Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - July 2025

England received more rainfall in July than in any of the previous six months, though it was still below the long term average (LTA) for July at 89%. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) continued to increase in many areas with soils considerably drier than would be expected across most of England. Monthly mean river flows decreased at more than four-fifths of 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 July. Reservoir stocks decreased at nearly all of sites we report on during July, with England as whole ending the month with 69% storage.

1.1 Rainfall

During July, England received 58.9mm of rainfall which represents 89% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA for the time of year and the wettest month in England since January. Nearly two-thirds of hydrological areas received below average rainfall during July. The wettest hydrological area as a percentage of LTA was the Stour catchment in south-east England, which received 213% of LTA rainfall (109.5mm). The driest hydrological area as a percentage of LTA was Poole Harbour and Purbeck which received 20.4mm of rainfall which is 39% of the LTA for the time of year. (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall totals in July were classed as normal or below normal lower for most hydrological areas. Two-thirds of hydrological areas (66% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year and almost a quarter (24%) of hydrological areas, chiefly in central and south-west England were classed as below normal. Two hydrological areas, the Upper Wye in Wales and the River Piddle in south-west England recorded rainfall classed as notably low. Twelve hydrological areas, predominately in south-east England recorded notably high or above normal rainfall for the time of year. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were classed as below normal or lower in more than two-thirds of hydrological areas with exceptionally low rainfall totals in the Severn and Wye catchments. Rainfall in 6 hydrological areas, all in north-west England were above normal or higher for the time of year. The 6-month cumulative totals were classed as exceptionally low at more than half of hydrological areas and more than a quarter were classed as notably low. The 12-month cumulative totals were classed as normal at more than two thirds of hydrological areas. Rainfall in more than a quarter of hydrological areas were classed as either below normal or notably low. Three hydrological areas in north-east England classed as exceptionally low. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, July rainfall was classed as normal across all regions of England and England as a whole with the exception of the south-west where rainfall was classed as below

normal. It was the sixth consecutive month of below average rainfall in east and central England. Central England had the driest 6-month periods (February to July) since 1921 records began in 1871. For England as a whole, it was the sixth consecutive month of below average rainfall, it was the driest February to July period since 1976. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

By the end of July, soil moistures deficits increased across most of England, particularly in south-west England due to the lack of rainfall. Soils were driest across south-east and parts of south-west, central and east England. (Figure 3.1)

Soils were drier than would be expected across all of England at the end of July. Across central and 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 more than four-fifths of our indicator sites in July, with more than half of sites being classed as below normal or lower for the time of year. Monthly mean flows at fifteen sites (28%) were classed as below normal, 12 sites (22%) were classed as notably low and 4 sites (7%) were classed as exceptionally low, including 4 in north-east England. Flows at 20 indicator sites (36%) were classed as normal for the time of year. Four sites (7%), predominately in north-west England were classed as above normal or higher for July. (Figure 4.1)

Two sites, recorded their lowest July monthly mean flow on record (record start given in brackets):

- Ely Ouse at Denver (1971)
- Wye at Redbrook (1969)

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 Haydon Bridge on the South Tyne in north-east England were all classed as normal for the time of year. The Exe at Thoverton in south-west England and naturalised monthly mean flows on the River Thames at Kingston were classed as below normal. The River Dove at Marston-on-Dove in central England was classed as notably low and the River Lune at Caton in north-west England was classed as above normal. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

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

Groundwater levels at all major aquifer index sites had decreased at the end of July. Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England remains classed as notably high. Levels at Stonor Park in the South West Chiltern Chalk of south-east England were classed above normal. Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin Sandstone of north-west England remains classed as normal for the time of year. Groundwater levels at 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 also remain classed as normal. Groundwater levels in the Chichester Chalk aquifer at Chilgrove remain below normal and in north-east England at Dalton Estate Well (Hull and East Riding Chalk) levels were classed as notably low for the time of year. Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone of south-east England was classed as exceptionally low for the time of year for the fourth month in a row. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of July, reservoir stocks decreased at all but one of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. Ardingley reservoir in south-east England and Clywedog reservoir in Wales which supplies central England saw the largest stock decreases, 19% and 15% respectively. In contrast, Kielder reservoir in north-east England recorded a 3% increase in stocks by the end of July. More than three-quarters of reservoirs remain classed as below normal or lower for the time of year with nearly half of sites across England classed as either notably low or exceptionally low. Yorkshire Supply group in north-east England, Derwent Valley and Blithfield in central England and Blagdon in south-west England, remain exceptionally low. Two further reservoirs in south-west England, Chew Valley and Clatworthy, are now classed as exceptionally low. Nine reservoirs were classed as below normal and the remaining seven reservoirs were classed as normal or above normal for the time of year. (Figure 6.1)

All regional stocks decreased during July with stocks in central and south-west England decreasing 11%. All regions remain below average for the time of year and storage for England as a whole was 69% at the end of July, as overall stocks dropped by 6% since the end of June. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

August began with a mixed picture across England. North west England received 25 mm in the first few days of August thanks to Storm Floris, whereas the other regions of England largely received less rainfall and in varying amounts across their areas, with totals ranging from 2 to 9 mm. For the rest of August, in England, dry and sunny weather with a hot spell in mid-month can be expected, especially in the southeast, possibly bringing thunderstorms. This will be followed by generally warm and settled conditions with further hot periods before turning a little more unsettled late in the month.

For the 3-month period August to October, the Met Office have indicated that there is a higher than normal chance of a warm period and an increased likelihood of heatwaves. The likelihood of a dry or wet period are similar to normal and conditions are more likely to be windy. Later on in the period, the chance of rain and wind related impacts are slightly higher than normal.

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, with river flows in south east England having the greatest chance of being normal. By the end of March 2026, river flows across most of England have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower, with river flows in south east England having the greatest chance of being normal or higher.

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 the end of September 2025, groundwater levels have the greatest chance of being below normal for south west and north east England. Across the rest of England groundwater levels have the greatest chance to be normal. By the end of March 2026, groundwater levels have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower in south east and south west England. Across the rest of England groundwater levels are most likely to be normal.

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.

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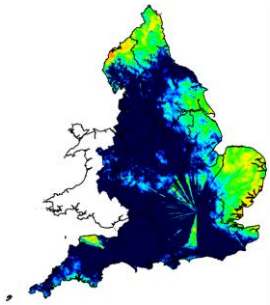
2 Rainfall

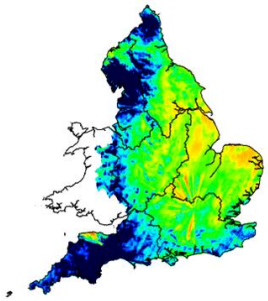
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

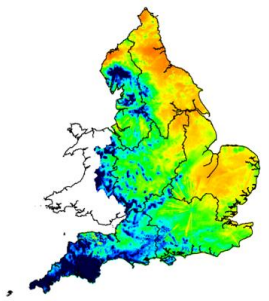
September 2024



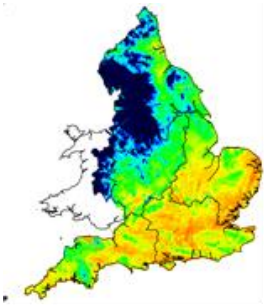
October 2024



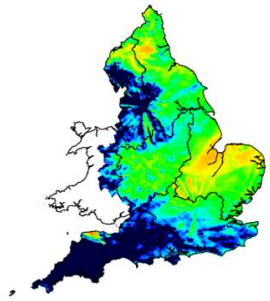
November 2024



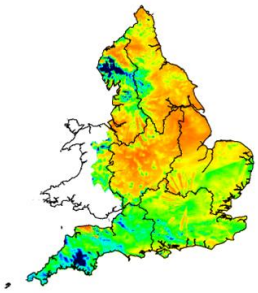
December 2024



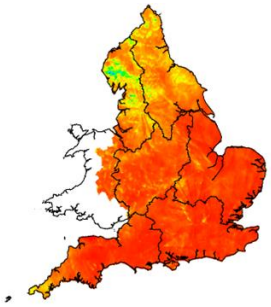
January 2025



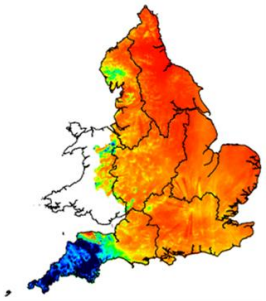
February 2025



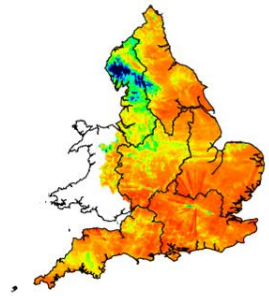
March 2025



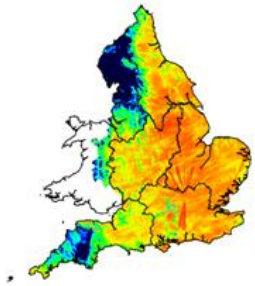
April 2025



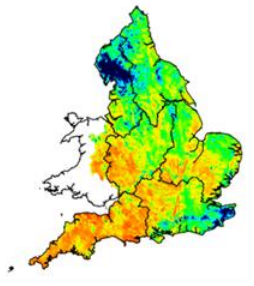
May 2025



June 2025



July 2025



Map Legend

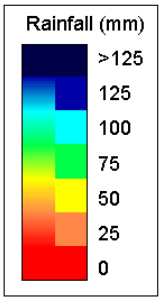
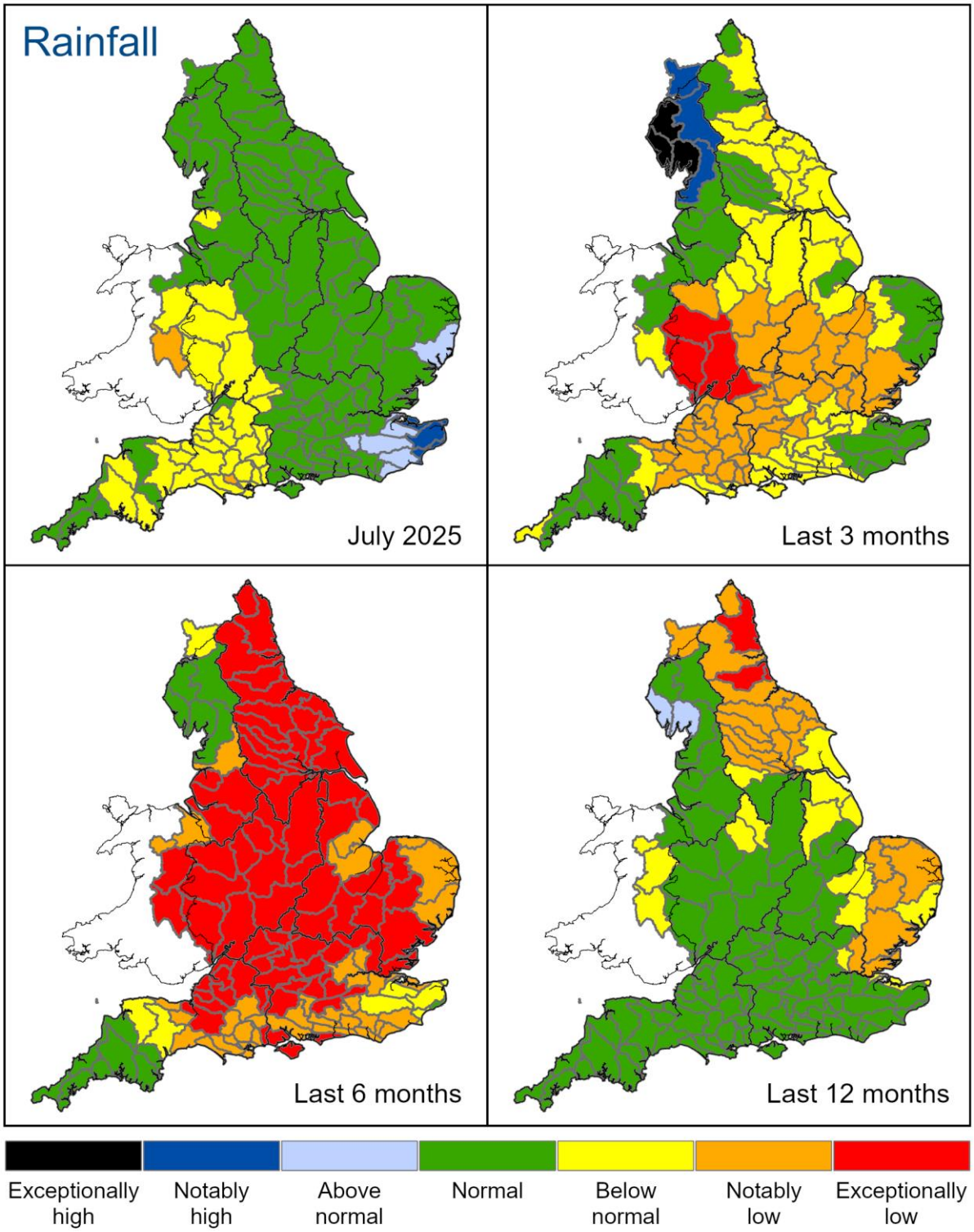


