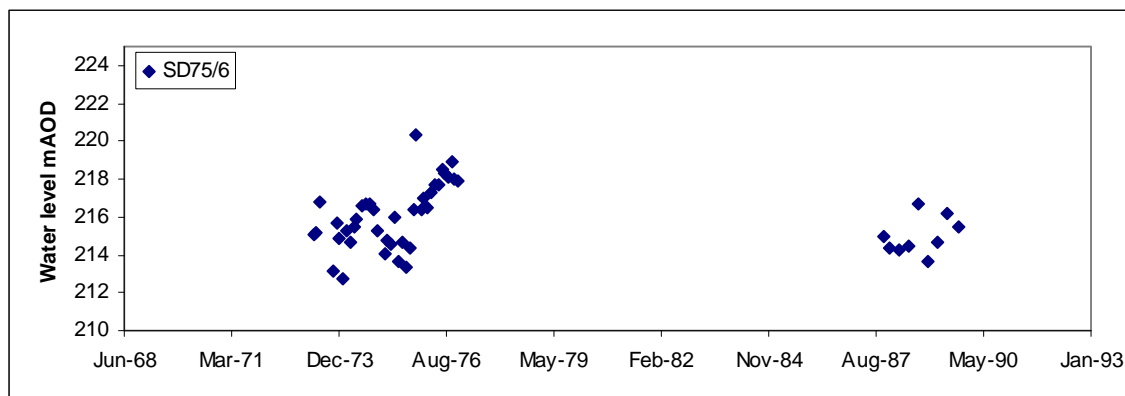
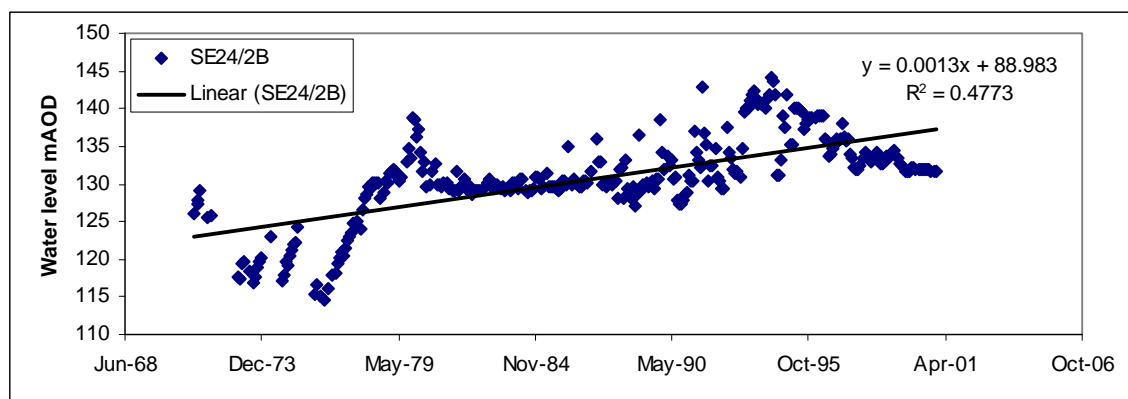
June 15, 1988 **Very high**
 July 15, 1988 **Very high**
 August 15, 1988 **High**
 September 15, 1988 **Average**
 October 15, 1988 **Average**
 November 15, 1988 **Low**
 December 15, 1988 **Low**
 January 15, 1989 **Low**
 February 15, 1989 **Average**
 March 15, 1989 **High**
 April 15, 1989 **High**
 May 15, 1989 **Average**
 June 15, 1989 **Low**
 July 15, 1989 **Very low**
 August 15, 1989 **Low**
 September 15, 1989 **Very low**
 October 15, 1989 **Very low**
 November 15, 1989 **Very low**
 December 15, 1989 **Very low**
 January 15, 1990 **Very low**
 February 15, 1990 **High**
 March 15, 1990 **High**
 April 15, 1990 **Average**
 May 15, 1990 **Average**
 June 15, 1990 **Low**
 July 15, 1990 **Very low**
 August 15, 1990 **Very low**
 September 15, 1990 **Very low**
 October 15, 1990 **Very low**
 November 15, 1990 **Very low**
 December 15, 1990 **Very low**
 January 15, 1991 **Average**
 February 15, 1991 **Low**
 March 15, 1991 **Average**
 April 15, 1991 **Average**
 May 15, 1991 **Average**
 June 15, 1991 **Low**
 July 15, 1991 **Average**
