Environment Agency

Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - May 2025

May brought another dry month, with 57% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall being received across England as a whole. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) continued to increase, leaving soils much drier than would be expected across most of England. Monthly mean river flows decreased at most of the sites we report on, with all except one site classed as normal or lower for the time of year. Groundwater levels have continued their seasonal decline, and half were classed as normal at the end of May. Reservoir stocks decreased at all except one site during May, with England as whole ending the month with 77% storage.

1.1 Rainfall

During May, England received 32.8mm of rainfall which represents 57% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA for the time of year. Almost all hydrological areas received below average rainfall during May, with just four hydrological areas in north-west England receiving above LTA rainfall. Seventy hydrological areas received less than 50% of the May LTA rainfall, including 5 hydrological areas in south-east England which received less than 30% of the LTA. The wettest hydrological area as a percentage of LTA was Kent in north-west England, which received 120% of LTA rainfall (111.7mm). The driest hydrological area as a percentage of LTA was Thanet Chalk which received less than 10mm of rainfall which is 22% of the LTA for the time of year. (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall totals in May were classed as normal or lower for all expect one hydrological area. The River Kent catchment in north-west England was the only hydrological area to be classed as above normal for the time of year. Twenty six hydrological areas (19% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year. Almost half of hydrological areas were classed as below normal, including most of the north-east of England. Just over a third were classed as notably low, all of which were in central and southern England, and two hydrological areas, Cotswolds West and the Lower Severn Estuary were exceptionally low for the time of year. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were classed as exceptionally low in the majority of hydrological areas. Fifteen hydrological areas had the driest March to May period since records began in 1871, including eight in north-east England, three in south-east England and four around the Welsh border in central and south-west England. The south-west was the only region to have hydrological areas in higher bands, with 3 classed as normal, five as below normal and 15 as notably low for the period. The 6-month cumulative totals were classed as normal or lower across England, with the majority classified as below normal. The 12-month cumulative totals were classed as normal in more than two thirds of hydrological areas, with most of the remaining areas classed as below normal or lower, and just two hydrological areas classed as above normal for the period. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, rainfall was classed as normal in north-west England, notably low in south-east England and below normal in all other regions. It was the fifth consecutive month of below average rainfall in north-west and north-east England, and it remains the driest start to a calendar year since 1929 in the north-east. The north-east has also had the driest 3-month and 4-month periods since records began in 1871. For England as a whole, it was the fourth consecutive month of below average rainfall, and was the driest March to May period since 1893. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

By the end of May, SMD had continued to increase across most of England, except in north-west England and the Welsh border, where soils were wetter following recent rainfall. Soils were driest across south-east, south-west and parts of central and east England. (Figure 3.1)

Soils were drier than would be expected across almost all of England at the end of May, with the only exceptions being a handful of hydrological areas in north-west England were rainfall totals were highest in May. Across south-east England, parts of the south-west and parts of central England, soils were much drier than would be expected for the time of year. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at the majority of our indicator sites in May, with five sites seeing an increase in river flows, all of which were in north-west and north-east England, and the River Dee. All except one site were classed as normal or lower for the time of year. The exception was the River Ver in south-east England, which was classed as above normal for the time of year as high groundwater levels continue to support river flows in the catchment. Forty five sites were classed as normal, below normal or notably low, with fifteen sites in each band. Nine sites were classed as exceptionally low, including three in north-east England where all sites were below normal or lower for the time of year. (Figure 4.1)

Two sites recorded their lowest May monthly mean flow on record (record start given in brackets), both of which were in north-east England:

- River Till at Heaton Mill (2001)
- River Wear at Witton Park (1972)

In regard to regional index sites, only Haydon Bridge on the South Tyne in north-east England, and the River Lune at Caton in north-west England saw an increase in monthly mean river flows compared to April. The River Lune was normal for the time of year while the South Tyne was classed as notably low as the impacts of dry weather in north-east England continued to be felt. In south-east England, the Great Stour at Horton and naturalised monthly mean flows on the River Thames at Kingston were both classed as below normal for the time of year. The

Bedford Ouse at Offord in east England was also classed as below normal. The River Dove at Marston-on-Dove in central England was exceptionally low for the third month in a row. In south-west England, the River Exe at Thorverton was classed as normal for the time of year. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of May, all except one of our indicator sites recorded a decrease in groundwater levels as aquifers continued their seasonal recessions. Almost half of all sites were classed as normal for the time of year. One site was classed as exceptionally low. Five sites were classed as below normal, all of which were in chalk aquifers. Three sites were classed above normal, including Crossley Hill and Four Crosses in the sandstone. Two sites were notably high and two were exceptionally high. (Figure 5.1)

Groundwater levels at major aquifer index sites all decreased to the end of May. Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone of south-east England, was classed as exceptionally low for the time of year for the second month in a row. Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England, was exceptionally high and recorded the highest end of May groundwater level since records began in 1983. In contrast, Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin Sandstone of north-west England, was classed as normal for the time of year. Across chalk aquifers in south-east and east England, groundwater levels were generally normal for the time of year. This included Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk), Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) and Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk). Stonor Park in the South West Chiltern Chalk of south-east England was notably high, as declining groundwater levels brought the site out of the exceptionally high class for the first time since December 2023. In north-east England where conditions have been dry since the start of the year, Dalton Estate Well (Hull and East Riding Chalk) was classed as below normal for the time of year. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of May, reservoir stocks decreased at almost all of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. Twelve reservoirs or reservoir groups saw decreases of 10% or more, including the Pennines group in north-west England where storage fell by 15%. Abberton reservoir in east England was the only reservoir to record an increase in stocks by the end of May. A quarter of reservoirs were classed as normal for the time of year, most of which were in east and south-east England. Stithians in south-west England was classed as above normal, and Farmoor in south-east England was notably high for the time of year. Ten reservoirs were classed as below normal for the time of year, and four were notably low, including Kielder and Teesdale group in north-east England. The remaining seven reservoirs, including all the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on in north-west England, were classed as exceptionally low for the time of year. (Figure 6.1)

Haweswater and Thirlmere remained 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 exceptionally low for the time of year.

The south-east has the highest regional stocks at 92%, while the north-west has the lowest with 62%. All regions are below average for the time of year and storage for England as a whole was 77% at the end of May, as overall stocks dropped by 7% since April. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

June started with unsettled, changeable conditions that brought rain to much of England, particularly the north-west. Conditions are expected to remain unsettled through to the middle of the month, with outbreaks of rain and cloudy conditions for many, although temperatures will be warmer and humidity will be high. Through the second half of June, high pressure is expected to arrive, bringing more settled conditions and drier weather. In late June a return to less settled conditions is expected, with spells of rain, although temperatures are likely to remain above average.

For the 3-month period June to August, there is a higher than normal chance of warmer temperatures, with an increased risk of heatwaves. The chance of a wet or dry period are balanced, although wet weather remains likely. Signals remain weak for the end of the period bringing increased uncertainty.

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 below normal or lower for the time of year. In south-east England, river flows have a greater chance of being normal or higher 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 across most of England have the greatest chance of being normal for the time of year, with the exception of south-west England, where levels in chalk aquifers have a greater chance of being below normal or lower. By March 2026, groundwater levels in east, central, north west and north east England have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower for the time of year. In south west and south east England, the chances are greater than groundwater levels will be normal or higher, particularly in chalk aquifers.

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

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.

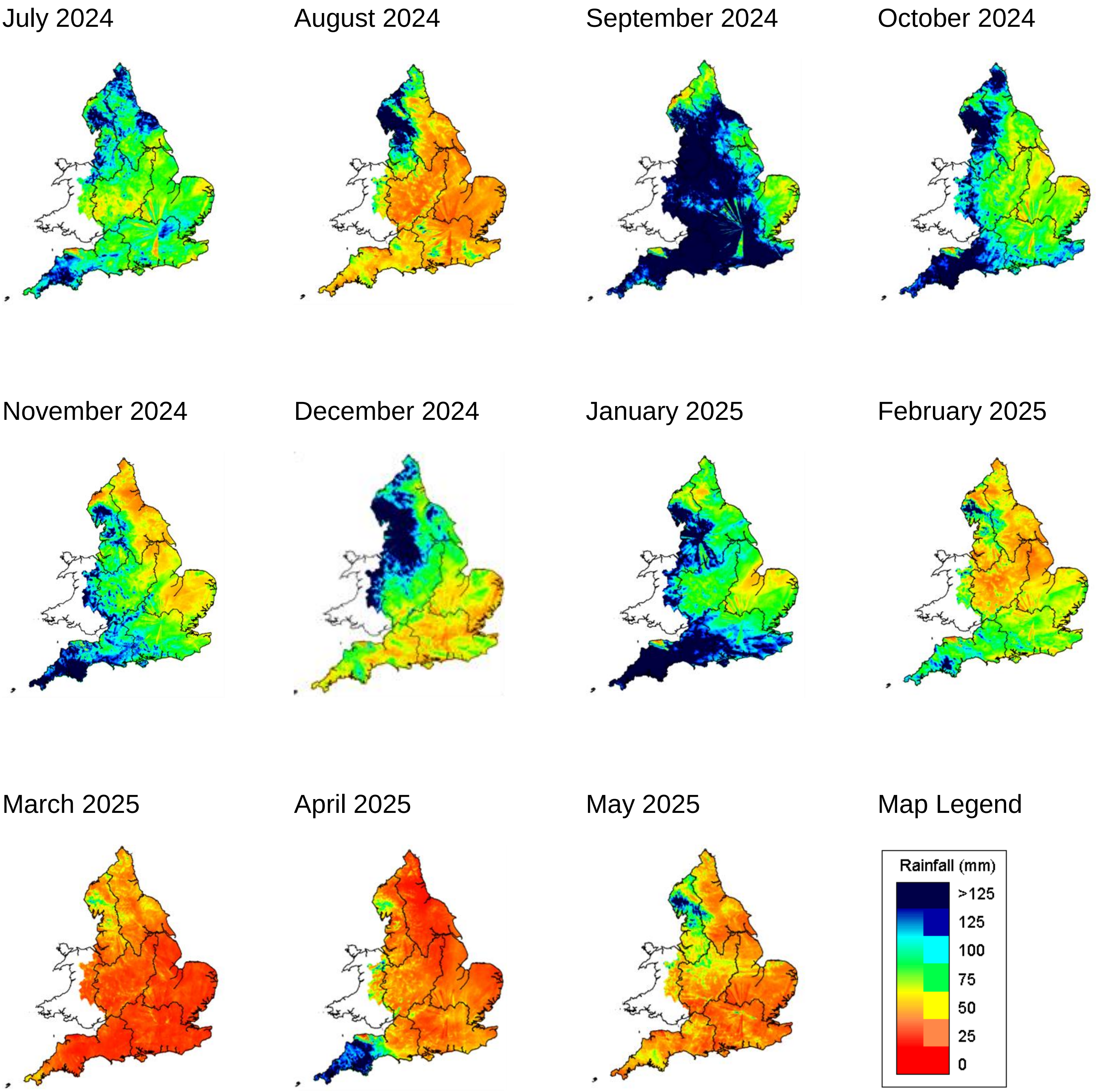
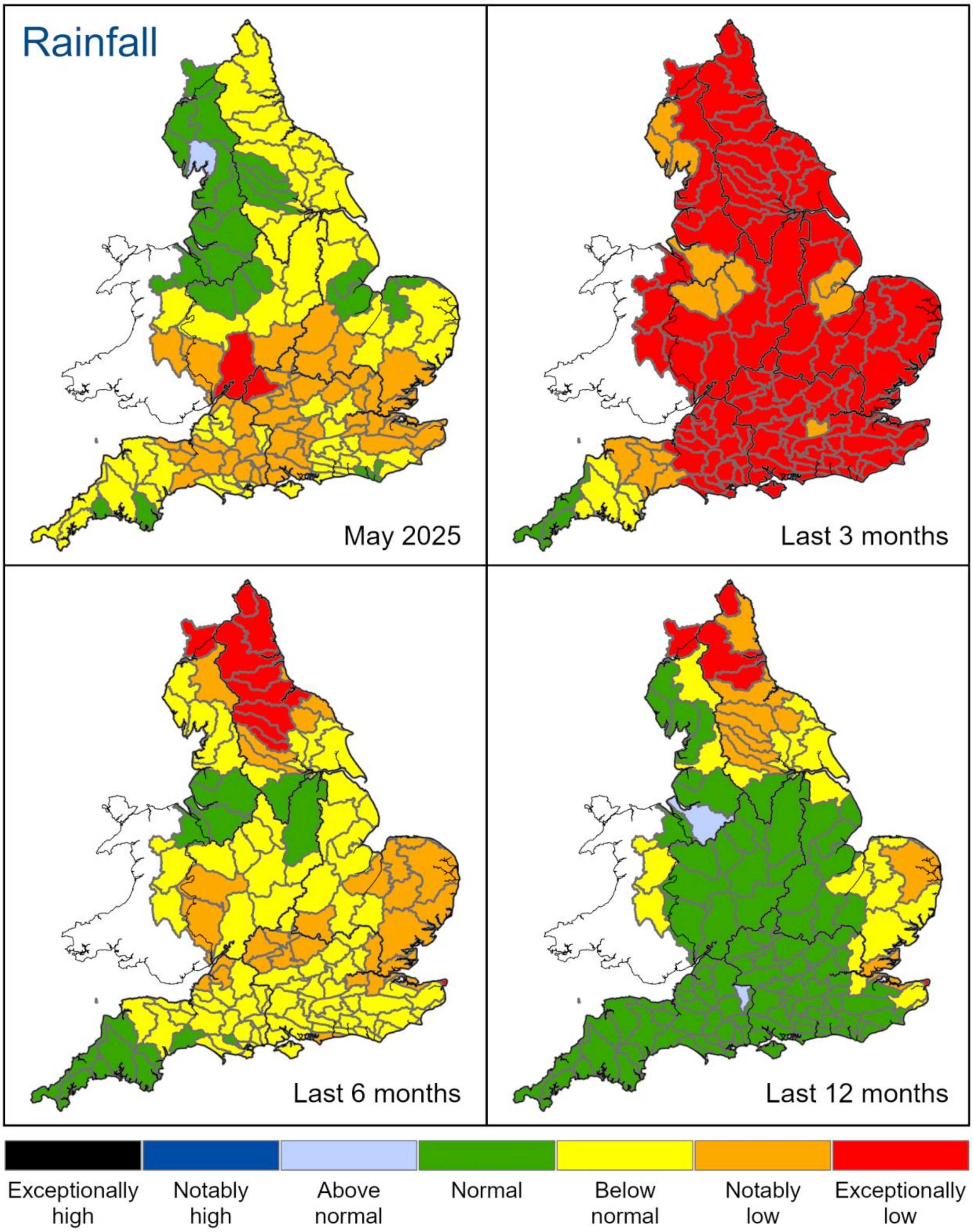


