

Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - April 2025

April was another dry month for much of England, with just 51% of long term average (LTA) rainfall being received for the country as a whole. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) continued to increase as would be expected at this time of year, but ongoing dry weather meant soils were drier than expected across most of England at the end of April. Monthly mean river flows decreased at the majority of sites we report on, and two-thirds of sites were classed as below normal or lower for the time of year. Groundwater levels declined at almost all of the sites we report on, although the majority were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Reservoir stocks decreased at most sites in April, and England as a whole, ended the month with reservoir at storage 84% full.

1.1 Rainfall

During April, England received 28.3mm of rainfall which represents 51% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA for the time of year (50% of the 1961 to 1990 LTA). The majority of hydrological areas received below average rainfall for the time of year, including fourteen which received less than 20% of the LTA in April. Just 10% (14) of hydrological areas received above LTA rainfall during April, all of which were in south-west England. The wettest hydrological area as a percentage of LTA was Fal and St Austell in south-west England, which received 211% of the LTA (137.4mm). Seaham Area, was the driest hydrological area as a percentage of LTA having received just 9% (4.4mm) of the LTA. Three hydrological areas had the driest February to April period since records began in 1871, including the Tyne and Ribble. (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall totals in April were classed as below normal or lower in just over three-quarters of hydrological areas. This included all the hydrological areas in north-west and north-east England, where all fourteen of the hydrological areas classed as exceptionally low were located. Twenty-one (15%) hydrological areas were classed as normal for the time of year. In south-west England, rainfall during Easter week meant that all the hydrological areas classed as above normal or higher were in the region, including Fal and St Austell which was the only area to be classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were classed as notably low or exceptionally low across most of England, with only the south-west seeing normal or higher totals due to recent rain. The 6-month cumulative rainfall totals were classed as normal across much of England, although the north-west and north-east were generally classed as below normal and lower, as were parts of east England. The 12-month cumulative totals were mixed, as most of England was classed as normal for the period, with patches of above normal and higher areas in south-east, south-west, central and southern parts of north-west England. In the north-east and parts of east and south-east England, 12-month cumulative rainfall totals were below normal or notably low, as were three hydrological areas on the Welsh border. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, rainfall was classed as normal in south-west England and below normal in east and south-east England. In central and north-west England, rainfall was classed as notably low and in north-east England exceptionally low rainfall was received. For both north-west and north-east England, it was the fourth consecutive month of below average rainfall, making it the driest start to a calendar year since 1929 for both regions. For England as a whole, it was the third consecutive month of below average rainfall, and the driest February to April period since 1956. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

By the end of April, SMD had increased across most of England, except Devon, Cornwall and along the Welsh border where conditions were wettest. Soils were driest across southern England in parts of Wessex and the south-east. (Figure 3.1)

Soils were drier than would be expected across almost all of England, except in Devon and Cornwall where above normal or higher rainfall during April left SMD around average for the time of year. In the central parts of south-east England, soils were much drier than would be expected at the end of April. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at almost all of our indicator sites in April, with just four sites seeing an increase in river flows, all of which were in south-west England. The majority of sites were classed as normal or lower for the time of year. Fifteen sites (28% of the total) were classed as exceptionally low for the time of year, and 8 sites (15%) were notably low, with all sites in north-west and north-east England in these classifications. Twelve sites (22%) were classed as below normal for the time of year, most of which were in the south and east of England, and sixteen sites were classed as normal for April. The River Itchen and River Ver, both in south-east England, were classed as above normal and exceptionally high respectively as high groundwater levels continue to support river flows. (Figure 4.1)

Six sites recorded their lowest April monthly mean flow on record (record start given in brackets), including five sites in north-east England:

- River Don at Doncaster (1959)
- River Swale at Crakehill Topcliffe (1980)
- South Tyne at Haydon Bridge (1974)
- River Wharfe at Tadcaster (1991)
- River Wear at Witton Park (1972)
- River Mersey at Ashton Weir (1976) in north-west England

During April, all regional index sites saw a decrease in monthly mean river flows compared to March. River flows at Offord (Bedford Ouse) in east England and Thorverton (River Exe) in south-west England were both classed as normal for the time of year. In south-east England, the Great Ouse at Horton and River Thames at Kingston (naturalised flows) were both classed as below normal for the time of year. Three regional index sites were classed as exceptionally

low for the time of year, the River Dove in central England, the South Tyne in north-east England, and the River Lune in north-west England. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of April, all except one of our indicator sites saw a decrease in groundwater levels as aquifers began their usual seasonal decline. Just over half of all sites were classed as normal for the time of year. Wetwang (Hull and East Riding Chalk) in north-east England and Woodyates (Upper Dorset Stour Chalk) in south-west England were both classed as below normal for the time of year. Five sites (19% of the total) were classed as above normal for the time of year, and Coxmoor (Idle Torne Sandstone) in central England was classed as notably high. Three sites were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year, including Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone) in central England which recorded the highest end of April groundwater level since records began in 1983. (Figure 5.1)

Groundwater levels at major aquifer index sites all decreased to the end of April. All index sites in chalk aquifers were classed as normal or higher for the time of year, including Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) in east England which was above normal for the time of year, and Stonor Park (Chilterns Chalk) in south-east England which was exceptionally high for the time of year. Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone) in central England was exceptionally high for the time of year, while Skirwith (Carlisle Basin Sandstone) in north-west England was classed as normal for the time of year. Jackaments Bottom (Burford Jurassic Limestone) was classed as exceptionally low for the time of year. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of April, reservoirs stocks decreased at two-thirds of the reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on. The largest changes were seen in the Yorkshire supply group, the Pennines group, and at Haweswater and Thirlmere which all decreased by 12%. Almost half of reservoirs were classed as normal for the time of year, including the majority of reservoirs in south-east and east England. Six reservoirs (19%) were classed as below normal, including Blagdon, Clatworthy and Wimbleball in south-west England. Seven reservoirs were classed as notably low for the time of year, including all sites in north-east England, and three in central England. In the south-west, Roadford was above normal while Stithians was notably high for the time of year following a wet month in the area. (Figure 6.1)

Haweswater and Thirlmere was classed as exceptionally low for the time of year as previously reported planned maintenance and low inflows have impacted the water resource zone. Similarly, the Dee system in Wales which supplies north-west England has been impacted by drawdown for safety works and low inflows, leaving it notably low for the time of year.

All regional stocks are at or below 95%, with the north-west having the lowest storage at 73%, and the south-east having the highest with 95%. Most regions are below average for the time of year except south-east and south-west England. By the end of April, total storage across England was 84% as overall stocks decreased by 5% since March. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

May started with a week of very little rainfall across England and conditions are forecast to remain dry and sunny for most across the country throughout mid-May as high pressure continues to dominate. There is the potential of some heavy and thundery showers in places particularly in south-west England. Towards the end of May fairly typical weather for the time of year is most likely with fine and dry weather likely to dominate although this may be interspersed with occasional spells of rain and showers, with a risk of heavy rain and thunderstorms in places. Overall, temperatures in May will most likely be near or slightly above average.

For the 3-month period from May to July there is a higher than normal chance of conditions being warmer than average with an increased risk of heatwaves and heat related impacts. Rainfall is most likely to be similar to average, although heavy rain and thunderstorms at times remain a possibility, in places.

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.

By the end of March 2026, river flows across most of England have a greater chance of being normal or lower for the time of year, while in south-east England river flows have a greater chance of being normal or higher for the time of year.

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

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites 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.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2026 see Figure 7.4

1.8 Projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

By September 2025, groundwater levels have the greater chance of being above normal or higher in north-west England. Groundwater levels across the rest of England have the greatest chance of being normal or lower for the time of year.

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

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

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2026 see Figure 7.6.

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

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2026 see Figure 7.8.

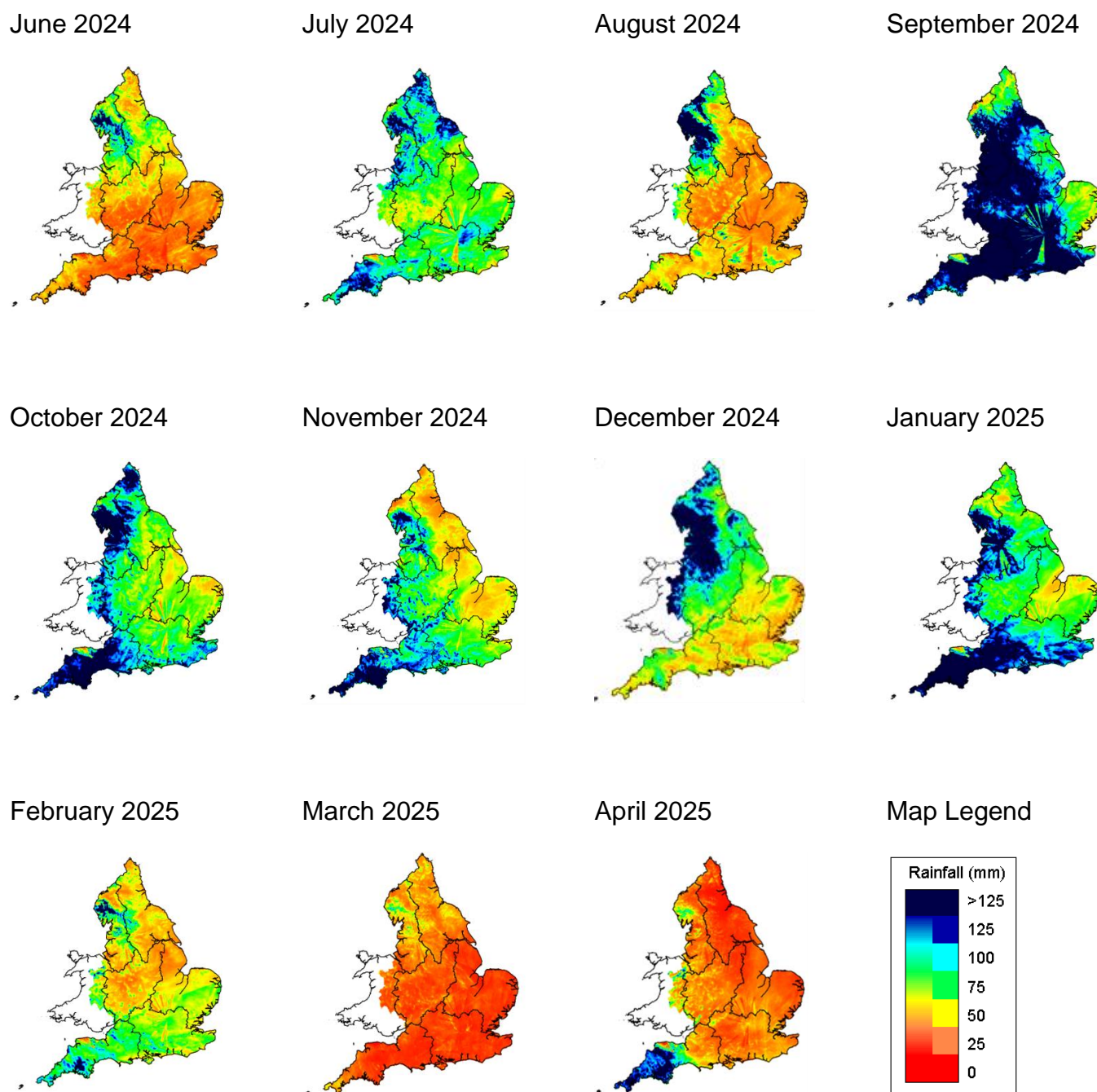
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