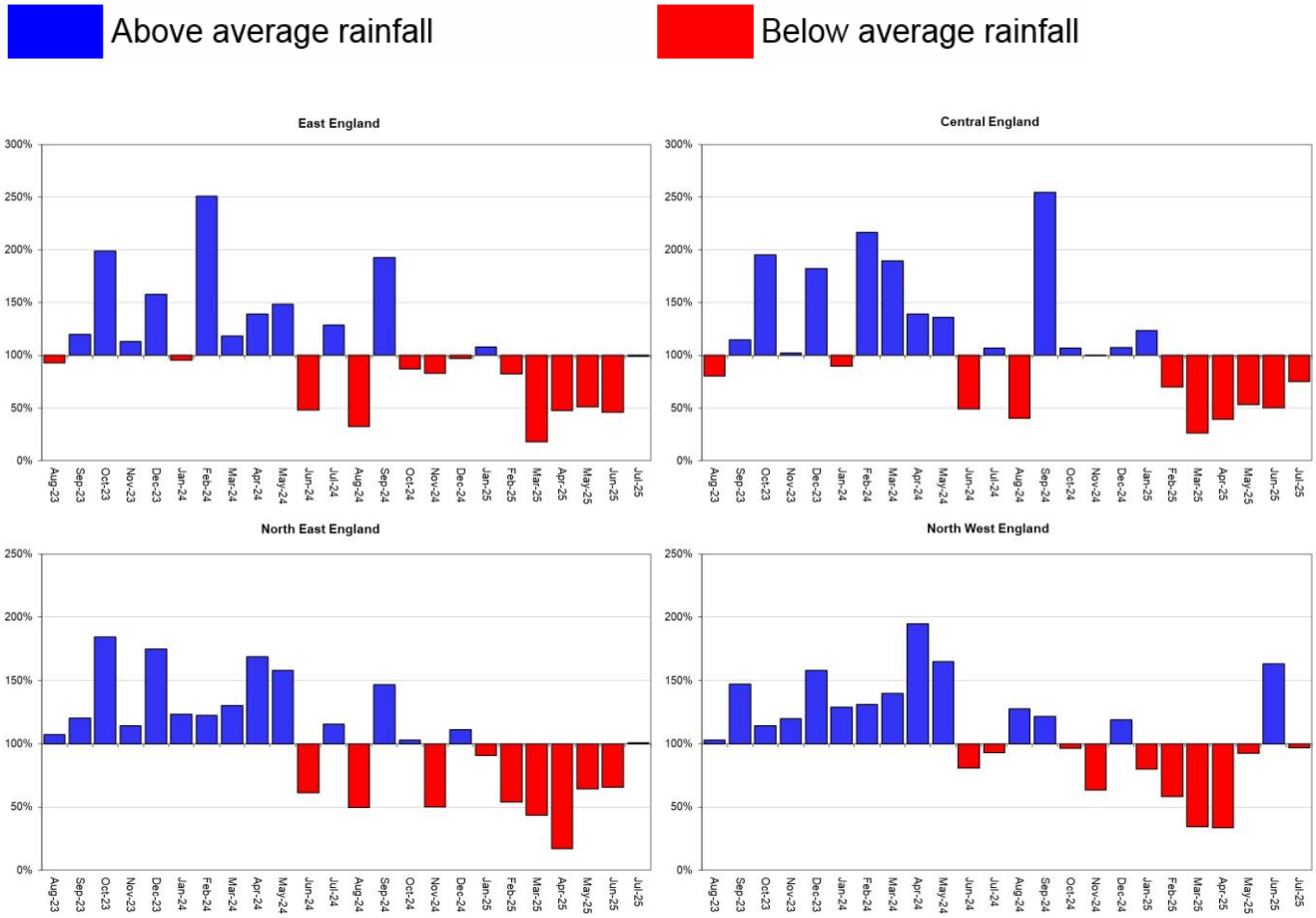
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 July 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

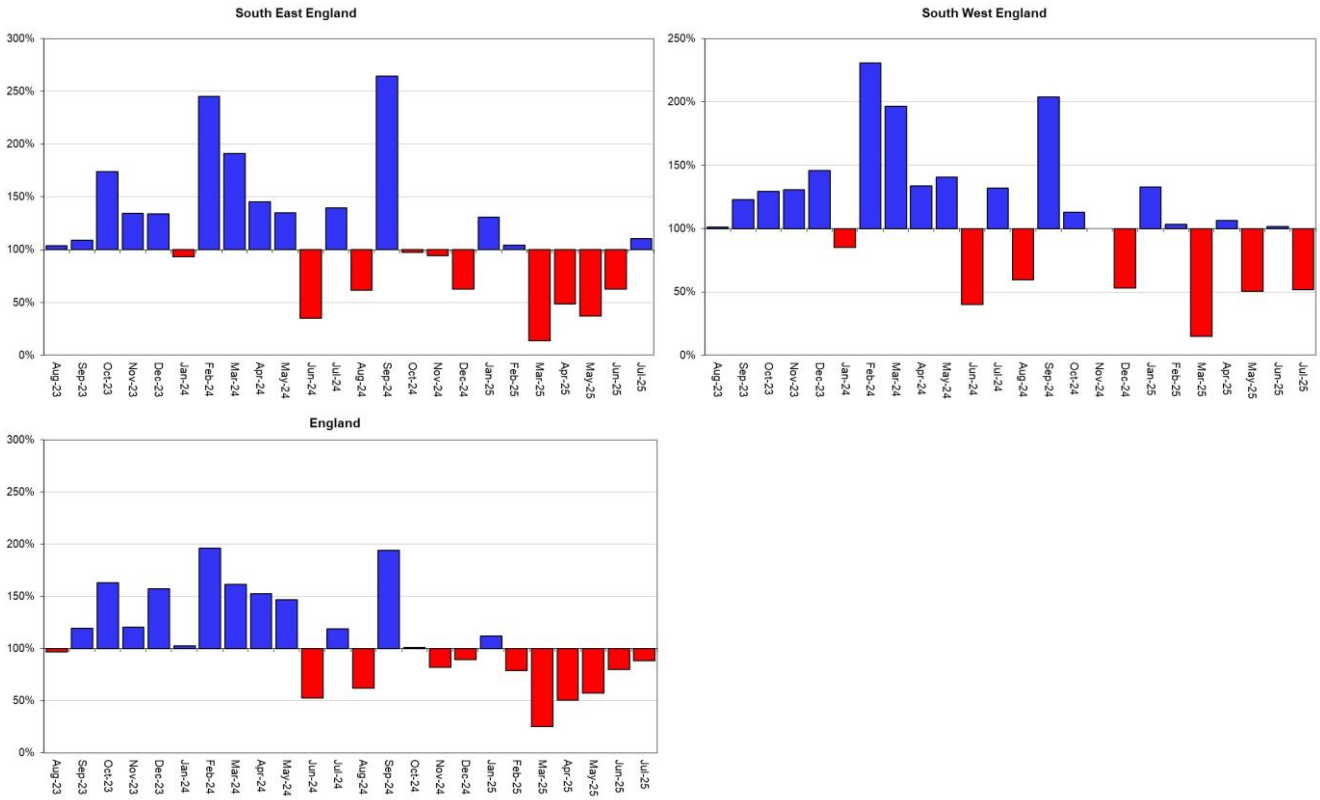


Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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





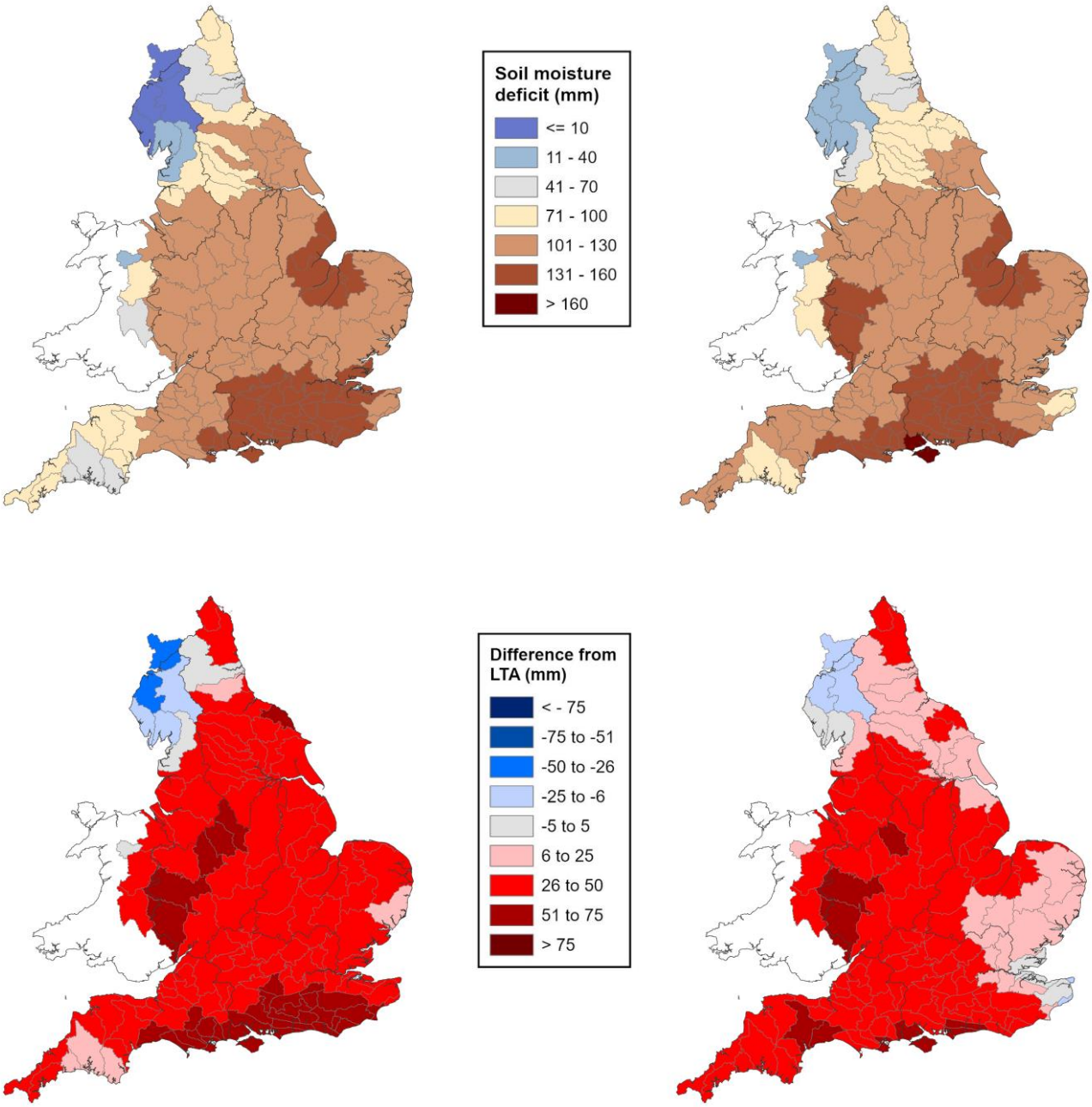
Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