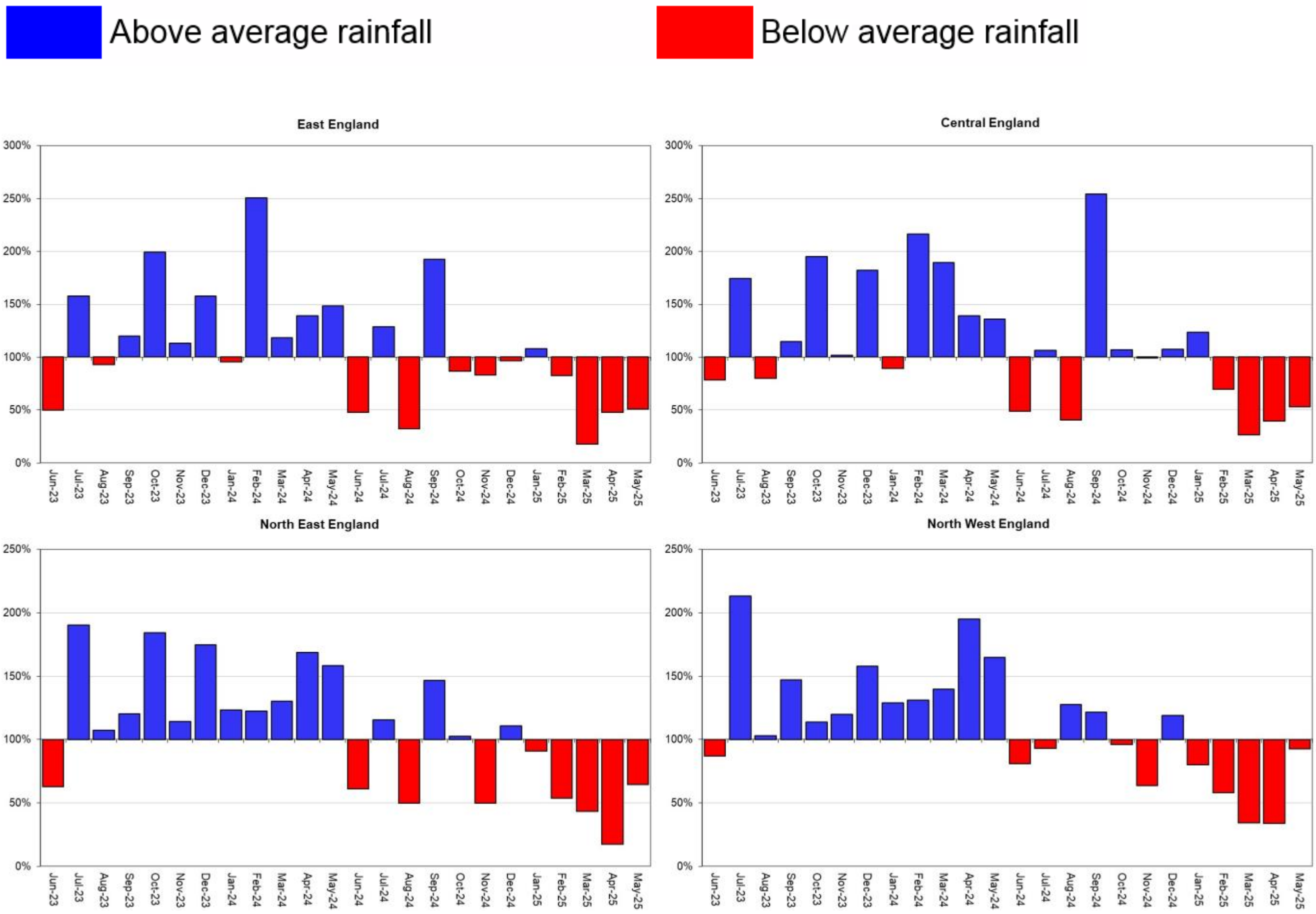
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 May 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

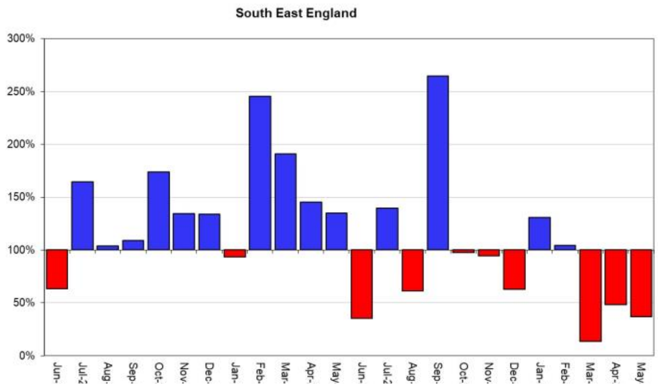


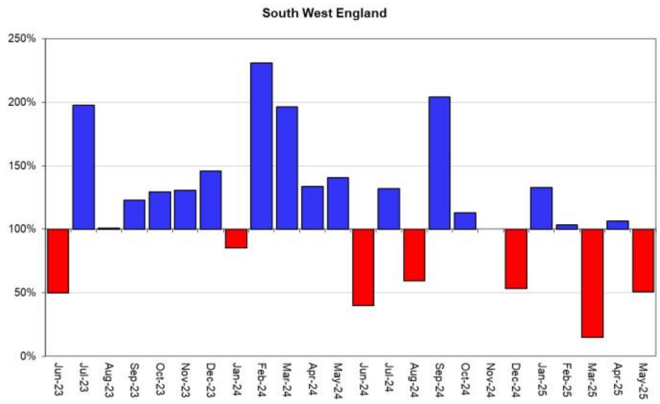
Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

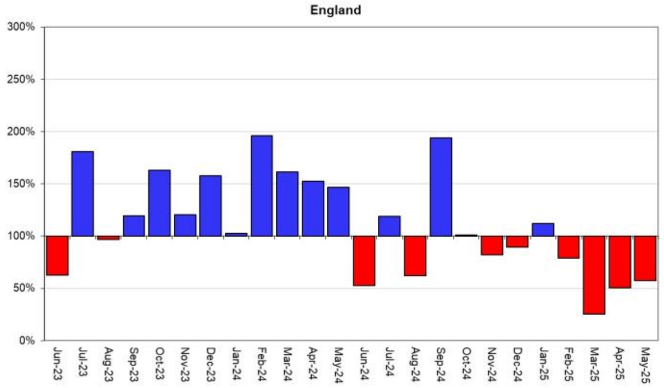
2.2 Rainfall charts

Figure 2.3: Monthly rainfall totals for the past 24 months as a percentage of the 1991 to 2020 long term average for each region and for England.









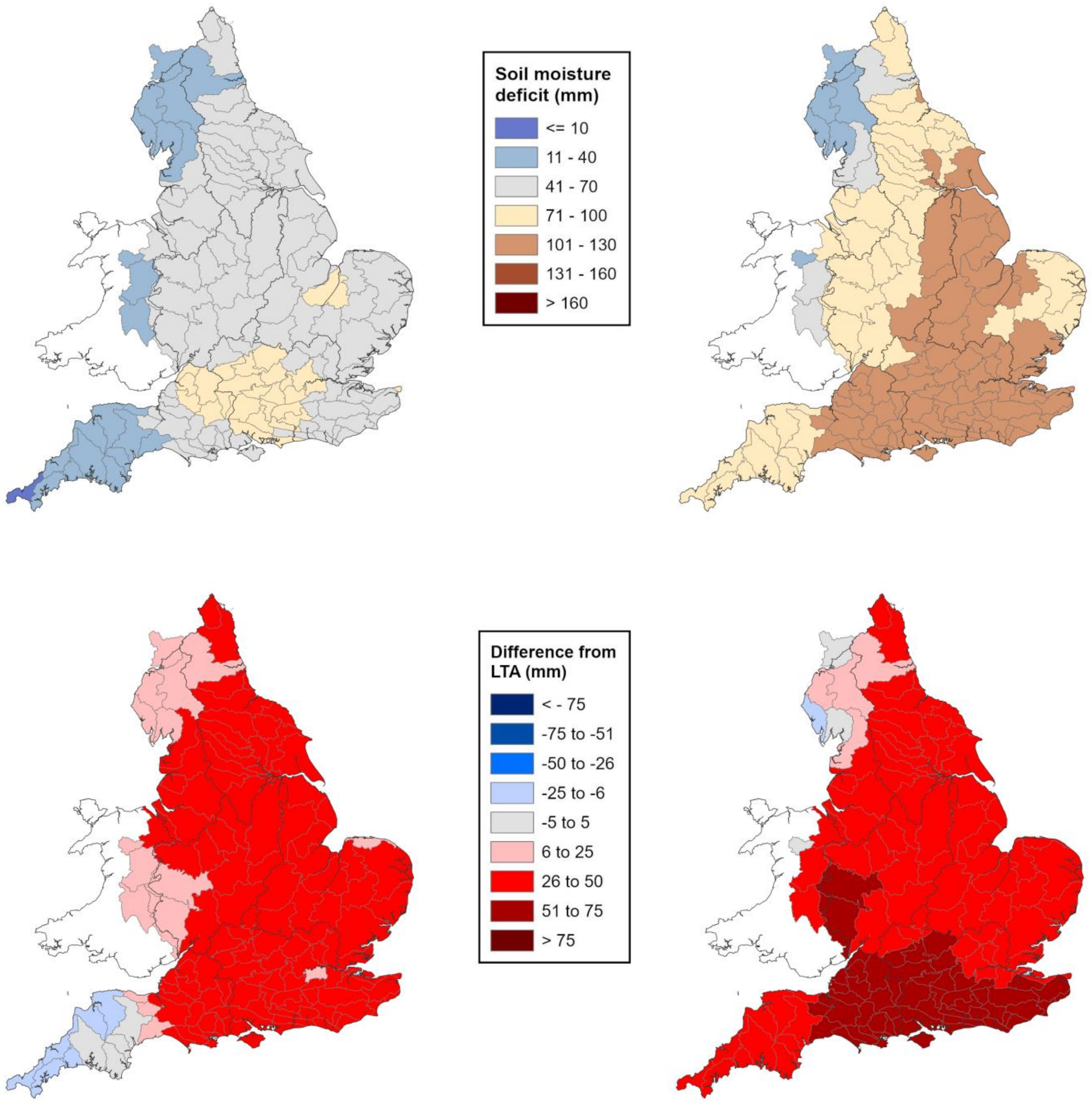
Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall 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, 30 April 2025 (left panel) and 03 June 2025 (right panel). Top row shows actual soil moisture deficits (mm) and bottom row shows the difference (mm) of the actual from the 1991 to 2020 long term average soil moisture deficits. Calculated from MORECS data for real land use.