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2 Rainfall

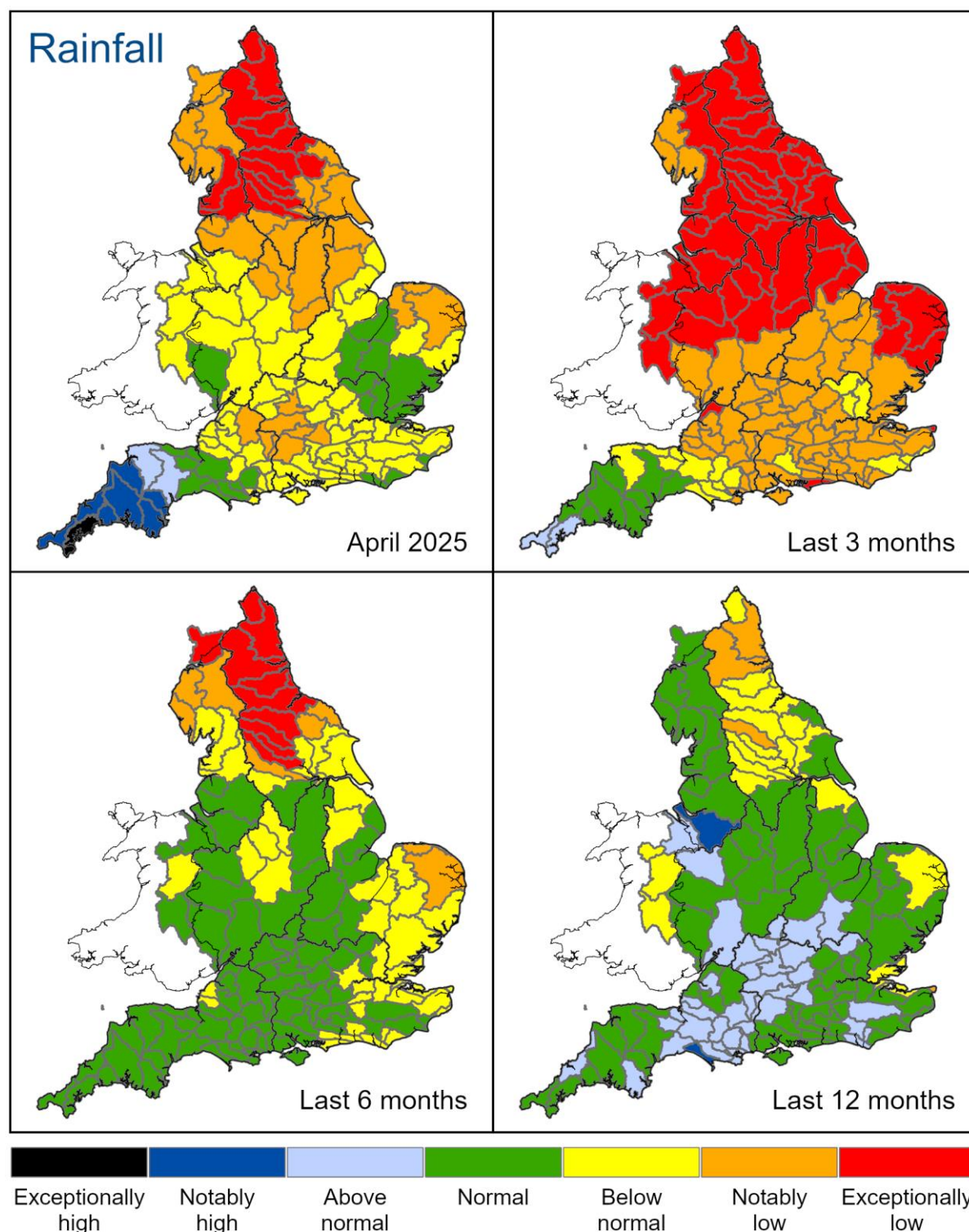
2.1 Rainfall map

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.



(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025). All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

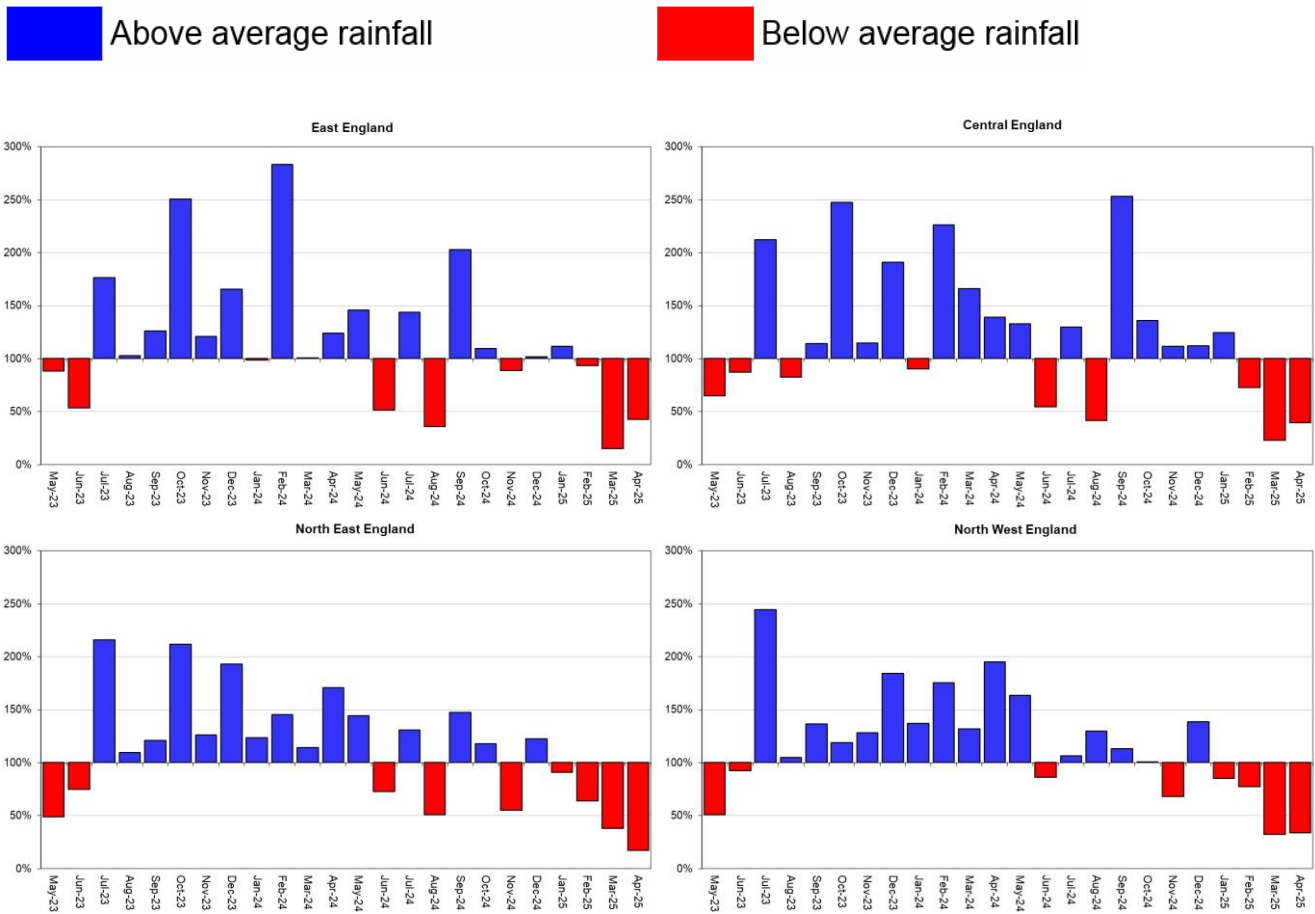
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 30 April 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

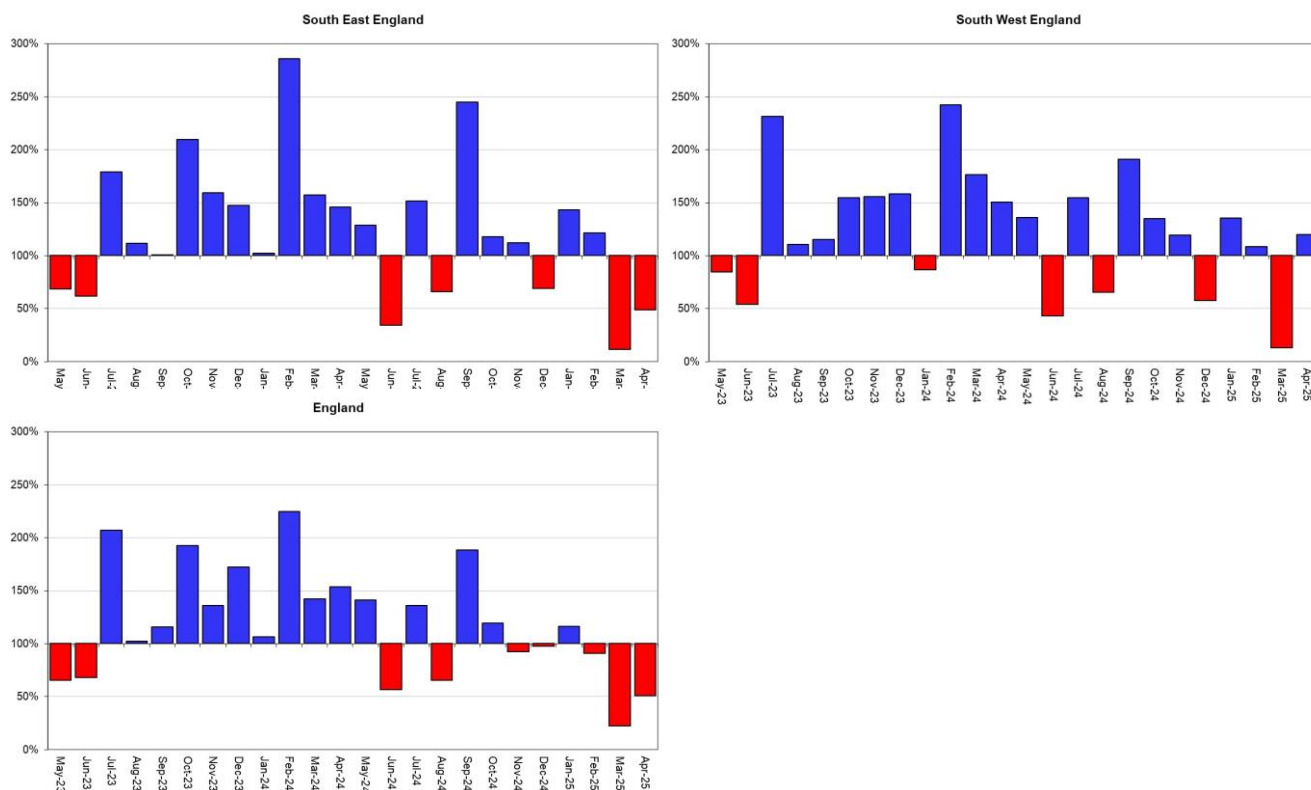


Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

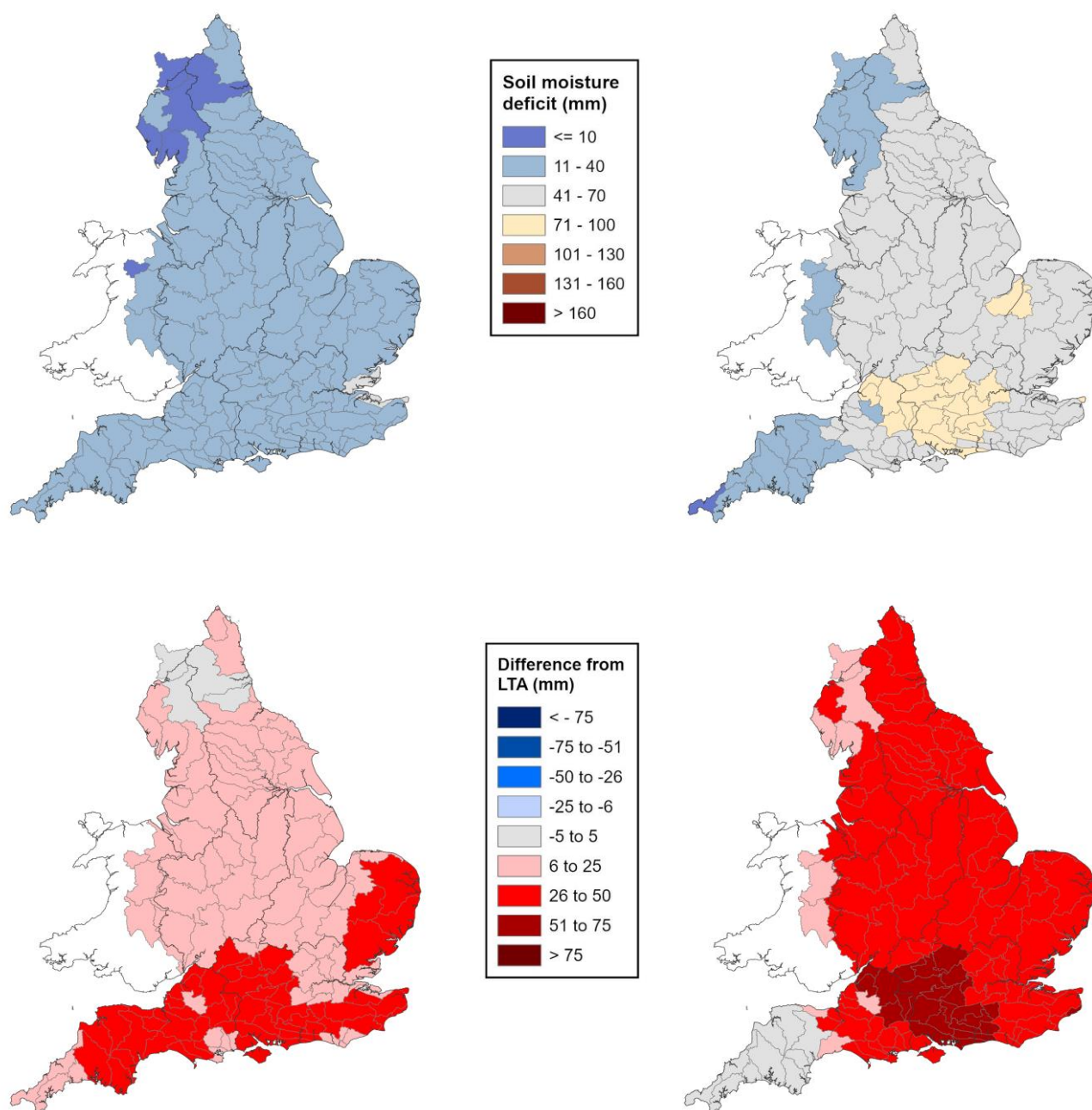
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 02 April 2025 (left panel) and 30 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 March 2025

