

# Monthly water situation report: Thames Area

## 1 Summary - July 2025

Thames area received 46mm of rainfall in July, which was 84% of the long term average (LTA). The majority of the areal units received normal rainfall, however the previous 6 months has been the fifth driest period for Thames area since 1871. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) continued to increase across the area and ended the month at 146mm. Monthly mean river flows decreased at all key indicator sites, with the majority of sites recording flows that were below normal or lower. Groundwater levels decreased at all of our indicator sites in July and ranged from exceptionally low (Inferior Oolite) to notably high (Lower Greensand). The Farmoor and Lower Thames reservoirs ended the month below the LTA.

### 1.1 Rainfall

Thames area received 46mm of rainfall in July, which was 84% of the LTA. The majority of the areal units received normal rainfall, except for the Cotswolds West and Upper Thames, which received below normal rainfall for the time of the year. The rainfall over the last 6 months, since February, was exceptionally low in all but one unit, and was the fifth driest period on record for Thames area since 1871. Rainfall over the last 3 months was notably low across most of Thames area.

### 1.2 Soil moisture deficit and recharge

SMD continued to increase across Thames area despite the normal rainfall, rising from 124mm in June to 146mm by the end of July. This was significantly higher than the LTA of 86mm for the time of year, indicating that soils are considerably drier than usual. The SMD for July was the second highest since 1961, second only to 1976.

### 1.3 River flows

Monthly mean flows decreased at all key indicator sites compared to last month, despite the normal rainfall received. This is largely due to declining groundwater levels and high SMDs across the area. The majority of sites were below normal or lower in July. One-third of the key indicator sites recorded notably low flows; and two sites (the River Coln at Bibury and River Thames at Windsor) recorded exceptionally low flows for the time of the year. In contrast to this, flows at Weybridge and Tilford on the River Wey remained normal; along with Abingdon on the River Ock, Banbury on the River Cherwell and Bourne End (Hedsor) on the River Wye.

### 1.4 Groundwater levels

Groundwater levels decreased at all of our indicator sites in July and ranged from exceptionally low (Jackaments Bottom, Inferior Oolite) to notably high (Frith Cottage and

Flashes, Lower Greensand). The groundwater level at Ampney Crucis (Great Oolite) dropped to notably low from below normal, whilst the groundwater level at our other Great Oolite site, Fringford was in the normal band. Overall, groundwater levels in the chalk continued to decline but remained normal or below normal, with the exception of Stonor Estate which was above normal. Levels of the slower responding Lower Greensands remained notably high for the time of year.

## **1.5 Reservoir stocks**

Reservoir stocks in Farmoor reservoir decreased from 94.7% to 89.6% during July. Stocks in the Lower Thames reservoirs ended the month at 79.1%, compared to 90.1% at the end of June. The Farmoor reservoirs and Lower Thames reservoirs remained below the LTA for the time of the year.

## **1.6 Environmental impact**

At the end of the month, 36 abstraction licences were being constrained in the area to protect water resources and the environment. There was 1 flood alerts in force by the end of July.

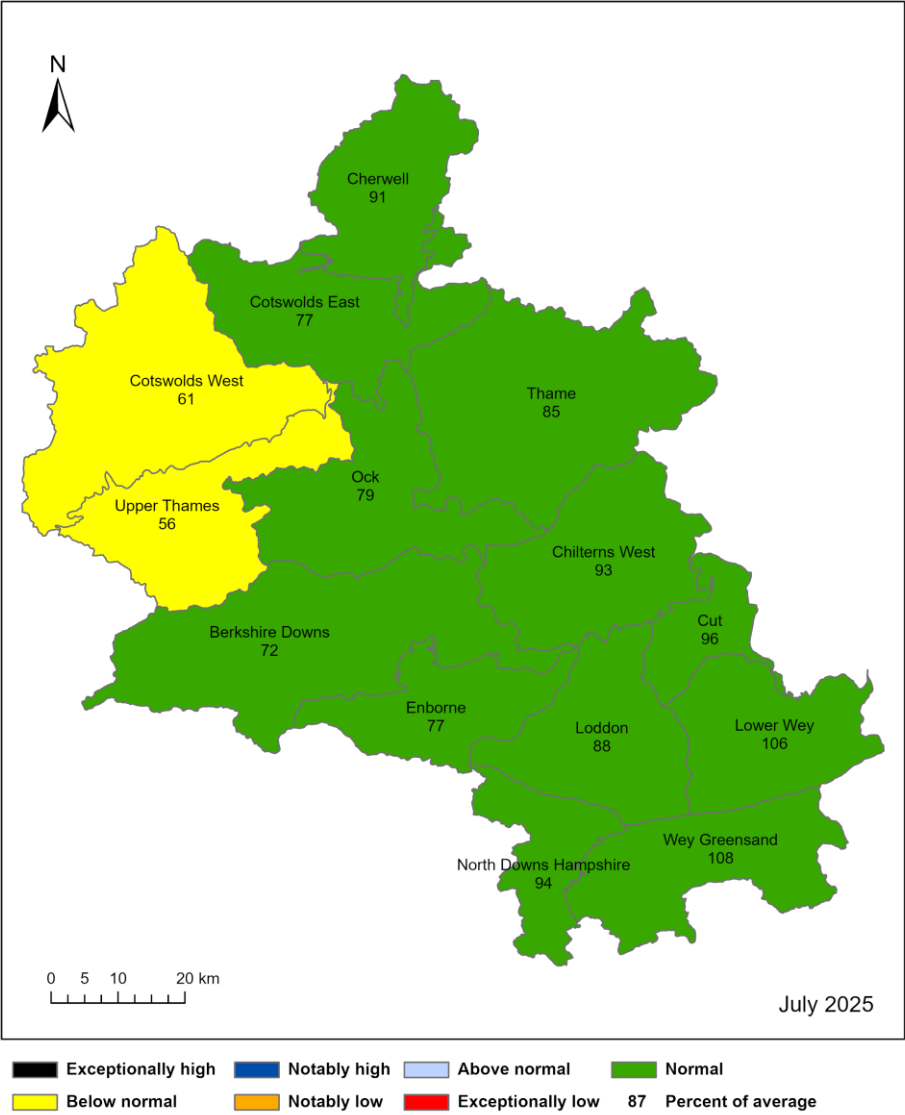
Author: Thames Area Groundwater Resources and Hydrology, [enquiriesWT@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:enquiriesWT@environment-agency.gov.uk)

Contact Details: 030708 506 506

## 2 Rainfall

### 2.1 Rainfall map

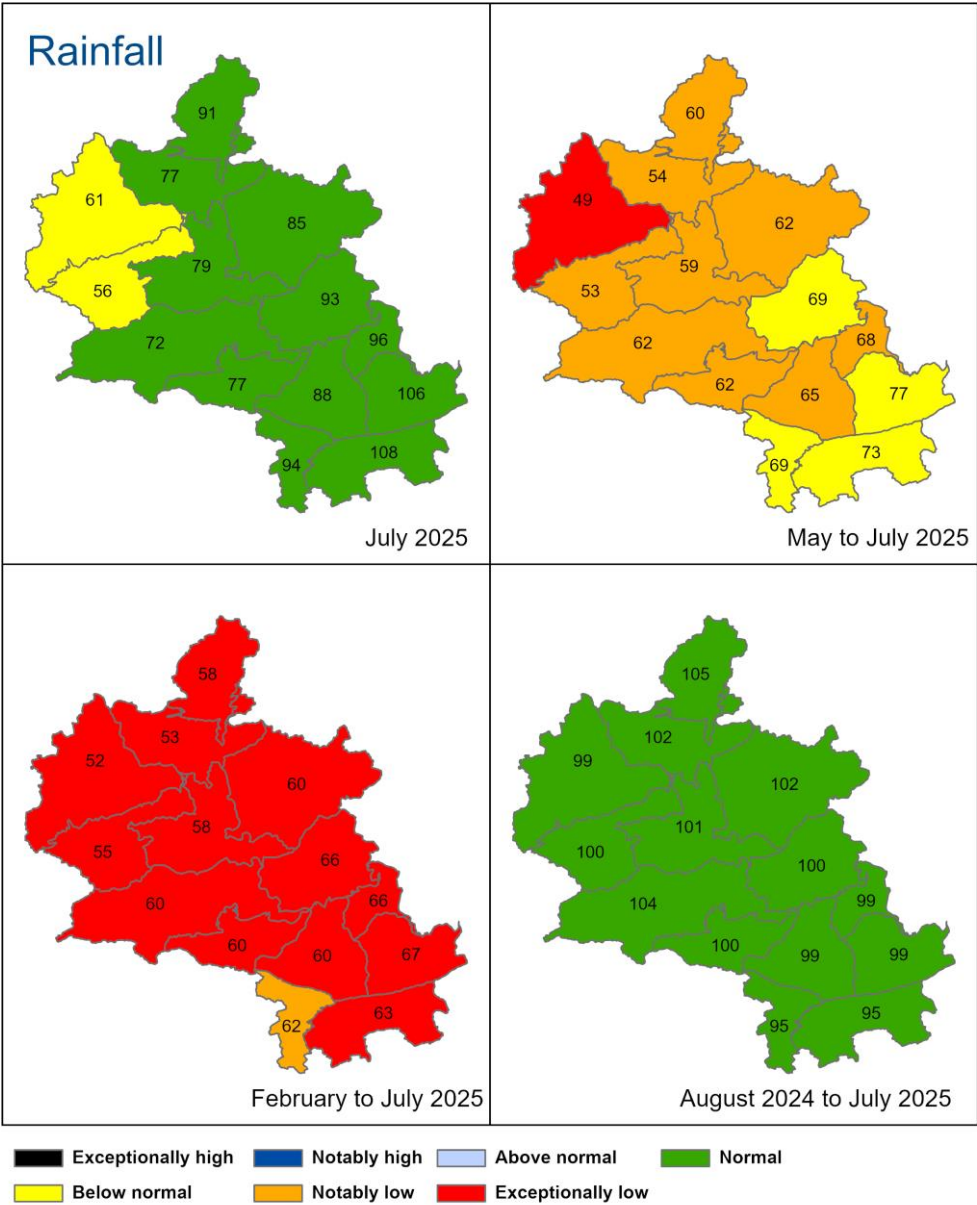
Figure 2.1: Total rainfall for hydrological areas for the current month (up to 31 July 2025), classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals. Table available in the appendices with detailed information.