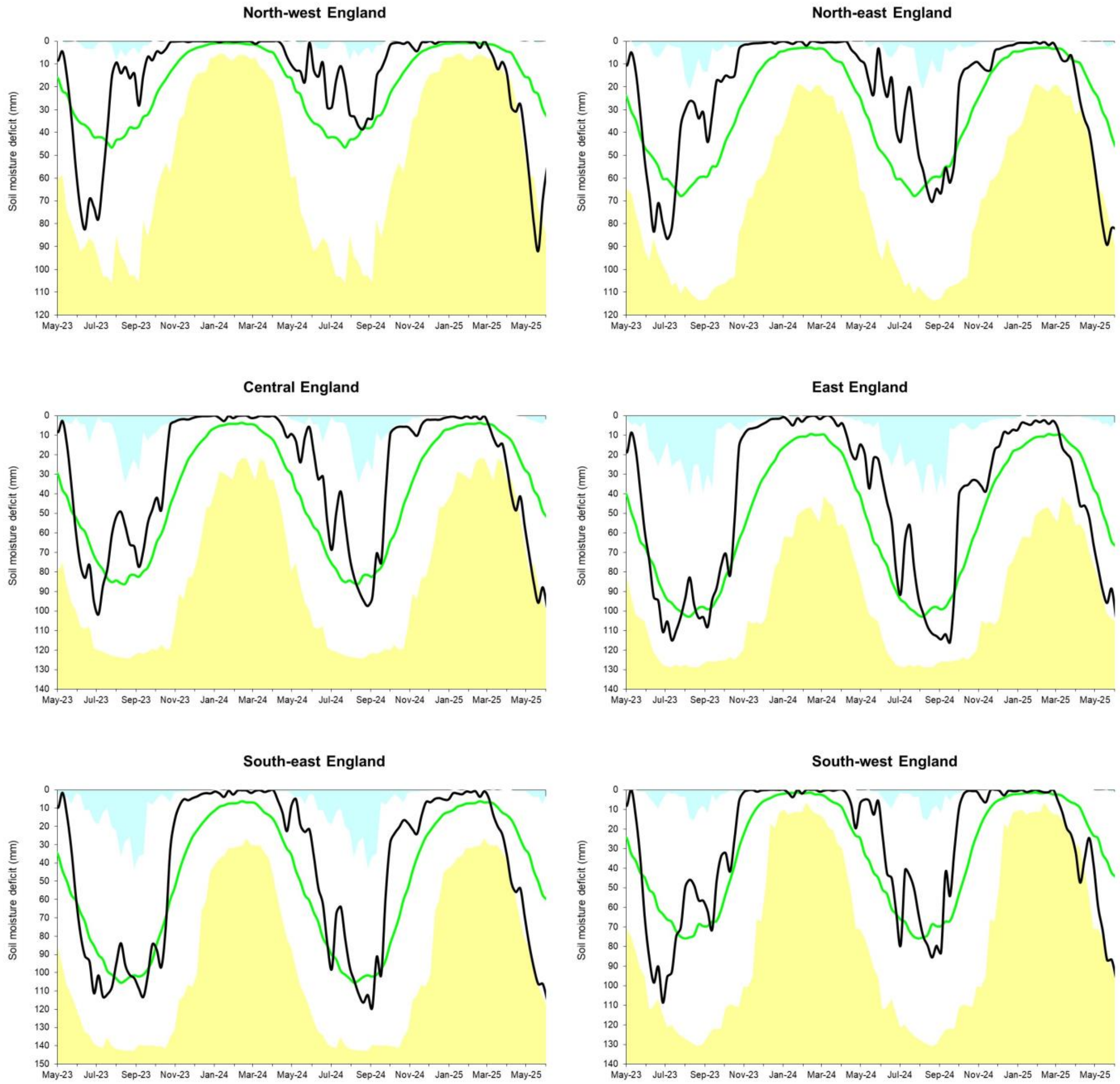
End of April 2025 End of May 2025



3.2 Soil moisture deficit charts

Figure 3.2: Latest soil moisture deficits for all geographic regions compared to 1991 to 2020 long term average, and historic maximums and minimums (1961 to 2022). Weekly MORECS data for real land use.

	Above maximum value on record		Below minimum value on record		Average		Latest data



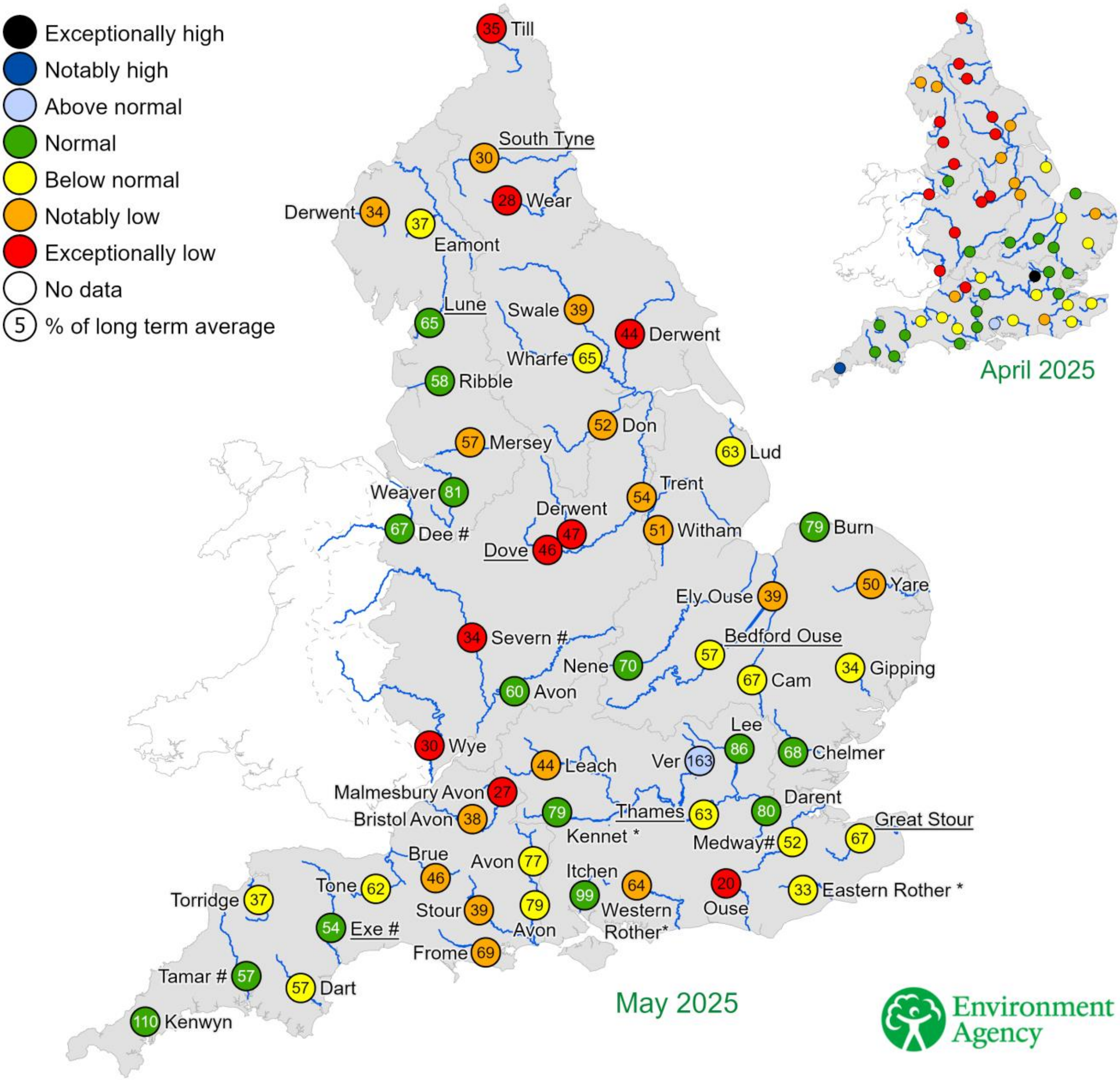
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

