Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - September 2025

It was the wettest month since September 2024 for England, as 149% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall for the month was received. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) remain high across parts of England, although recent wet conditions have reduced them in varying amounts, particularly in the north. Monthly mean river flows increased at almost all of our indicator sites, with just over half of sites classed as normal for the time of year. Groundwater levels continued their seasonal decline at all sites, and the majority of sites were classed as normal or lower at the end of September. Reservoir stocks were mixed at the end of September, as more than half saw a decrease in storage, while those that saw an increase generally rose by at least 10%. For England as a whole storage was 63%.

1.1 Rainfall

During September, England received 102mm of rainfall which represents 149% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA for the time of year, making it the wettest month for England since September 2024. More than three-quarters of hydrological areas received above average rainfall during September, and all the hydrological areas that received less than average rainfall were in east and south-east England. The wettest hydrological area as a percentage of LTA was the Eden in north-west England, which received 212% (218.3mm) of LTA rainfall in September. North West Grain in south-east England was the driest hydrological areas a percentage of LTA, having received 80% (38.4mm) of LTA rainfall. (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall totals were classed as normal or higher for all hydrological areas in September. Just over a third were classed as normal, with the majority of these catchments found in east and south-east England. Another third received above normal for the time of year. Twenty-one hydrological areas (15% of the total) were classed as notably high for the time of year, and 14 (10%) were classed as exceptionally high, almost all of which were found in north-west and north-east England. (Figure 2.2)

The 3-month cumulative rainfall totals were normal or below normal for most of England, with below normal catchments found in central, eastern and southern England. In Cumbria in the north-west, rainfall totals were above normal or notably high. Over the last 6-months, cumulative rainfall totals have been very mixed across England, although the majority were classed as normal or lower for the period. Across much of England, rainfall was classed as notably or exceptionally low for the period, however the far south-west and north-west both had above normal or higher rainfall. 12-month cumulative totals were normal or lower for almost all of England, with notably low totals in much of east and north-east England. In western areas, rainfall totals were mostly normal, with one above normal catchment in the north-west. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, rainfall totals were classed as normal in east and south-east England. South-west and central England both received above normal rainfall in September. North-east England received notably high rainfall, and the north-west was classed as exceptionally high having received almost twice the expected rainfall in the wettest September since 1968. For England as a whole, rainfall in September was classed as above normal for the time of year, and it was the first month of above average rainfall for the country since January. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

A wetter than average month for much of England meant that SMD decreased across many parts of England at the end of the month. However, soils remain dry in east, south-east and central England, with east England seeing deficits close to the historic maximum. In south-west, north-west and north-east England, soils have become wetter. (Figure 3.1)

Despite decreasing SMD in many areas, preceding dry conditions mean soils remain drier than average for the time of year in central, south-east and east England, with particularly dry soils in east England. Following a very wet month, soils in the north are now slightly wetter than would be expected for the time of year. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows increased at almost all of our indicator sites in September, with just three sites in east and south-east England seeing a decrease in flows. Just over half of sites were classed as normal for the time of year, most of which were found in south-west, south-east, central and east England. Six sites were classed as below normal for the time of year, and 3 were classed as notably low in the Rivers Yare, Lud and Ely Ouse across east England. Seventeen sites were classed as above normal or higher for the time of year, including all sites in north-west England. Eight sites were above normal and 7 were notably. The Rivers Derwent and Lune in north-west England were both classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. (Figure 4.1)

Our regional index sites reflected the overall picture, with all sites outside northern England being classed as normal for the time of year. In south-east England the Great Stour at Horton, and naturalised flows in the River Thames at Kingston were both classed as normal for the time of year. The Exe at Thorverton in south-west England was also classed as normal. The River Dove in central England and the Bedford Ouse in east England were both classed as normal for the time of year, with the Dove recovering from being classed as exceptionally low last month. In north-east England, Haydon Bridge on the South Tyne was classed as notably high for the time of year, having been notably low last month. In the north-west, the River Lune at Caton was classed as exceptionally high for the time of year after a quick increase in river flows in September. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

