Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - February 2025

In February, rainfall was below the long term average (LTA) for England; across southern England rainfall it was typically above average while across central and northern England it was below average. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) were close to zero across England, and soils remain wetter than would be expected in parts of east, south-east, and north-east England. Monthly mean river flows decreased at most of the sites we report on, however, the majority of flows continue to be classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Groundwater levels increased at many sites; all sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Reservoirs across England were reporting overall storage of 92% at the end of February which was unchanged from the end of January.

1.1 Rainfall

In February, England received 52mm of rainfall which represents 91% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA for the time of year (79% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). A small majority of hydrological areas (55%) received above average rainfall during February (Figure 2.1)

The wettest hydrological area, as a percentage of the LTA, was Berkshire Downs in the south-east, having received 148% LTA rainfall (78mm). In contrast the driest hydrological areas, relative to their LTA were the Dove and Upper Trent in central England, with each area reporting 48% and 50% LTA (33mm and 26mm respectively) Figure 2.1.

Rainfall totals during February were classed as normal or higher across the east, south-east, and south-west of the county, whereas areas in the north-east, north-west, central and east reported totals classed as normal or below normal. Rainfall totals across 107 areas (77%) was classed as normal for the time of year, with 7 sites (5%) in the south-east and south-west classed as above normal for the time of year. Twenty-five (18%) hydrological areas mostly in the north-east and parts of the north-west, central and east were classed as below normal for the time of year. At a regional scale, rainfall was classed as normal in all regions except for the north-east where it was classed as below normal for the time of year, with England as a whole classed as normal (Figures 2.2 and 2.3)

The 3-month cumulative totals were classed as normal across most of England, with the far north-east being classed as below normal, and parts of central, south-west England classed as above normal. Over the last 6-months, rainfall totals have been above normal and higher across much of south-west, south-east, east and central England. Across north-east and north-west England rainfall totals have been normal or below normal. The 12-month cumulative totals were classed as above normal or higher across all of England (Figure 2.2).

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

As is expected in February, SMDs were close to zero across England at the end of the month, as soils remain fully wetted following a wetter than average winter across most of the country (Figure 3.1).

At the end of February, 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 (Figure 3.2).

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at over four-fifths of the sites we report on in February. However, flows at the majority (85%) of sites continue to be classed as being normal or higher for the time of year. More than two-thirds of sites (37) were classed as normal for the time of year. The highest classed flows were reported in the south-east and south-west of England where 7 sites were above normal, with a further 3 as notably high. River flow at 7 sites, mostly in the north-east and north-west of England was classed as below normal for the time of year. Haydon Bridge (South Tyne) in north-east England was the only site where flow was classed as notably low (Figure 4.1).

During February monthly mean river flow at all regional index sites decreased when compared to January. Despite a reduction, naturalised monthly mean flow at Kingston (Thames) remains higher than expected and is classed as above normal for the time of year. Flows at 3 sites; Offord (Bedford Ouse), Horton (Great Stour), and Thorveton (Exe) was classed as normal for the time of year. Two sites: Marston-on-Dove (Dove) and Caton (Lune) were classed as below normal, with Haydon Bridge (South Tyne) classed as notably low (Figure 4.2).

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of February, most reporting sites (58%) had recorded an increase in groundwater levels, with 11 sites (42%) seeing a decrease compared to the previous month. All sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year, with just under two-thirds classed as above normal or higher. Eleven sites (42% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year, and 7 (27%) sites were classed as above normal. Four sites (15%) were classed as notably high, most of which are in chalk aquifers. The final 4 sites (15%) were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year, including Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone (central England) which recorded the highest end of February level since records began in 1983 (Figure 5.1).

Groundwater levels at aquifer index sites varied across England, with roughly half of sites reporting an increase by the end of February. Groundwater levels were classed as normal for the time of year at 4 sites: Dalton Estate Well (Hull and East riding Chalk), Skirwith (Carlisle Basin Sandstone), Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk), and Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone). Levels at Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) were classed as above normal, with Redlands Hall (Cam Ely Ouse Chalk) classed as notably high for the time of year. Levels at the remaining two sites: Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone) and Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year (Figure 5.2).

1.5 Reservoir storage

During February, reservoir stocks increased at half of the reservoirs and reservoirs groups we report on. The large increases were reported at Hanningfield and Stithians reservoirs in the east and south-west respectively which both saw an increase of 9% (Figure 6.1).

By the end of February reservoir storage levels across the country ranged from notably low, 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. Fifteen reservoirs were classed as normal for the time of year, and 7 as above normal. Five reservoirs were classed as below normal for the time of year. Levels at Farmoor in south east England have been impacted by turbidity issues restricting refill. Refill at Abberton in east England was impacted by reservoir safety works which are now complete, these works followed a prolonged period of restricted refill over winter due to infrastructure constraints. By the end of February total storage across England was reported as 92%, the same value as reported at the end of January (Figure 6.2).

1.6 Forward look

March started with drier, milder conditions for many. Wetter and windier conditions are expected in mid-March for many areas, with an increased likelihood of unsettled weather in places. Some mid-month sunnier spells can also be expected although temperatures are likely to remain below normal. Towards the end of March, conditions are expected to remain changeable, with wet and windy conditions interspersed by dry and bright spells.

For the 3-month period from March to May there is a higher than average chance of conditions being warmer, drier and windier than would be expected for the period. Although conditions are likely to be milder than average overall, colder spells remain possibly early in the period however a cool spring is very unlikely.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

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 south-east, north-east and east England, with normal groundwater levels most likely in central and south-west England. Groundwater levels in north-west England have a greater than average chance of being below normal or lower.

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

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

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

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

1.8 Projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

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

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.

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

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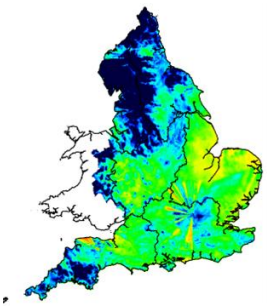
2 Rainfall

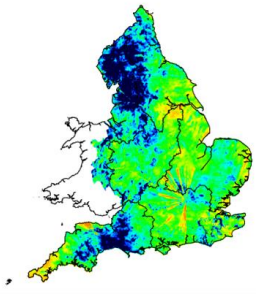
2.1 Rainfall map

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

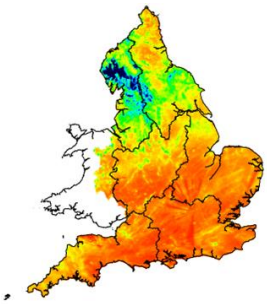
April 2024



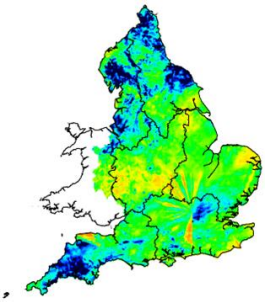
May 2024



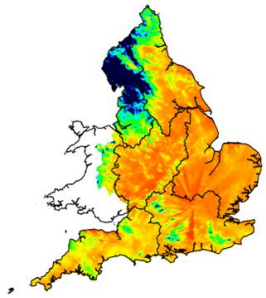
June 2024



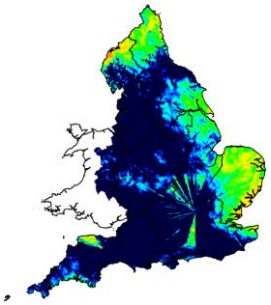
July 2024



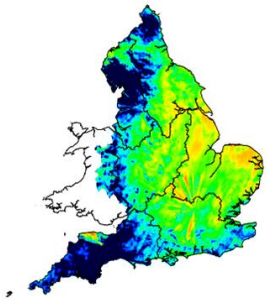
August 2024



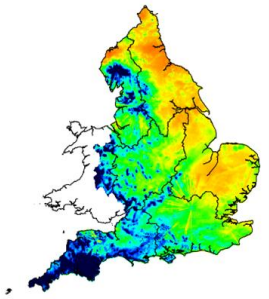
September 2024



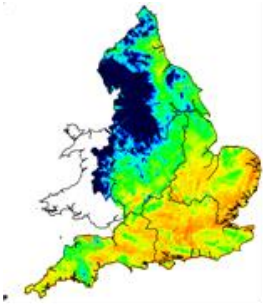
October 2024



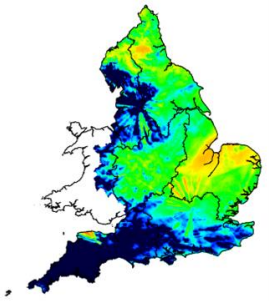
November 2024



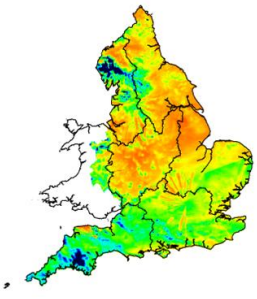
December 2024



January 2025



February 2025



Map Legend

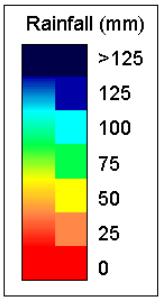
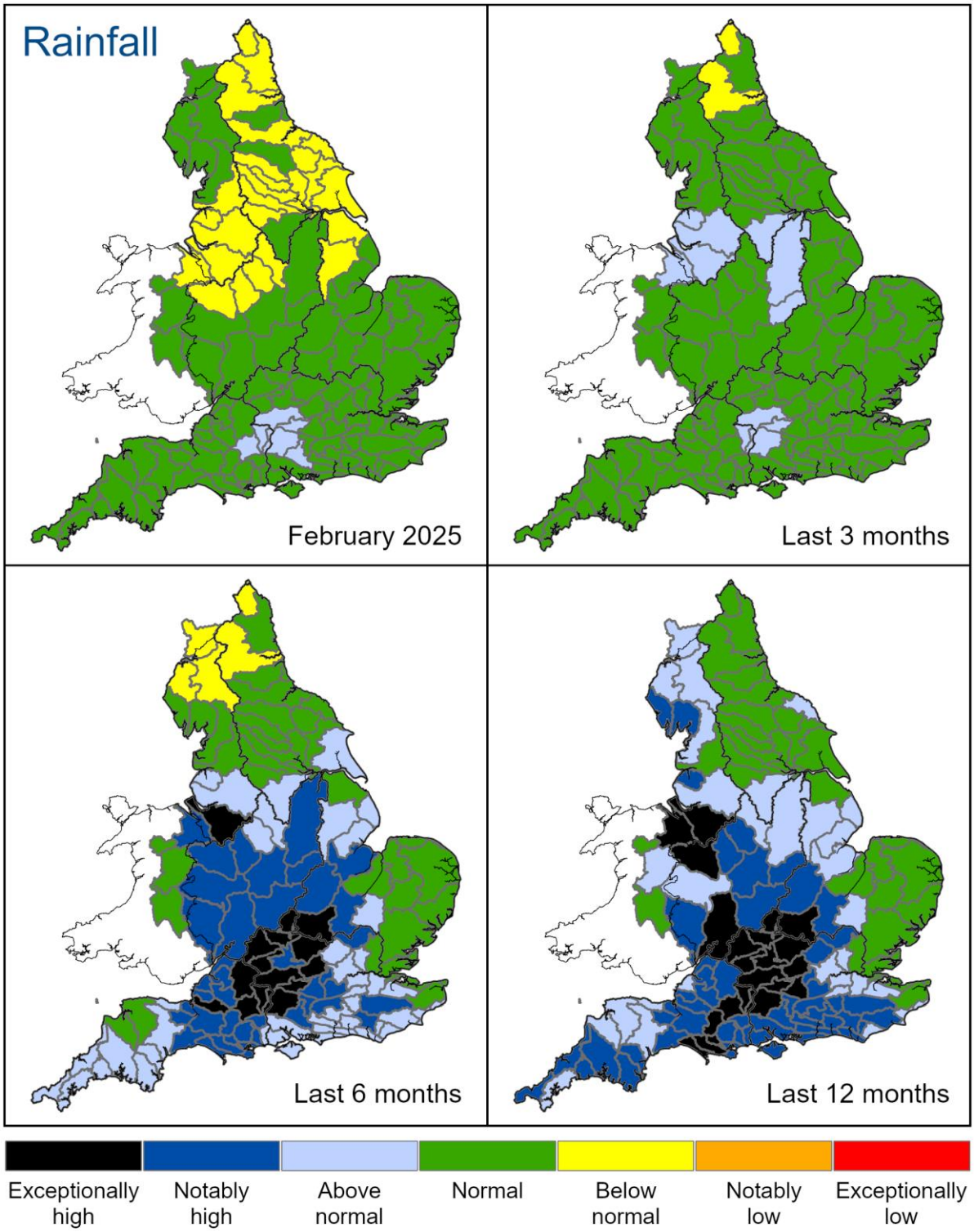