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

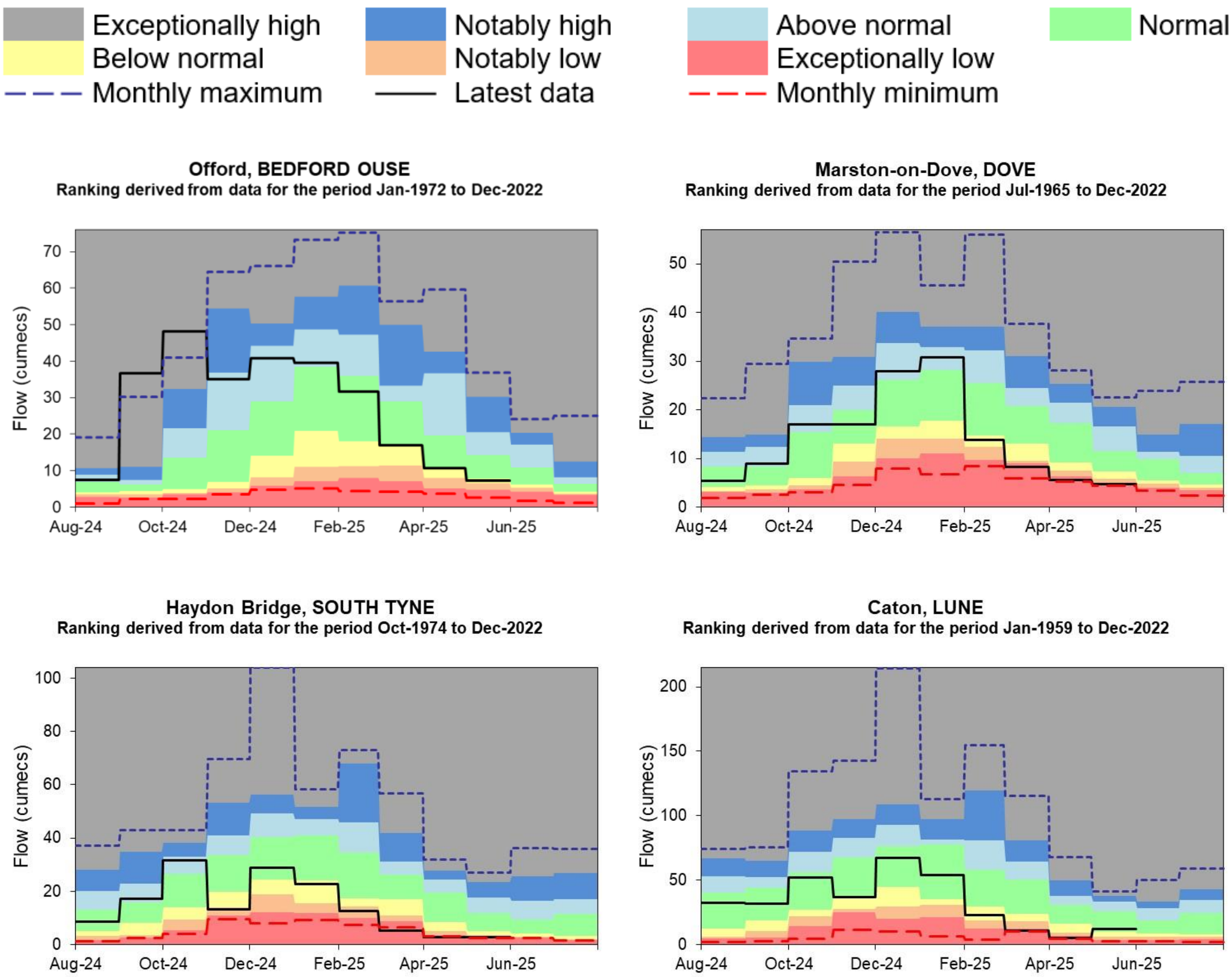
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution.
Flows may be impacted at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

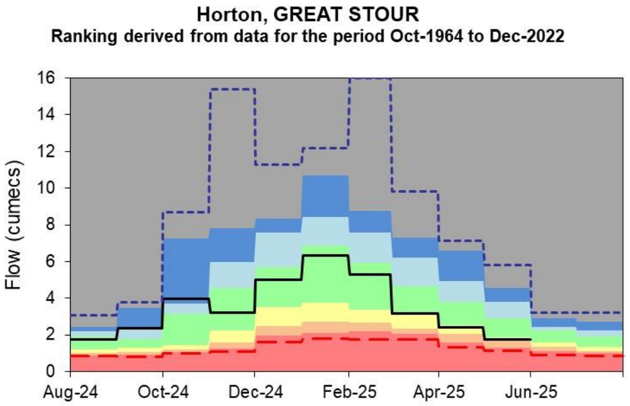


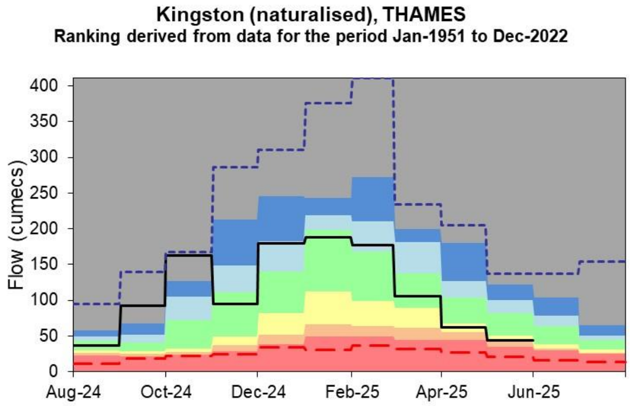
(Source: Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

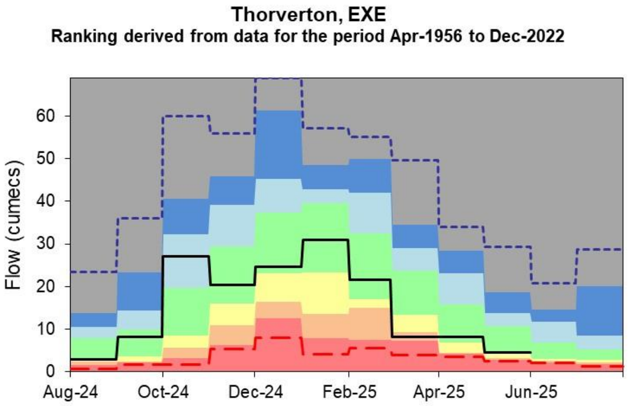
4.2 River flow charts

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.









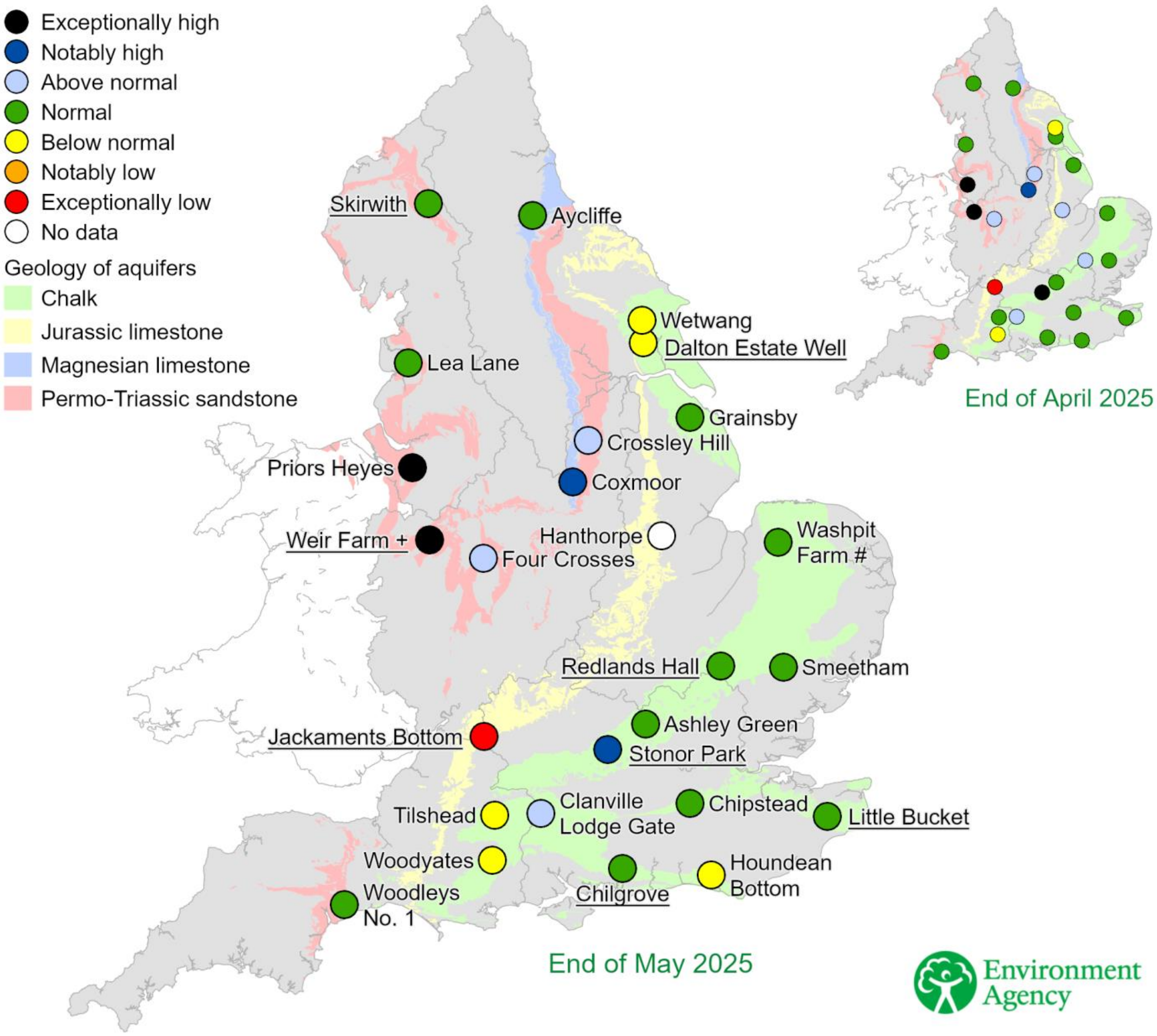
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

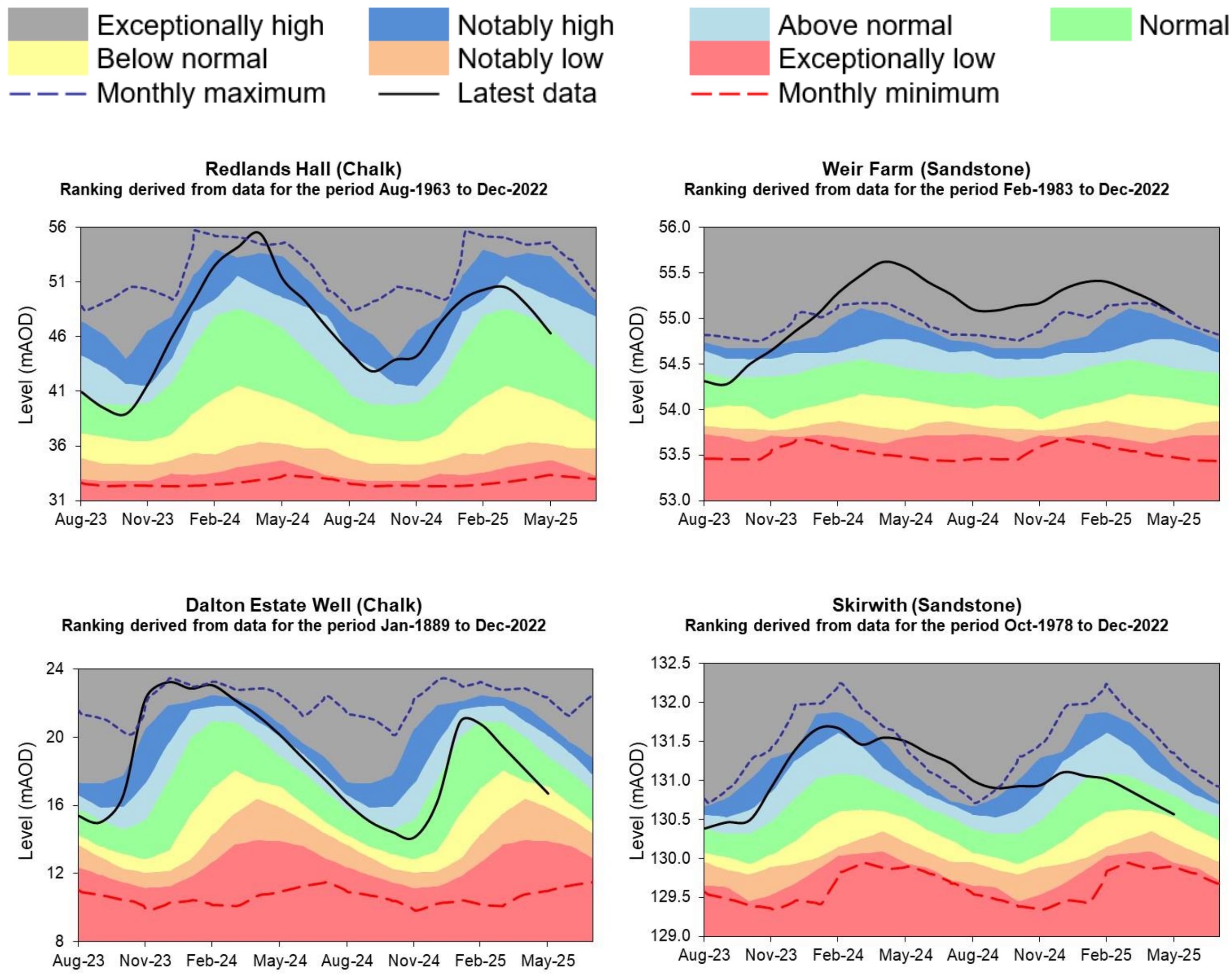
Figure 5.1: Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of April 2025 and May 2025, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic April and May levels. Major aquifer index sites are underlined and shown in groundwater level charts in Figure 5.2.