As all aquifers continue their typical early autumn recession, all of our indicator sites recorded a decrease in groundwater levels at the end of September. More than three quarters of sites were classed as normal or lower for the time of year. Eleven sites were classed as normal, 4 were below normal, and 4 were notably low. Two sites were exceptionally low for the time of year, Chilgrove in the Chichester Chalk, and Tilshead in the Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk. In contrast, 3 sites were above normal including Crossley Hill and Coxmoor which are both in the Idle Torne Sandstone in central England. Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone was notably high for the time of year, and Priors Heyes remains at exceptionally high levels as the West Cheshire Sandstone continues to recover from historic abstraction. (Figure 5.1)

Our major aquifer index sites reflected this mixed picture. Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin Sandstone in north-west England was normal for the time of year, while Weir Farm in central England (Bridgnorth Sandstone) was notably high. Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone in south-east England was notably low for the time of year as the recession at the site began to ease. In north-east England, Dalton Estate Well in the Hull and East Riding Chalk was classed as notably low for the time of year. Redlands Hall in the Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk in east England was classed as normal at the end of September. In south-east England, the chalk aquifer sites were varied. Chilgrove in the South Downs was exceptionally low for the time of year. Meanwhile Little Bucket in the East Kent Stour Chalk was normal at the end of the month. At Stonor Park in the South West Chilterns Chalk in south-east England, groundwater levels continue a slow decline after very high levels over the past two winters and were classed as above normal for the third consecutive month. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of September, reservoir storage had decreased at over half of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on, including the Dove group where storage decreased by 10%. Storage increases were focussed in north-east, north-west and central England where conditions had been wettest. Eleven reservoirs or groups recorded an increase, with the majority recording an increase over 10%, and the largest increase was the Pennines group which rose by 22%. Two reservoirs were classed as above normal for the time of year, Vyrnwy in Wales, and the Lower Lee group in south-east England. Seven reservoirs across England were classed as normal for the time of year. Eleven reservoirs were classed as below normal, including the Yorkshire supply group where storage is now 46%. Three reservoirs were classed as notably low, including Ardingly in south-east England which is now just 30% full. The final 8 reservoirs were exceptionally low for the time of year, six of which are less than 50% full. In total 14 reservoirs are now less than half full. (Figure 6.1)

At a regional scale, reservoir storage was varied as very wet weather in parts of the country helped replenish storage. Three regions except the east, south-east and south-west saw an increase in storage during September, with the north-west increasing by 16%. Regional

storage ranged from 45% in south-west England to 68% in north-east England. For England a whole, reservoir storage was 63%, after a 6% increase during September.

1.6 Forward look

October began with wet conditions across parts of England. By October 7, north-east and north-west England had already received a third of October's LTA rainfall, with all other regions receiving more than 15% of LTA rainfall. For the rest of October, England will likely stay mostly settled and dry through mid-month, with sunny spells by day and chilly, occasionally foggy nights under high pressure. Temperatures should remain close to normal for the time of year. Later in the month, conditions are expected to turn more changeable, especially across western and northern areas, with an increasing chance of rain and stronger winds, while the south and east may remain drier for a little longer.

For the 3-month period from October to December, there is a lower than normal chance of a wet autumn for the UK, and a normal chance of a dry period. Regional variations in rainfall are to be expected, with south and east areas of the UK having a lower chance of being wet. Temperatures are more likely to be milder than average, while the chances of either a particularly windy or calm period are about equal.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of March and September 2026, river flows across east and central England have a greater than normal chance of being below normal or lower. River flows in south-east England are most likely to be normal for the time of year. In other regions, there is no strong leaning, although below normal or lower river flows are slightly more likely.

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2026 see Figure 7.1.

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2026 see Figure 7.2.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2026 see Figure 7.3.

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by September 2026 see Figure 7.4

1.8 Projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

By the end of March 2026, groundwater levels have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower, and for south-west and south-west England groundwater levels have the greatest chance to be normal.

By the end of September 2026, groundwater levels have the greatest chance of being below normal or lower, and for south-west and north-west England groundwater levels have the greatest chance to be above normal or higher.