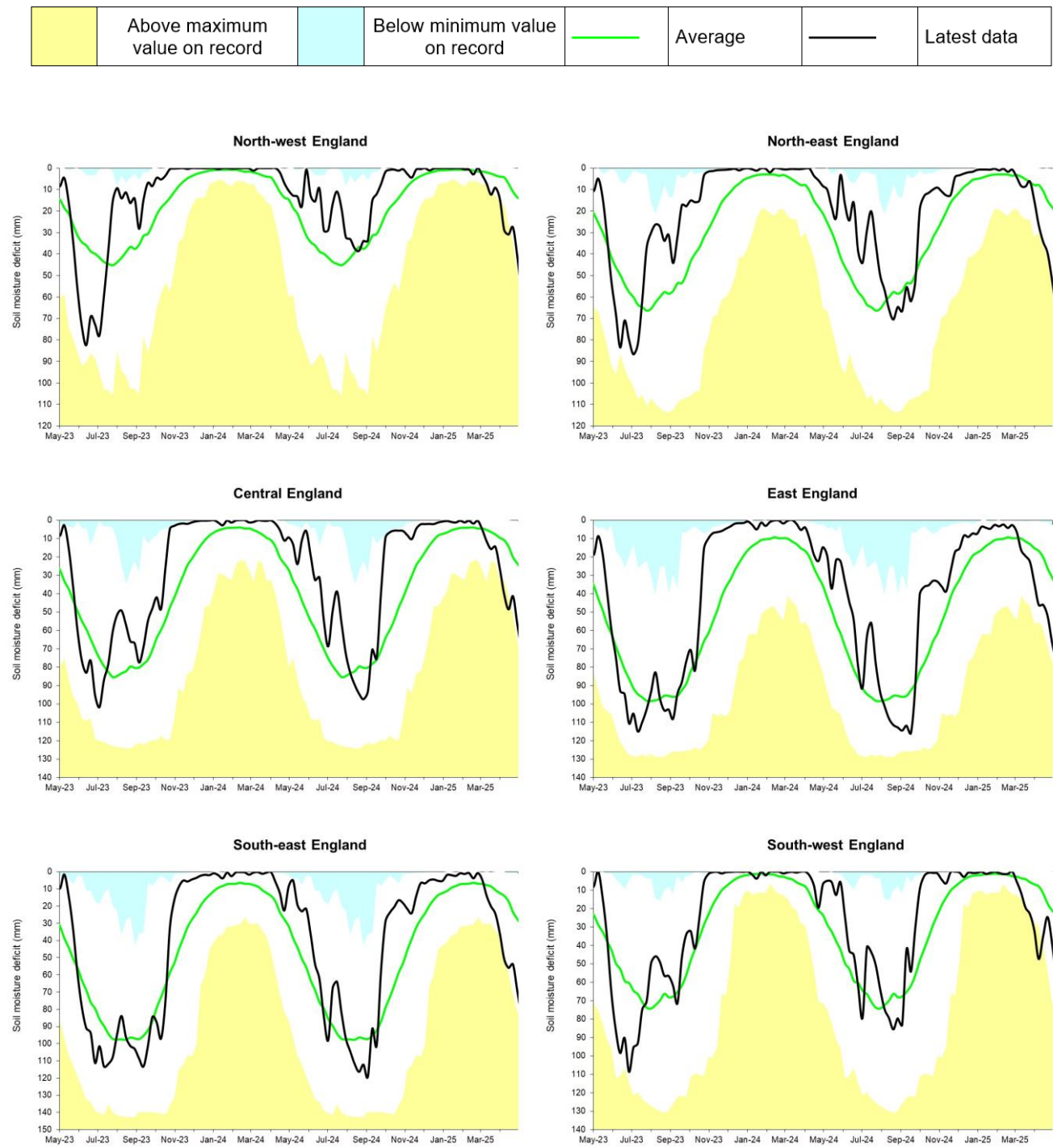
End of April 2025



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Environment Agency, 100024198, 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.



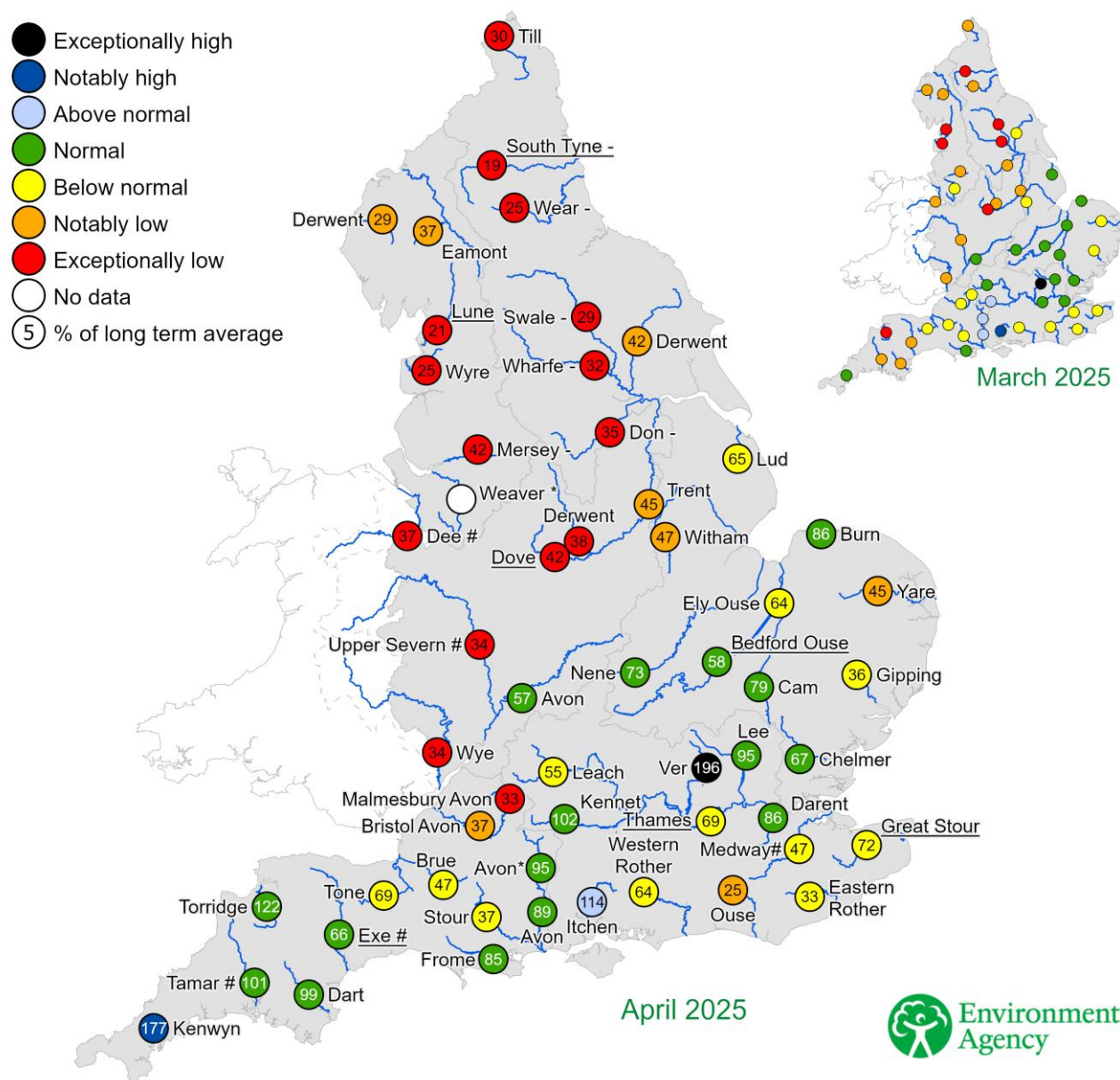
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

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

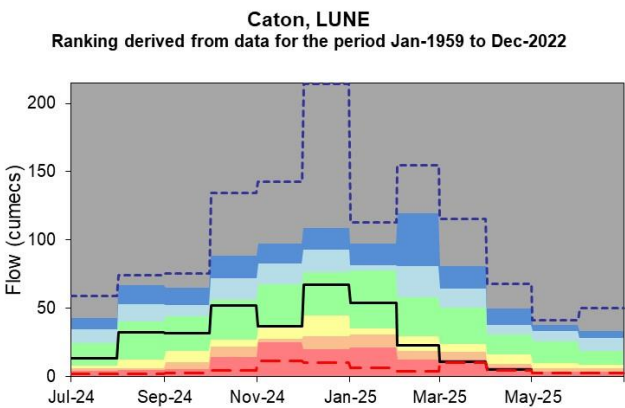
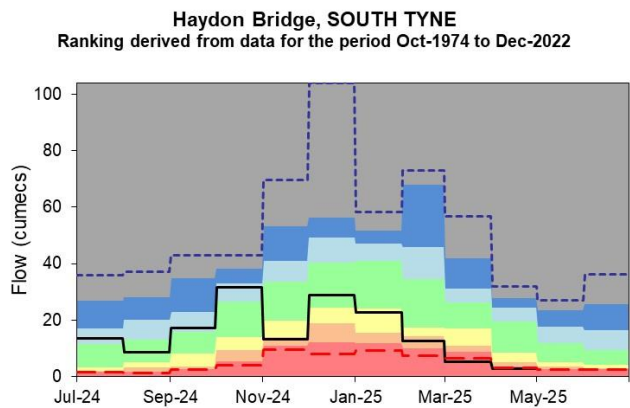
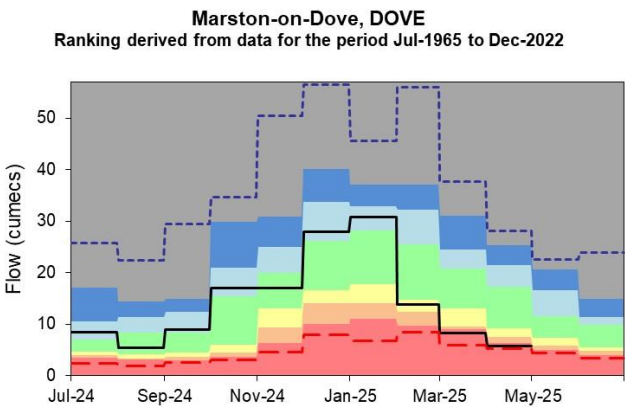
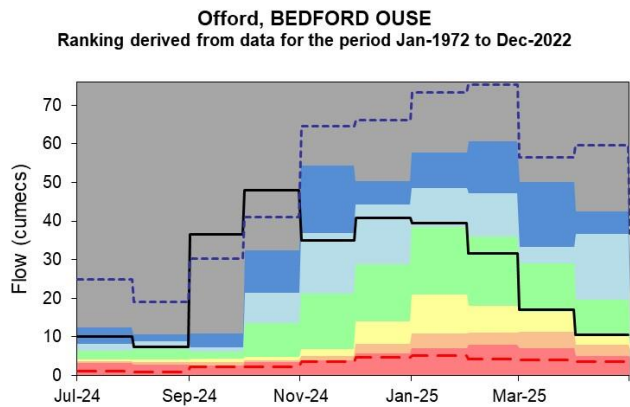
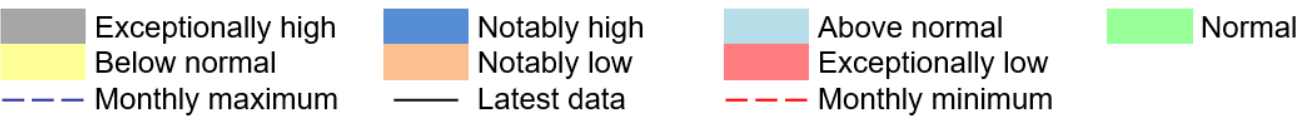
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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



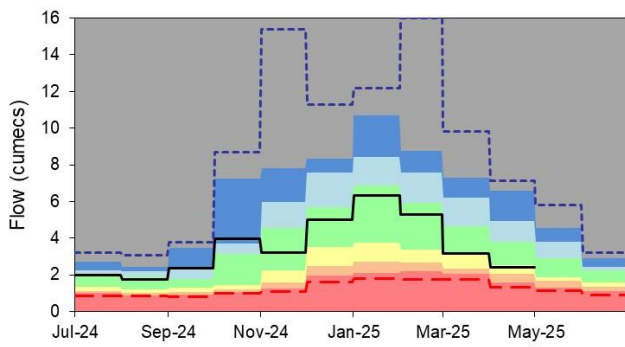
(Source: Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

4.2 River flow charts

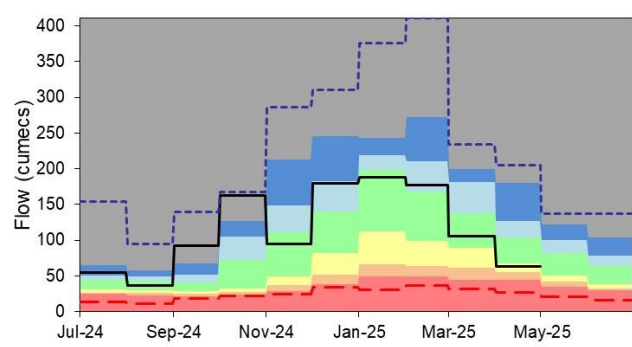
Figure 4.2: Monthly mean river flow for index sites over the past year for each geographic region, compared to an analysis of historic monthly mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.



