Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - March 2025

It was the driest March across England since 1961. It was an extremely dry month with all hydrological areas recording below average rainfall. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) increased across England, and soils becoming drier than would be expected for the time of year. Monthly mean river flows in March decreased at all the sites we report on and the majority of flows were classed as below normal or lower. Groundwater levels decreased at nearly three-quarters of sites however most sites remain classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Reservoirs stocks across England decreased during March, ending the month 89% full.

1.1 Rainfall

In March, England received 14.8mm of rainfall which represents 22% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA for the time of year (25% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA). All hydrological areas received below average rainfall during March. (Figure 2.1)

The wettest hydrological area as a percentage of the LTA, was the Seaham Area in the north-east, having received 53% of LTA rainfall (26.6mm). In contrast the driest hydrological areas, relative to their LTA, were Teign and Torbay in south-west England, which received 4% of LTA rainfall (4.3mm). (Figure 2.1)

Rainfall totals during March were classed as exceptionally low in 105 (76%) hydrological areas and notably low in 26 (19%) hydrological areas. Seven sites (5%), predominantly in Yorkshire were classed as below normal with only 1 site classed as normal for the time of year. Teign and Torbay in south-west England and the Upper Dee in Wales both recorded their driest March since records began in 1871. The 3-month cumulative totals were classed as normal across most of southern England, with northern England being classed as below normal or lower. Over the last 6-months, rainfall totals have been normal across much of the country with rainfall classed as below normal or notably low north-east and north-west England. The Esk Dumfries hydrological area in north-west England recorded the driest 6 months to March since records began in 1871. The 12-month cumulative totals were classed as normal or higher across all but 3 hydrological areas of England. (Figures 2.2)

At a regional scale, rainfall was classed as exceptionally low in all regions except for the north-east which was classed as notably low for the time of year. England as a whole classed as exceptionally low and it was the sixth driest March for England since 1836. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Throughout March due to the drier conditions soil moisture deficits increased across all areas of England resulting in soils being drier than would be expected for the time of year. (Figure 3.1)

At the end of March, SMDs increased across England were greater than the long term average (LTA) for the time of year for most of the country meaning soils were drier than would typically be expected, although some soils across northern England remain closer to the LTA. Soils across south-west England were drier at the end of March that we have seen previously. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at all of the sites we report on in March. Flows at the majority (91%) of sites were classed as normal or lower for the time of year. Fourteen sites (25%) were classed as normal for the time of year. Fifteen sites (27%) were classed as below normal and 14 sites (25%) were classed as notably low for the time of year. Seven sites (13%), predominately in northern England, were classed as exceptionally low. Five sites across south-east and south-west England recorded flows above normal or higher. (Figure 4.1)

During March, monthly mean river flows at all regional index sites decreased when compared to February. The naturalised monthly mean flow at Kingston (Thames) and the monthly mean flow for Offord (Bedford Ouse) were classed as normal. Flows at Horton (Great Stour) and Thorveton (Exe) were classed as below normal and notably low respectively. Three index sites at Marston-on-Dove (Dove), Caton (Lune) and Haydon Bridge (South Tyne) were classed as exceptionally low for the time of year, with Haydon Bridge in north-east England recording the lowest monthly mean flow for March since records began in 1974. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of March, groundwater levels decreased at nearly three-quarters of reporting sites (73%), with 7 sites (27%) seeing an increase compared to the previous month. All sites but 2 sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year, with half of sites classed as above normal or higher. Eleven sites (42% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year, and 8 sites (31%) were classed as above normal. One site (4%) was classed as notably high and 4 sites (15%) were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year, including Priors Heyes in the West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone (north-west England) and Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone (central England) both recorded the highest end of March level since records began in 1972 and 1983 respectively. (Figure 5.1)

Groundwater levels at major aquifer index sites reflected the mixed picture across England with groundwater levels classed as normal for the time of year at only 3 sites: Dalton Estate Well (Hull and East riding Chalk), Skirwith (Carlisle Basin Sandstone) and Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk). Levels at Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) and Redlands Hall (Cam Ely Ouse Chalk) classed as notably high for the time of year. Levels at Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone) and Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) remain classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. Levels at Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) decreased to be classed as notably low for the time of year. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

During March, reservoir stocks decreased at nearly two-thirds of the reservoirs and reservoirs groups we report on. The largest decrease was reported at Haweswater and Thirlmere in north-west England which saw a decrease of 11%. (Figure 6.1)

By the end of March, reservoir storage levels across the country ranged from notably high to exceptionally low for the time of year. Haweswater and Thirlmere, which supplies north-west England, was classed as exceptionally low for the time of year as it has been impacted by low inflows and planned maintenance in the resource zone over the winter. The Dee system, which also supplies north-west England, was classed as notably low for the time of year as it has been impacted by low inflows and drawdown for reservoir safety work. Eighteen reservoirs were classed as normal for the time of year. Five reservoirs were classed as below normal and four were classed notably low for the time of year. Reservoir stocks at Farmoor in south-east England increased after turbidity issues restricted refill in February. Levels at Abberton in east England also increased after reservoir safety works were complete. By the end of March total storage across England was reported as 89%, a decrease of 3% since the end of February. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

April started with a week of little to no rainfall across England. Conditions are expected to remain dry for many, before a cold front brings some rain, showers and fresher conditions towards the middle of the month. Some heavy and thundery rain in places as a wetter period sets in, bringing temperatures closer to normal for the time of year. Towards the end of April settled conditions are expected to return and continue into early May.

For the 3-month period from April to June there is a higher than normal chance of conditions being warmer than average. Rainfall is likely to be similar to normal, with a balanced chance of a wet or dry period. There is a residual risk of impacts from late season frosts, and later in the period, the chance of warm conditions is higher implying are greater than normal chance of heatwaves in the early summer.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of September 2025, river flows across most of England have the greatest chance of being normal or lower for the time of year. The exceptions are east and north-west England where there is a slightly greater chance of river flows being above normal or higher.

By the end of March 2026, river flows have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower across almost all of England. In north-west and east England, river flows have the greatest chance of being normal for the time of year.

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2025 see Figure 7.1. and by March 2026 see Figure 7.2.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2025 see Figure 7.3. and by March 2026 see Figure 7.4

1.8 Projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

By September 2025, groundwater levels have a greater chance of being above normal or higher in south-west and east England. All other regions have the greatest chance of being normal for the time of year.

By March 2026, groundwater levels in east and north-east England have the greatest chance of being above normal or higher for the time of year. All other regions, groundwater levels have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower.

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers by September 2025 see 7.5. and by March 2026 see Figure 7.6.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2025 see Figure 7.7.and by March 2026 see Figure 7.8.

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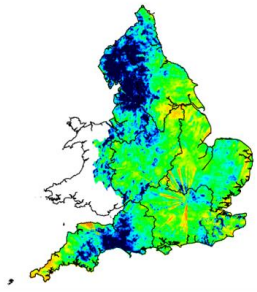
2 Rainfall

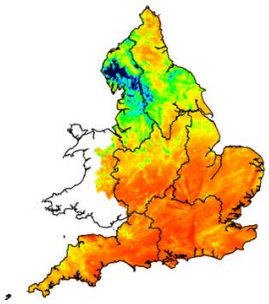
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

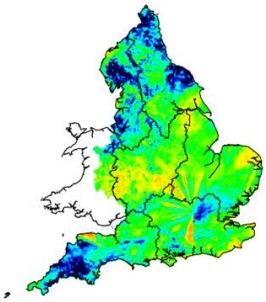
May 2024



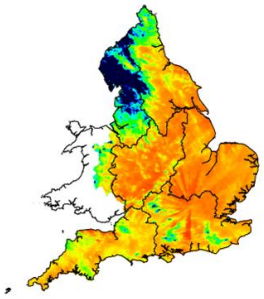
June 2024



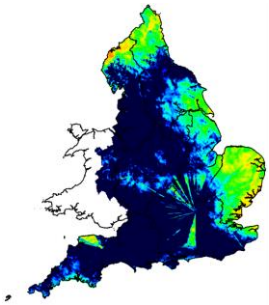
July 2024



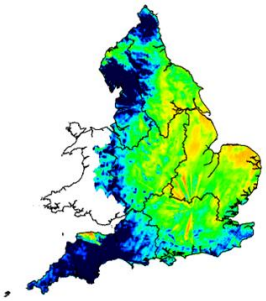
August 2024



September 2024



October 2024



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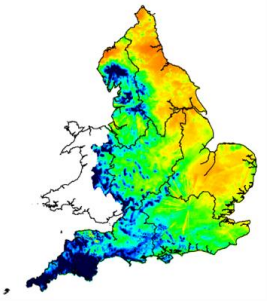
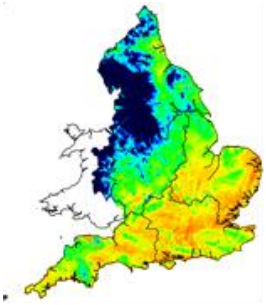
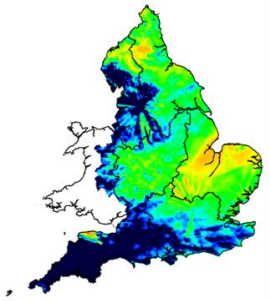


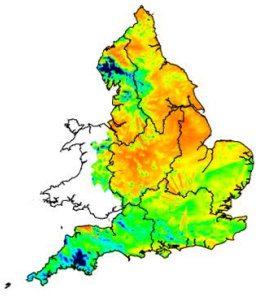
December 2024



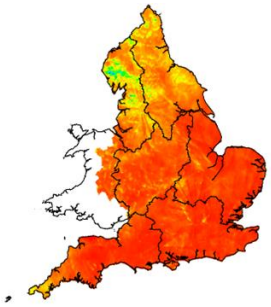
January 2025



February 2025



March 2025



Map Legend

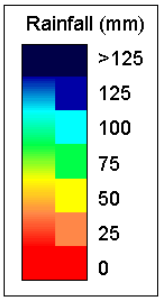
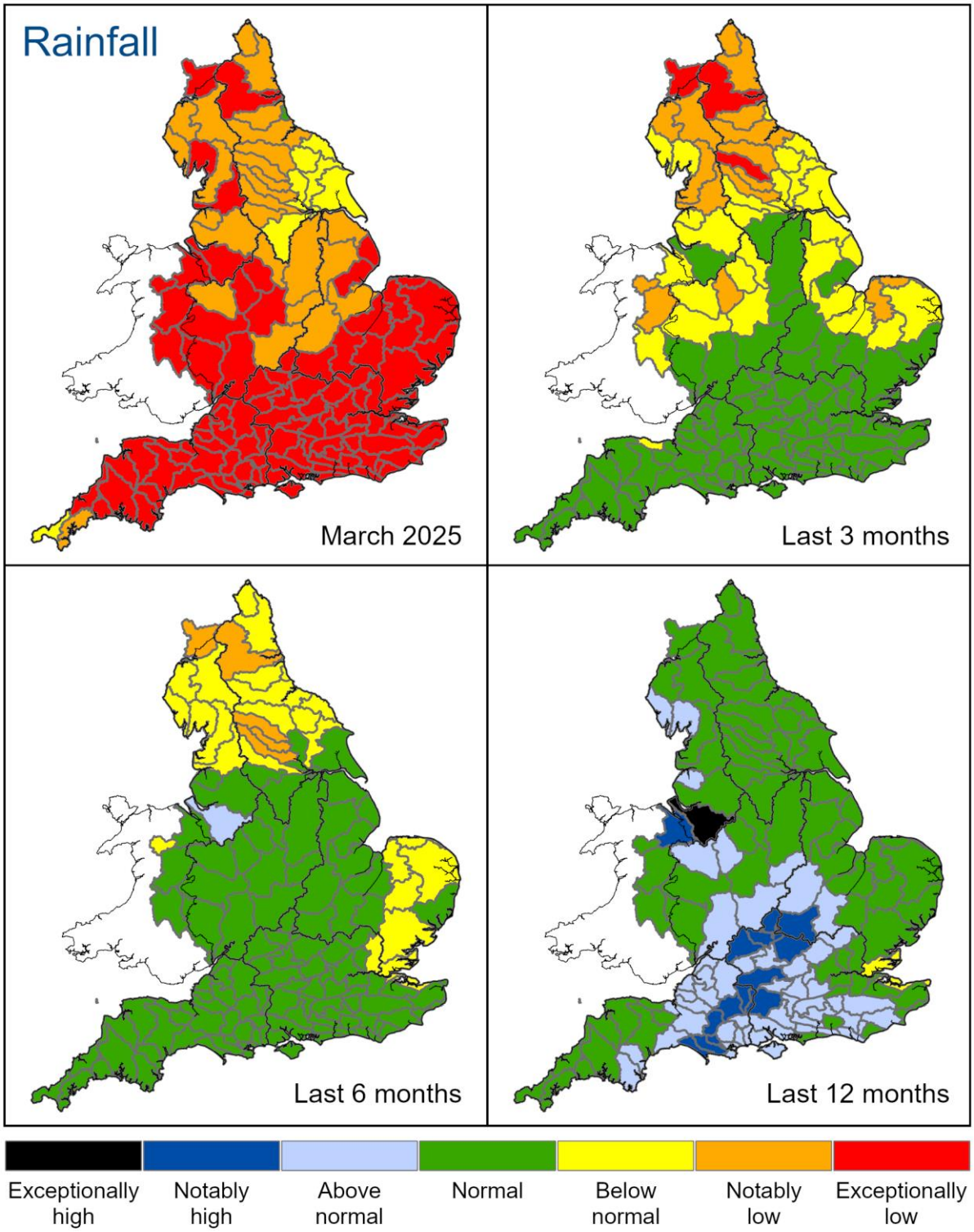