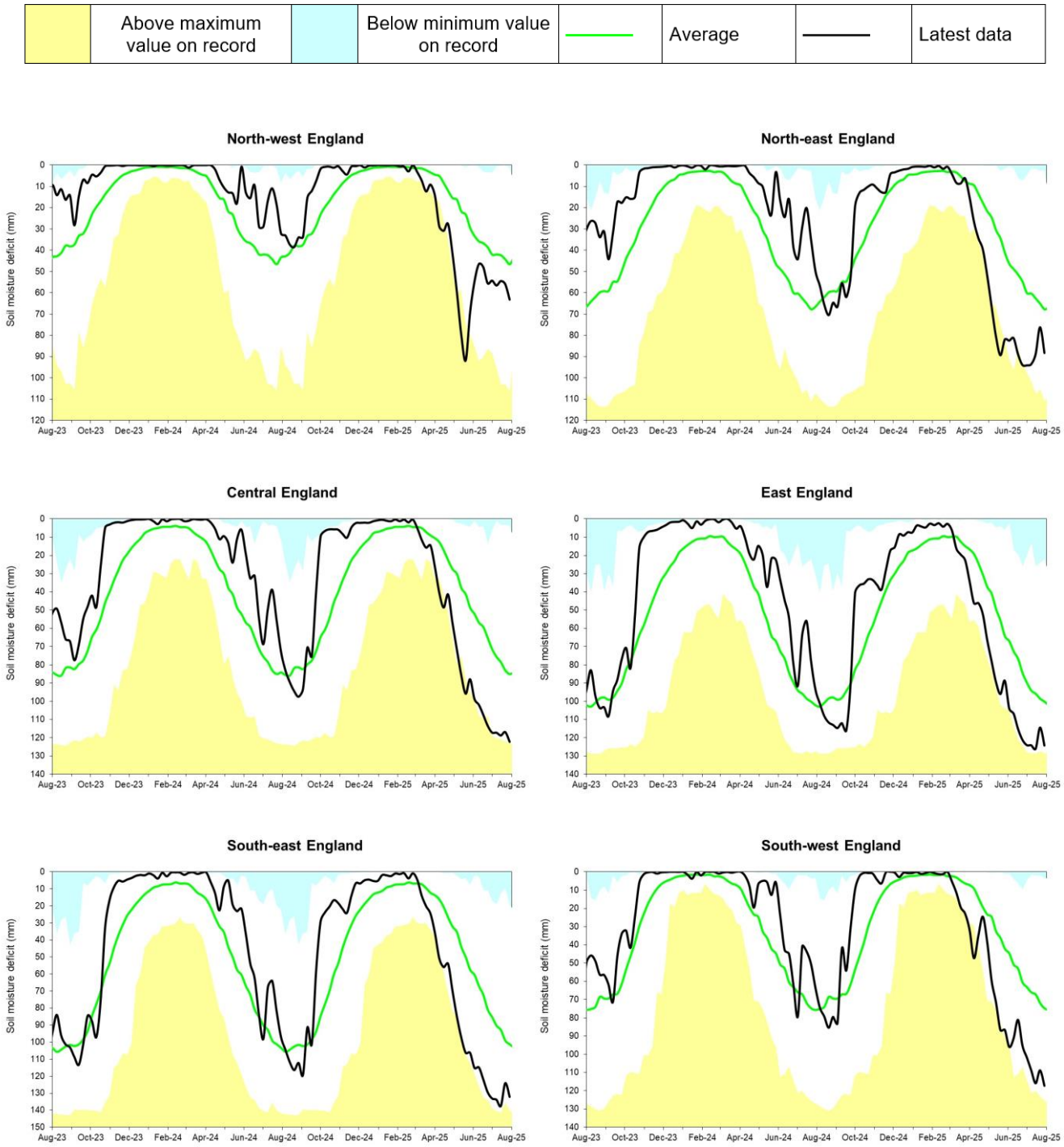
Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 02 July 2025 (left panel) and 30 July 2025 (right panel). Top row shows actual soil moisture deficits (mm) and bottom row shows the difference (mm) of the actual from the 1991 to 2020 long term average soil moisture deficits. Calculated from MORECS data for real land use.

End of June 2025 End of July 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.



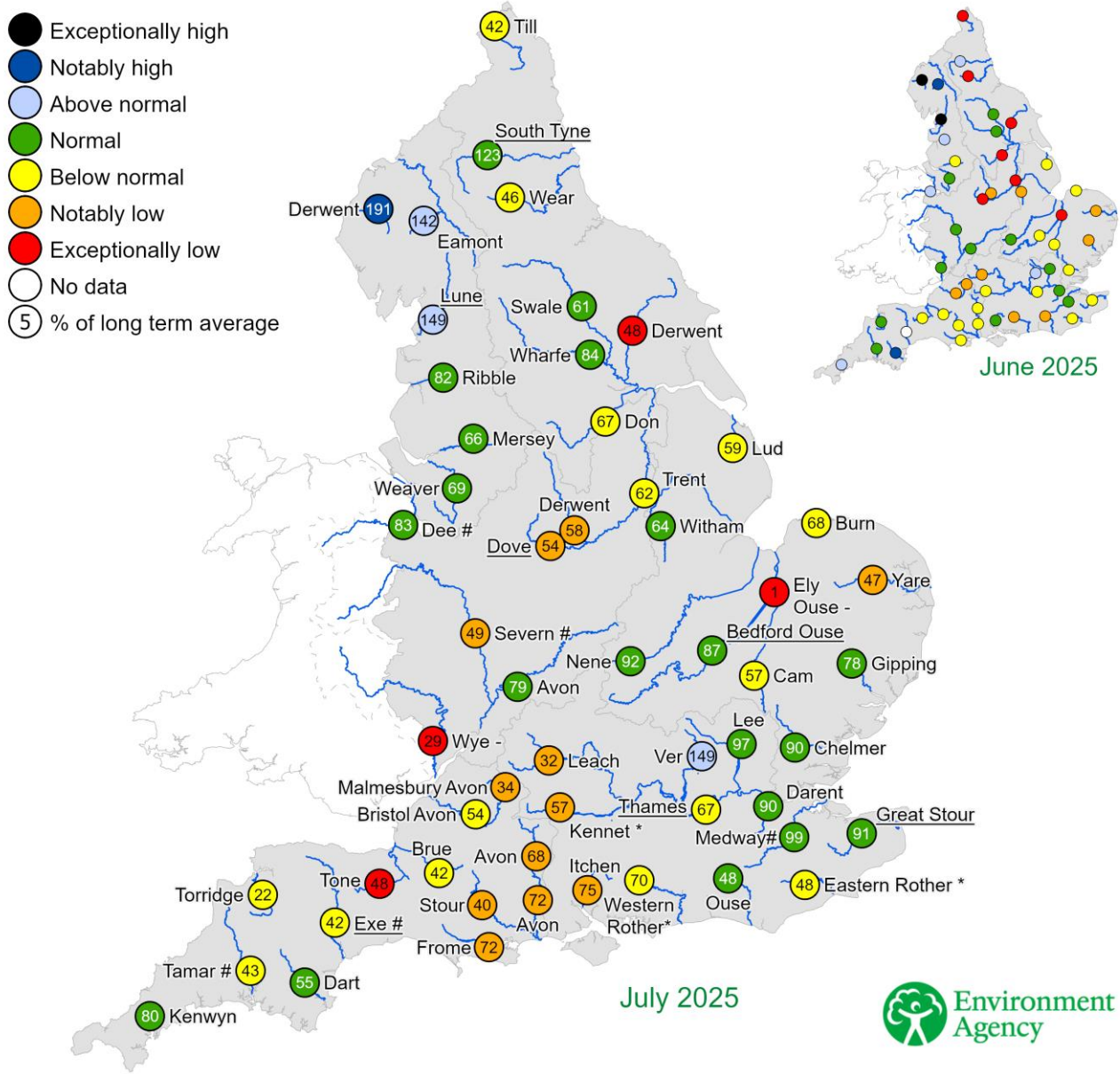
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

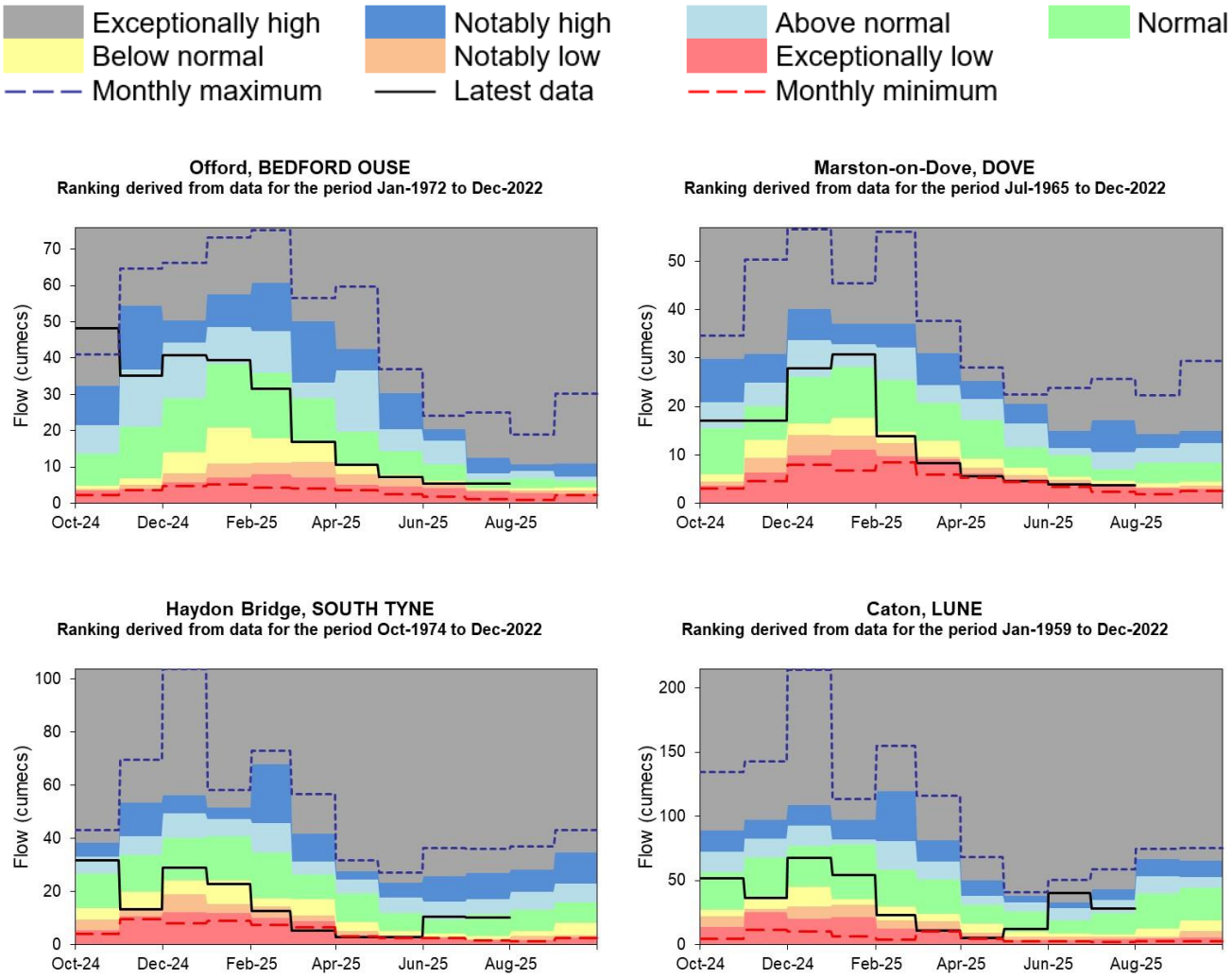
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for June 2025 and July 2025, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic June and July monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional index sites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

