# Monthly water situation report: England

## 1 Summary - January 2025

In January rainfall was above the long term average (LTA) for the time of year across most of England, except in the north-west and north-east where totals were below the LTA. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) were close to zero across England, and soils remain wetter than would be expected in parts of east and south-east England. Monthly mean river flows increased at three-quarters of sites, and almost all were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Groundwater levels increased at all except four sites in January, and all sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Reservoir stocks increased across England during January, with overall storage 92% full at the end of the month.

### 1.1 Rainfall

In January, England received 93mm of rainfall which represents 116% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA for the time of year (112% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). The majority of hydrological areas received above average rainfall during January, with just 18% recording below average rainfall, mainly in the north-west and north-east. The wettest hydrological area was the Loddon in the south-east, having received 172% of the LTA (113mm). In contrast the driest hydrological area was the Esk (Dumfries) in the north-west on the border with Scotland, where just 58% (57mm) of LTA rainfall was received. (Figure 2.1)

Rainfall totals during January were classed as normal or higher for almost all hydrological areas. Only three hydrological areas were classed as below normal for the time of year, all of which were in the north-west and north-east. Forty-one areas (29% of the total), were classed as normal for the time of year. Rainfall totals in 57 hydrological areas (41%) were classed as above normal for January. Another 38 hydrological areas (27%), mainly in the south-east and south-west of England, were classed as notably high for the time of year. At a regional scale, rainfall was classed as above normal in the south-east and south-west, and normal across the rest of England. England as a whole was also classed as normal. (Figure 2.2)

The three-month cumulative totals were classed as normal across most of England, with the far north-west and north-east being classed as below normal, and parts of central, east and north-west England classed as above normal. Over the last six-months, rainfall totals have been above normal and higher across much of south-west, south-east and central England. Up the east coast, and into north-east and north-west England rainfall totals have been normal or below normal. The twelve-month cumulative totals were classed as exceptionally high for most of south-west, south-east and central England. Elsewhere rainfall totals for the 12-month period were generally above normal or higher, although the north-east saw more areas classed as normal for the period. (Figure 2.3).

## 1.2 Soil moisture deficit

As is expected in January, SMDs were at zero across England at the end of the month, as soils remain fully wetted following a wetter than average month for many areas.

At the end of January, soils continue to be wetter than would be expected across parts of the south-east, east and north-east of England, with SMDs around average for the rest of the country.

## 1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows increased at three-quarters of the sites we report on in January. River flows were classed as being normal or higher at all except two sites. The exceptions were Haydon Bridge on the South Tyne, and Pooley Bridge on the River Eamont where river flows were classed as below normal. More than a third of sites were classed as normal for the time of year, and 22 sites (40% of the total) were classed as above normal. Six sites were classed as notably high for the time of year. Four sites were classed as exceptionally high for January, including the River Weaver at Ashbrook in the north-west, which recorded the highest January monthly mean flow since records began at the site in 1977. (Figure 4.1)

Regional index sites reflected the mixed picture, with three sites seeing a decrease in monthly mean flows, including Haydon Bridge in the north-east where flows were below normal. In east England Offord on the Bedford Ouse was classed as above normal despite a decrease in flows, and in the north-west the River Lune at Caton was classed as normal. Both the Great Stour at Horton and the River Thames (naturalised flows) at Kingston were classed as normal for the time of year. In the south-west, the River Exe at Thorverton was classed as normal, and in central England the River Dove at Marston-on-Dove was classed as above normal for the time of year. (Figure 4.2)

## 1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of January, the majority of sites had recorded an increase in groundwater levels, with just four sites seeing a decrease compared to the previous month. All sites were classed as being normal or higher for the time of year, with three-quarters classed as above normal or higher. Seven sites (27% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year, and 9 (35%) sites were classed as above normal. Six sites (23%) were classed as notably high, most of which are in chalk aquifers. The final four sites (15%) were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year, including Coxmoor in the Idle Thorne Sandstone (central England) which recorded the highest end of January level since records began in 1990. (Figure 5.1)

For the aquifer index sites we report on, all except one site saw groundwater levels increase at the end of January. Groundwater levels were classed as normal for the time of year at three sites in the south-east: Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk), Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk), and Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone). The remaining site in the south-east, Stonor Park in the South West Chilterns Chalk was classed as exceptionally high, where it has remained for more than a year since it was first classed as exceptionally high in December

2023. In central England Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone was also classed as exceptionally high having recorded the highest end of January level since records at the site began in 1983. Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin Sandstone in the north-west of England was classed as above normal for the time of year. As was Dalton Estate Well in the Hull and East Riding Chalk in north-east England. In east England, Redlands Hall in the Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk was classed as notably high for January. (Figure 5.2)

## 1.5 Reservoir storage

During January, reservoir stocks increased at three-quarters of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. The greatest increases were seen at Bewl reservoir in the south-east and Stithians in the south-west, both of which saw increases of more than 15%. Any decreases were 5% or less.

It was a very mixed picture at the end of January with reservoirs ranging from notably low levels to exceptionally high. Haweswater and Thirlmere and the Dee system, which supply north-west England, were classed as notably low for the time of year as they were impacted by planned maintenance in the resource zone and drawdown for reservoir safety work respectively. Three sites were classed as being below normal for the time of year, including Kielder and the Pennines Group in the north, and Bough Beech in south-east England. Fourteen reservoirs were classed as normal for the time of year, and 8 were above normal. The Yorkshire Supply Group was the only reservoir to be classed as notably high for the time of year. Three reservoirs were classed as exceptionally high at the end of January, including Roadford in the south-west and Carsington and Ogston in the north-west which were both completely full. (Figure 6.1)

At a regional scale, total reservoir storage increased across the country and for England as a whole, with overall storage for England ending January 92% full. (Figure 6.2)

## 1.6 Forward look

February started with settled, cold, relatively dry conditions for many. By the middle of the month, cloudy and wet conditions are expected in many areas, with a chance of heavy rain in the far west. East and south-easterly winds are likely, which will maintain below average temperatures and bring cloudy conditions. Towards the end of February, conditions are expected to remain unsettled, with bands of rain and potentially strong winds interrupted by dry and bright breaks.

For the 3-month period from February to April there is a higher than average chance of conditions being milder, wetter and windier than would be expected for the period. There is an increased chance of stormy and windy weather, particularly during February and March. Although conditions are likely to be milder than average overall, there remains a chance for cold spells throughout the period.

## 1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of March 2025, river flows across east, central and north-west England have a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher. River flows in the rest of the country have the greatest chance of being normal for the time of year, while below normal or lower flows are slightly more likely in the south-east.

By the end of September 2025, river flows across central and north-west England have a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher for the time of year. In the south-west, river flows have a greater than average chance of being below normal or lower, while the rest of England has the greatest chance of seeing normal river flows.

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2025 see Figure 7.1. and for scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2025 see Figure 7.2.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2025 see Figure 7.3. and for probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2025 see Figure 7.4.

## 1.8 Projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

By the end of March 2025, groundwater levels across almost all of England have a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher for the time of year.

By the end of September 2025, groundwater levels have a greater than average chance of being above normal or higher across England, with normal groundwater levels most likely in central and north-west England.

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2025 see Figure 7.5. and for scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2025 see Figure 7.6.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2025 see Figure 7.7. and for probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2025 see Figure 7.8.

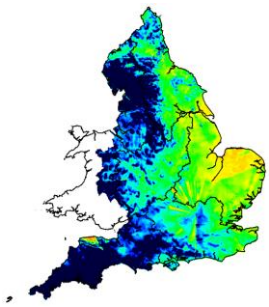
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

# 2 Rainfall

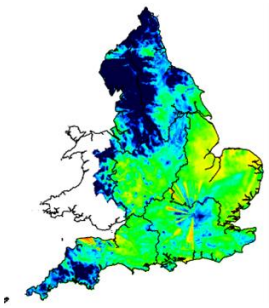
## 2.1 Rainfall map

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

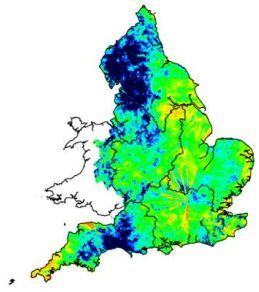
March 2024



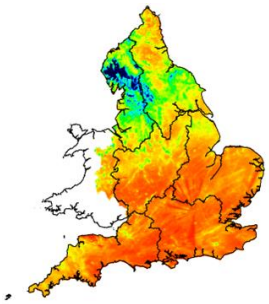
April 2024



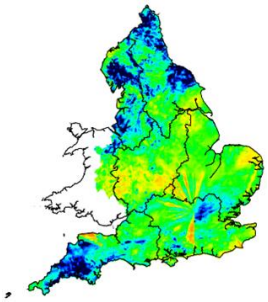
May 2024



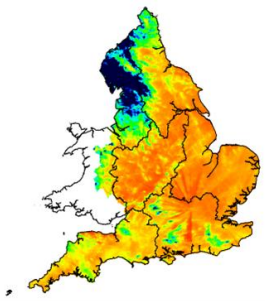
June 2024



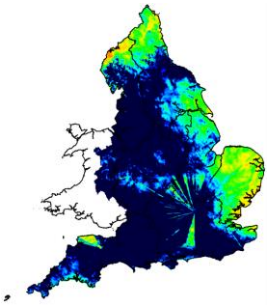
July 2024



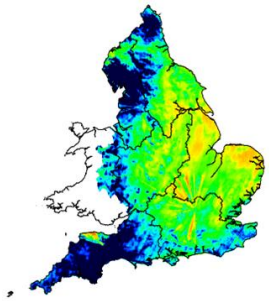
August 2024



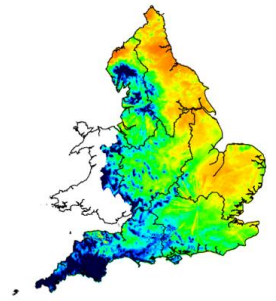
September 2024



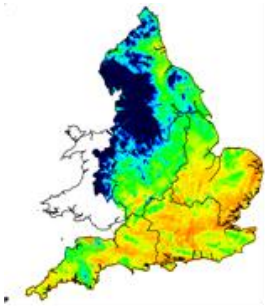
October 2024



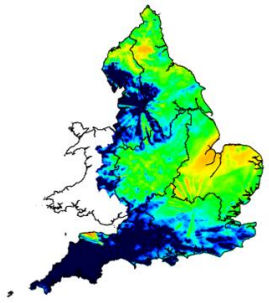
November 2024



December 2024



January 2025



Map Legend

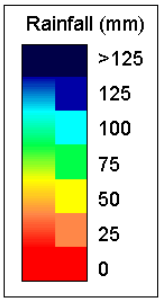
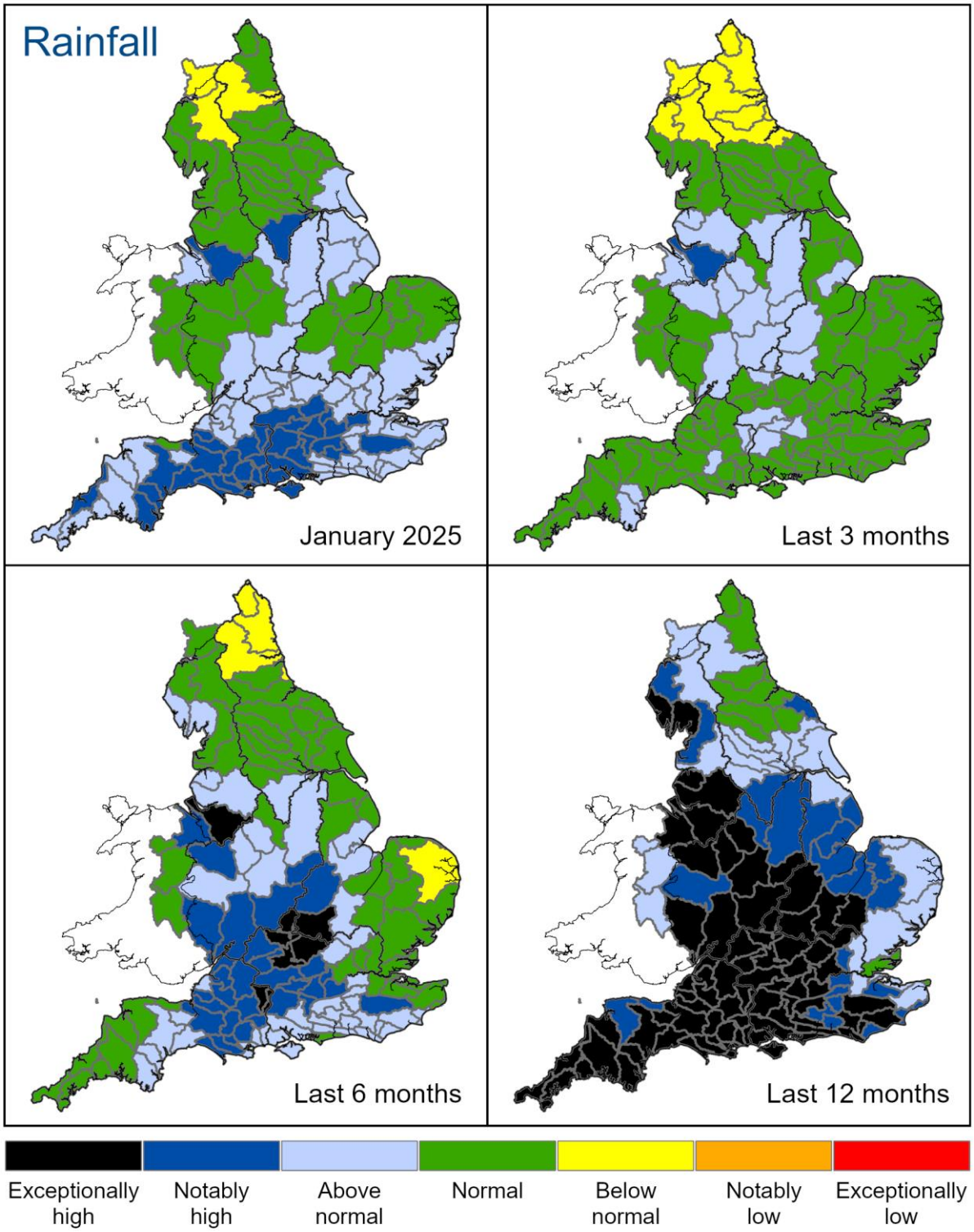