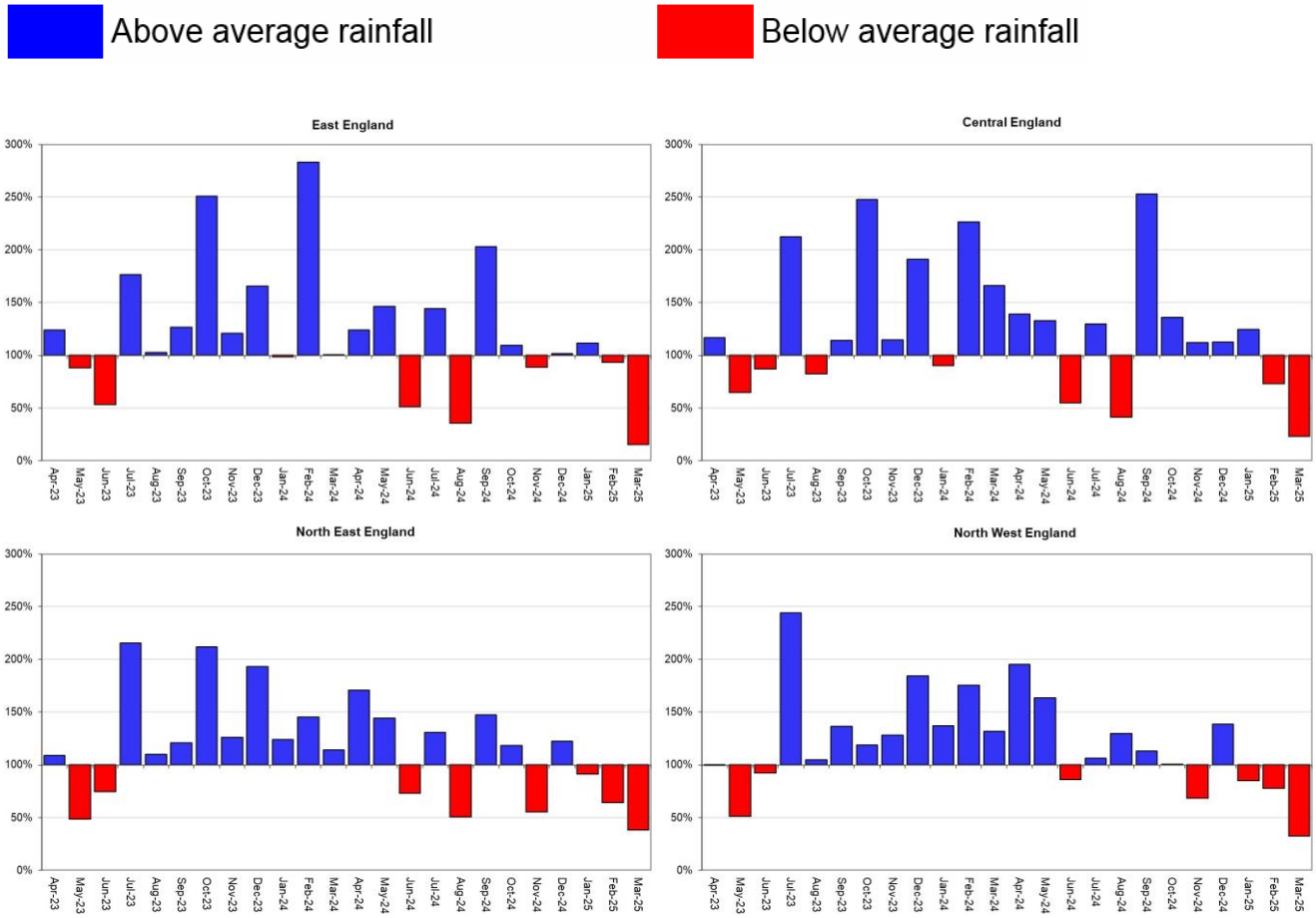
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 March 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

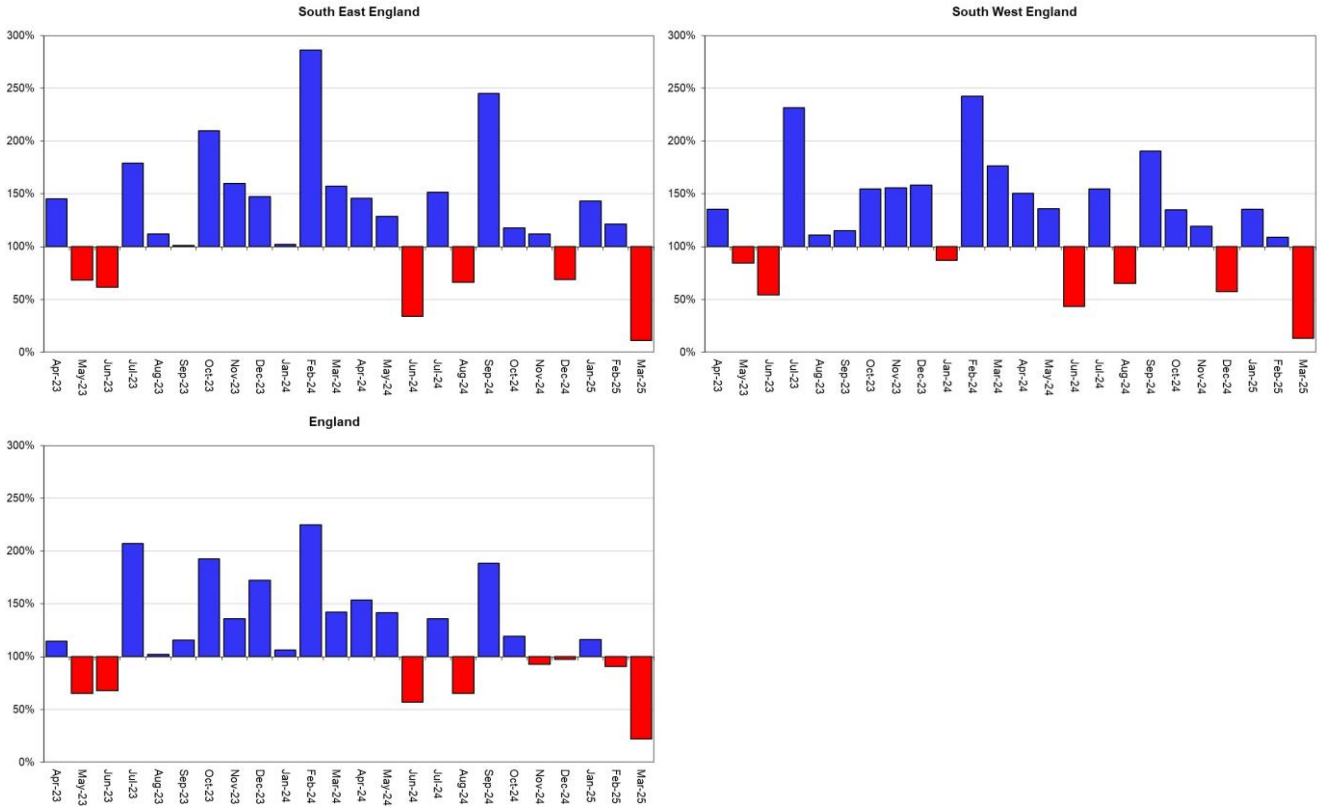


Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

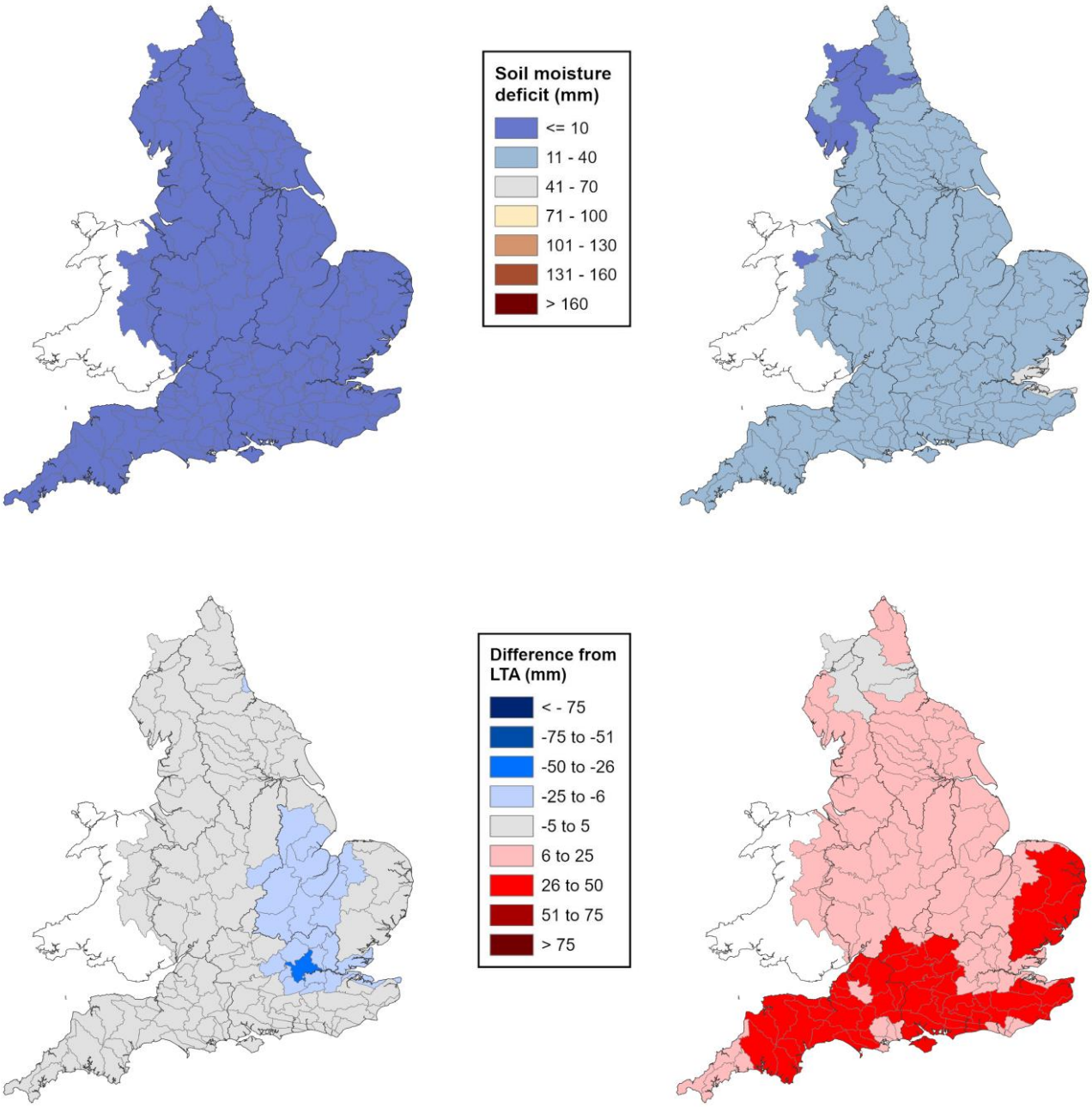
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 26 February 2025 (left panel) and 02 April 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.