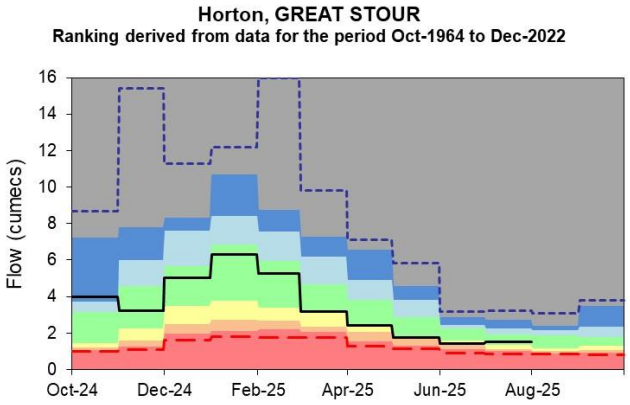
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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

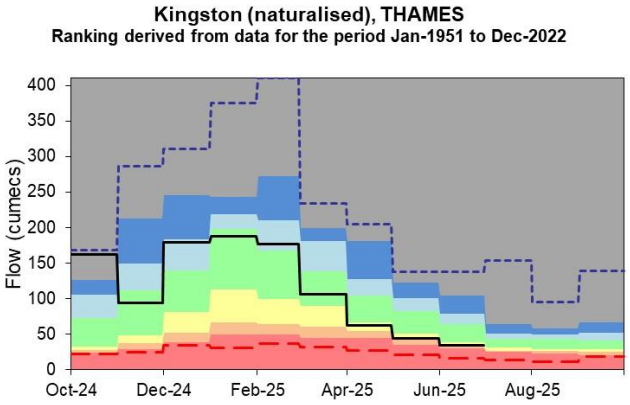


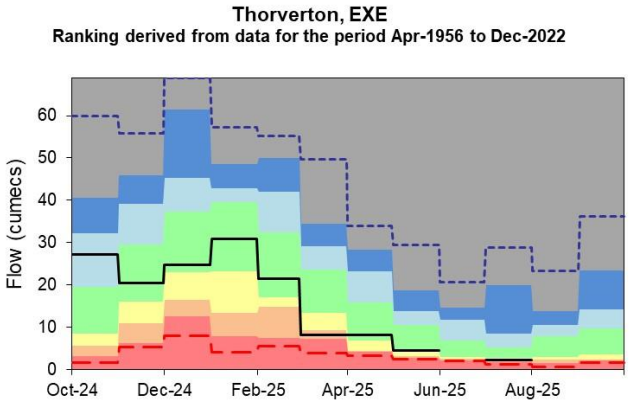
4.2 River flow charts

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.









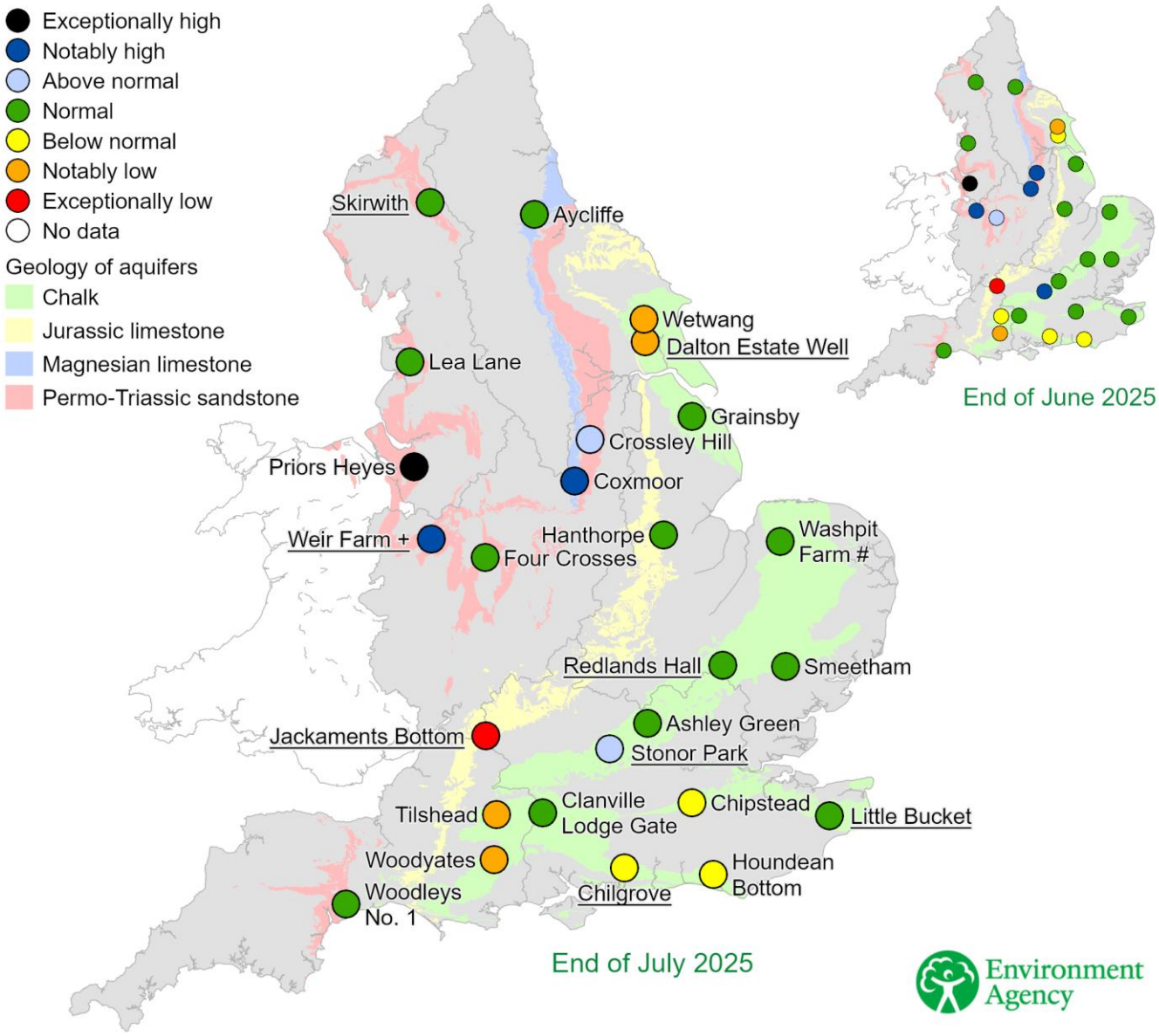
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

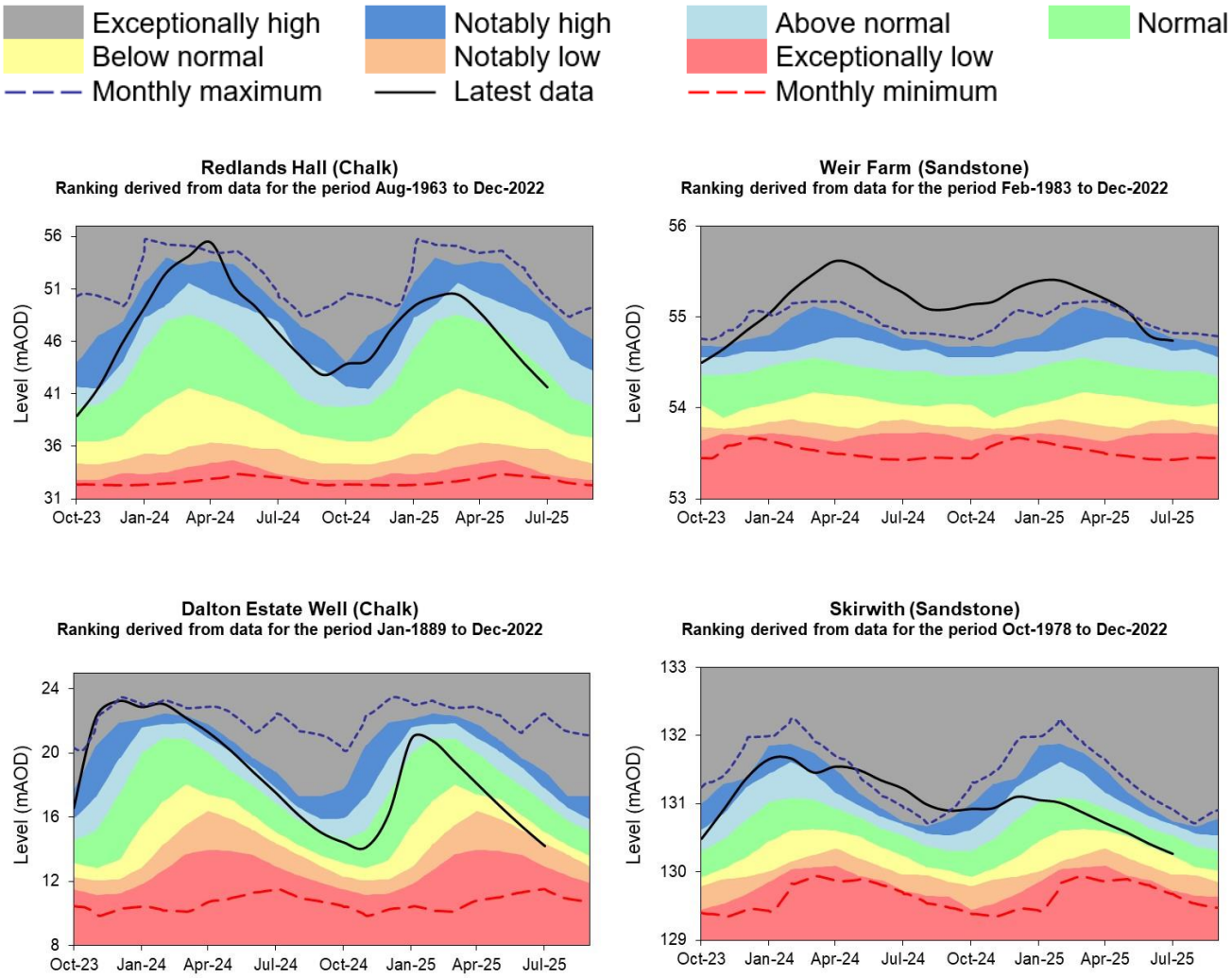
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. # Levels at Washpit Farm have been estimated from a nearby site. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that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