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

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

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

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

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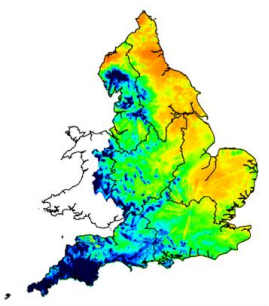
2 Rainfall

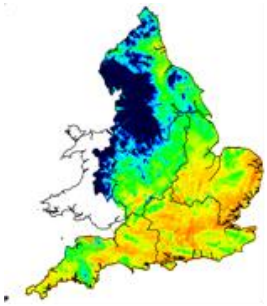
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

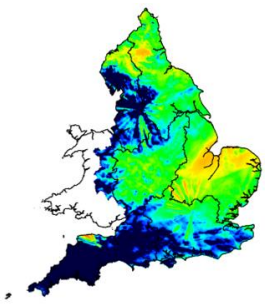
November 2024



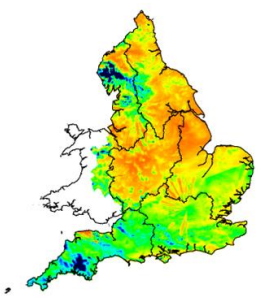
December 2024



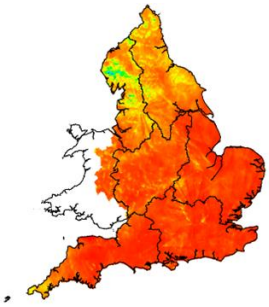
January 2025



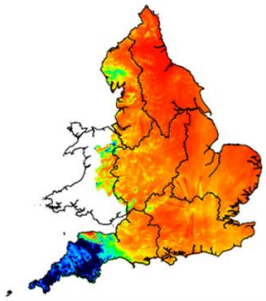
February 2025



March 2025



April 2025



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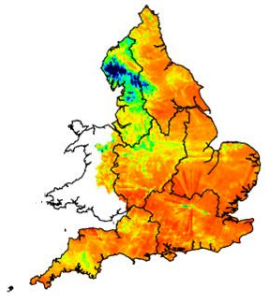
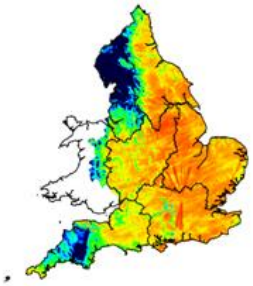
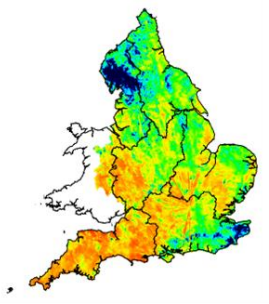