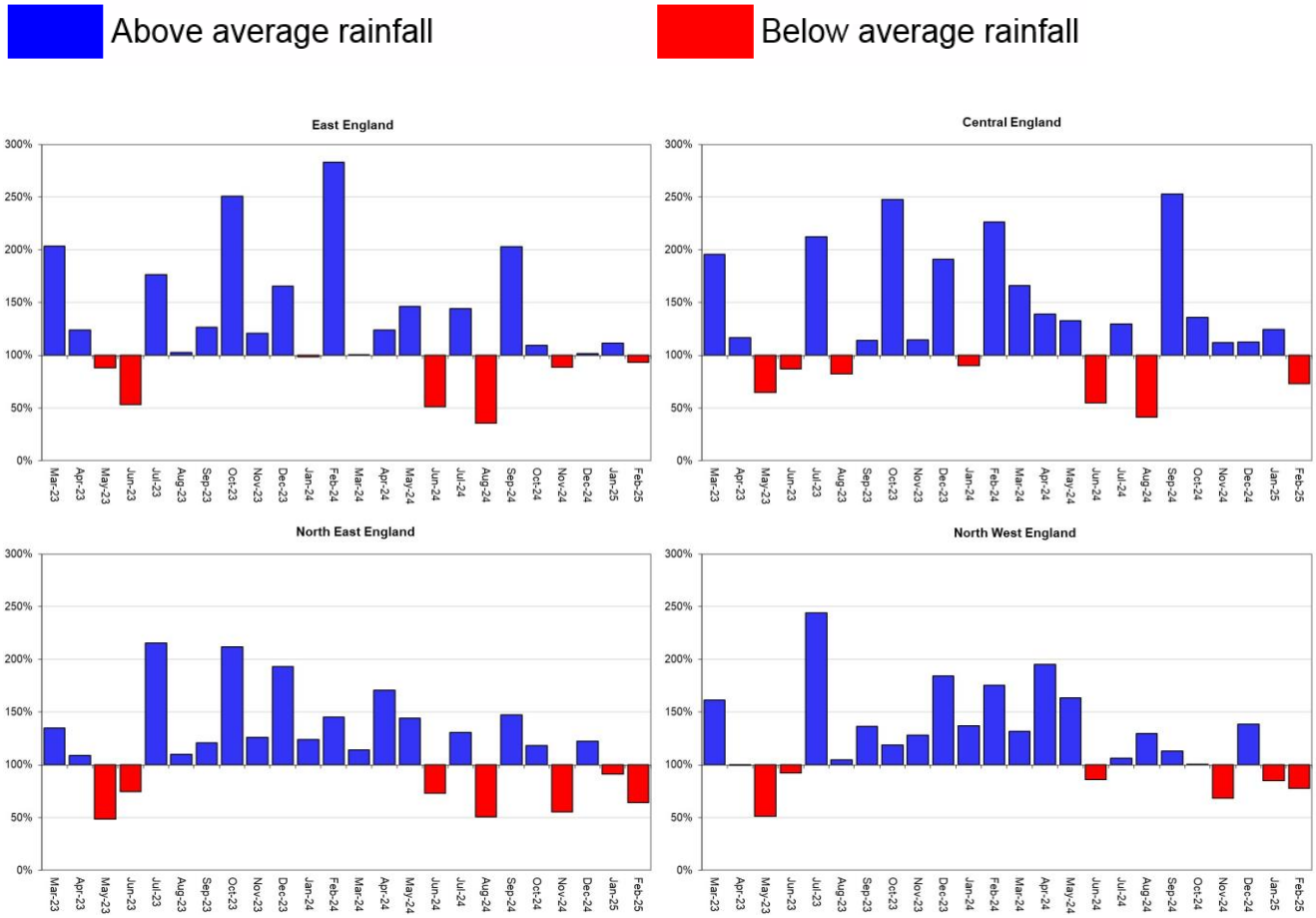
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 28 February 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

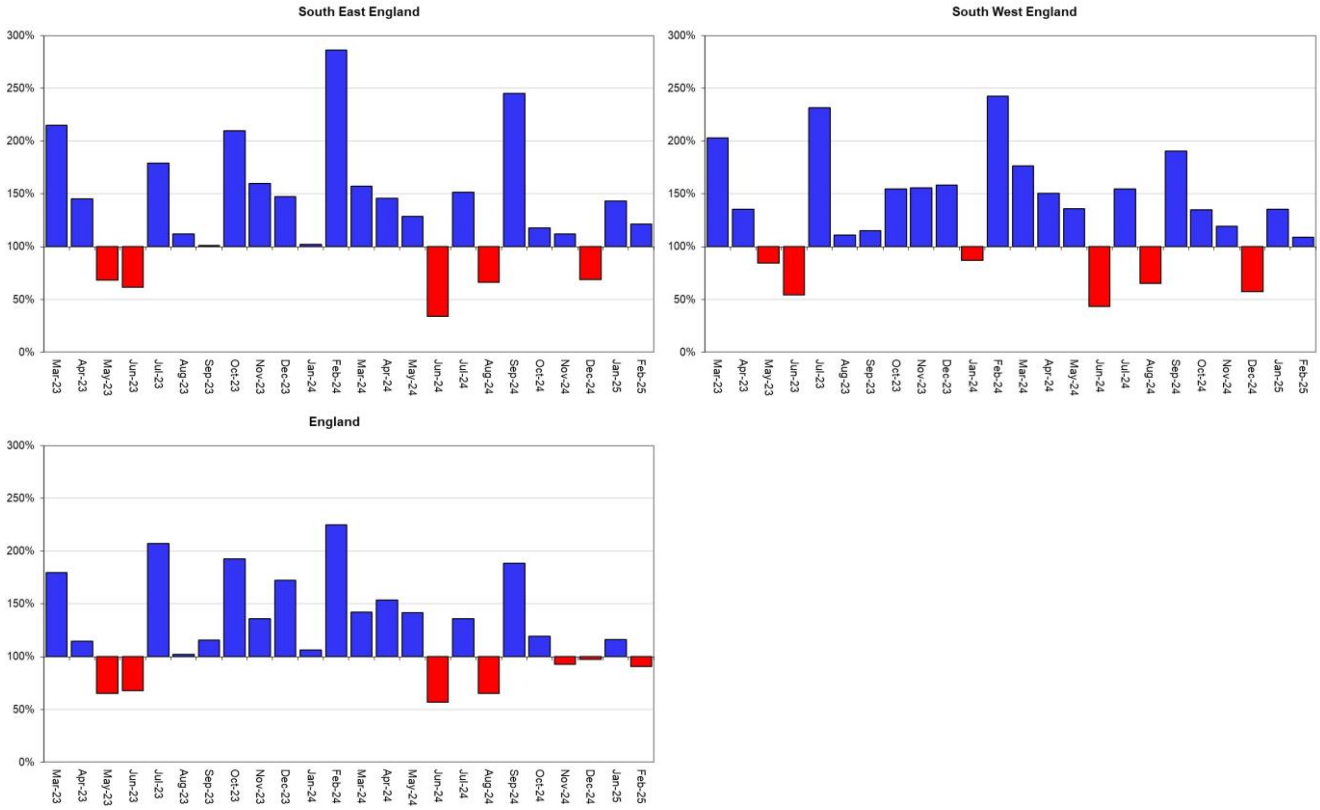


Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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





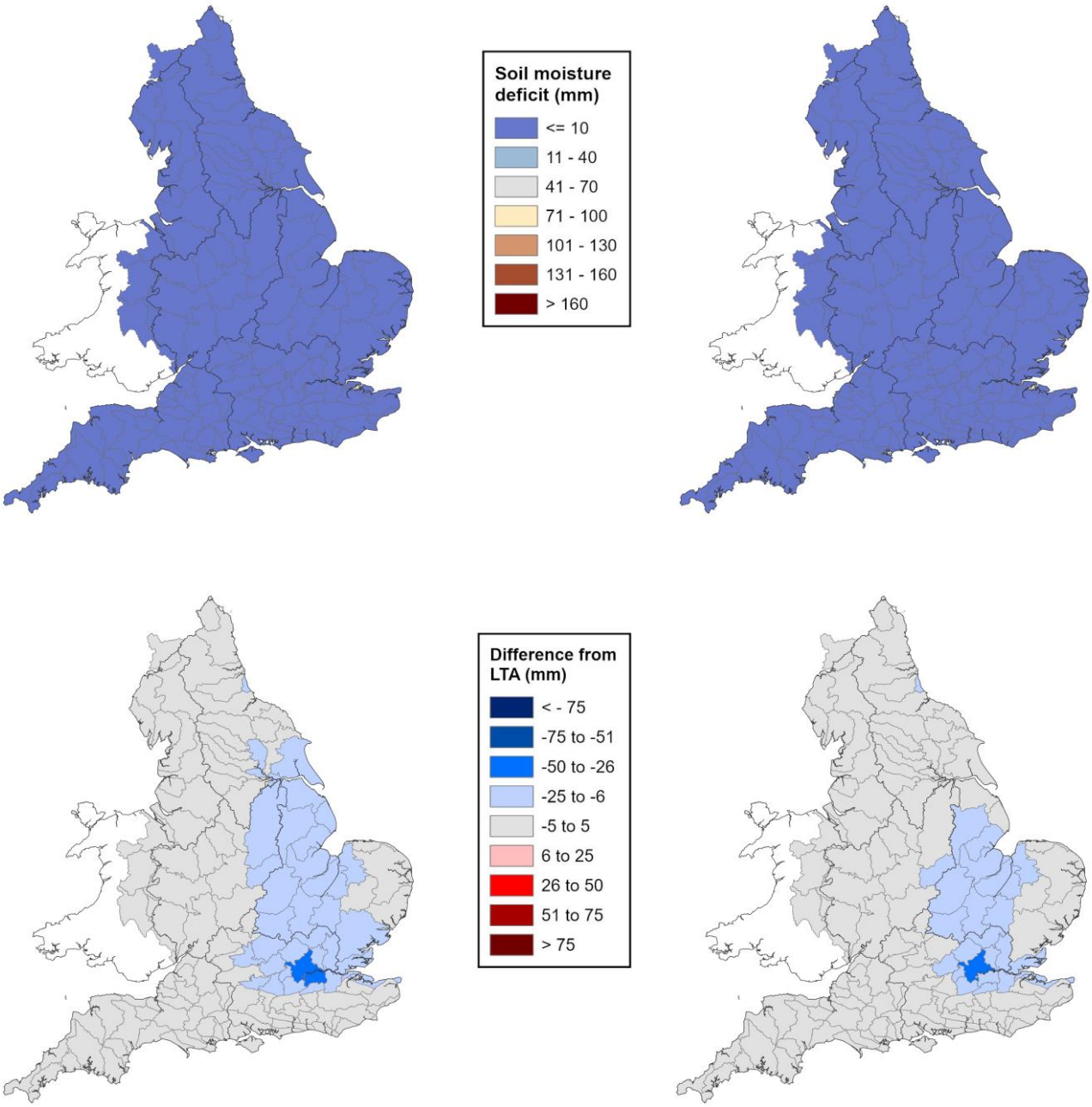
Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