 August 15, 1991 **Average**
 September 15, 1991 **Low**
 October 15, 1991 **Very low**
 November 15, 1991 **Very low**
 December 15, 1991 **Low**
 January 15, 1992 **Very low**
 February 15, 1992 **Very low**
 March 15, 1992 **Very low**
 April 15, 1992 **Low**
 May 15, 1992 **Low**
 June 15, 1992 **Low**
 July 15, 1992 **Low**
 August 15, 1992 **Very low**
 September 15, 1992 **Very low**
 October 15, 1992 **Very low**

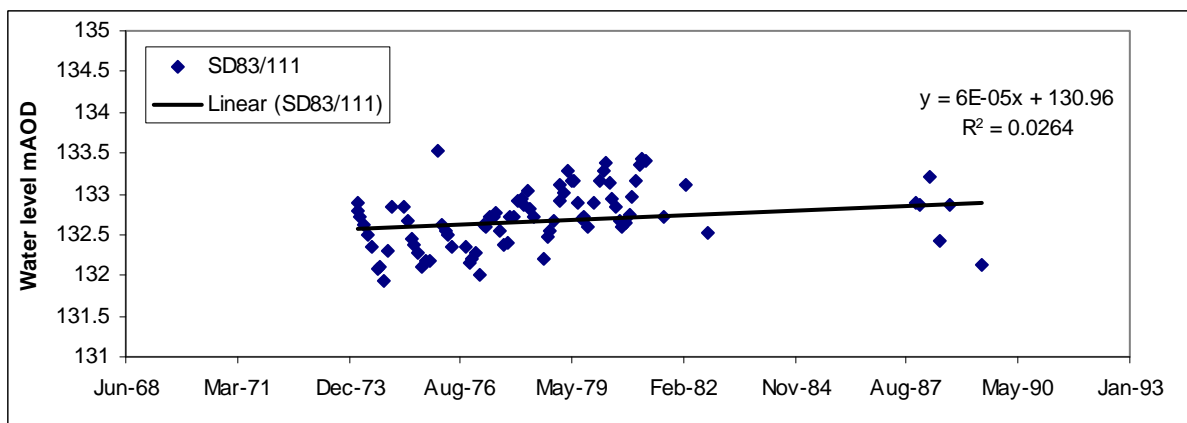
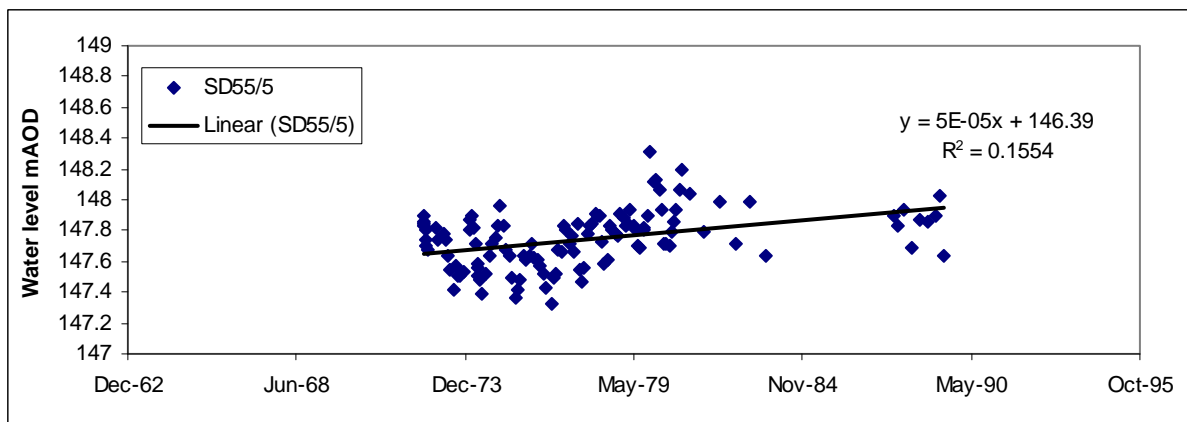
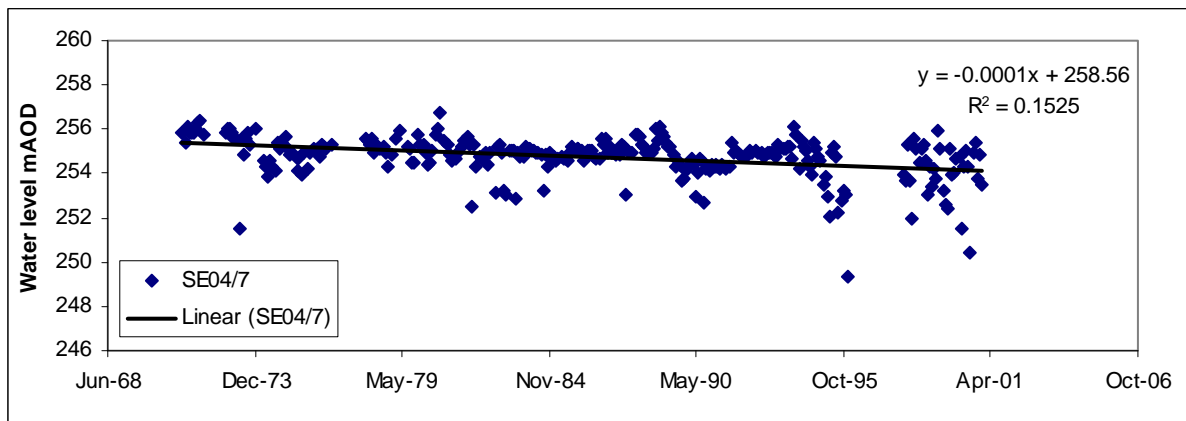
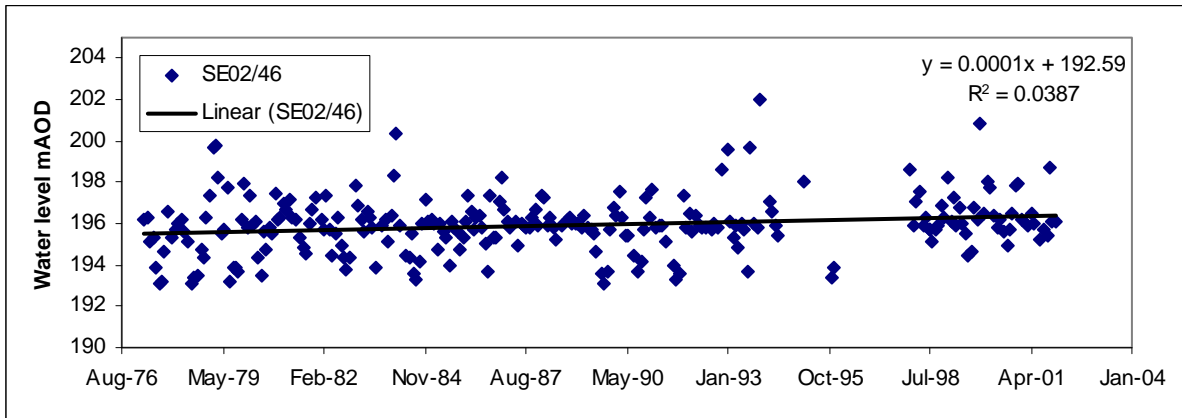
November 15, 1992 **Low**
 December 15, 1992 **Average**
 January 15, 1993 **Average**
 February 15, 1993 **High**
 March 15, 1993 **Average**
 April 15, 1993 **Average**
 May 15, 1993 **Average**
 June 15, 1993 **Low**
 July 15, 1993 **Low**
 August 15, 1993 **Low**
 September 15, 1993 **Very low**
 October 15, 1993 **Low**
 November 15, 1993 **Low**
 December 15, 1993 **Average**
 January 15, 1994 **Very high**
 February 15, 1994 **Very high**
 March 15, 1994 **Very high**
 April 15, 1994 **Very high**
 May 15, 1994 **Very high**
 June 15, 1994 **Very high**