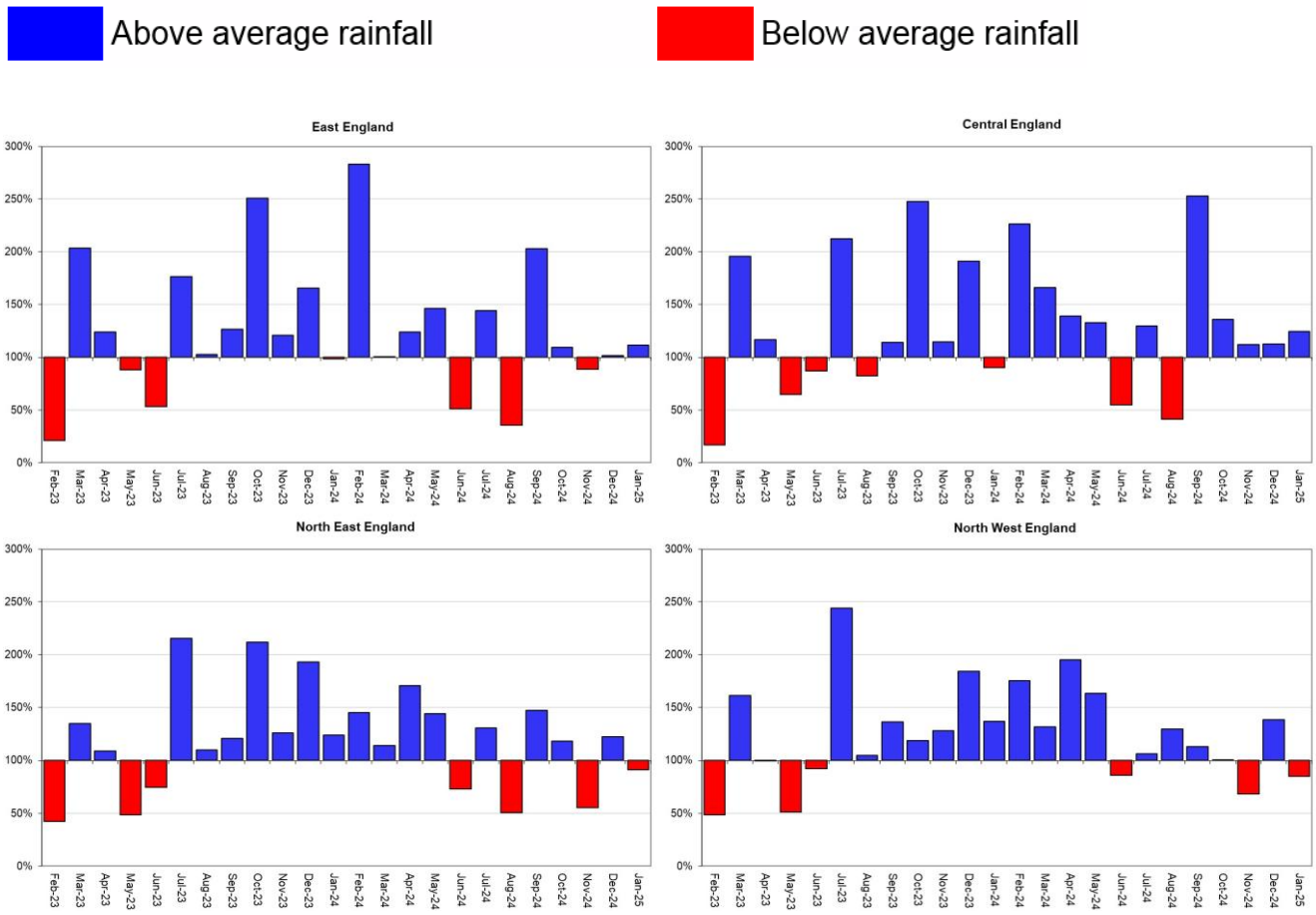
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 January 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

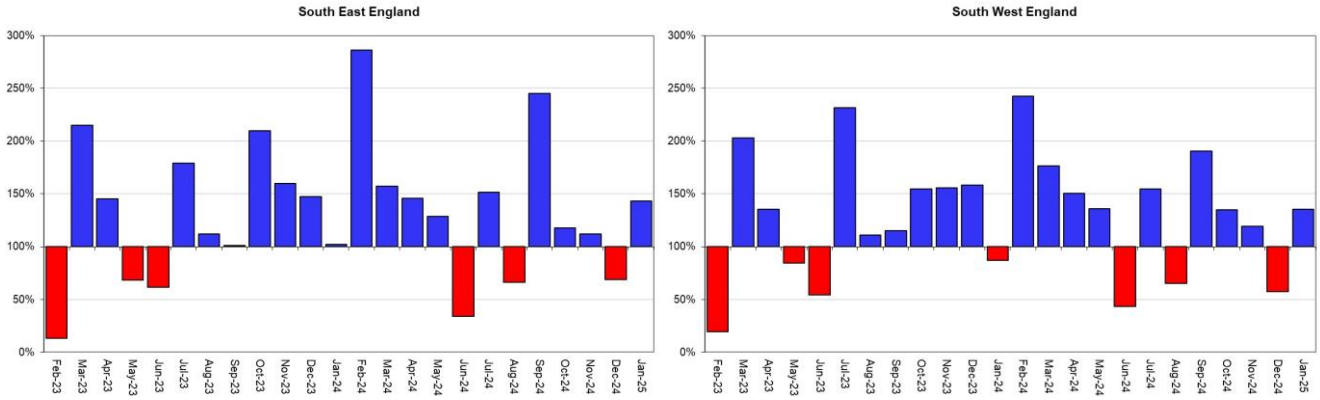


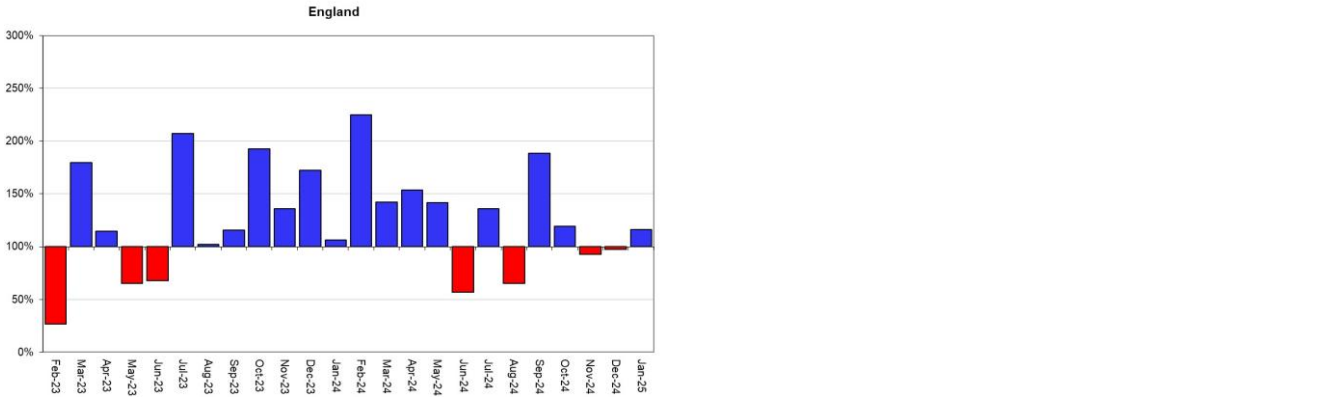

Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

## 2.2 Rainfall charts

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









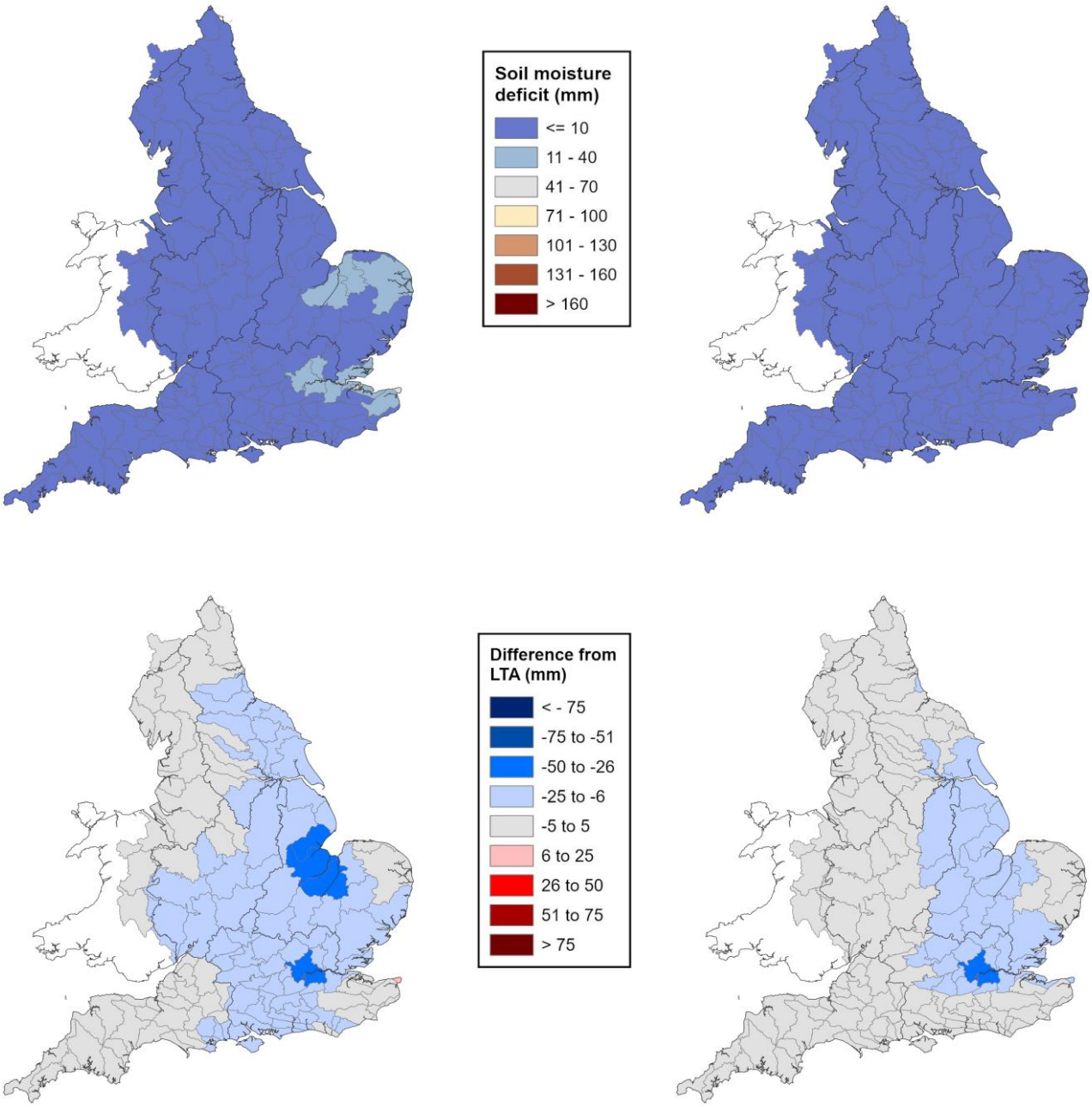
Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