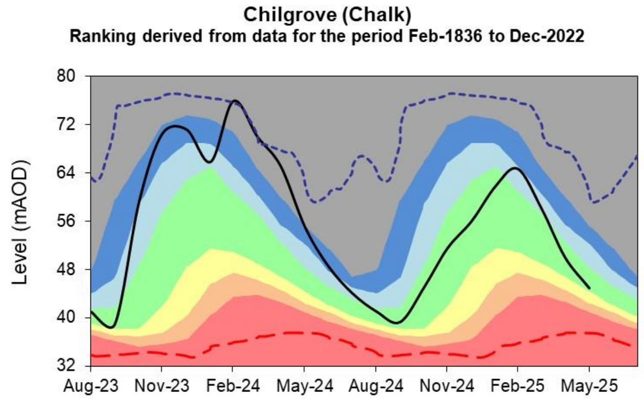
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. # Levels at Washpit Farm have been estimated from a nearby site. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that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

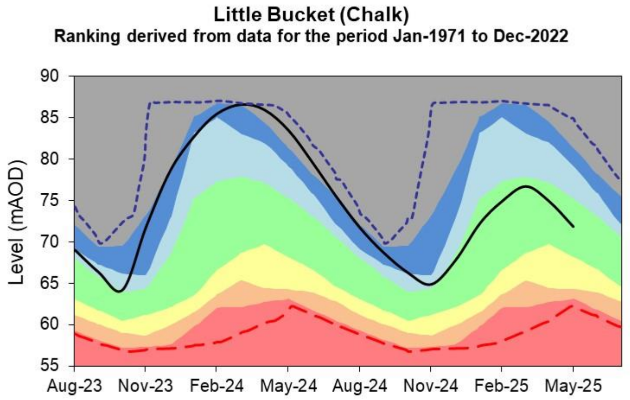


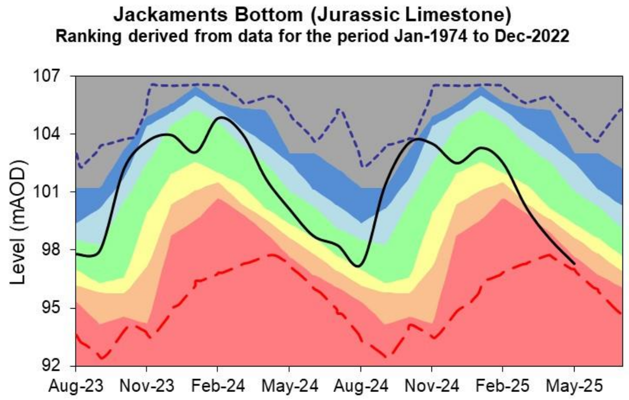
5.2 Groundwater level charts

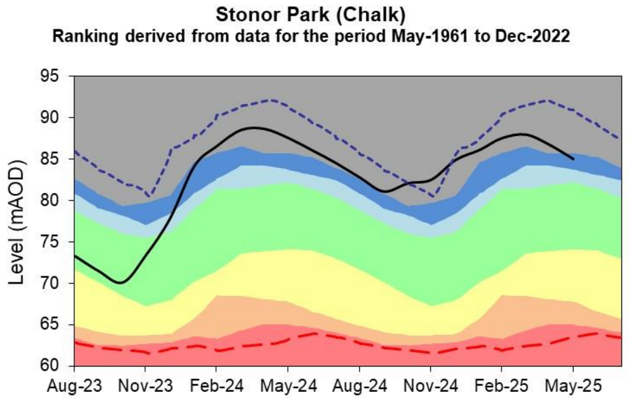
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









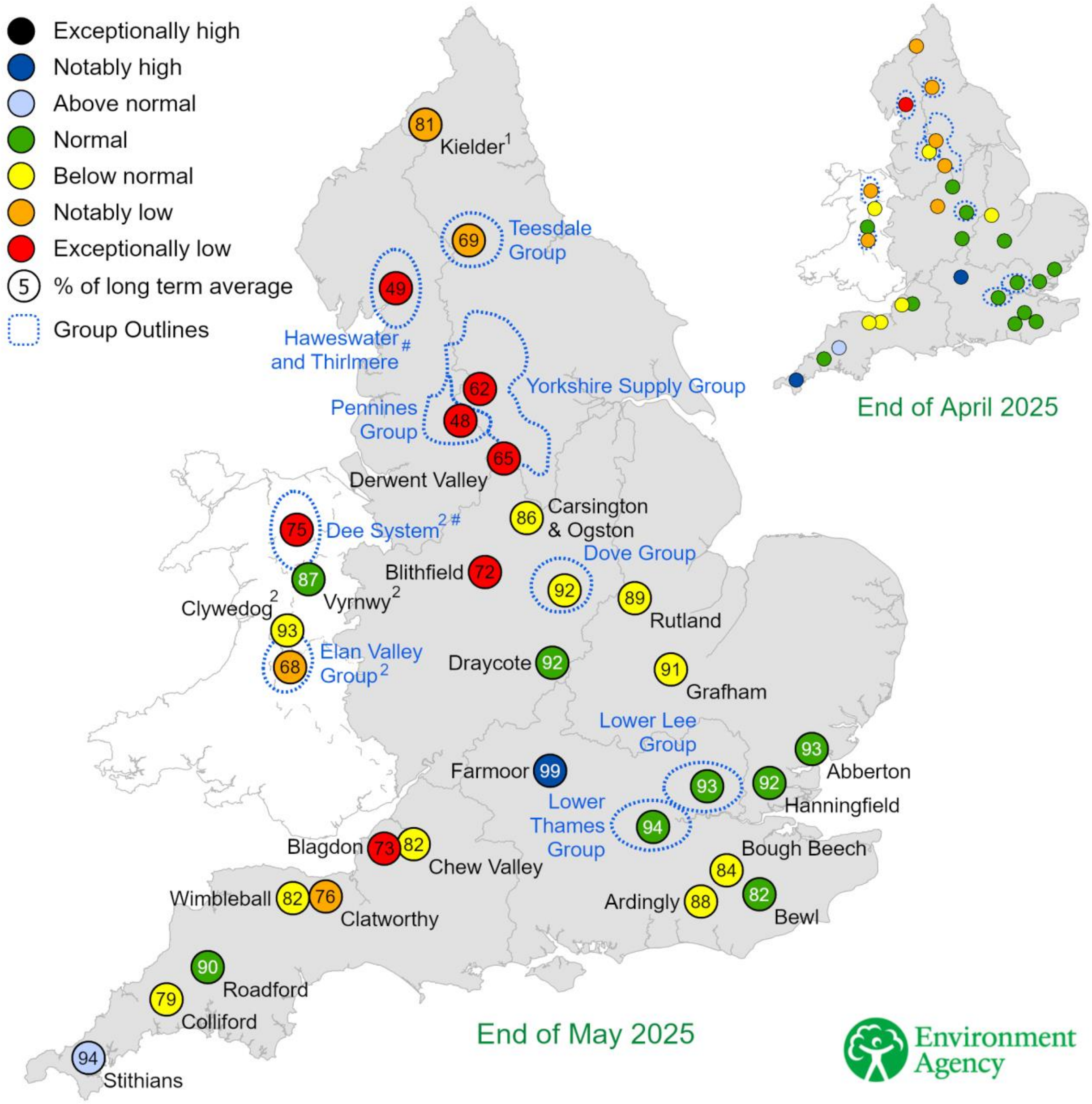


(Source: Environment Agency, 2025)

6 Reservoir storage

6.1 Reservoir storage map

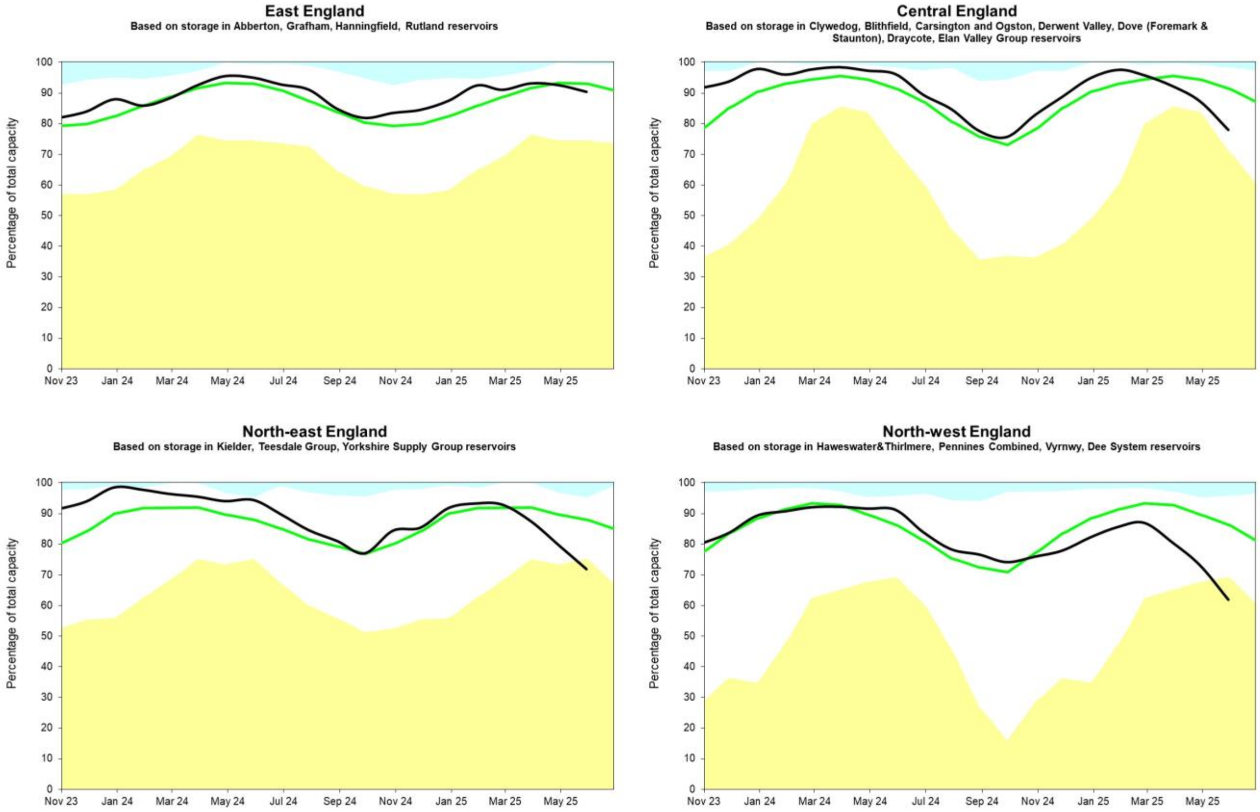
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of April 2025 and May 2025 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic April and May values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers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

