# Monthly water situation report: England

## 1 Summary - June 2025

June was another dry month for most, with 80% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall being received across England as a whole. It's the driest start to the year across England since 1976. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) continued to increase with soils considerably drier than would be expected across most of England. Monthly mean river flows decreased at three-quarters sites we report on, with most sites classed as below 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 June. Reservoir stocks decreased at nearly three-quarters of sites during June, with England as whole ending the month with 75% storage.

### 1.1 Rainfall

During June, England received 51.9mm of rainfall which represents 80% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA for the time of year. More than four-fifths of hydrological areas received below average rainfall during June. The wettest hydrological area as a percentage of LTA was the Kent catchment in north-west England, which received 235% of LTA rainfall (242mm). The driest hydrological area as a percentage of LTA was the Lower Trent which received 20mm of rainfall which is 31% of the LTA for the time of year. (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall totals in June were classed as normal or below normal lower for most hydrological areas. More than half of hydrological areas (55% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year and almost a third (32%) of hydrological areas, mainly in east, central and south-east England were classed as below normal. The Soar catchment in central England was the only hydrological area to be classed as notably low for the time of year. Six catchments, all in north-west England recorded exceptionally high rainfall and a further 12 hydrological areas, predominantly in north-west and south-west England were classed notably high or above normal for the time of year. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were classed as notably or exceptionally low in the more than three-quarters of hydrological areas. Four hydrological areas, two in north-east and two in central England, had their driest April to June period since records began in 1871. Rainfall in fourteen hydrological areas, in north-west and south-west England were above normal or higher for the time of year. With the exception of five hydrological areas in the south-west of England all the 6-month cumulative totals were classed as normal or lower, with the majority classified as below normal. The 12-month cumulative totals were classed as normal in nearly two thirds of hydrological areas. Rainfall in more than a quarter of hydrological areas were classed as below normal or lower with most of north-east England classed as notably low. Sixteen hydrological areas were classed as above normal for the period. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, June rainfall was classed as notably high in north-west England, below normal in east, central and south-east England and normal in north-east, south-west and England as a whole. It was the fifth consecutive month of below average rainfall in east, central England and the sixth in north-east England. The north-east and central England had the driest 4-month periods (March to June) since records began in 1871. For England as a whole, it was the fifth consecutive month of below average rainfall, it was the driest March to June period since 1893 and the driest start to the year since 1976. (Figure 2.3)

## 1.2 Soil moisture deficit

By the end of June, soil moistures deficits continued to increase across most of England, except in north-west England where soils were slightly wetter following recent rainfall. Soils were driest across south-east parts of south-west and east England. (Figure 3.1)

Soils were drier than would be expected across almost all of England at the end of June, with the only exceptions being in north-west England were rainfall totals were highest in June. Across central, east, north-east and south-east England, soils remain near maximum deficits and are much drier than would be expected for the time of year. (Figure 3.2)

## 1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at three-quarters of our indicator sites in June, with most sites being classed as below normal or lower for the time of year. Monthly mean flows at nine sites (17%), chiefly across north-west England were classed as above normal or higher for June. Thirty-two indicator sites were classed as below normal or lower for the time of year. Sixteen sites (30%) were classed as below normal, nine sites (17%) were classed as notably low and seven sites (13%) were classed as exceptionally low, including four in north-east England. Flows at nearly a quarter of indicator sites were classed as normal for the time of year. (Figure 4.1)

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

- River Till at Heaton Mill (2001)
- River Wear at Witton Park (1972)
- River Derwent at Buttercrambe (1973)

With regards to the regional index sites, the Great Stour at Horton in south-east England, the Bedford Ouse at Offord in east England and naturalised monthly mean flows on the River Thames at Kingston all remain classed as below normal for the time of year. The River Dove at Marston-on-Dove in central England was exceptionally low for the fourth month in a row. In contrast, 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 May. The South Tyne was classed as above normal and the River Lune was classed exceptionally high for the time of year. (Figure 4.2)

## 1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of June, all our indicator sites recorded a decrease in groundwater levels as aquifers continued their seasonal recessions. Half of the sites were classed as normal for the time of year. Six sites were classed as below normal or notably low, all of which were in chalk aquifers and one site was classed as exceptionally low. Six sites all in sandstone aquifers were classed above normal or higher. (Figure 5.1)

Groundwater levels at all major aquifer index sites had decreased at the end of June. Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone of south-east England was classed as exceptionally low for the time of year for the third month in a row. Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England and Stonor Park in the South West Chiltern Chalk of south-east England were classed notably high. Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin Sandstone of north-west England was classed as normal for the time of year as were the chalk aquifers in south-east and east England, at Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) and Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk) respectively. Groundwater levels in the Chichester Chalk aquifer at Chilgrove were below normal and in north-east England at Dalton Estate Well (Hull and East Riding Chalk) levels also remain below normal for the time of year. (Figure 5.2)

## 1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of June, reservoir stocks decreased at nearly three-quarters of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. Six reservoirs or reservoir groups saw decreases of 10% or more, including Blithfield in central England, Ardingley in south-east England and Chew Valley in south-west England where storage fell by 13%, 14% and 15% respectively. In contrast, Haweswater and Thirlmere reservoir in north-west England recorded a 10% increase in stocks by the end of June. More than three-quarters of reservoirs were classed as below normal or lower for the time of year with eleven sites across England classed as notably low. Nine reservoirs were classed as below normal for the time of year, and four, Yorkshire Supply group in north-east England, Derwent Valley and Blithfield in central England and Blagdon in south-west England, remain exceptionally low. The remaining seven reservoirs were classed as normal or above normal for the time of year. (Figure 6.1)

Haweswater and Thirlmere is classed as notably low for the time of year having been previously classed as exceptionally low for the time of year at the end of May. 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.

The south-east has the highest regional stocks at 87%, while the north-west has the lowest with 66%. All regions are below average for the time of year and storage for England as a whole was 75% at the end of June, as overall stocks dropped by 1% since the end of May. (Figure 6.2)

## 1.6 Forward look

July began with wetter weather for many areas, with widespread rain across much of England, except in the south-west on July 6. The middle of July is expected to be settled with very warm weather across England, although there is a chance of thunderstorms. Warm conditions are likely to persist for longest in southern and eastern areas. Changeable conditions are expected moving towards the end of July, with temperatures remaining above average for many. At the end of July unsettled weather may develop, but this remains uncertain.

For the 3-month of July to September, there is a higher than normal chance of the period being hot, with an increased chance of heatwaves and other heat related impacts. The chance of the period being wet or dry are around normal, as are the chances of it being windier than average, with periods of unsettled weather still a possibility. The signals for weather during the period are relatively week, but this is expected at this time of year.

## 1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of September 2025, river flows have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower across most of England. South-east and south-west England are the exception as normal flows are most likely.  By the end of March 2026, river flows have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower in east and central England. In south-west England normal river flows are most likely, while the rest of the country is likely to see normal or lower river flows.

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 greatest chance of being normal or lower across England. By March 2026, groundwater levels have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower in east, central and north-east England. Across the rest of England groundwater levels are most likely to be normal or higher.

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.

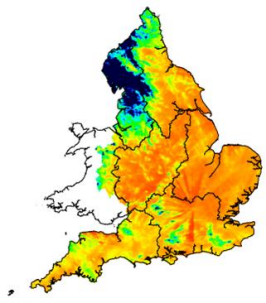
Author: National Water Resources Hydrology Team, nationalhydrology@environment-agency.gov.uk

# 2 Rainfall

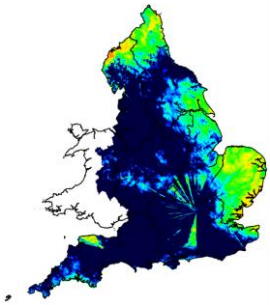
## 2.1 Rainfall map

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.