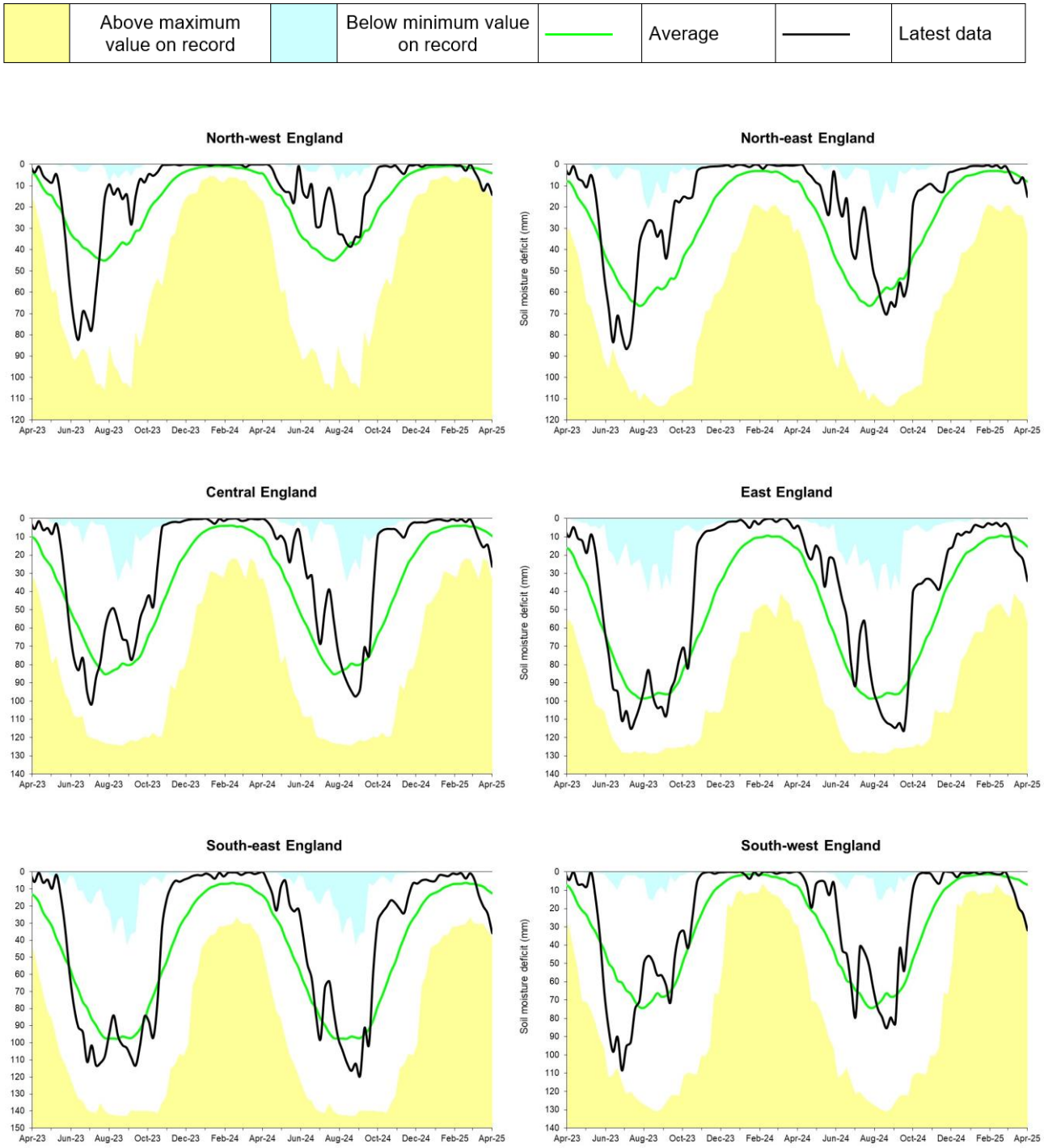
End of February 2025

End of March 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.



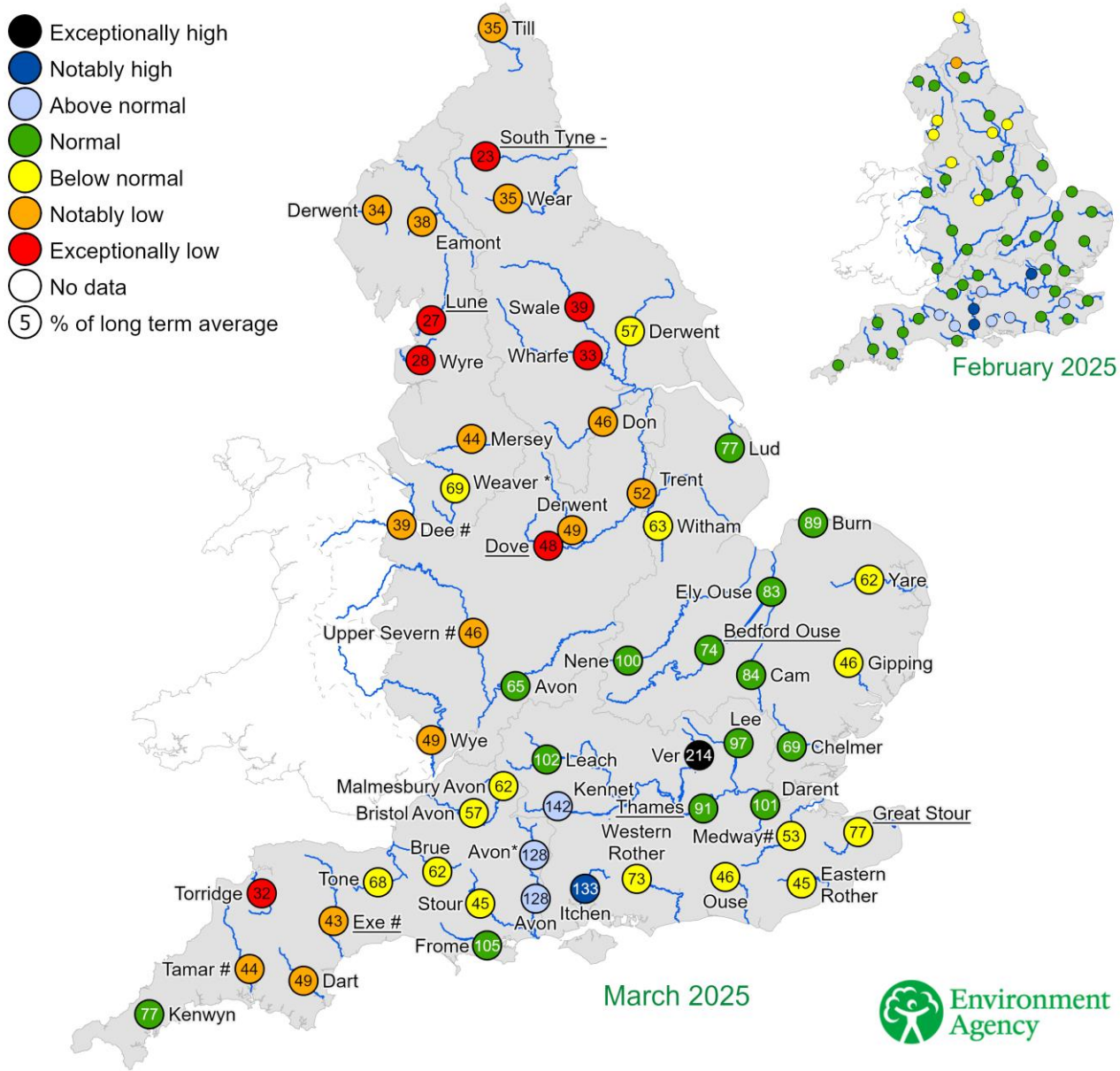
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

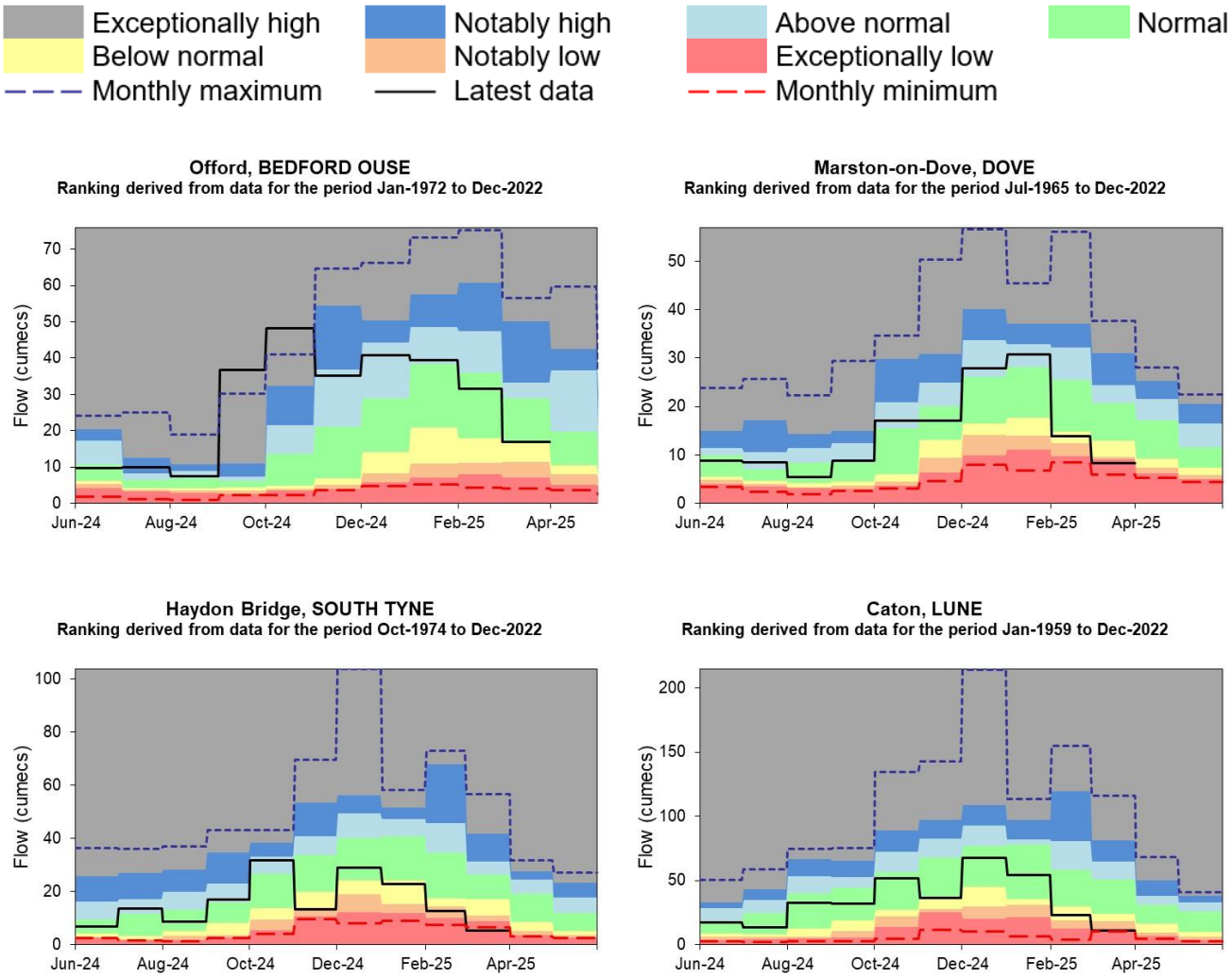
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for February 2025 and March 2025, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic February and March monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional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