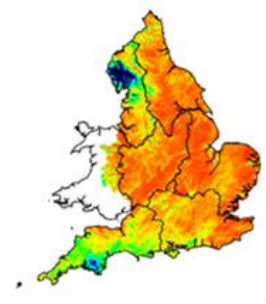
June 2025



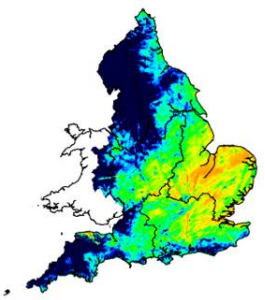
July 2025



August 2025



September 2025



Map Legend

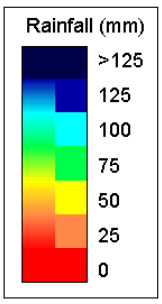
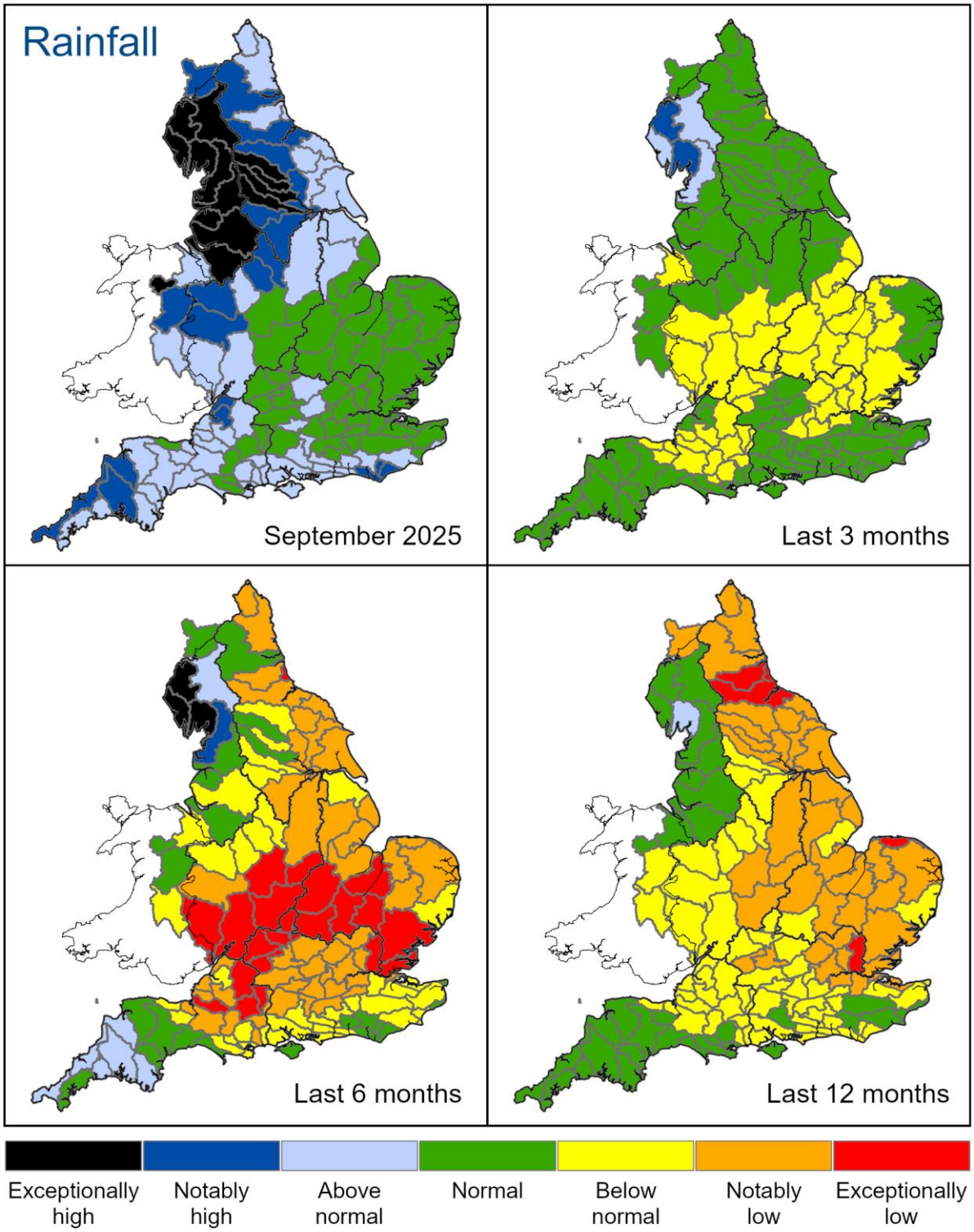