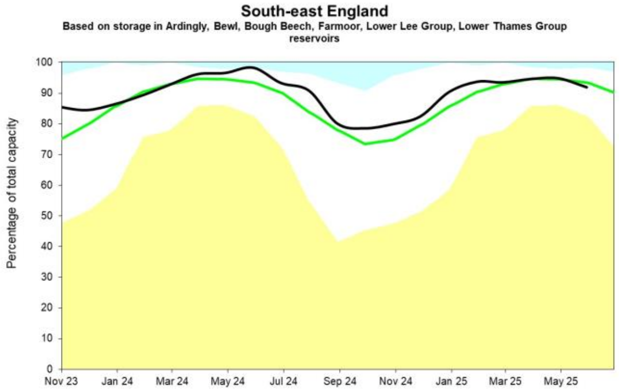


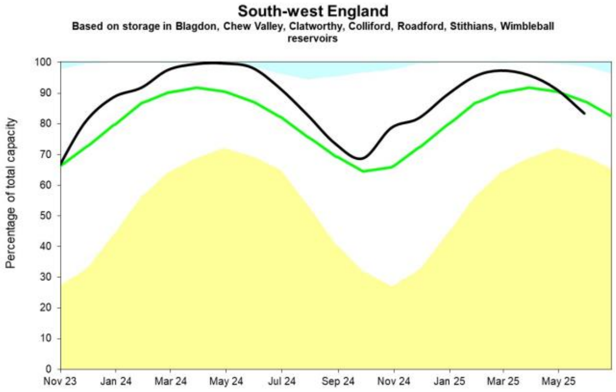
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

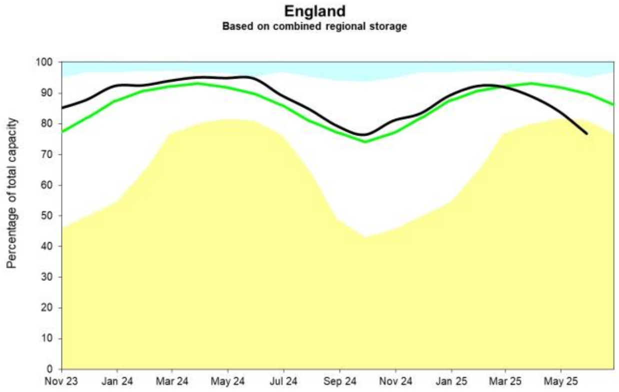
Figure 6.2: Regional reservoir stocks. End of month reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs/reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.