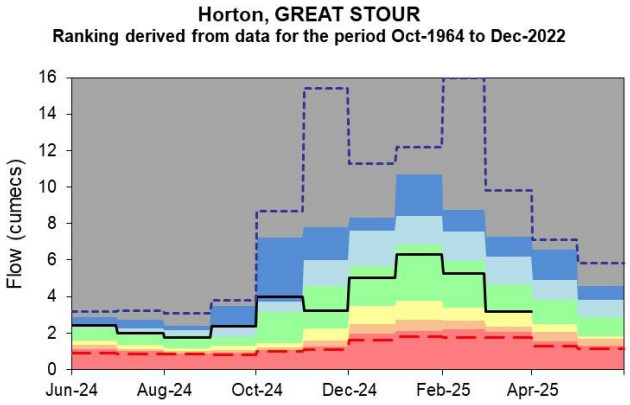
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution.
Flows may be impacted at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

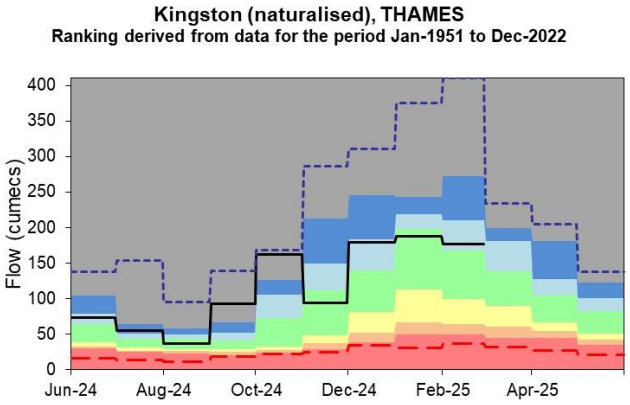


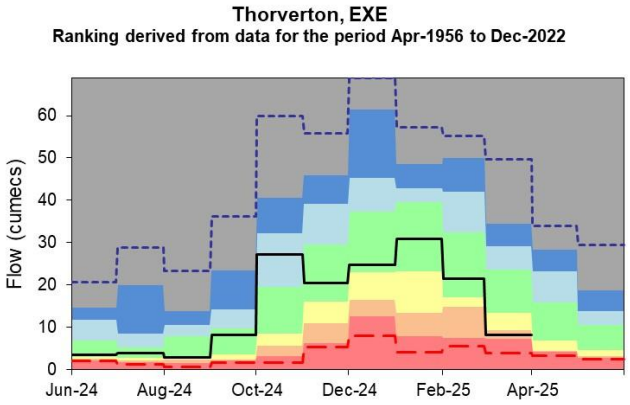
4.2 River flow charts

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.









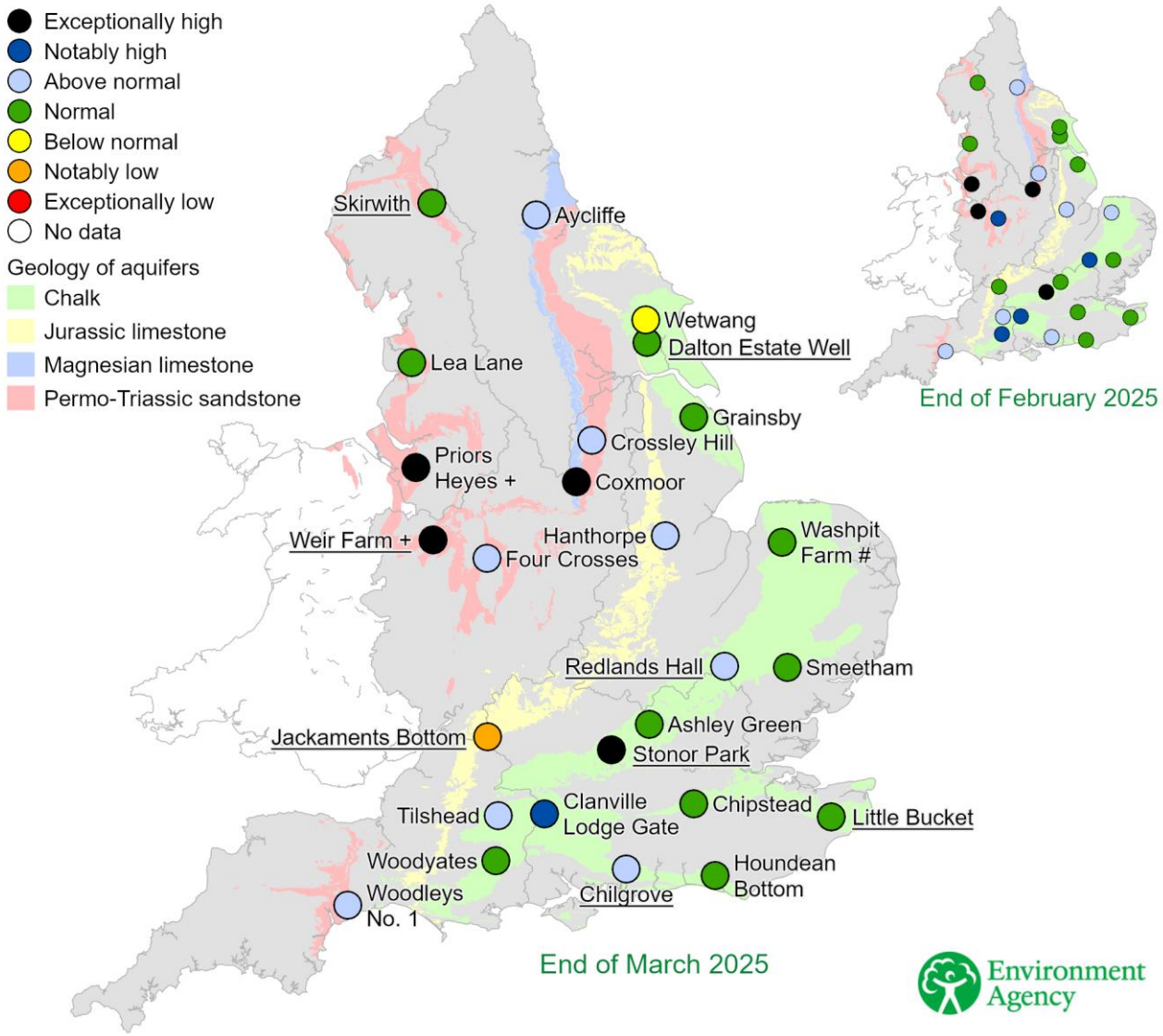
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

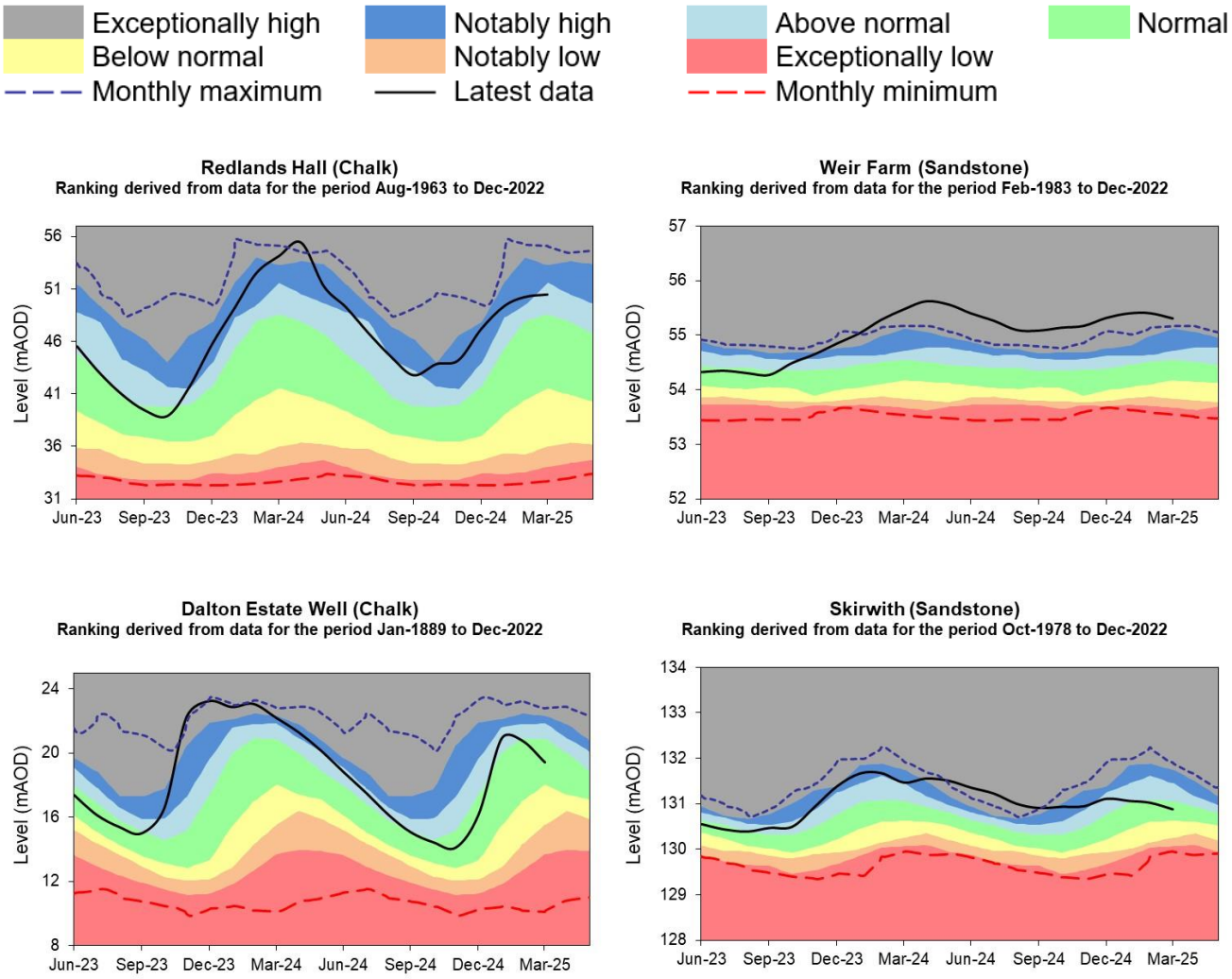
Redlands Hall and Aycliffe are manually dipped at different times during the month and so may not be fully representative of month end levels. Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. # Levels at Washpit 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).