 July 15, 1994 **High**
 August 15, 1994 **High**
 September 15, 1994 **High**
 October 15, 1994 **High**
 November 15, 1994 **High**
 December 15, 1994 **Very high**
 January 15, 1995 **Very high**
 February 15, 1995 **Very high**
 March 15, 1995 **Very high**
 April 15, 1995 **Very high**
 May 15, 1995 **Very high**
 June 15, 1995 **Very high**
 July 15, 1995 **High**
 August 15, 1995 **High**
 September 15, 1995 **Average**
 October 15, 1995 **Average**
 November 15, 1995 **Average**
 December 15, 1995 **Average**
 January 15, 1996 **Average**
 February 15, 1996 **Average**
 March 15, 1996 **Average**
 April 15, 1996 **Average**
 May 15, 1996 **Average**
 June 15, 1996 **Low**
 July 15, 1996 **Low**
 August 15, 1996 **Low**
 September 15, 1996 **Very low**
 October 15, 1996 **Very low**
 November 15, 1996 **Very low**
 December 15, 1996 **Very low**
 January 15, 1997 **Very low**
 February 15, 1997 **Very low**
 March 15, 1997 **Very low**

April 15, 1997 **High**
 May 15, 1997 **Low**
 June 15, 1997 **Very low**
 July 15, 1997 **Very low**
 August 15, 1997 **Very low**
 September 15, 1997 **Very low**
 October 15, 1997 **Very low**
 November 15, 1997 **Very low**