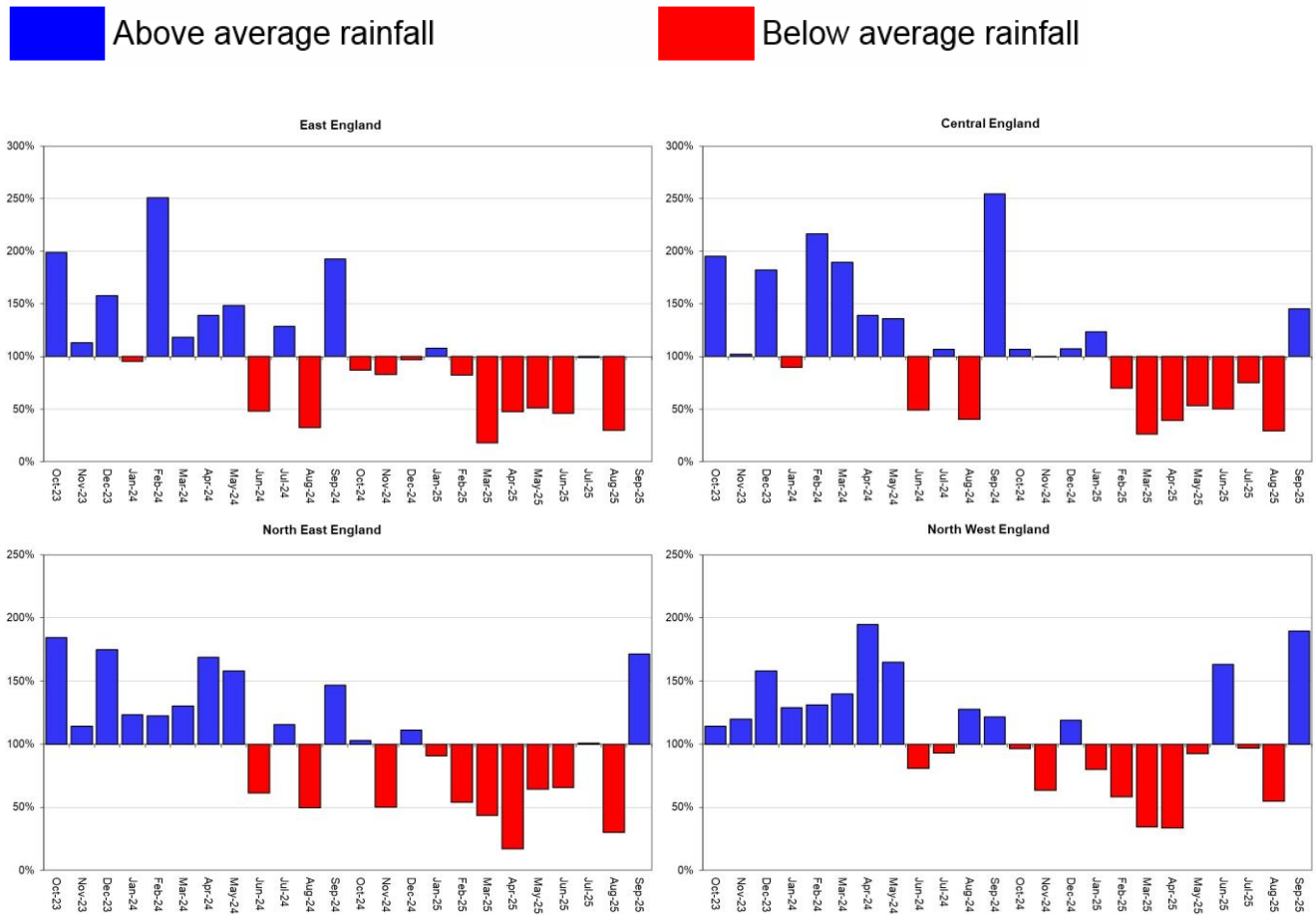
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 30 September 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