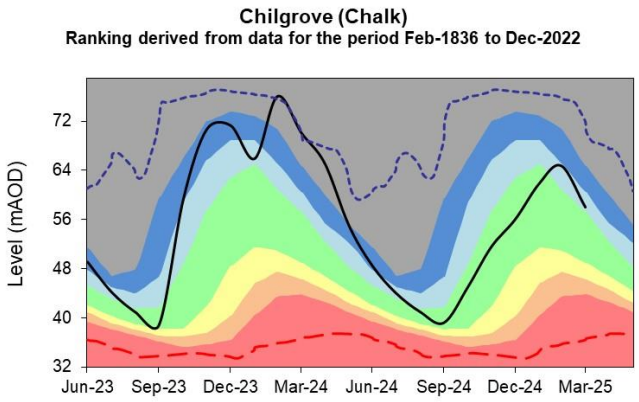


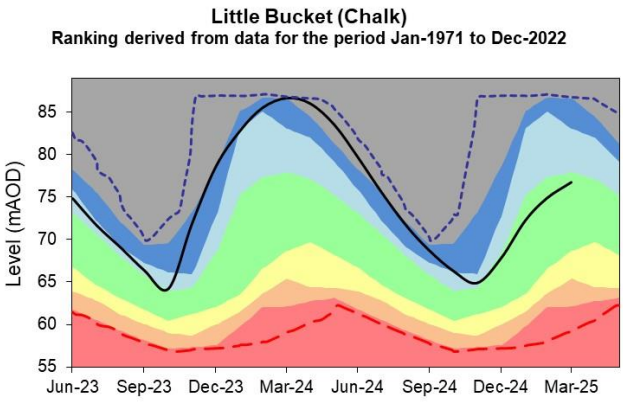
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

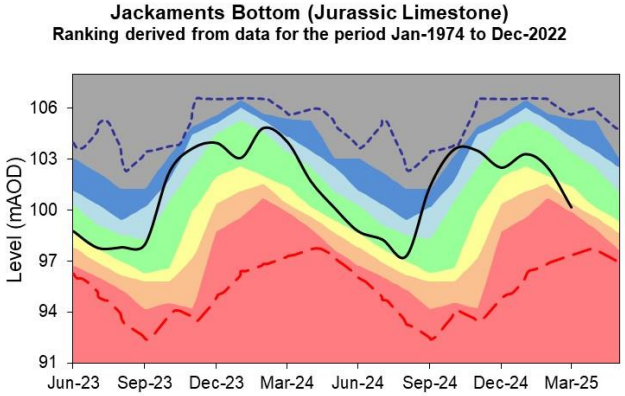
5.2 Groundwater level charts

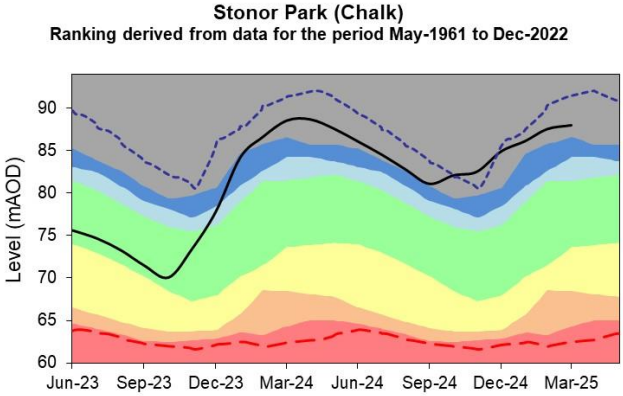
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









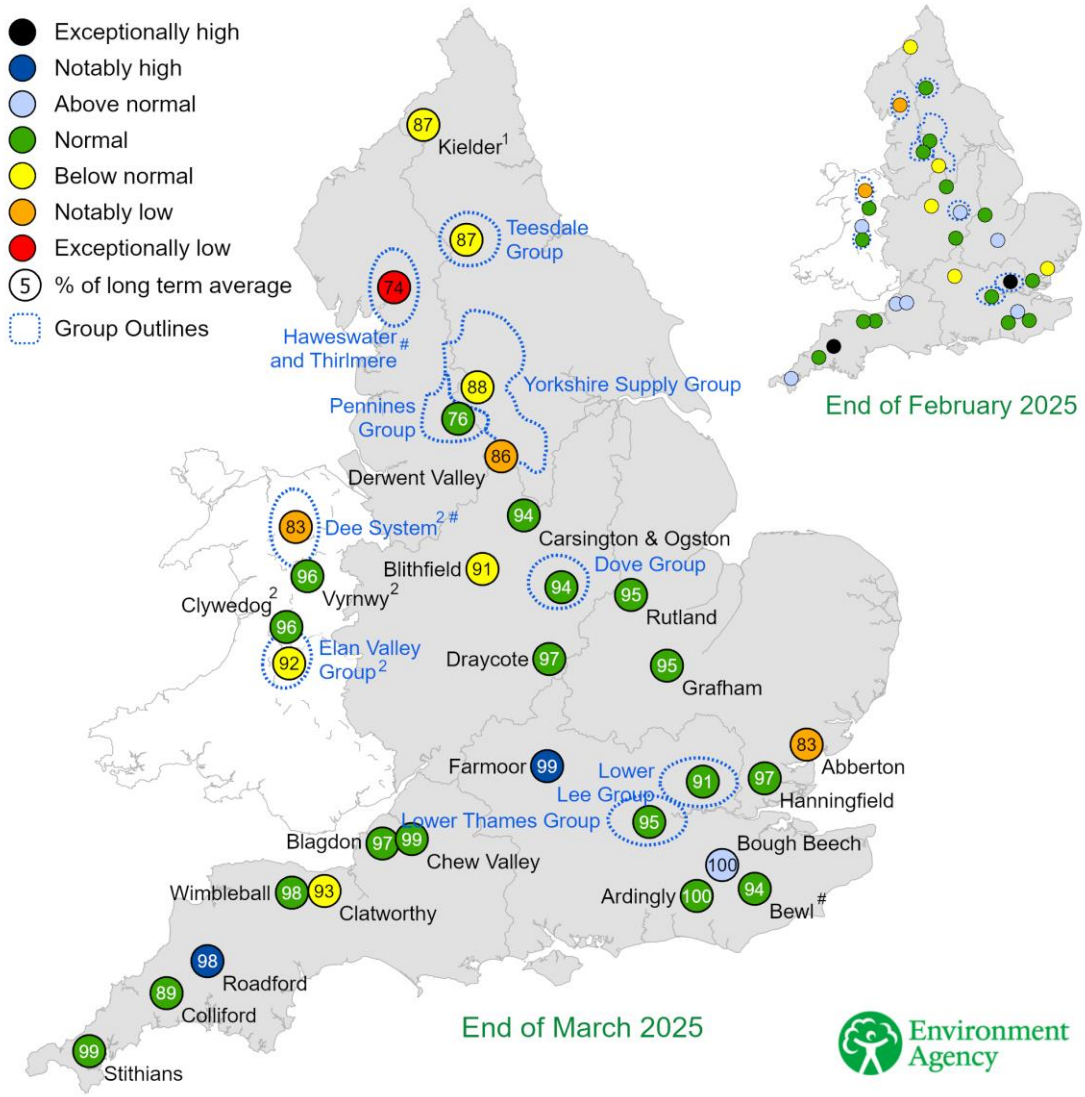


(Source: Environment Agency, 2025)

6 Reservoir storage

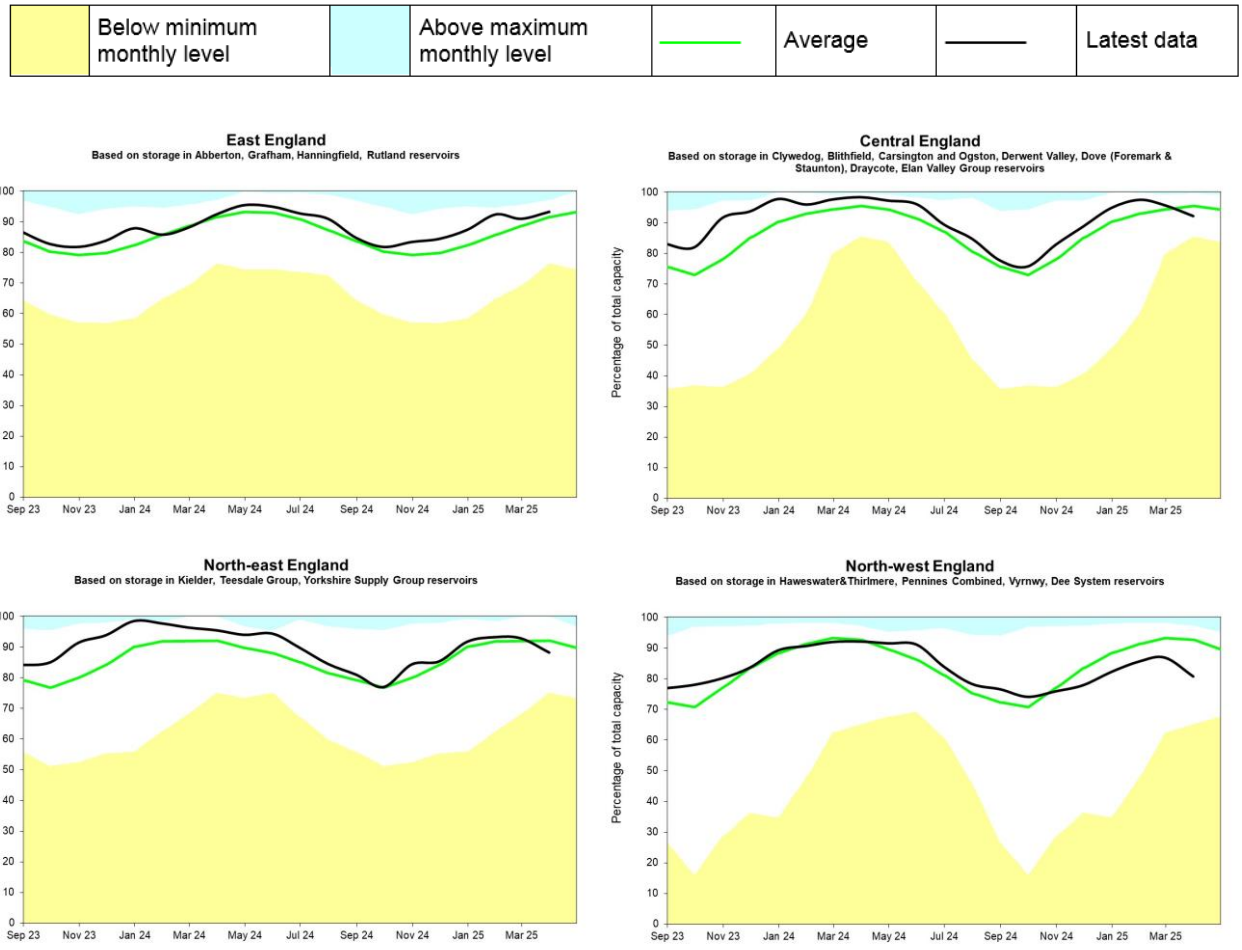
6.1 Reservoir storage map

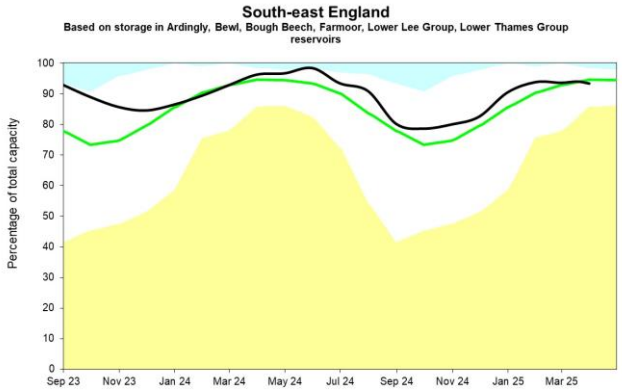
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of February 2025 and March 2025 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic February and March values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves 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. Bewl has had a reduced refill limit over the winter period due to ongoing reservoir safety work.