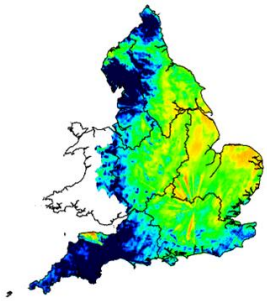
August 2024



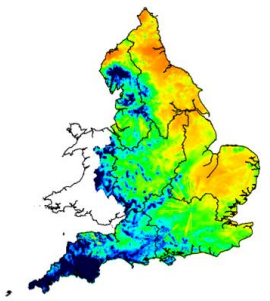
September 2024



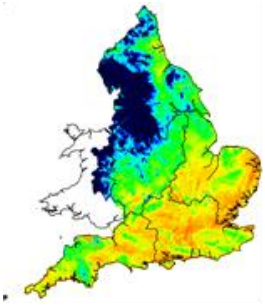
October 2024



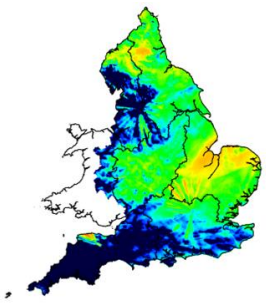
November 2024



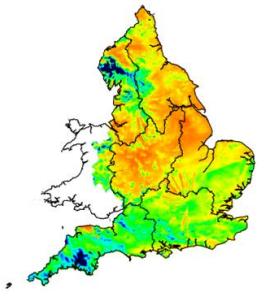
December 2024



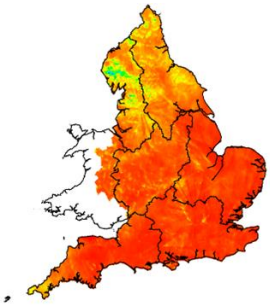
January 2025



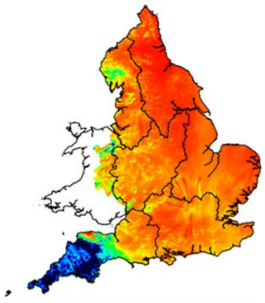
February 2025



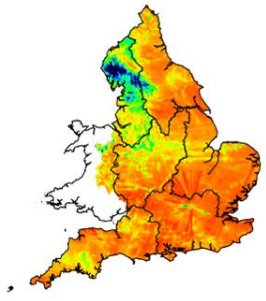
March 2025



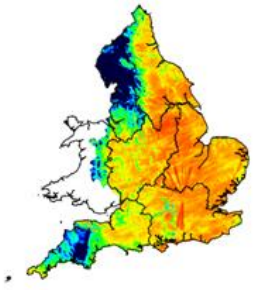
April 2025



May 2025



June 2025



Map Legend

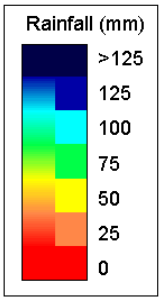
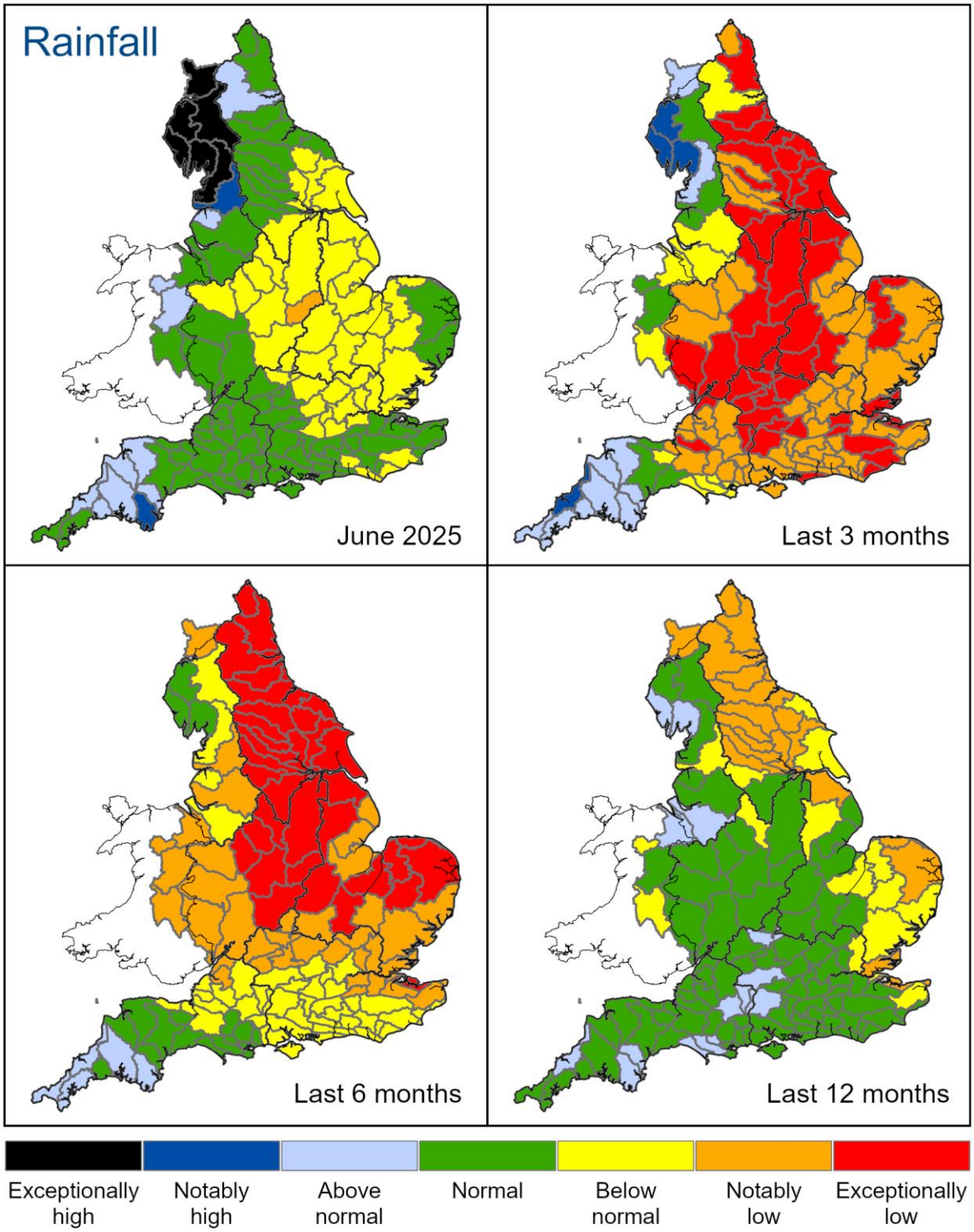


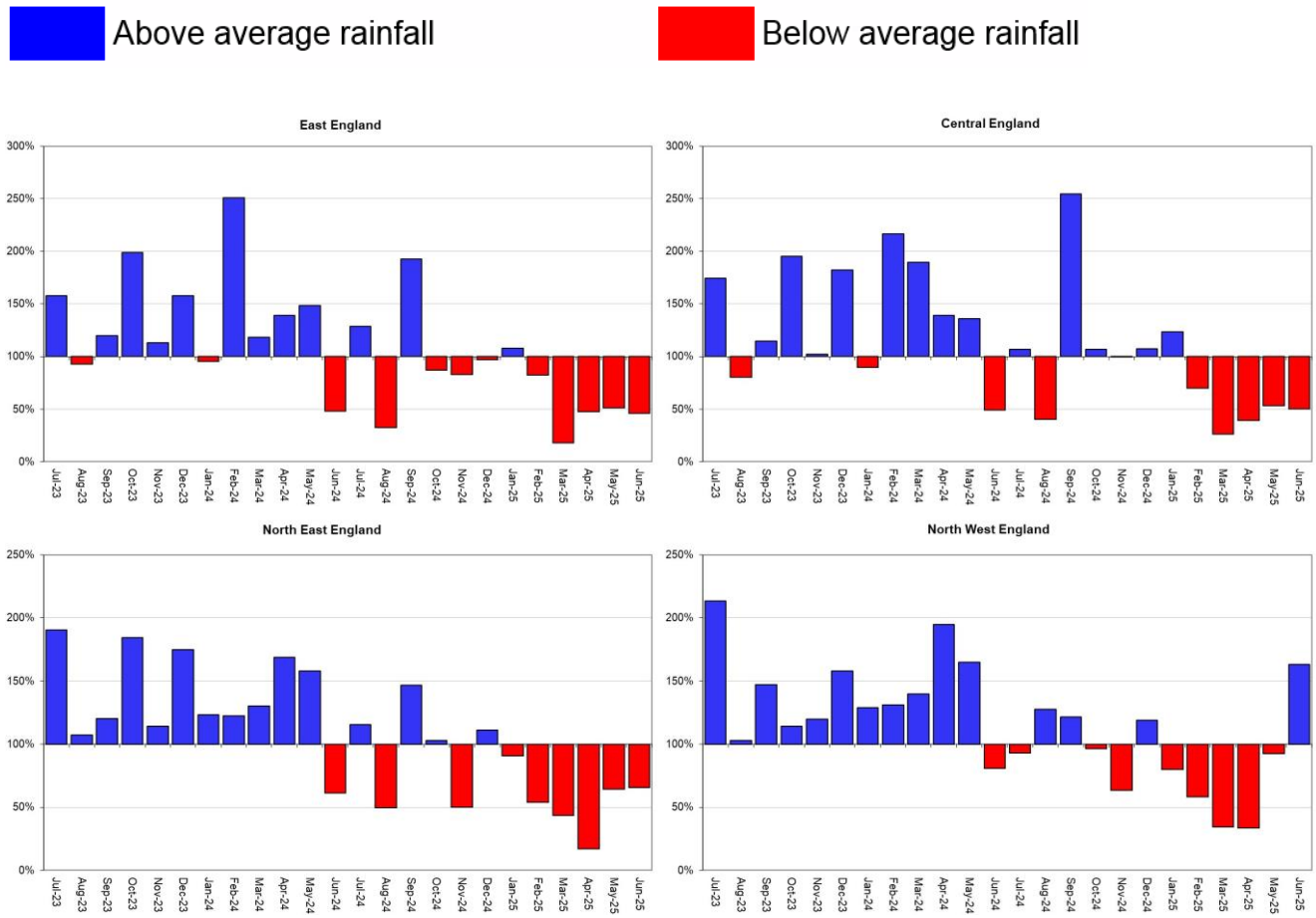
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 30 June 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

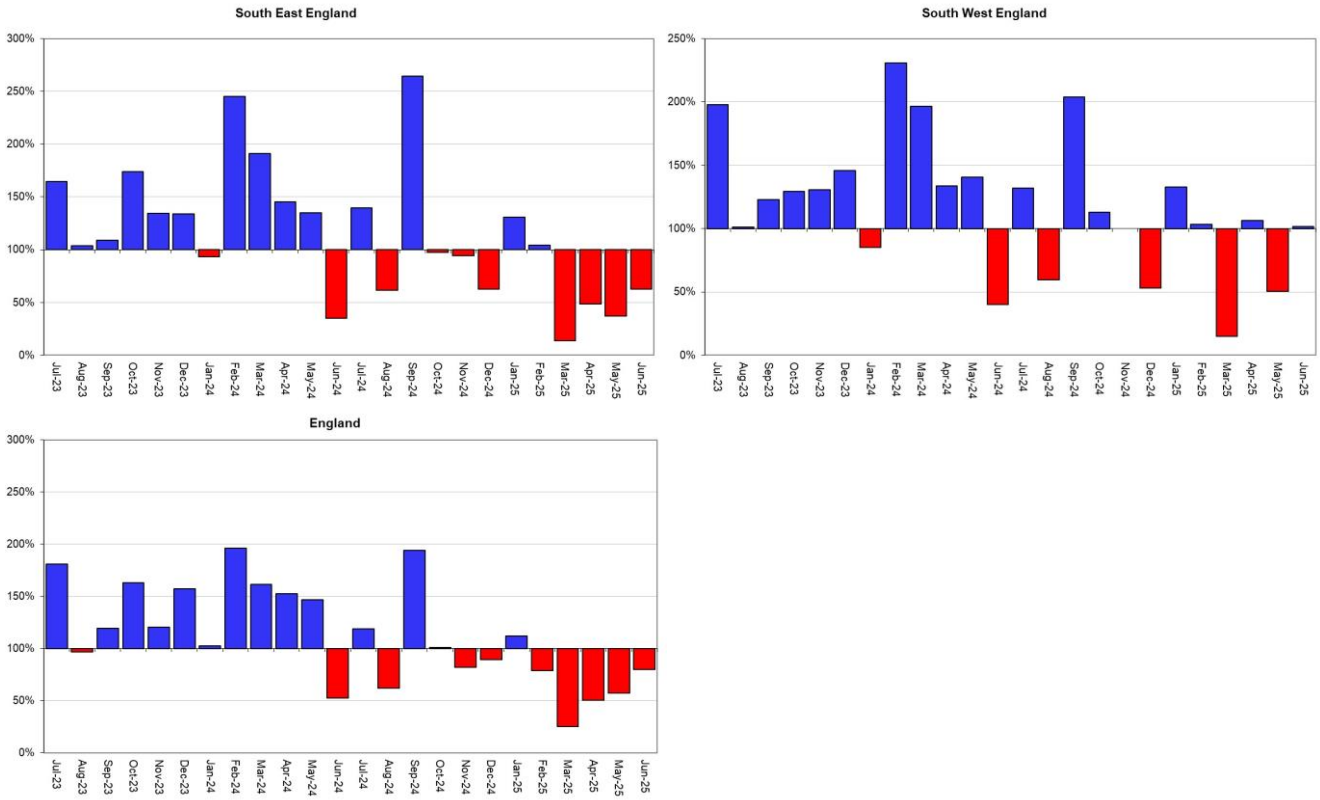



Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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