# 3 Soil moisture deficit

## 3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

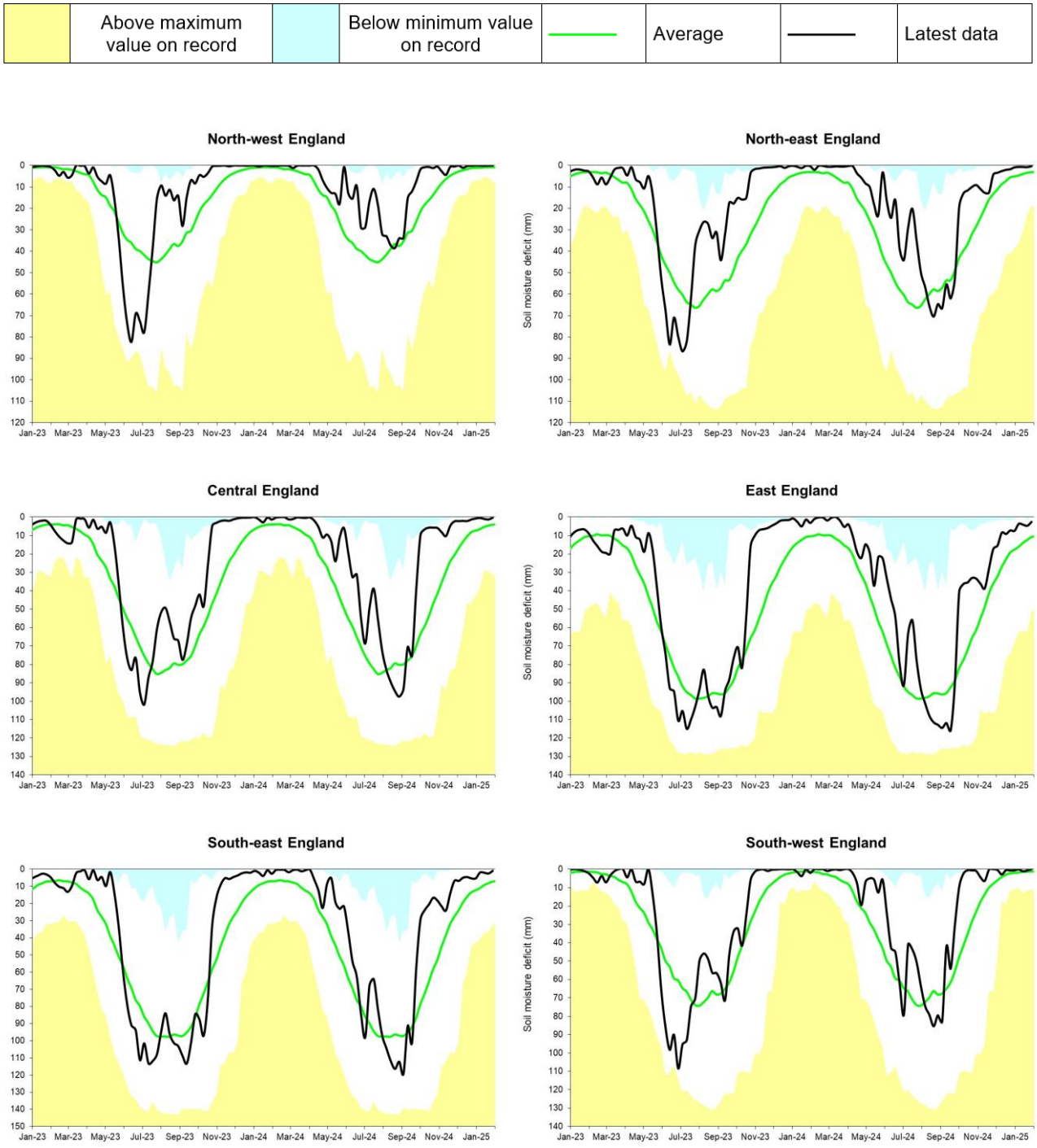
Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 01 January 2025 (left panel) and 29 January 2025 (right panel). Top row shows actual soil moisture deficits (mm) and bottom row shows the difference (mm) of the actual from the 1961 to 1990 long term average soil moisture deficits. Calculated from MORECS data for real land use.

End of December 2024 End of January 2025



## 3.2 Soil moisture deficit charts

Figure 3.2: Latest soil moisture deficits for all geographic regions compared to maximum, minimum and 1961 to 1990 long term average. Weekly MORECS data for real land use.



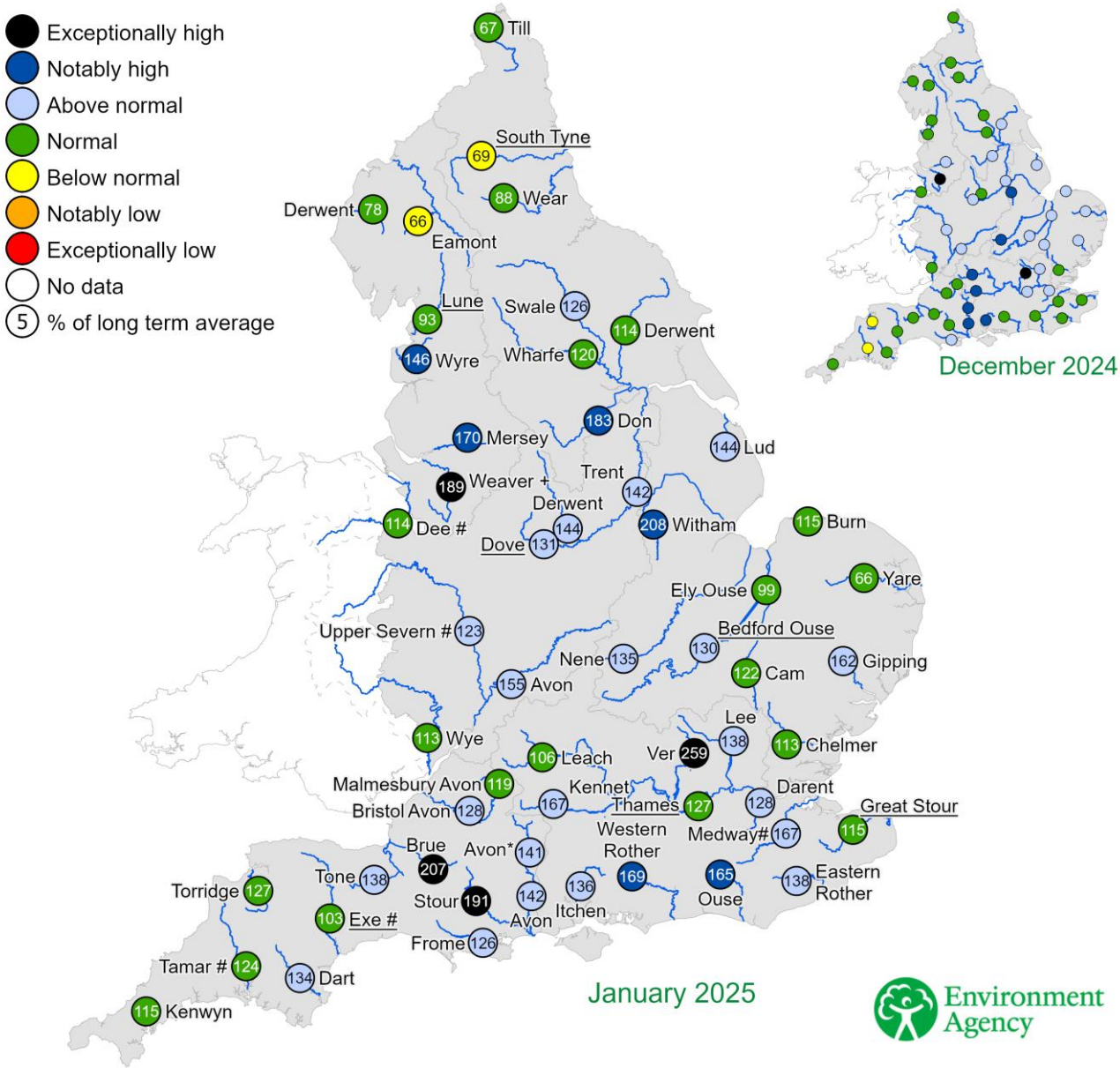

(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

# 4 River flows

## 4.1 River flow map

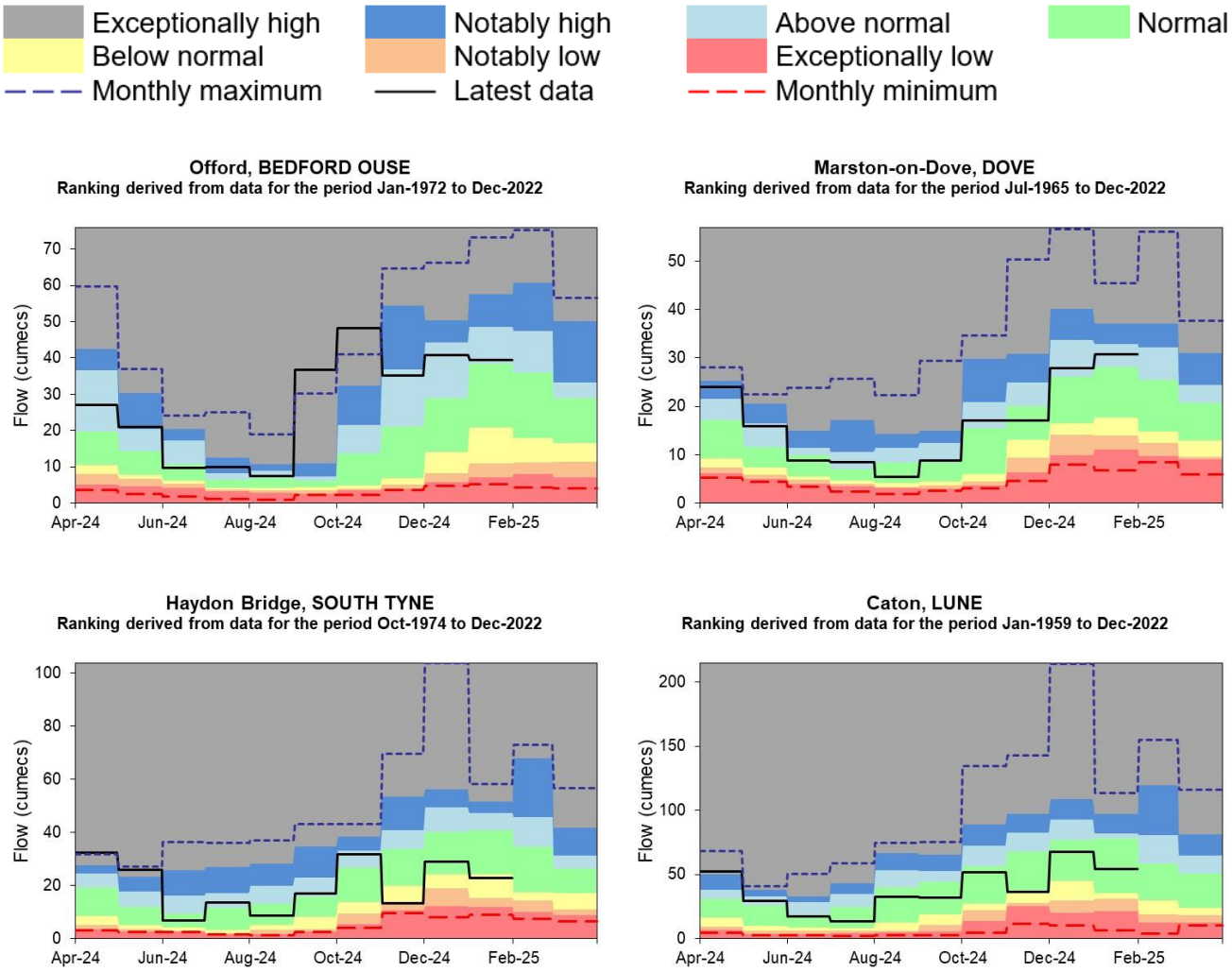
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for December 2024 and January 2025, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic December and January monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional index sites are underlined and shown in the hydrographs in Figure 4.2.