 December 15, 1997 **Very low**
 January 15, 1998 **High**
 February 15, 1998 **Average**
 March 15, 1998 **High**
 April 15, 1998 **High**
 May 15, 1998 **High**
 June 15, 1998 **High**
 July 15, 1998 **Average**
 August 15, 1998 **Average**
 September 15, 1998 **Average**
 October 15, 1998 **Low**
 November 15, 1998 **Low**
 December 15, 1998 **Average**
 January 15, 1999 **High**
 February 15, 1999 **High**
 March 15, 1999 **Very high**
 April 15, 1999 **Very high**
 May 15, 1999 **Very high**
 June 15, 1999 **High**
 July 15, 1999 **Average**
 August 15, 1999 **Low**
 September 14, 1999 **Low**
 October 15, 1999 **Low**
 November 15, 1999 **Very low**
 December 15, 1999 **Very low**
 January 15, 2000 **Low**
 February 15, 2000 **Low**
 March 15, 2000 **Average**
 April 15, 2000 **Average**
 May 15, 2000 **Average**
 June 15, 2000 **Average**
 July 15, 2000 **Average**
 August 15, 2000 **Average**
 September 15, 2000 **Average**
 October 15, 2000 **High**
 November 15, 2000 **Very high**
 December 15, 2000 **Very high**
 January 15, 2001 **Very high**
 February 15, 2001 **Very high**
 March 15, 2001 **Very high**