Rainfall data for 2025, 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 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

2.2 Rainfall map (2)

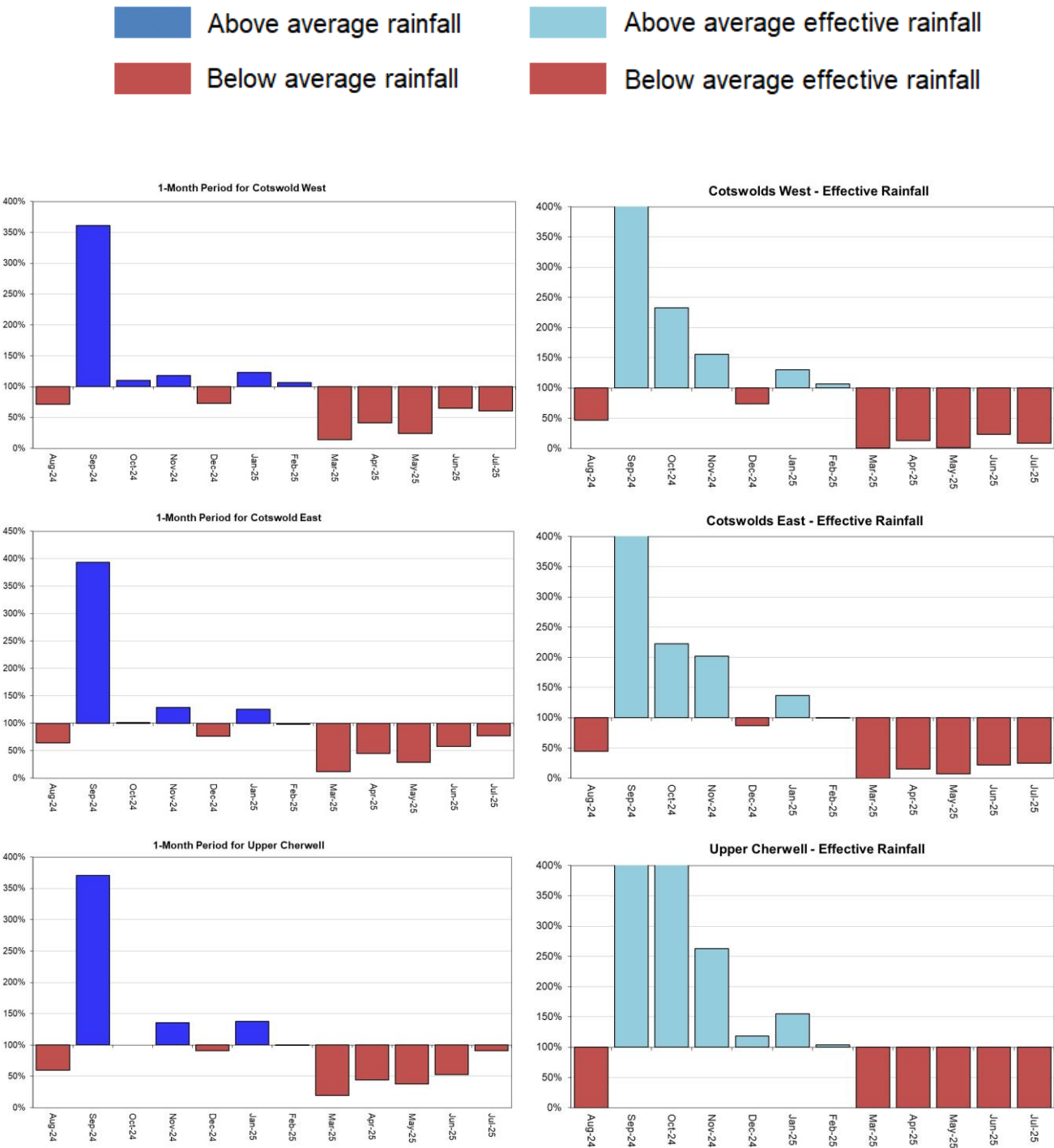
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas for the current month (up to 31 July 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals. Table available in the appendices with detailed information.

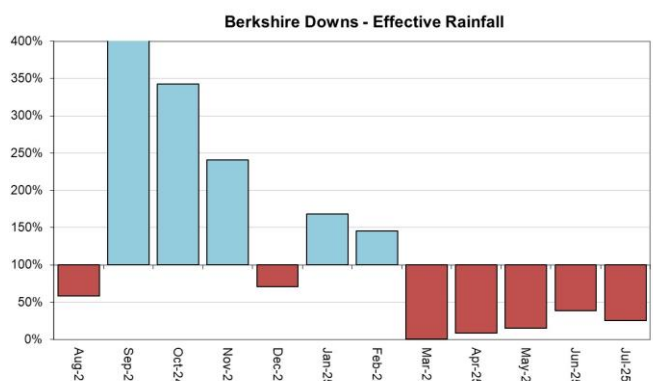
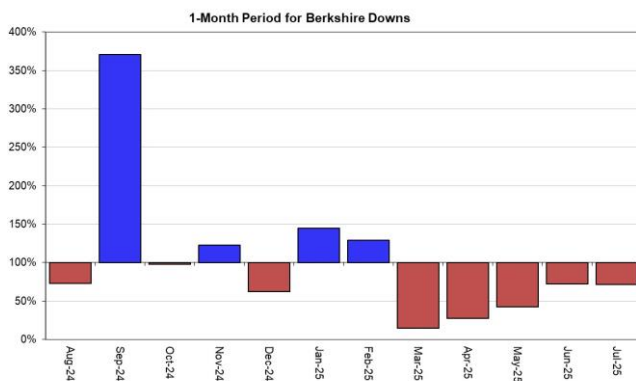
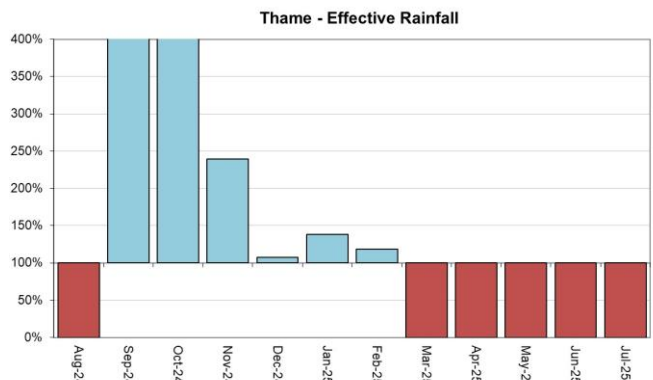
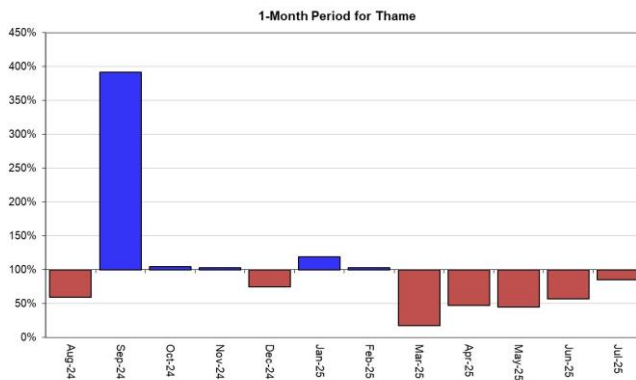
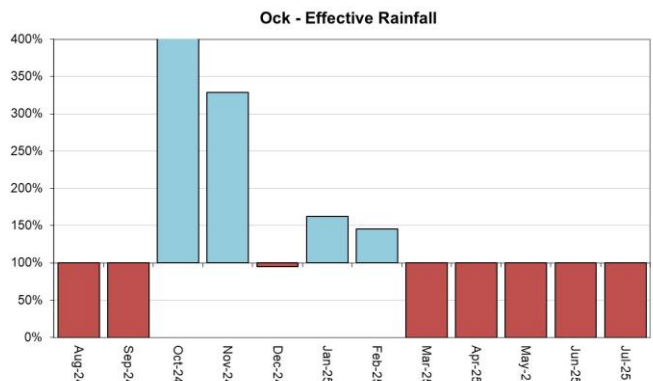
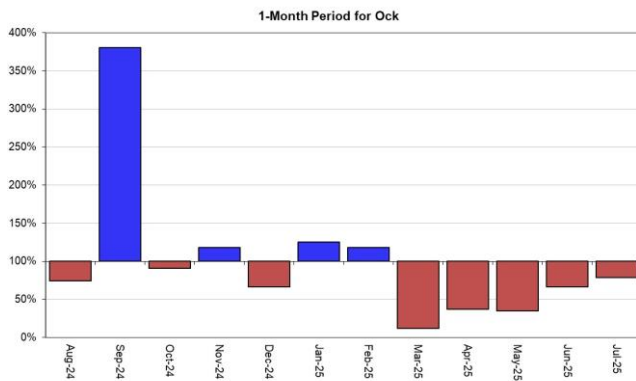
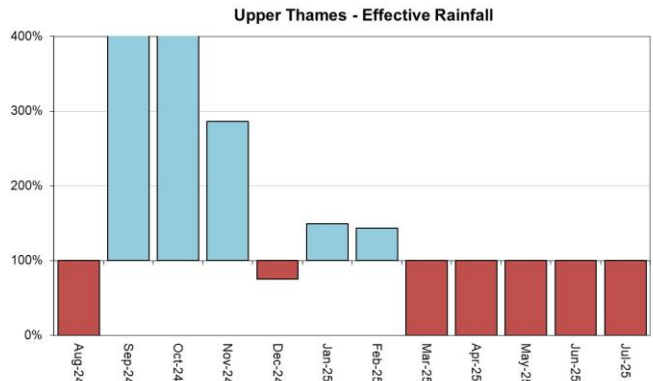
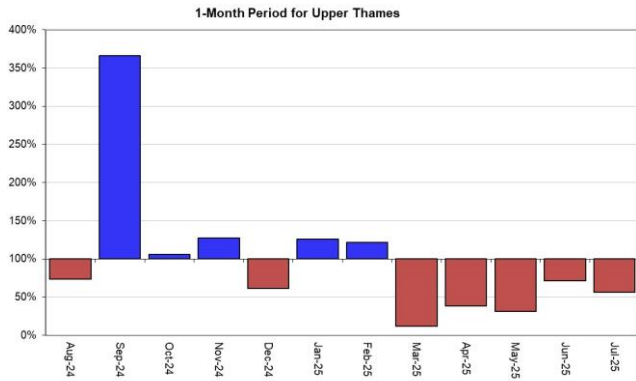