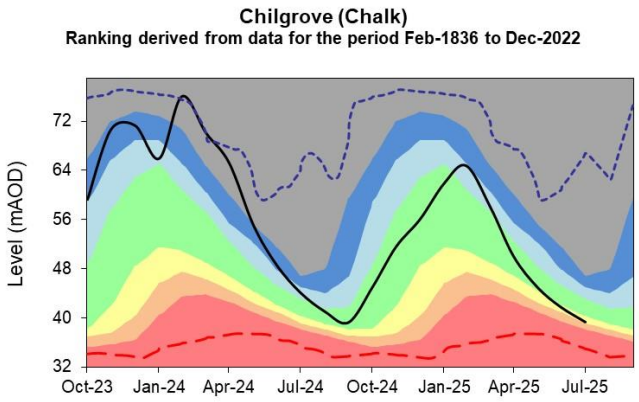


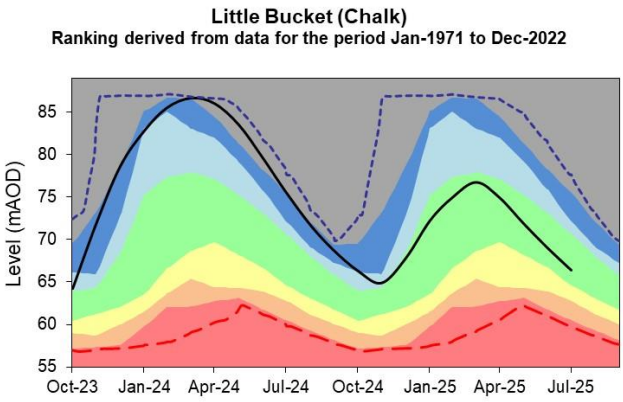
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

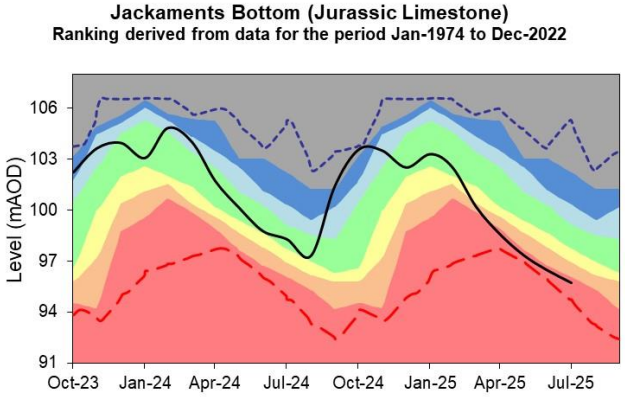
5.2 Groundwater level charts

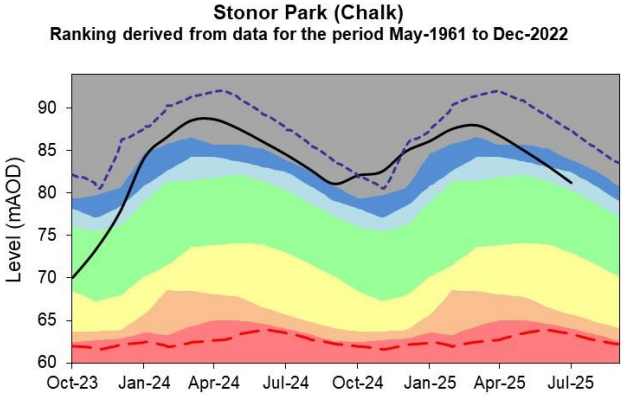
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









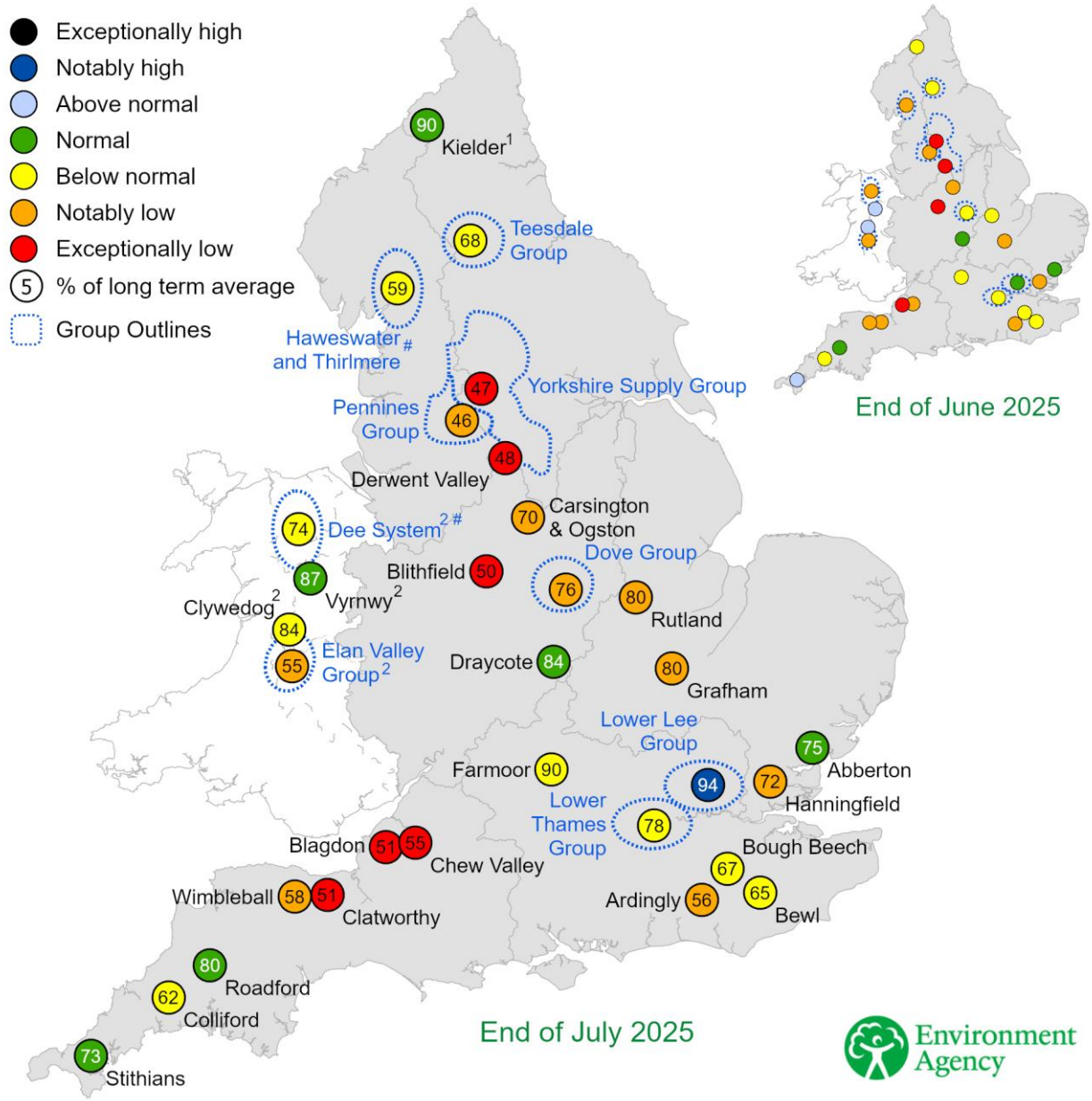


(Source: Environment Agency, 2025)

6 Reservoir storage

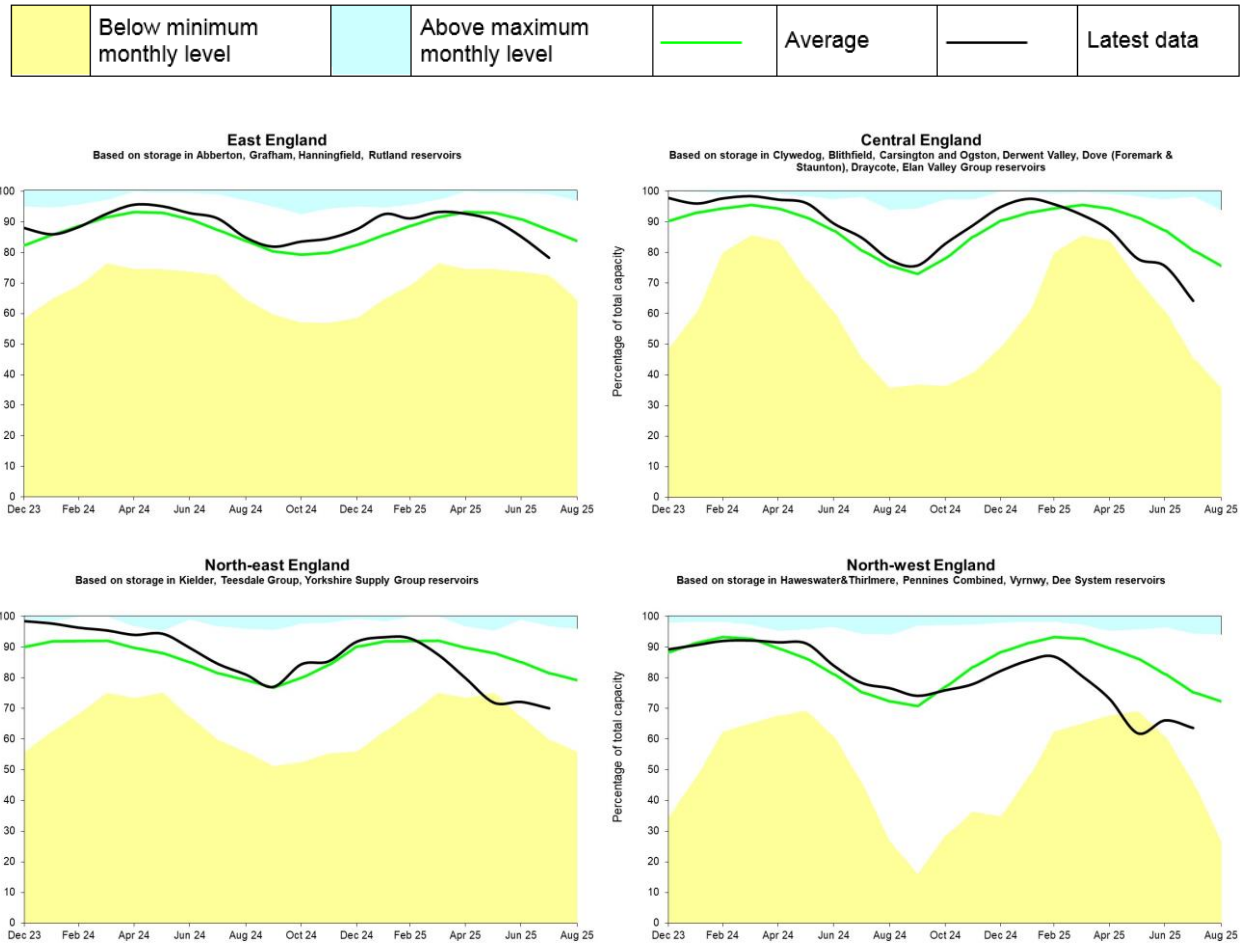
6.1 Reservoir storage map

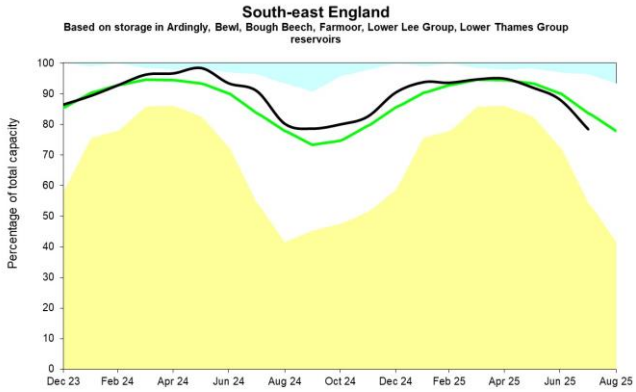
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of June 2025 and July 2025 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic June and July values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves or triggers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