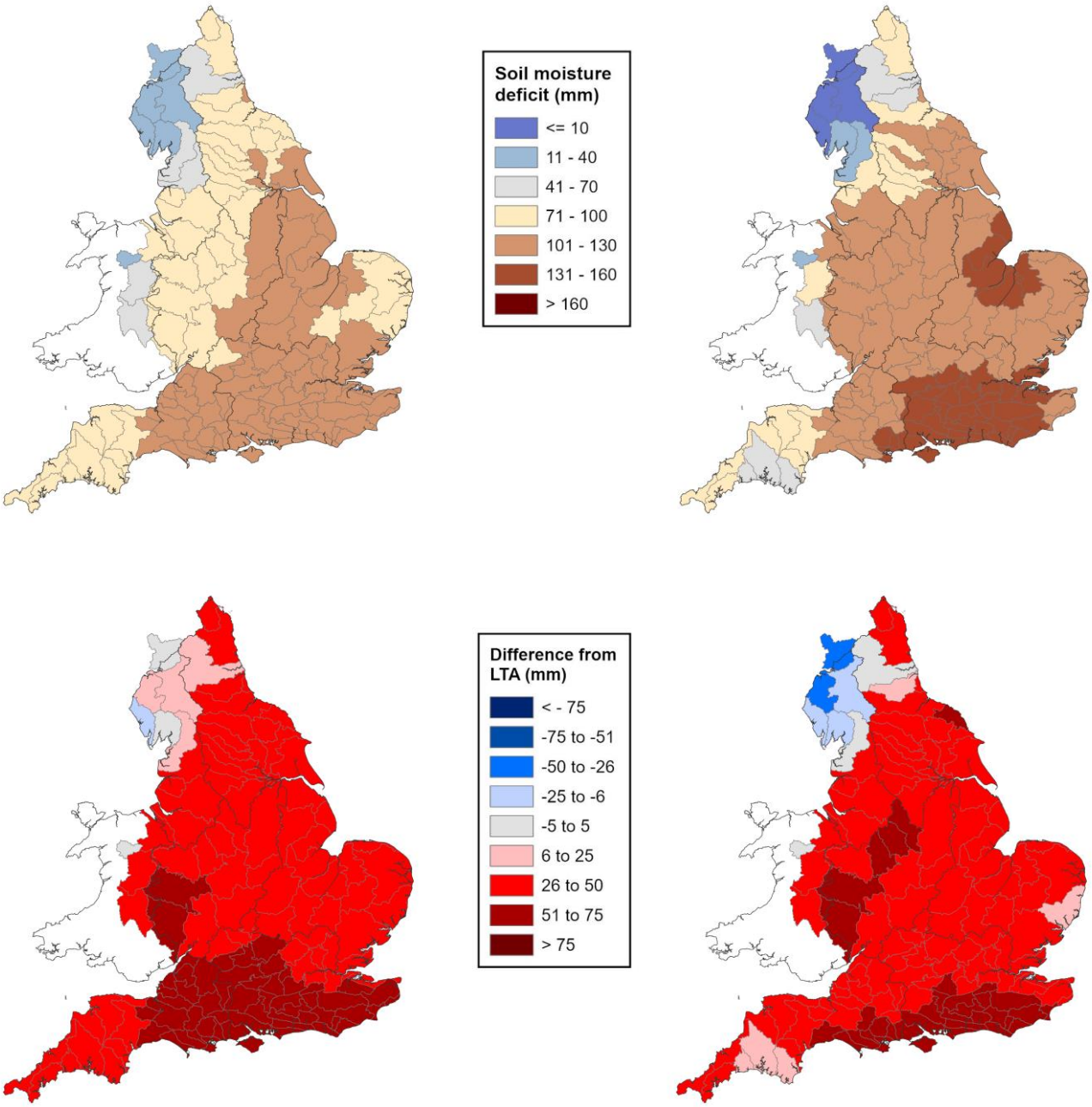

Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

# 3 Soil moisture deficit

## 3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

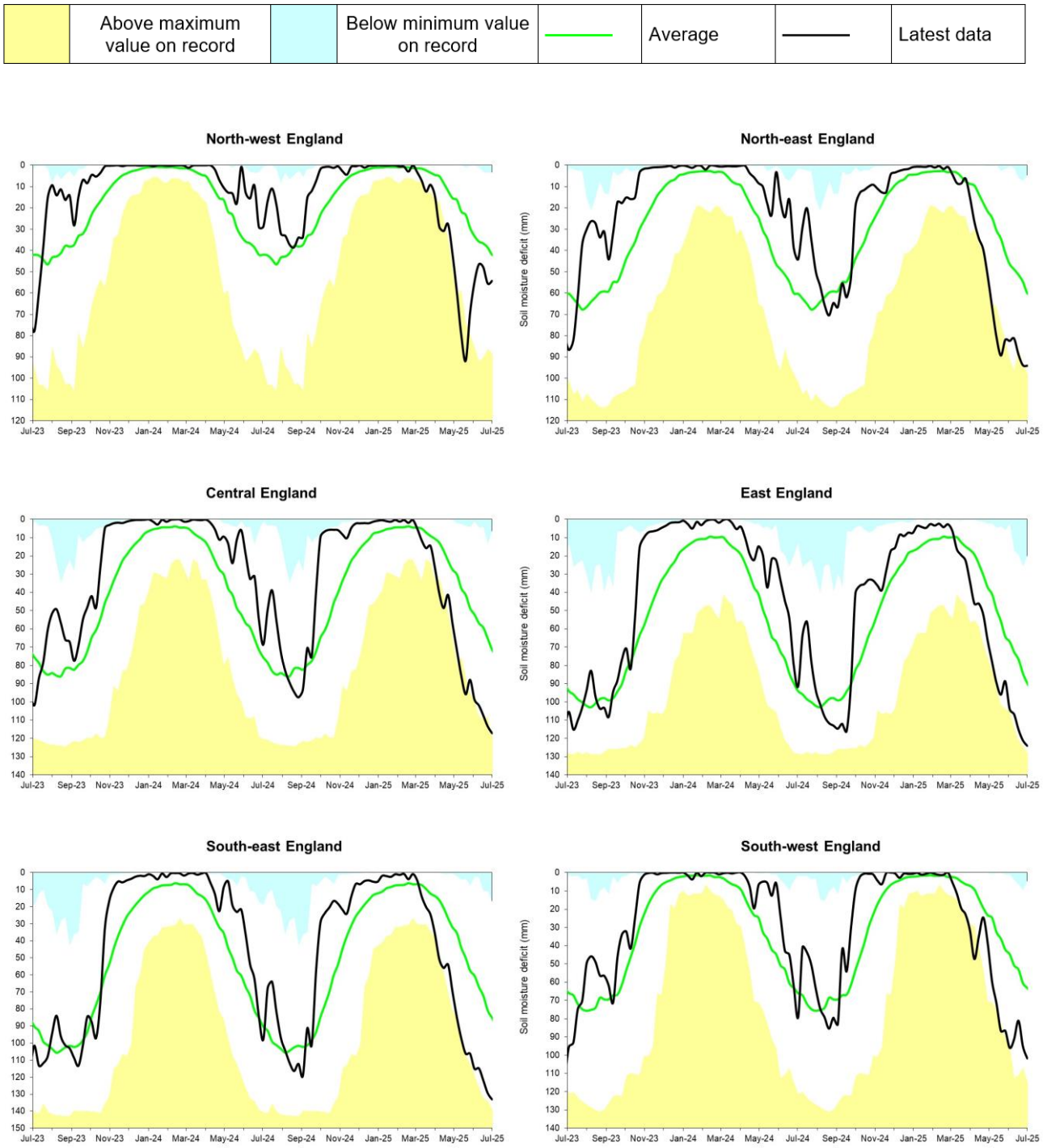
Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 28 May 2025 (left panel) and 02 July 2025 (right panel). Top row shows actual soil moisture deficits (mm) and bottom row shows the difference (mm) of the actual from the 1991 to 2020 long term average soil moisture deficits. Calculated from MORECS data for real land use.

End of May 2025 End of June 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.