 April 15, 2001 **Very high**
 May 15, 2001 **Very high**
 June 15, 2001 **Very high**
 July 15, 2001 **Very high**
 August 15, 2001 **Very high**
 September 15, 2001 **Very high**
 October 15, 2001 **Very high**
 November 15, 2001 **Very high**
 December 15, 2001 **Very high**
 January 15, 2002 **Very high**
 February 15, 2002 **Very high**
 March 16, 2002 **Very high**
 April 15, 2002 **Very high**
 May 15, 2002 **Very high**

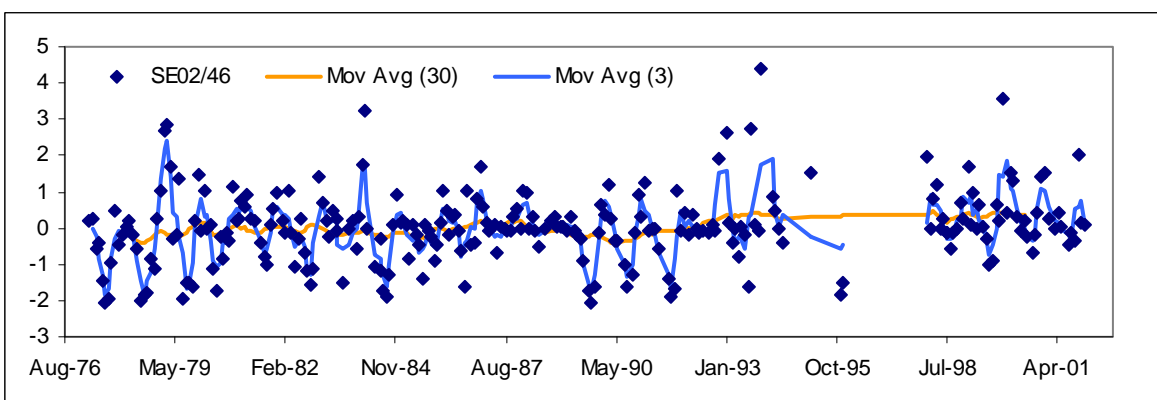
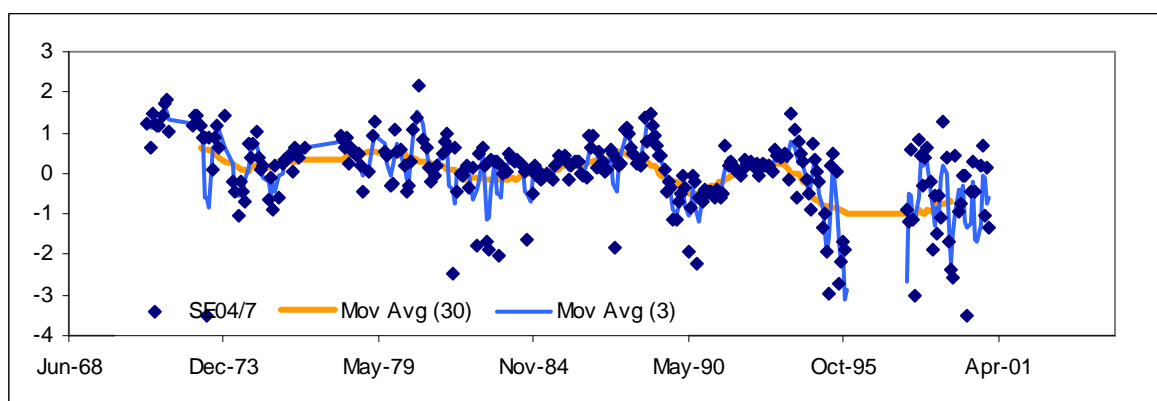
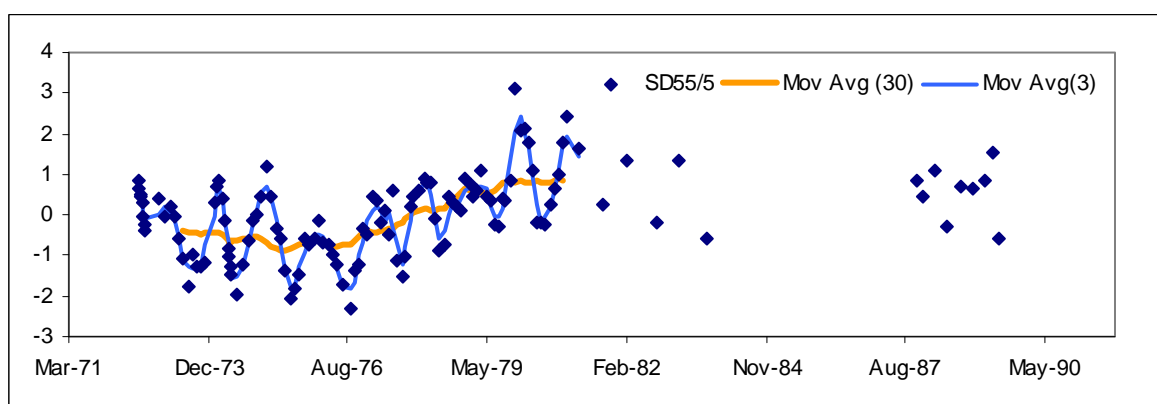
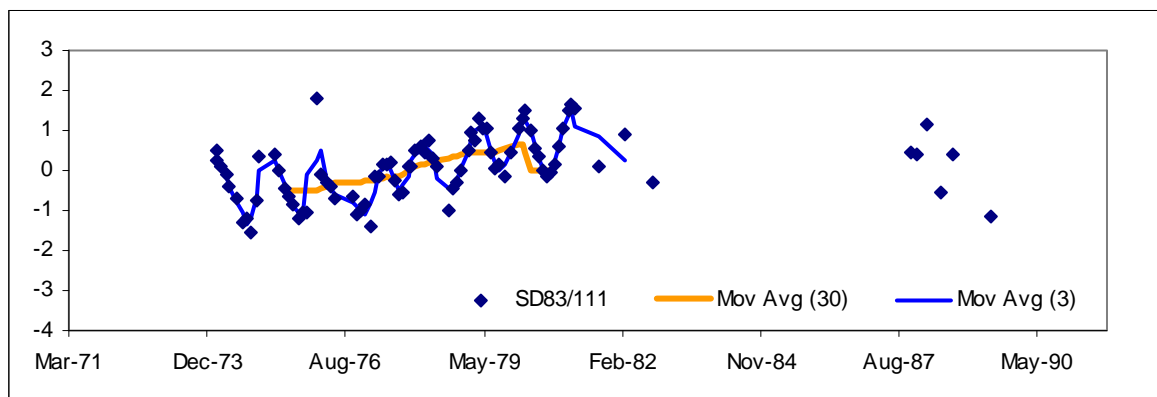
Appendix 10 Millstone Grit

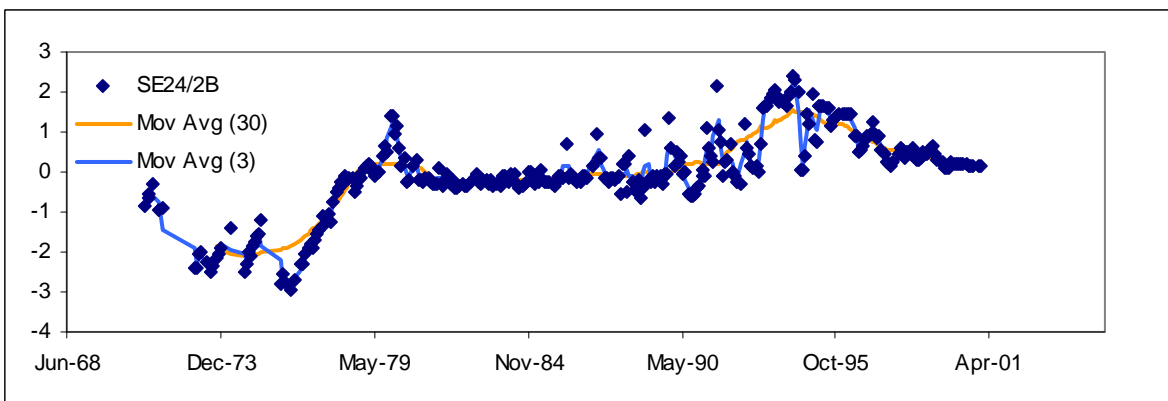
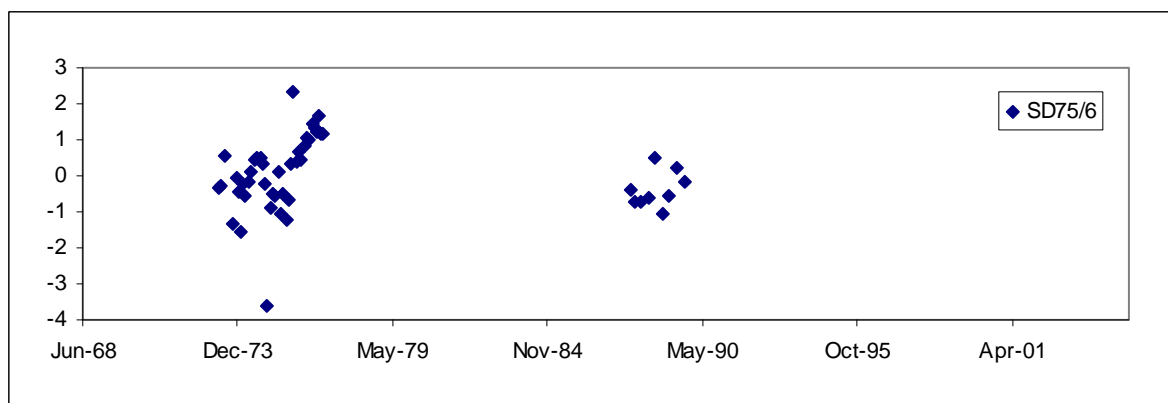
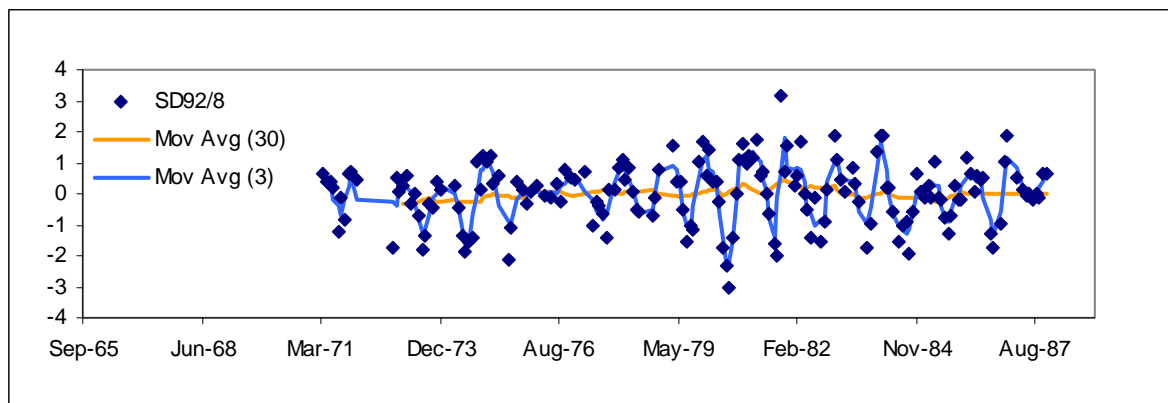
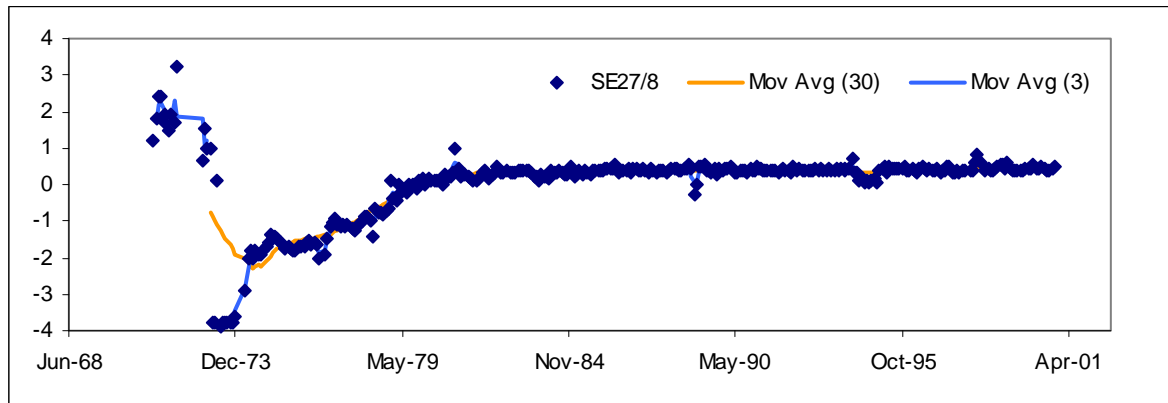
WATER LEVELS ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM WITH LINEAR REGRESSION CURVE



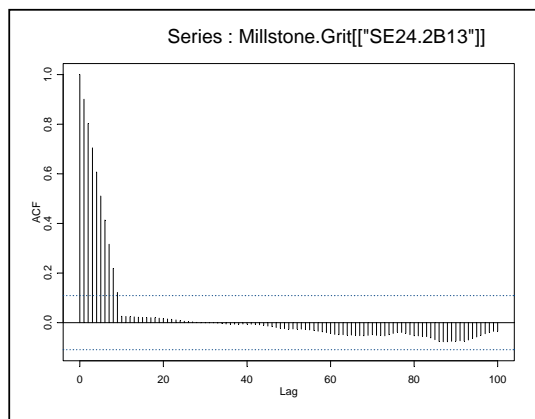
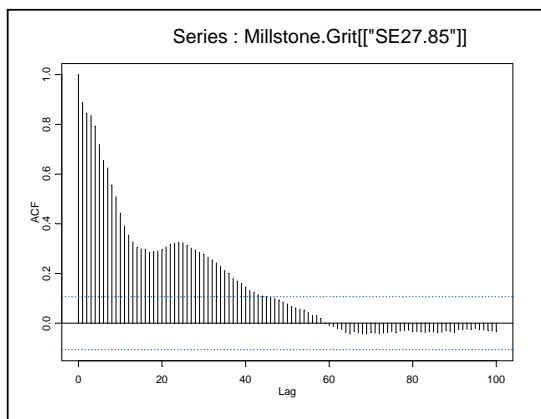
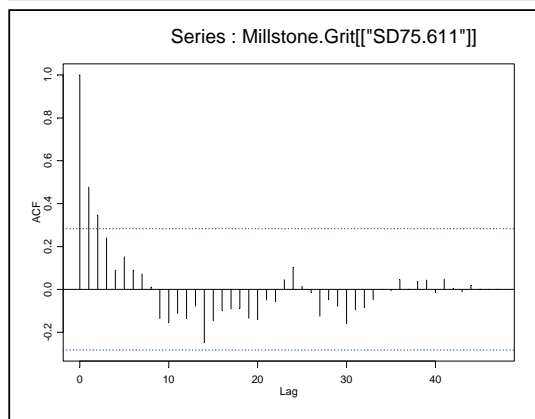
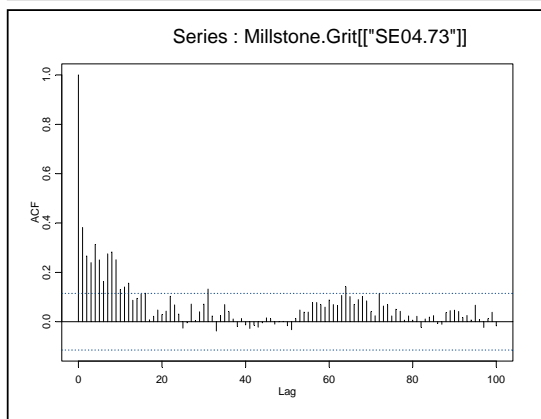
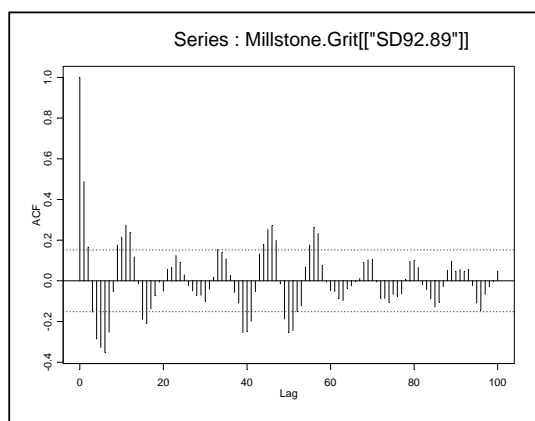
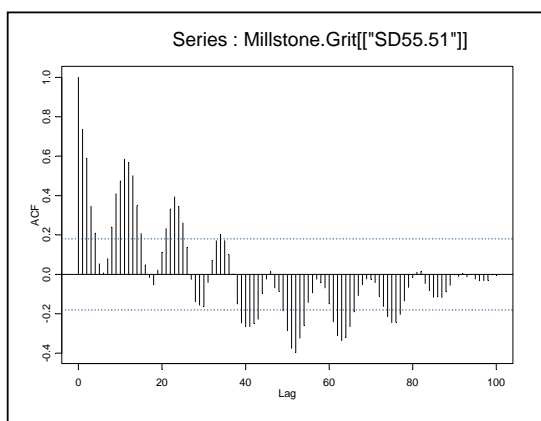
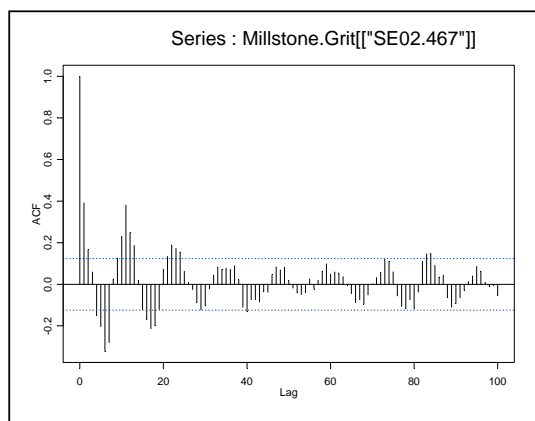