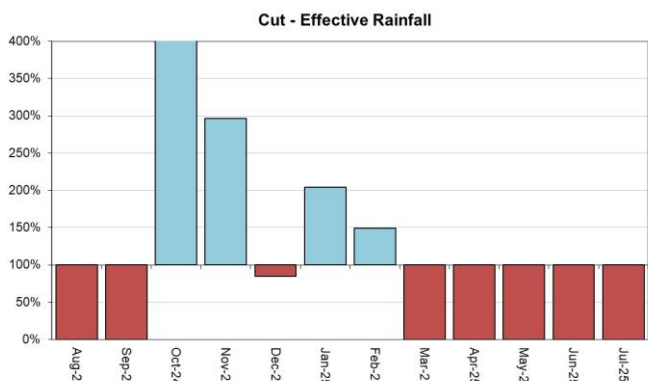
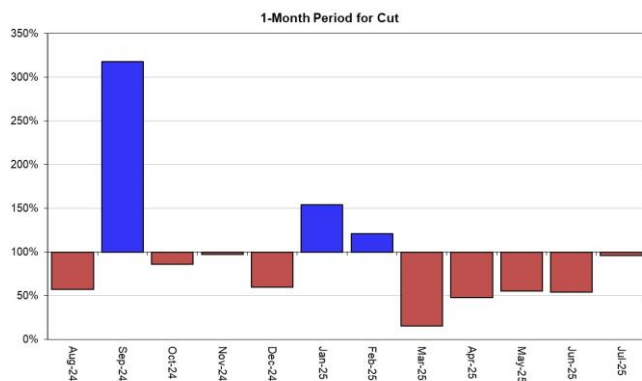
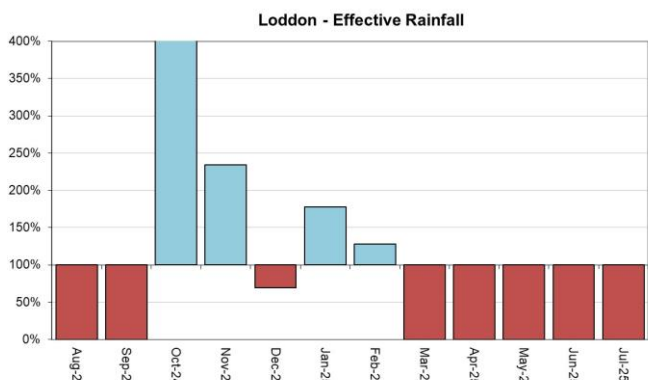
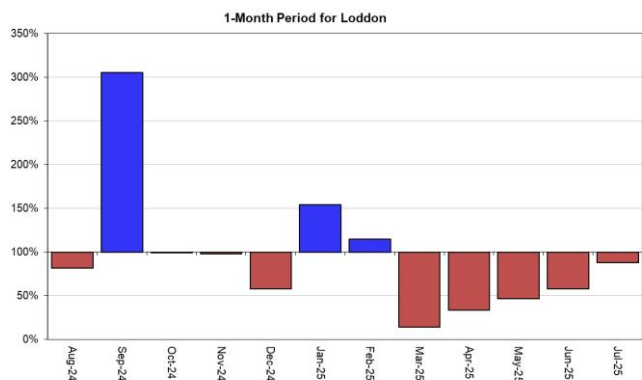
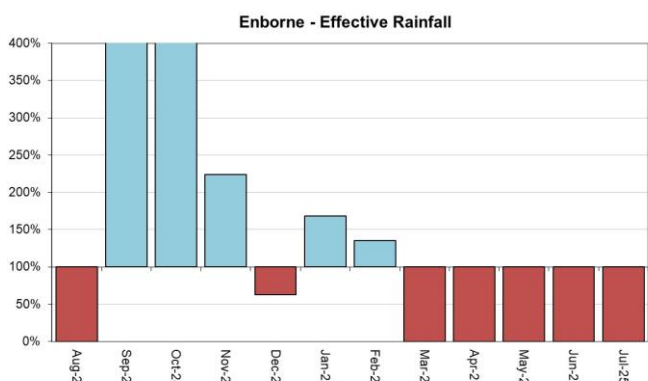
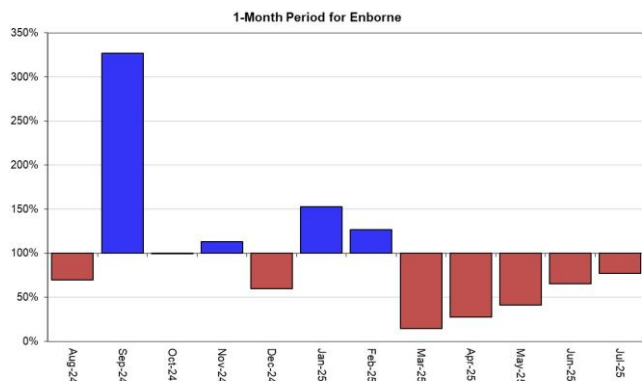
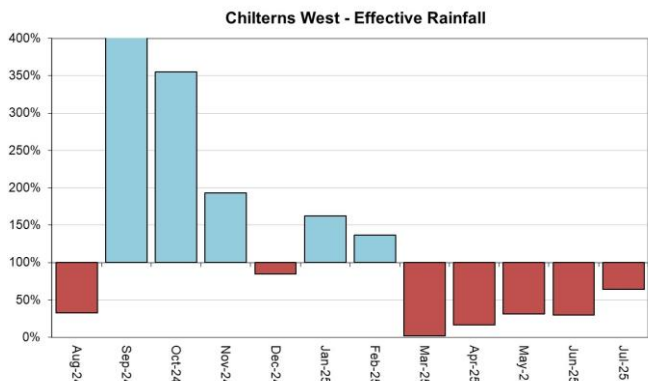
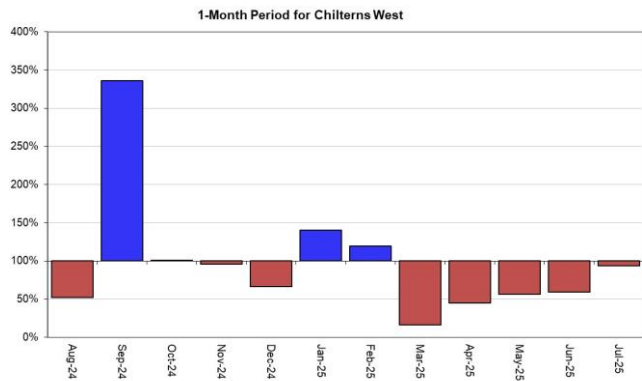
HadUK data based on the Met Office 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025). Provisional data based on Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