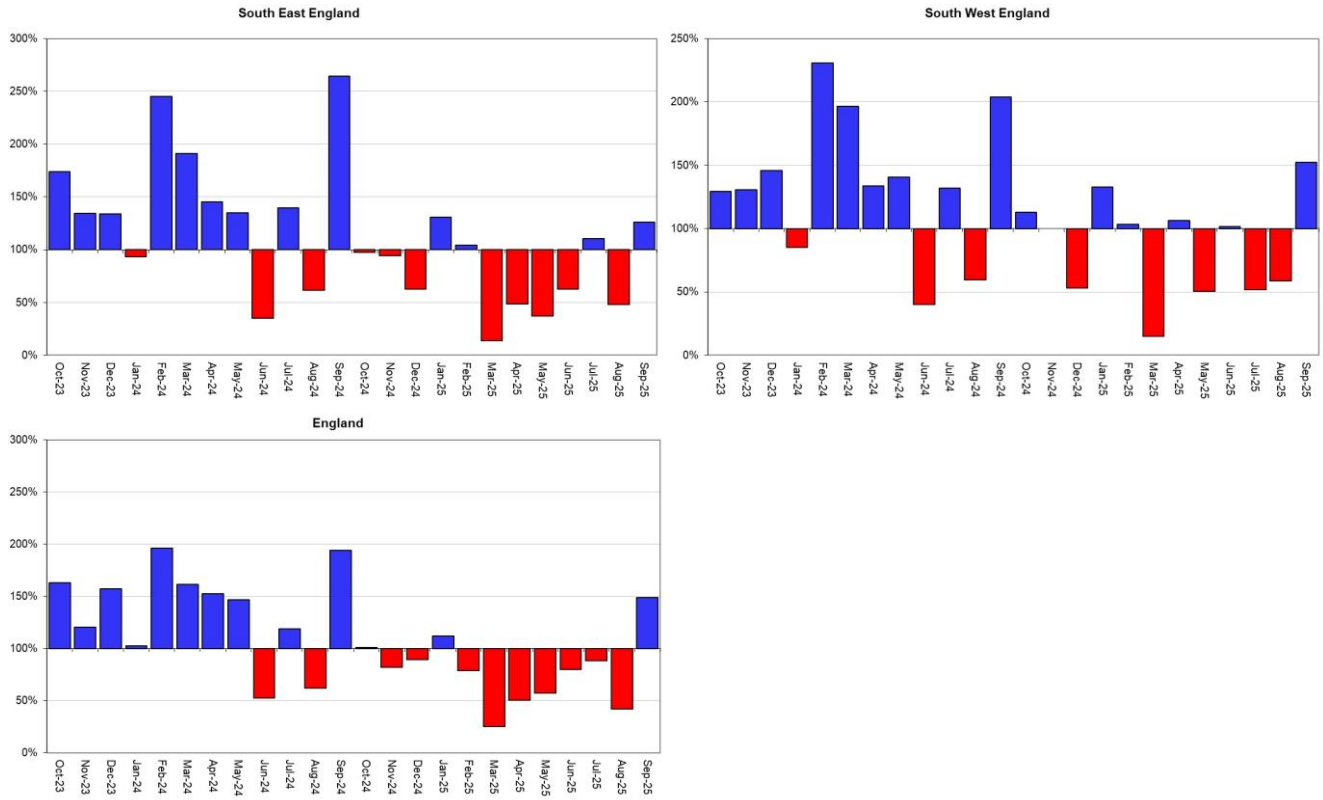


Rainfall data for Oct 2023 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2025). Rainfall data prior to Oct 2023, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall 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, 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).

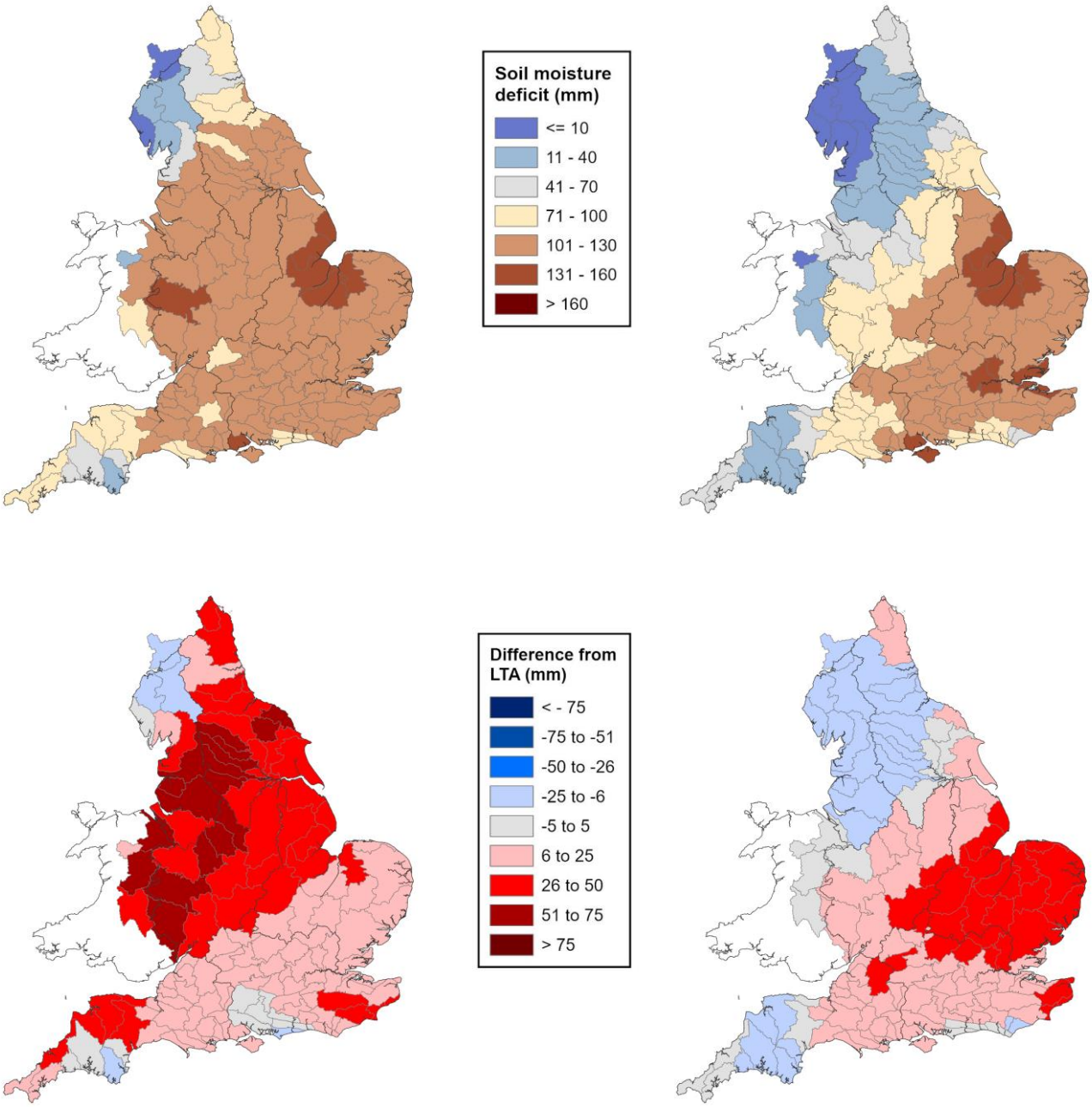
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 03 September 2025 (left panel) and 01 October 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.