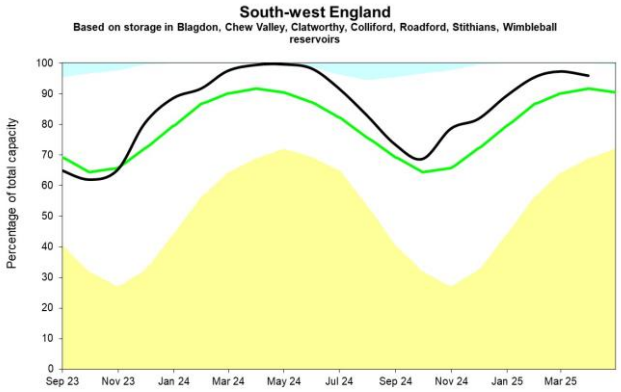


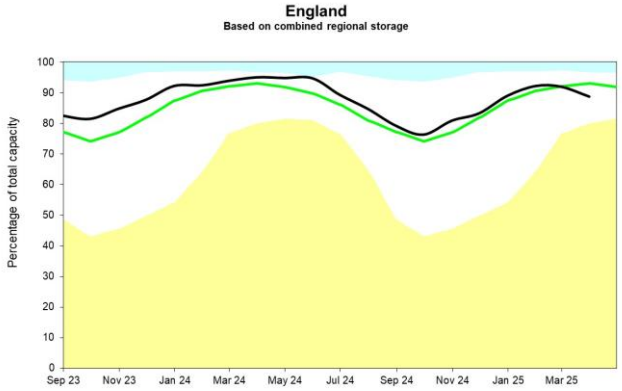
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







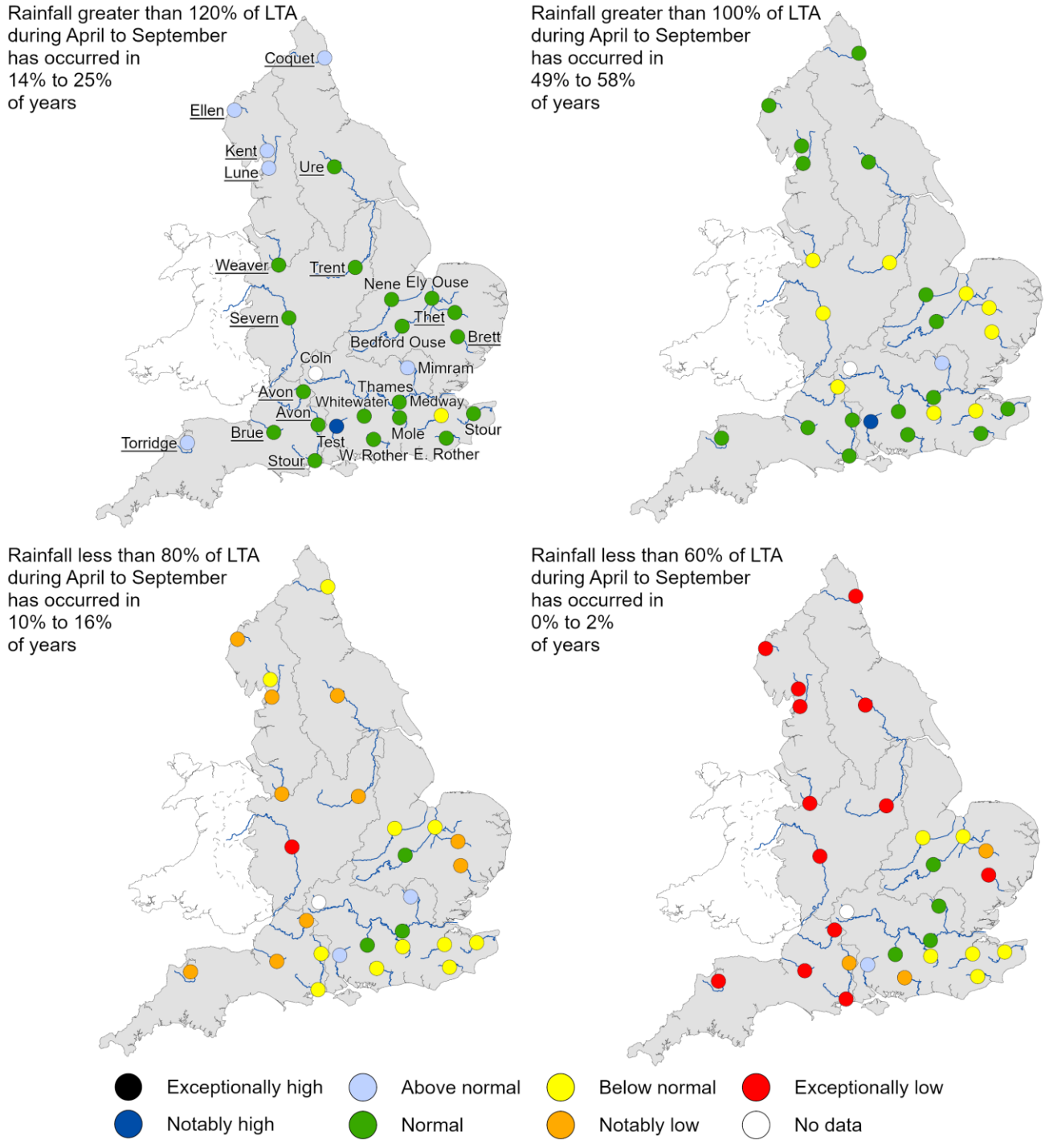


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

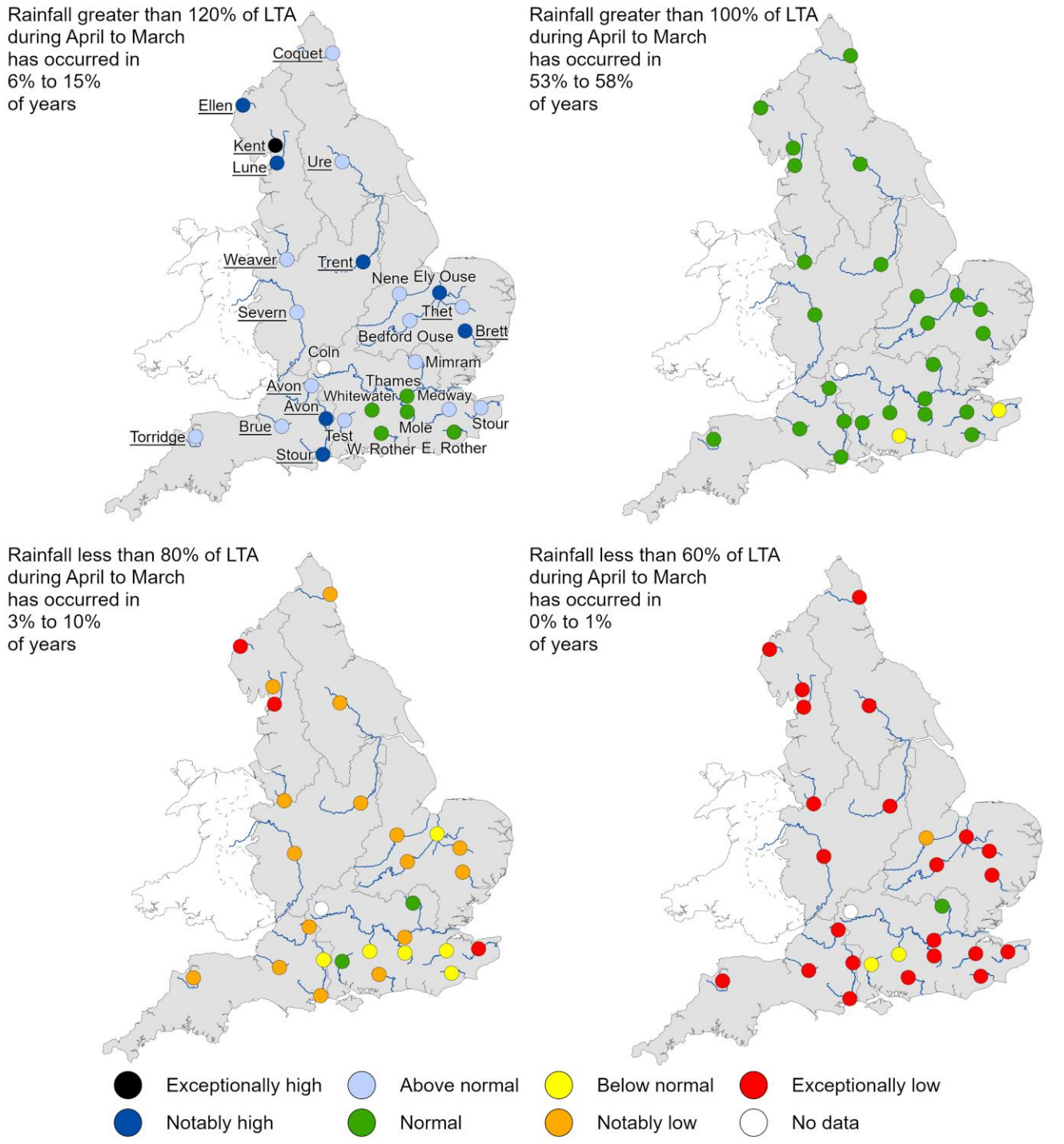
7.1 River flow

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



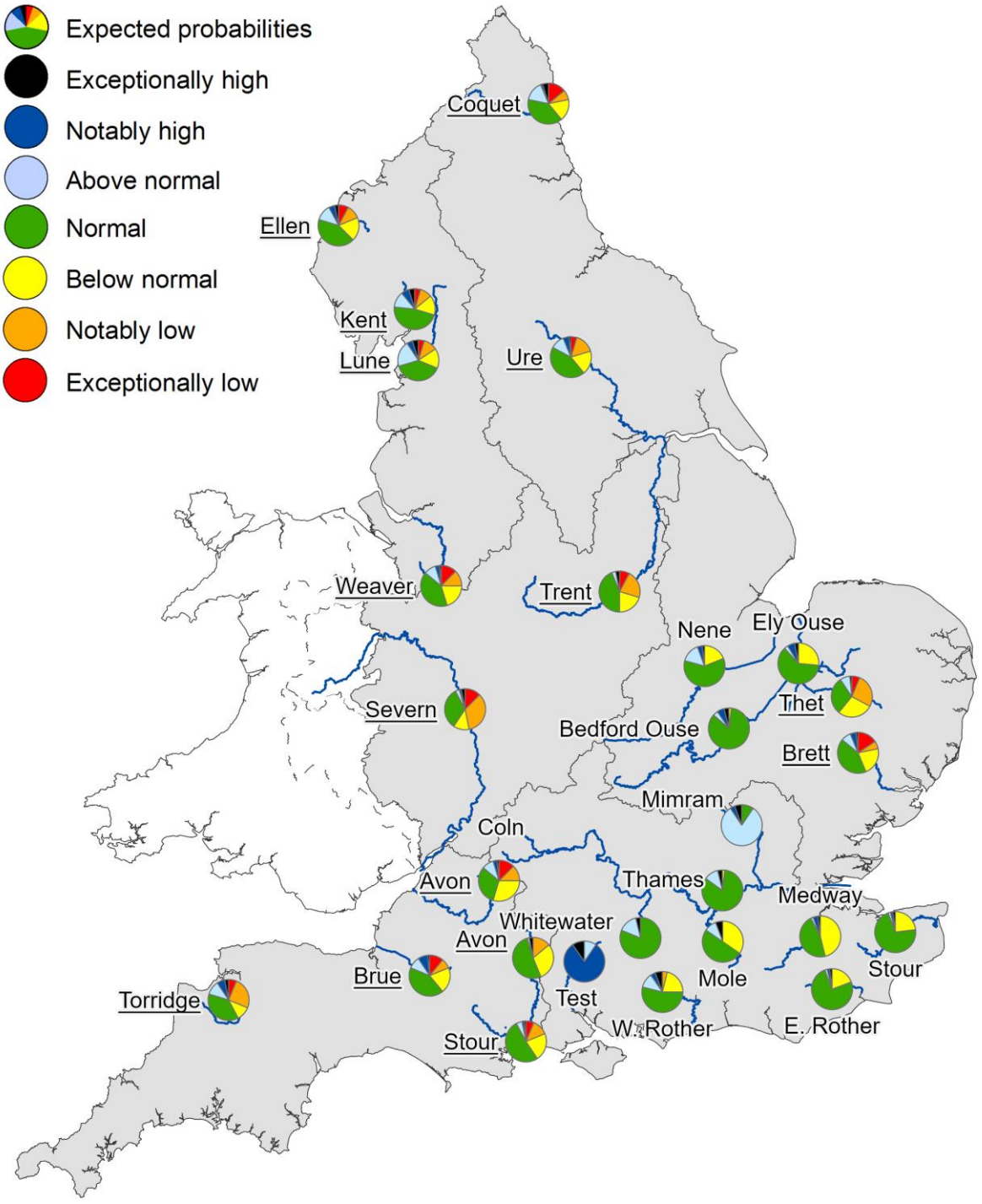
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between April 2025 and March 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