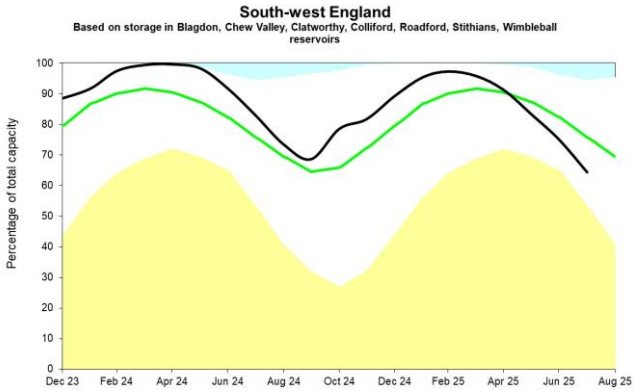


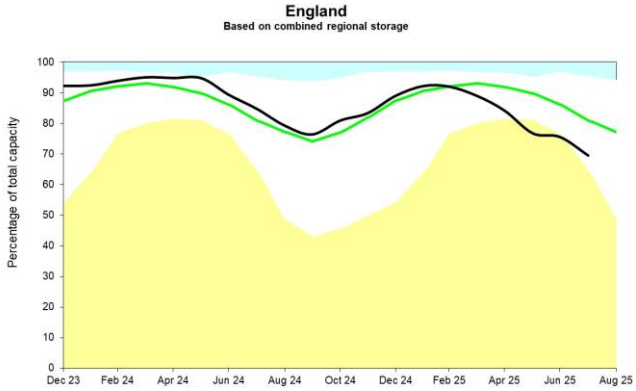
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