	Below minimum monthly level		Above maximum monthly level		Average		Latest data







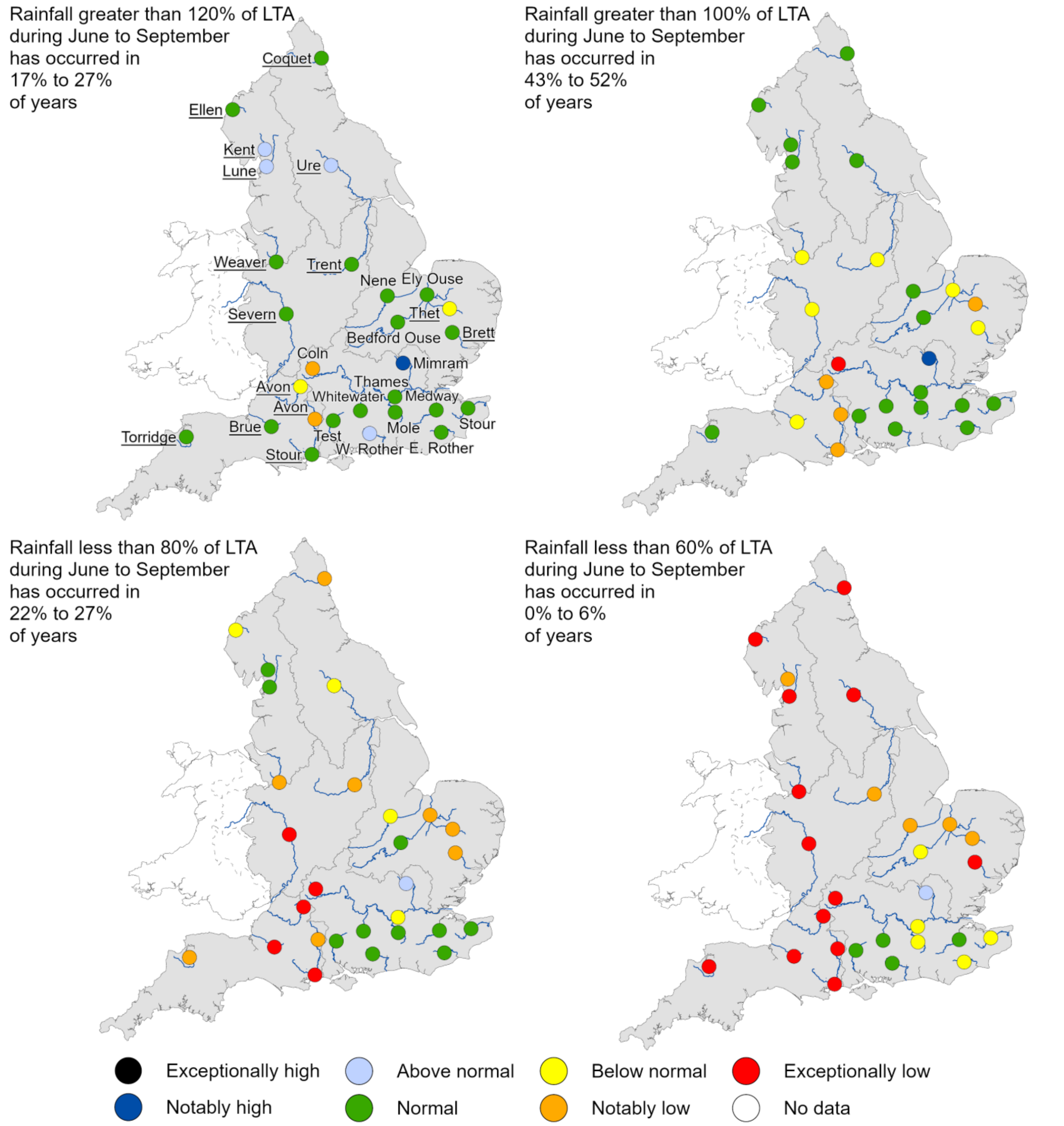


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

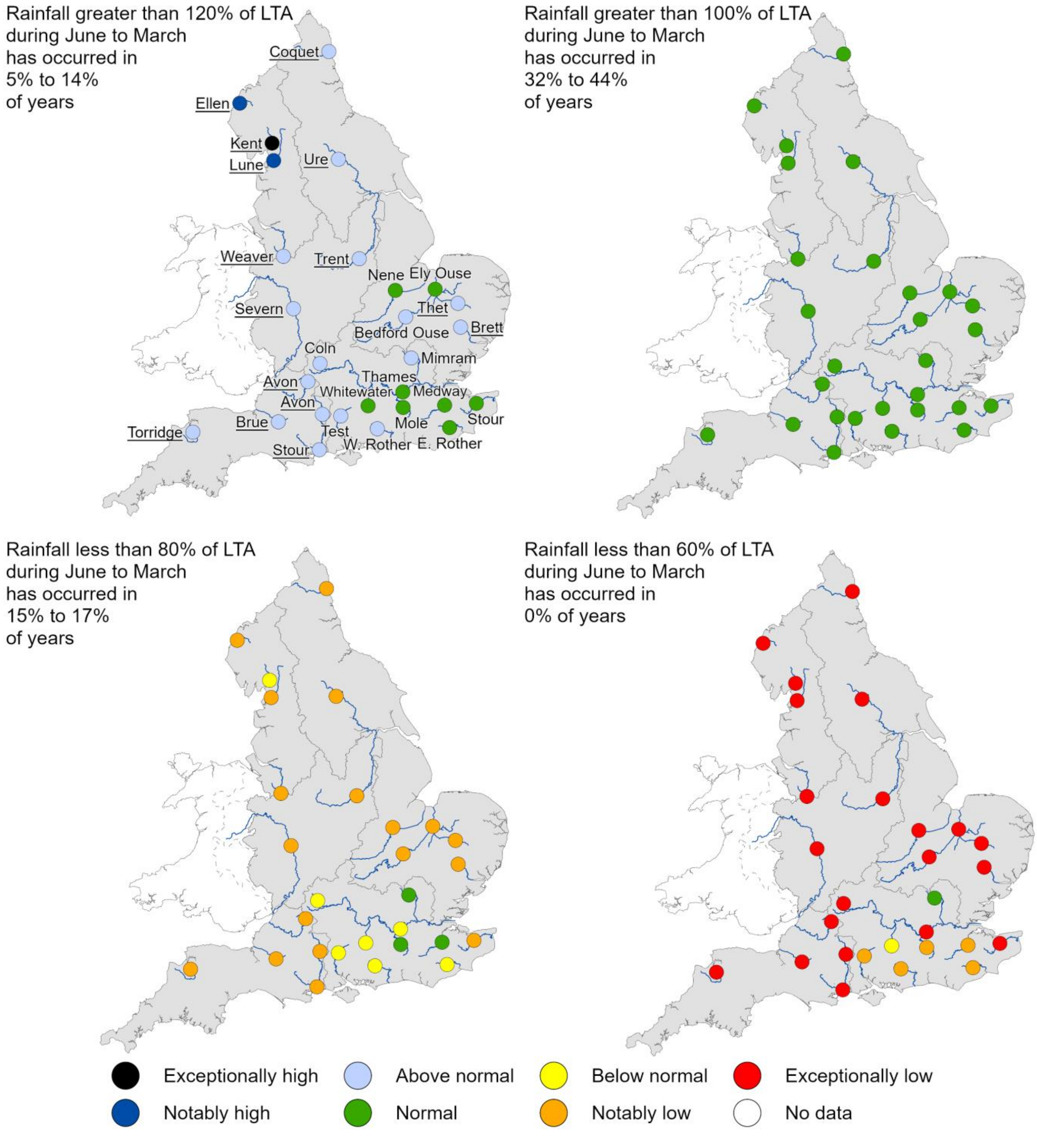
7.1 River flow

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



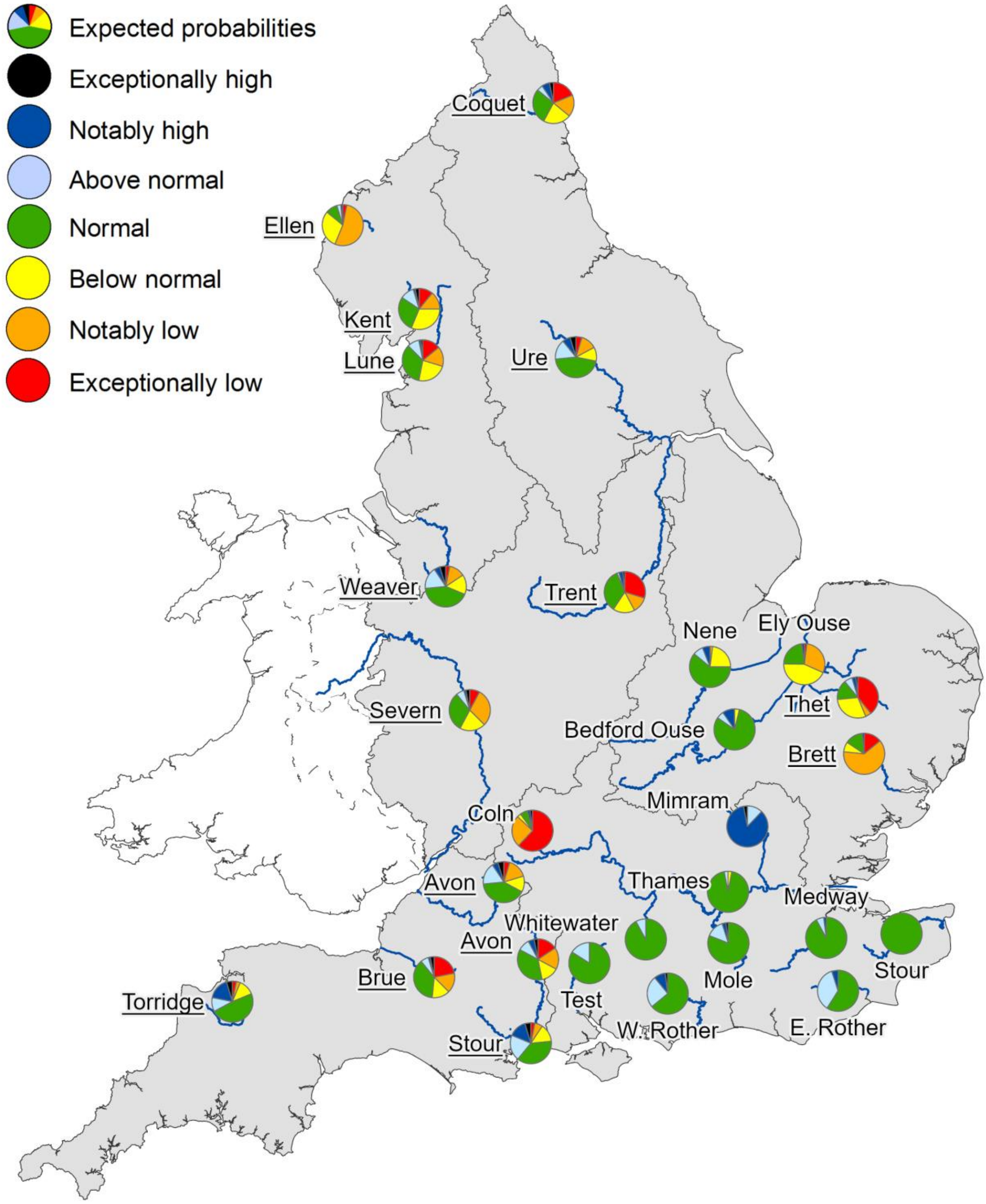
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



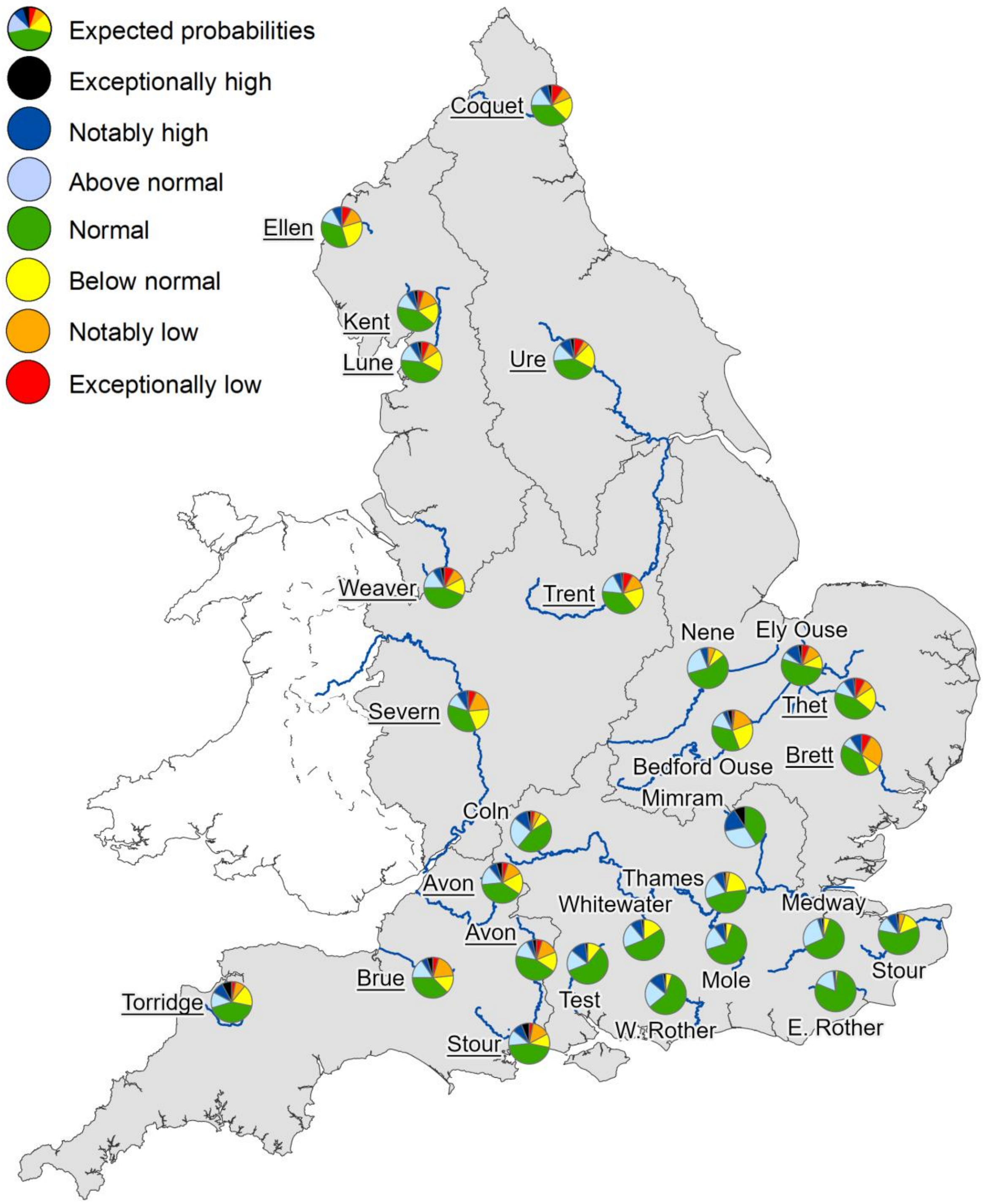
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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

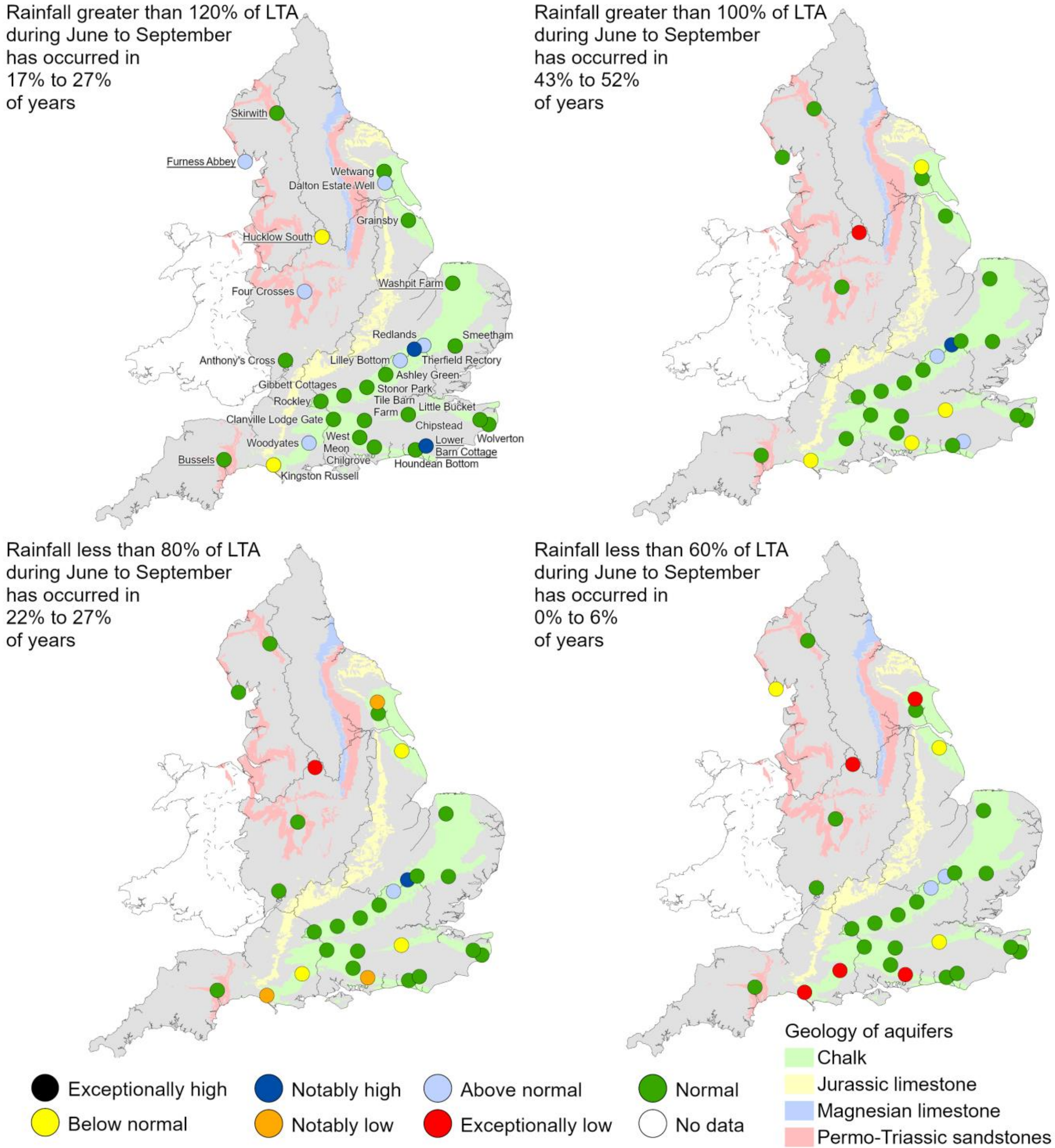


Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between June 2025 and March 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections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