2.3 Rainfall charts

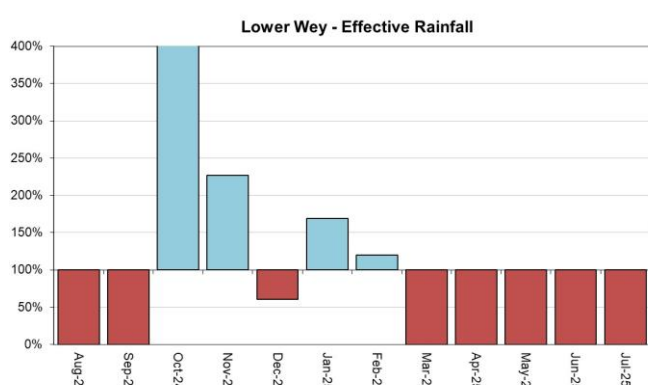
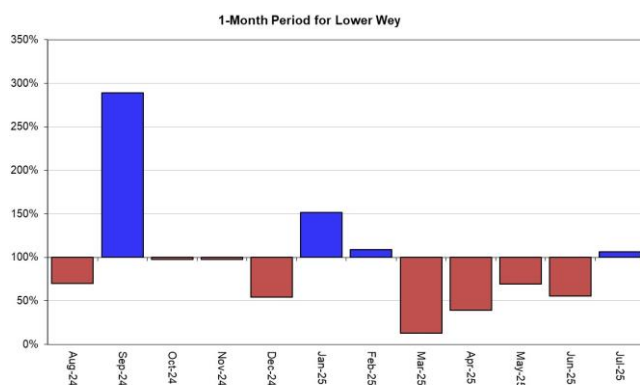
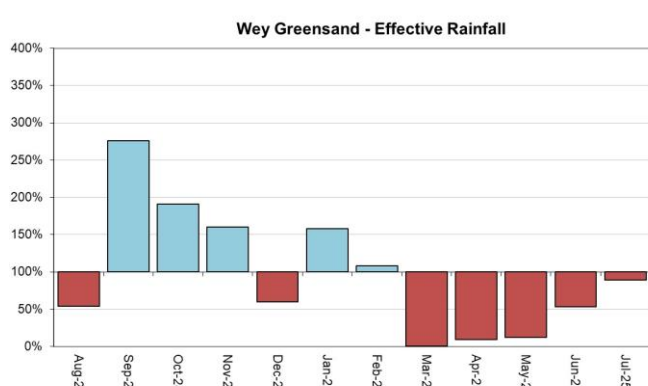
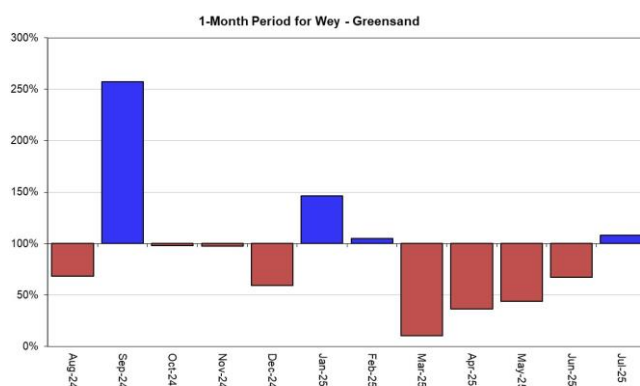
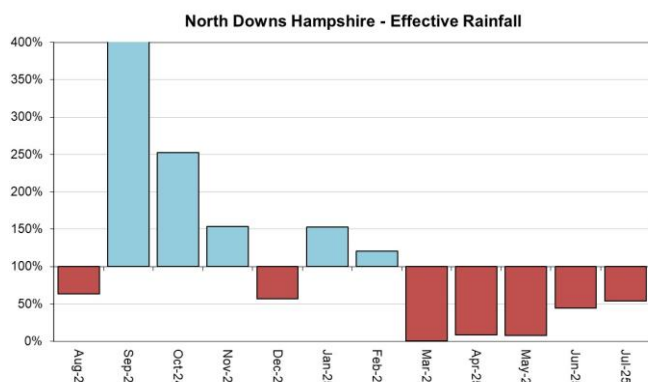
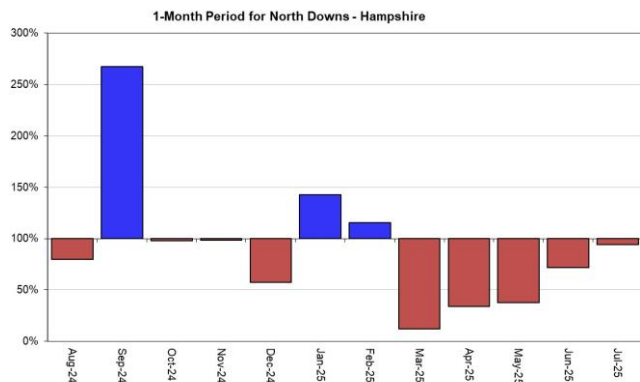
Figure 2.3: Monthly rainfall totals for the past 12 months as a percentage of the 1991 to 2020 long term average for each areal unit.











HadUK rainfall data. (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

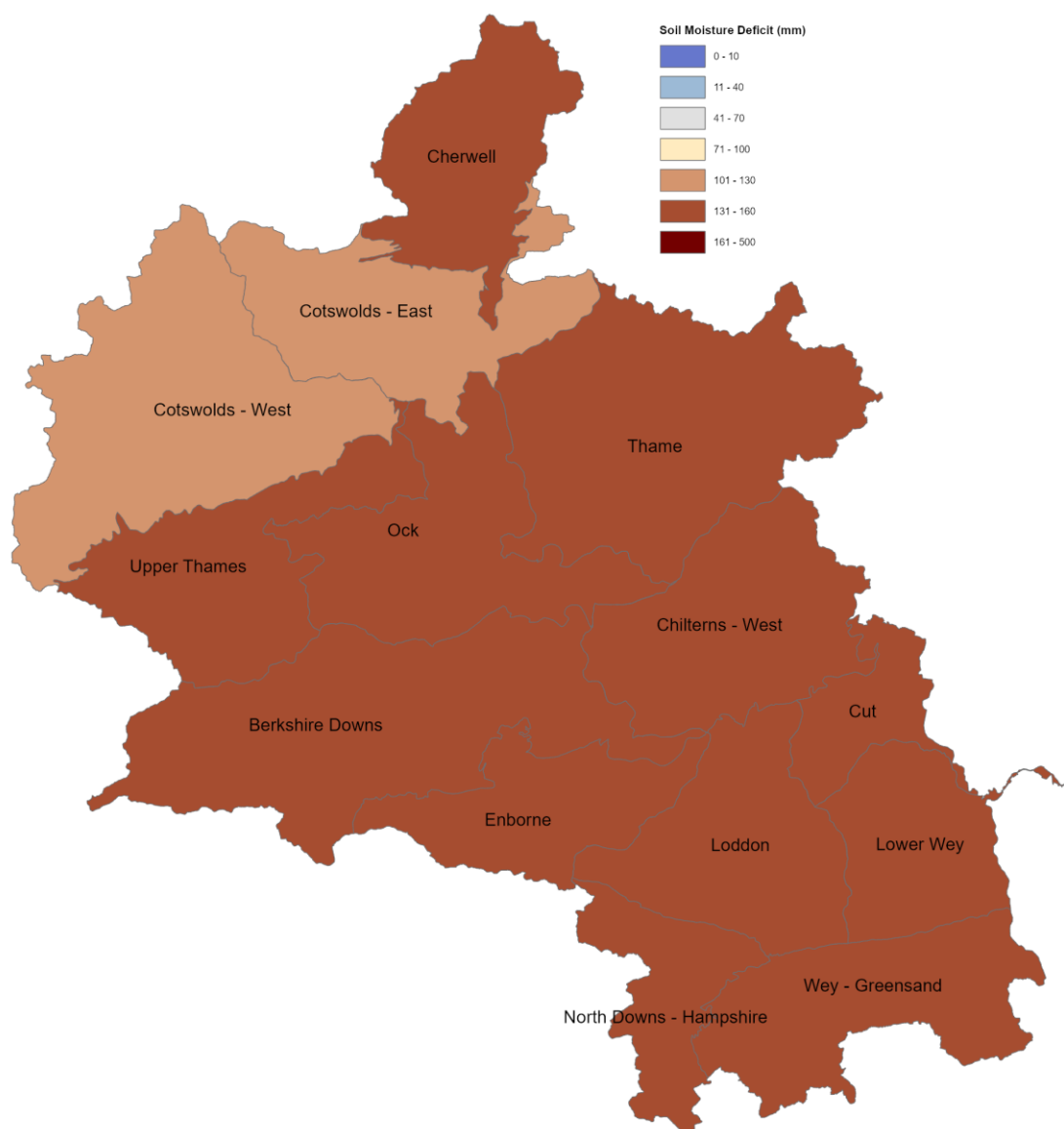
EA effective rainfall data (Source: EA Soil Moisture Model)



## 3 Soil moisture deficit

### 3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for the week ending 31 July 2025. Shows the areal SMD estimate in millimetres.