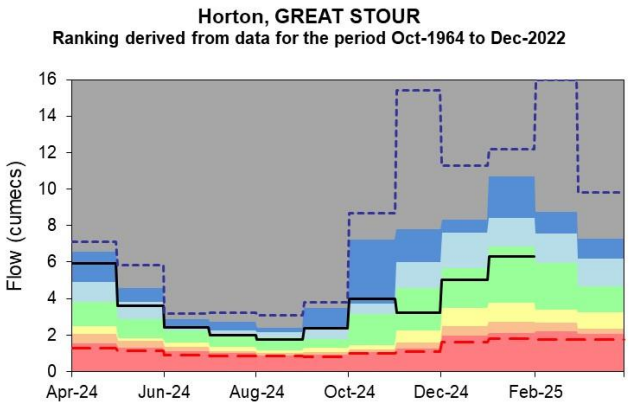
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution.
# Flows may be impacted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

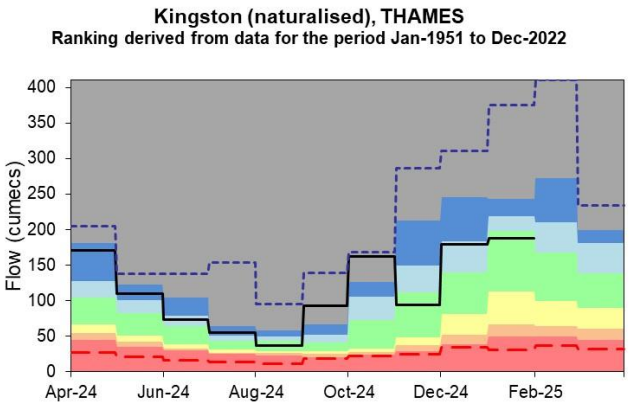


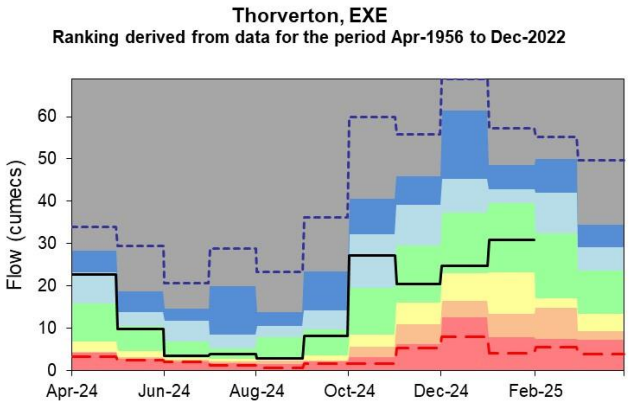
## 4.2 River flow charts

Figure 4.2: Monthly mean river flow for index sites over the past year for each geographic region, compared to an analysis of historic monthly mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.





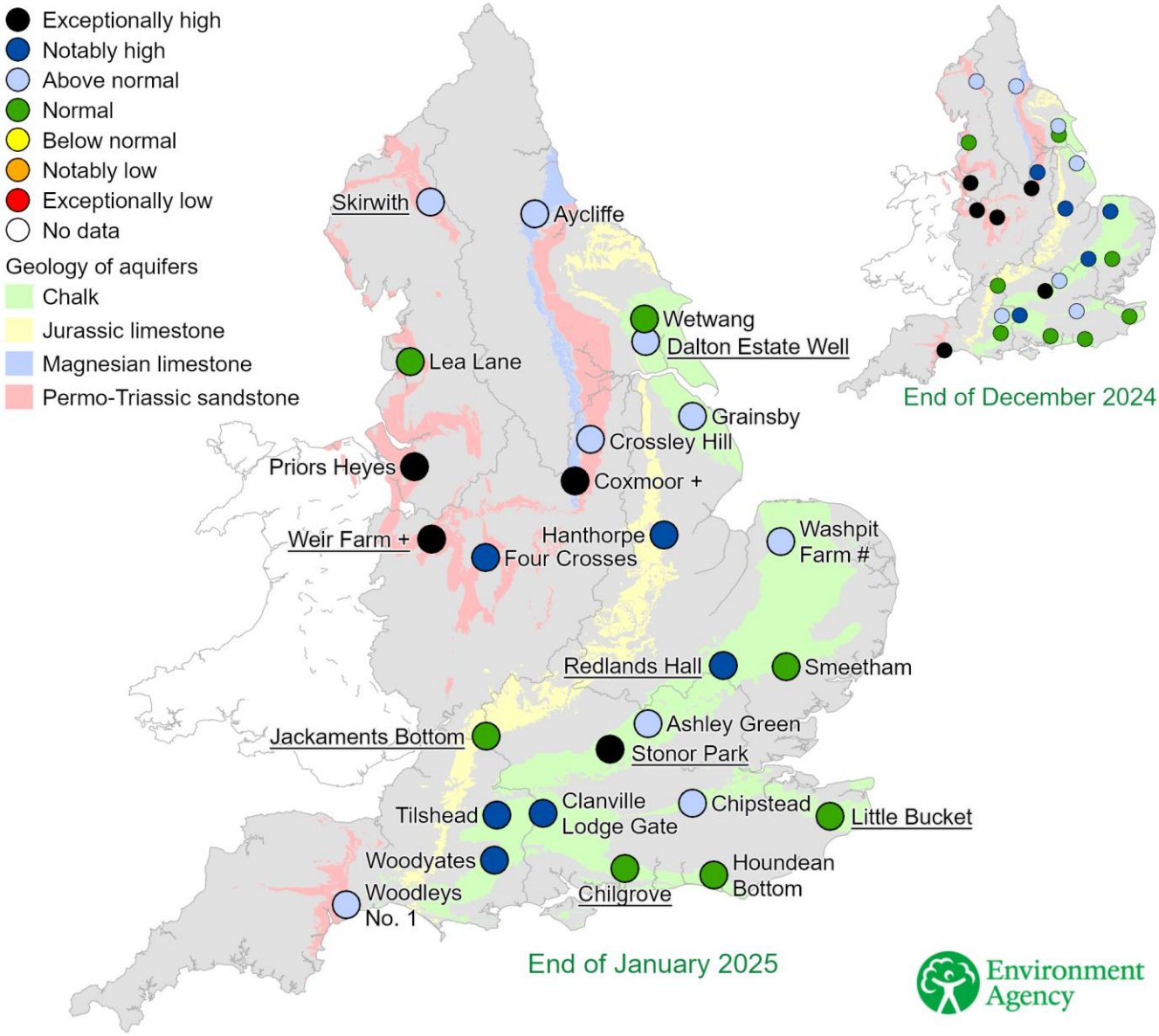

(Source: Environment Agency).

# 5 Groundwater levels

## 5.1 Groundwater levels map

Figure 5.1: Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of December 2024 and January 2025, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic December and January levels. Major aquifer index sites are underlined and shown in groundwater level charts in Figure 5.2.

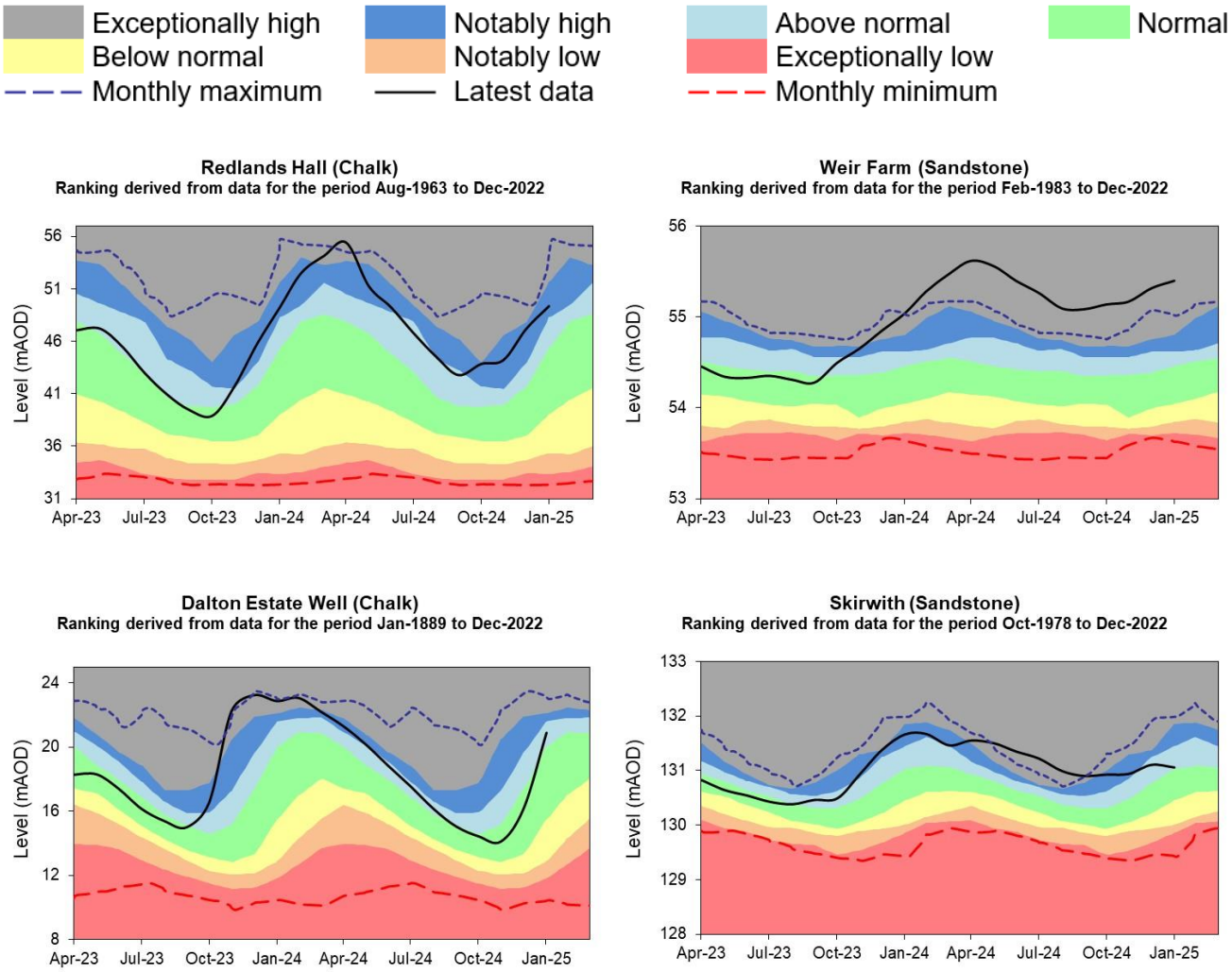
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater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

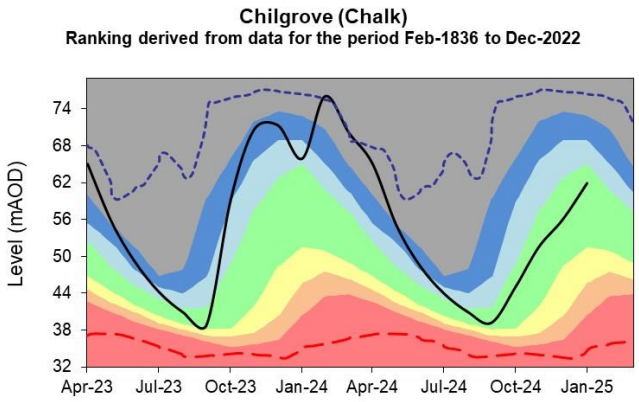


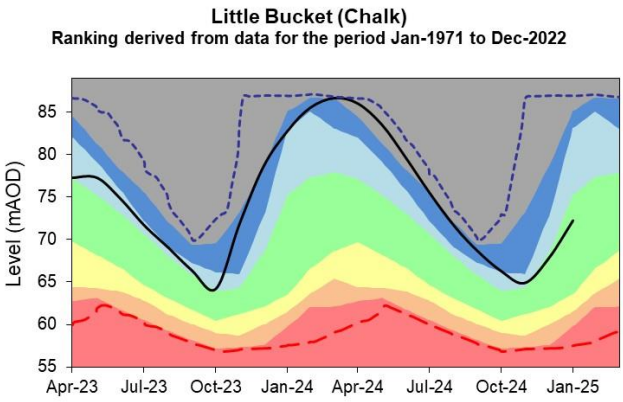

(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

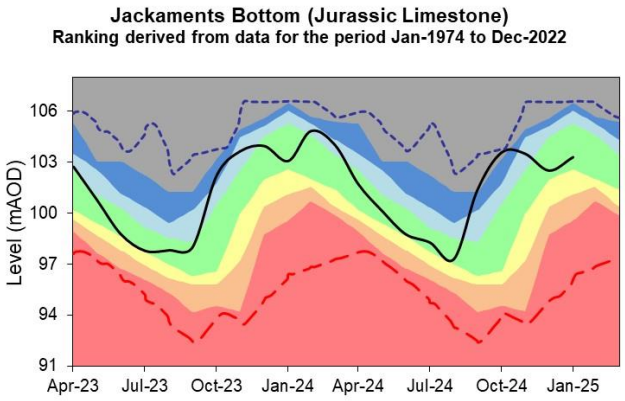
## 5.2 Groundwater level charts

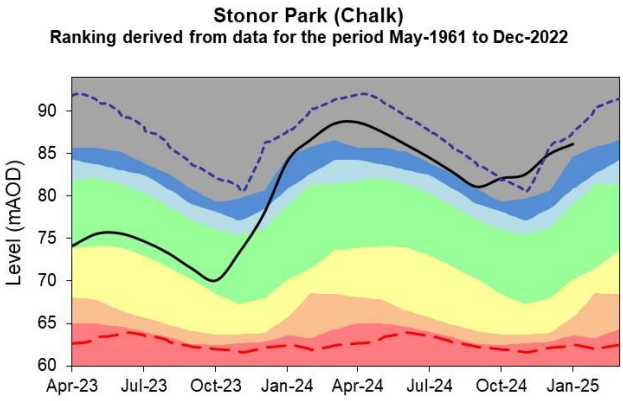
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.