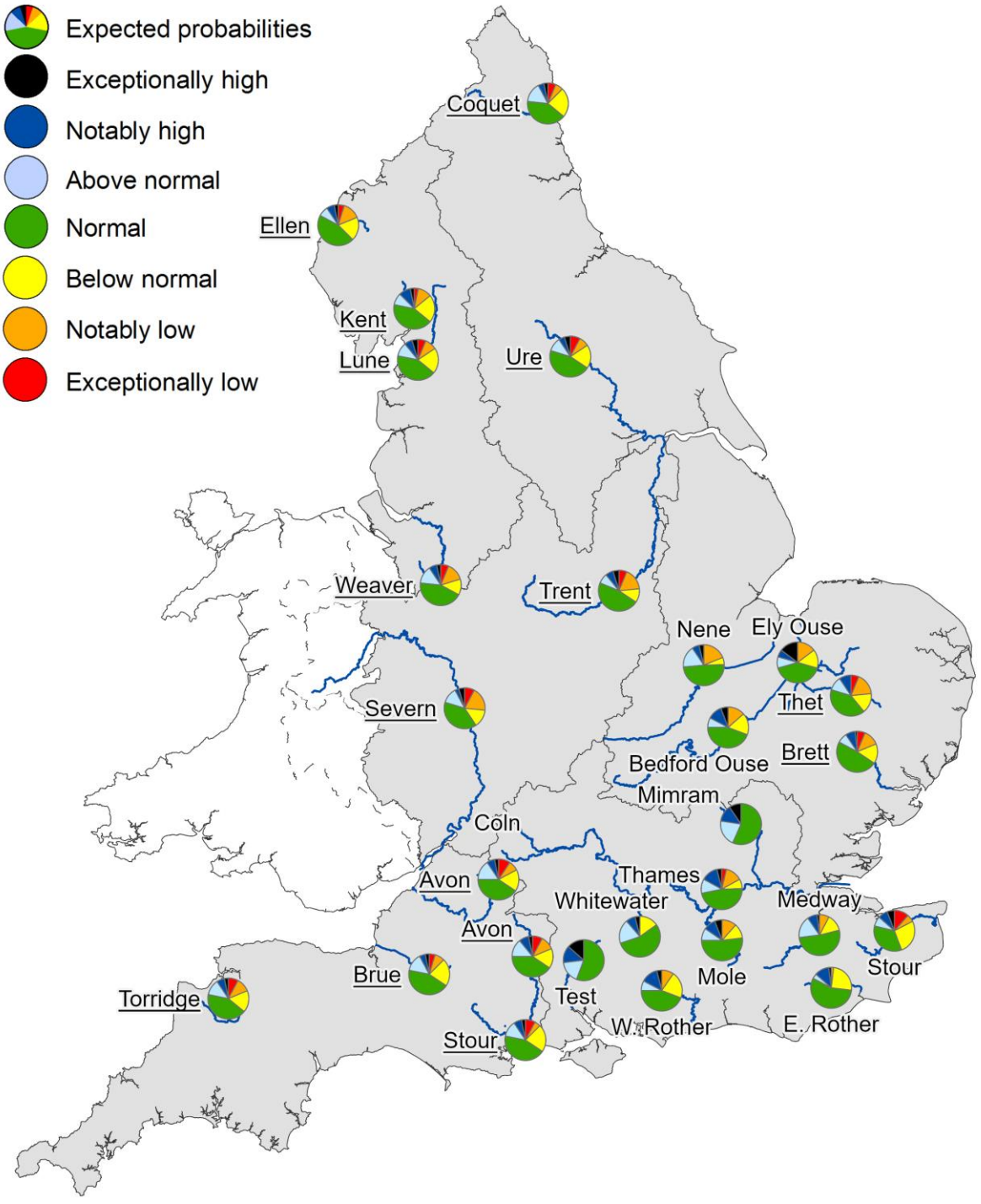
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of 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).

Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2026. 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 September 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average between April 2025 and September 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

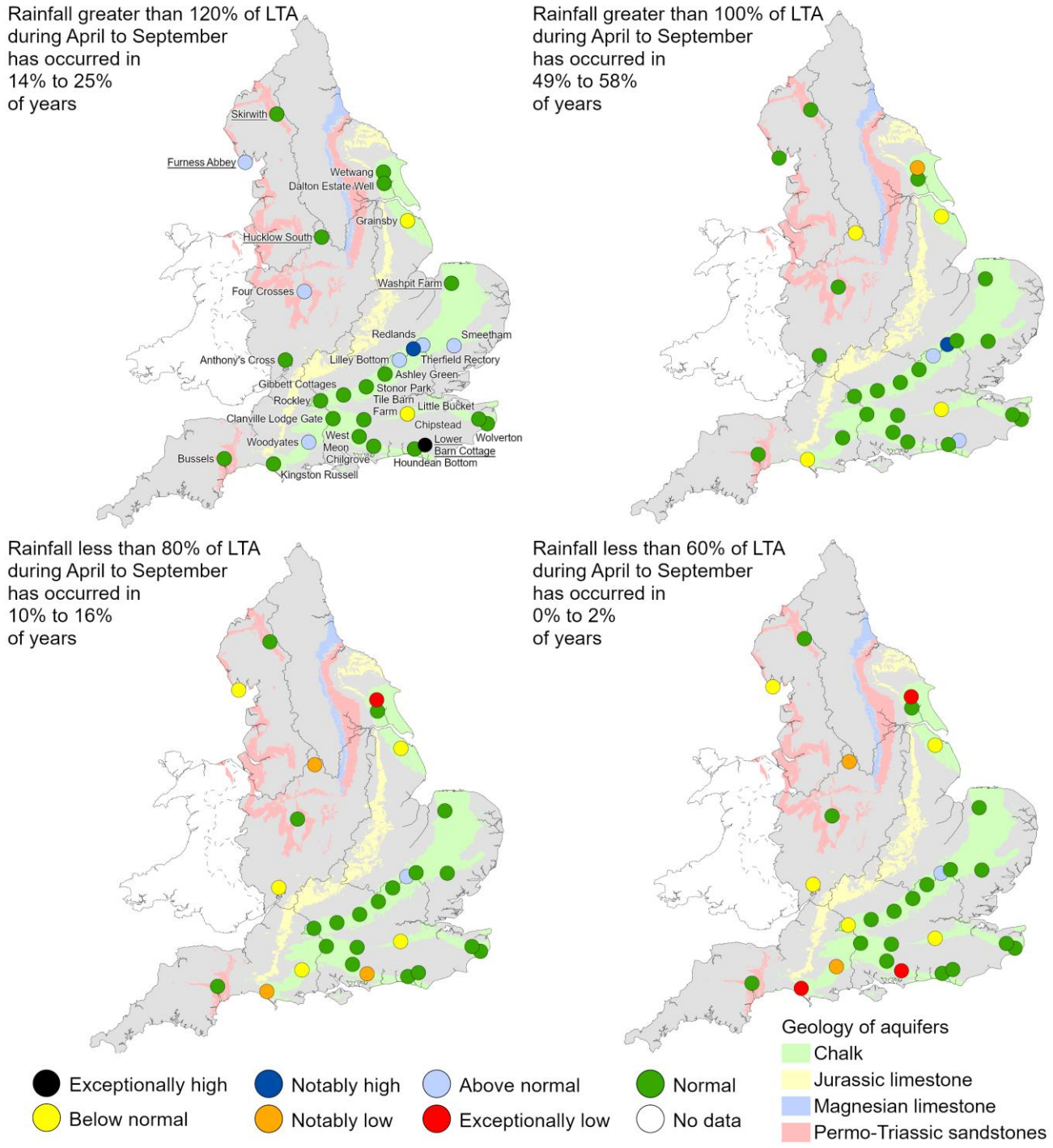


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between April 2025 and March 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