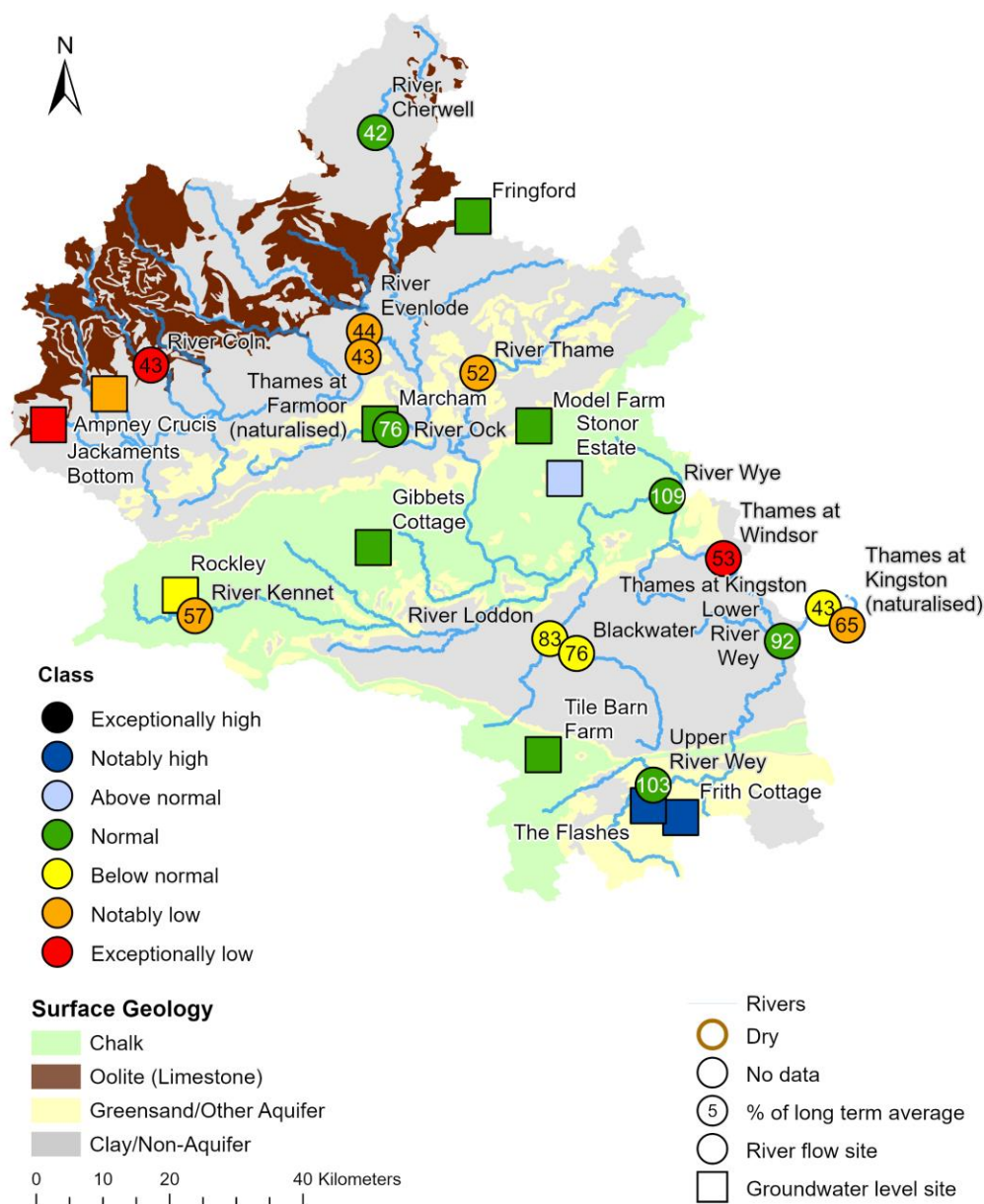


(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025). All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

## 4 River Flow and Groundwater Status

### 4.1 River flow and groundwater level map

Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites and end of month groundwater levels for indicator sites for July 2025, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic July means.

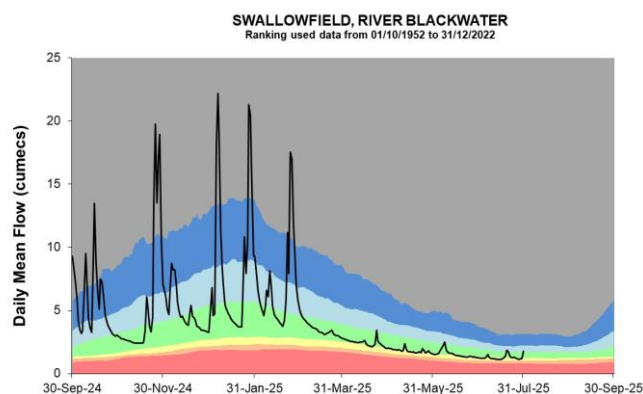
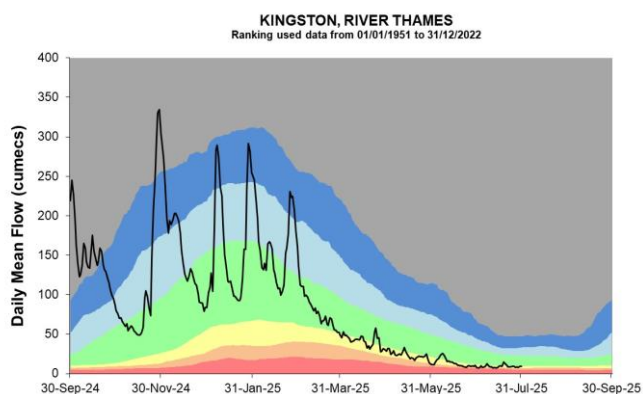
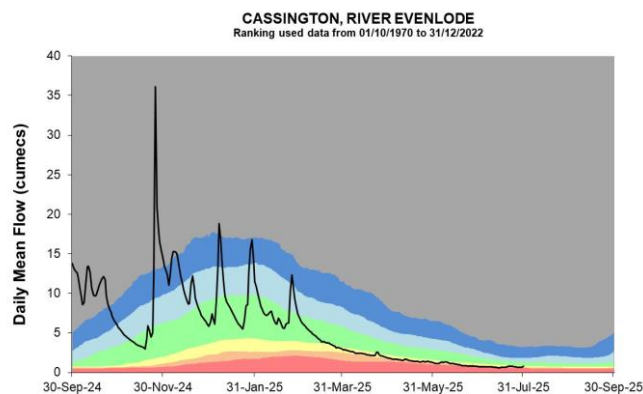
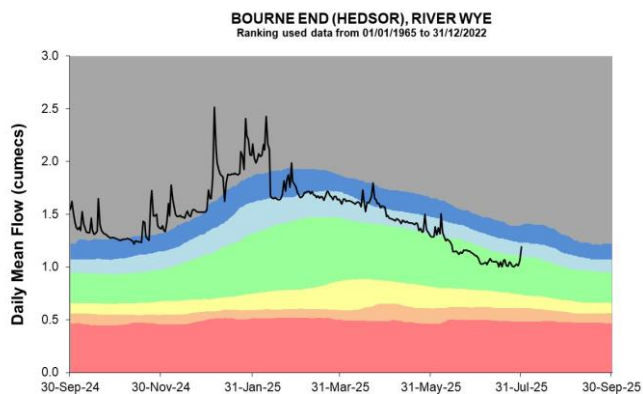
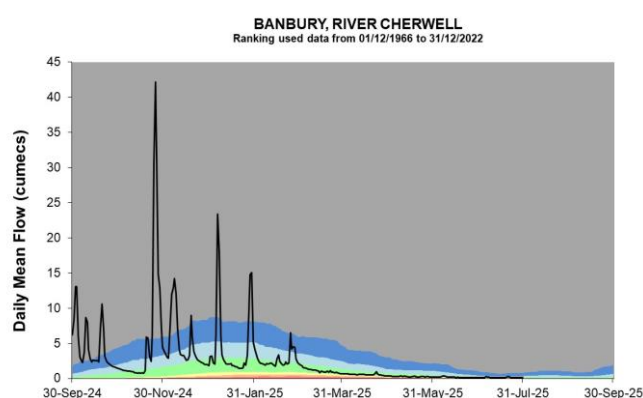
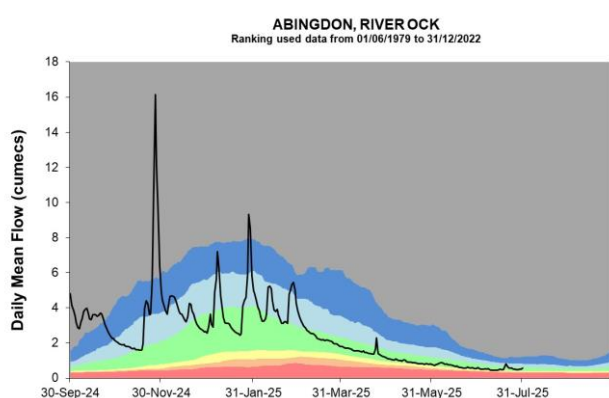
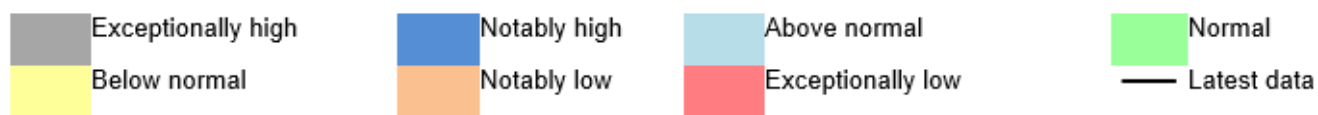