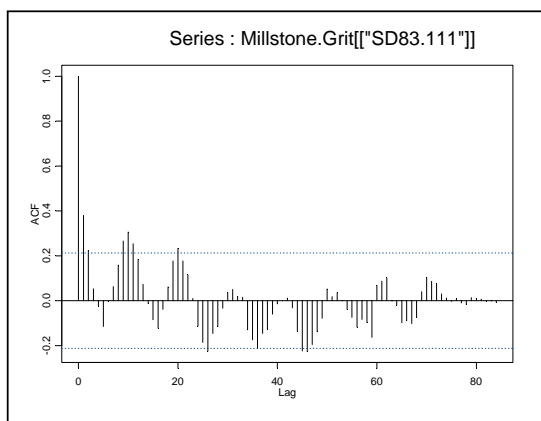


NORMALISED WATER LEVEL DATA WITH MOVING AVERAGES SMOOTHING LINES

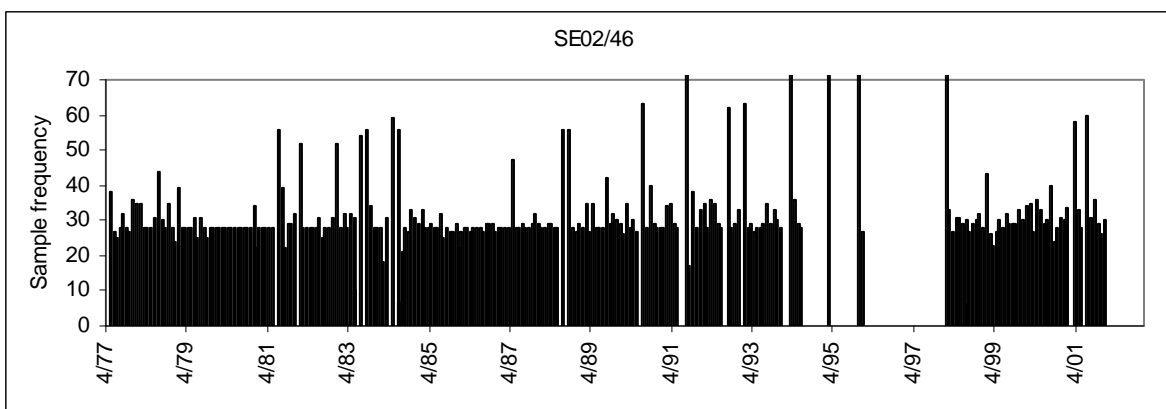
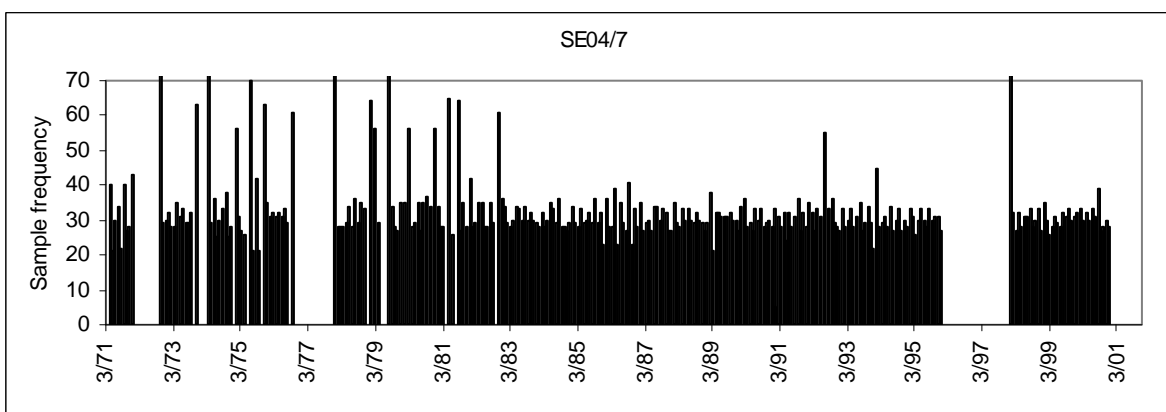
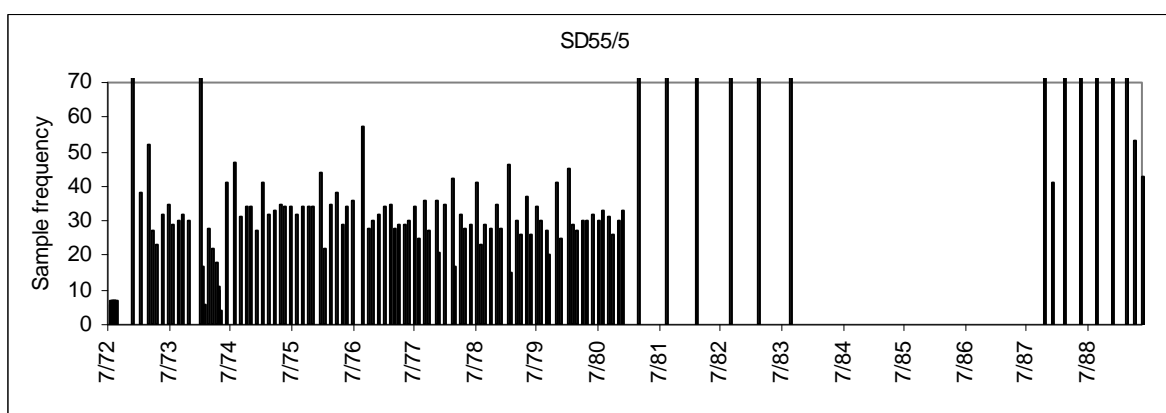
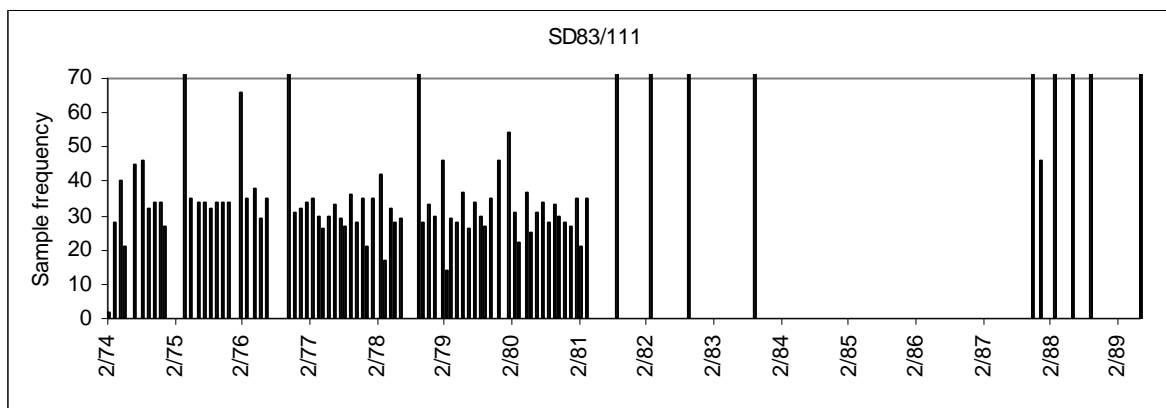


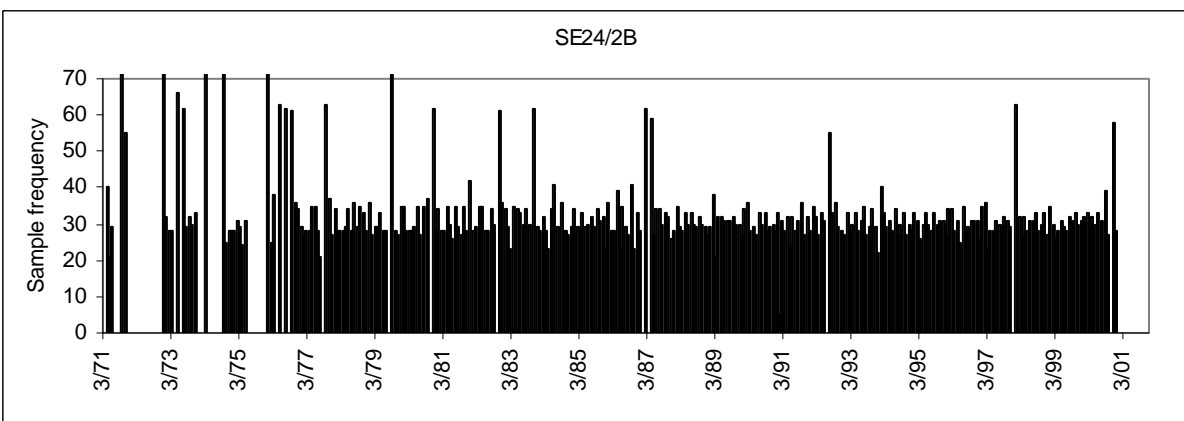
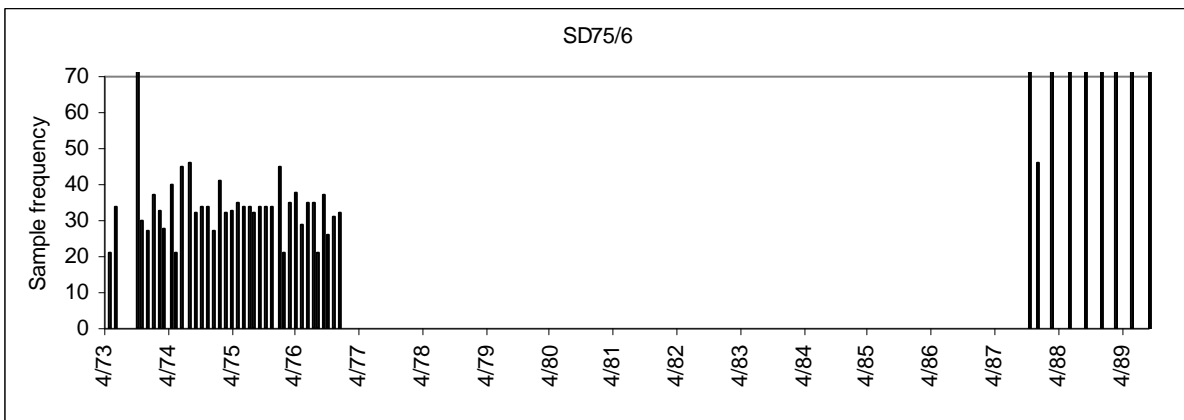
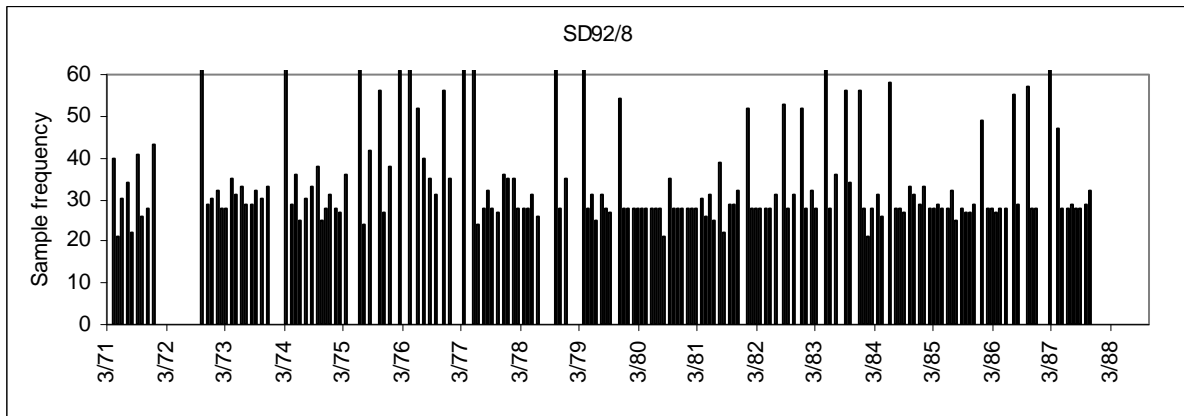
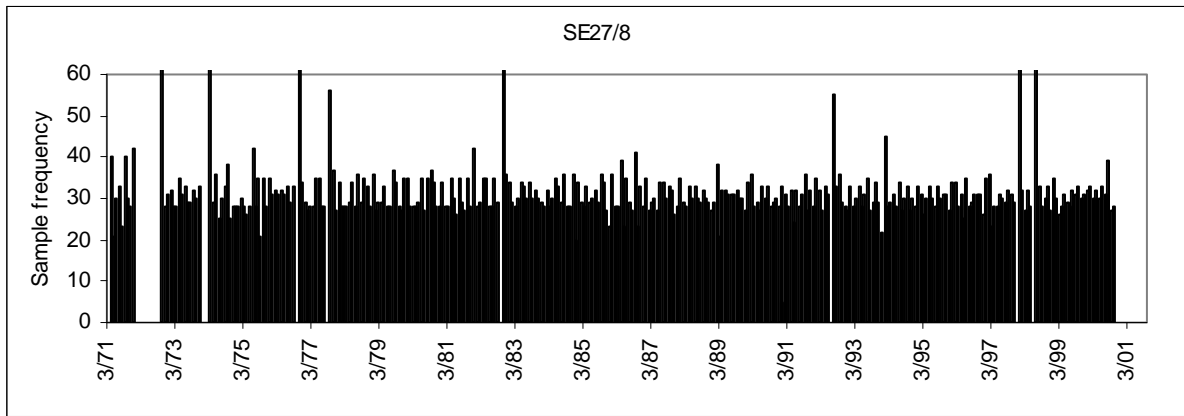


AUTOCORRELATION FUNTION PLOTS



SAMPLE FREQUENCY PLOTS





WELLMASTER LOOK-UP TABLE

Mar 1974	Average	Aug 1978	Low	Jan 1983	Very high	Jun 1987	Average
Apr 1974	Low	Sep 1978	Low	Feb 1983	High	Jul 1987	Average
May 1974	Very low	Oct 1978	Low	Mar 1983	Low	Aug 1987	Average
Jun 1974	Very low	Nov 1978	Low	Apr 1983	Very low	Sep 1987	Very low
Jul 1974	Very low	Dec 1978	High	May 1983	High	Oct 1987	High
Aug 1974	Very low	Jan 1979	High	Jun 1983	Average	Nov 1987	High
Sep 1974	Very low	Feb 1979	Very high	Jul 1983	Low	Dec 1987	Average
Oct 1974	Average	Mar 1979	Very high	Aug 1983	Very low	Jan 1988	Very high
Nov 1974	Low	Apr 1979	Very high	Sep 1983	Very low	Feb 1988	Very high
Dec 1974	Low	May 1979	High	Oct 1983	Low	Mar 1988	High