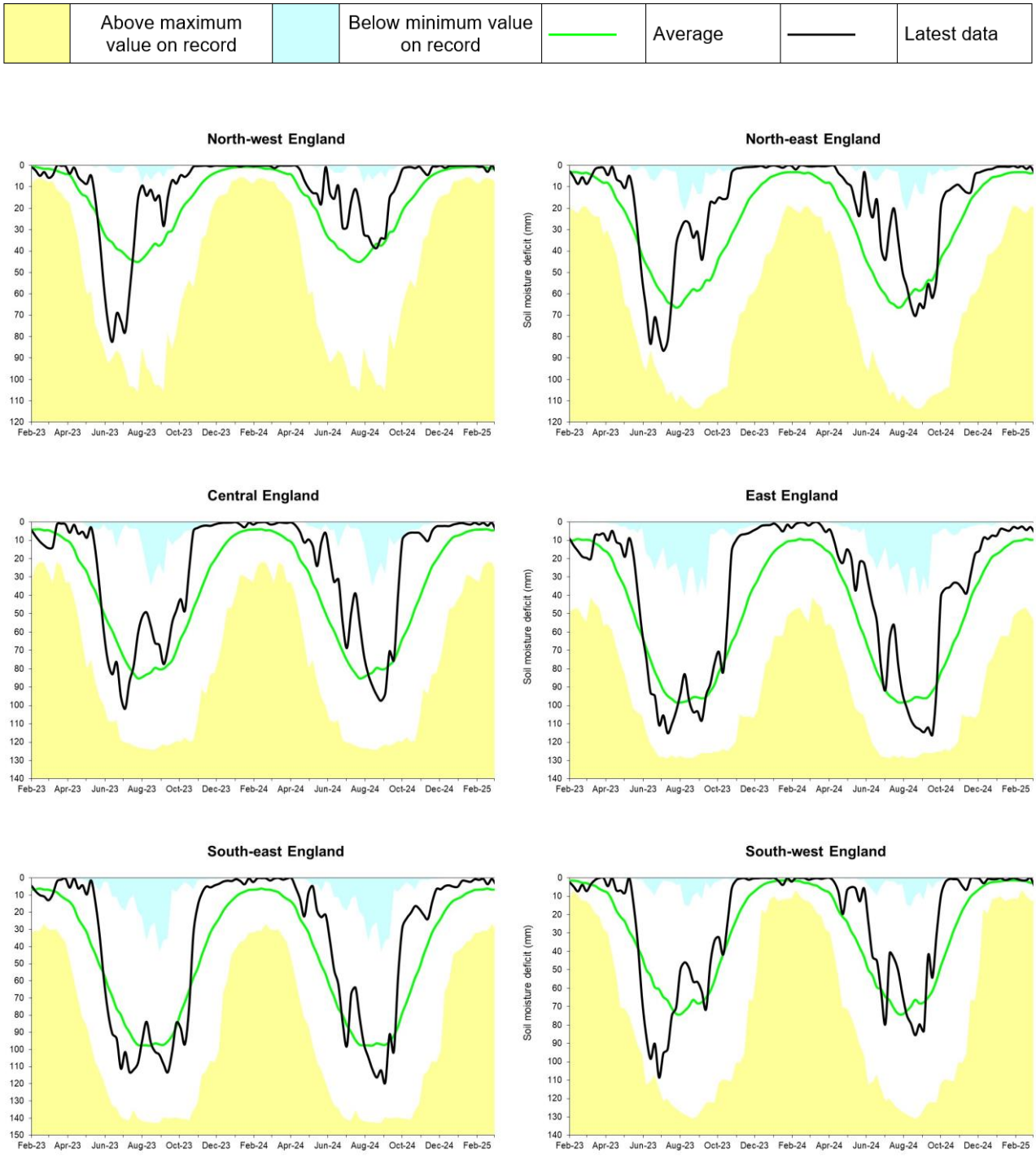
Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 29 January 2025 (left panel) and 26 February 2025 (right panel). Top row shows actual soil moisture deficits (mm) and bottom row shows the difference (mm) of the actual from the 1961 to 1990 long term average soil moisture deficits. Calculated from MORECS data for real land use.

End of January 2025 End of February 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.



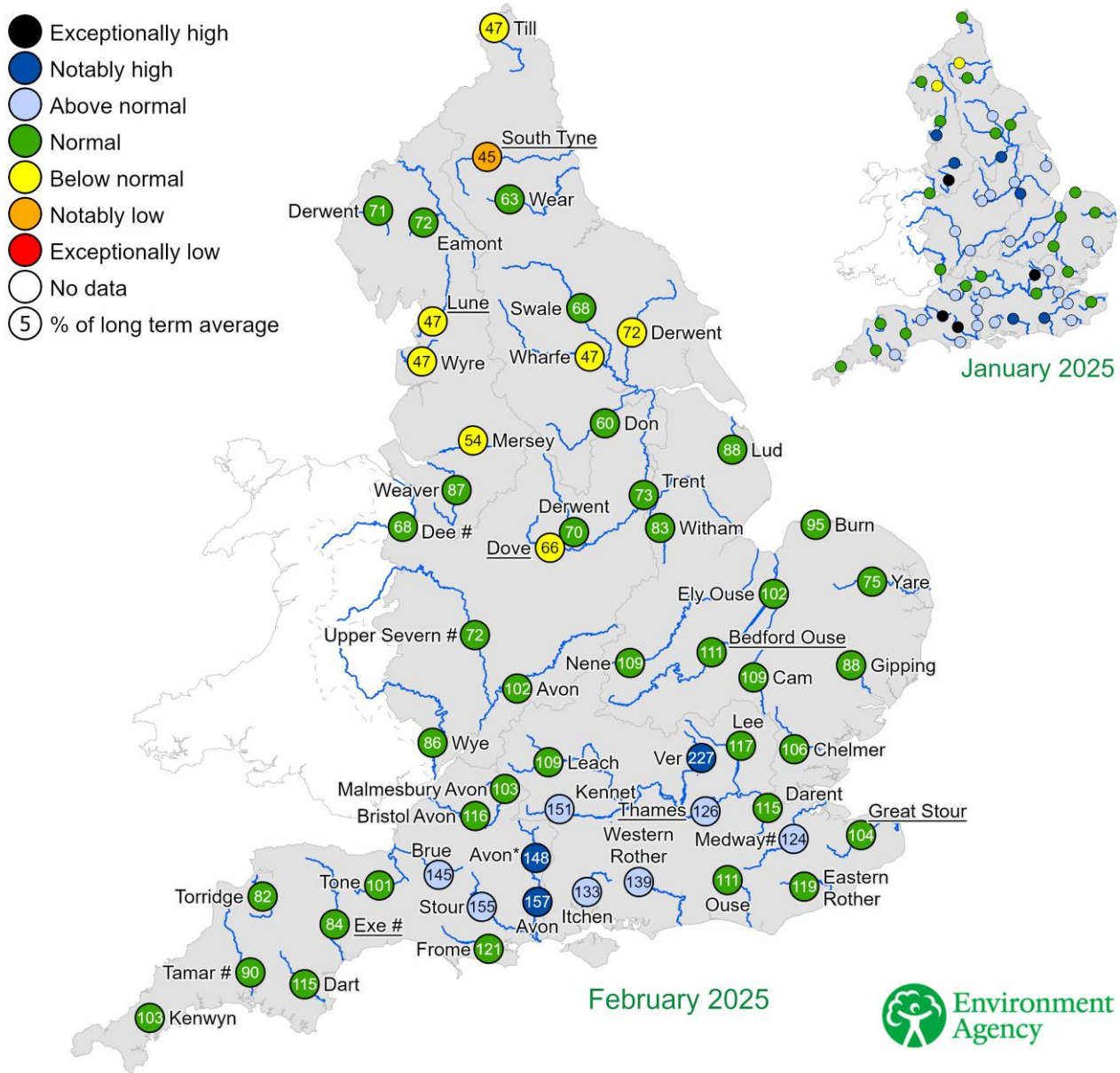
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

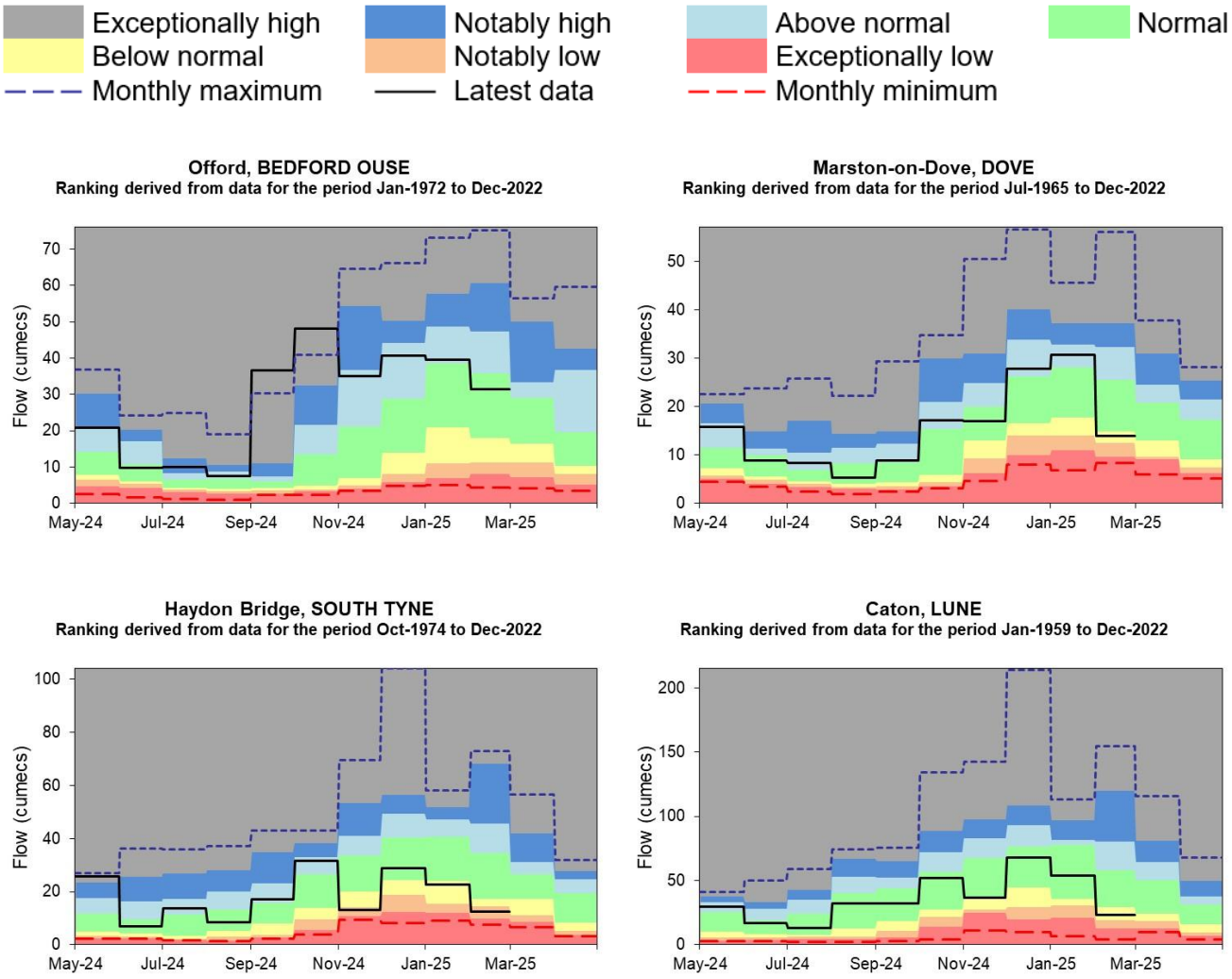
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for January 2025 and February 2025, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic January and February monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional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