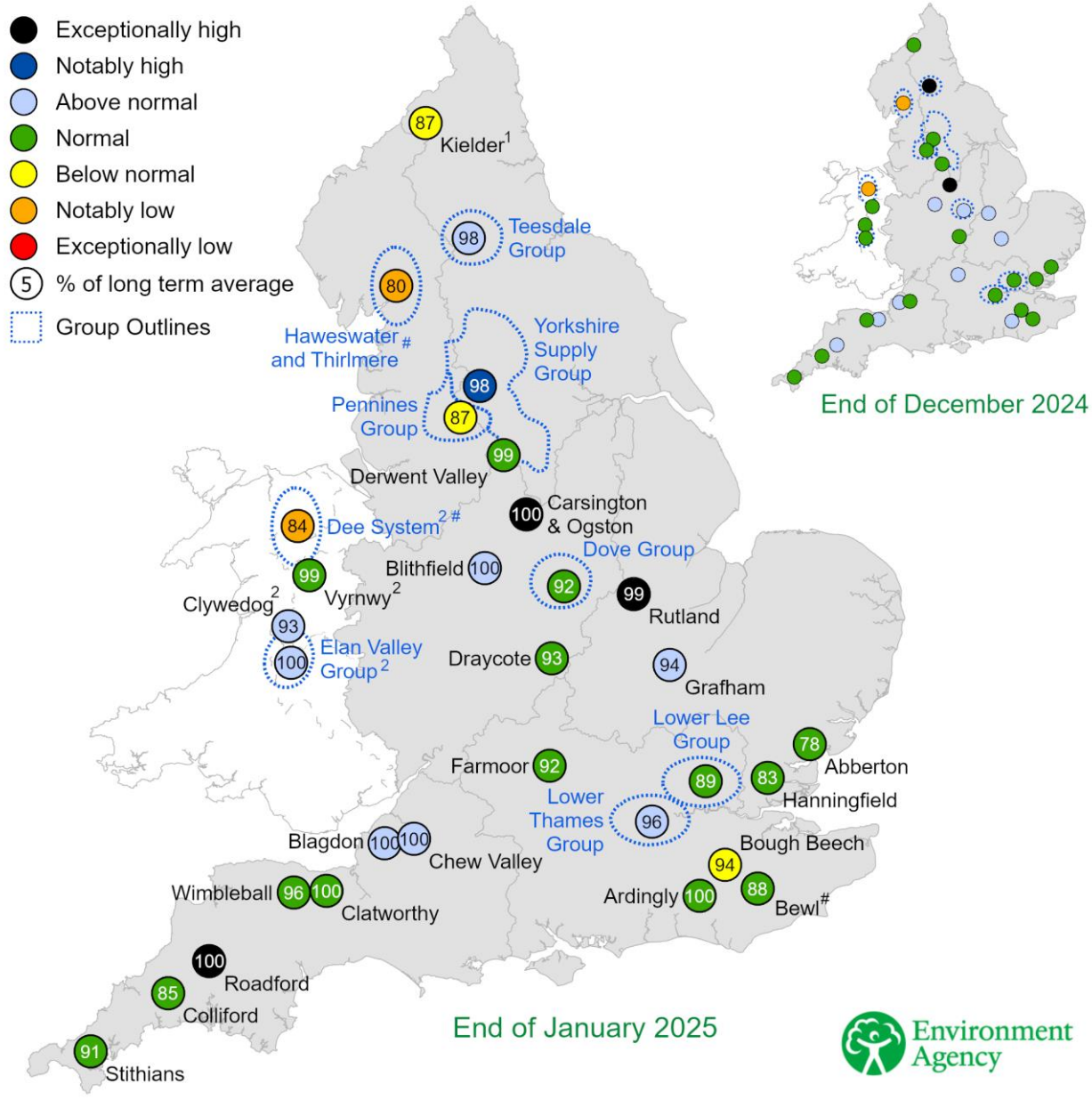




(Source: Environment Agency, 2025)

# 6 Reservoir storage

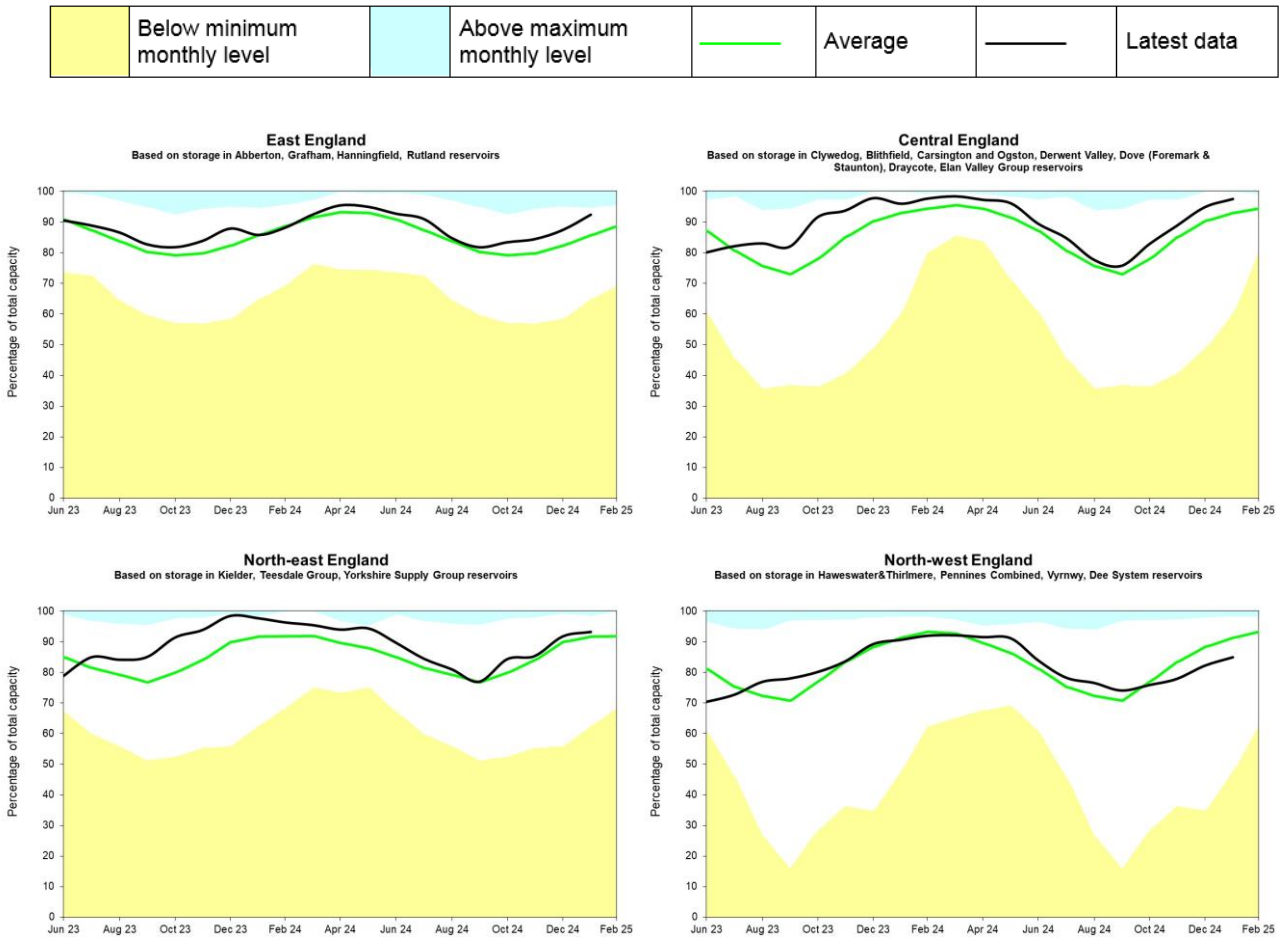
## 6.1 Reservoir storage map

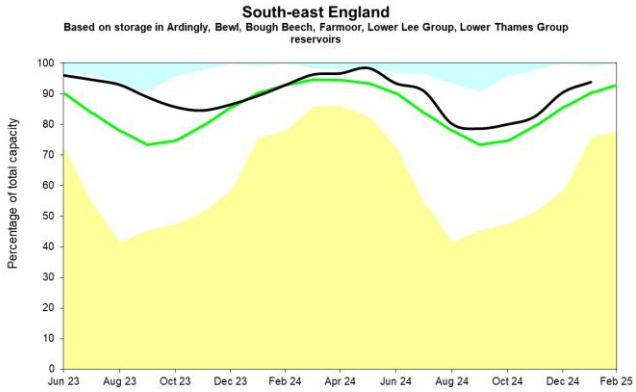
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of December 2024 and January 2025 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic December and January values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers for drought actions. As well as for public water supply, some reservoirs are drawn down to provide flood storage, river compensation flows or for reservoir safety inspections. In some cases, current reservoir operating rules may differ from historic ones. The Dee system has been drawn down as part of reservoir safety works which are expected to continue until 2025. Haweswater & Thirlmere have been impacted by planned maintenance in the resource zone.

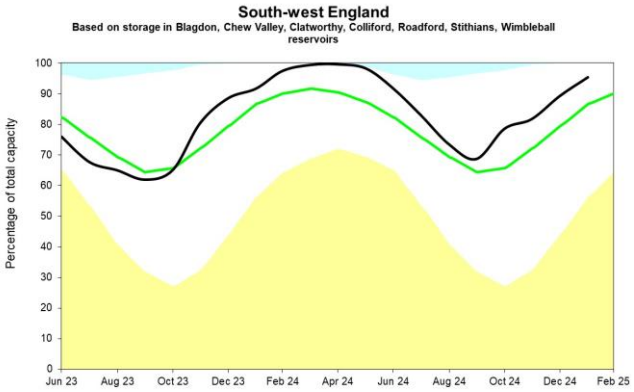


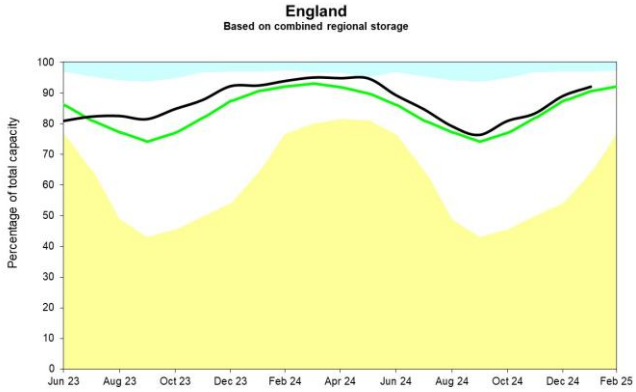
## 6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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





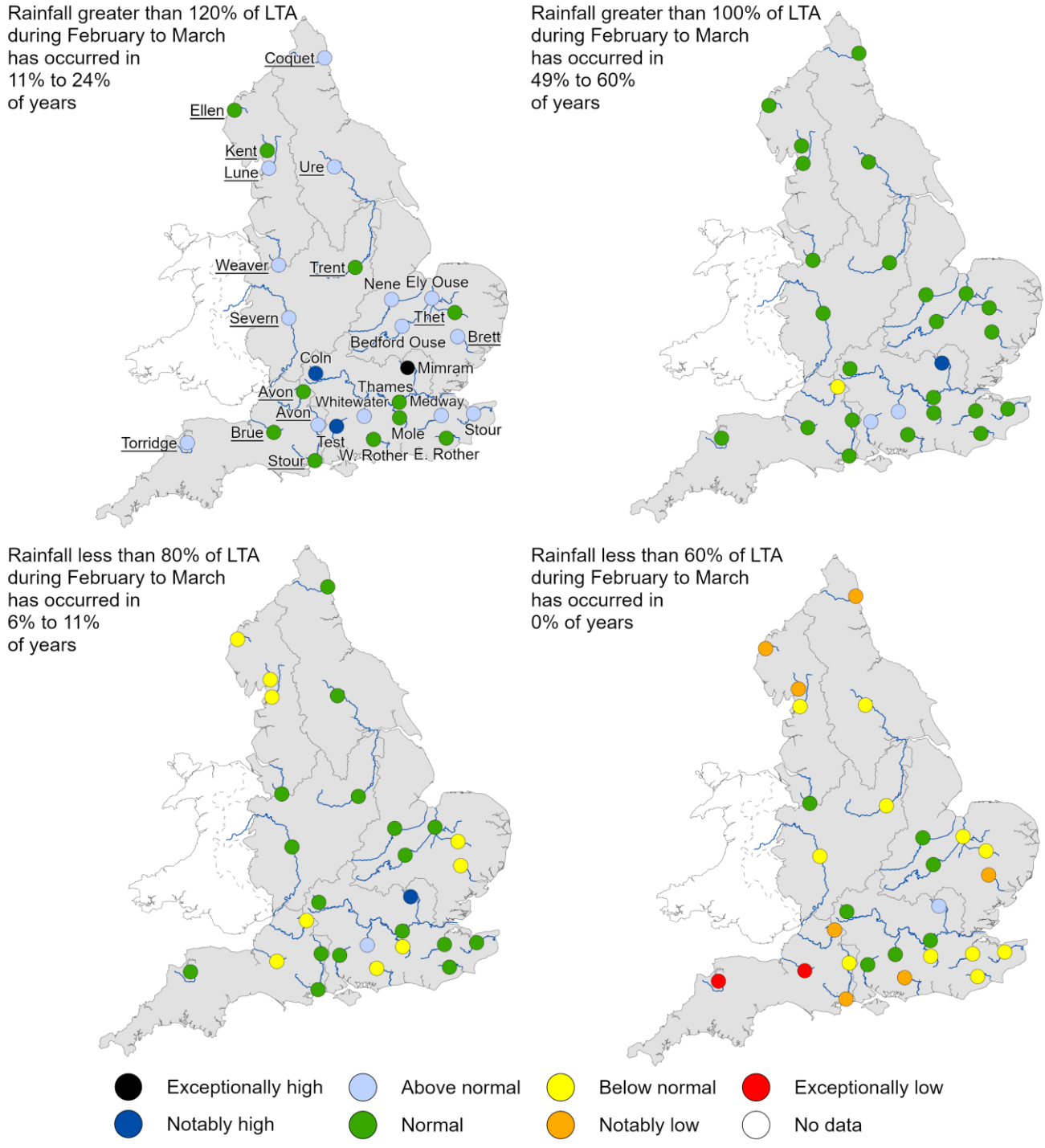




(Source: Water Companies).