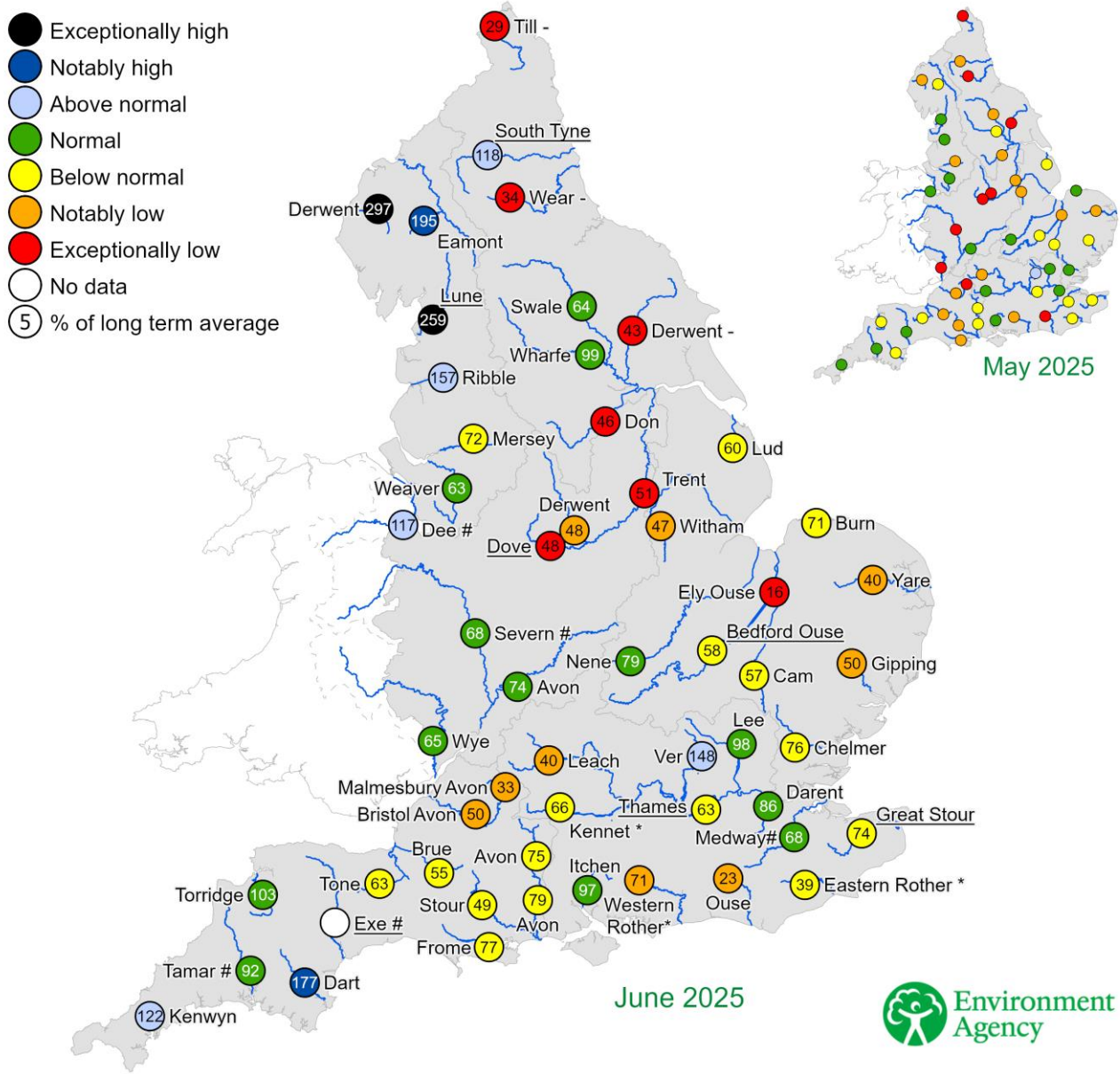

(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

# 4 River flows

## 4.1 River flow map

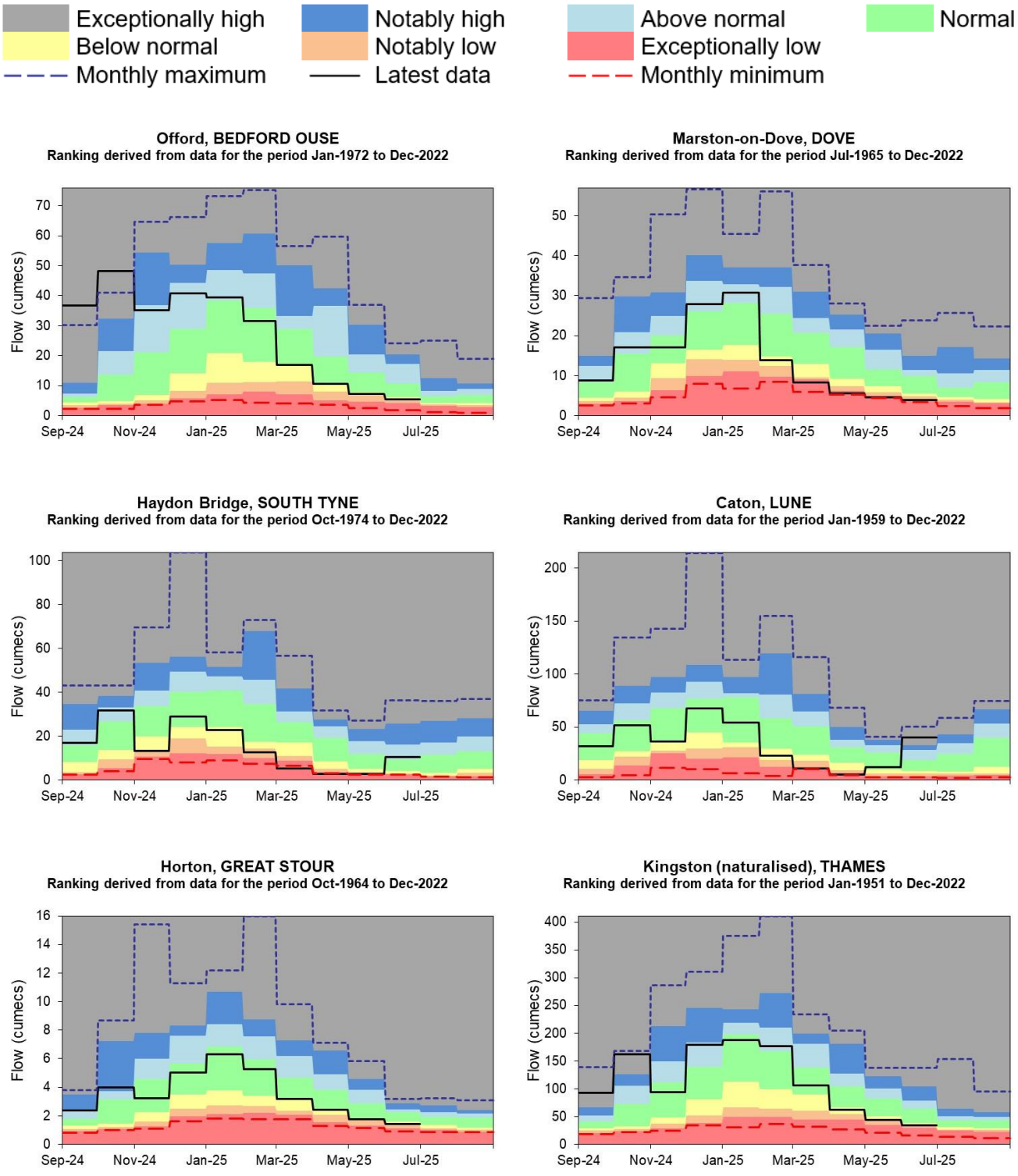
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for May 2025 and June 2025, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic May and June monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional index sites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



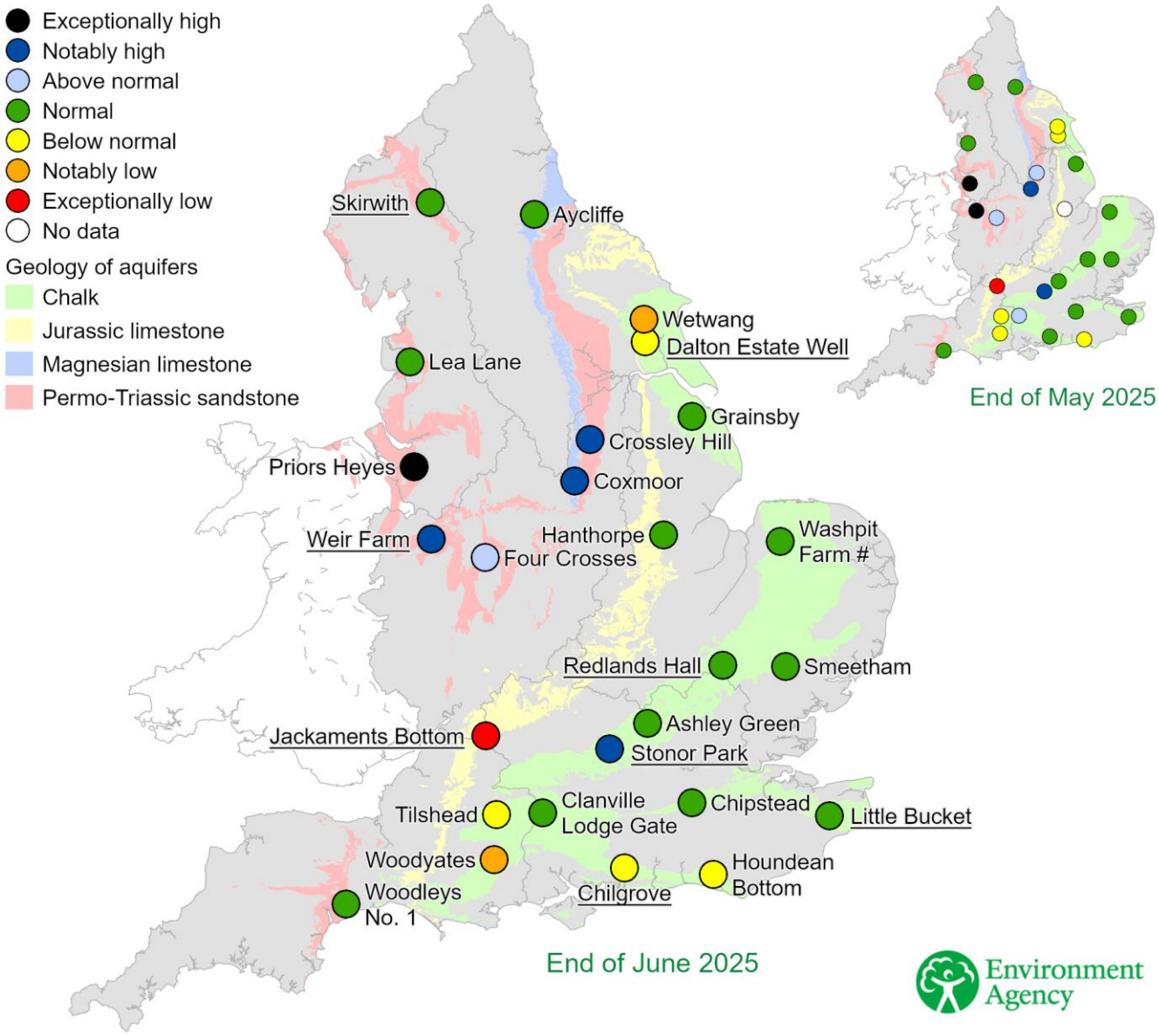

(Source: Environment Agency).

# 5 Groundwater levels

## 5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

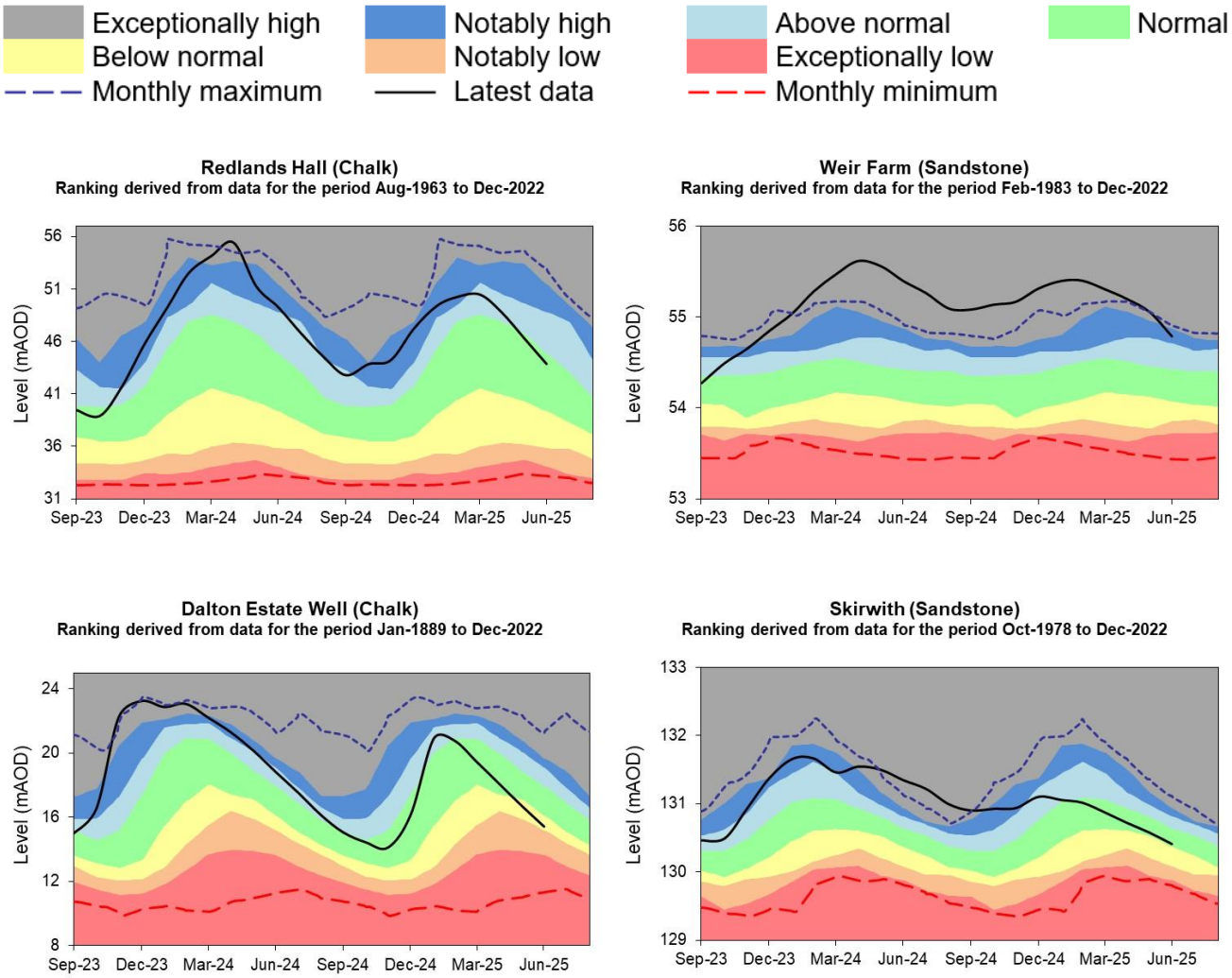
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. # Levels at Washpit Farm have been estimated from a nearby site. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that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

