Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - August 2025

It was the driest August since 2003, and England received 42% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall for the month. Most of the month's rain fell during the last few days of the month, which led to some decreases in soil moisture deficits (SMD) in many regions, although preceding dry conditions mean soils remain much drier than would be expected for the time of year across most of England. Monthly mean river flows decreased at almost all sites we report on, with just over half of sites classed as notably low or exceptionally low for the time of year. Groundwater levels continued their seasonal decline and just under half of sites were classed as normal for the time of year at the end of August. Reservoir stocks decreased at all of the reservoirs we report on, with England as a whole ending August with 57% storage.

1.1 Rainfall

During August, England received 31.3mm of rainfall which represents 42% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA for the time of year. It was the driest August since 2003. The majority of August's rain fell in the final five days of the month, with most of the month being dry across much of England. All hydrological areas received below average rainfall during August. The wettest hydrological area as a percentage of LTA was Kent in north-west England, which received 92% (135mm) of LTA rainfall. The driest hydrological area was the Soar in central England, where just 13mm of rainfall was received, which is 20% of the LTA. (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall totals were classed as normal or lower for all hydrological areas in August, with 60% classed as notably or exceptionally low. Of the 26 hydrological areas classed as normal for the time of year, the majority were in south-west England and along the south coast, with a handful in the far north-west. Below normal rainfall was received in 30 hydrological areas, the majority of which were in south-east and south-west England. Fifty-seven hydrological areas were classed as notably low for the time of year, and 26 were classed as exceptionally low, most of which were in central, north-west and north-east England. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative totals were classed as below normal or lower across most of England. Normal rainfall was received in south-east and south-west England, with totals in the north-west normal or higher for the time of year. It was the warmest summer period (June, July and August) for England since records began in 1884. The 6-month cumulative totals were classed as exceptionally low across most of England, with the south-west and north-west being the only areas to see normal rainfall in the period. Fifteen hydrological areas have had the driest six months (March to August) since records began in 1871. Over the 12-month period, rainfall has been normal across much of England. In east and north-east England, conditions have been drier with totals classed as below normal or lower, with exceptionally low totals in the far north-east. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, August rainfall was classed as below normal for south-west England and notably low for south-east and north-west England. East, central and north-east England were classed as exceptionally low for the time of year. For England as a whole, rainfall was classed as notably low. This was the seventh consecutive month of below average rainfall in east and central England, with both experiencing the driest February to August period since records began in 1871. England has also had seven consecutive months of below average rainfall, and it was the driest February to August period since 1976. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Rainfall in the final days of August saw soil moisture deficits decrease in many parts of England, most notably in south-west England. However, despite this wet end to the month, soils remain very dry across most of England due to preceding, ongoing dry conditions. The exceptions are in Cumbria and parts of Devon, where soils were almost fully wet at the end of August. (Figure 3.1)

Soils were drier than would be expected across most of England at the end of August, particularly in central and north-east areas. In the far north-west a handful of hydrological areas have soils slightly wetter than would be expected for the time of year. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at almost all of our indicator sites in August, with just over half of sites being classed as notably or exceptionally low for the time of year. Ten sites (19% of the total) were classed as normal for the time of year, most of which were in east and south-east England. Fifteen sites (28%) were classed as below normal for the time of year. A third of sites were classed as notably low, and 10 sites (19%) were classed as exceptionally low, most of which were in north-east and central England. Just one site was classed as above normal, the River Ver in south-east England, where healthy groundwater resources continue to support river flows. (Figure 4.1)

Four sites, three in north-east England and one in Wales, recorded their lowest August monthly mean river flow on record (record start given in brackets):

- River Derwent at Buttercrambe (1973)
- River Swale at Crakehill Topcliffe (1980)
- River Till at Heaton Mill (2001)
- River Wye at Redbrook in Wales (1969)

Offord on the Bedford Ouse in east England was the only regional index site to be classed as normal for the time of year. Horton on the Great Stour in south-east England was classed as below normal. Thorverton on the River Exe in south-west England, Haydon Bridge on the South Tyne in north-east England and naturalised flows at Kingston on the River Thames in the south-east were all classed as notably low for the time of year. The River Dove, as measured at Marston-on-Dove in central England, was classed as exceptionally low for the time of year. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of August, almost all of our indicator sites recorded a decrease in groundwater levels as aquifers continued their seasonal recessions. Almost half of sites were classed as normal for the time of year. Four sites were classed as above normal for the time of year. Priors Hayes in the West Cheshire Sandstone in north-west England, was classed as exceptionally high, and recorded its highest end of August value since records began in 1972. Three sites in chalk aquifers in the south-east, east and north-east of England were classed as below normal for the time of year. Three more chalk sites, in north-east and south-west England were classed as below normal at the end of August. Three sites were classed as exceptionally low for the time of year, including two index sites below and Tilshead in the Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk aquifer. (Figure 5.1)

This mixed picture was reflected by our major aquifer index sites. In east and south-east England, chalk index sites ranged from above normal to exceptionally low levels. With Redlands Hall (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk) and Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk) both normal for the time of year, while Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) was above normal, and Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) was exceptionally low. Meanwhile Dalton Estate Well in north-east England (Hull and East Riding Chalk) was classed as notably low for the time of year. In the north-west, Skirwith (Carlisle Basin Sandstone) was classed as normal for the time of year, while Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone) in central England was above normal. Finally, Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone in south-east England was classed as exceptionally low for the time of year for the fifth consecutive month. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of August, reservoir stocks had decreased at all of the reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on, with three quarters seeing a decrease of more than 10% during the month. Clywedog reservoir, which supplies central England from Wales, and the Dove group in central England saw the largest decreases of 24% and 22% respectively. The Lower Lee group in south-east England saw the smallest change of just 3%, and was the only reservoir to be classed as above normal for the time of year. Almost two-thirds of reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on were classed as notably or exceptionally low for the time of year. Six reservoirs were classed as below normal and 4 were classed as normal. Twelve reservoirs and reservoir groups are now less than half full. (Figure 6.1)

All regional reservoir stocks decreased during August, with south-west England seeing the biggest decrease of 16%. All other regions decreased by at least 10%, and central, north-west and south-west England are all below 50% full. All regions remain below average for the time of year. For England as a whole, storage at the end of August was 57%, after a 12% decrease since the end of July. As a comparison, storage for England at the end of August 2022 was 55%. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

September began with wetter, more unsettled conditions across southern England with the other areas of England also experiencing heavy rainfall at times. The unsettled conditions are expected to continue through mid-September with the possibility of heavy rain and strong winds for many areas of England though parts of the east may see lower totals. There may be some drier spells later in the month, particularly in southern England. The changeable conditions will persist throughout England towards the end of the month with spells of rain and showers, heavy at times, possibly thundery. Towards the end of the month some fog patches are possible where skies are clear and the nights become colder.

For the 3-month period from September to November for the UK, there is a higher than normal chance of a warmer, wetter and windier autumn period with an increased likelihood of stormier spells. 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 highest likelihood of being normal or below normal, with river flows in south east England having the greatest probability 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 and 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 and 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 highest probability of being below normal for north east and south west England. Across the rest of England groundwater levels have the greatest chance to be normal. By the end of March 2026, groundwater levels across most of England have an increased likelihood of being below normal or lower with only groundwater levels in the south-west likely to be normal.

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2025 see Figure 7.5. and in March 2026 see Figure 7.6.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in September 2025 see Figure 7.7 and in March 2026 see Figure 7.8.

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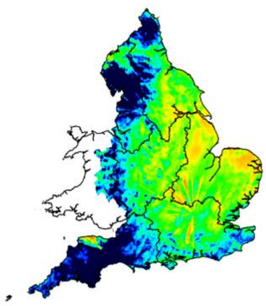
2 Rainfall

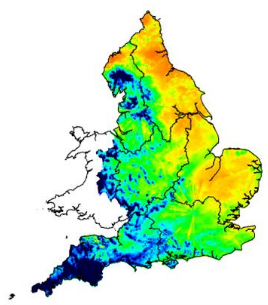
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