# 7 Forward look

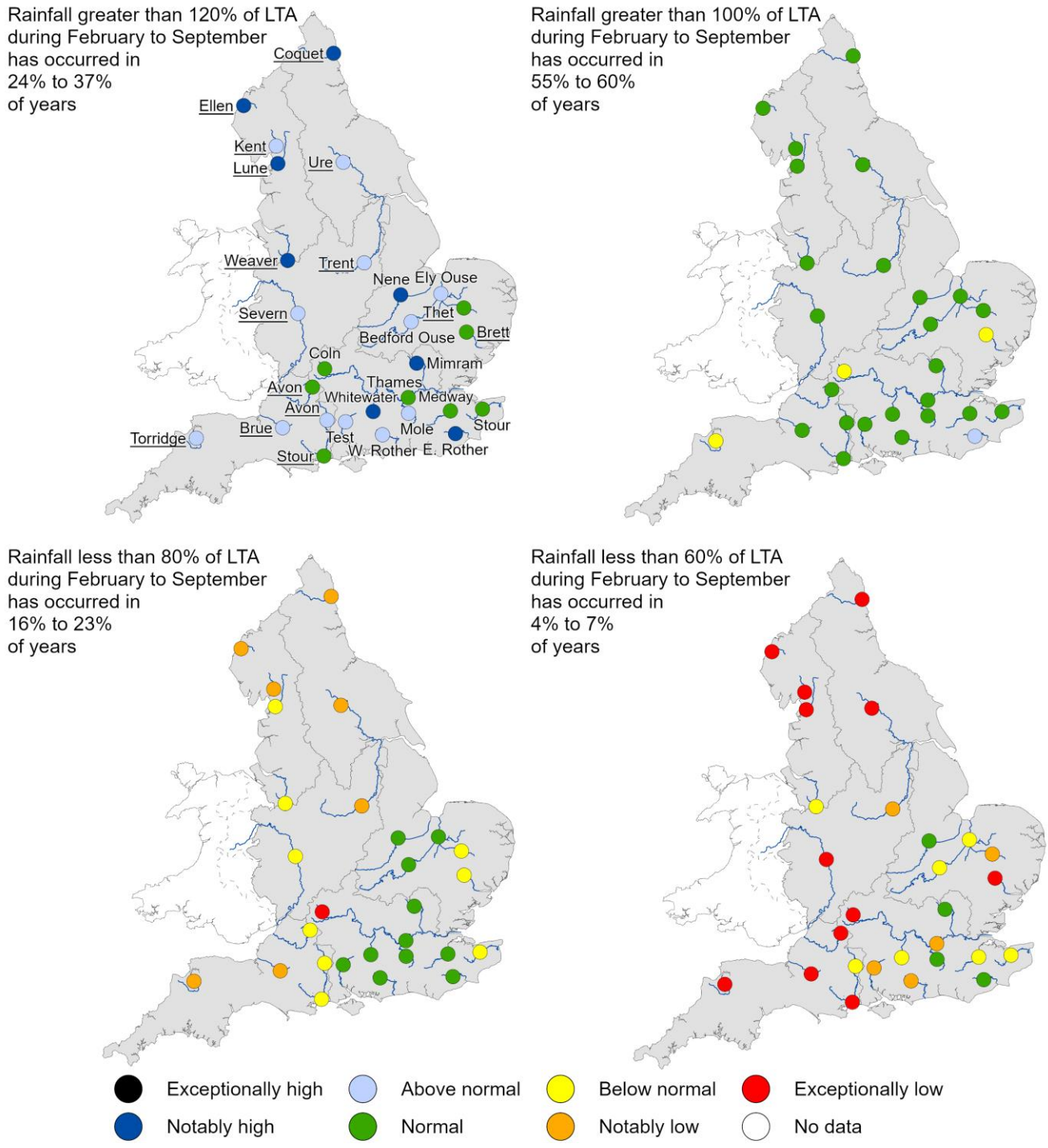
## 7.1 River flow

Figure 7.1: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between February 2025 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



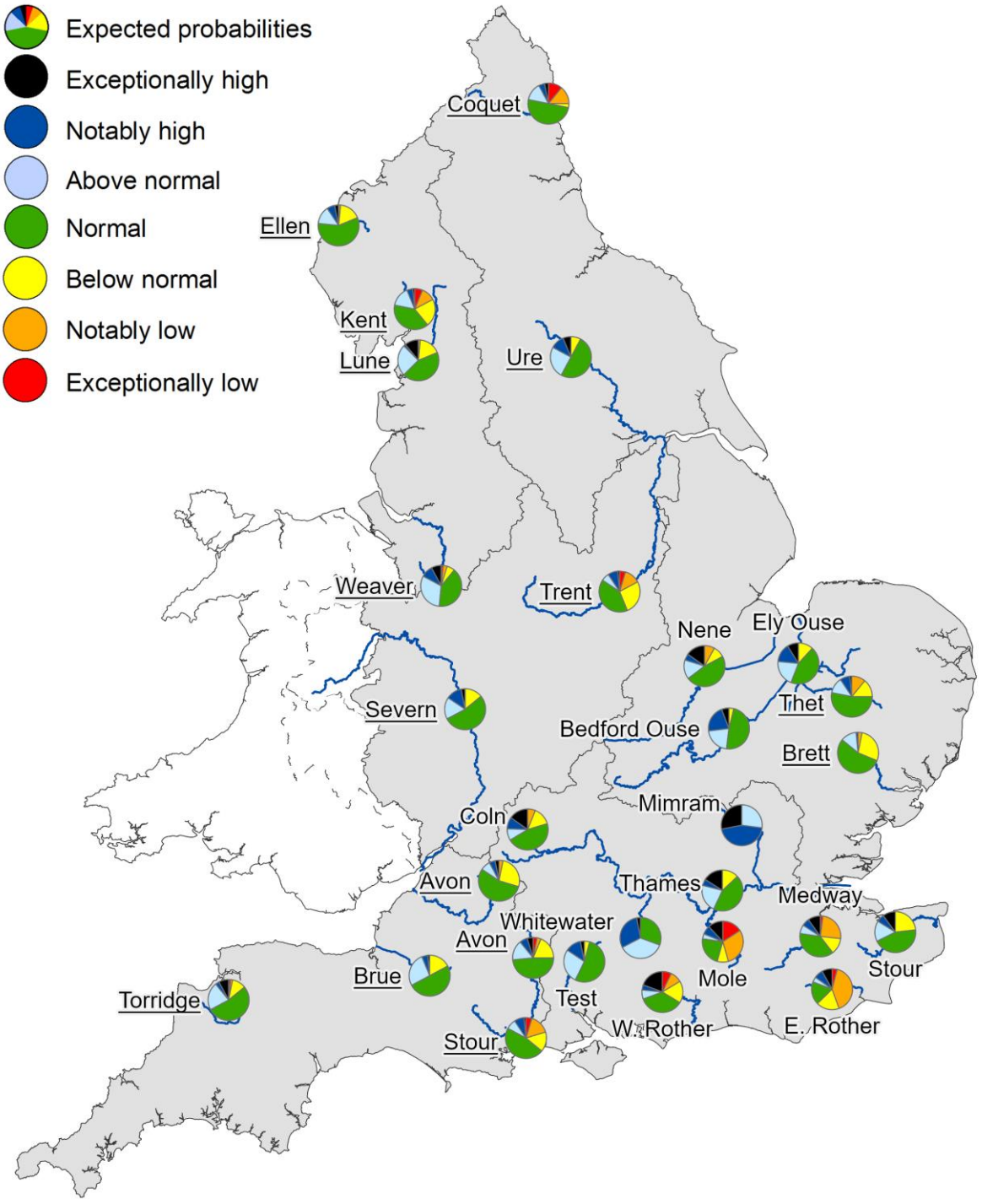

(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between February 2025 and September 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



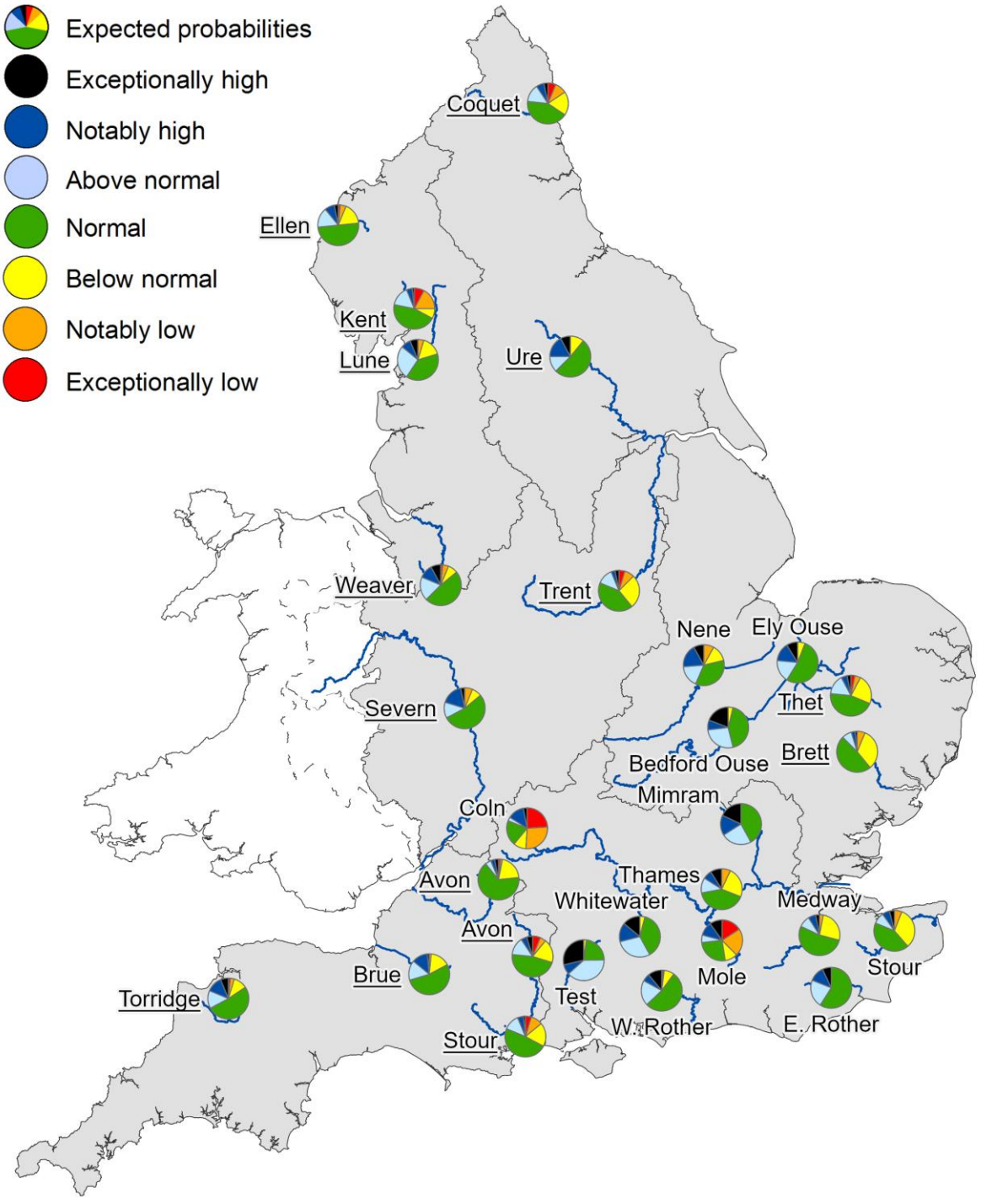

(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.