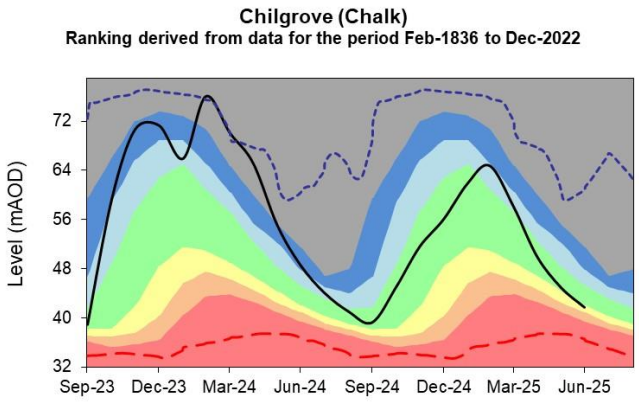


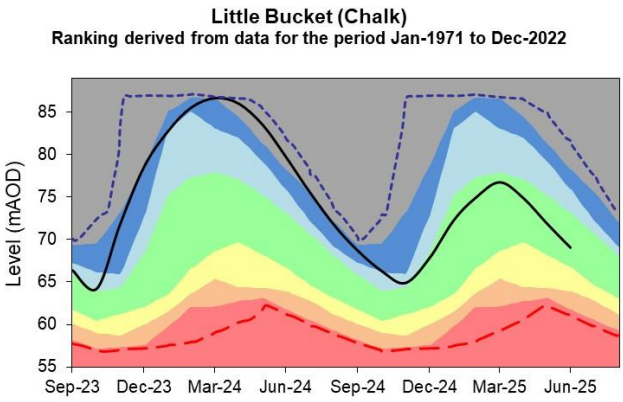

(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

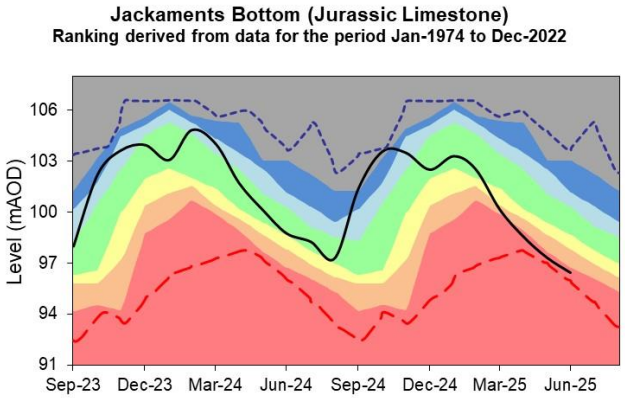
## 5.2 Groundwater level charts

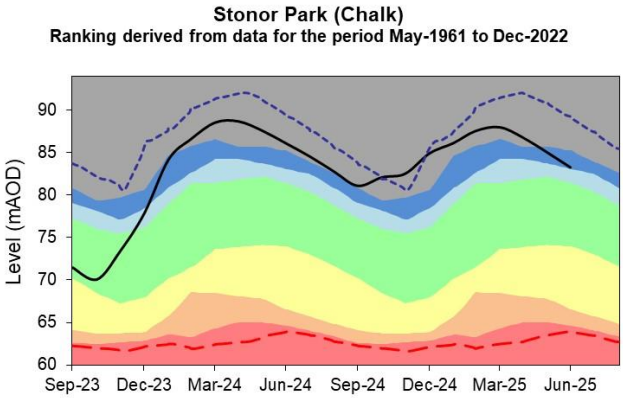
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.





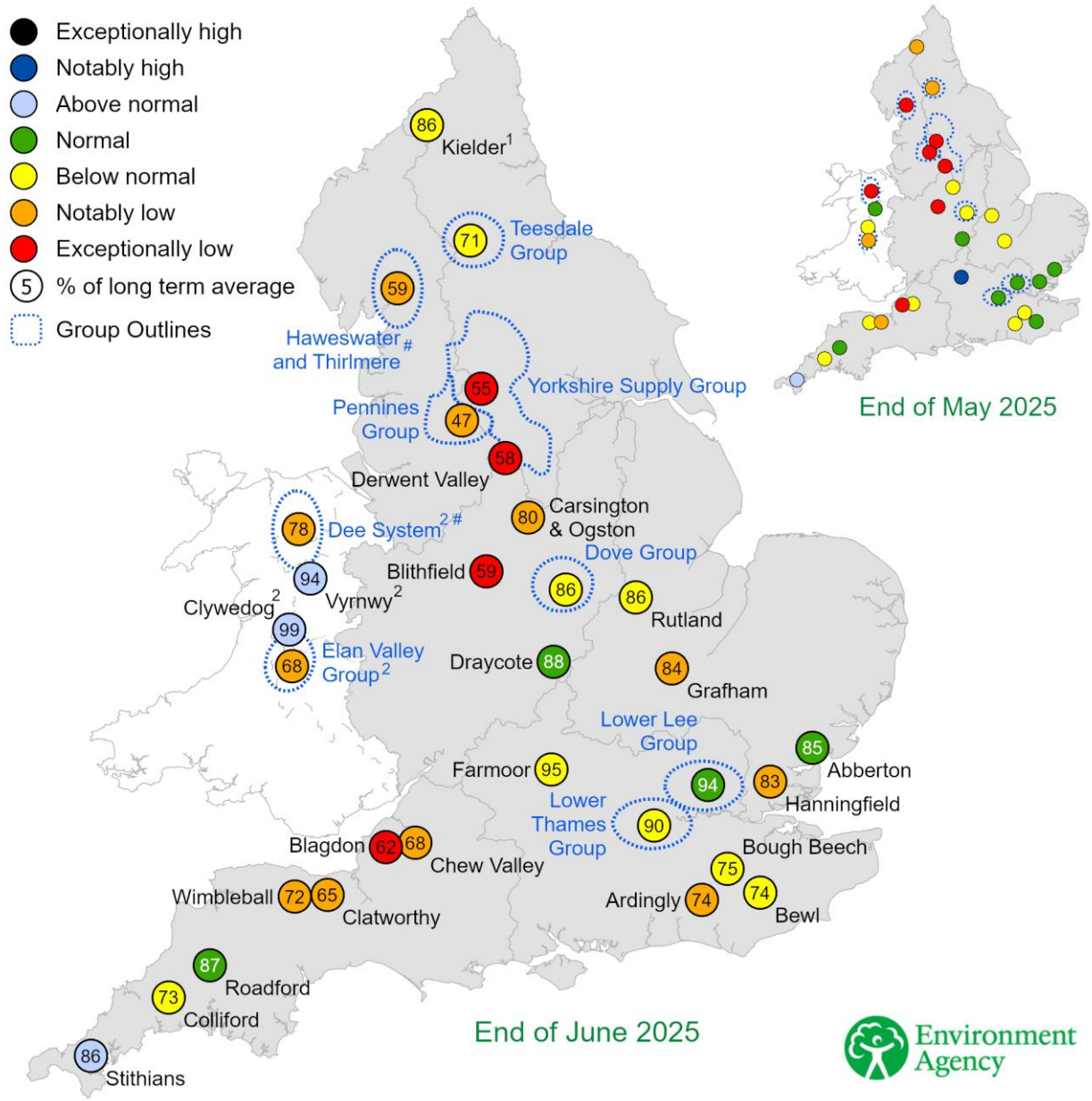




(Source: Environment Agency, 2025)

# 6 Reservoir storage

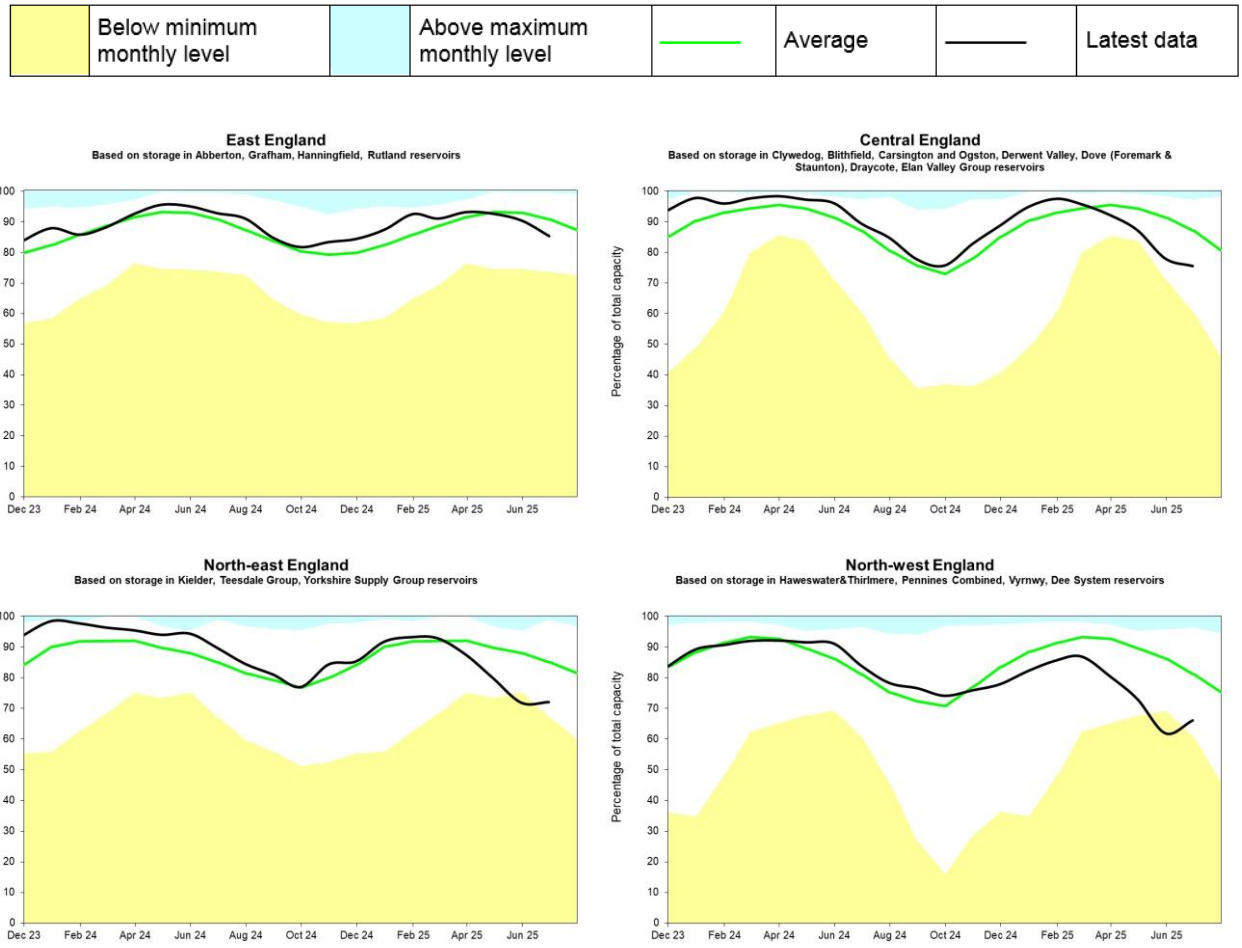
## 6.1 Reservoir storage map

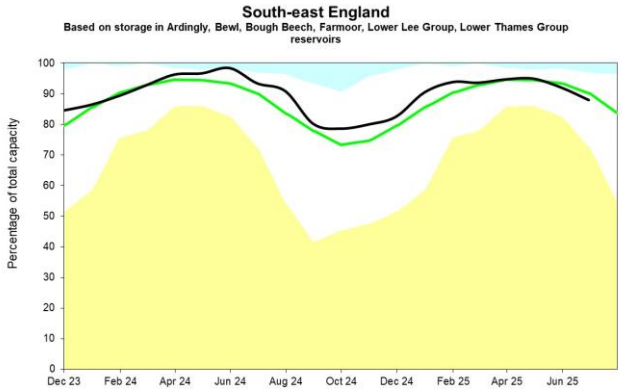
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of May 2025 and June 2025 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic May and June values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers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

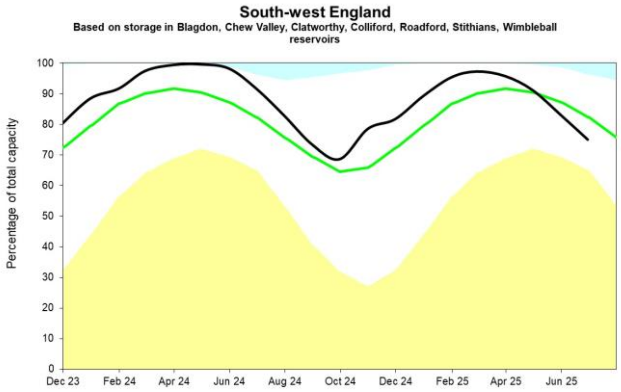


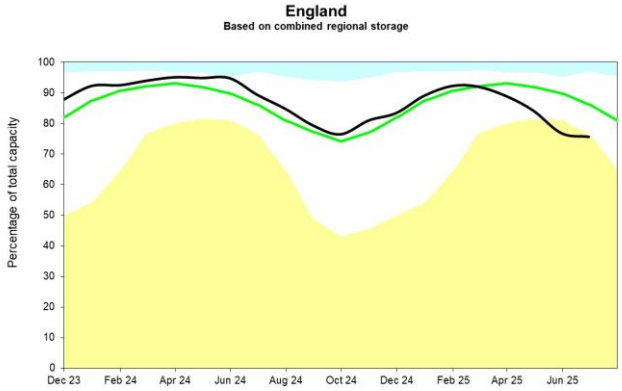
## 6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.