Jan 1975	Very high	Jun 1979	High	Nov 1983	Low	Apr 1988	High
Feb 1975	Average	Jul 1979	High	Dec 1983	Very high	May 1988	Average
Mar 1975	Average	Aug 1979	Low	Jan 1984	Very high	Jun 1988	Low
Apr 1975	Average	Sep 1979	Low	Feb 1984	Very high	Jul 1988	Average
May 1975	Low	Oct 1979	Low	Mar 1984	Average	Aug 1988	Average
Jun 1975	Very low	Nov 1979	High	Apr 1984	High	Sep 1988	High
Jul 1975	Very low	Dec 1979	Very high	May 1984	Low	Oct 1988	Very high
Aug 1975	Very low	Jan 1980	Very high	Jun 1984	Very low	Nov 1988	High
Sep 1975	Low	Feb 1980	Very high	Jul 1984	Very low	Dec 1988	High
Oct 1975	Low	Mar 1980	Very high	Aug 1984	Very low	Jan 1989	High
Nov 1975	Average	Apr 1980	High	Sep 1984	Very low	Feb 1989	High
Dec 1975	Average	May 1980	Low	Oct 1984	Low	Mar 1989	High
Jan 1976	High	Jun 1980	Very low	Nov 1984	High	Apr 1989	High
Feb 1976	Average	Jul 1980	Low	Dec 1984	Average	May 1989	Average
Mar 1976	Average	Aug 1980	Low	Jan 1985	Average	Jun 1989	Low
Apr 1976	Average	Sep 1980	High	Feb 1985	Average		
May 1976	Average	Oct 1980	Very high	Mar 1985	Low		
Jun 1976	Low	Nov 1980	Very high	Apr 1985	High		
Jul 1976	Average	Dec 1980	Very high	May 1985	Low		