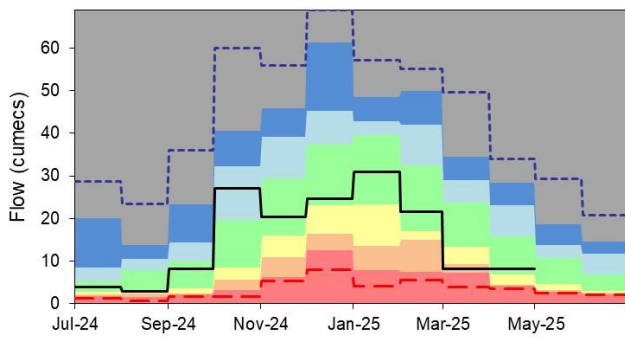
Horton, GREAT STOUR
 Ranking derived from data for the period Oct-1964 to Dec-2022



Kingston (naturalised), THAMES
 Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1951 to Dec-2022



Thorverton, EXE
 Ranking derived from data for the period Apr-1956 to Dec-2022



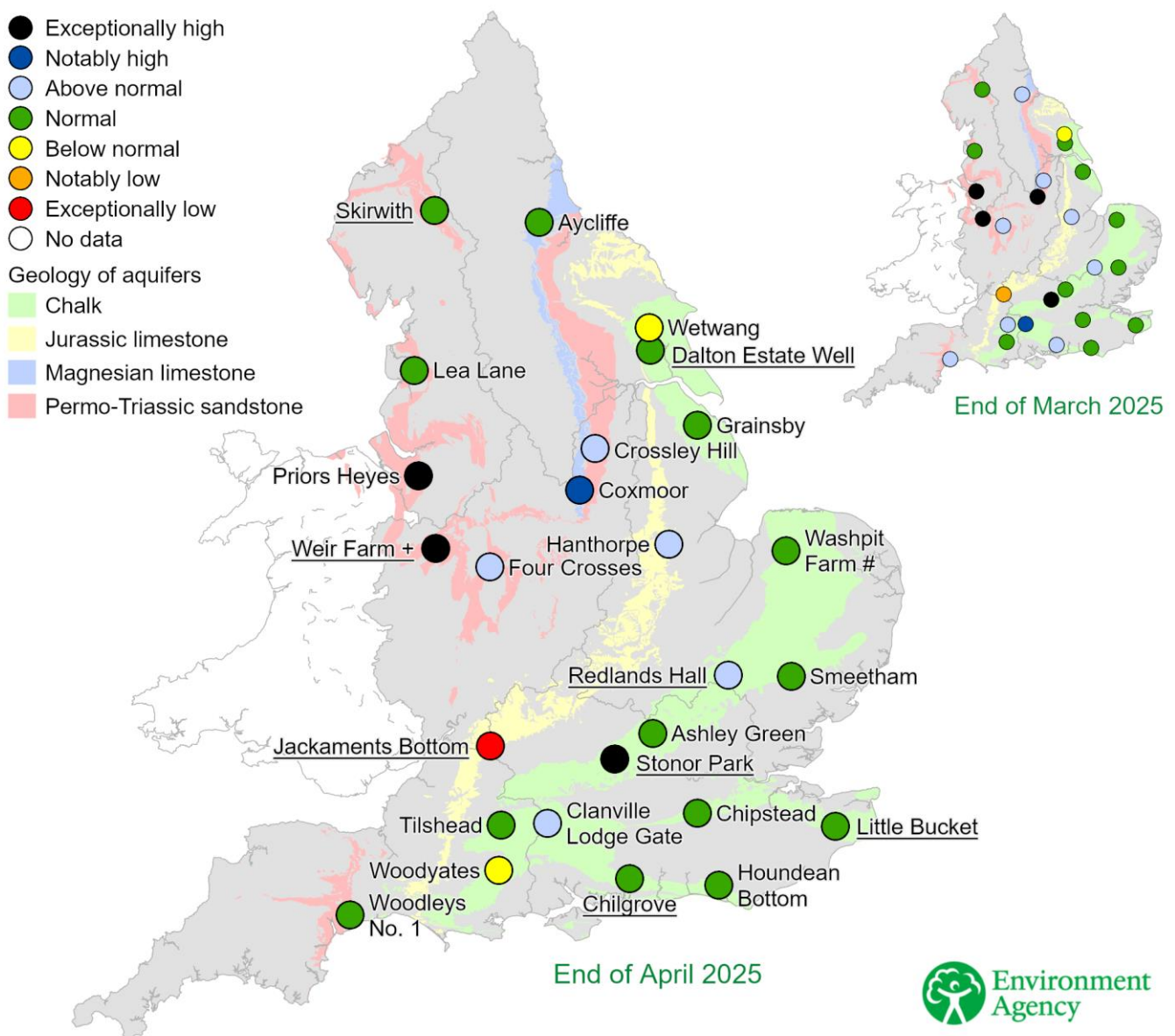
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

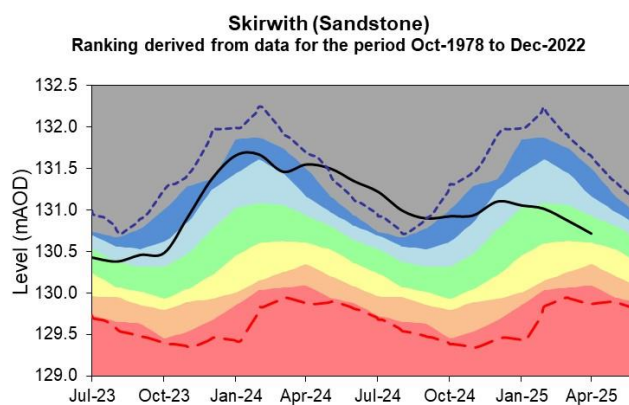
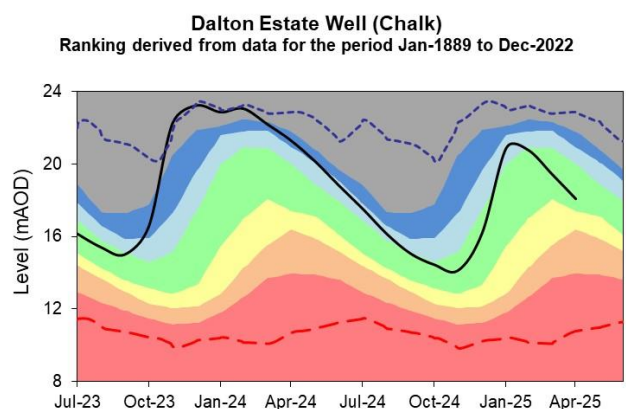
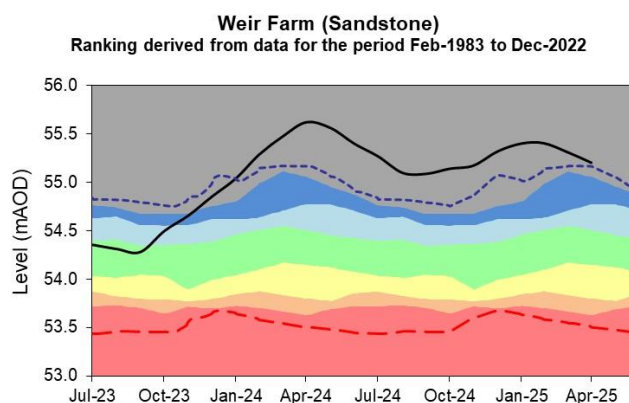
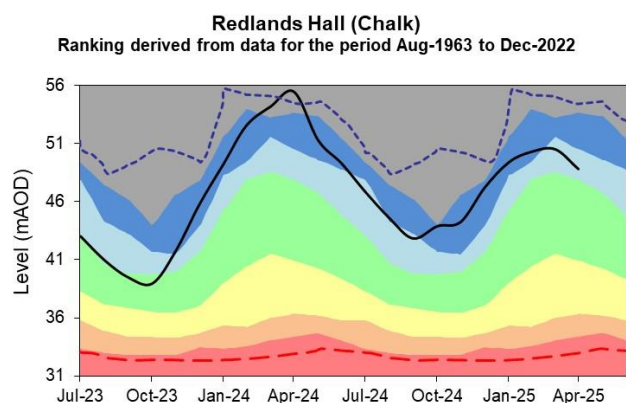
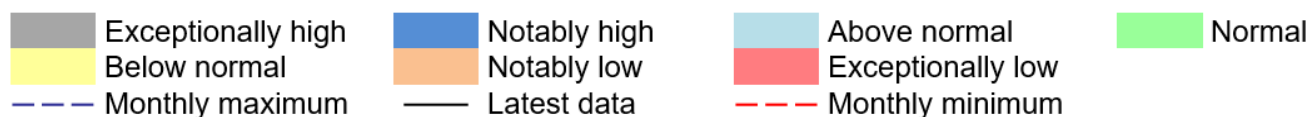
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites).

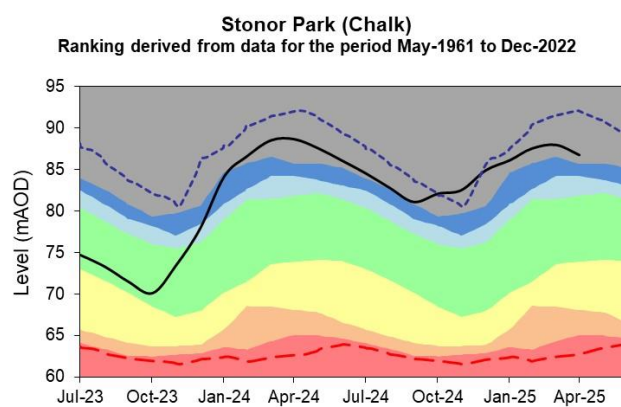
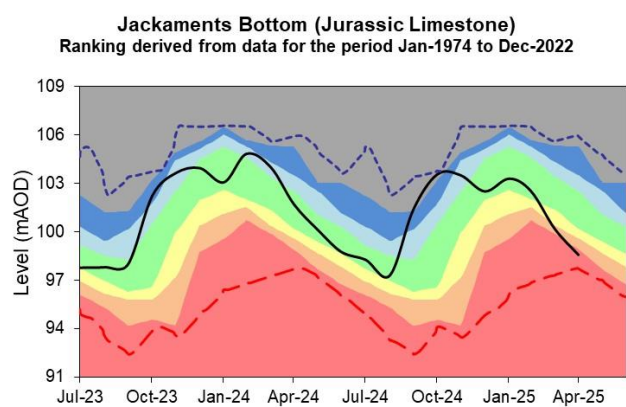
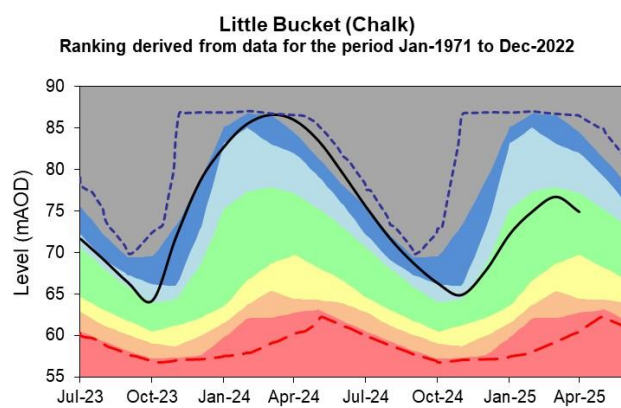
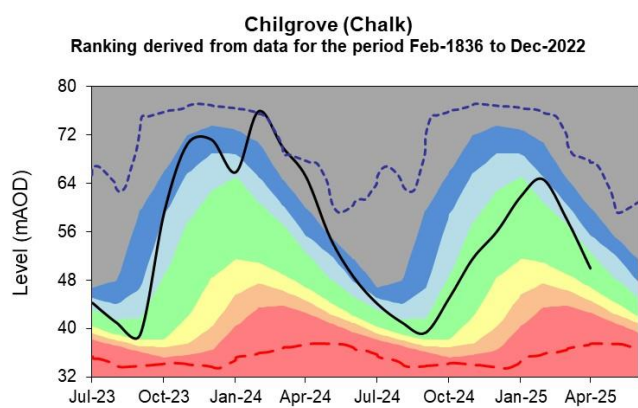


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5.2 Groundwater level charts

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.