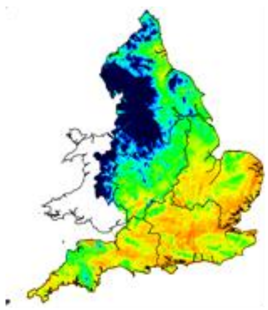
October 2024



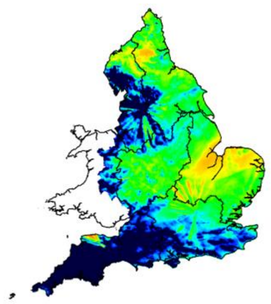
November 2024



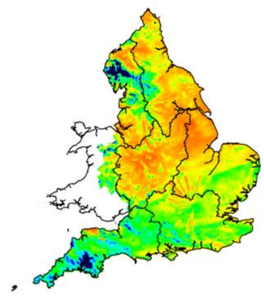
December 2024



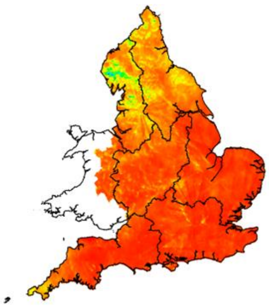
January 2025



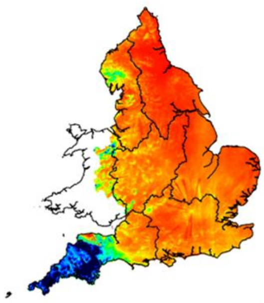
February 2025



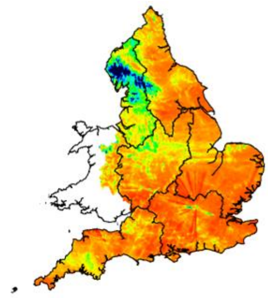
March 2025



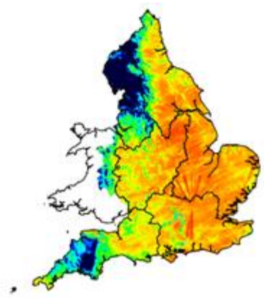
April 2025



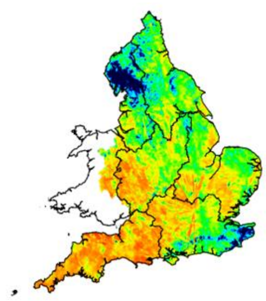
May 2025



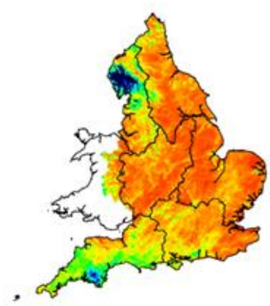
June 2025



July 2025



August 2025



Map Legend

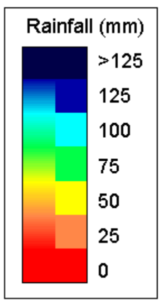


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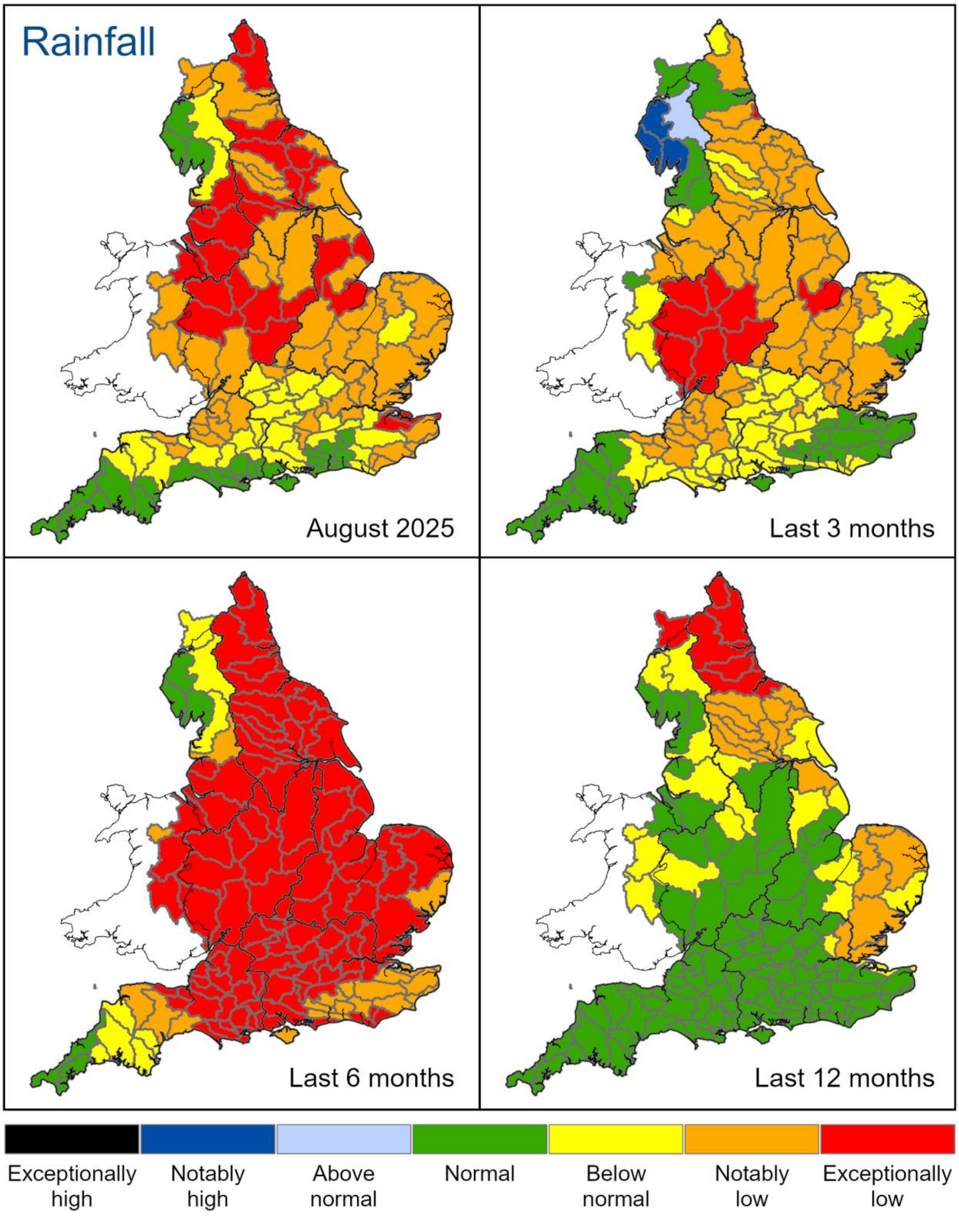
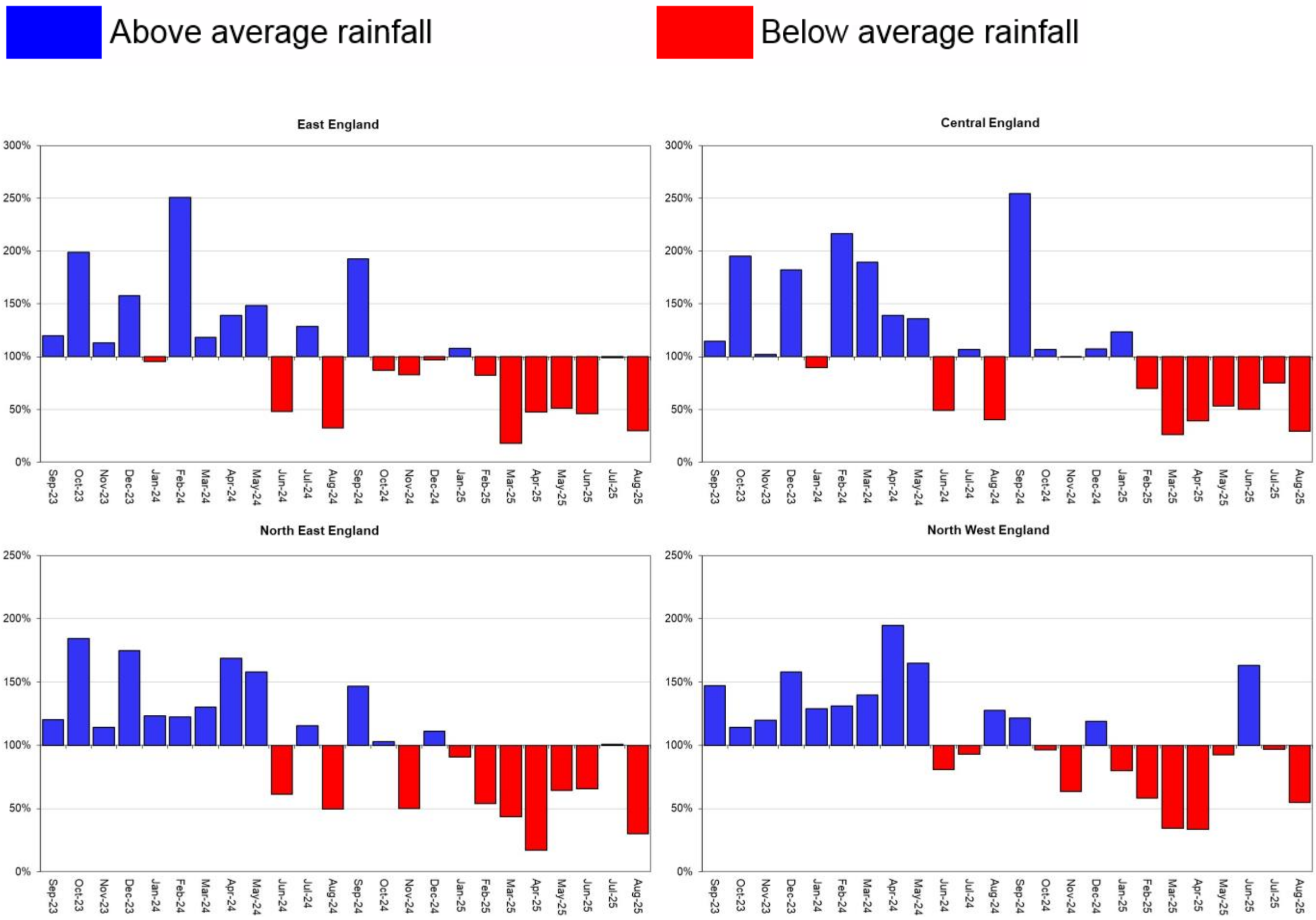
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 August 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

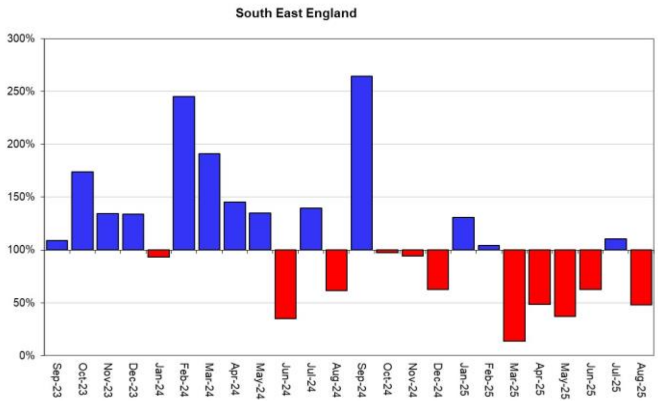


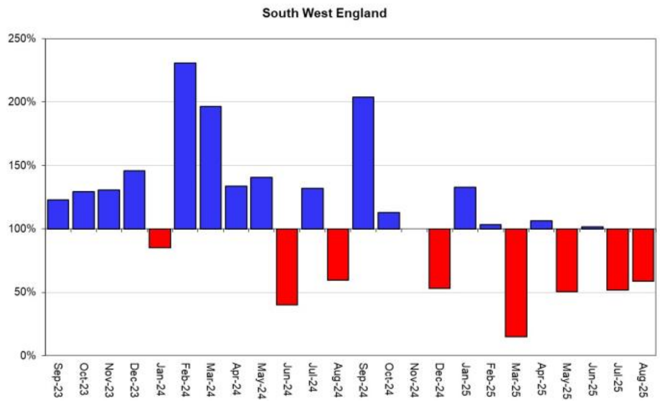
Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 100024198, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

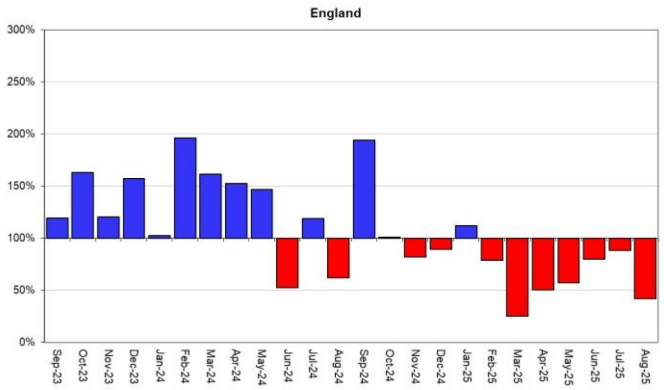
2.2 Rainfall charts

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









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

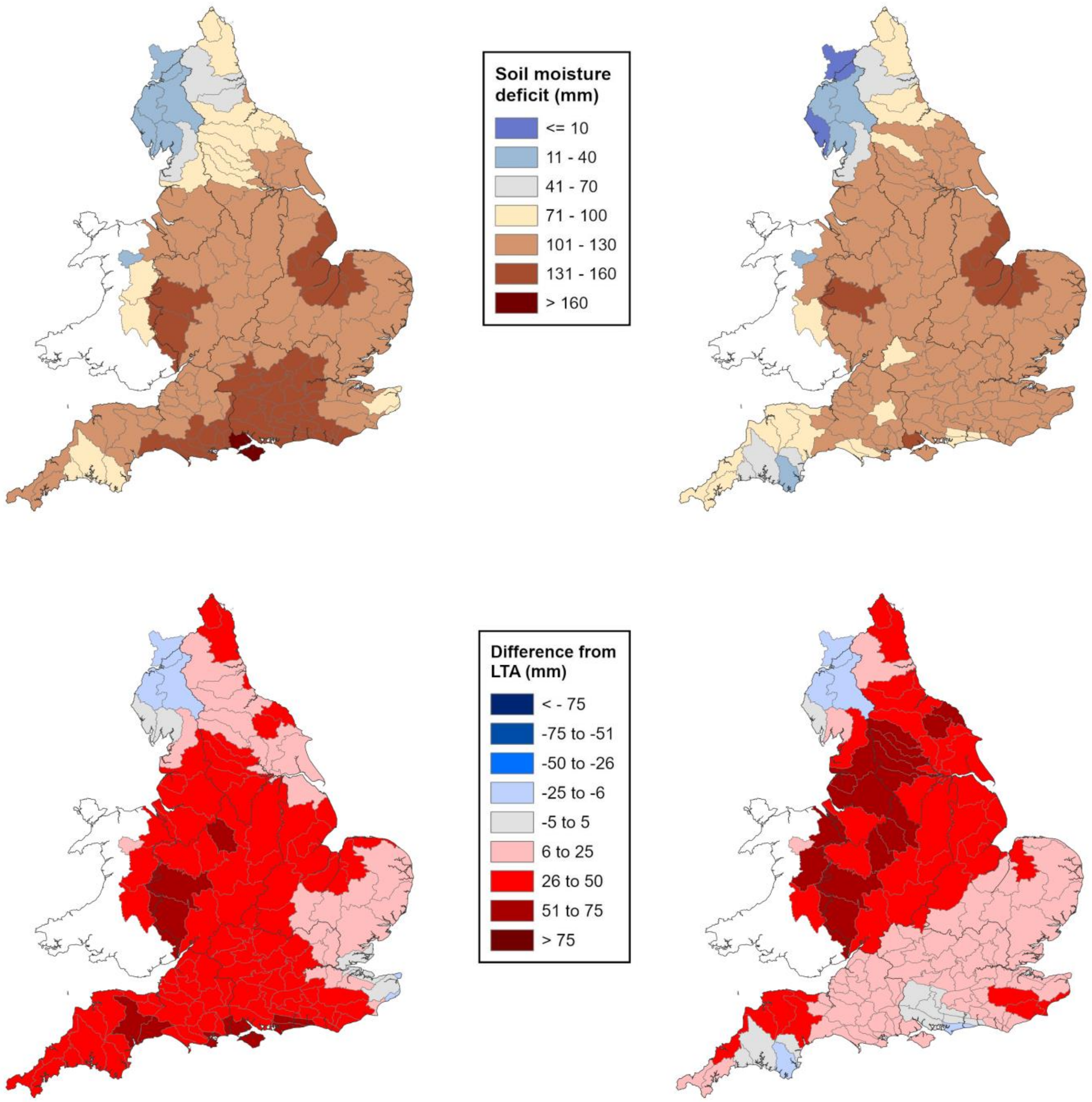
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 30 July 2025 (left panel) and 03 September 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 July 2025