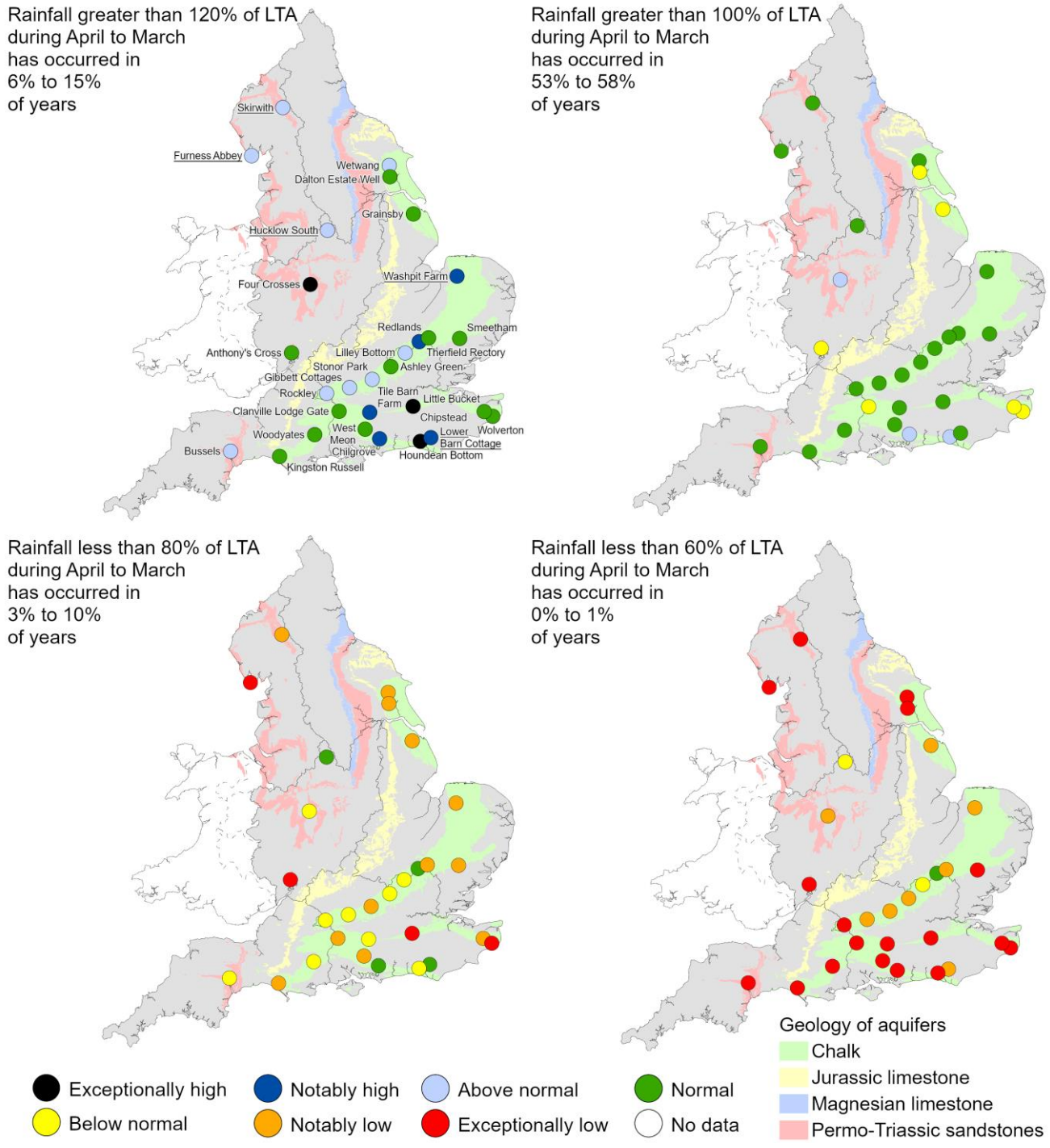

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

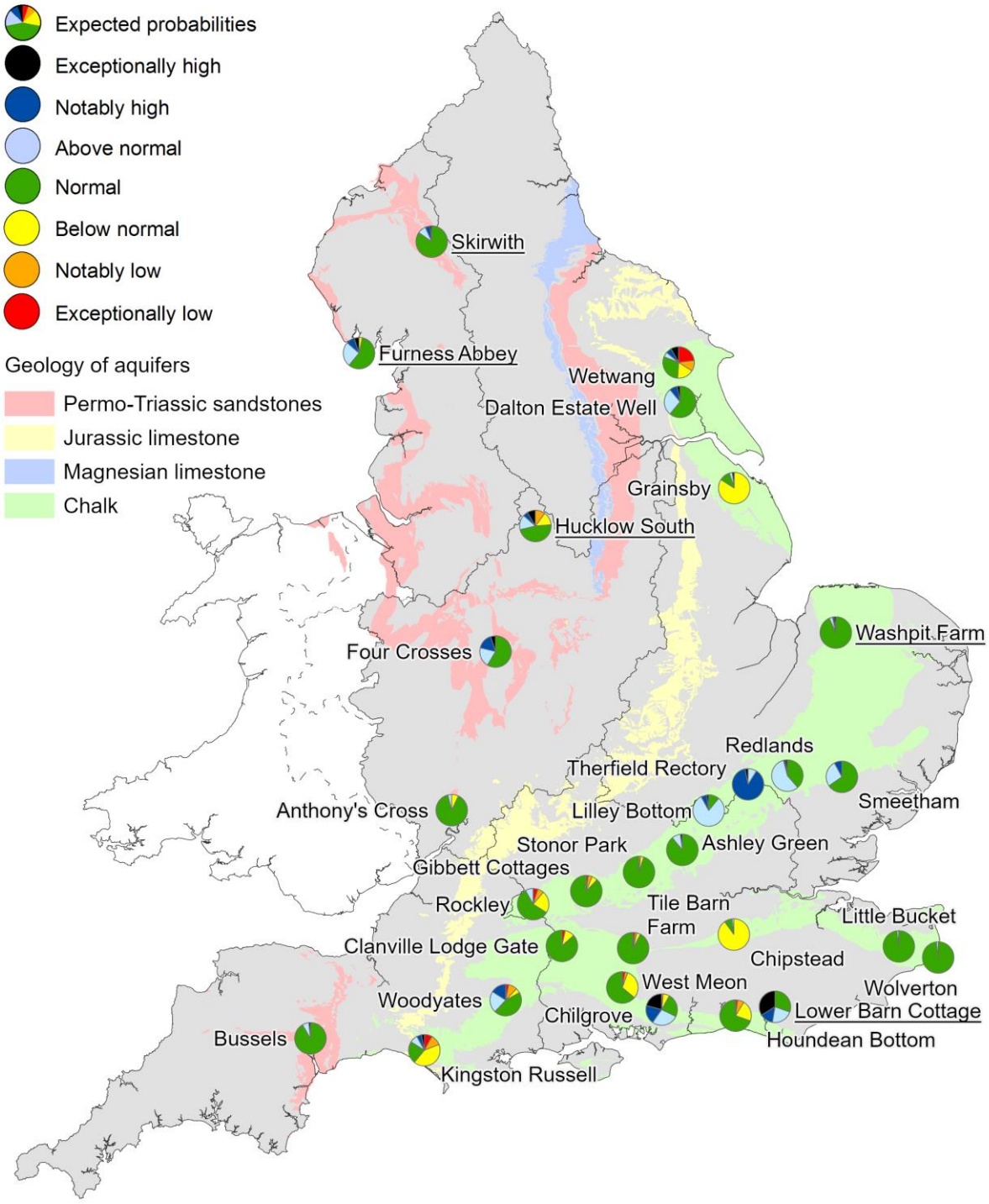

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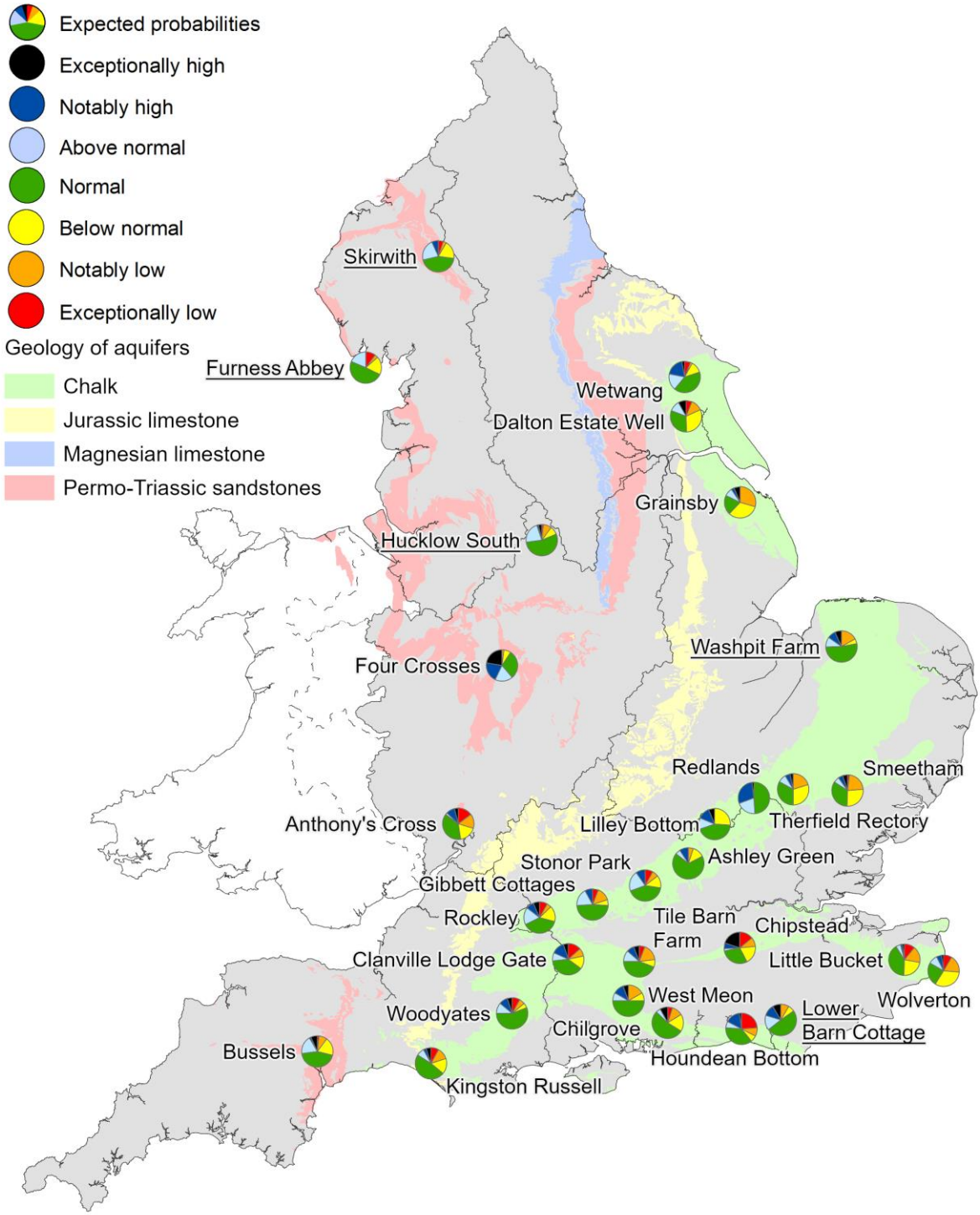
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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	Mar 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990	Mar 2025 band	Jan 2025 to March 2025 cumulative band	Oct 2024 to March 2025 cumulative band	Apr 2024 to March 2025 cumulative band
East England	15	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Below normal	Normal
Central England	23	Exceptionally Low	Normal	Normal	Above normal
North East England	38	Notably Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
North West England	33	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
South East England	11	Exceptionally Low	Normal	Normal	Above normal
South West England	13	Exceptionally Low	Normal	Normal	Normal
England	22	Exceptionally Low	Below normal	Normal	Normal

9.2 River flows table

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	Mar 2025 band	Feb 2025 band
North East	Crakehill Topcliffe	Swale	Exceptionally low	Normal
North East	Heaton Mill	Till	Notably low	Below normal
North East	Doncaster	Don	Notably low	Normal
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Exceptionally low	Notably low
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Exceptionally low	Below normal
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Notably low	Normal
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Notably low	Below normal
North West	Caton	Lune	Exceptionally low	Below normal
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Notably low	Normal
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Notably low	Normal
North West	St Michaels	Wyre	Exceptionally low	Below normal
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Below normal	Normal
South East	Allbrook & Highbridge	Itchen	Notably high	Above normal
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Below normal	Normal
South East	Feildes Weir	Lee	Normal	Normal
South East	Hansteads	Ver	Exceptionally high	Notably high

Geographic area	Site name	River	Mar 2025 band	Feb 2025 band
South East	Hawley	Darent	Normal	Normal
South East	Horton	Great Stour	Below normal	Normal
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Normal	Above normal
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Normal	Normal
South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Above normal	Above normal
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Below normal	Above normal
South East	Teston & Farleigh	Medway	Below normal	Above normal
South East	Udiam	Rother	Below normal	Normal
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Above normal	Notably high
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Notably low	Normal
South West	Bathford	Avon	Below normal	Normal
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Below normal	Normal
South West	East Stoke	Frome	Normal	Normal
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Below normal	Normal
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Notably low	Normal
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Below normal	Above normal
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Above normal	Notably high
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Below normal	Above normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	Mar 2025 band	Feb 2025 band
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Notably low	Normal
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Exceptionally low	Normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Normal	Normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Notably low	Normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Notably low	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Mar 2025 band	End of Feb 2025 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Redlands Hall (chalk)	Cam Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
East	Hanthorpe	Limestone (Cornbrash Formation)	Above normal	Above normal
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Washpit Farm Rougham	North West Norfolk Chalk	Normal	Above normal
Central	Four Crosses	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone	Above normal	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	Normal

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Mar 2025 band	End of Feb 2025 band
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Wetwang	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Below 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	Normal
North West	Lea Lane	Fylde Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Normal	Normal
South East	Chilgrove (chalk)	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Above normal	Above 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)	Notably low	Normal

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

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	93	Above average
Central	91	Below average
North-east	88	Below average
North-west	81	Below average
South-east	93	Below average
South-west	96	Above average
England	89	Below average