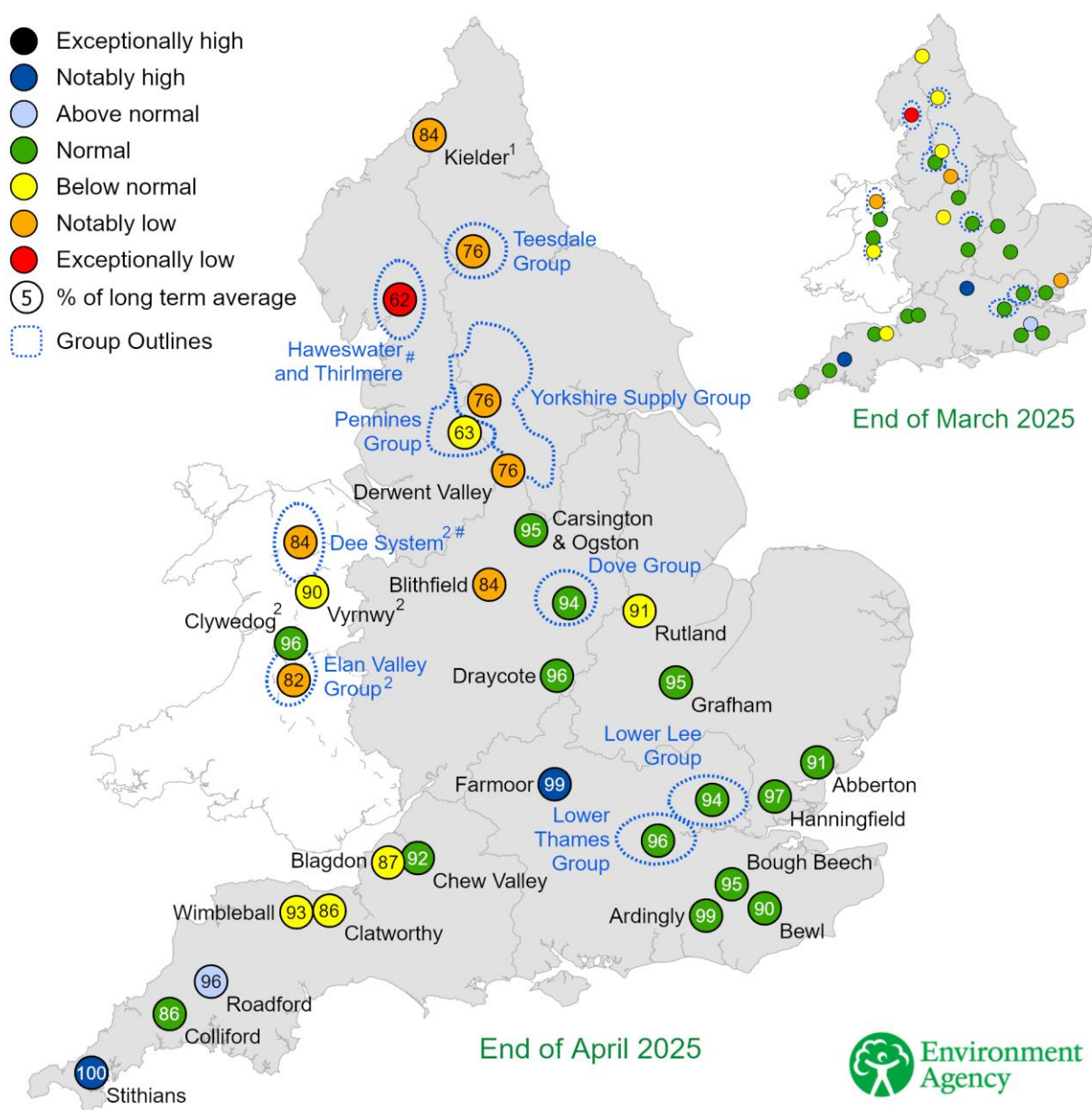


(Source: Environment Agency, 2025)

6 Reservoir storage

6.1 Reservoir storage map

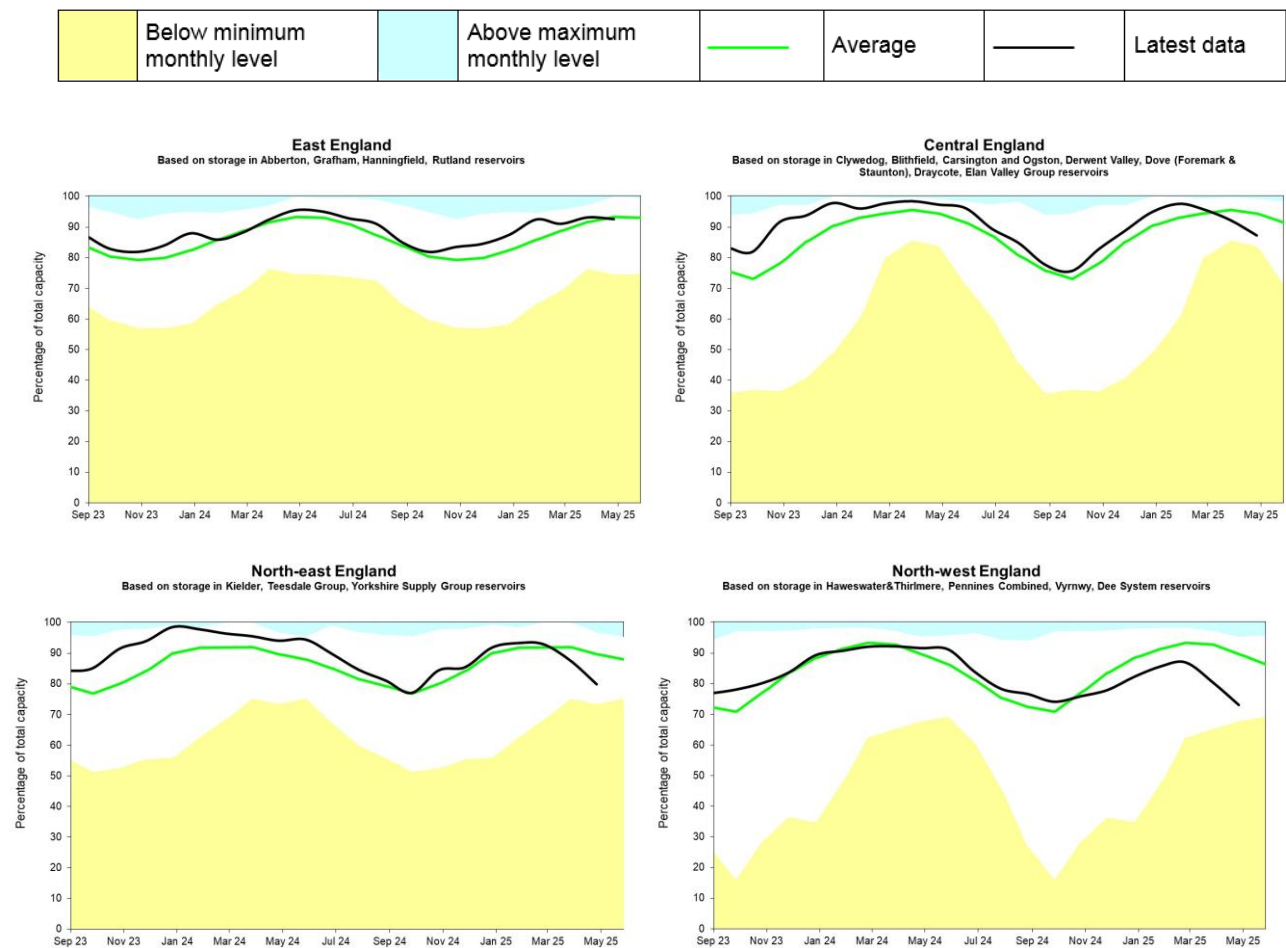
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of March 2025 and April 2025 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic March and April values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers 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 previously by planned maintenance in the resource zone.

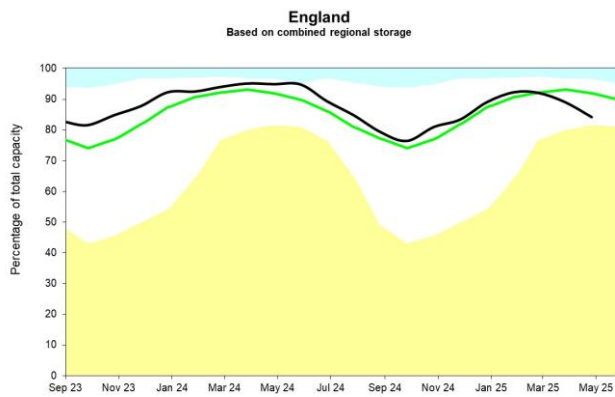
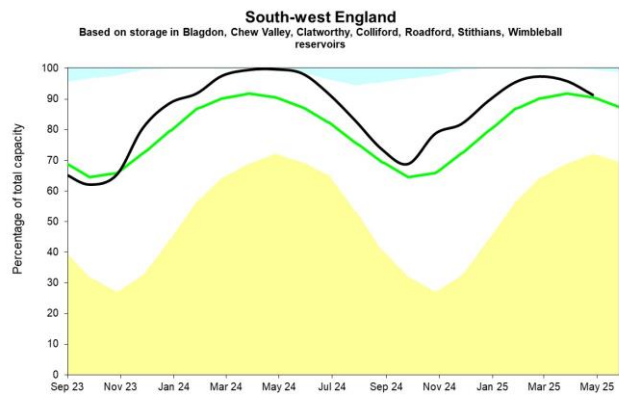
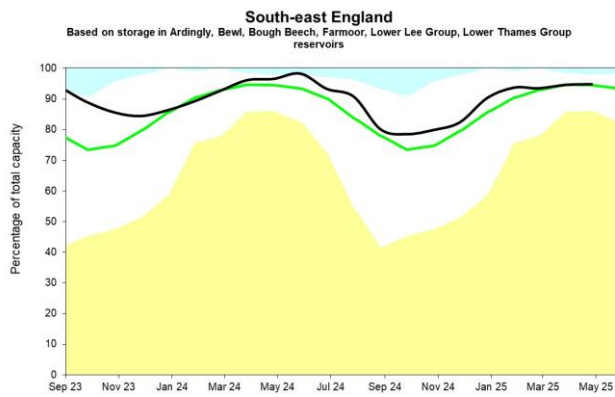


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6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.