End of August 2025

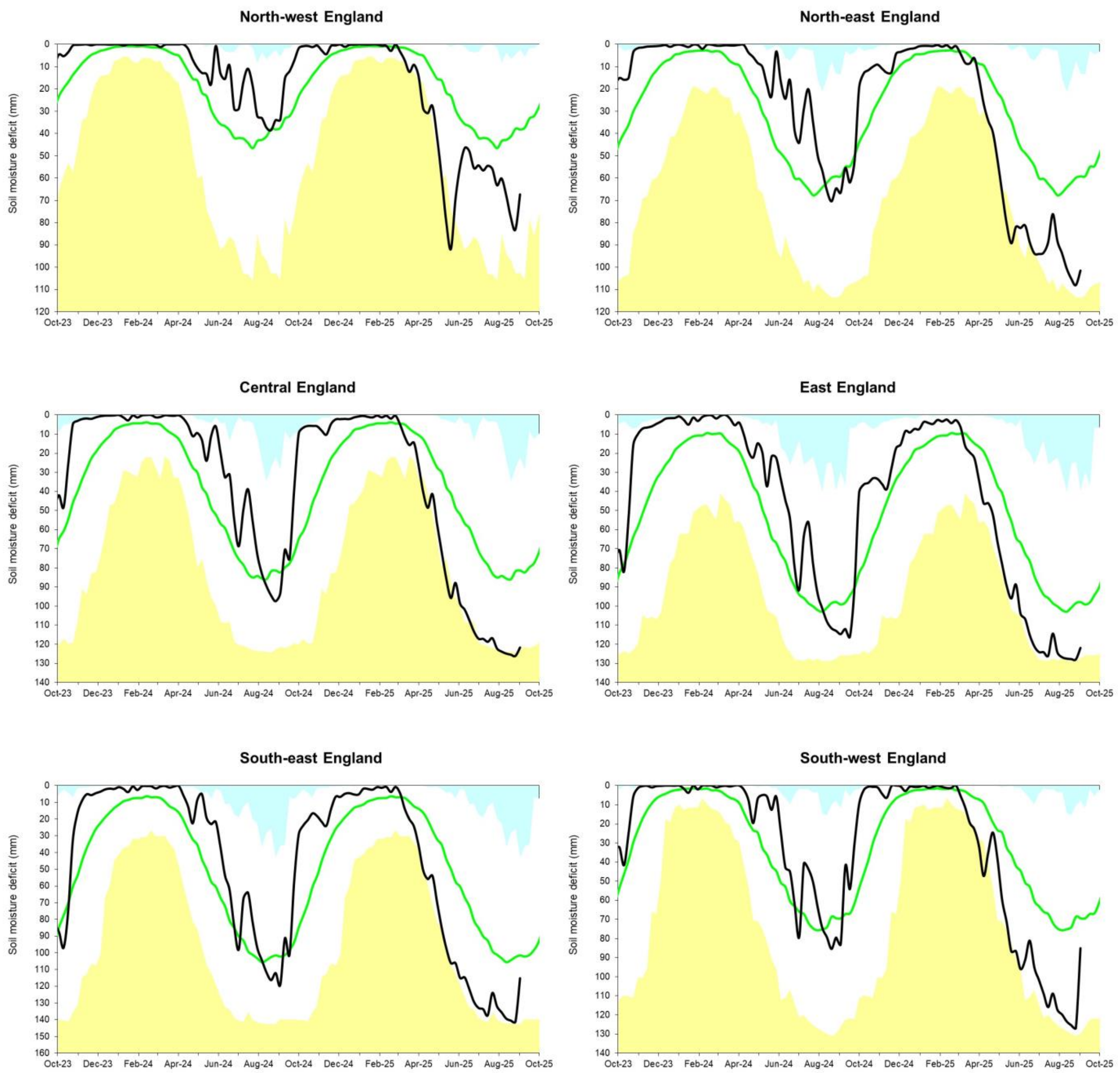


(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

3.2 Soil moisture deficit charts

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

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



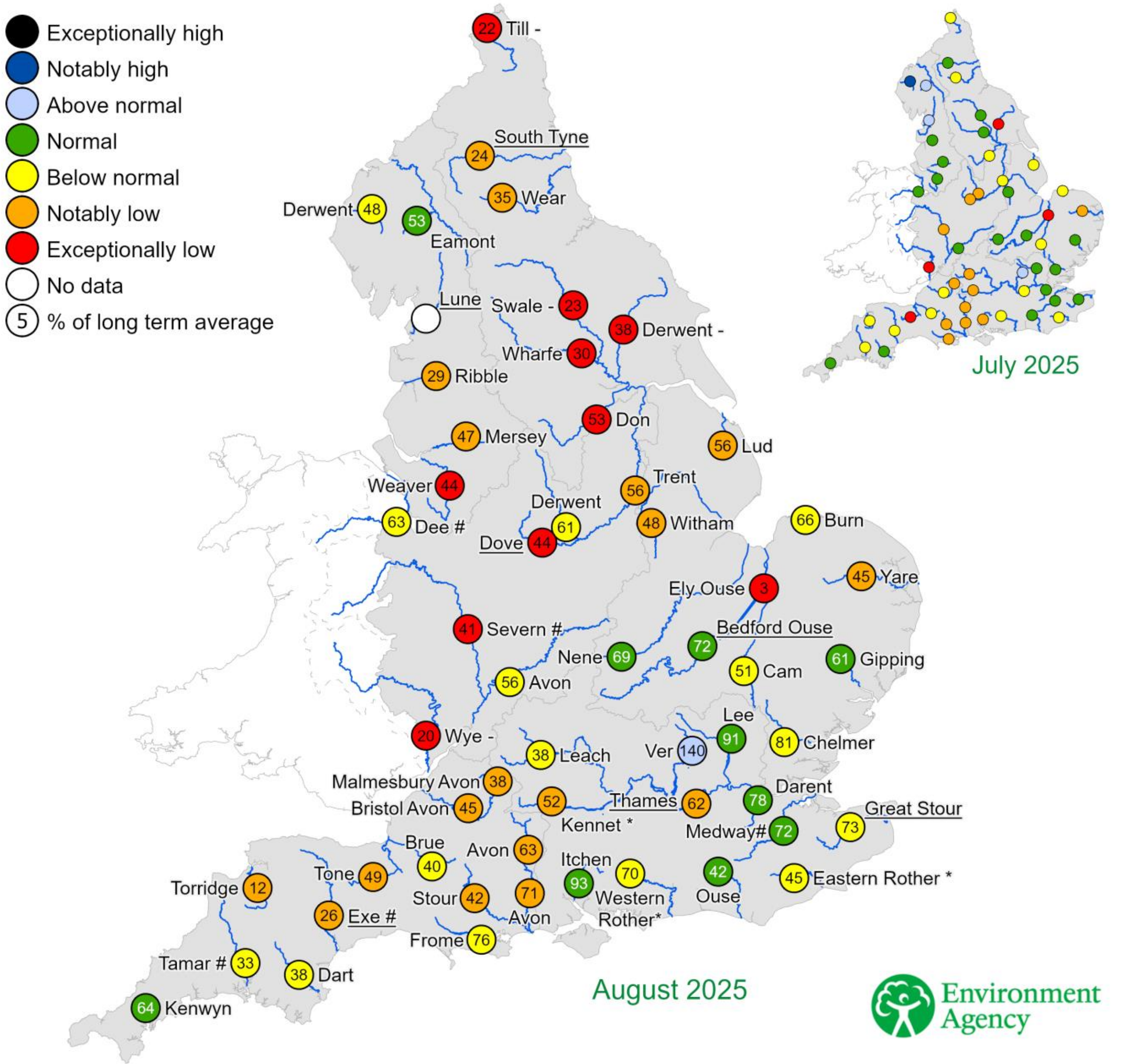
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