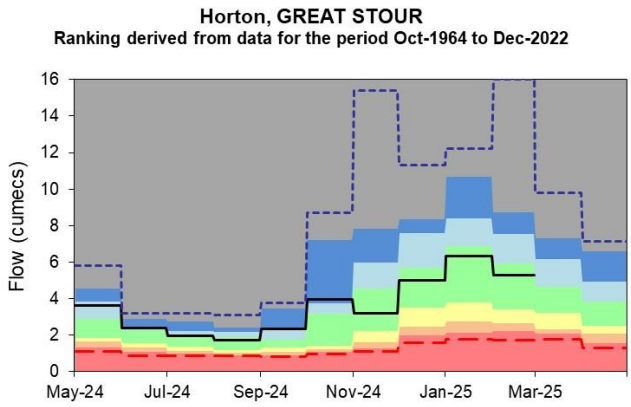
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution.
Flows may be impacted at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

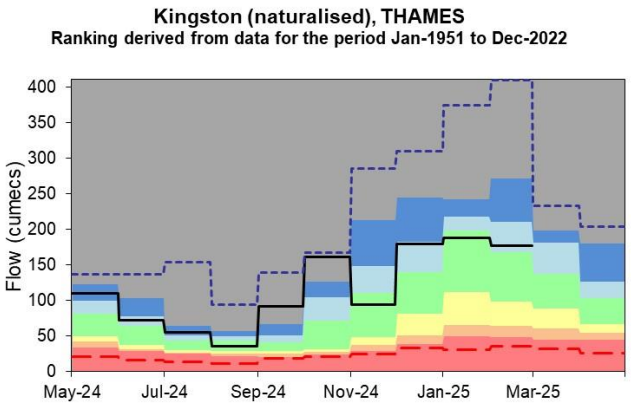


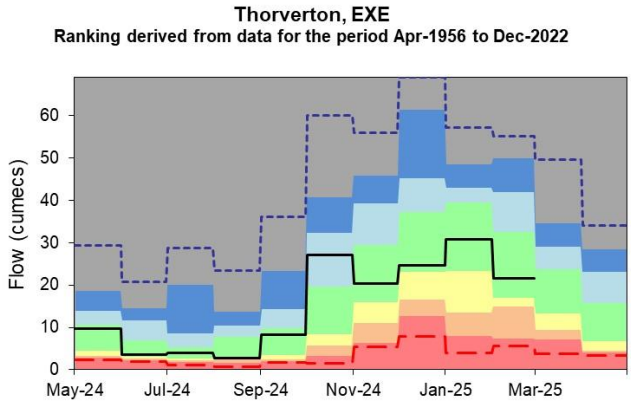
4.2 River flow charts

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.









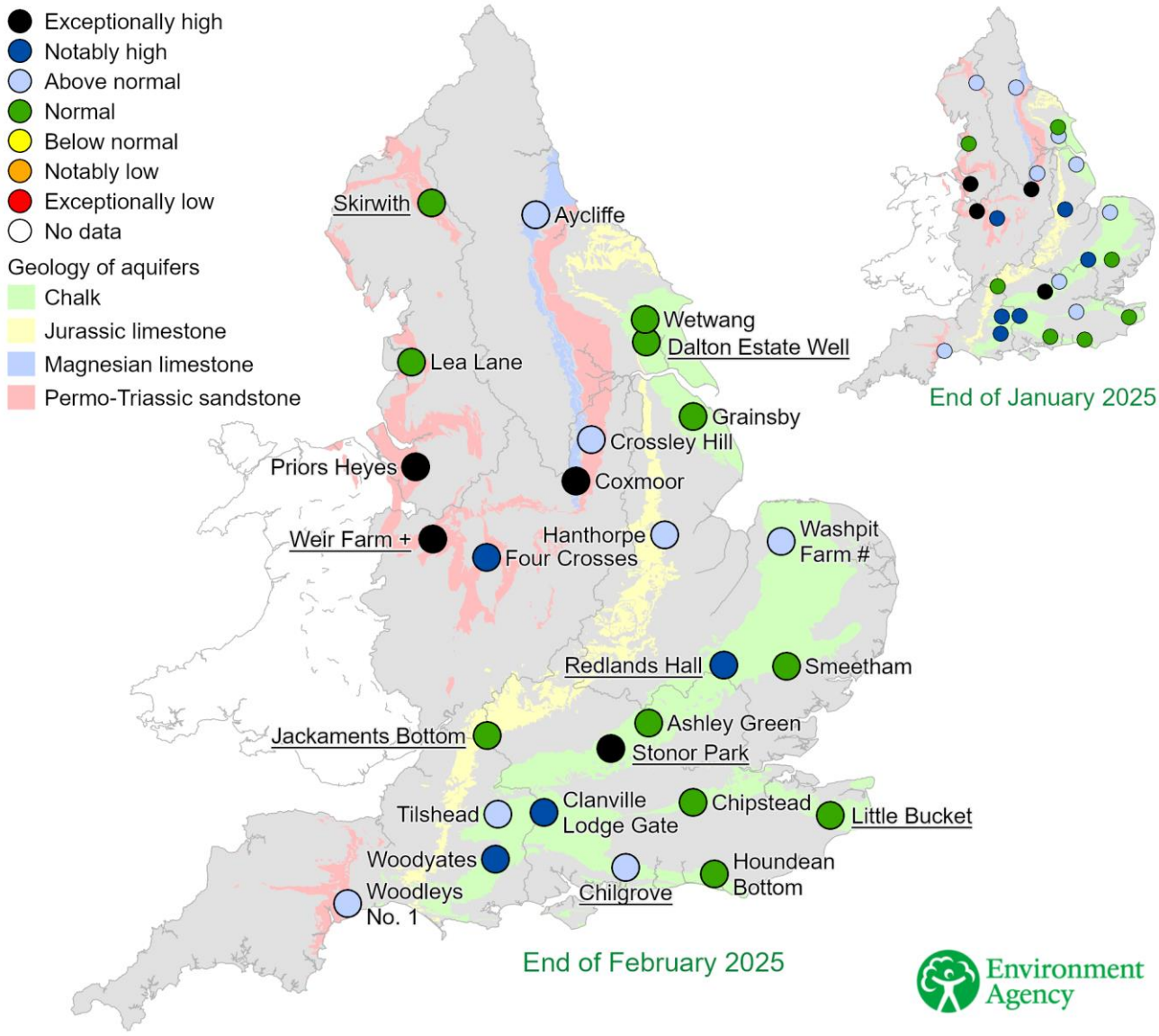
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

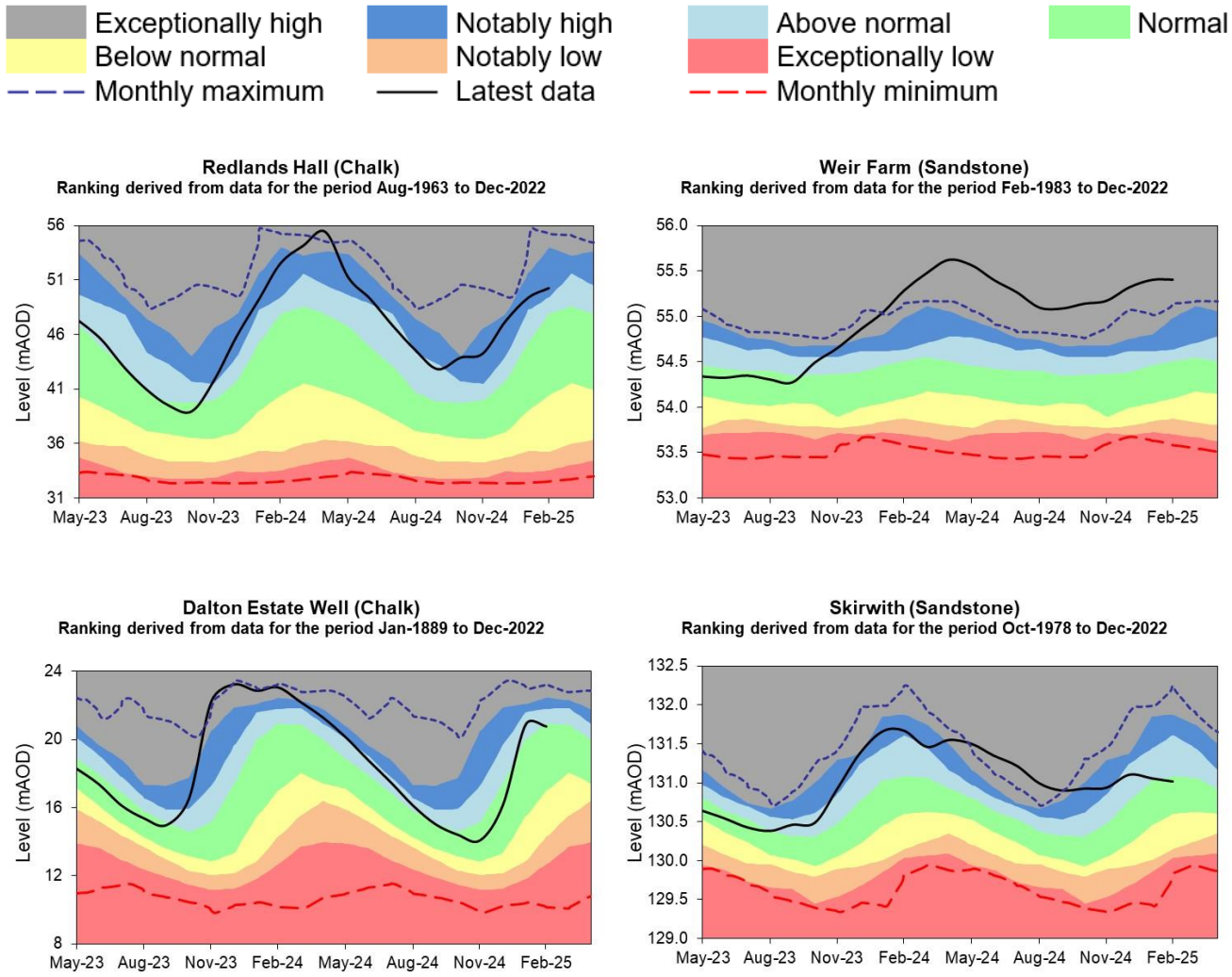
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. # Levels at Washpit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