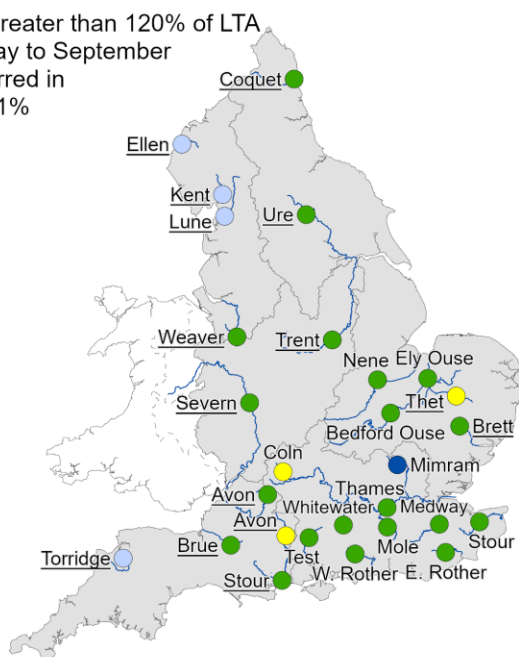
(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

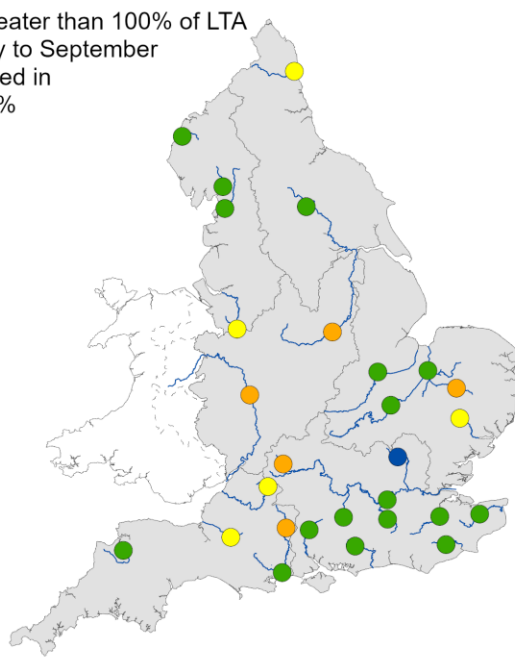
7.1 River flow

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

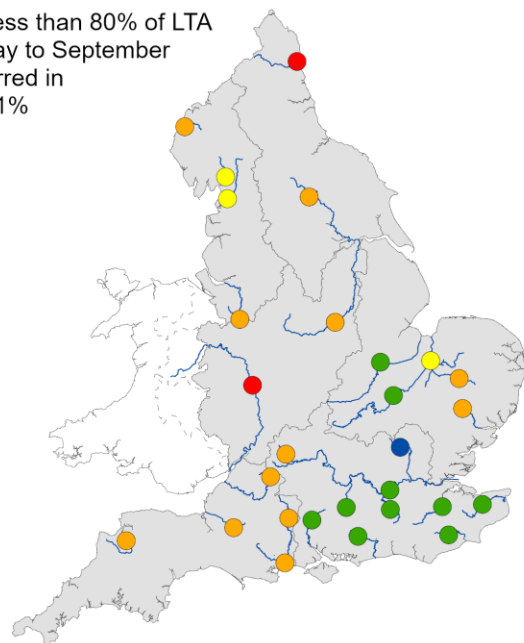
Rainfall greater than 120% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 14% to 21% of years



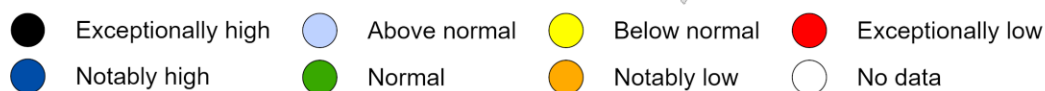
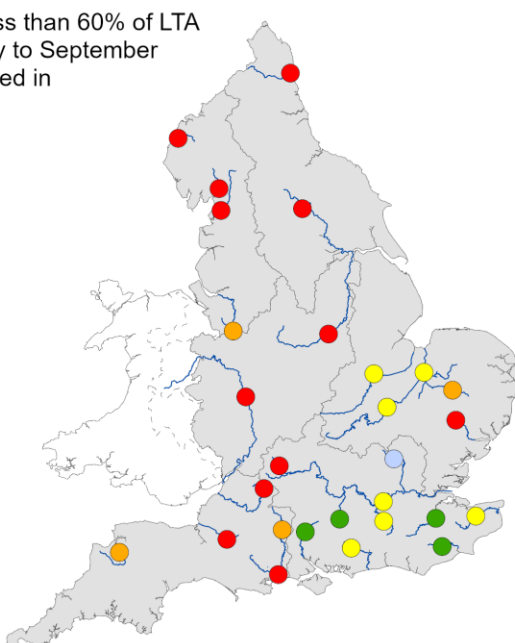
Rainfall greater than 100% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 43% to 49% of years



Rainfall less than 80% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 17% to 21% of years

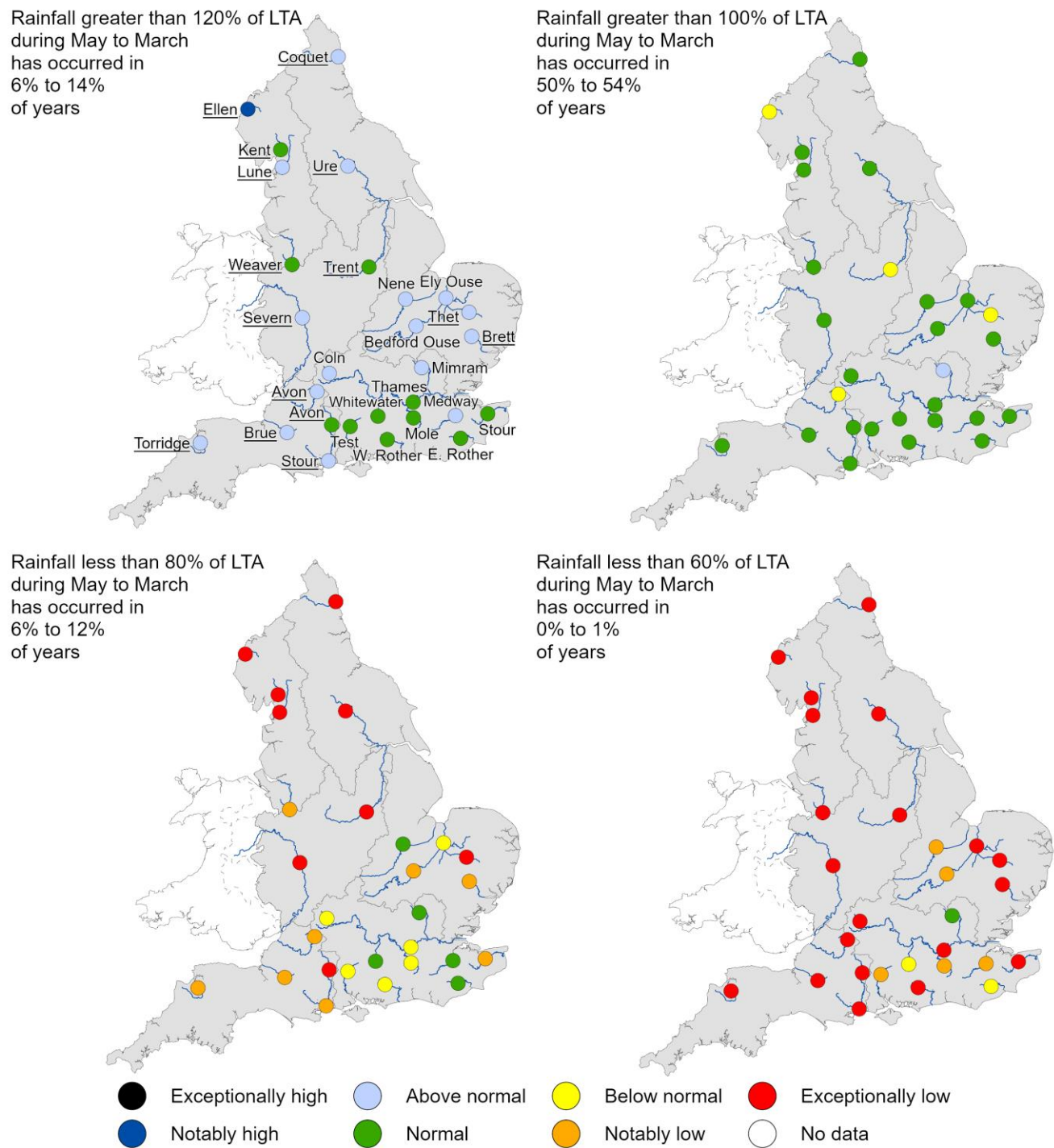


Rainfall less than 60% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 0% to 4% of years



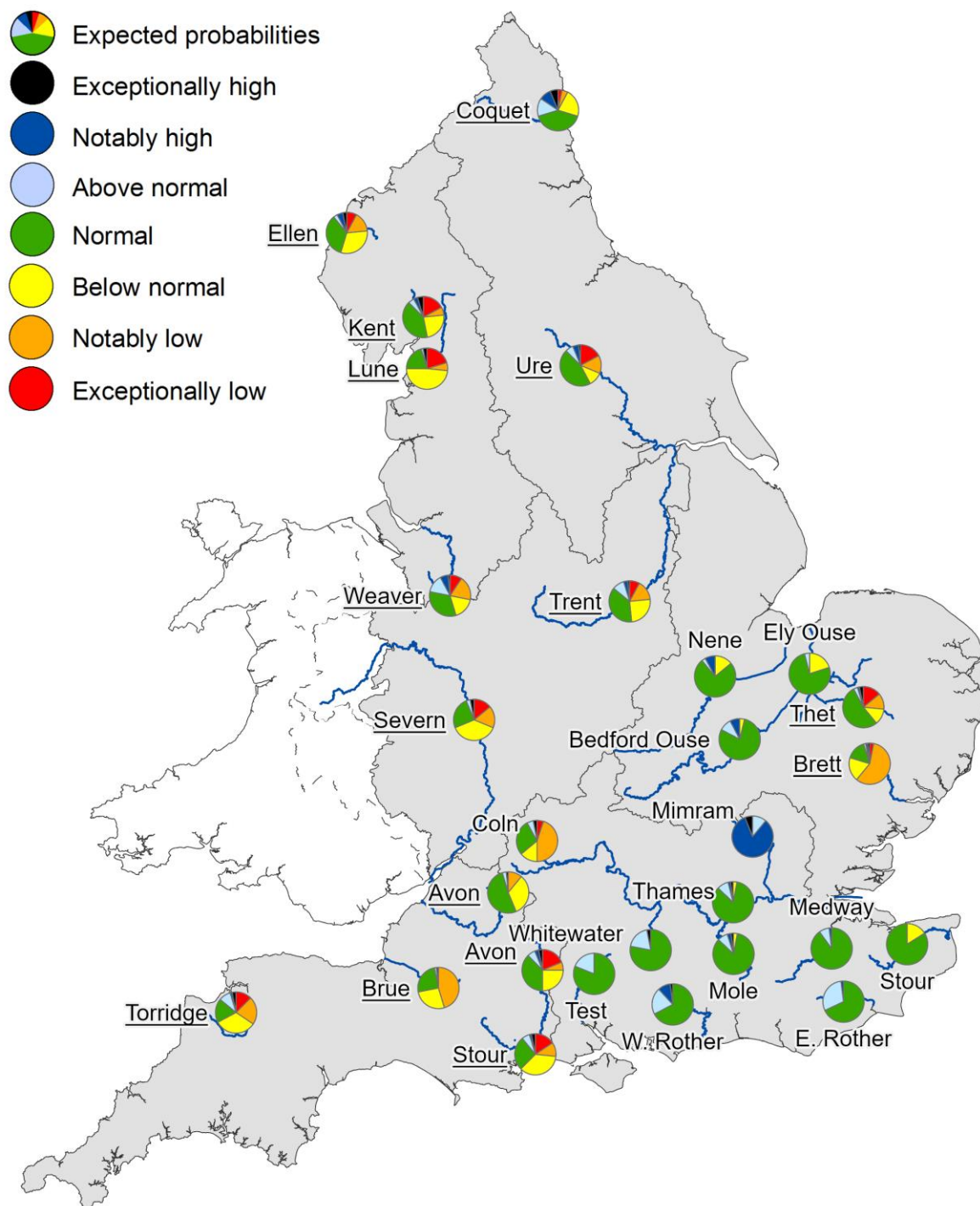
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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 May 2025 and March 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