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



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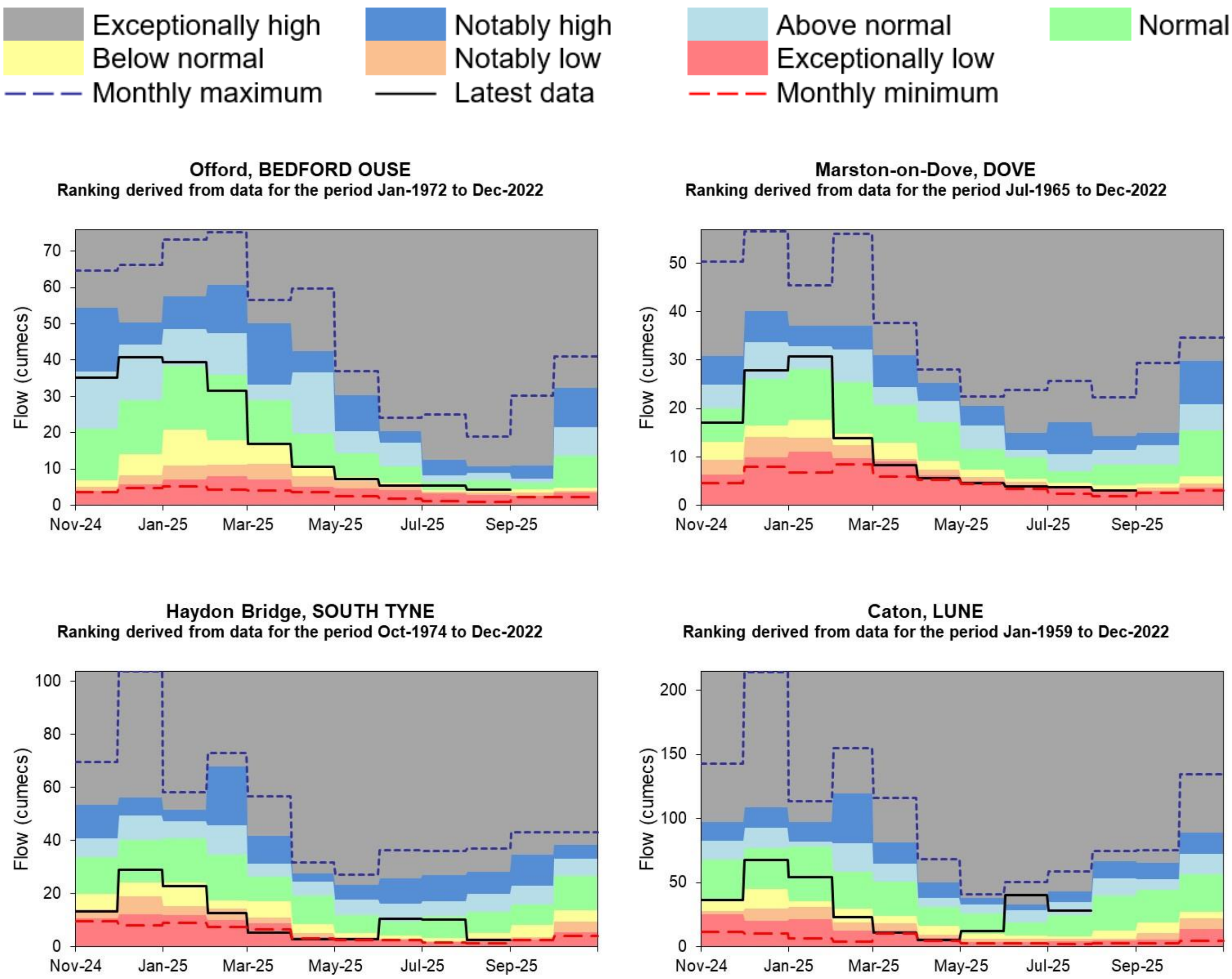
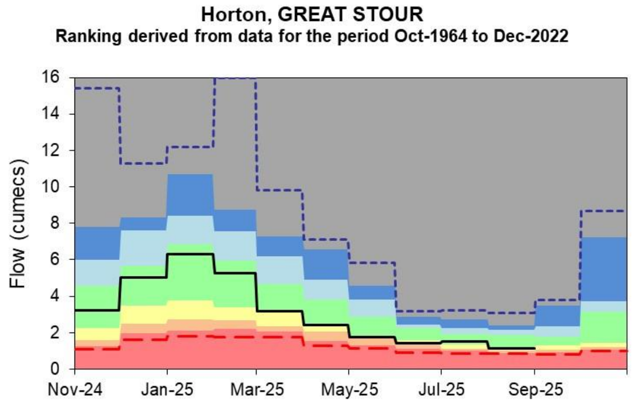
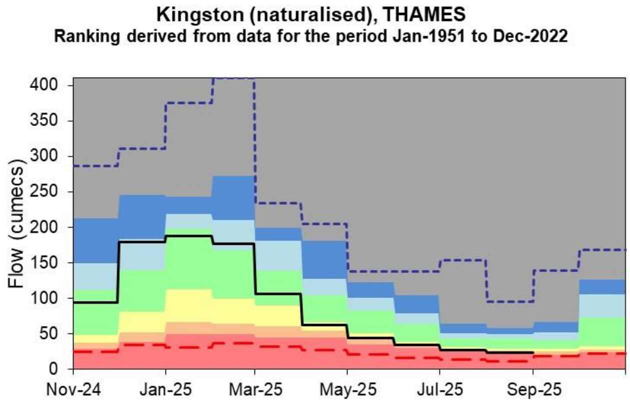
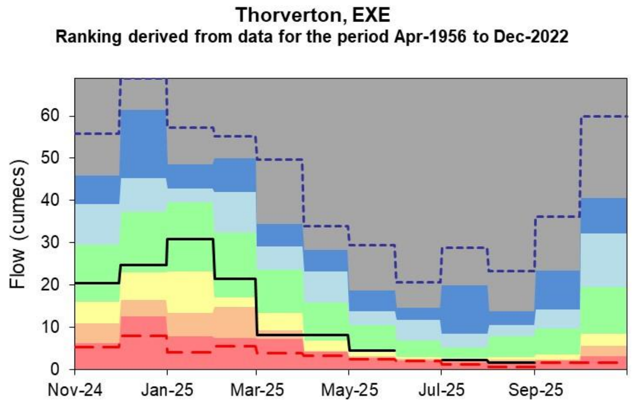
4.2 River flow charts

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.









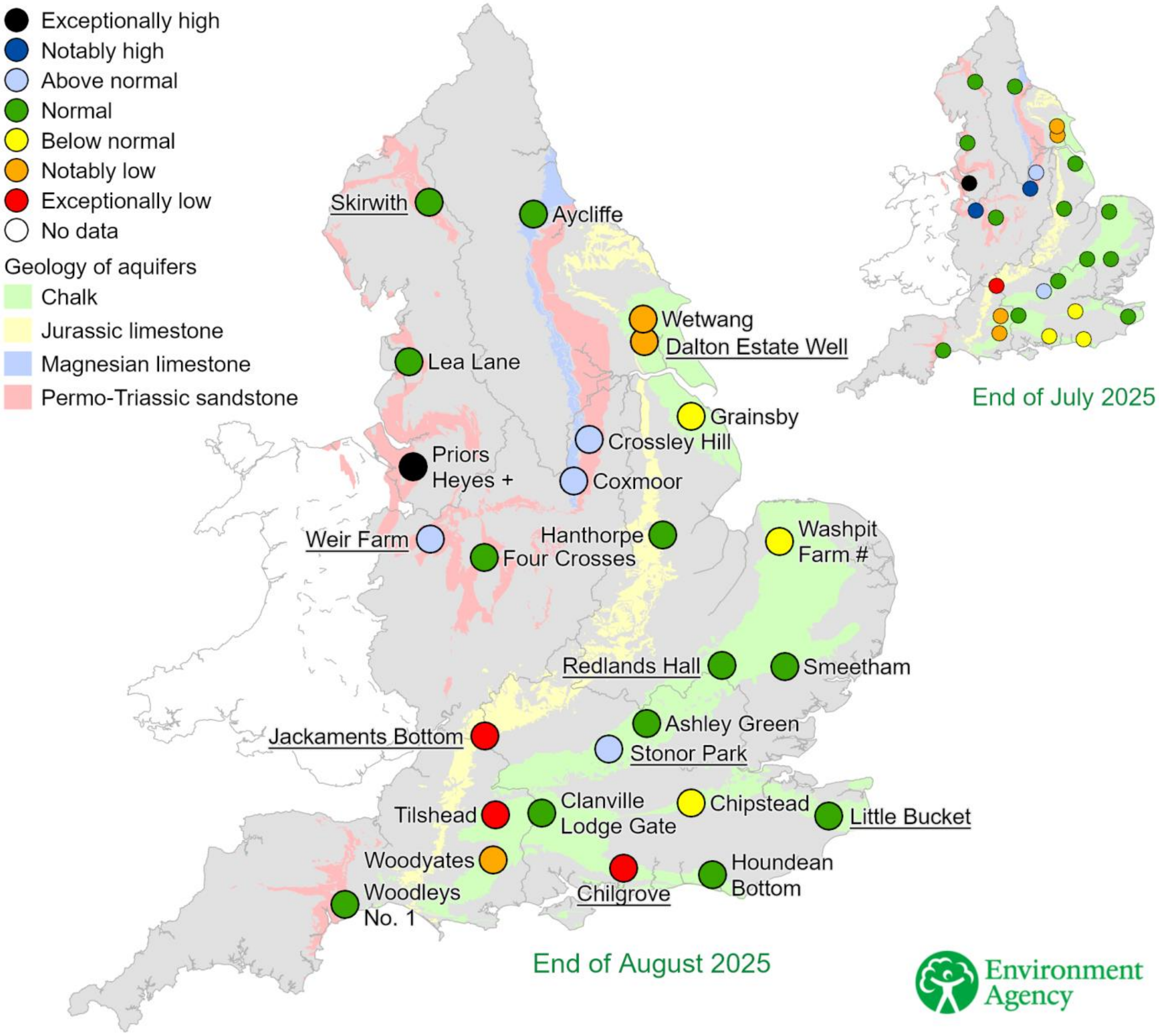
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

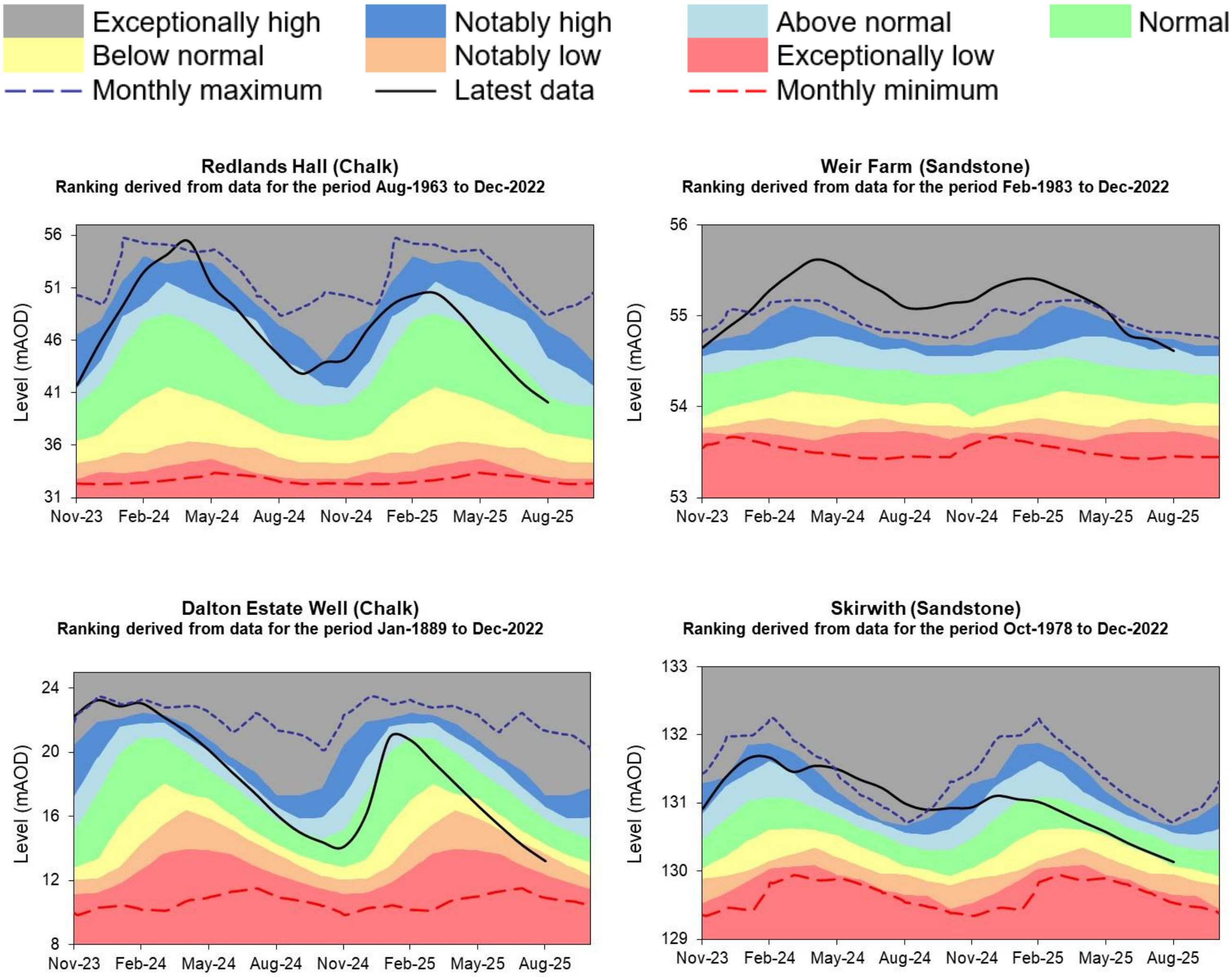
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. # Levels at Washpit Farm have been estimated from a nearby site. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that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

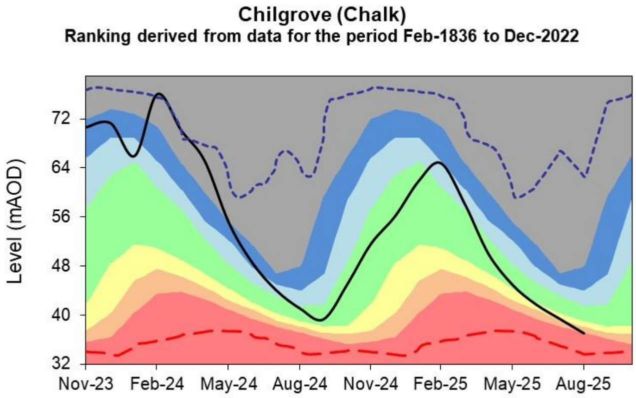


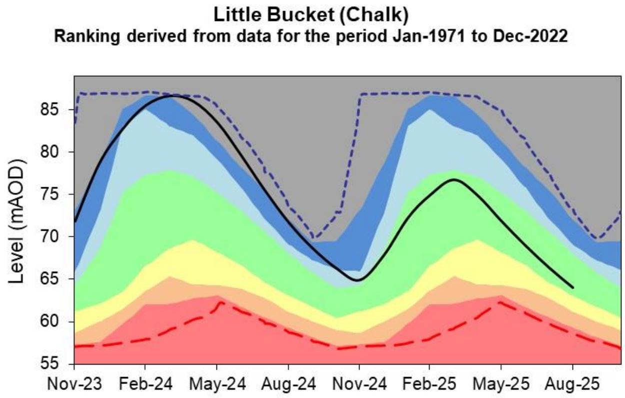
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025.