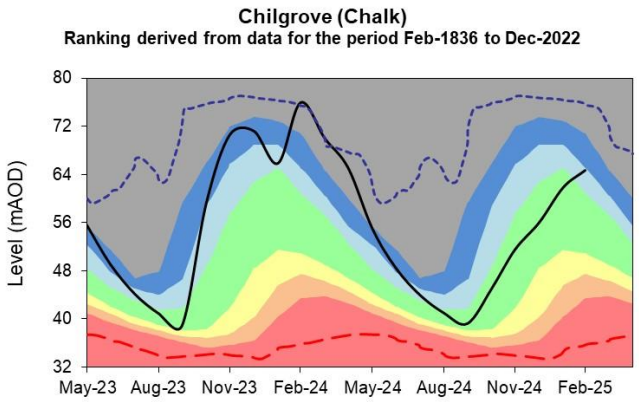


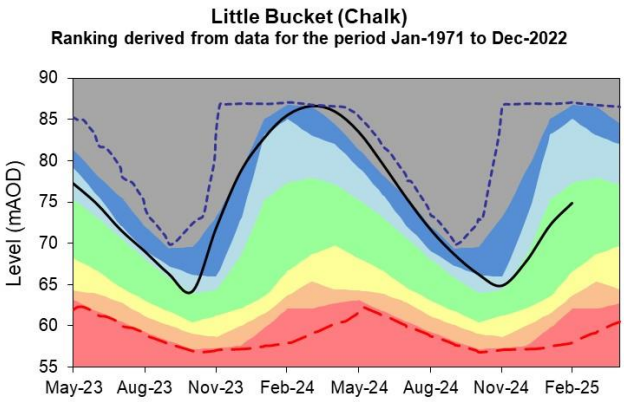
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

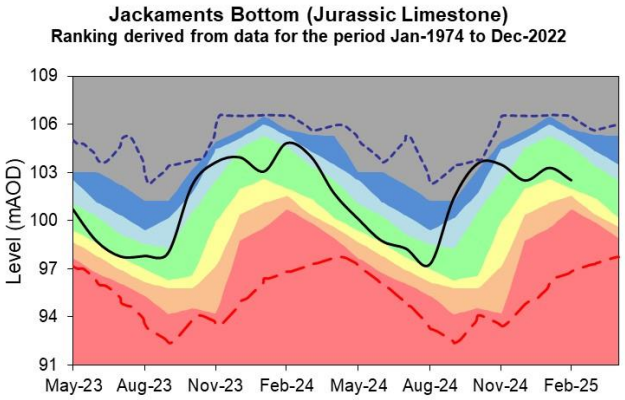
5.2 Groundwater level charts

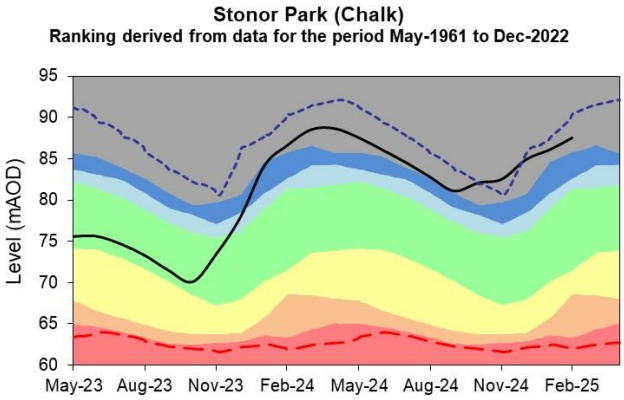
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









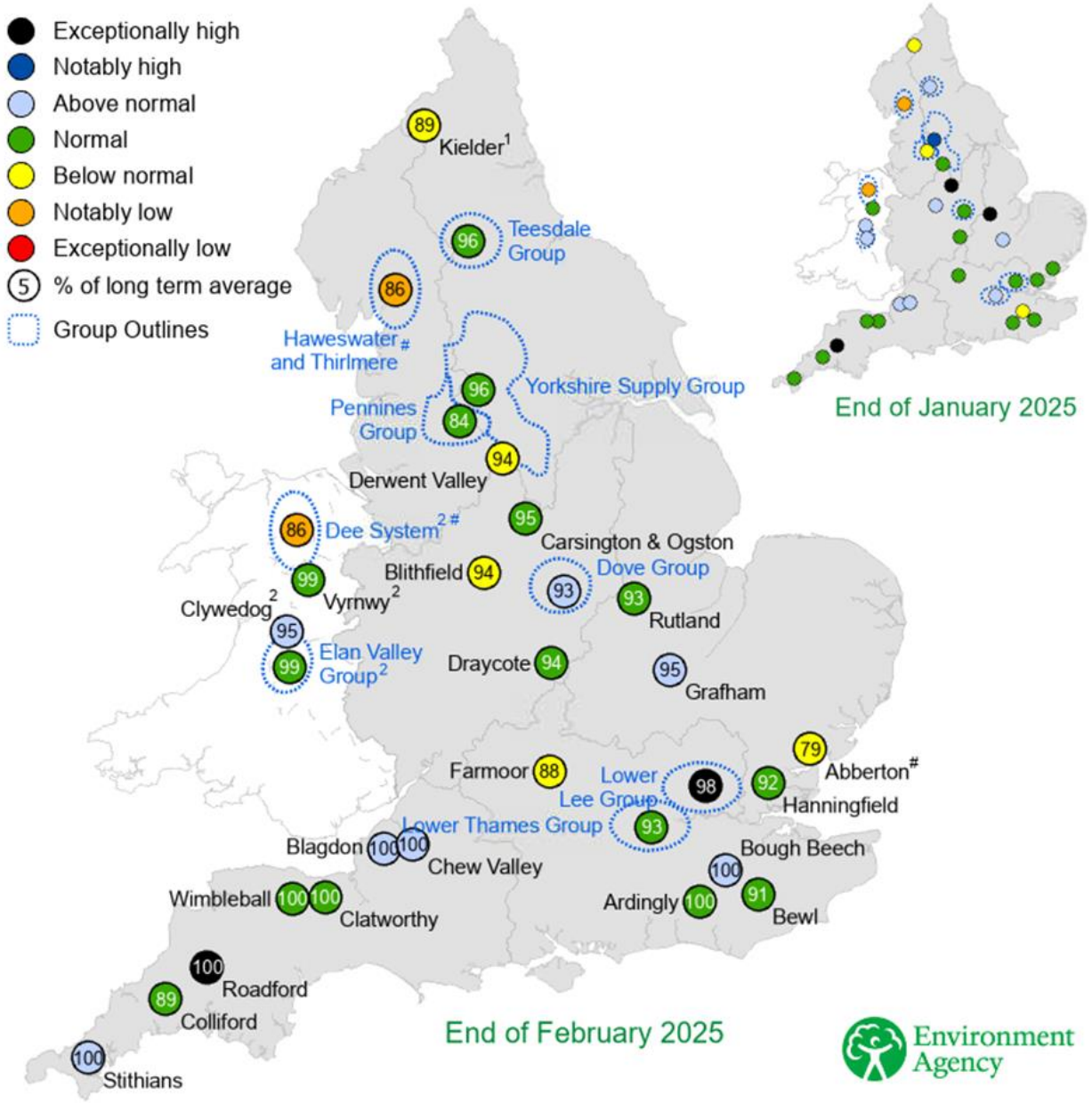


(Source: Environment Agency, 2025)

6 Reservoir storage

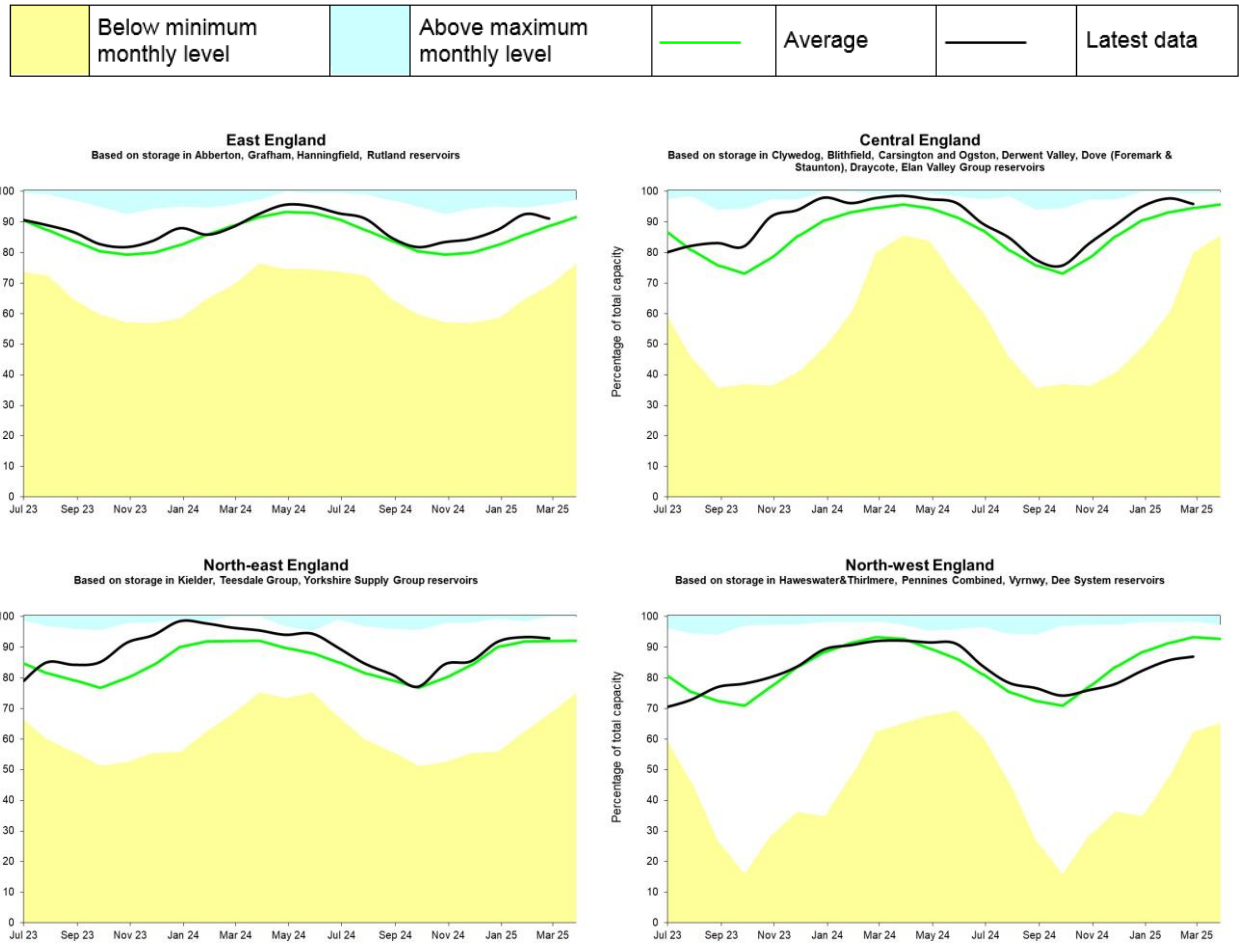
6.1 Reservoir storage map

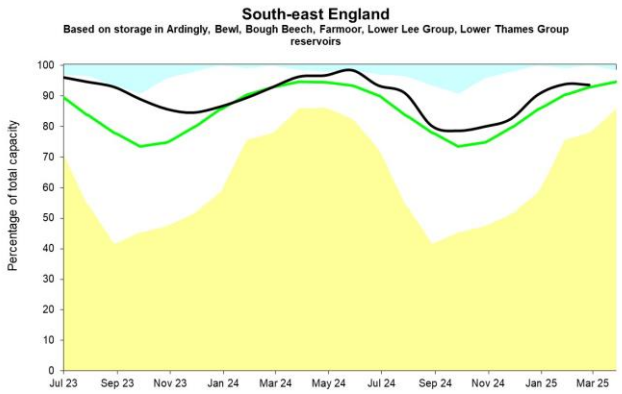
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of January 2025 and February 2025 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic January and February values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves 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. Both Haweswater & Thirlmere have been impacted by planned maintenance in the resource zone with Abberton impacted by reducing refill over the winter period.