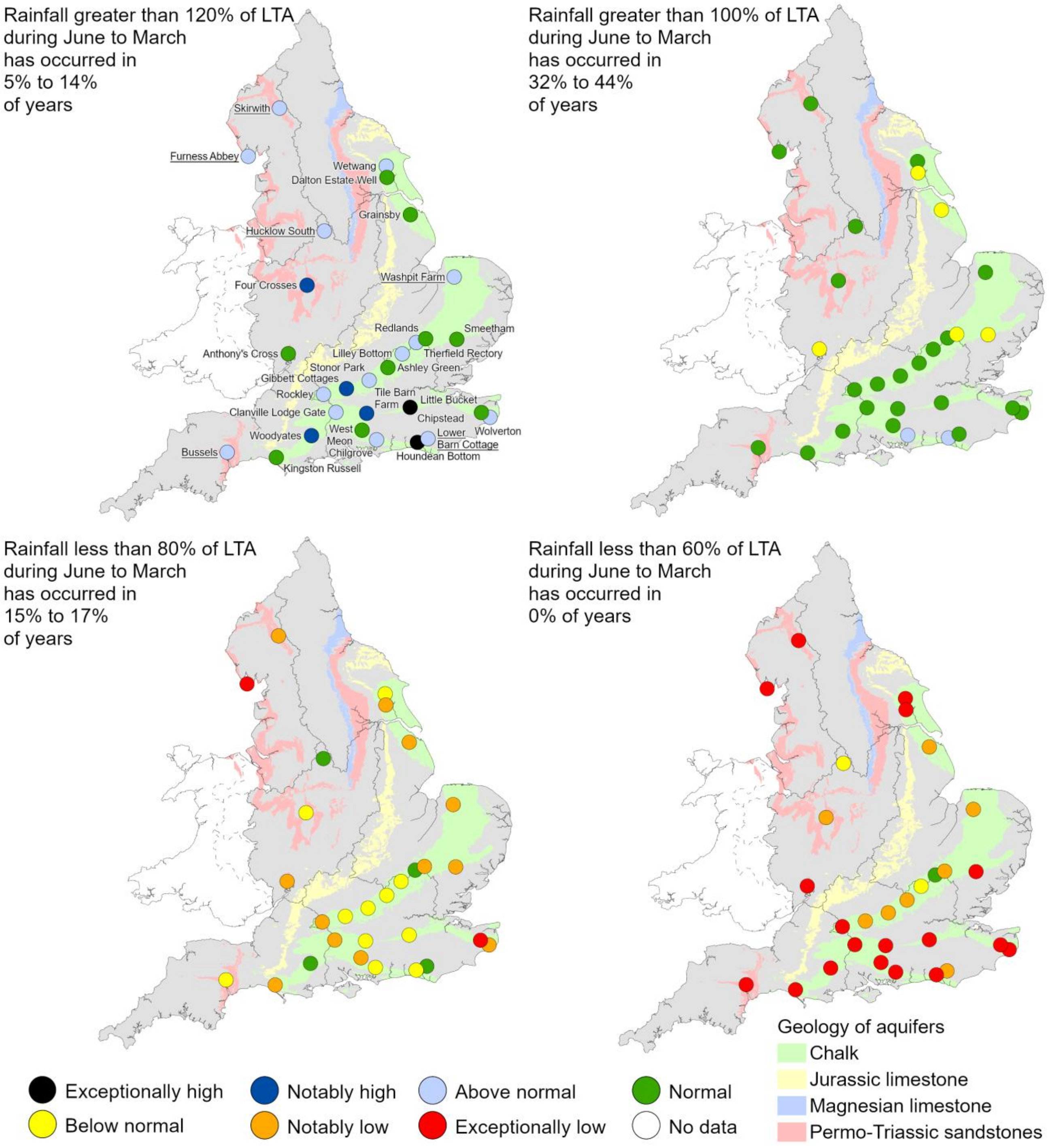
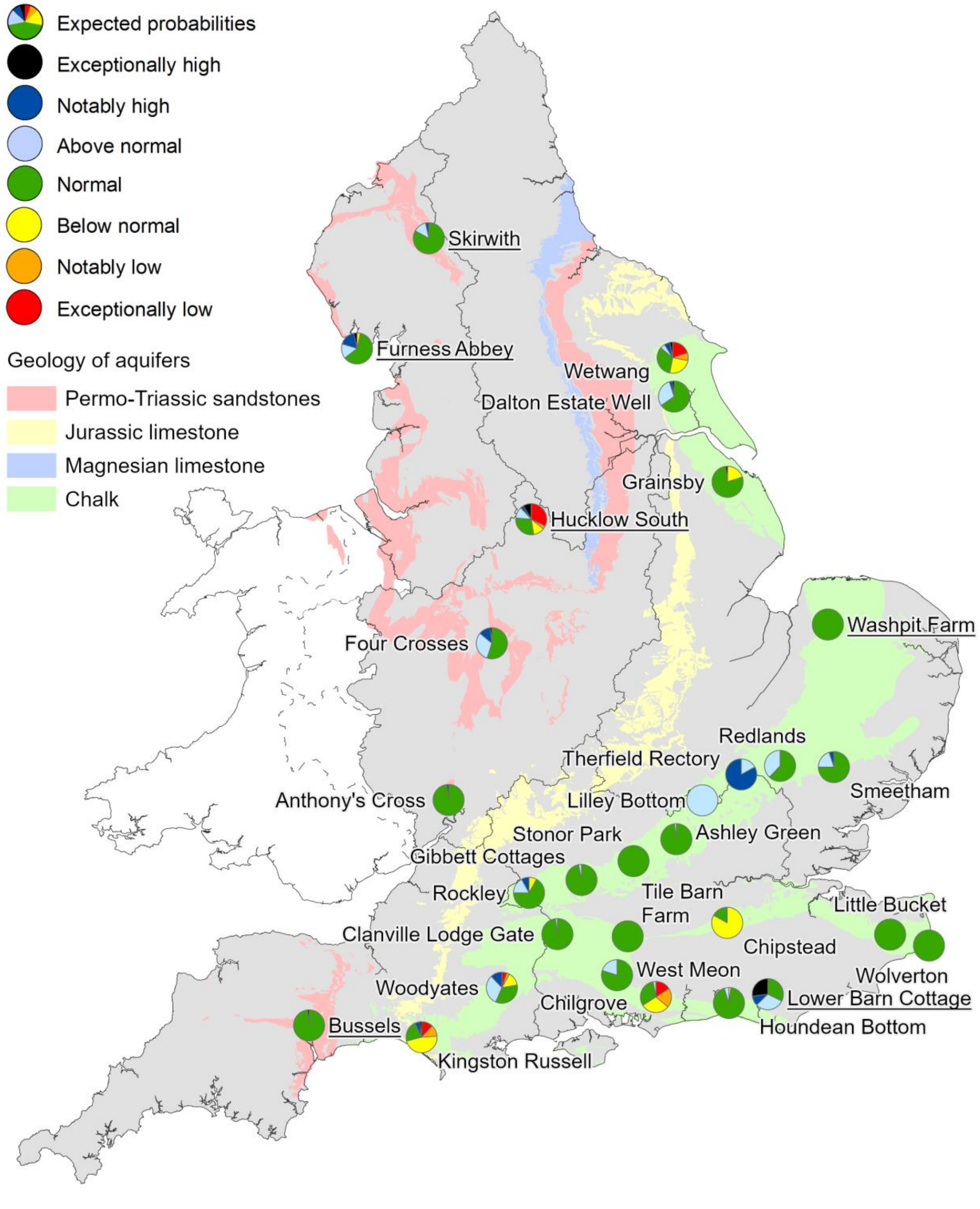
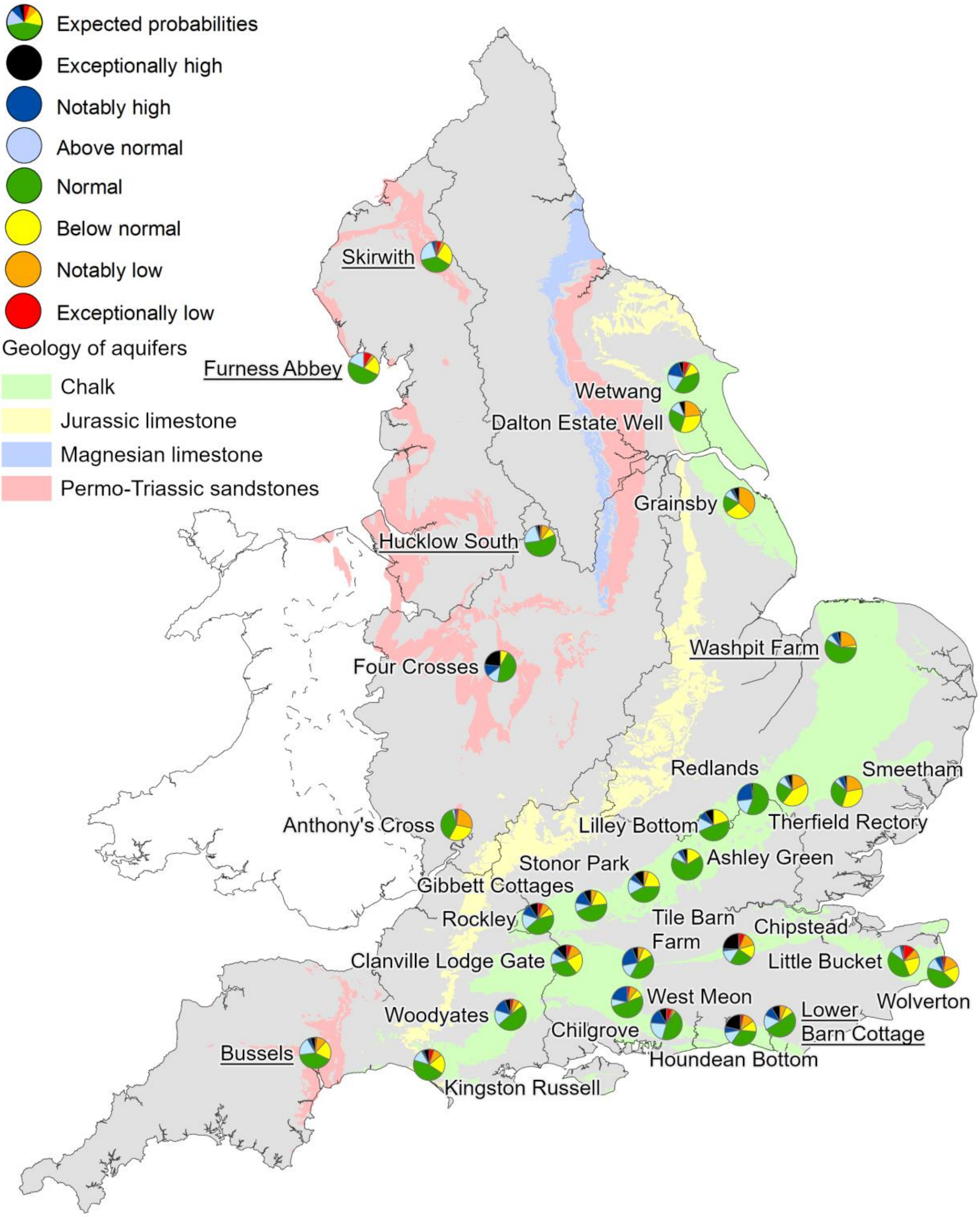


Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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



(Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS © NERC.

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.



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 1991-2020. 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	May 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	May 2025 band	Mar 2025 to May 2025 cumulative band	Dec 2024 to May 2025 cumulative band	Jun 2024 to May 2025 cumulative band
East England	51	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Notably low	Below normal
Central England	53	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Below normal	Normal
North East England	64	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Notably low
North West England	93	Normal	Exceptionally low	Below normal	Below normal
South East England	37	Notably Low	Exceptionally low	Below normal	Normal
South West England	51	Below Normal	Notably low	Below normal	Normal
England	57	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Notably low	Normal

9.2 River flows table

Geographic area	Site name	River	May 2025 band	Apr 2025 band
East	Burnham	Burn	Normal	Normal
East	Claypole	Upper Witham	Notably low	Notably low
East	Colney	Yare	Notably low	Notably low
East	Denver	Ely Ouse	Notably low	Below normal
East	Dernford	Cam	Below normal	Normal
East	Louth Weir	Lud	Below normal	Below normal
East	Offord	Bedford Ouse	Below 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	Exceptionally low
Central	Derby St. Marys	Derwent	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally 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	Exceptionally	Notably low

Geographic area	Site name	River	May 2025 band	Apr 2025 band
			low	
North East	Crakehill Topcliffe	Swale	Notably low	Exceptionally low
North East	Heaton Mill	Till	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
North East	Doncaster	Don	Notably low	Notably low
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Notably low	Exceptionally low
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Below normal	Exceptionally low
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Notably low	Exceptionally low
North West	Caton	Lune	Normal	Exceptionally low
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Notably low	Notably low
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Below normal	Notably low
North West	Samlesbury	Ribble	Normal	Exceptionally low
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Normal	Normal
South East	Allbrook & Highbridge	Itchen	Normal	Above normal
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Exceptionally	Notably low

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

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

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of May 2025 band	End of Apr 2025 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Redlands Hall	Cam Chalk	Normal	Above normal
East	Hanthorpe	Limestone (Cornbrash Formation)	No data	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	Notably high
Central	Crossley Hill	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Dalton Estate Well (chalk)	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Below normal	Normal
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Normal	Normal
North East	Wetwang	Hull & East Riding Chalk	Below normal	Below normal

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

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of May 2025 band	End of Apr 2025 band
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Below normal	Below normal

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	90	Below average
Central	78	Below average
North-east	72	Below average
North-west	62	Below average
South-east	92	Below average
South-west	83	Below average
England	77	Below average