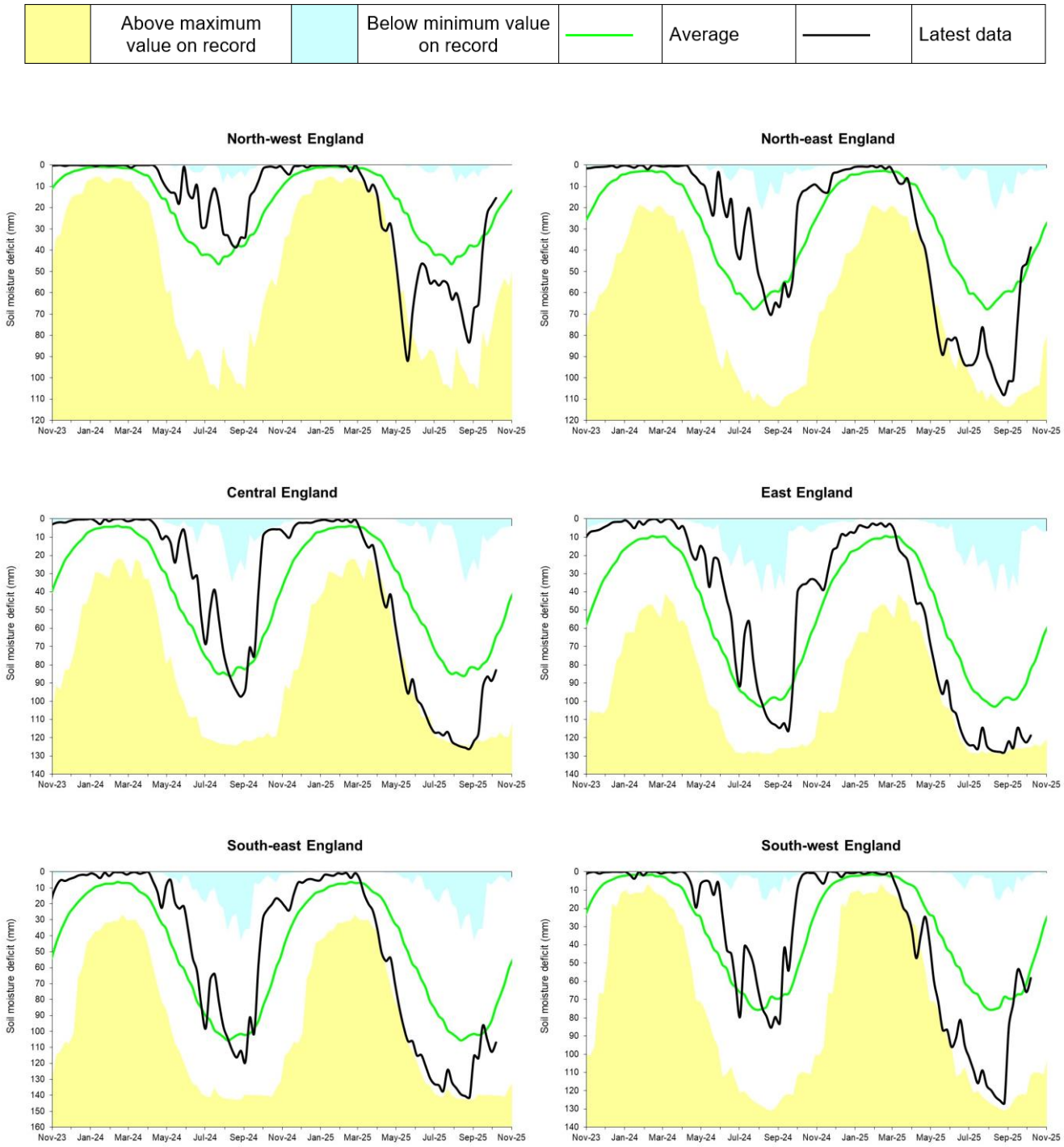
End of August 2025

End of September 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.