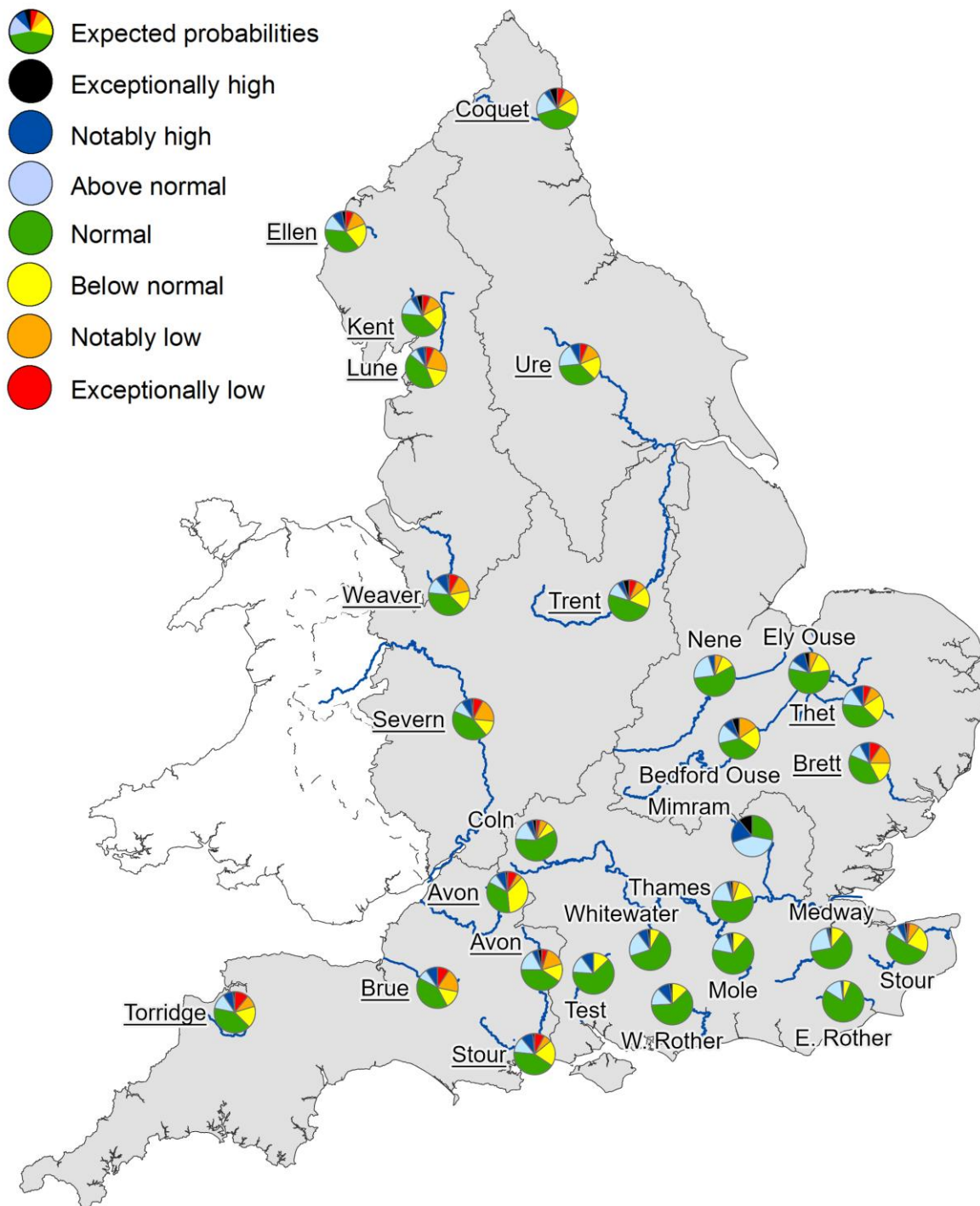
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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.

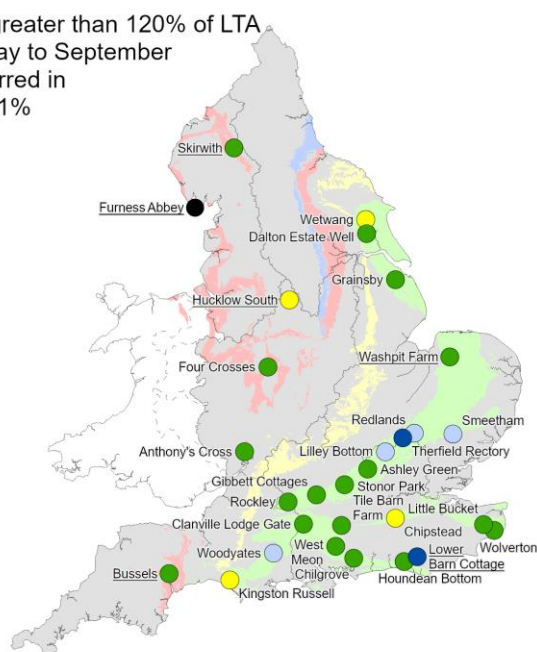


(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

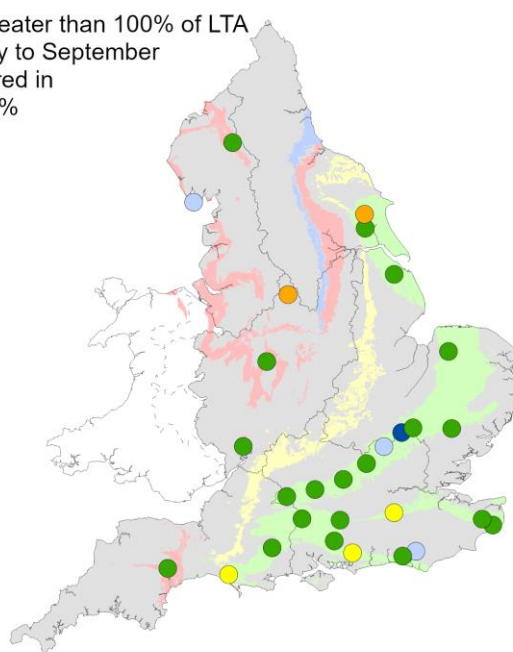
7.2 Groundwater

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

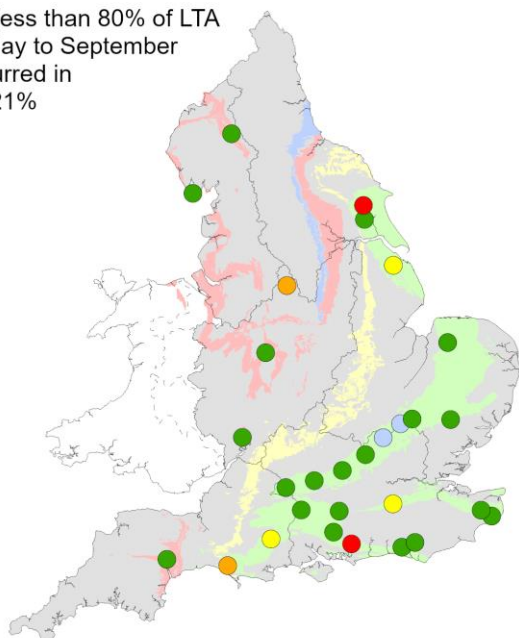
Rainfall greater than 120% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 14% to 21% of years



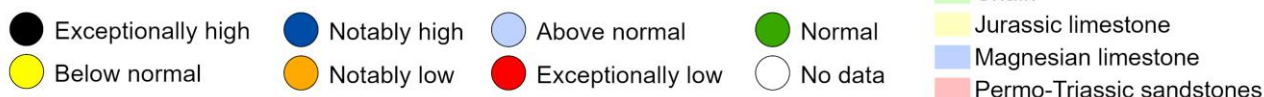
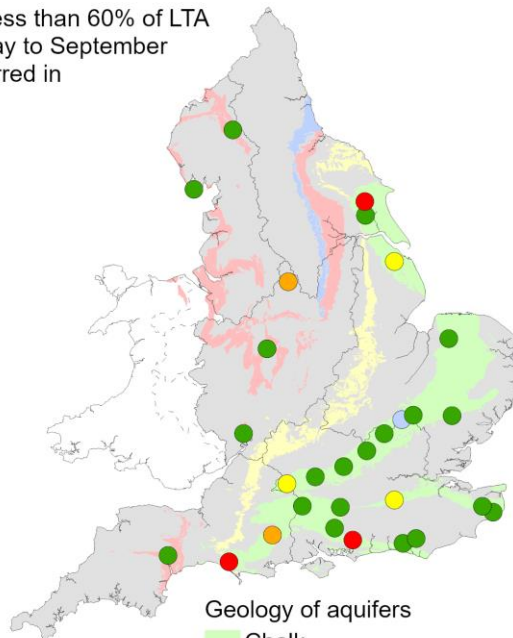
Rainfall greater than 100% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 43% to 49% of years



Rainfall less than 80% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 17% to 21% of years



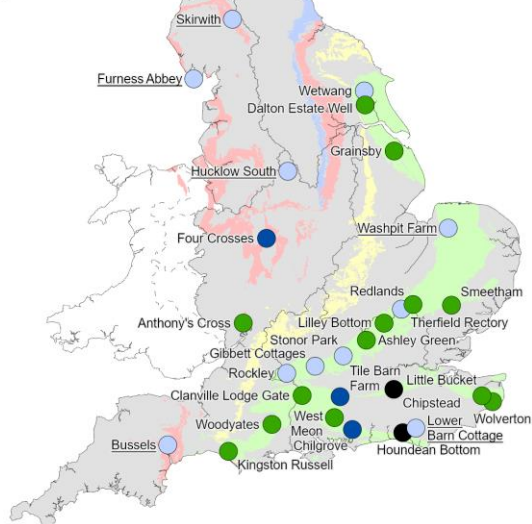
Rainfall less than 60% of LTA during May to September has occurred in 0% to 4% of years



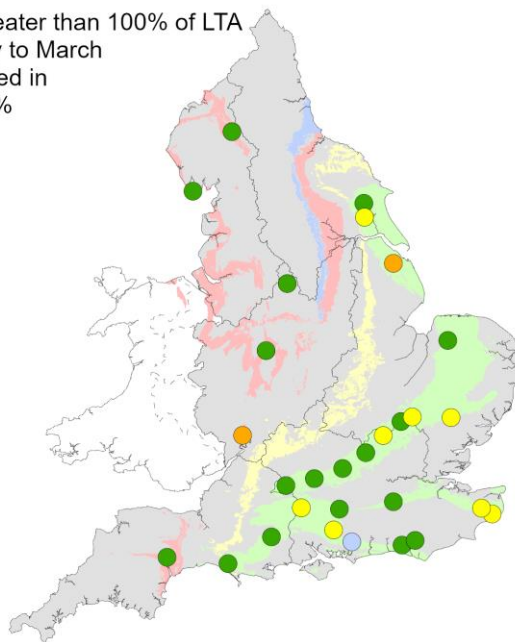
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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between May 2025 and March 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence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

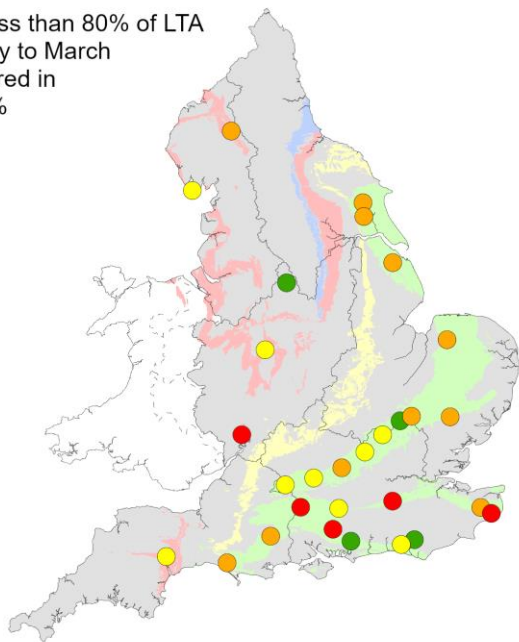
Rainfall greater than 120% of LTA during May to March has occurred in 6% to 14% of years



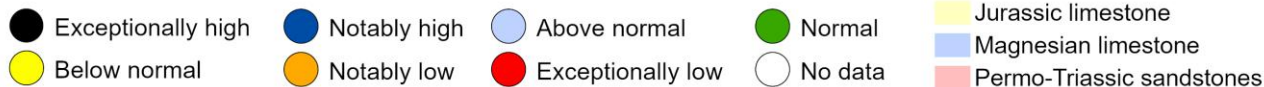
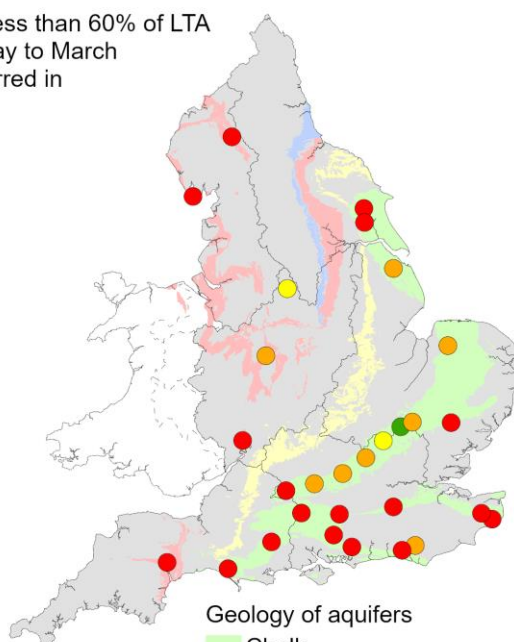
Rainfall greater than 100% of LTA during May to March has occurred in 50% to 54% of years



Rainfall less than 80% of LTA during May to March has occurred in 6% to 12% of years