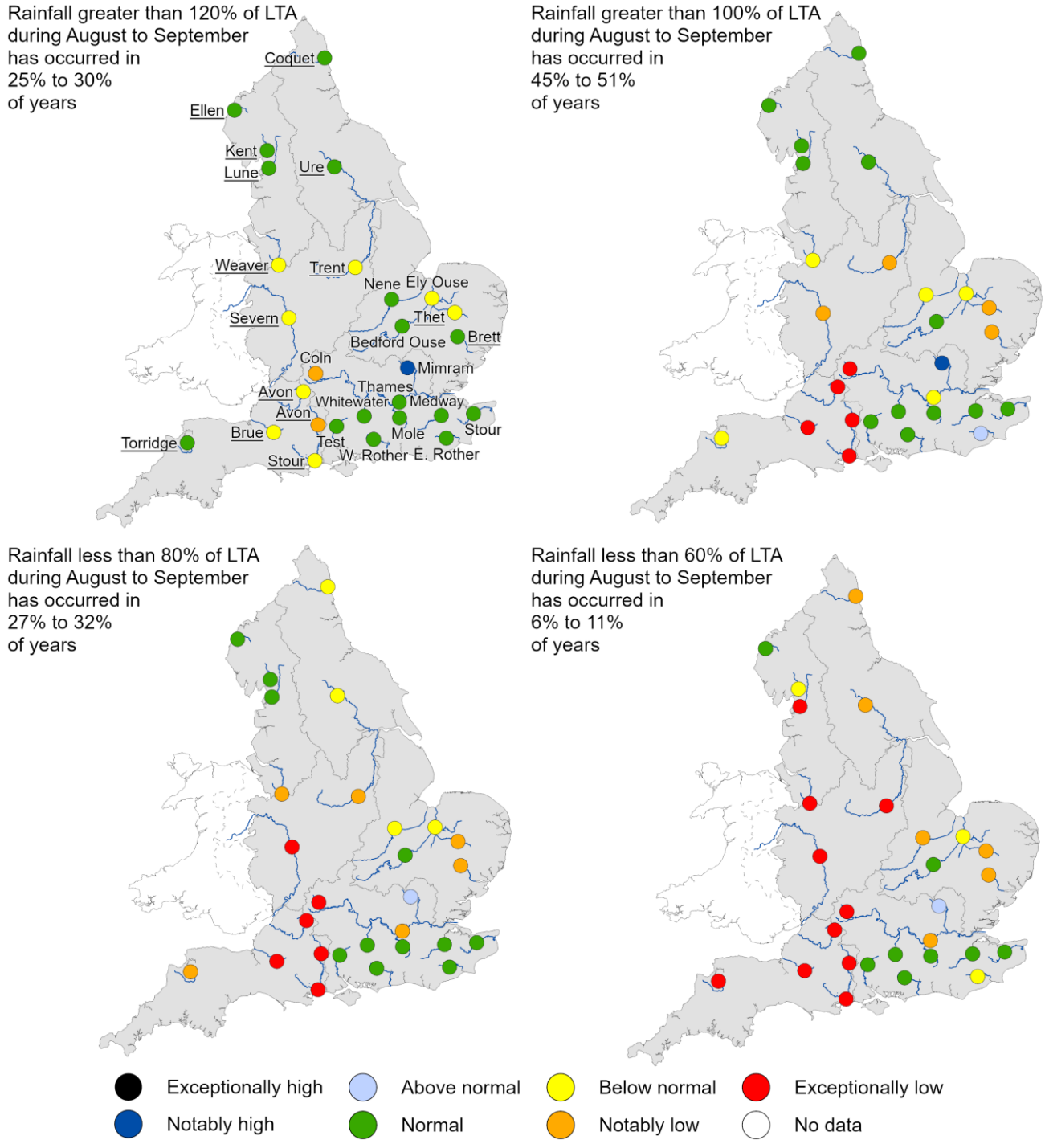


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

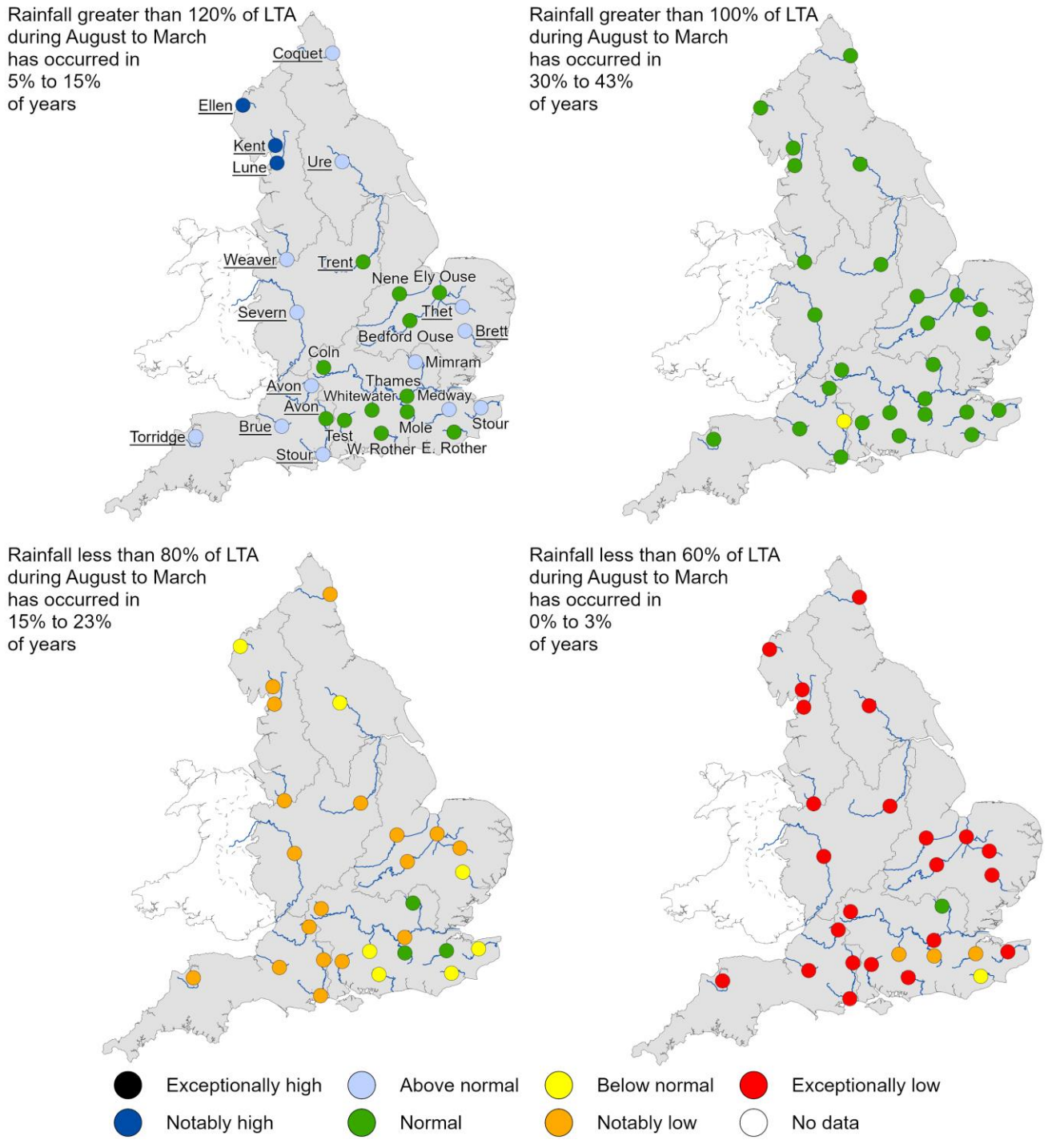
7.1 River flow

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



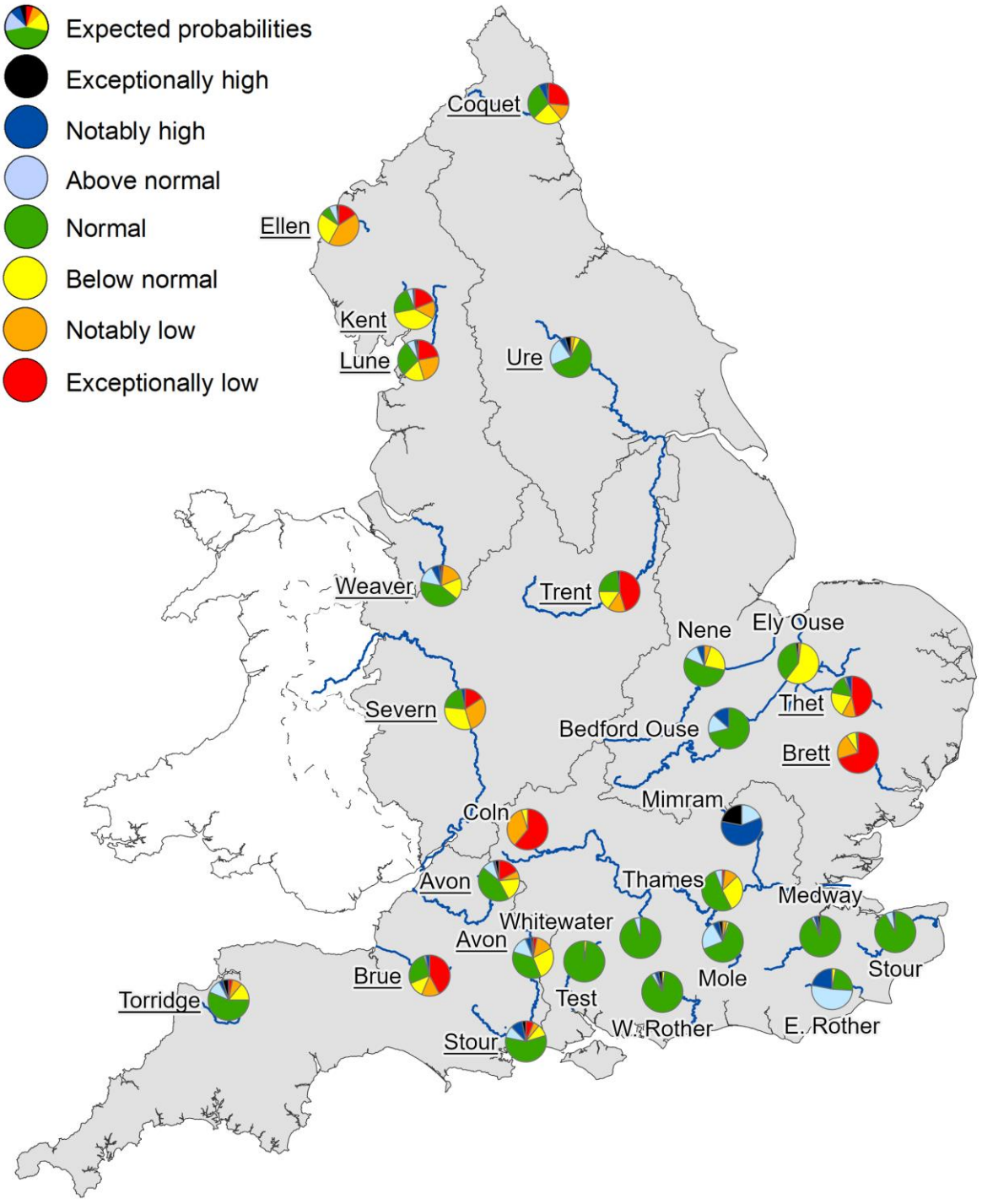
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



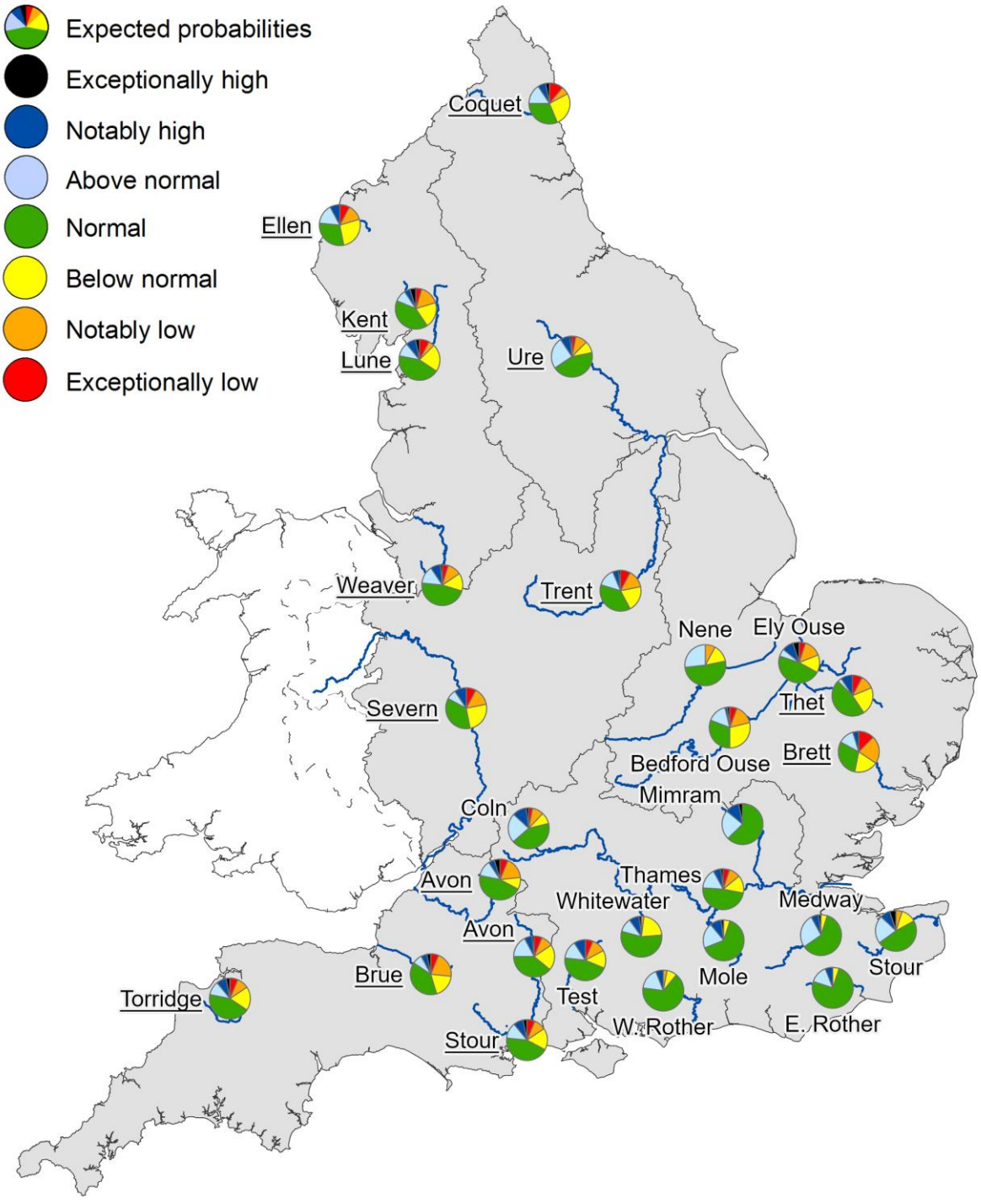
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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

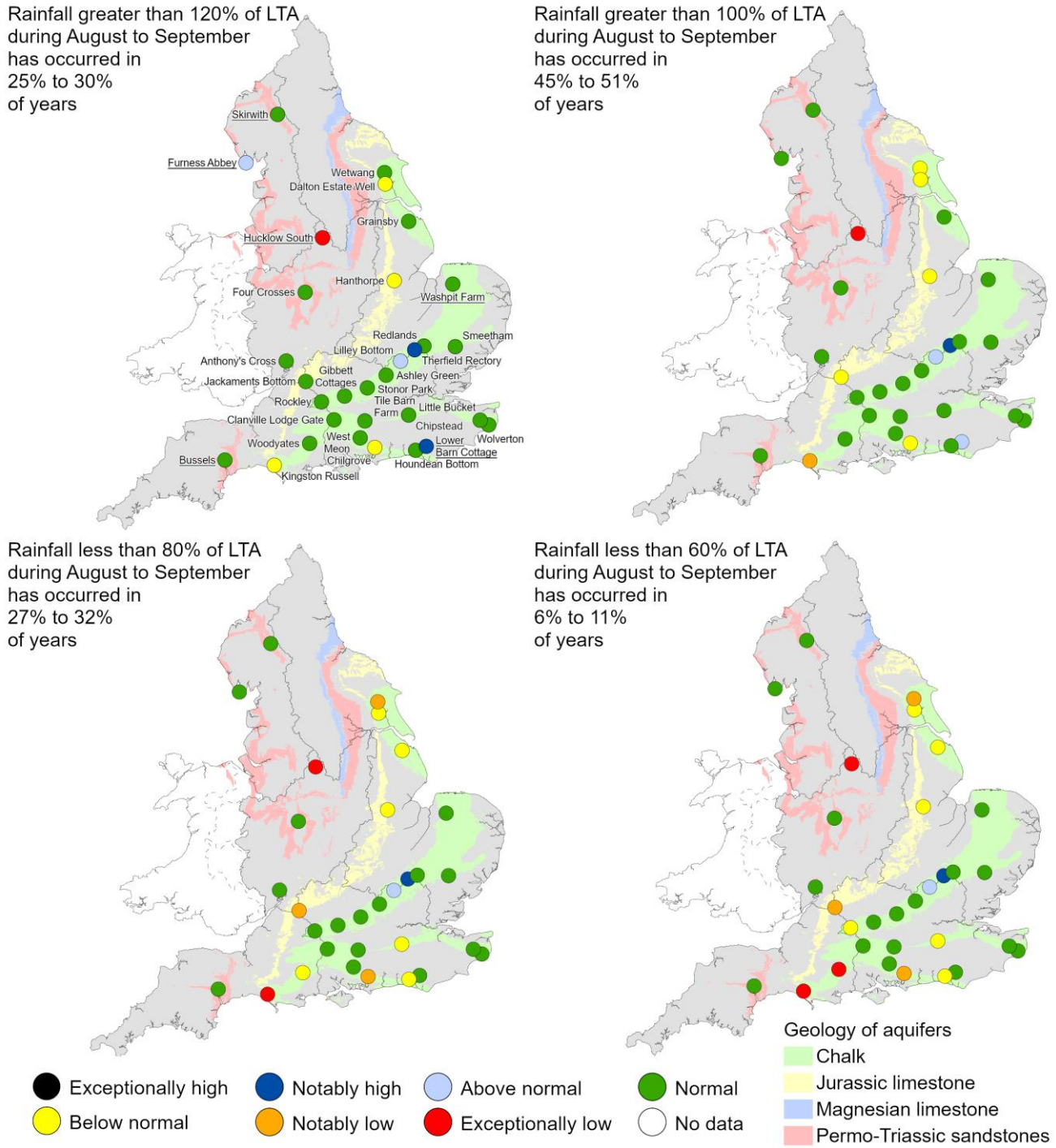


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between August 2025 and March 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence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