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

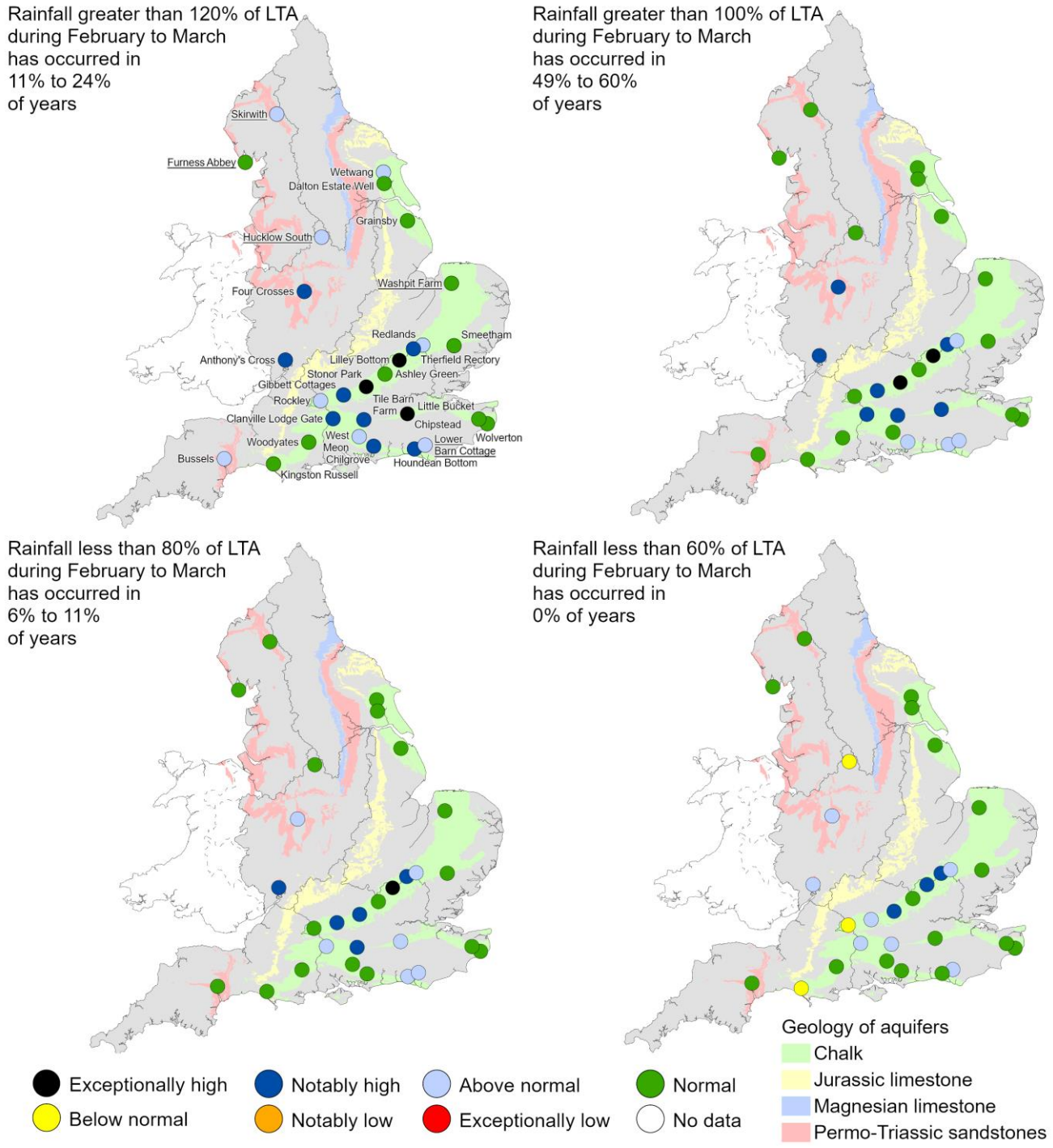
Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.




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

## 7.2 Groundwater

Figure 7.5: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average between February 2025 and March 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.




(Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum BGS © NERC. Crown copyright all rights reserved. Environment Agency 100024198, 2025.

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

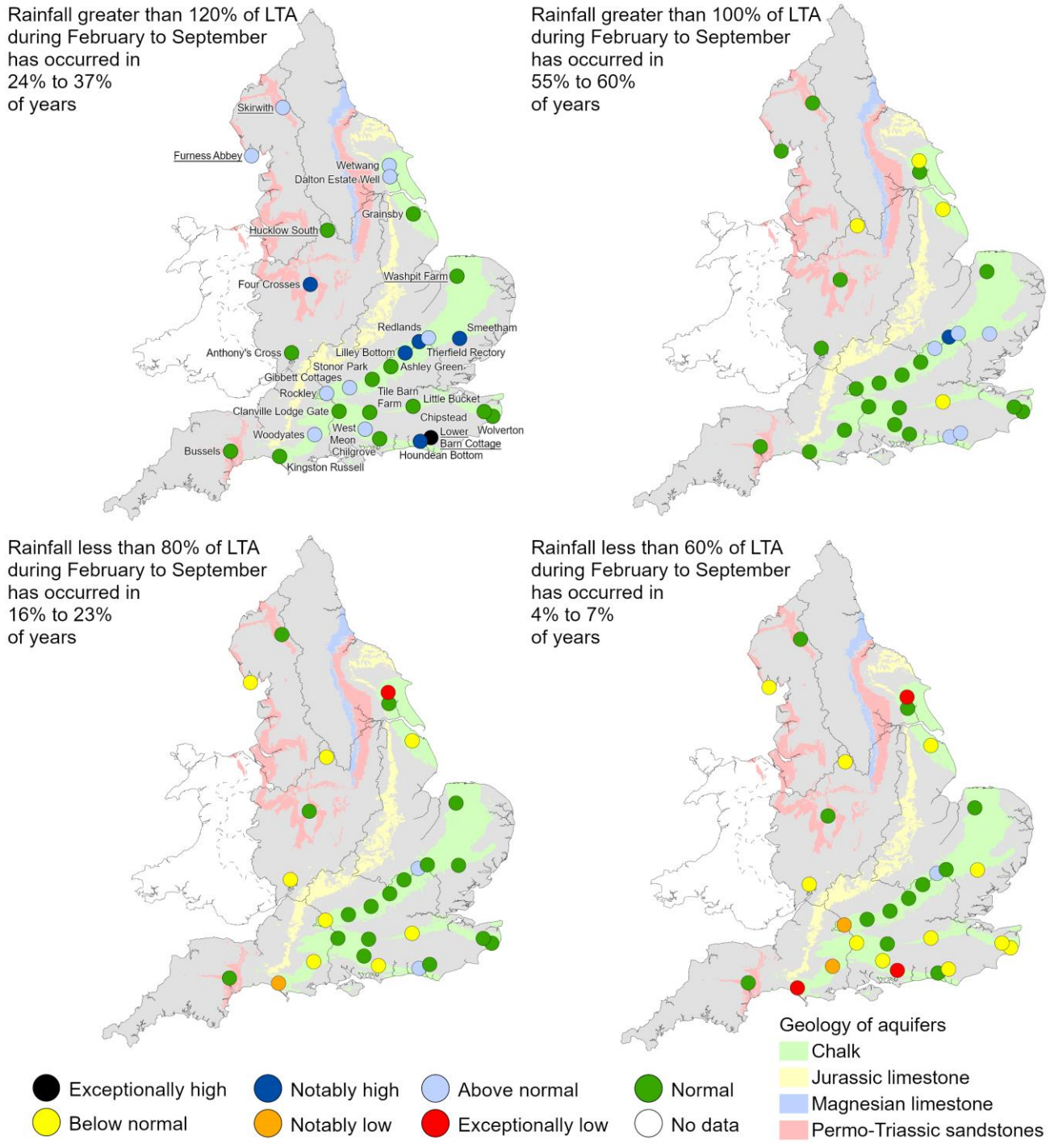


Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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