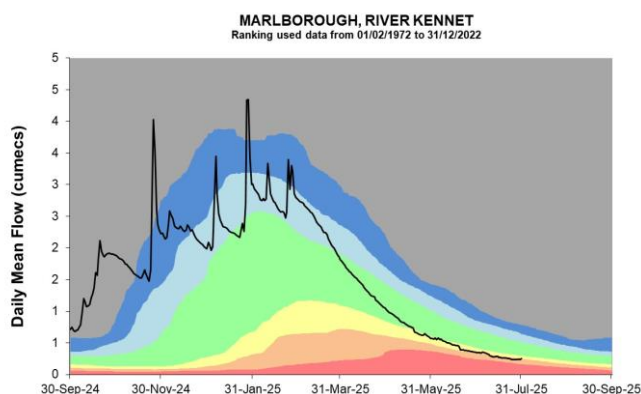
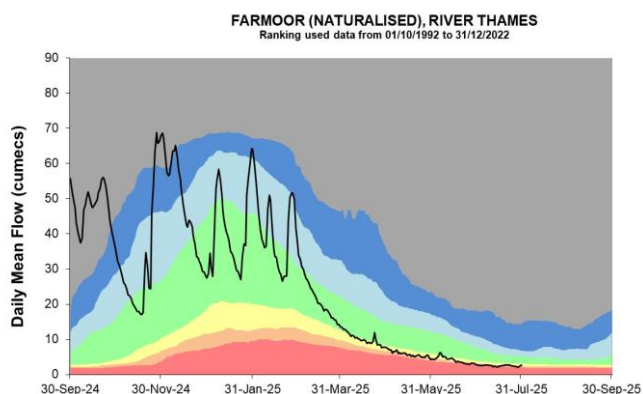
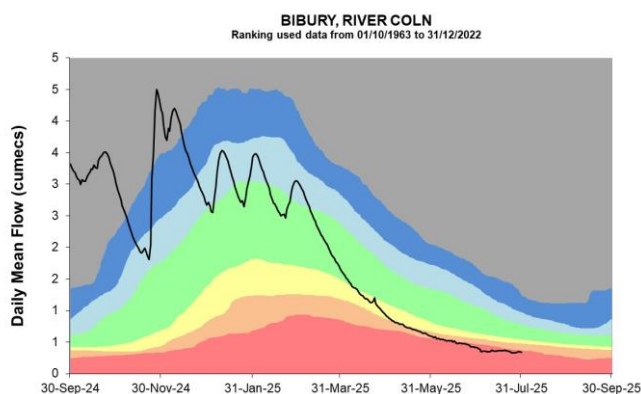
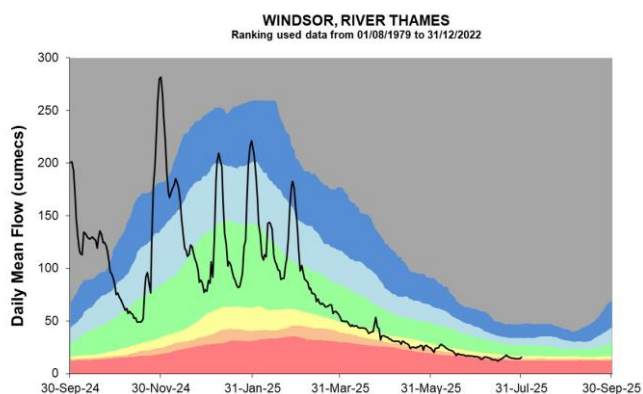
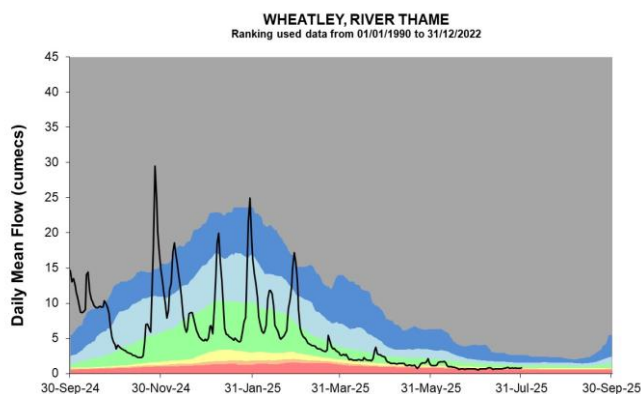
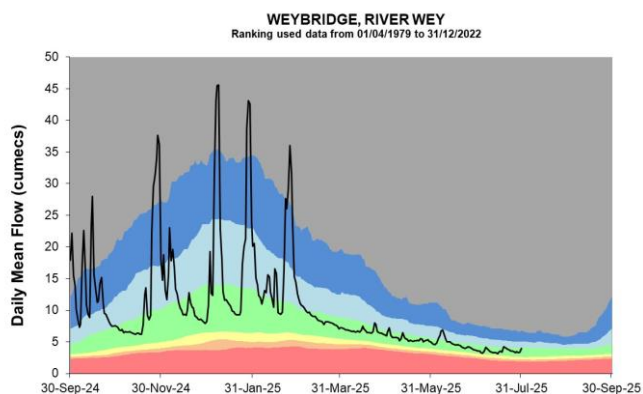
(Source: Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

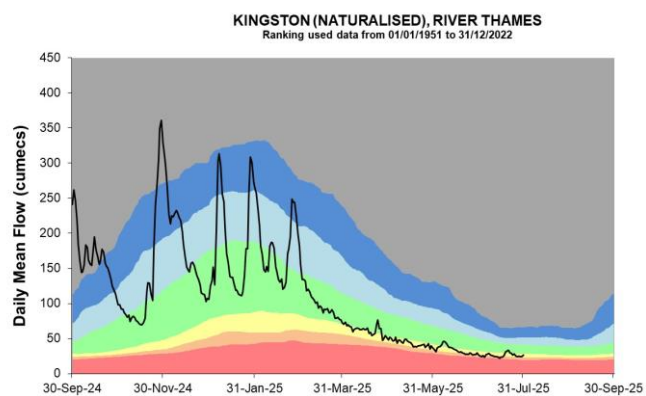
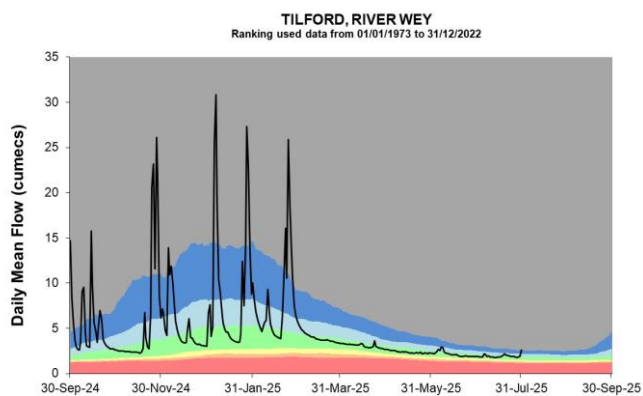
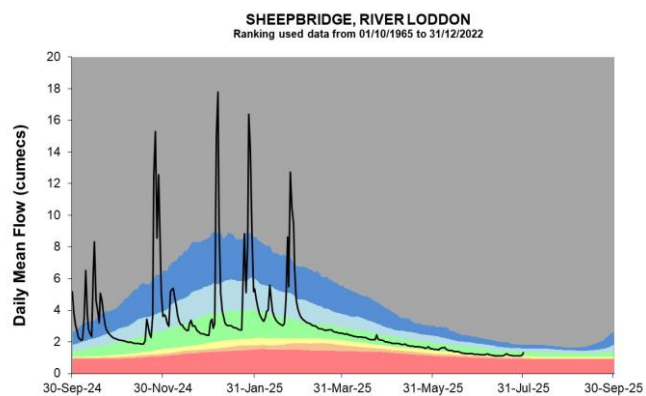
## 5 River flows

### 5.1 River flow charts

Figure 5.1: Daily mean river flows for indicator sites compared to an analysis of historic daily mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.







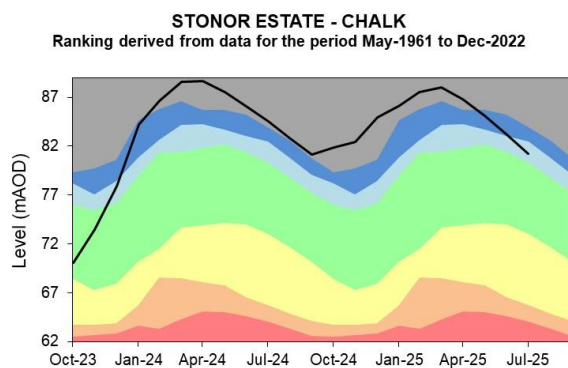
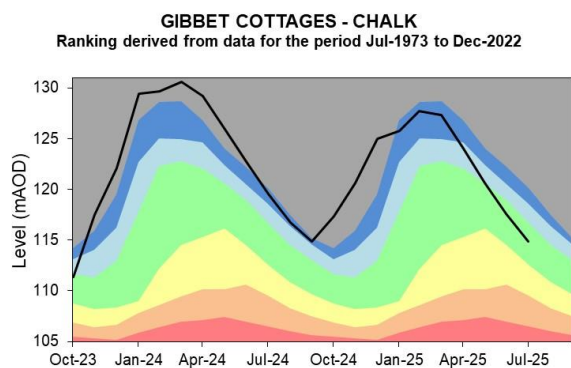
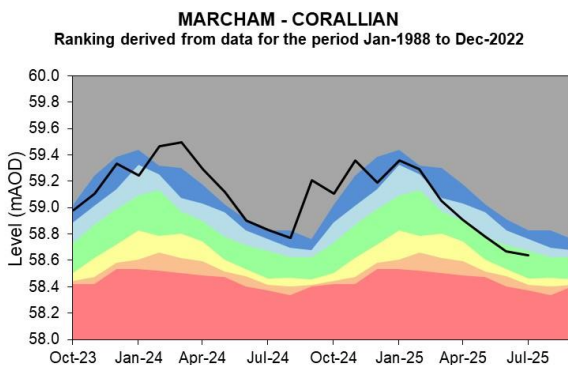
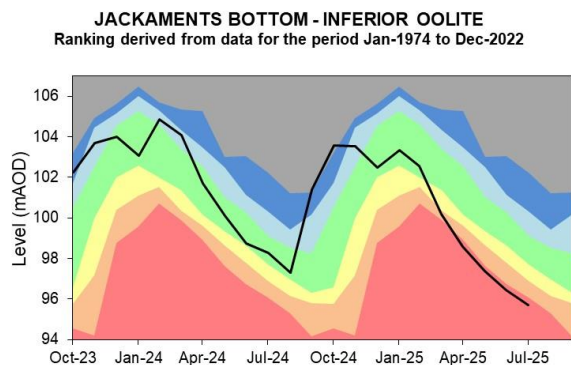
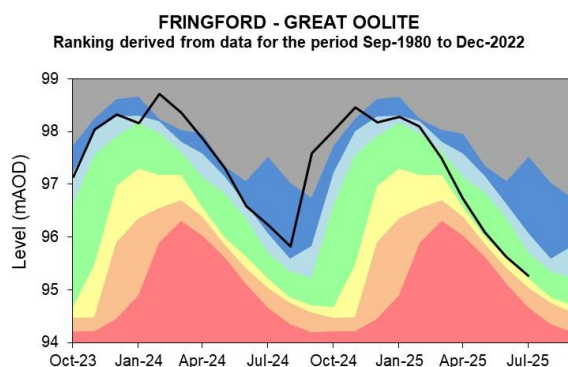
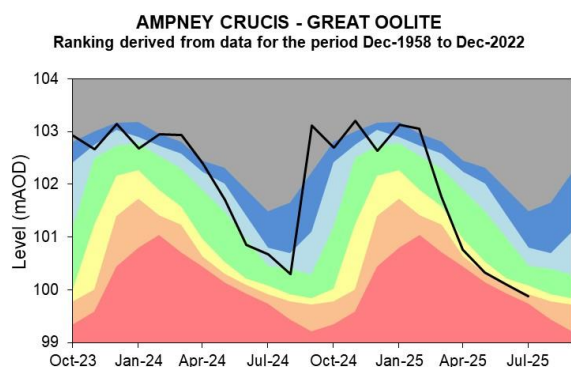
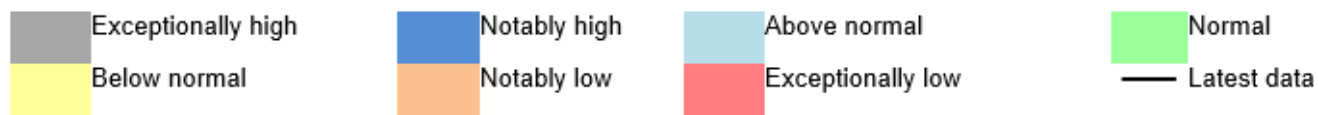
Source: Environment Agency.