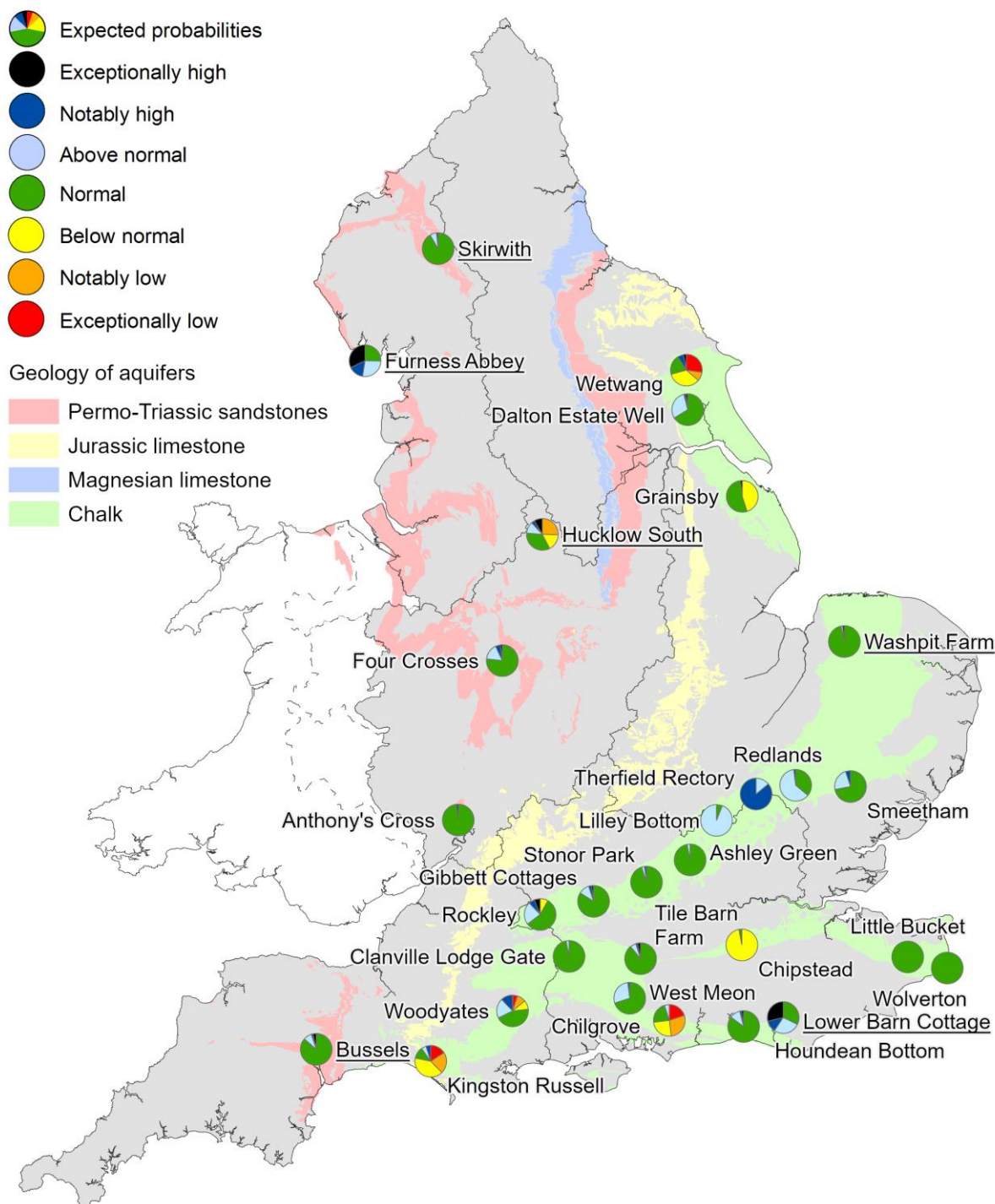


Rainfall less than 60% of LTA during May to March has occurred in 0% to 1% of years



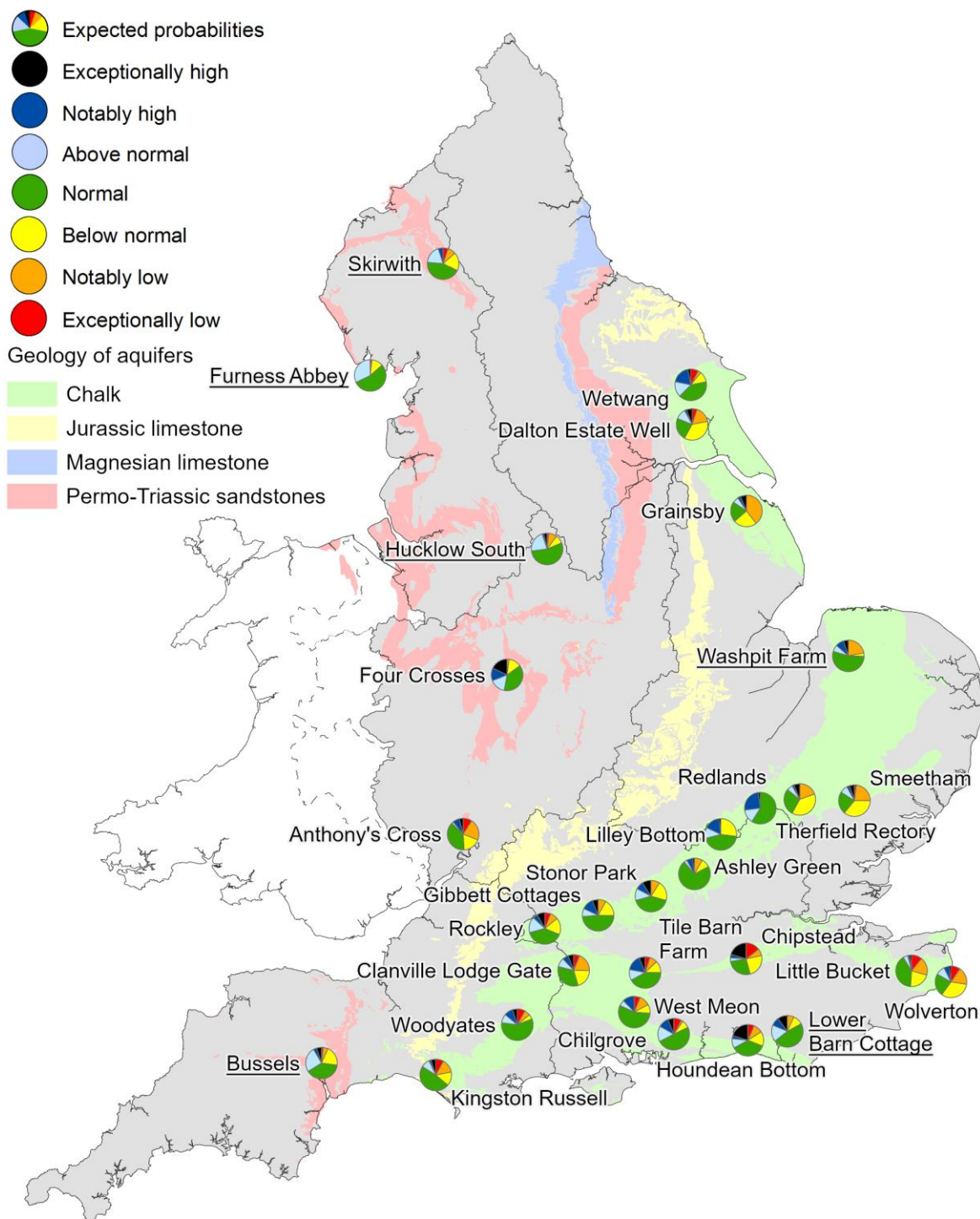
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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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



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9 Appendices

9.1 Rainfall table

| Region | Apr 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1961 to 1990 | Apr 2025 band | Feb 2025 to April 2025 cumulative band | Nov 2024 to April 2025 cumulative band | May 2024 to April 2025 cumulative band |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|--|--|--|
| East England | 43 | Below normal | Exceptionally low | Below normal | Normal |
| Central England | 39 | Notably low | Exceptionally low | Normal | Normal |
| North East England | 17 | Exceptionally low | Exceptionally low | Notably low | Below normal |
| North West England | 34 | Notably low | Exceptionally low | Below normal | Normal |
| South East England | 49 | Below normal | Notably low | Normal | Normal |
| South West England | 120 | Normal | Below normal | Normal | Normal |
| England | 51 | Below normal | Exceptionally low | Below normal | Normal |

9.2 River flows table

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

| Geographic area | Site name | River | Apr 2025 band | Mar 2025 band |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| North East | Crakehill Topcliffe | Swale | Exceptionally low | Exceptionally low |
| North East | Heaton Mill | Till | Exceptionally low | Notably low |
| North East | Doncaster | Don | Exceptionally low | Notably low |
| North East | Haydon Bridge | South Tyne | Exceptionally low | Exceptionally low |
| North East | Tadcaster | Wharfe | Exceptionally low | Exceptionally low |
| North East | Witton Park | Wear | Exceptionally low | Notably low |
| North West | Ashton Weir | Mersey | Exceptionally low | Notably low |
| North West | Caton | Lune | Exceptionally low | Exceptionally low |
| North West | Ouse Bridge | Derwent | Notably low | Notably low |
| North West | Pooley Bridge | Eamont | Notably low | Notably low |
| North West | St Michaels | Wyre | Exceptionally low | Exceptionally low |
| North West | Ashbrook | Weaver | No data | Below normal |
| South East | Allbrook & Highbridge | Itchen | Above normal | Notably high |
| South East | Ardingley | Ouse | Notably low | Below normal |

| Geographic area | Site name | River | Apr 2025 band | Mar 2025 band |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| South East | Feildes Weir | Lee | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Hansteads | Ver | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| South East | Hawley | Darent | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Horton | Great Stour | Below normal | Below normal |
| South East | Kingston (naturalised) | Thames | Below normal | Normal |
| South East | Lechlade | Leach | Below normal | Normal |
| South East | Marlborough | Kennet | Normal | Above normal |
| South East | Princes Marsh | Rother | Below normal | Below normal |
| South East | Teston & Farleigh | Medway | Below normal | Below normal |
| South East | Udiam | Rother | Below normal | Below normal |
| South West | Amesbury | Upper Avon | Normal | Above normal |
| South West | Austins Bridge | Dart | Normal | Notably low |
| South West | Bathford | Avon | Notably low | Below normal |
| South West | Bishops Hull | Tone | Below normal | Below normal |
| South West | East Stoke | Frome | Normal | Normal |
| South West | Great Somerford | Avon | Exceptionally low | Below normal |
| South West | Gunnislake | Tamar | Normal | Notably low |

| Geographic area | Site name | River | Apr 2025 band | Mar 2025 band |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| South West | Hammoon | Middle Stour | Below normal | Below normal |
| South West | East Mills | Middle Avon | Normal | Above normal |
| South West | Lovington | Upper Brue | Below normal | Below normal |
| South West | Thorverton | Exe | Normal | Notably low |
| South West | Torrington | Torridge | Normal | Exceptionally low |
| South West | Truro | Kenwyn | Notably high | Normal |
| EA Wales | Manley Hall | Dee | Exceptionally low | Notably low |
| EA Wales | Redbrook | Wye | Exceptionally low | Notably low |

9.3 Groundwater table

| Geographic area | Site name | Aquifer | End of Apr 2025 band | End of Mar 2025 band |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| East | Grainsby | Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk | Normal | Normal |
| East | Redlands Hall (chalk) | Cam Chalk | Above normal | Above normal |
| 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 | Normal |
| Central | Four Crosses | Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone | Above normal | Above normal |
| Central | Weir Farm (sandstone) | Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation | Exceptionally high | Exceptionally high |
| Central | Coxmoor | Permo Triassic Sandstone | Notably high | Exceptionally high |
| Central | Crossley Hill | Permo Triassic Sandstone | Above normal | Above normal |
| North East | Dalton Estate Well | Hull & East Riding Chalk | Normal | Normal |
| North East | Aycliffe Nra2 | Skerne Magnesian Limestone | Normal | Above normal |
| North East | Wetwang | Hull & East Riding Chalk | Below normal | Below normal |

| Geographic area | Site name | Aquifer | End of Apr 2025 band | End of Mar 2025 band |
|-----------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 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 | Normal | Above normal |
| South East | Clanville Gate Gwl | River Test Chalk | Above normal | Notably high |
| South East | Houndean Bottom Gwl | Brighton Chalk Block | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Little Bucket | East Kent Chalk - Stour | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Jackaments Bottom | Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior) | Exceptionally low | Notably low |
| South East | Ashley Green Stw Obh | Mid-Chilterns Chalk | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Stonor Park | 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 | Normal | Above normal |
| South West | Woodleys No1 | Otterton Sandstone Formation | Normal | Above normal |
| South West | Woodyates | Dorset Stour Chalk | Below normal | Normal |

9.4 Reservoir table

| Geographic region | % Full | Average comparison |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------|
| East | 93 | Below average |
| Central | 87 | Below average |
| North-east | 80 | Below average |
| North-west | 73 | Below average |
| South-east | 95 | Above average |
| South-west | 91 | Above average |
| England | 84 | Below average |