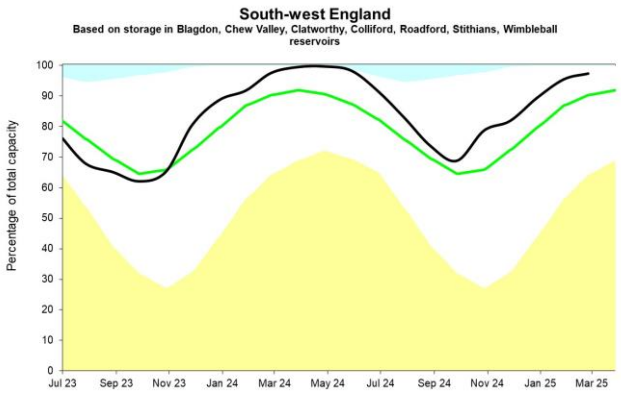


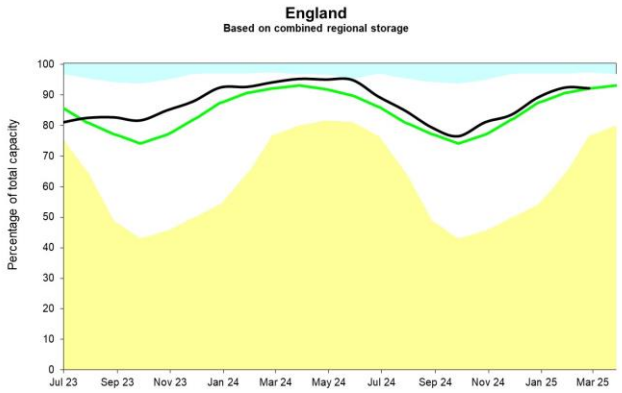
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