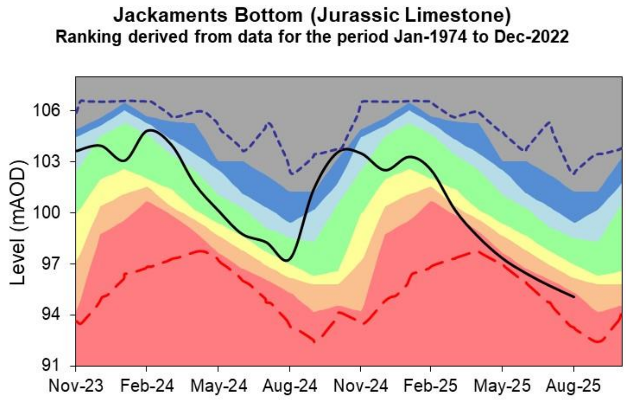
5.2 Groundwater level charts

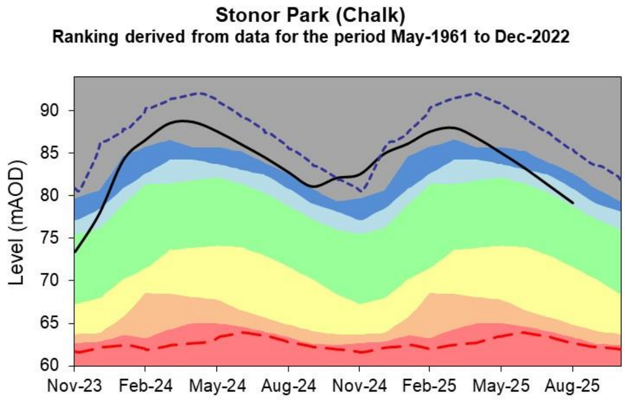
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









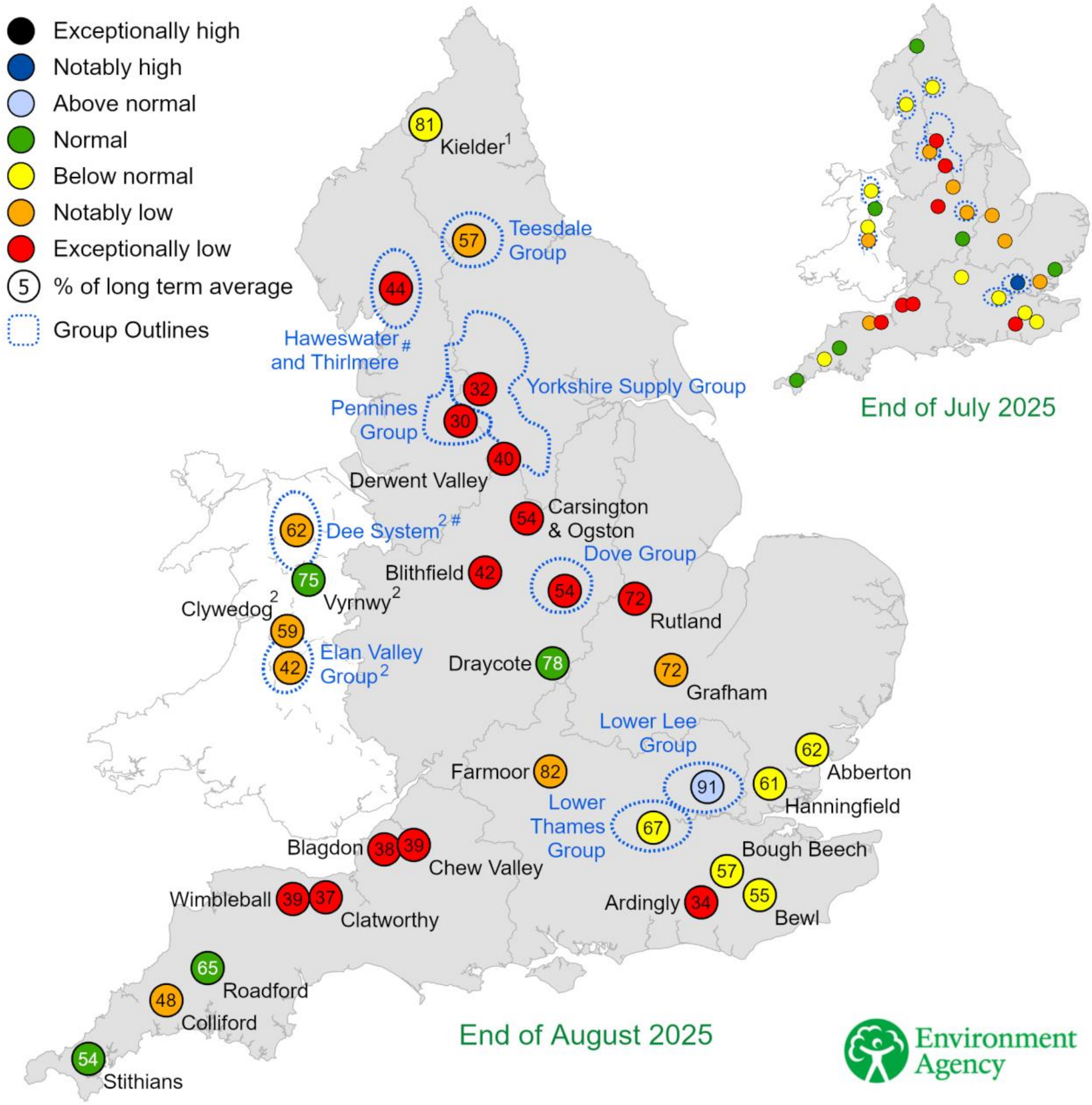


(Source: Environment Agency, 2025)

6 Reservoir storage

6.1 Reservoir storage map

Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of July 2025 and August 2025 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic July and August 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. Kielder levels are lower than historical levels due to a new flood alleviation control curve. Welsh reservoirs marked with a 2 provide water resources to north-west and central England.

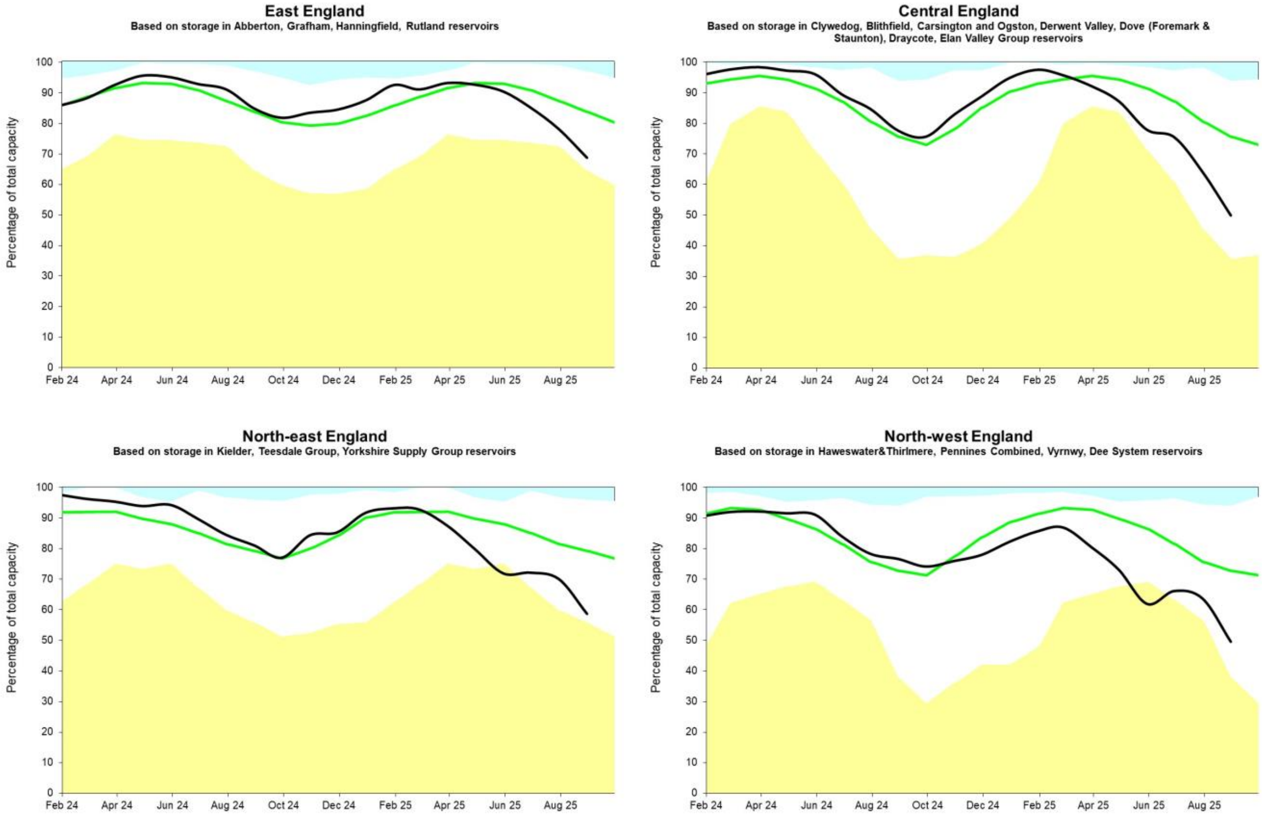


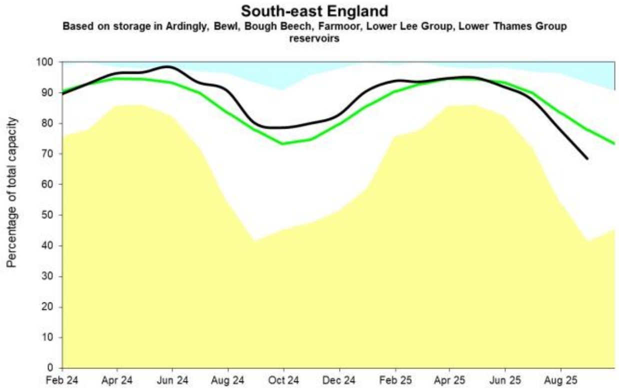
(Source: water companies). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2025

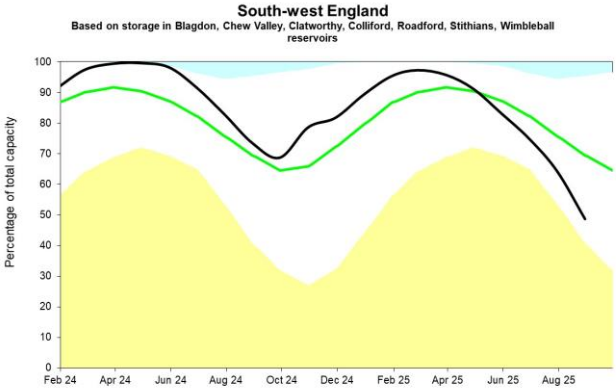
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

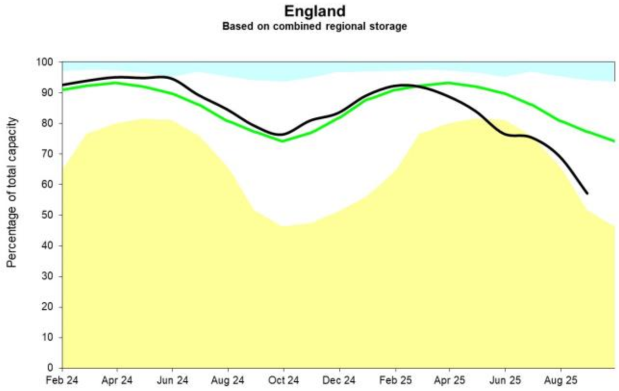
Figure 6.2: Regional reservoir stocks. End of month reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs/reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.