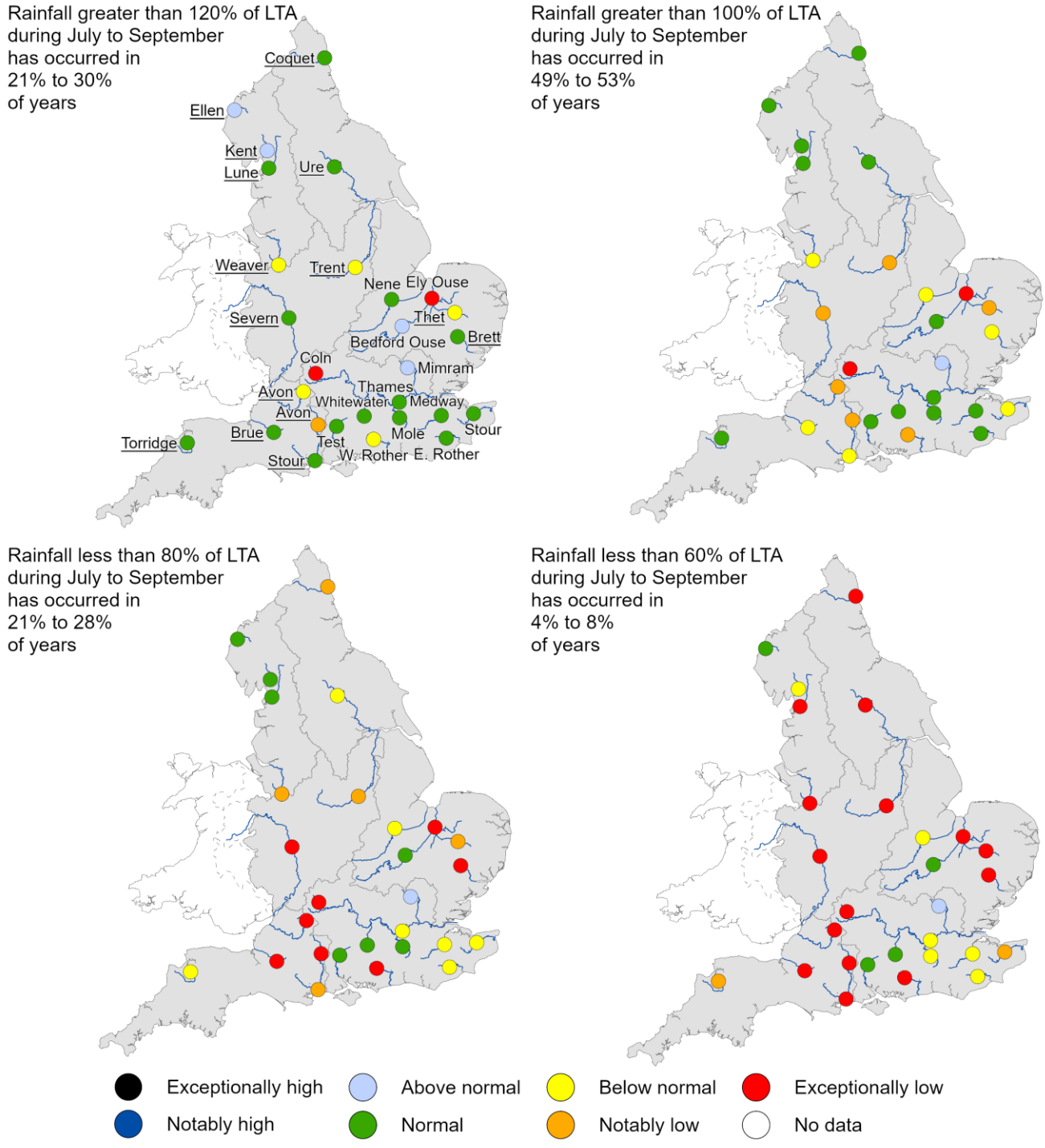




(Source: Water Companies).