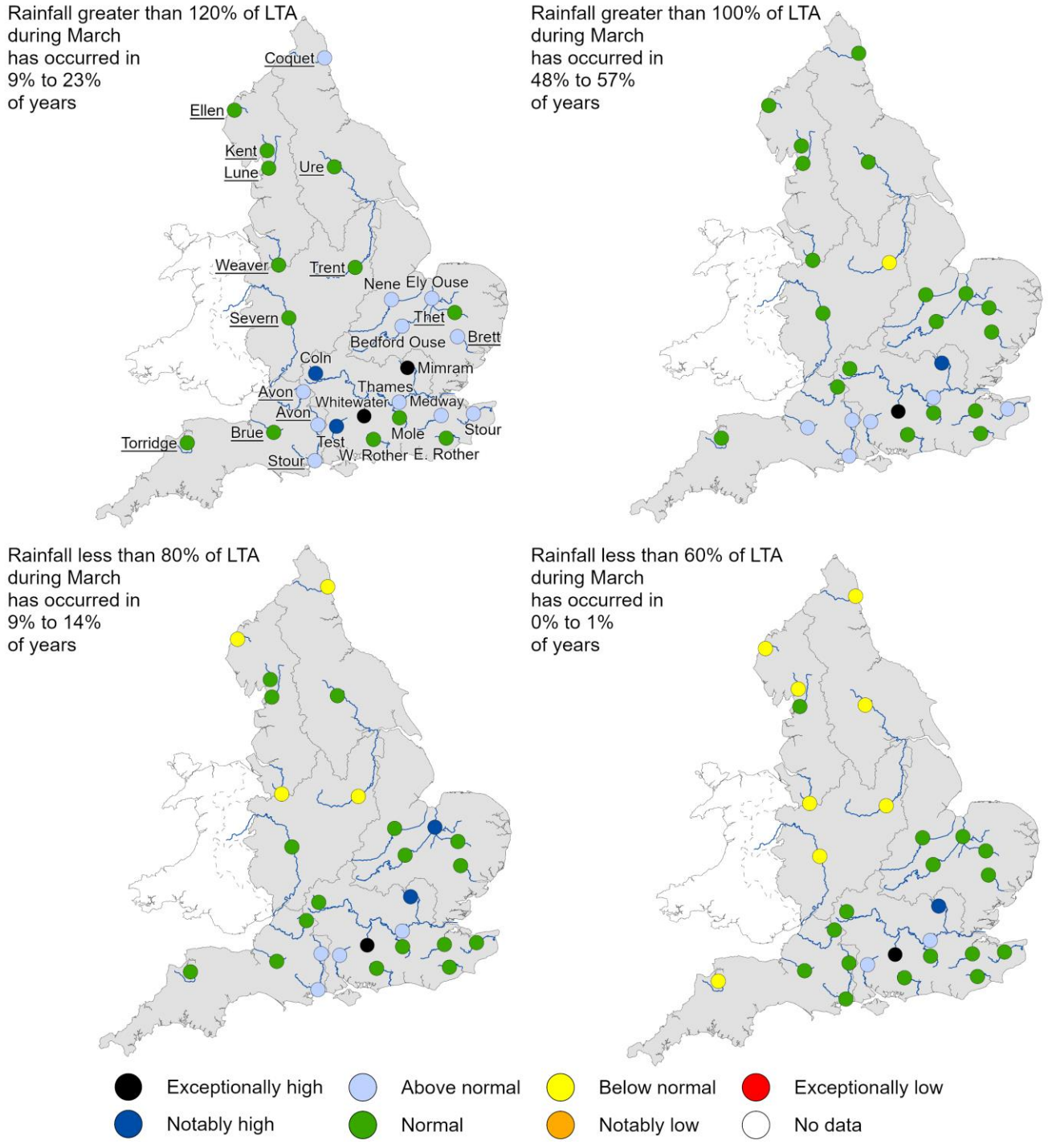


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

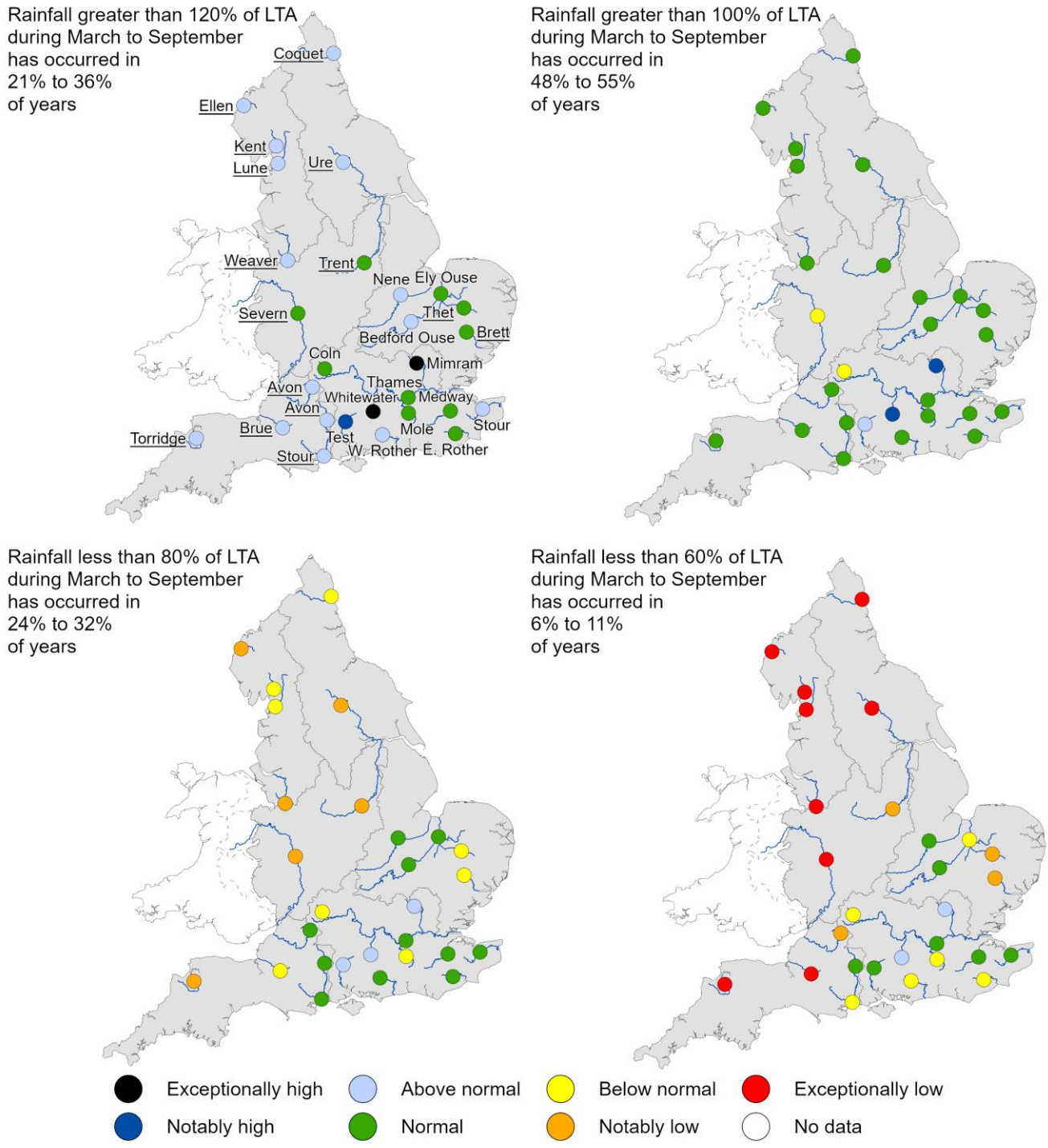
7.1 River flow

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



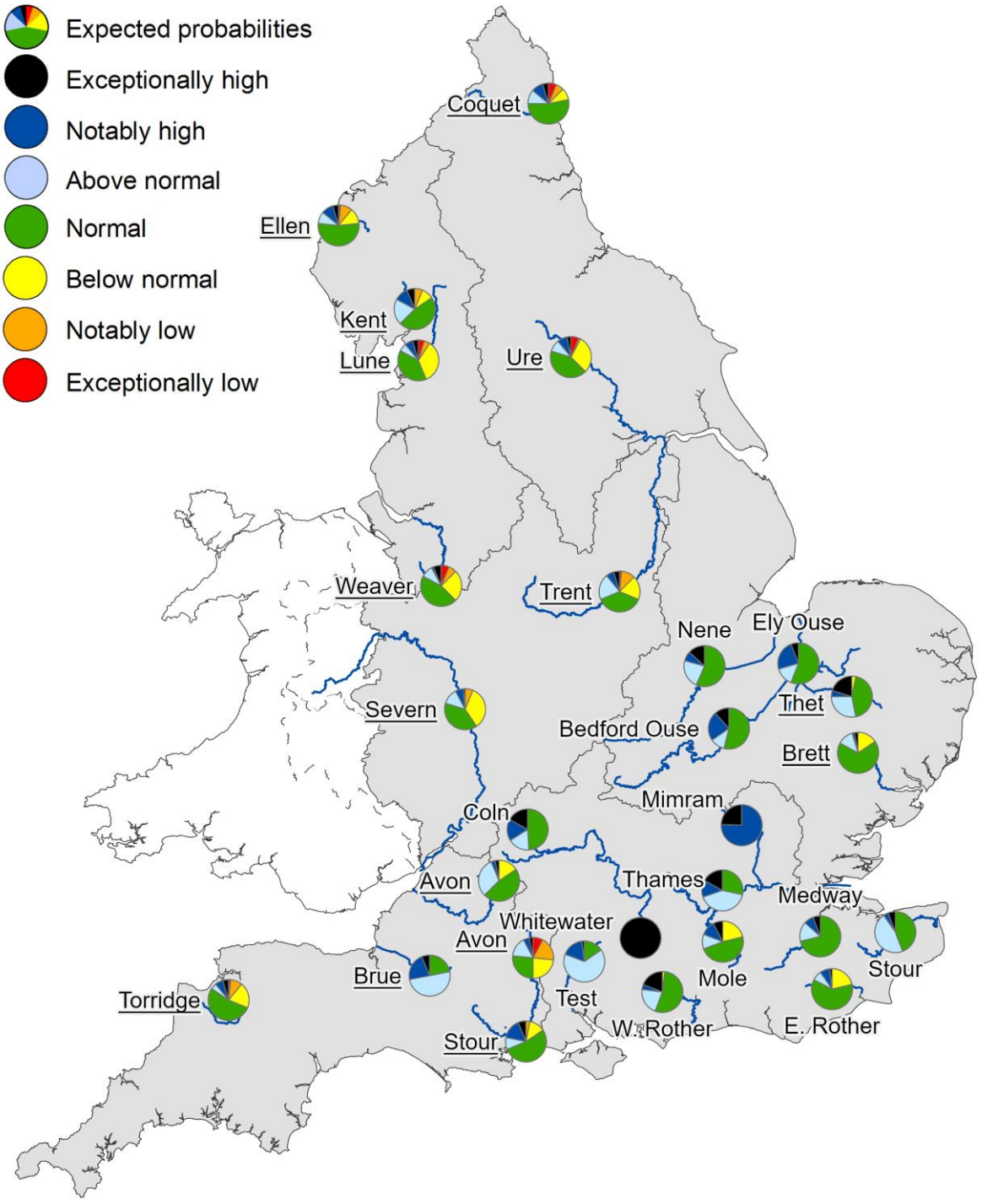
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



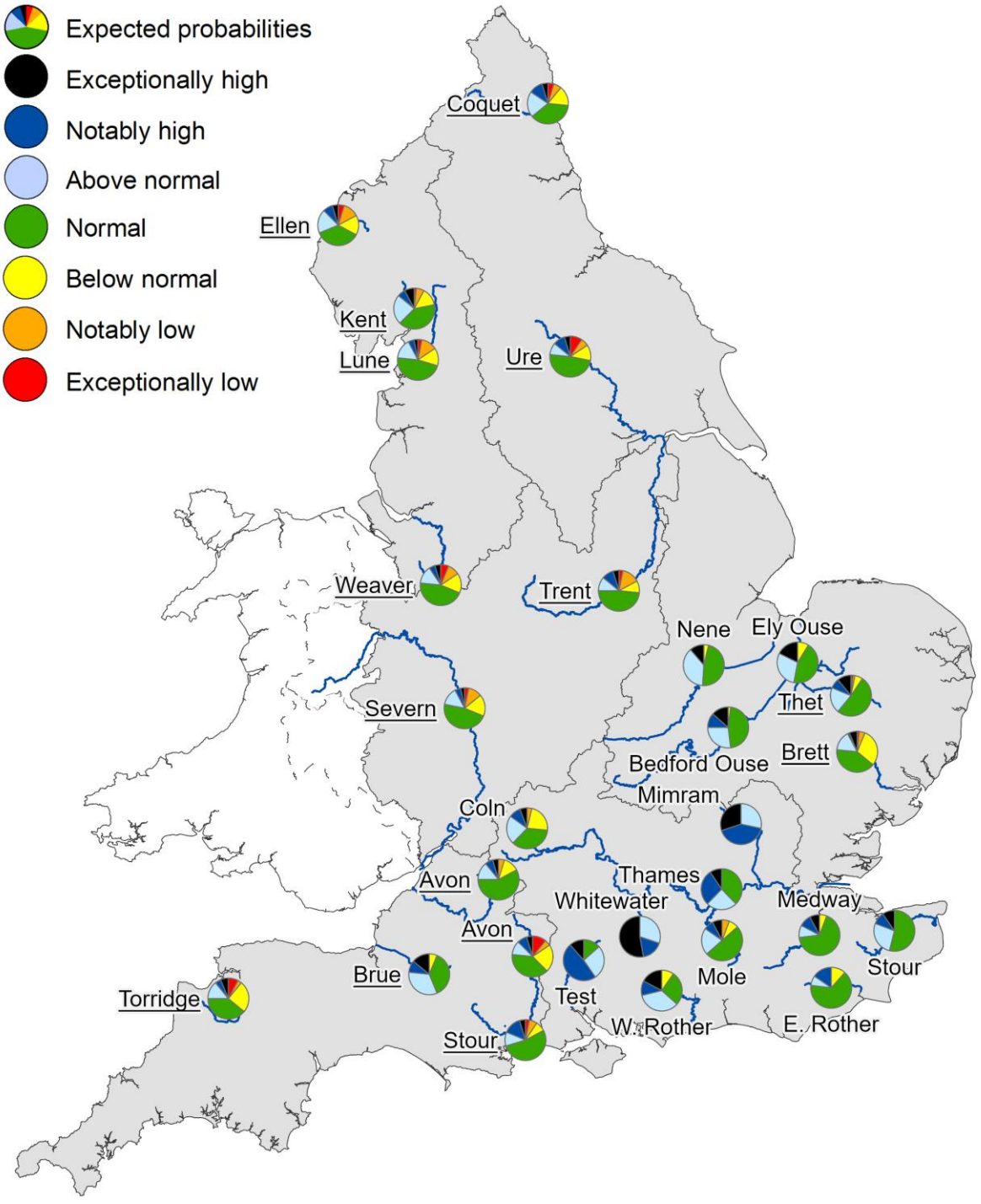
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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

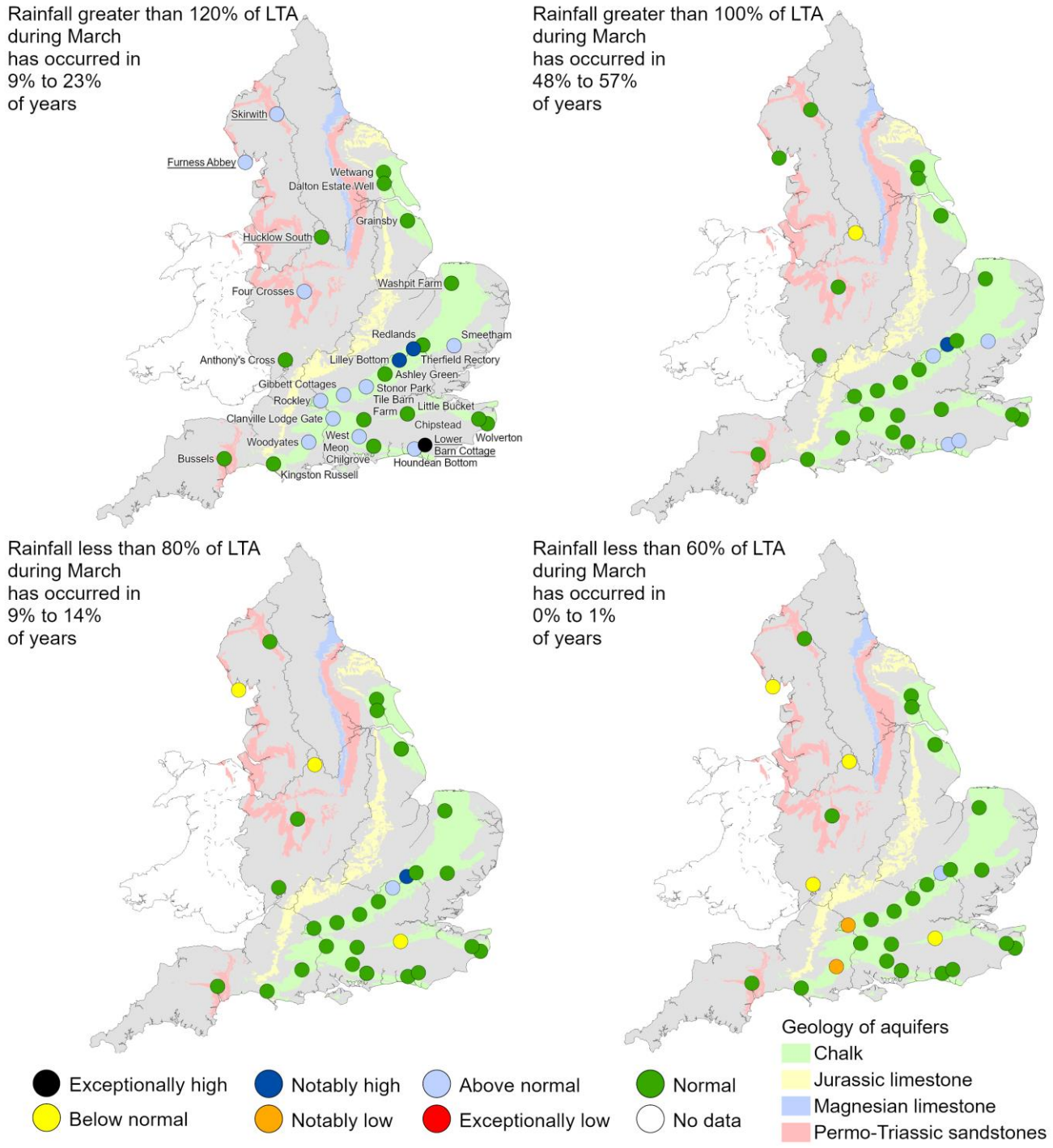


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between March 2025 and September 2025. Rainfall statistics based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