	Below minimum monthly level		Above maximum monthly level		Average		Latest data







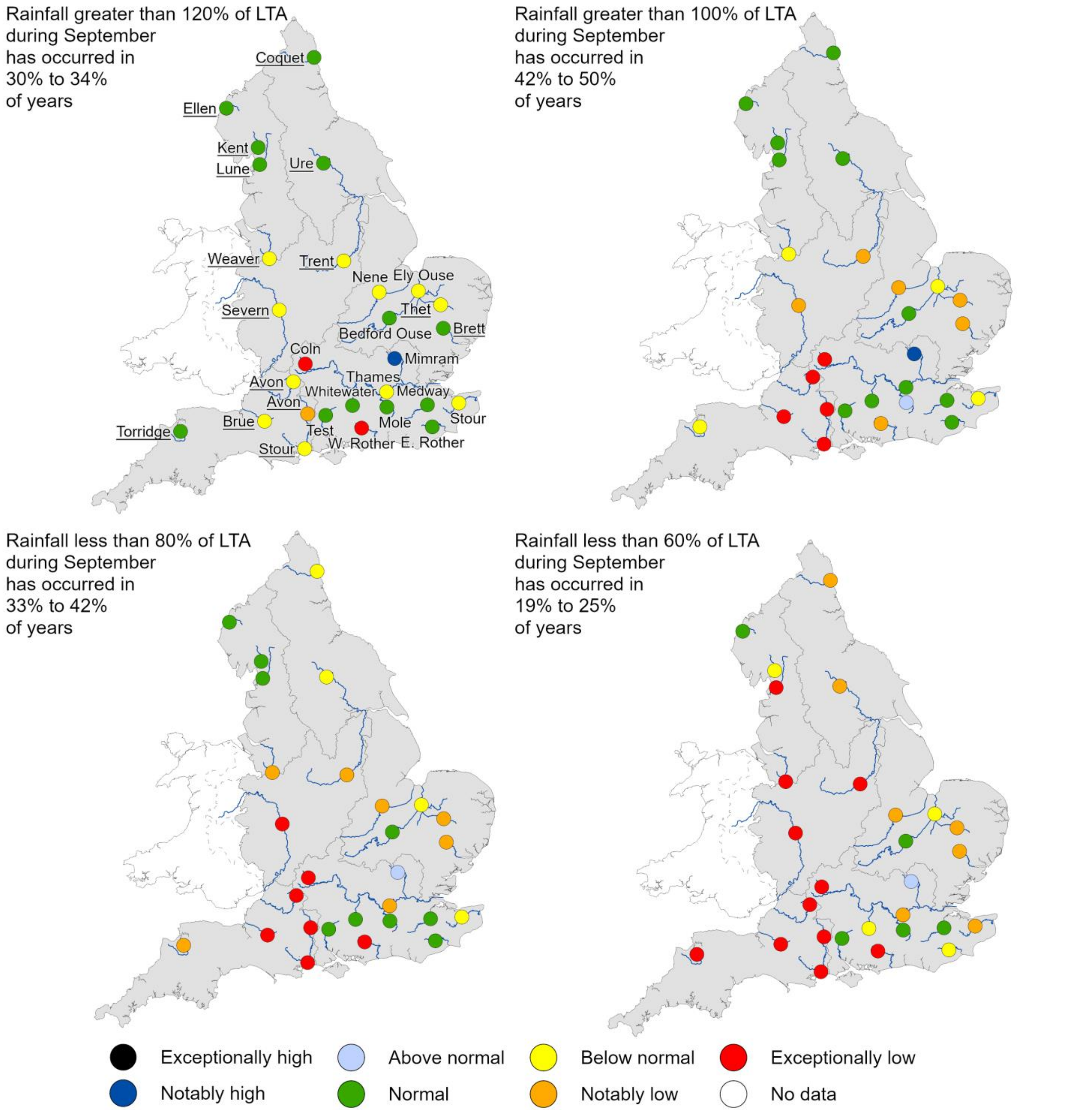


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

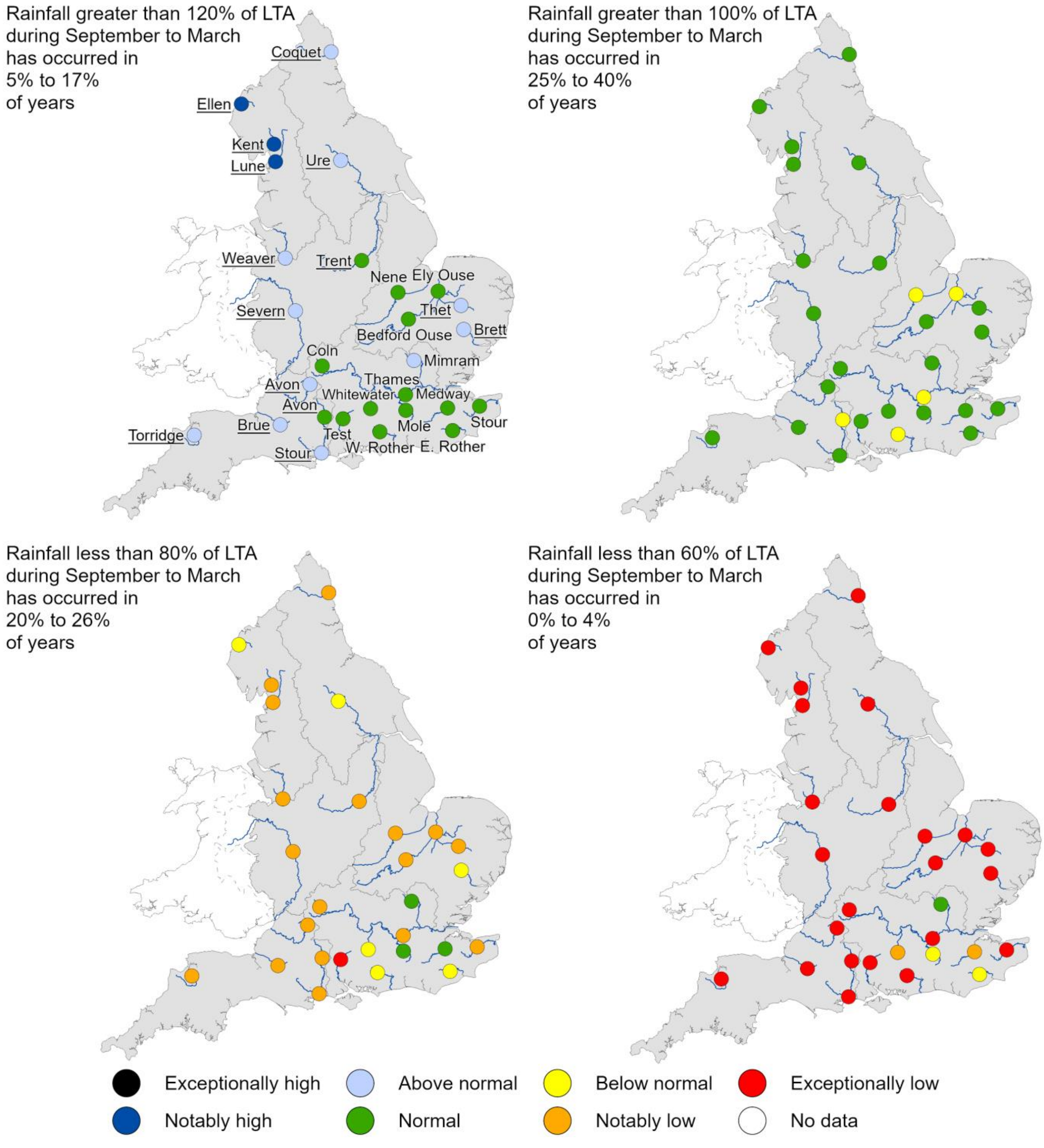
7.1 River flow

Figure 7.1: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2025. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall during September 2025. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



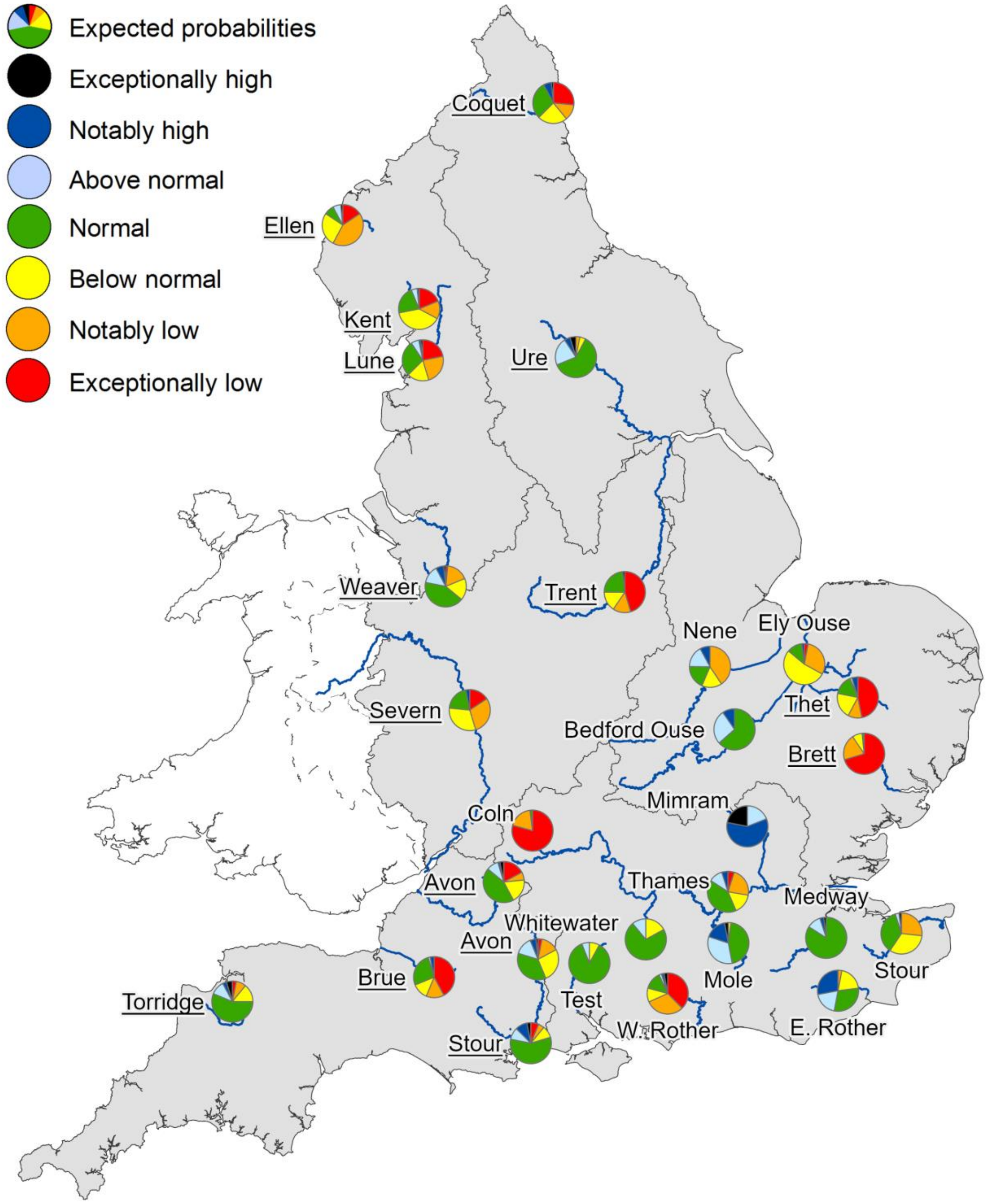
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency).