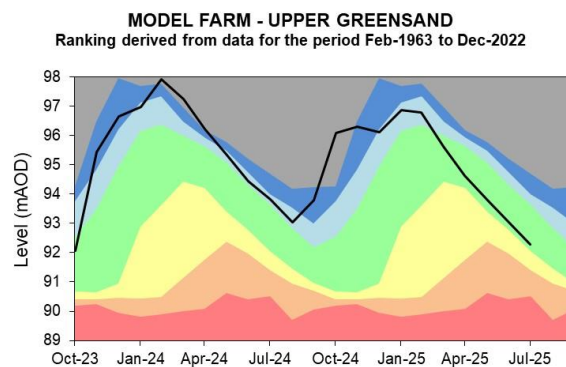
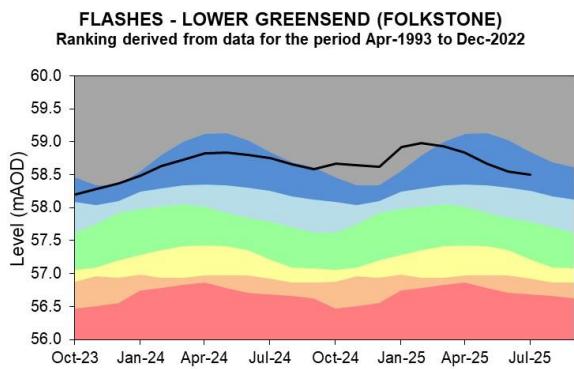
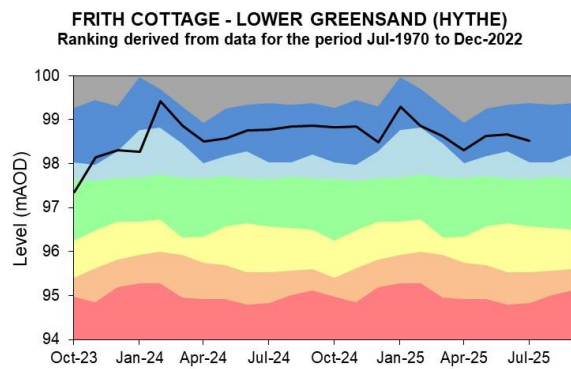
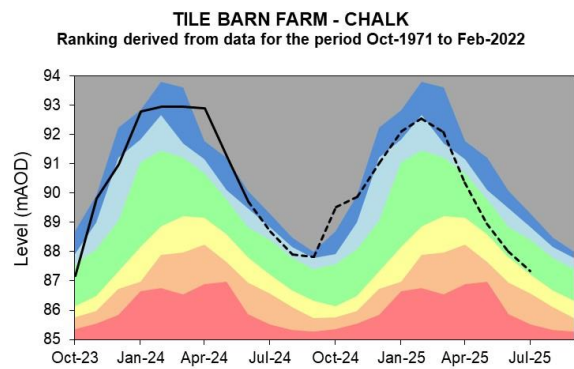
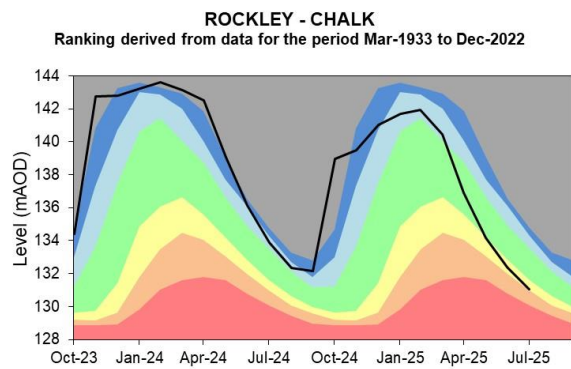


## 6 Groundwater levels

### 6.1 Groundwater level charts

Figure 6.1: End of month groundwater levels for indicator sites, compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels, and long term maximum and minimum levels.





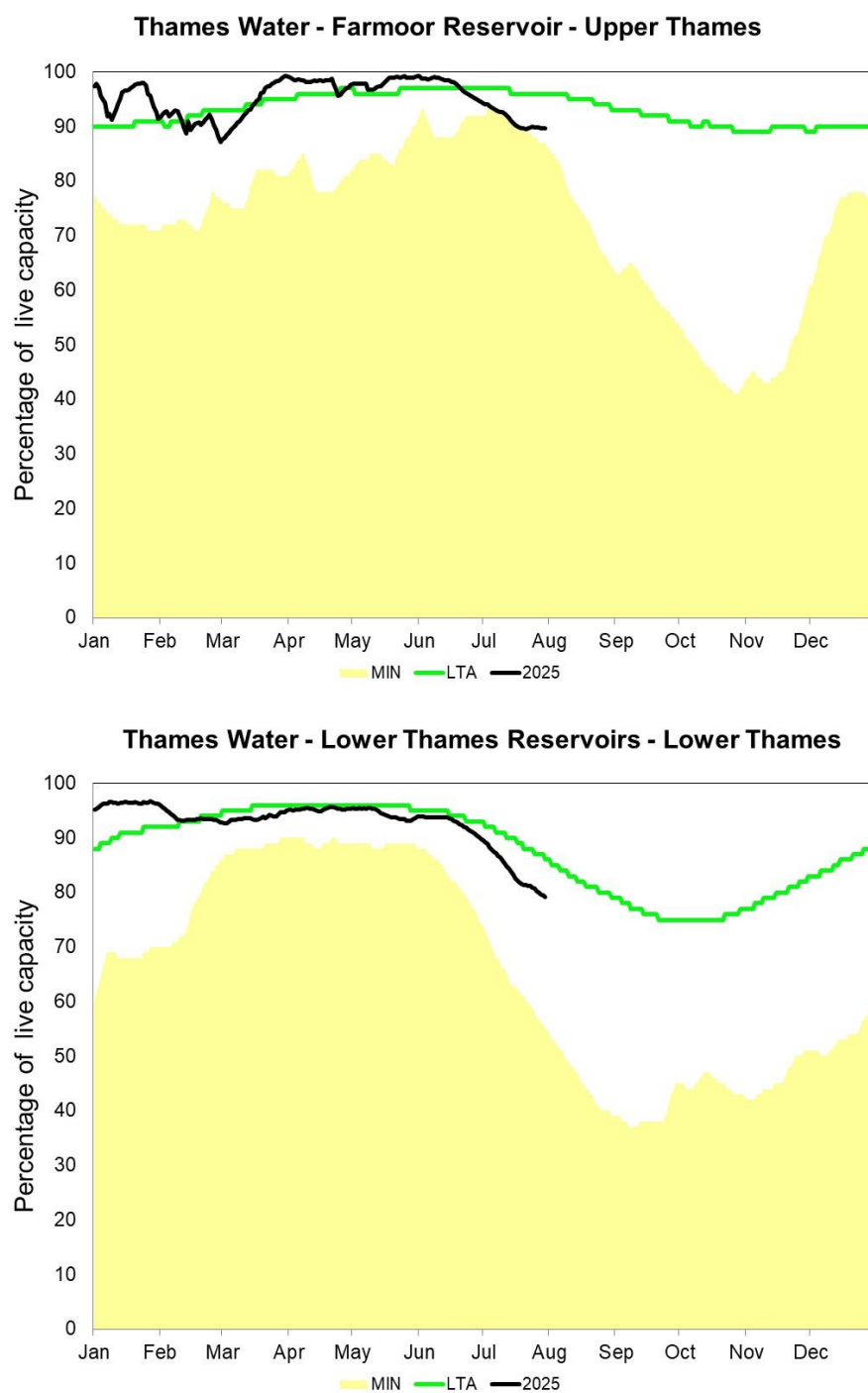
\*Tile Barn Farm data has been estimated from two local sites since April 2022. A replacement is planned

Source: Environment Agency, 2025.