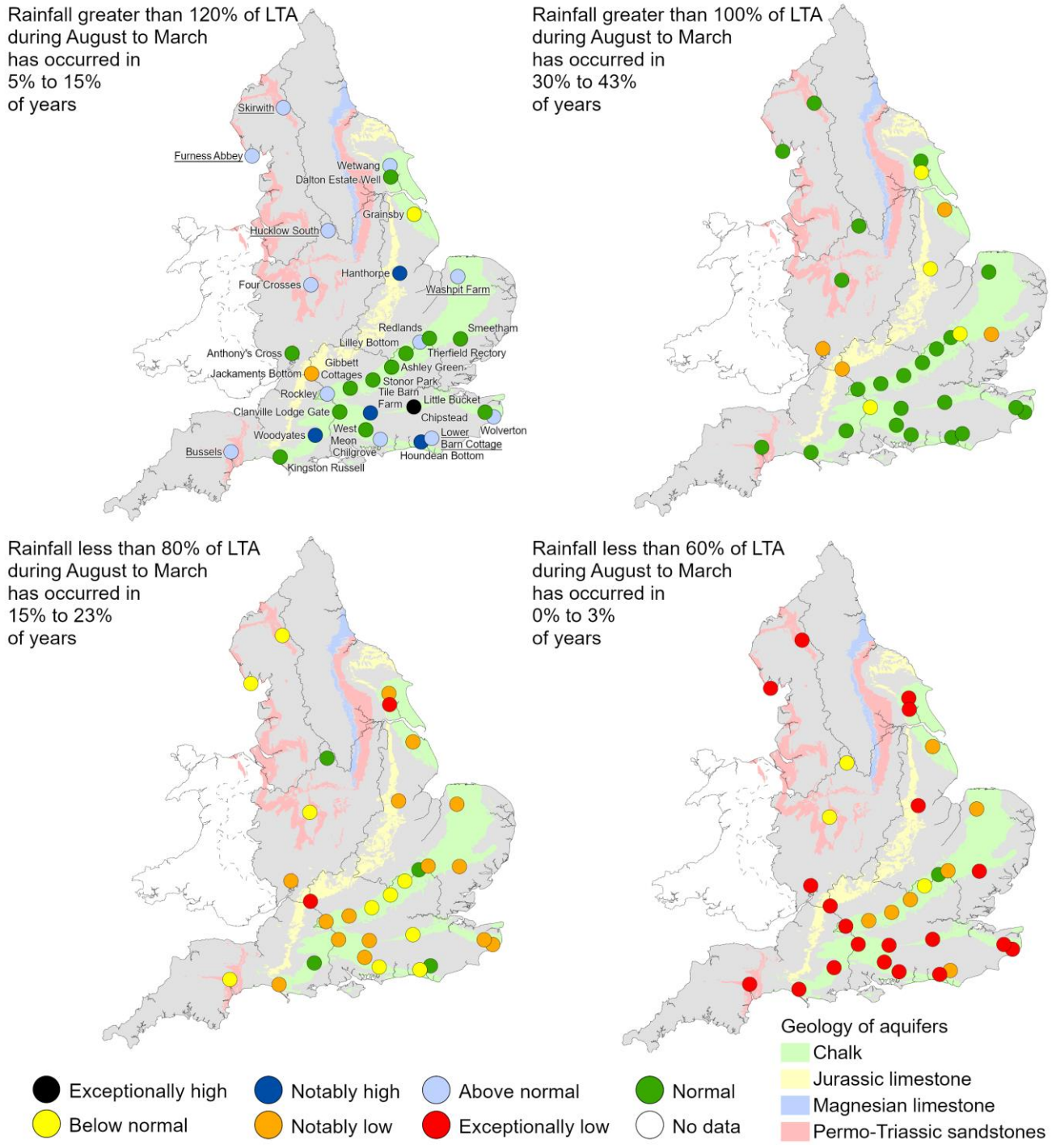

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

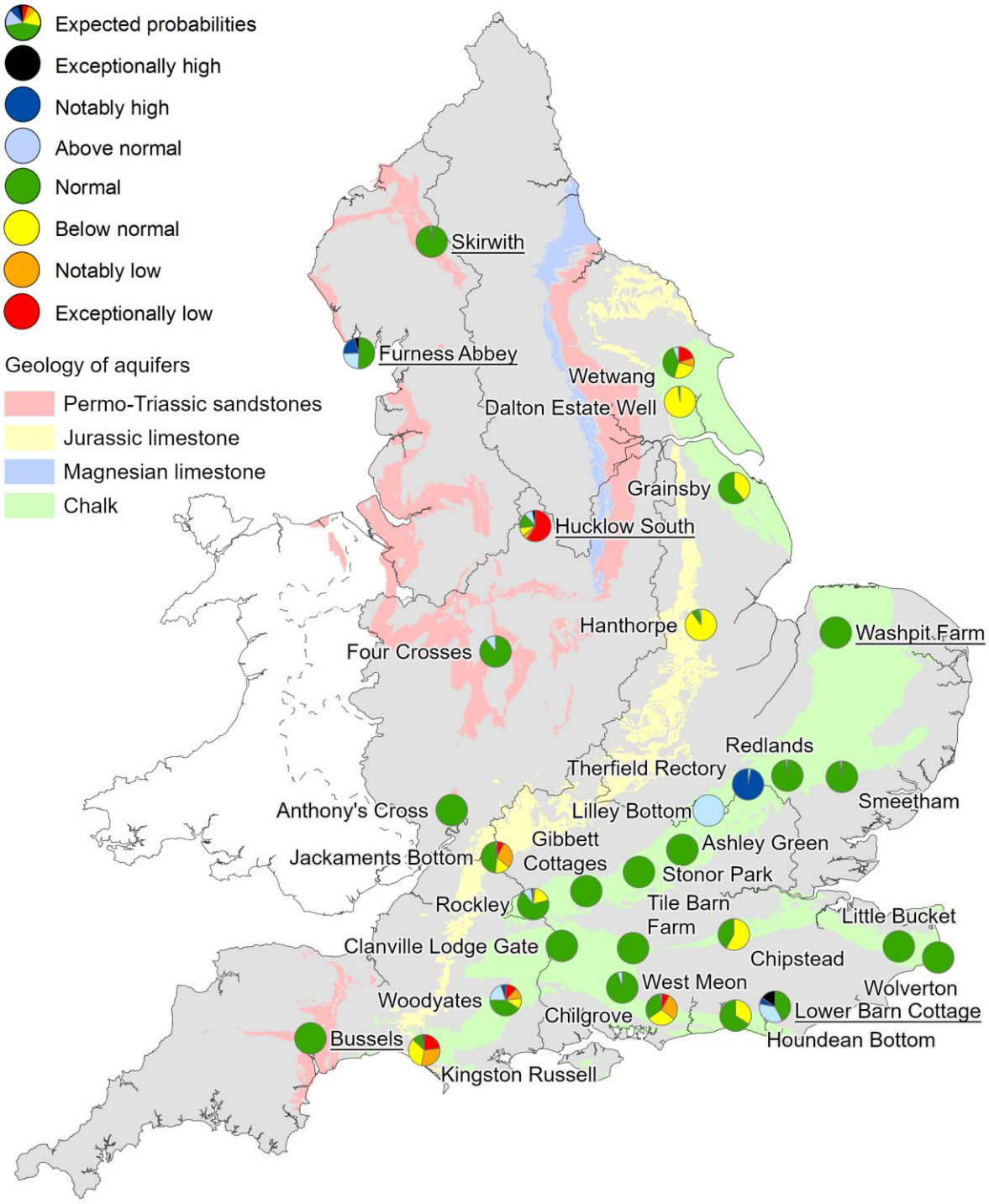

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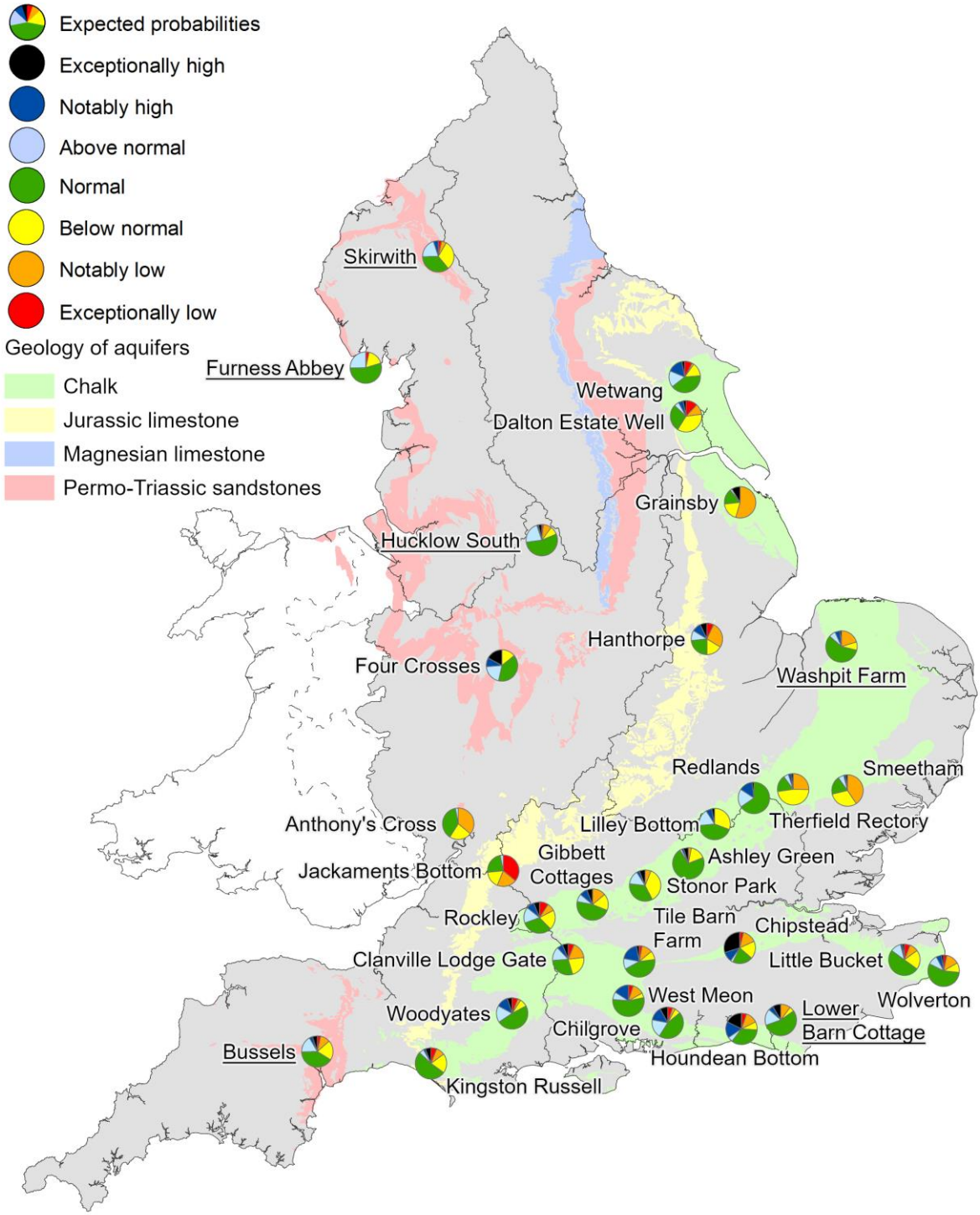
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.



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8 Glossary

8.1 Terminology

Aquifer

A geological formation able to store and transmit water.

Areal average rainfall

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

Artesian

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

Artesian borehole

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

Cumecs

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

Effective rainfall

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

Flood alert and flood warning

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

Groundwater

The water found in an aquifer.

Long term average (LTA)

The arithmetic mean calculated from the historic record, usually based on the period 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	Jul 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Jul 2025 band	May 2025 to July 2025 cumulative band	Feb 2025 to July 2025 cumulative band	Aug 2024 to July 2025 cumulative band
East England	99	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Notably low
Central England	75	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
North East England	101	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Notably low
North West England	97	Normal	Above normal	Below normal	Normal
South East England	110	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
South West England	52	Below Normal	Below normal	Notably low	Normal
England	89	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Below normal

9.2 River flows table

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

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

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	Jul 2025 band	Jun 2025 band
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Below normal	Below normal
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Below normal	
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Below normal	Normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Normal	Above normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Normal	Above normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Exceptionally low	Normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Jul 2025 band	End of Jun 2025 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Redlands Hall (chalk)	Cam Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Hanthorpe	Limestone (Cornbrash Formation)	Normal	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	Normal	Above normal
Central	Weir Farm (sandstone)	Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation	Notably high	Notably high
Central	Coxmoor	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Notably high	Notably high
Central	Crossley Hill	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	Notably high
North East	Dalton Estate Well (chalk)	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Notably low	Below normal

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Jul 2025 band	End of Jun 2025 band
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Normal	Normal
North East	Wetwang	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Notably low	Notably low
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	Below normal
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Normal	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 Jul 2025 band	End of Jun 2025 band
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Stonor Park (chalk)	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Below normal	Normal
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Notably low	Below normal
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Normal	Normal
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Notably low	Notably low

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	78	Below average
Central	64	Below average
North-east	70	Below average
North-west	64	Below average
South-east	78	Below average
South-west	64	Below average
England	70	Below average