# 7 Forward look

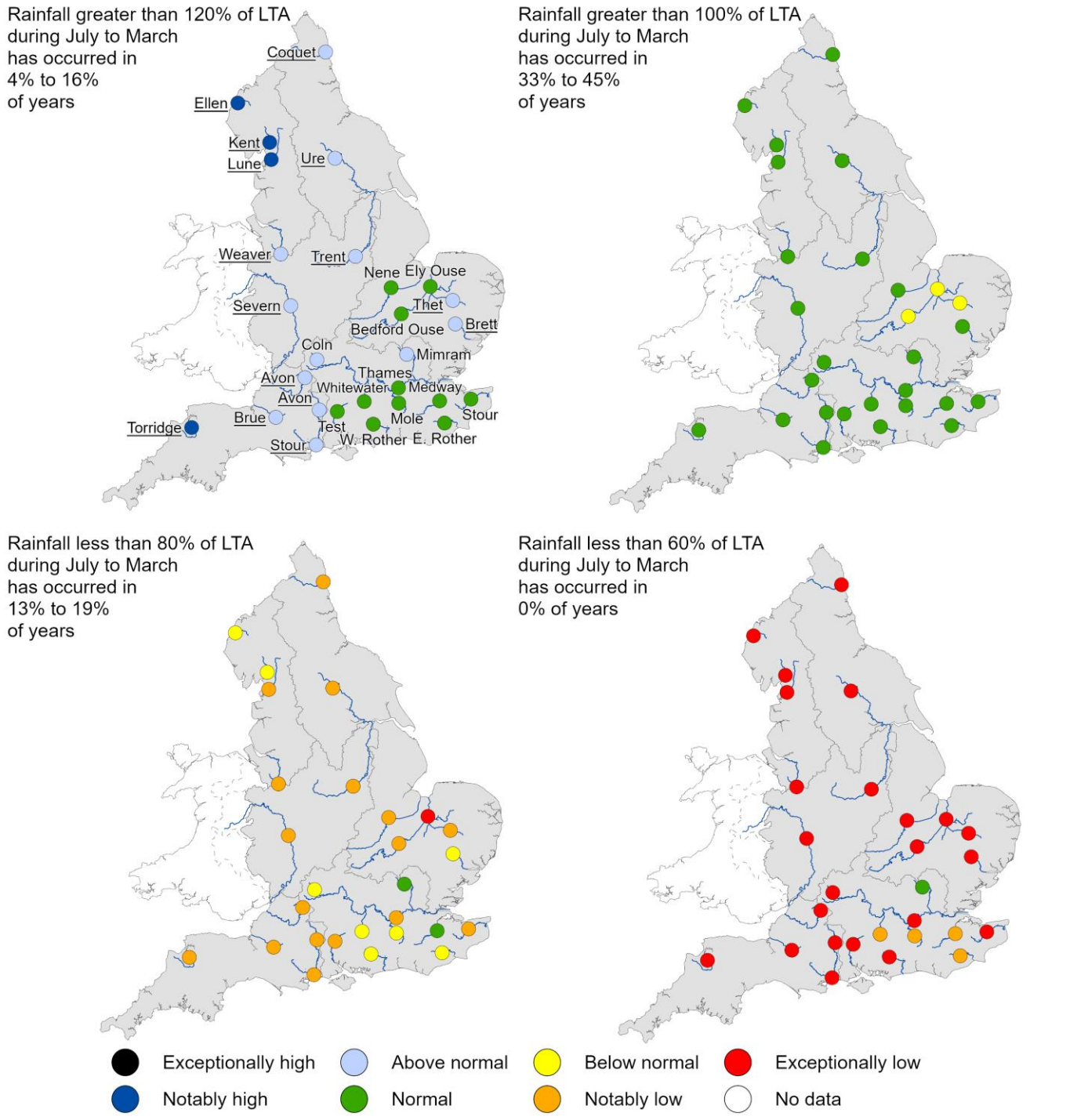
## 7.1 River flow

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



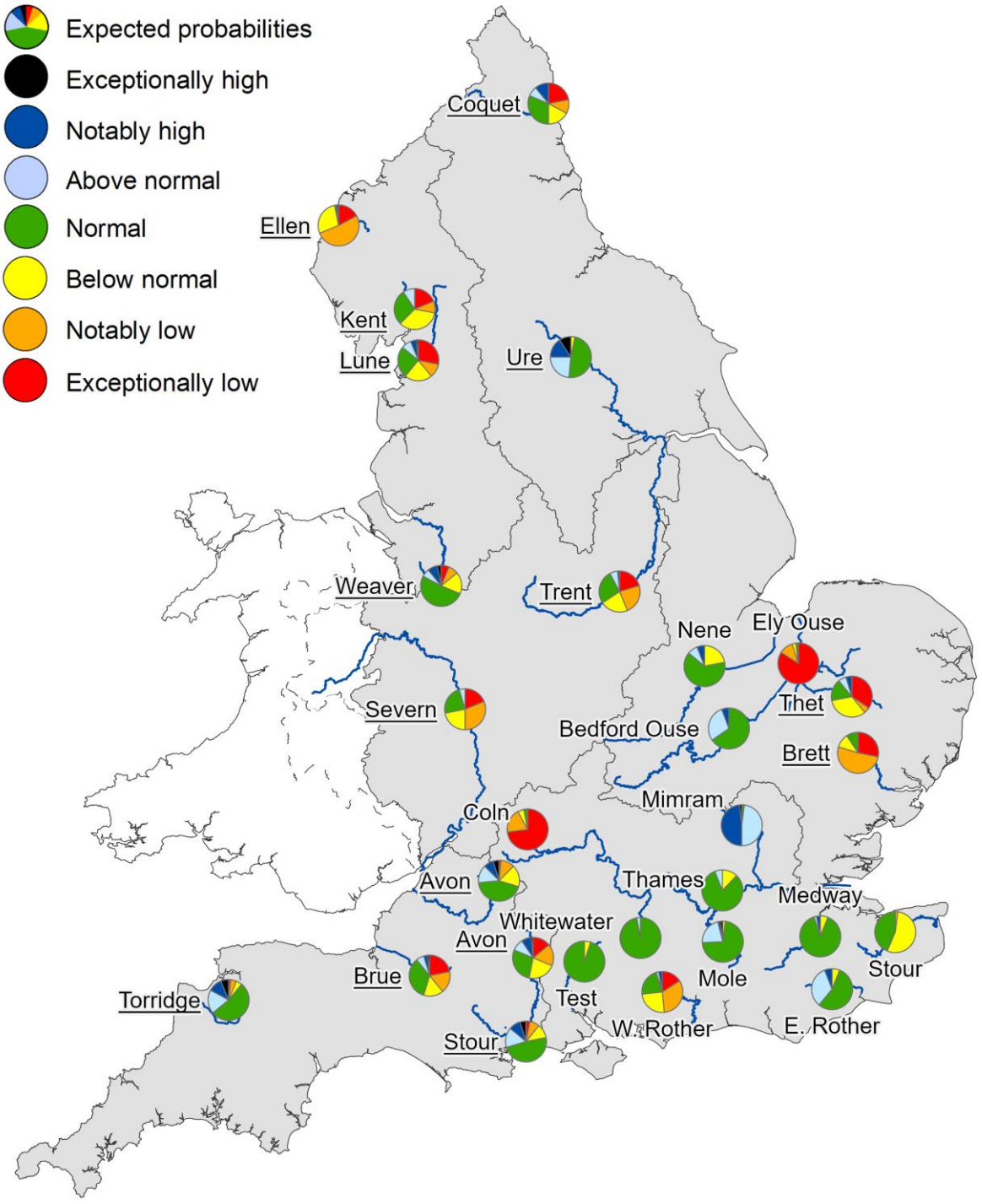

(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



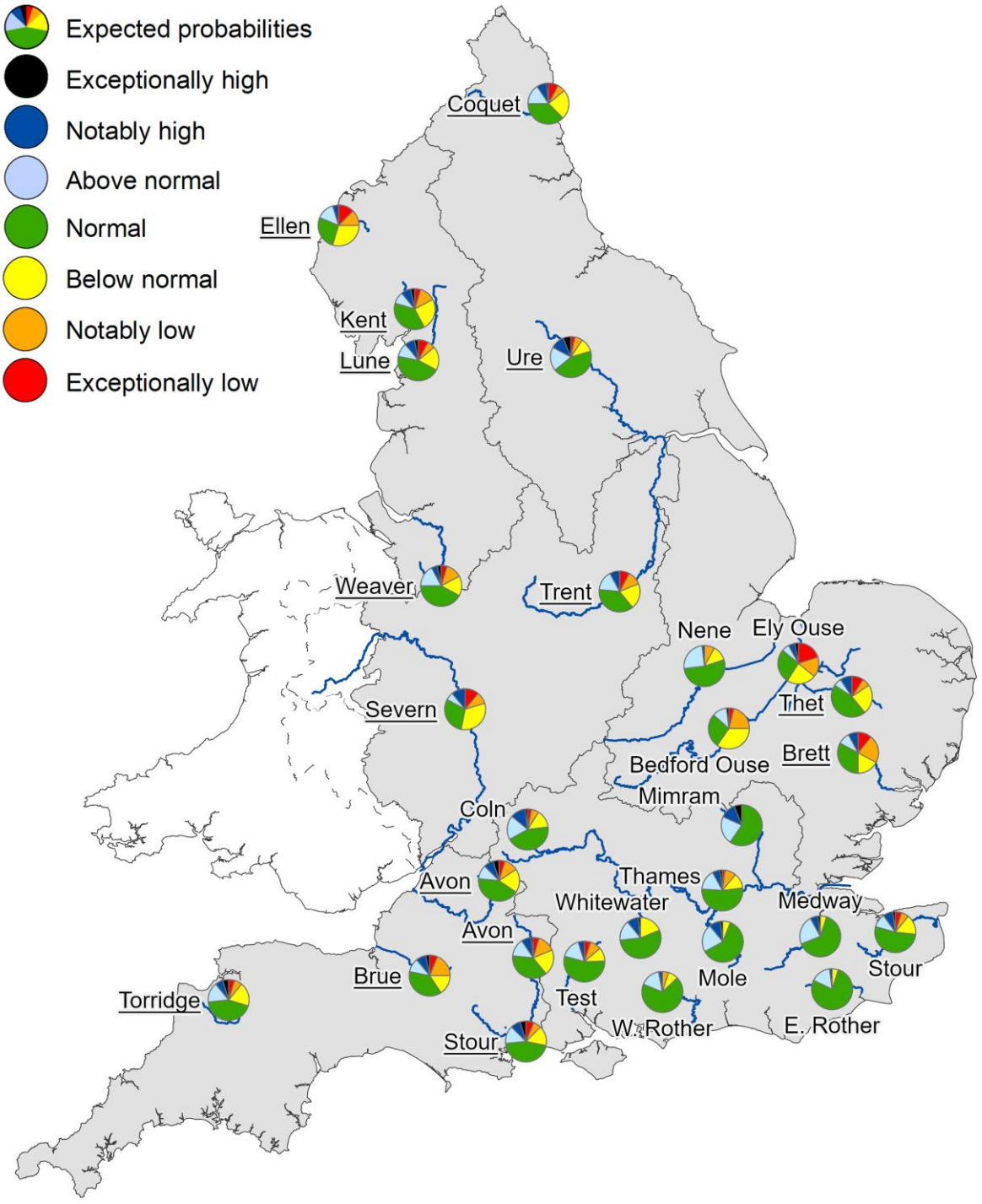

(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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).

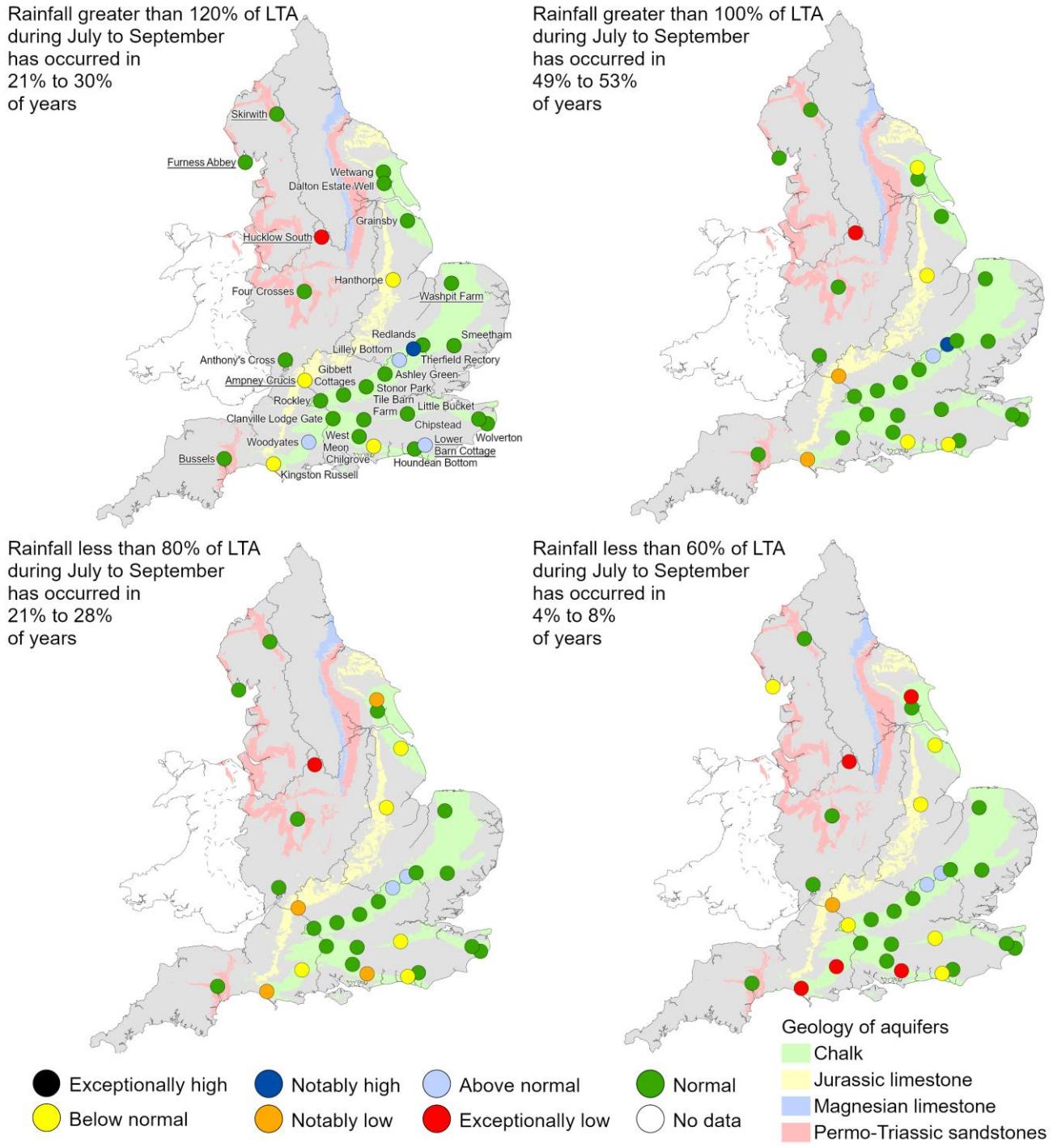
Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.