## 7 Reservoir stocks

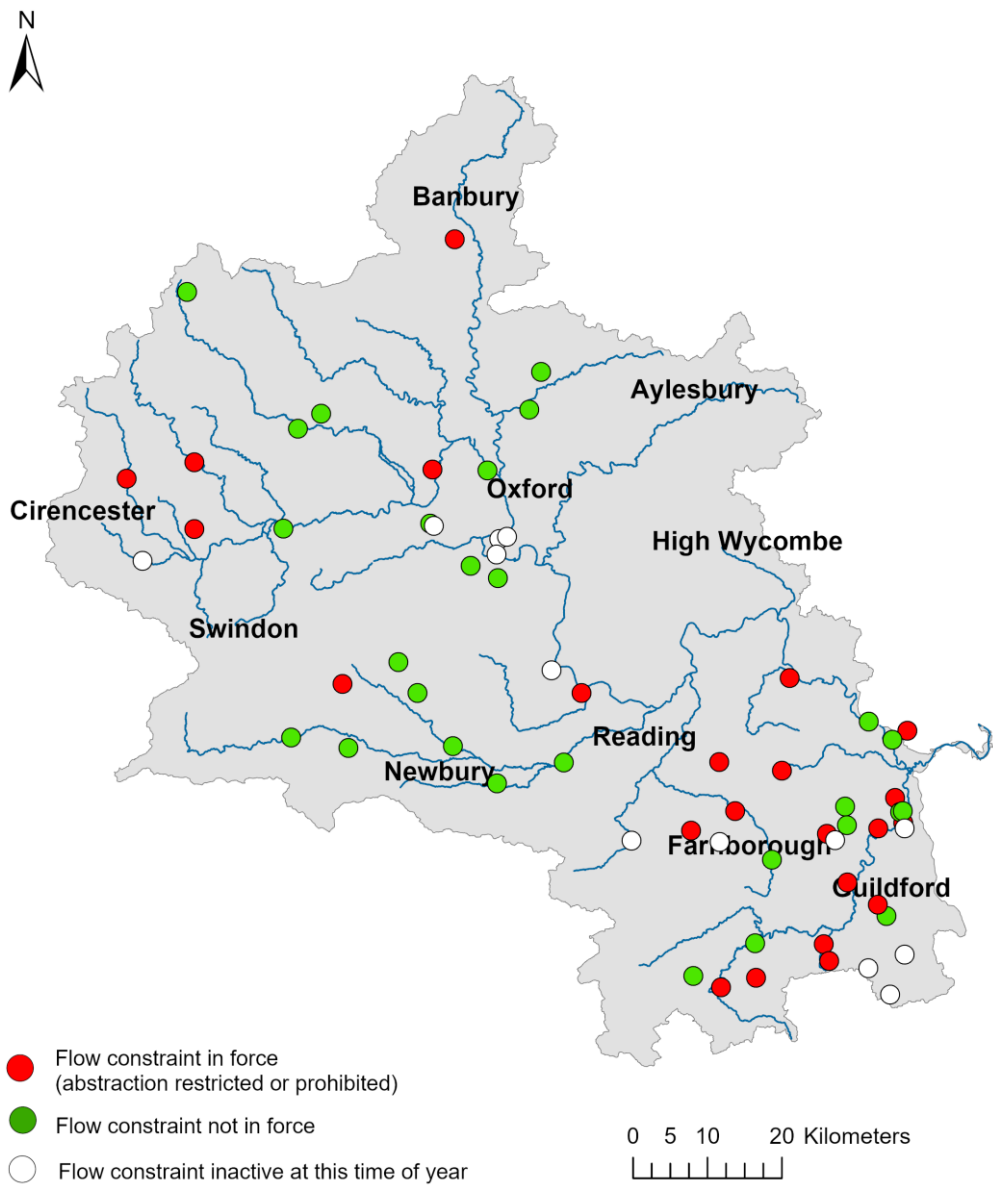
Figure 7.1: End of month regional reservoir stocks compared to minimum and average stocks.



(Source: water companies).

# 8 Flow Constraints

8.1 Figure 8.1: End of month flow constraints in Thames Area.



## 8.2 Summary of flow constraints

Week ending	06/07/25	13/07/25	20/07/25	27/07/25
Constraints	34	35	29	36

# 9 Summary of rainfall, effective rainfall and soil moisture deficit

## 9.1 Rainfall and effective rainfall

Area	Rainfall (mm) 31 day Total	Rainfall (mm) July LTA	Rainfall (mm) % LTA	Effective Rainfall (mm) 31 day total	Effective Rainfall (mm) July LTA	Effective Rainfall (mm) % LTA
Cotswolds - West	39	64	60	1	11	9
Cotswolds - East	44	58	76	2	8	24
Berkshire Downs	42	58	71	2	8	25
Chilterns - West	49	52	93	3	5	64
North Downs - Hampshire	55	58	94	4	7	55
Wey - Greensand	60	55	109	5	5	88
Upper Thames	32	56	57	0	3	0
Cherwell	52	57	91	0	3	0
Thame	44	51	86	0	1	0
Loddon	45	51	88	0	1	0
Lower Wey	52	49	106	0	0	0
Ock	39	50	79	0	2	0
Enborne	40	52	77	0	3	0
Cut	45	47	96	0	0	0
Thames Area	46	54	84	1	4	29

HadUK rainfall data (Source: Met Office Crown copyright 2025)

EA effective rainfall data (Source: EA Soil Moisture Model)

## 9.2 Soil moisture deficit

Area	SMD (mm) Day 31	SMD (mm) LTA
Cotswolds - West	123	55
Cotswolds - East	124	57
Berkshire Downs	150	88
Chilterns - West	145	93
North Downs - Hampshire	143	87
Wey - Greensand	142	90
Upper Thames	158	90
Cherwell	149	84
Thame	151	90
Loddon	151	95
Lower Wey	145	93
Ock	158	97
Enborne	152	89
Cut	155	102
<b>Thames Area</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>86</b>

HadUK rainfall data (Source: Met Office Crown copyright 2025)

EA effective rainfall data (Source: EA Soil Moisture Model)

### 9.3 Summer rainfall and effective rainfall

Summer period: 01/04/2025 to 31/07/2025						
Area	Rainfall (mm) Total	Rainfall (mm) LTA	Rainfall (mm) % LTA	Effective Rainfall (mm) Total	Effective Rainfall (mm) LTA	Effective Rainfall (mm) % LTA
Cotswolds - West	117	248	47	6	47	12
Cotswolds - East	117	227	52	7	39	17
Berkshire Downs	122	229	53	6	36	17
Chilterns - West	134	213	63	8	28	29
North Downs - Hampshire	139	234	59	9	42	21
Wey - Greensand	142	223	64	10	37	27
Upper Thames	107	216	49	0	14	0
Cherwell	124	220	57	0	19	0
Thame	119	203	59	0	11	0
Loddon	114	199	57	0	11	0
Lower Wey	132	195	68	0	10	0
Ock	108	201	54	0	10	0
Enborne	112	214	52	0	19	0
Cut	119	188	63	0	7	0
<b>Thames Area</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>

HadUK rainfall data (Source: Met Office Crown copyright 2025)

EA effective rainfall data (Source: EA Soil Moisture Model)

# 10 Glossary

## 10.1 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 ( $\text{m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$ ).

### **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 to 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 by 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 (for example, 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).



## 10.2 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.

# 11 Appendices

## 11.1 Rainfall table

Hydrological area	Jul 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Jul 2025 band	May 2025 to July cumulative band	Feb 2025 to July cumulative band	Aug 2024 to July cumulative band
Berkshire Downs	72	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Chilterns West	93	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
Cotswold East	77	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Cotswold West	61	Below Normal	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Cut	96	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Enborne	77	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Loddon	88	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Lower Wey	106	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
North Downs - Hampshire	94	Normal	Below normal	Notably low	Normal

Ock	79	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Thame	85	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Upper Cherwell	91	Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Upper Thames	56	Below Normal	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Normal
Wey - Greensand	108	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal

## 11.2 River flows table

Site name	River	Catchment	Jul 2025 band	Jun 2025 band
Abingdon	River Ock	Ock	Normal	Normal
Banbury	River Cherwell	Cherwell Upper	Normal	Normal
Bibury	River Coln	Cotswolds West	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
Bourne End (hedsor)	River Wye	Wye Bucks	Normal	Normal
Cassington	River Evenlode	Evenlode	Notably low	Notably low
Farmoor (naturalised)	River Thames	Thames	Notably low	Below normal
Kingston	River Thames	Thames North Bank	Below normal	Below normal
Marlborough	River Kennet	Kennet	Notably low	Below normal
Sheepbridge	River Loddon	Loddon	Below normal	Below normal
Swallowfield	River Blackwater	Loddon	Below normal	Below normal
Tilford	River Wey	Wey Addleston Bourne	Normal	Normal
Weybridge	River Wey	Wey Addleston Bourne	Normal	Normal
Wheatley	River Thame	Thame	Notably low	Notably low

Windsor	River Thames	Thames	Exceptionally low	Below normal
Kingston (naturalised)	River Thames	Thames North Bank	Notably low	Below normal

## 11.3 Groundwater table

Site name	Aquifer	End of Jul 2025 band	End of Jun 2025 band
Ampney Crucis Obh	Burford Oolitic Limestone (great)	Notably low	Below normal
Frith Cottage	Godalming Lower Greensand	Notably high	Notably high
Gibbet Cottages Obh	Berkshire Downs Chalk	Normal	Normal
Jackaments Bottom Obh	Burford Oolitic Limestone (inferior)	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
Marcham Obh	Shrivenham Corallian	Normal	Normal
Model Farm	Chiltern Upper Greensand	Normal	Normal
Rockley Obh	Berkshire Downs Chalk	Below normal	Below normal
Stonor Estate	South-west Chilterns Chalk	Above normal	Notably high
The Flashes Obh	Godalming Lower Greensand	Notably high	Notably high
Tile Barn Farm	Basingstoke Chalk	Normal	Normal

Fringford P.s.	Upper Bedford Ouse Oolitic Limestone (great)	Normal	Below normal
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