Aug 1976	Very high	Jan 1981	Very high	Jun 1985	Low		
Sep 1976	Low	Feb 1981	Very high	Jul 1985	Very low		
Oct 1976	Average	Mar 1981	Very high	Aug 1985	Low		
Nov 1976	Low	Apr 1981	High	Sep 1985	Low		
Dec 1976	Average	May 1981	High	Oct 1985	Low		
Jan 1977	Low	Jun 1981	Average	Nov 1985	Low		
Feb 1977	Low	Jul 1981	Low	Dec 1985	High		
Mar 1977	Average	Aug 1981	Low	Jan 1986	Very high		
Apr 1977	Average	Sep 1981	Low	Feb 1986	High		
May 1977	Average	Oct 1981	Very high	Mar 1986	Average		
Jun 1977	Low	Nov 1981	High	Apr 1986	High		
Jul 1977	Average	Dec 1981	Very high	May 1986	High		
Aug 1977	Very low	Jan 1982	Low	Jun 1986	Average		
Sep 1977	Very low	Feb 1982	High	Jul 1986	Very low		
Oct 1977	Low	Mar 1982	Very high	Aug 1986	Low		
Nov 1977	Average	Apr 1982	Average	Sep 1986	Low		
Dec 1977	High	May 1982	Low	Oct 1986	Low		
Jan 1978	High	Jun 1982	Low	Nov 1986	Very high		
Feb 1978	Very high	Jul 1982	Average	Dec 1986	Very high		
Mar 1978	High	Aug 1982	Low	Jan 1987	High		
Apr 1978	Very high	Sep 1982	Low	Feb 1987	High		
May 1978	Average	Oct 1982	Very low	Mar 1987	Average		
Jun 1978	Low	Nov 1982	Very low	Apr 1987	Average		
Jul 1978	Very low	Dec 1982	Very high	May 1987	Low		