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

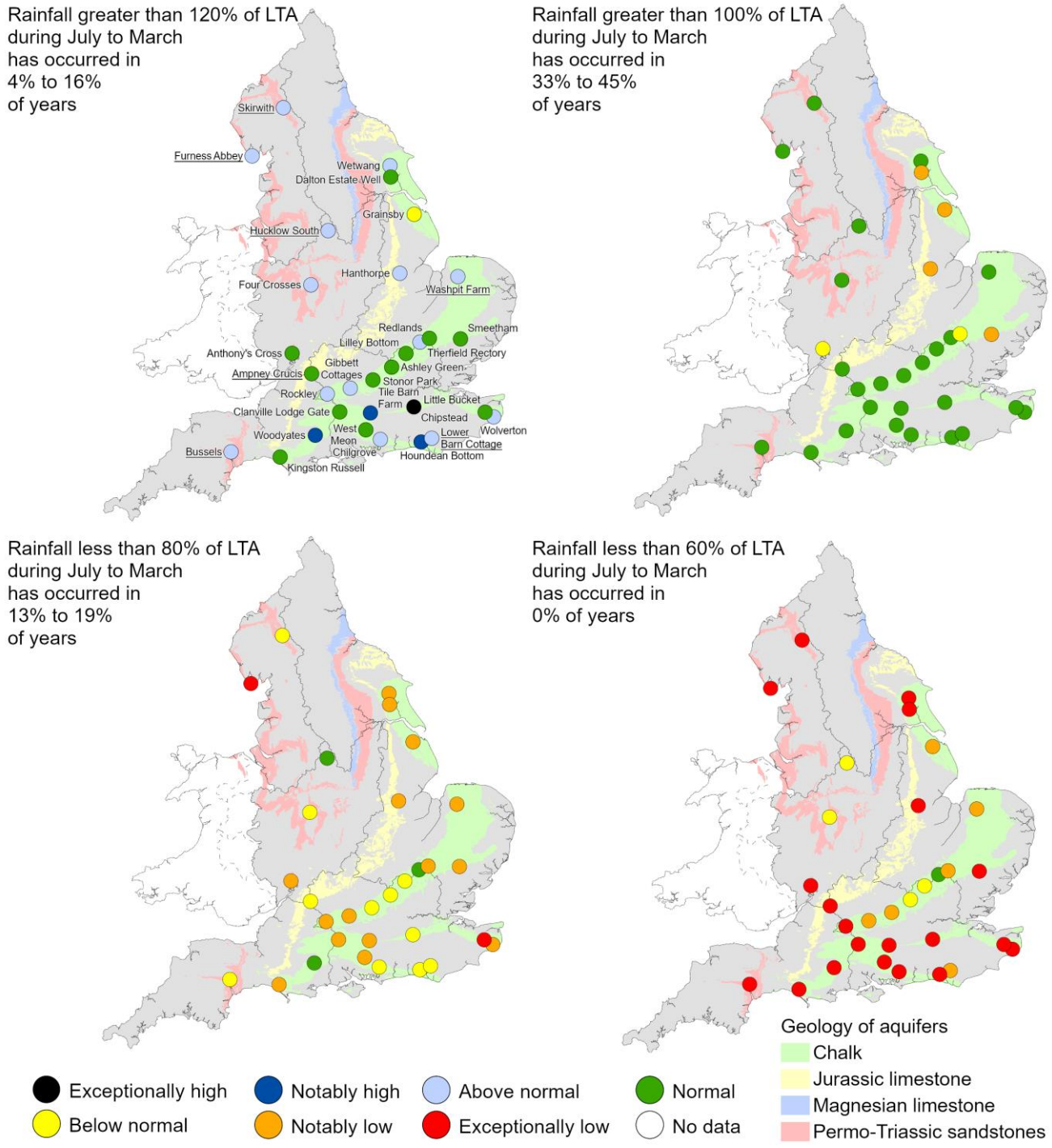
## 7.2 Groundwater

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



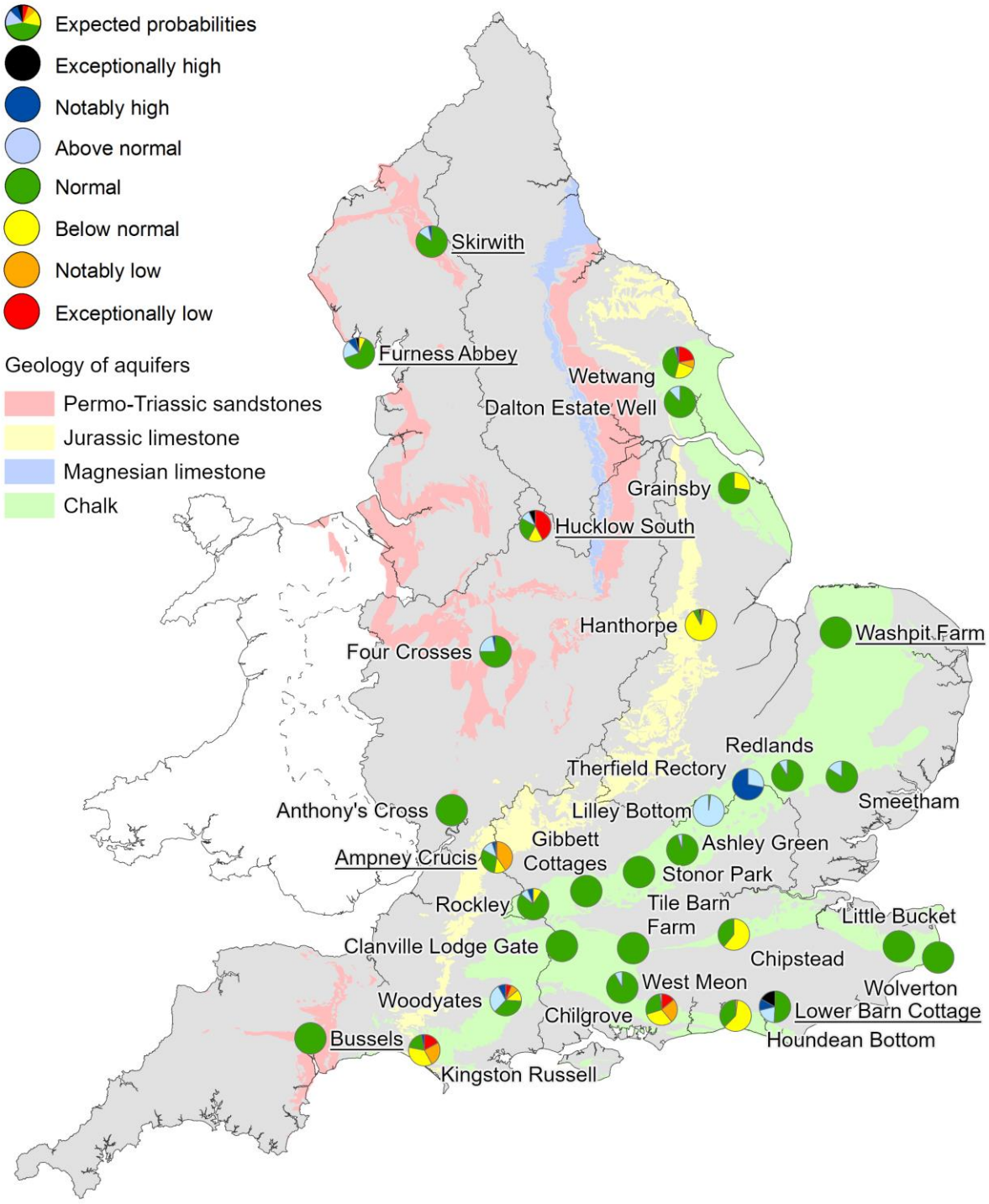

(Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum BGS © NERC. Crown copyright all rights reserved. Environment Agency 100024198, 2025.

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



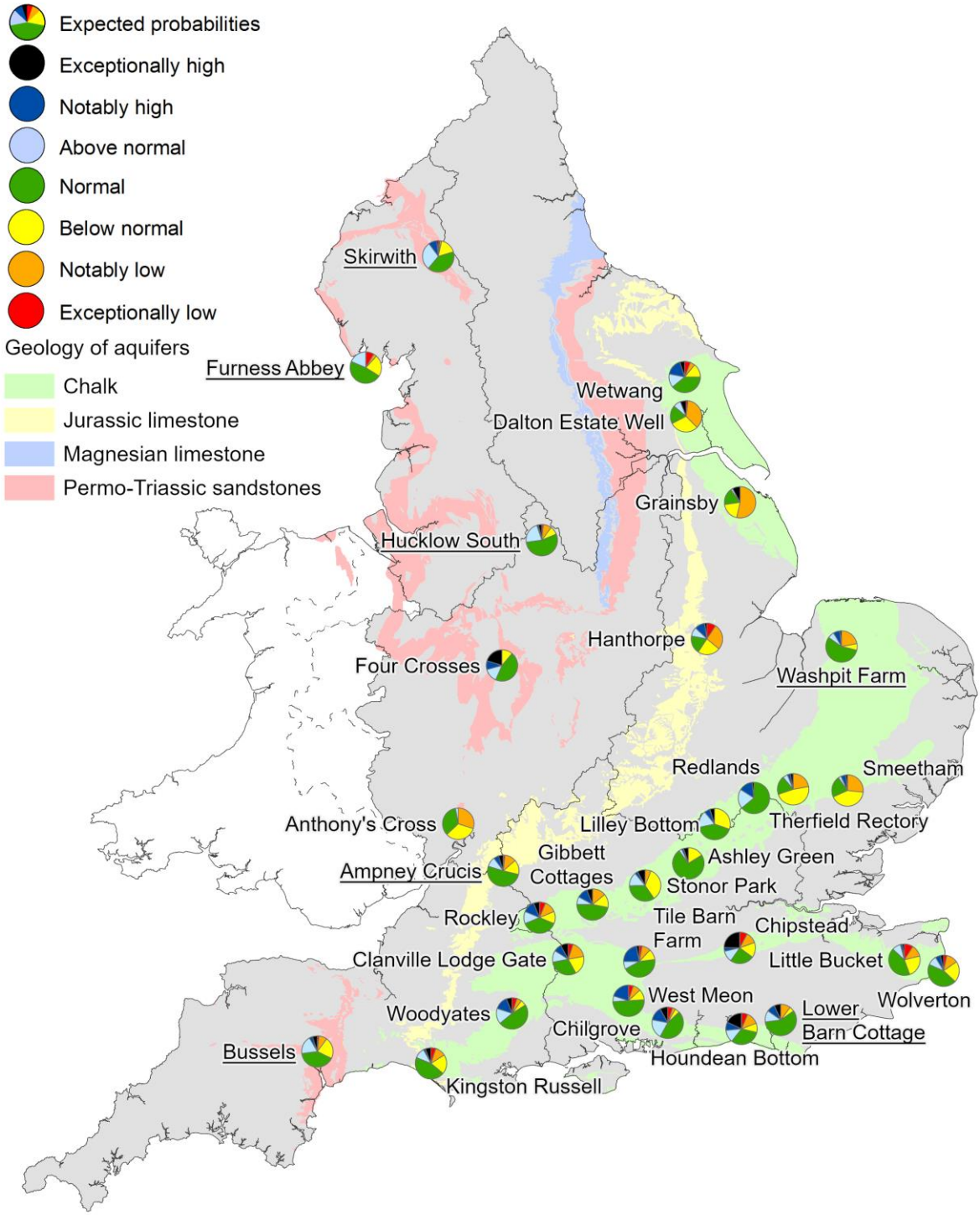

(Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum BGS © NERC Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency 100024198 2025.

Figure 7.7: 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. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

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.




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

# 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 | Jun 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020 | Jun 2025 band | Apr 2025 to June 2025 cumulative band | Jan 2025 to June 2025 cumulative band | Jul 2024 to June 2025 cumulative band |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East England | 46 | Below Normal | Exceptionally low | Exceptionally low | Below normal |
| Central England | 50 | Below Normal | Exceptionally low | Exceptionally low | Normal |
| North East England | 65 | Normal | Exceptionally low | Exceptionally low | Notably low |
| North West England | 163 | Notably High | Normal | Below normal | Normal |
| South East England | 63 | Below Normal | Exceptionally low | Notably low | Normal |
| South West England | 102 | Normal | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| England | 80 | Normal | Notably low | Notably low | Normal |

## 9.2 River flows table

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

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

| Geographic area | Site name | River | Jun 2025 band | May 2025 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South East | Feildes Weir | Lee | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Hansteads | Ver | Above normal | Above normal |
| 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 | Notably low |
| South East | Marlborough | Kennet | Below normal | Normal |
| South East | Princes Marsh | Rother | Notably low | Notably low |
| South East | Teston & Farleigh | Medway | Normal | Below normal |
| South East | Udiam | Rother | Below normal | Below normal |
| South West | Amesbury | Upper Avon | Below normal | Below normal |
| South West | Austins Bridge | Dart | Notably high | Below normal |
| South West | Bathford | Avon | Notably low | Notably low |
| South West | Bishops Hull | Tone | Below normal | Below normal |
| South West | East Stoke | Frome | Below normal | Notably low |
| South West | Great Somerford | Avon | Notably low | Exceptionally low |
| South West | Gunnislake | Tamar | Normal | Normal |

| Geographic area | Site name | River | Jun 2025 band | May 2025 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South West | Hammoon | Middle Stour | Below normal | Notably low |
| South West | East Mills | Middle Avon | Below normal | Below normal |
| South West | Lovington | Upper Brue | Below normal | Notably low |
| South West | Thorverton | Exe | No data | Normal |
| South West | Torrington | Torridge | Normal | Below normal |
| South West | Truro | Kenwyn | Above normal | Normal |
| EA Wales | Manley Hall | Dee | Above normal | Normal |
| EA Wales | Redbrook | Wye | Normal | Exceptionally low |

## 9.3 Groundwater table

| Geographic area | Site name | Aquifer | End of Jun 2025 band | End of May 2025 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East | Grainsby | Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk | Normal | Normal |
| East | Redlands Hall (chalk) | Cam Chalk | Normal | Normal |
| East | Hanthorpe | Limestone (Cornbrash Formation) | 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 | Notably high | Exceptionally high |
| Central | Coxmoor | Permo Triassic Sandstone | Notably high | Notably high |
| Central | Crossley Hill | Permo Triassic Sandstone | Notably high | Above normal |
| North East | Dalton Estate Well (chalk) | Hull & East Riding Chalk | Below normal | Below normal |

| Geographic area | Site name | Aquifer | End of Jun 2025 band | End of May 2025 band |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North East | Aycliffe Nra2 | Skerne Magnesian Limestone | Normal | Normal |
| North East | Wetwang | Hull & East Riding Chalk | Notably low | Below 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 | Below normal | Normal |
| South East | Clanville Gate Gwl | River Test Chalk | Normal | Above normal |
| South East | Houndean Bottom Gwl | Brighton Chalk Block | Below normal | Below normal |
| South East | Little Bucket (chalk) | East Kent Chalk - Stour | Normal | Normal |
| South East | Jackaments Bottom (jurassic Limestone) | Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior) | Exceptionally low | Exceptionally low |

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

## 9.4 Reservoir table

| Geographic region | % Full | Average comparison |
|---|---|---|
| East | 85 | Below average |
| Central | 76 | Below average |
| North-east | 72 | Below average |
| North-west | 66 | Below average |
| South-east | 88 | Below average |
| South-west | 75 | Below average |
| England | 76 | Below average |