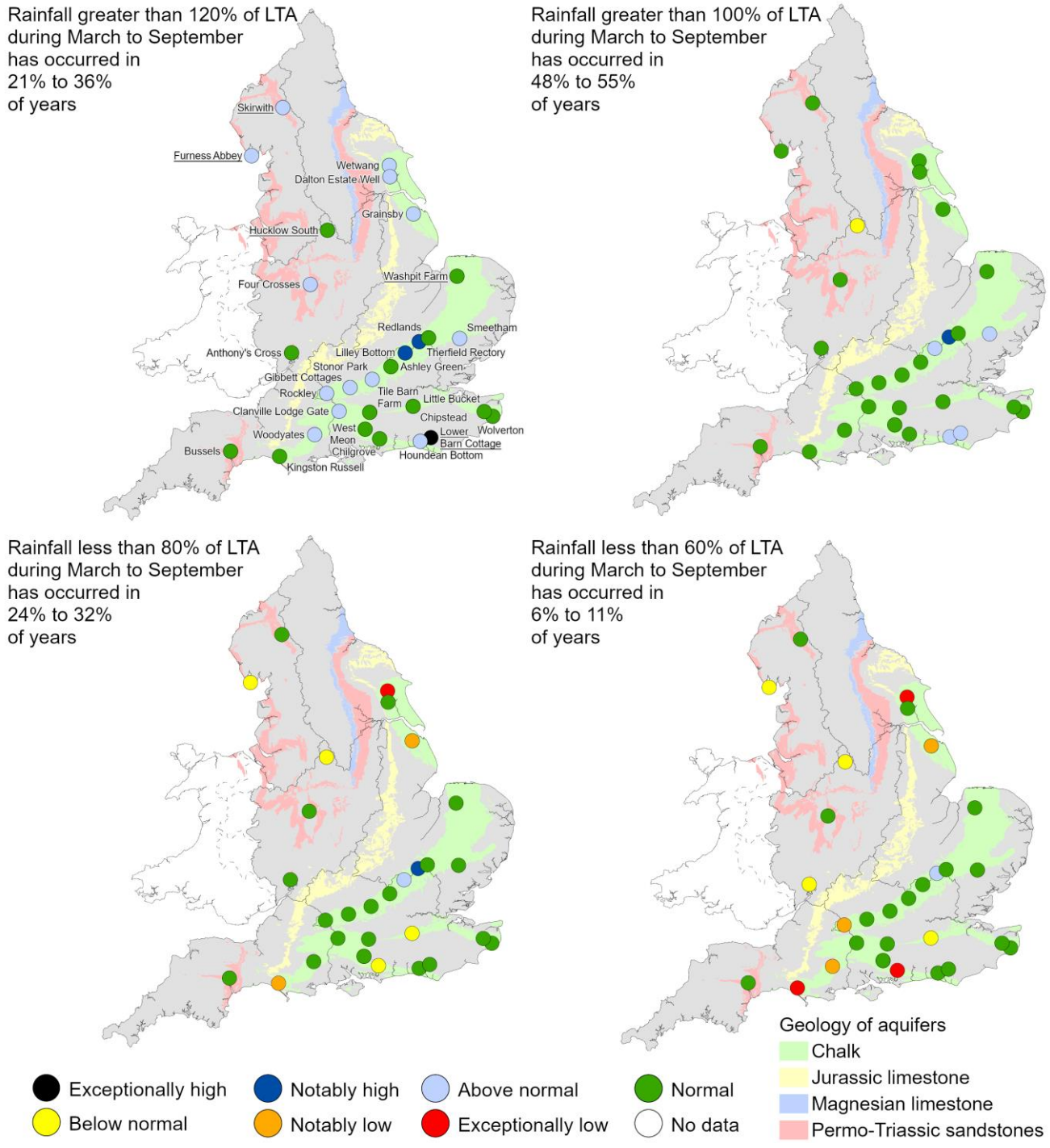

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the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

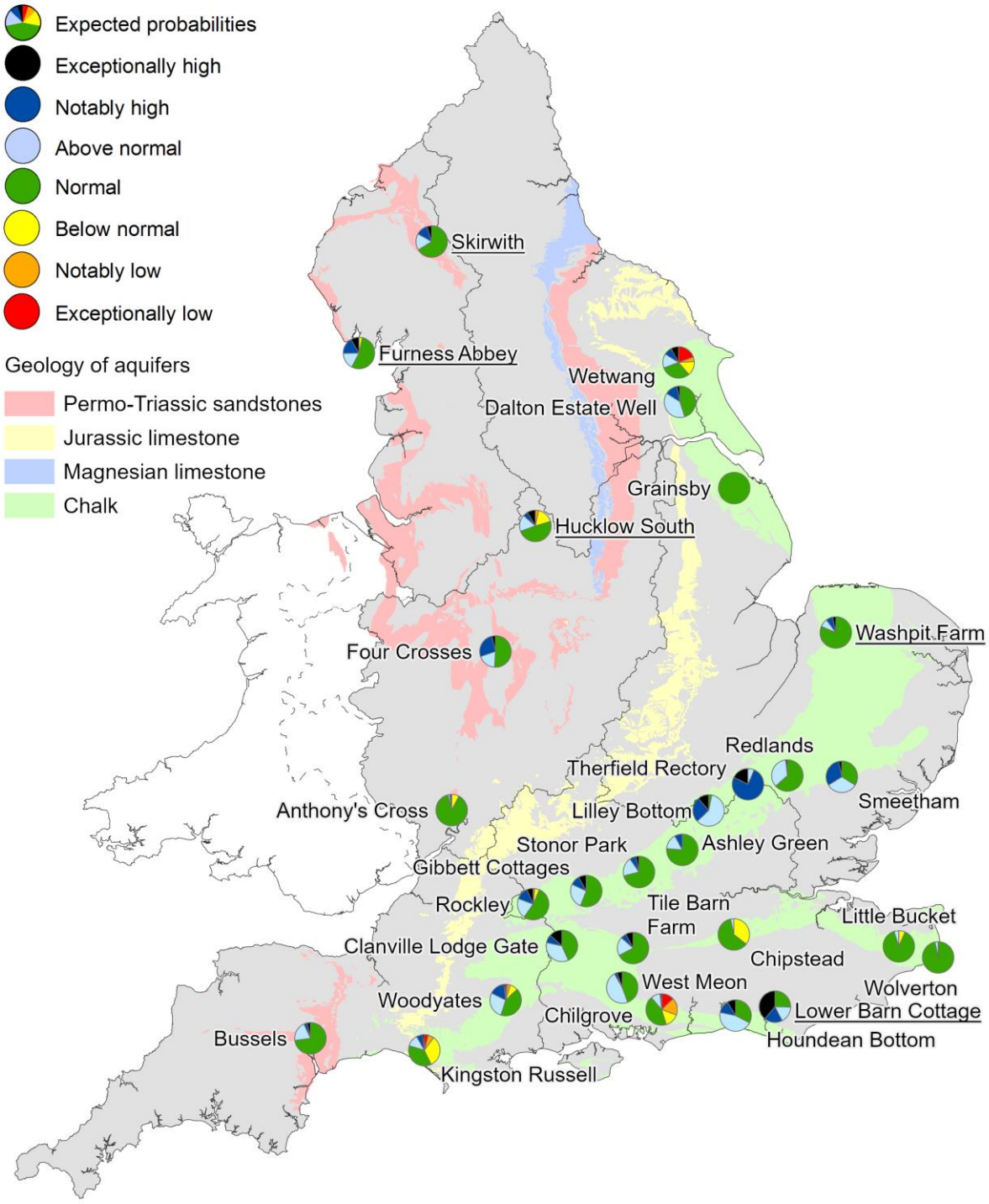

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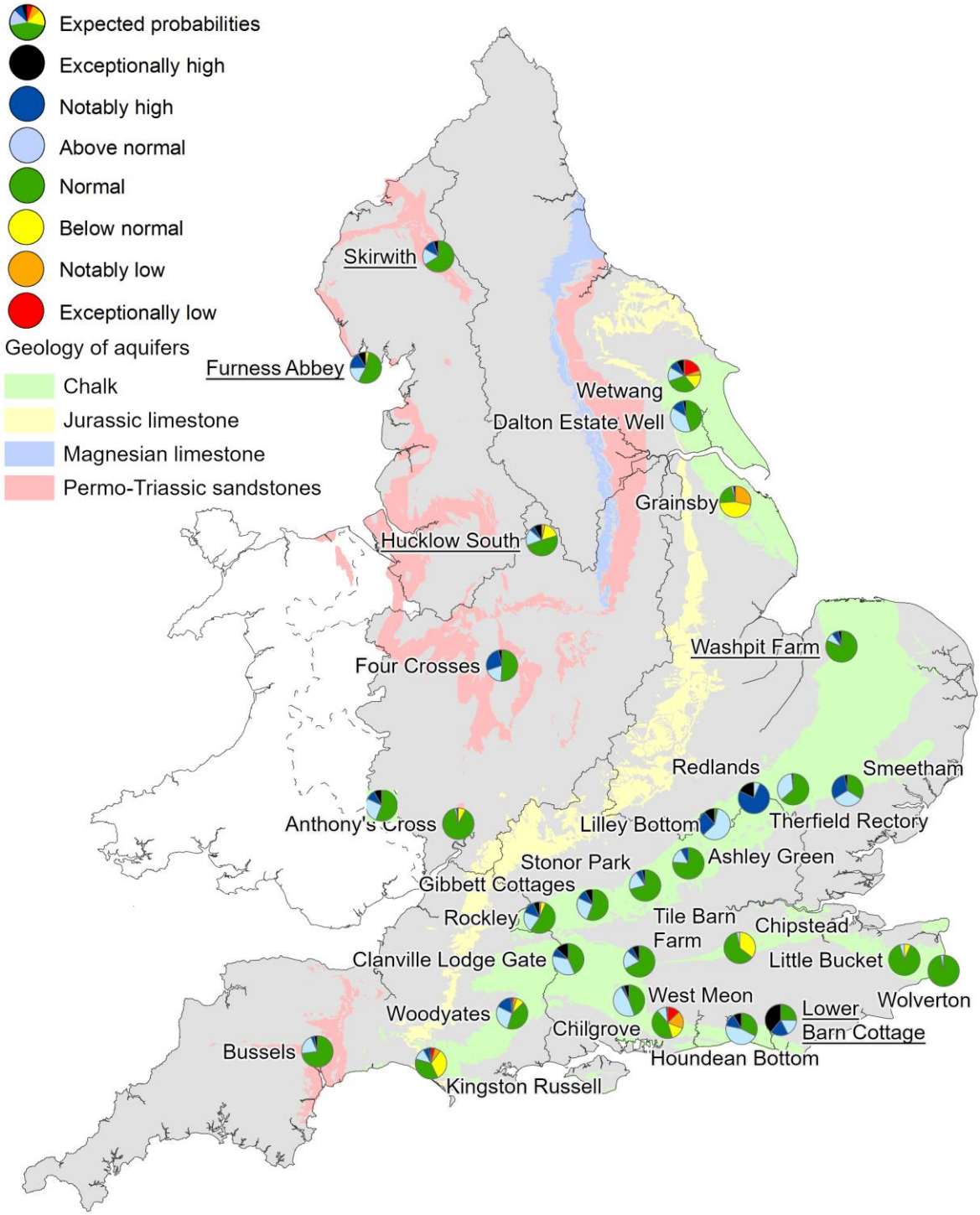
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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



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8 Glossary

8.1 Terminology

Aquifer

A geological formation able to store and transmit water.

Areal average rainfall

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

Artesian

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

Artesian borehole

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

Cumecs

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

Effective rainfall

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

Flood alert and flood warning

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

Groundwater

The water found in an aquifer.

Long term average (LTA)

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

mAOD

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

MORECS

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

Naturalised flow

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

NCIC

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

Recharge

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

Reservoir gross capacity

The total capacity of a reservoir.

Reservoir live capacity

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

Soil moisture deficit (SMD)

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

8.2 Categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.3 Geographic regions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 8.1: Geographic regions

9 Appendices

9.1 Rainfall table

Region	Feb 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Feb 2025 band	Dec 2024 to February 2025 cumulative band	Sep 2024 to February 2025 cumulative band	Mar 2024 to February 2025 cumulative band
East England	93	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Central England	73	Normal	Normal	Notably high	Notably high
North East England	64	Below Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
North West England	78	Normal	Normal	Normal	Above normal
South East England	122	Normal	Normal	Above normal	Notably high
South West England	109	Normal	Normal	Above normal	Notably high
England	91	Normal	Normal	Above normal	Above normal

9.2 River flows table

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

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

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	Feb 2025 band	Jan 2025 band
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Normal	Normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Normal	Normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Normal	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

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

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Feb 2025 band	End of Jan 2025 band
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Wetwang	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Normal	Normal
North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
North West	Skirwith (sandstone)	Eden Valley and Carlisle Basin Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Normal	Above normal
North West	Lea Lane	Fylde Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Normal	Normal
South East	Chilgrove (chalk)	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Above normal	Normal
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Normal	Normal
South East	Little Bucket (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Normal	Normal
South East	Jackaments Bottom (jurassic Limestone)	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Normal	Normal

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Feb 2025 band	End of Jan 2025 band
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Above normal
South East	Stonor Park (chalk)	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Normal	Above normal
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Above normal	Above normal
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Notably high	Notably high

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	91	Above average
Central	96	Above average
North-east	93	Above average
North-west	87	Below average
South-east	94	Above average
South-west	97	Above average
England	92	Below average