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



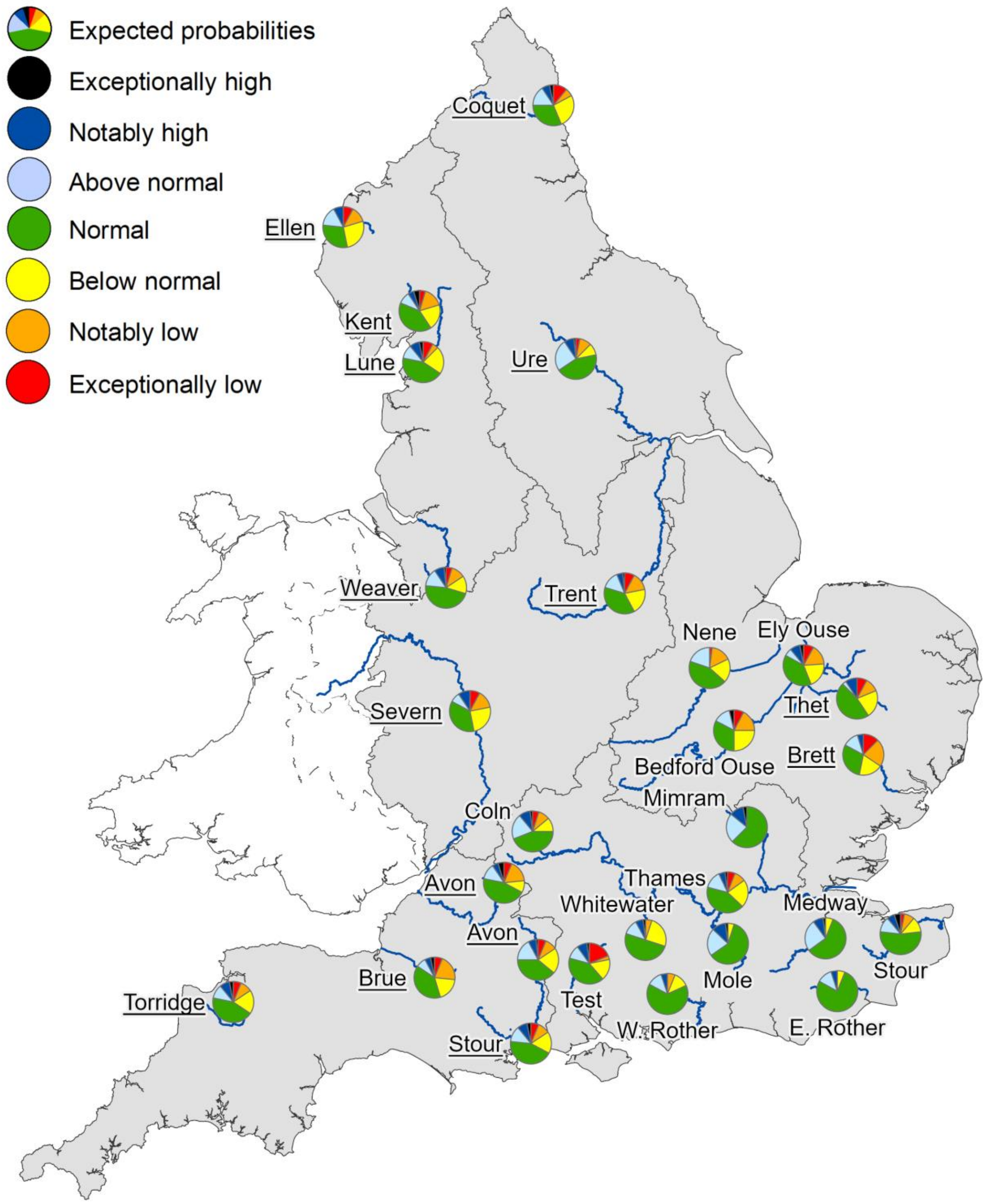
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency)

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

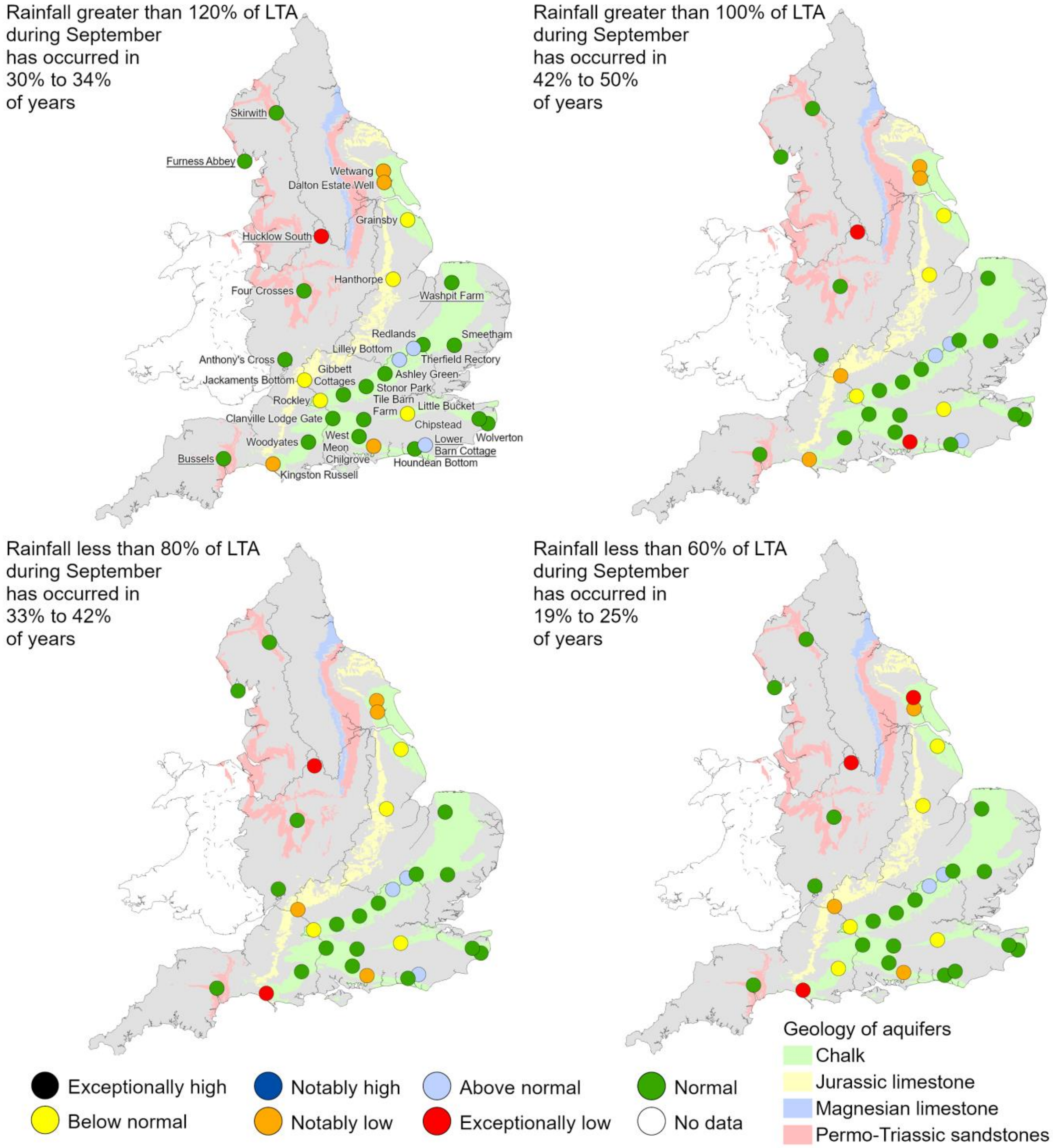


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between September 2025 and March 2026. Rainfall statistics based on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

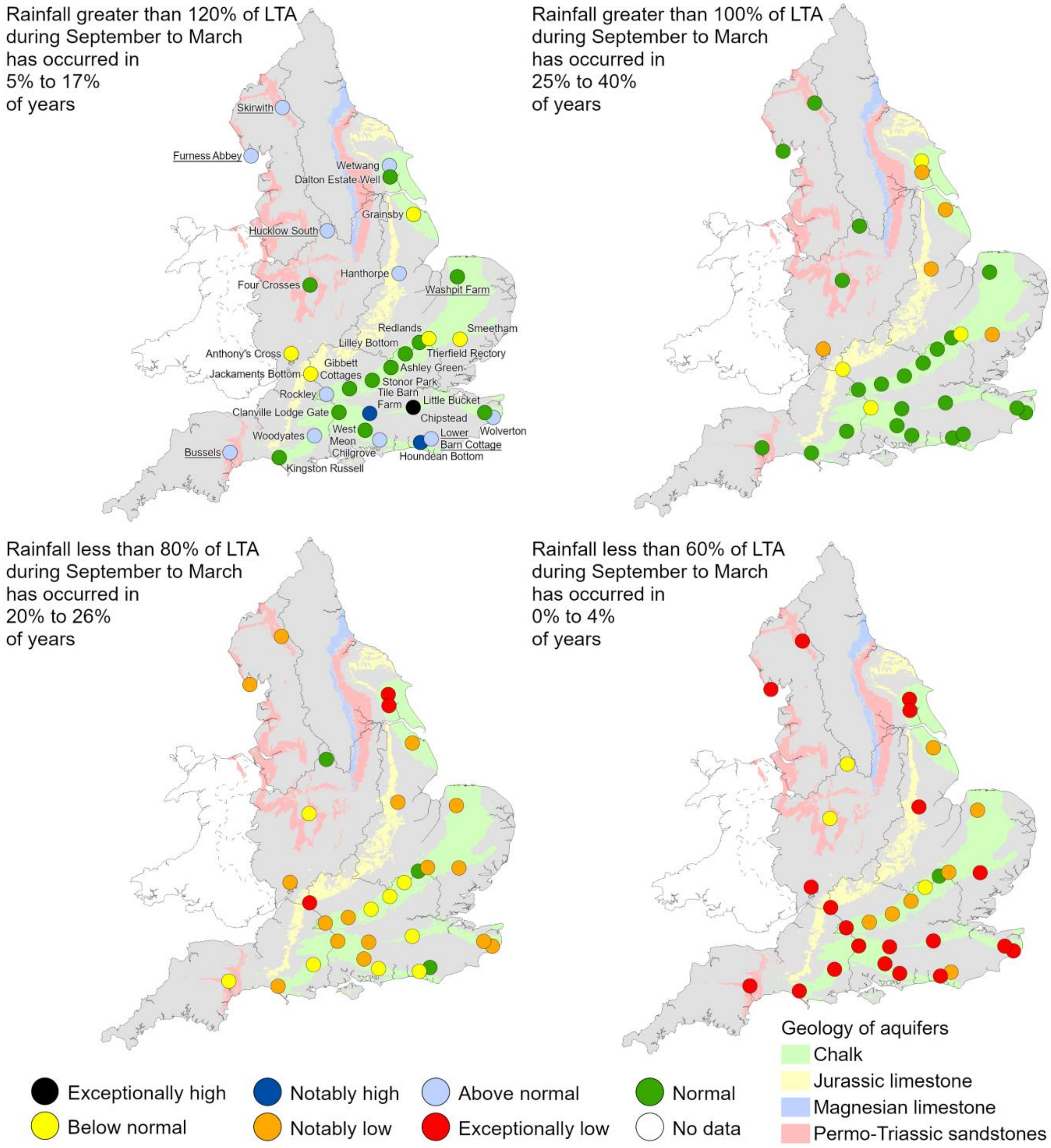

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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2025. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for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