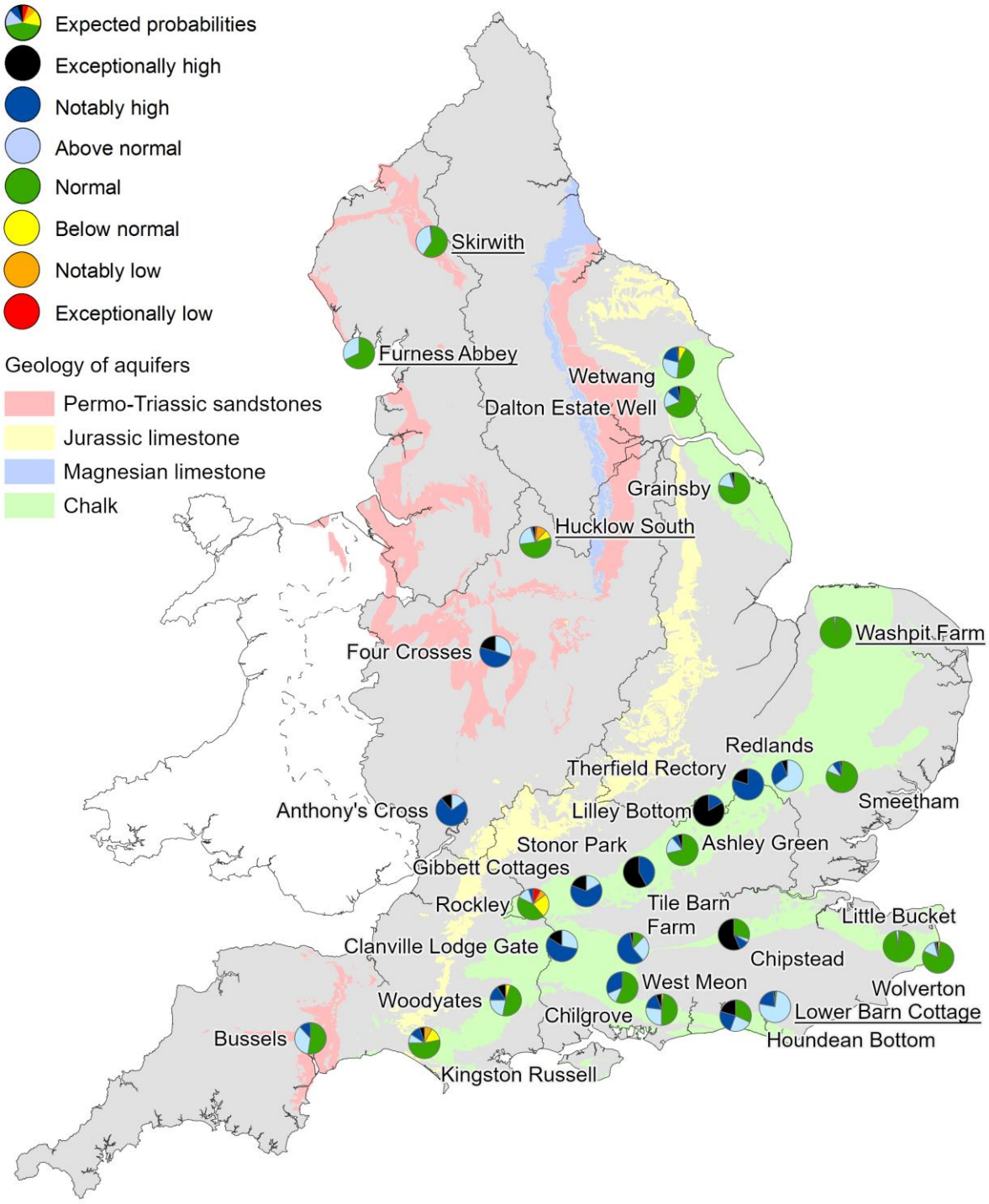



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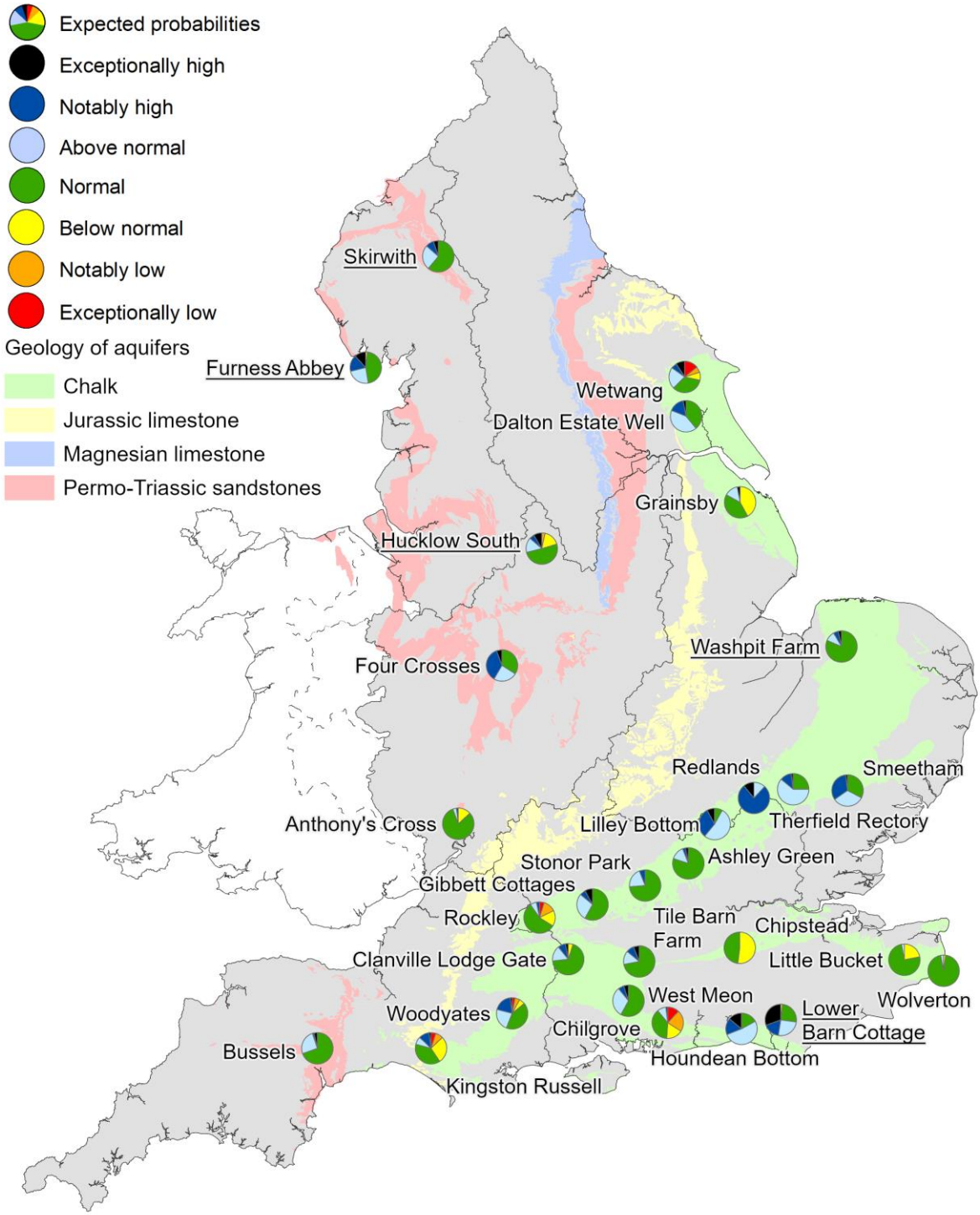
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

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# 8 Glossary

## 8.1 Terminology

**Aquifer**

A geological formation able to store and transmit water.

**Areal average rainfall**

The estimated average depth of rainfall over a defined area. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

**Artesian**

The condition where the groundwater level is above ground surface but is prevented from rising to this level by an overlying continuous low permeability layer, such as clay.

**Artesian borehole**

Borehole where the level of groundwater is above the top of the borehole and groundwater flows out of the borehole when unsealed.

**Cumecs**

Cubic metres per second ($m^3s^{-1}$ or $m^3/s$).

**Effective rainfall**

The rainfall available to percolate into the soil or produce river flow. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

**Flood alert and flood warning**

Three levels of warnings may be issued by the Environment Agency. Flood Alerts indicate flooding is possible. Flood Warnings indicate flooding is expected. Severe Flood Warnings indicate severe flooding.

**Groundwater**

The water found in an aquifer.

**Long term average (LTA)**

The arithmetic mean calculated from the historic record, usually based on the period 1961-1990. However, the period used may vary by parameter being reported on (see figure captions for details).

**mAOD**

Metres above ordnance datum (mean sea level at Newlyn Cornwall).

**MORECS**

Met Office Rainfall and Evaporation Calculation System. Met Office service providing real time calculation of evapotranspiration, soil moisture deficit and effective rainfall on a 40 x 40 km grid.

**Naturalised flow**

River flow with the impacts of artificial influences removed. Artificial influences may include abstractions, discharges, transfers, augmentation and impoundments.

**NCIC**

National Climate Information Centre. NCIC area monthly rainfall totals are derived using the Met Office 5 km gridded dataset, which uses rain gauge observations.

**Recharge**

The process of increasing the water stored in the saturated zone of an aquifer. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

**Reservoir gross capacity**

The total capacity of a reservoir.

**Reservoir live capacity**

The capacity of the reservoir that is normally usable for storage to meet established reservoir operating requirements. This excludes any capacity not available for use (e.g. storage held back for emergency services, operating agreements or physical restrictions). May also be referred to as ‘net’ or ‘deployable’ capacity.

**Soil moisture deficit (SMD)**

The difference between the amount of water actually in the soil and the amount of water the soil can hold. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

## 8.2 Categories

**Exceptionally high:** Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time.

**Notably high:** Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time.

**Above normal:** Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time.

**Normal:** Value likely to fall within this band 44% of the time.

**Below normal:** Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time.

**Notably low:** Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time.

**Exceptionally low:** Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time.

## 8.3 Geographic regions

Throughout this report regions of England are used to group Environment Agency areas together. Below the areas in each region are listed, and Figure 8.1 shows the geographical extent of these regions.

**East includes:** Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, and Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk areas.

**South east includes:** Solent and South Downs, Hertfordshire and North London, Thames, and Kent and South London areas.

**South west includes:** Devon and Cornwall, and Wessex areas.

**Central includes:** Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and West Midlands, and Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire areas.

**North west includes:** Cumbria and Lancashire, and Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire areas.

**North east includes:** Yorkshire, and Northumberland Durham and Tees areas.

Figure 8.1: Geographic regions

# 9 Appendices

## 9.1 Rainfall table

| Region | Jan 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990 | Jan 2025 band | Nov 2024 to January 2025 cumulative band | Aug 2024 to January 2025 cumulative band | Feb 2024 to January 2025 cumulative band |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East England | 112 | Normal | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| Central England | 125 | Normal | Above normal | Notably high | Exceptionally high |
| North East England | 91 | Normal | Normal | Normal | Above normal |
| North West England | 85 | Normal | Normal | Normal | Notably high |
| South East England | 143 | Above Normal | Normal | Above normal | Exceptionally high |
| South West England | 136 | Above Normal | Normal | Above normal | Exceptionally high |
| England | 116 | Normal | Normal | Above normal | Notably high |

## 9.2 River flows table

| Geographic area | Site name | River | Jan 2025 band | Dec 2024 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East | Burnham | Burn | Normal | Above normal |
| East | Claypole | Upper Witham | Notably high | Notably high |
| East | Colney | Yare | Normal | Above normal |
| East | Denver | Ely Ouse | Normal | Above normal |
| East | Dernford | Cam | Normal | Above normal |
| East | Louth Weir | Lud | Above normal | Above normal |
| East | Offord | Bedford Ouse | Above normal | Above normal |
| East | Springfield | Chelmer | Normal | Normal |
| East | Stowmarket | Gipping | Above normal | Above normal |
| East | Upton Mill | Nene | Above normal | Notably high |
| Central | Bewdley | Severn | Above normal | Above normal |
| Central | Derby St. Marys | Derwent | Above normal | Normal |
| Central | Evesham | Avon | Above normal | Above normal |
| Central | Marston-on-dove | Dove | Above normal | Above normal |
| Central | North Muskham | Trent | Above normal | Above normal |
| North East | Buttercrambe | Derwent | Normal | Above normal |
| North East | Crakehill Topcliffe | Swale | Above normal | Normal |

| Geographic area | Site name | River | Jan 2025 band | Dec 2024 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East | Heaton Mill | Till | Normal | Normal |
| North East | Doncaster | Don | Notably high | Above normal |
| North East | Haydon Bridge | South Tyne | Below normal | Normal |
| North East | Tadcaster | Wharfe | Normal | Normal |
| North East | Witton Park | Wear | Normal | Normal |
| North West | Ashton Weir | Mersey | Notably high | Above normal |
| North West | Caton | Lune | Normal | Normal |
| North West | Ouse Bridge | Derwent | Normal | Normal |
| North West | Pooley Bridge | Eamont | Below normal | Normal |
| North West | St Michaels | Wyre | Notably high | Normal |
| North West | Ashbrook | Weaver | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| South East | Allbrook & Highbridge | Itchen | Above normal | Notably high |
| South East | Ardingley | Ouse | Notably high | Normal |
| South East | Feildes Weir | Lee | Above normal | Above normal |
| South East | Hansteads | Ver | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| South East | Hawley | Darent | Above normal | Above normal |
| South East | Horton | Great Stour | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Kingston (naturalised) | Thames | Normal | Above normal |

| Geographic area | Site name | River | Jan 2025 band | Dec 2024 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South East | Lechlade | Leach | Normal | Notably high |
| South East | Marlborough | Kennet | Above normal | Notably high |
| South East | Princes Marsh | Rother | Notably high | Normal |
| South East | Teston & Farleigh | Medway | Above normal | Normal |
| South East | Udiam | Rother | Above normal | Normal |
| South West | Amesbury | Upper Avon | Above normal | Notably high |
| South West | Austins Bridge | Dart | Above normal | Normal |
| South West | Bathford | Avon | Above normal | Normal |
| South West | Bishops Hull | Tone | Above normal | Normal |
| South West | East Stoke | Frome | Above normal | Above normal |
| South West | Great Somerford | Avon | Normal | Normal |
| South West | Gunnislake | Tamar | Normal | Below normal |
| South West | Hammoon | Middle Stour | Exceptionally high | Normal |
| South West | East Mills | Middle Avon | Above normal | Notably high |
| South West | Lovington | Upper Brue | Exceptionally high | Normal |
| South West | Thorverton | Exe | Normal | Normal |
| South West | Torrington | Torridge | Normal | Below normal |
| South West | Truro | Kenwyn | Normal | Normal |
| EA Wales | Manley Hall | Dee | Normal | Normal |

| Geographic area | Site name | River | Jan 2025 band | Dec 2024 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EA Wales | Redbrook | Wye | Normal | Normal |

## 9.3 Groundwater table

| Geographic area | Site name | Aquifer | End of Jan 2025 band | End of Dec 2024 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East | Grainsby | Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk | Above normal | Above normal |
| East | Redlands Hall | Cam Chalk | Notably high | Notably high |
| East | Hanthorpe | Limestone (Cornbrash Formation) | Notably high | Notably high |
| East | Smeetham Hall Cott. | North Essex Chalk | Normal | Normal |
| East | Washpit Farm Rougham | North West Norfolk Chalk | Above normal | Notably high |
| Central | Four Crosses | Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone | Notably high | Exceptionally high |
| Central | Weir Farm | Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Central | Coxmoor | Permo Triassic Sandstone | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Central | Crossley Hill | Permo Triassic Sandstone | Above normal | Notably high |
| North East | Dalton Estate Well | Hull & East Riding Chalk | Above normal | Normal |
| North East | Aycliffe Nra2 | Skerne Magnesian Limestone | Above normal | Above normal |
| North East | Wetwang | Hull & East Riding Chalk | Normal | Above normal |

| Geographic area | Site name | Aquifer | End of Jan 2025 band | End of Dec 2024 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North West | Priors Heyes | West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| North West | Skirwith | Eden Valley and Carlisle Basin Permo-Triassic Sandstone | Above normal | Above normal |
| North West | Lea Lane | Fylde Permo-Triassic Sandstone | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Chilgrove | Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Clanville Gate Gwl | River Test Chalk | Notably high | Notably high |
| South East | Houndean Bottom | Brighton Chalk Block | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Little Bucket | East Kent Chalk - Stour | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Jackaments Bottom | Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior) | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Ashley Green Stw Obh | Mid-Chilterns Chalk | Above normal | Above normal |
| South East | Stonor Park | South-West Chilterns Chalk | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| South East | Chipstead Gwl | Epsom North Downs Chalk | Above normal | Above normal |
| South West | Tilshead | Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk | Notably high | Above normal |
| South West | Woodleys No1 | Otterton Sandstone | Above normal | Exceptionally |

| Geographic area | Site name | Aquifer | End of Jan 2025 band | End of Dec 2024 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Formation | | high |
| South West | Woodyates | Dorset Stour Chalk | Notably high | Normal |

## 9.4 Reservoir table

| Geographic region | % Full | Average comparison |
|---|---|---|
| East | 92 | Above average |
| Central | 98 | Above average |
| North-east | 93 | Above average |
| North-west | 85 | Below average |
| South-east | 94 | Above average |
| South-west | 95 | Above average |
| England | 92 | Above average |