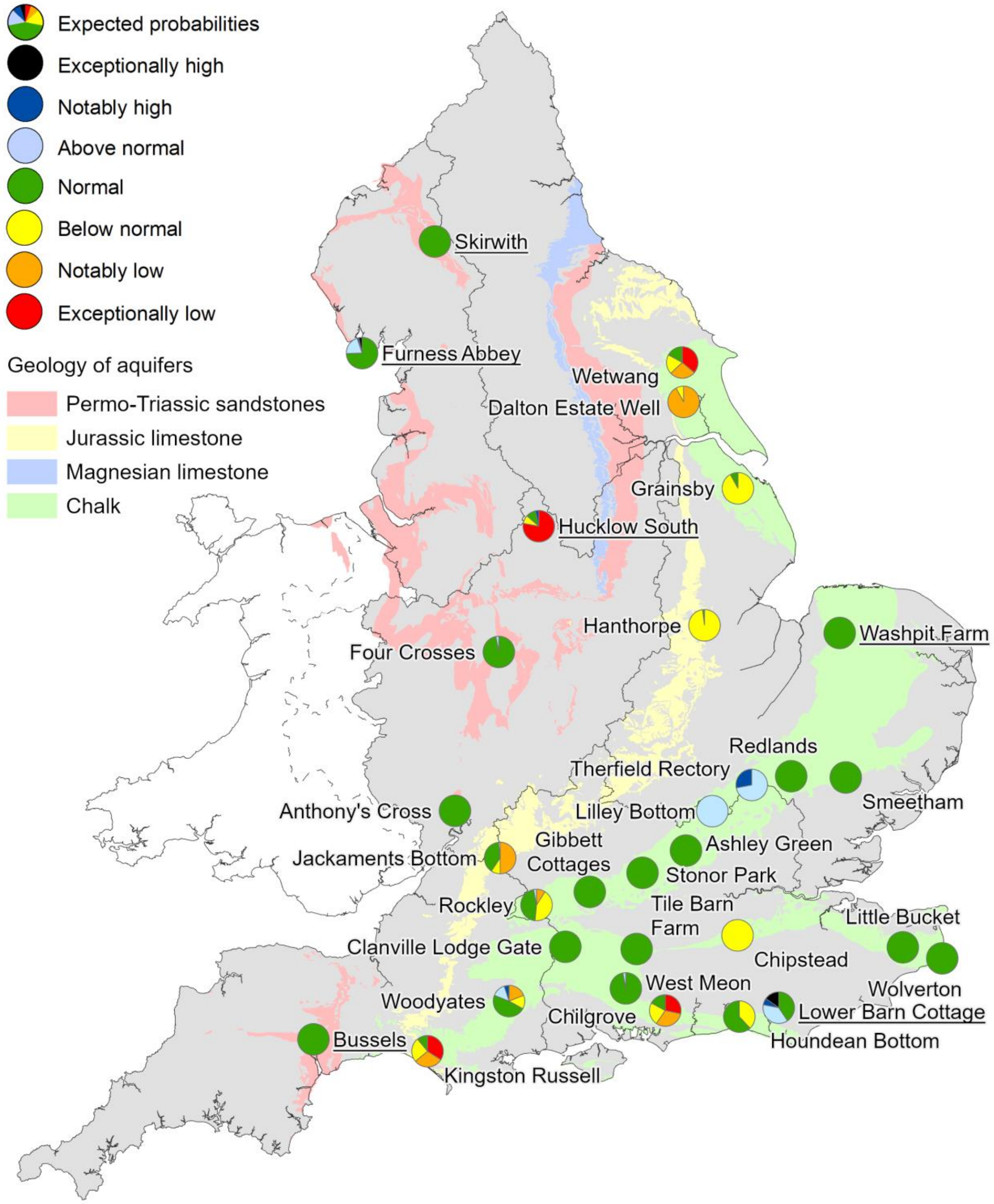

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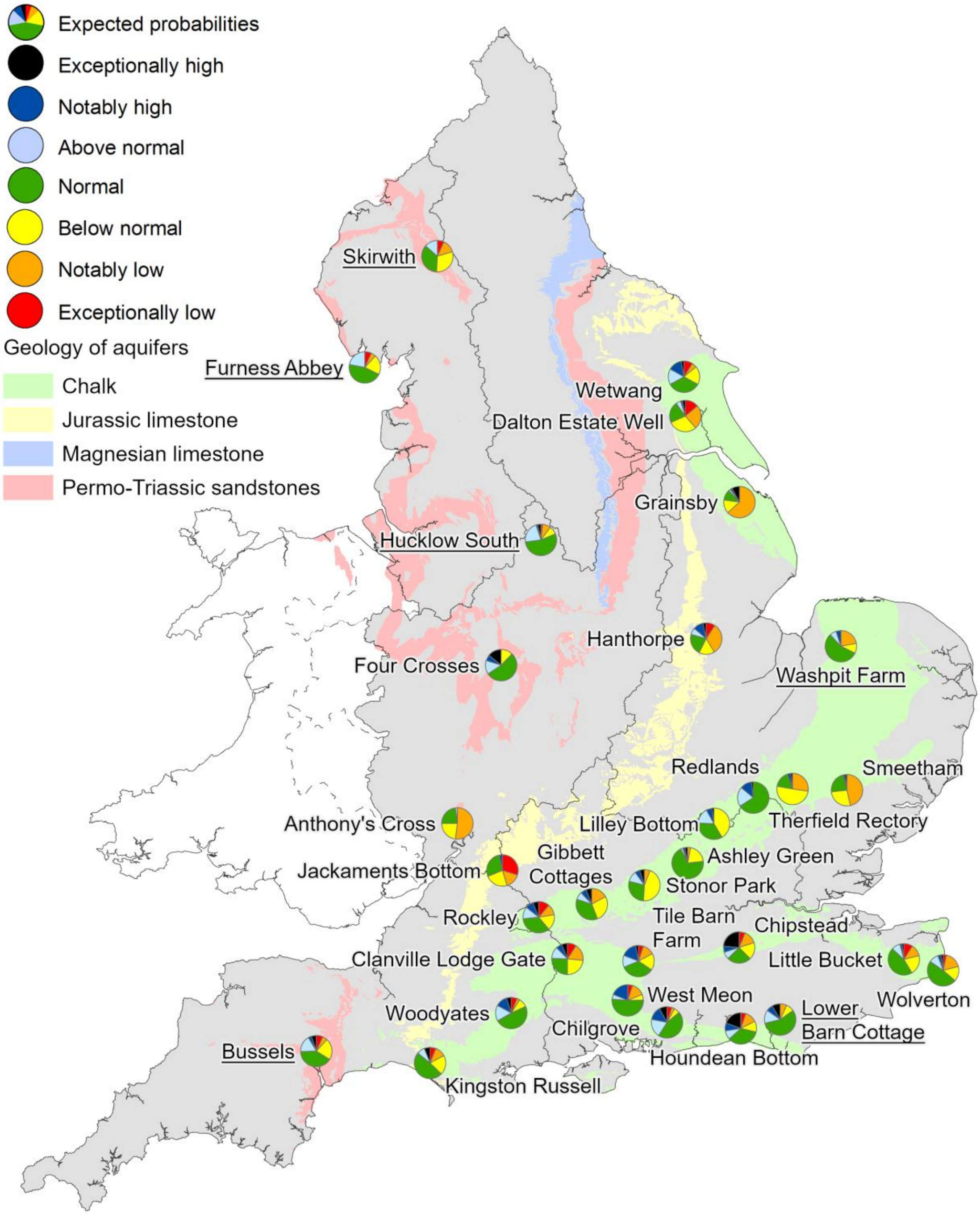
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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

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9 Appendices

9.1 Rainfall table

Region	Aug 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Aug 2025 band	Jun 2025 to August 2025 cumulative band	Mar 2025 to August 2025 cumulative band	Sep 2024 to August 2025 cumulative band
East England	30	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Notably low
Central England	30	Exceptionally Low	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low	Normal
North East England	30	Exceptionally Low	Notably low	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
North West England	55	Notably Low	Normal	Notably low	Below normal
South East England	48	Notably Low	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Normal
South West England	59	Below Normal	Below normal	Notably low	Normal
England	42	Notably Low	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Below normal

9.2 River flows table

Geographic area	Site name	River	Aug 2025 band	Jul 2025 band
East	Burnham	Burn	Below normal	Below normal
East	Claypole	Upper Witham	Notably low	Normal
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	Notably low	Below normal
East	Offord	Bedford Ouse	Normal	Normal
East	Springfield	Chelmer	Below normal	Normal
East	Stowmarket	Gipping	Normal	Normal
East	Upton Mill	Nene	Normal	Normal
Central	Bewdley	Severn	Exceptionally low	Notably low
Central	Derby St. Marys	Derwent	Below normal	Notably low
Central	Evesham	Avon	Below normal	Normal
Central	Marston-on-dove	Dove	Exceptionally low	Notably low
Central	North Muskham	Trent	Notably low	Below normal
North East	Buttercrambe	Derwent	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
North East	Crakehill Topcliffe	Swale	Exceptionally low	Normal
North East	Heaton Mill	Till	Exceptionally low	Below normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	Aug 2025 band	Jul 2025 band
North East	Doncaster	Don	Exceptionally low	Below normal
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Notably low	Normal
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Exceptionally low	Normal
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Notably low	Below normal
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Notably low	Normal
North West	Caton	Lune	No data	Above normal
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Below normal	Notably high
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Normal	Above normal
North West	Samlesbury	Ribble	Notably low	Normal
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Exceptionally low	Normal
South East	Allbrook & Highbridge	Itchen	Normal	Notably low
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Normal	Normal
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	Normal
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Notably low	Below normal
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Below normal	Notably low

Geographic area	Site name	River	Aug 2025 band	Jul 2025 band
South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Notably low	Notably low
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Below normal	Below normal
South East	Teston & Farleigh	Medway	Normal	Normal
South East	Udiam	Rother	Below normal	Below normal
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Notably low	Notably low
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Below normal	Normal
South West	Bathford	Avon	Notably low	Below normal
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Notably low	Exceptionally low
South West	East Stoke	Frome	Below normal	Notably low
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Notably low	Notably low
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Below normal	Below normal
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Notably low	Notably low
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Notably low	Notably low
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Below normal	Below normal
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Notably low	Below normal
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Notably low	Below normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Normal	Normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Below normal	Normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	Aug 2025 band	Jul 2025 band
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Aug 2025 band	End of Jul 2025 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Below normal	Normal
East	Redlands Hall	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	Below normal	Normal
Central	Four Crosses	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone	Normal	Normal
Central	Weir Farm	Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation	Above normal	Notably high
Central	Coxmoor	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Notably high
Central	Crossley Hill	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Dalton Estate Well	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Notably low	Notably low
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Normal	Normal
North East	Wetwang	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Notably low	Notably low

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

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Aug 2025 band	End of Jul 2025 band
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Notably low	Notably low

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	69	Below average
Central	50	Below average
North-east	59	Below average
North-west	50	Below average
South-east	69	Below average
South-west	49	Below average
England	57	Below average