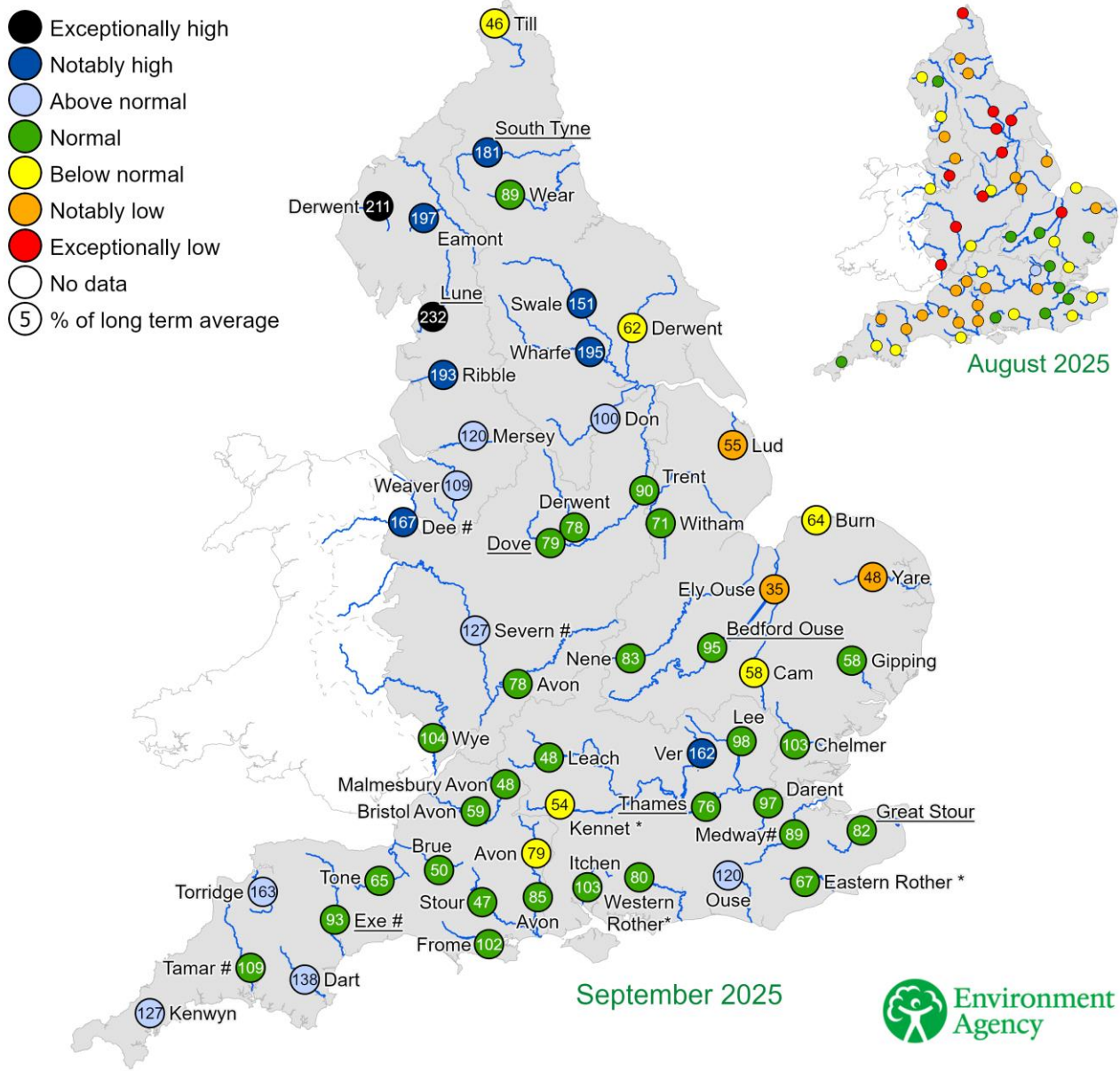
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2025).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

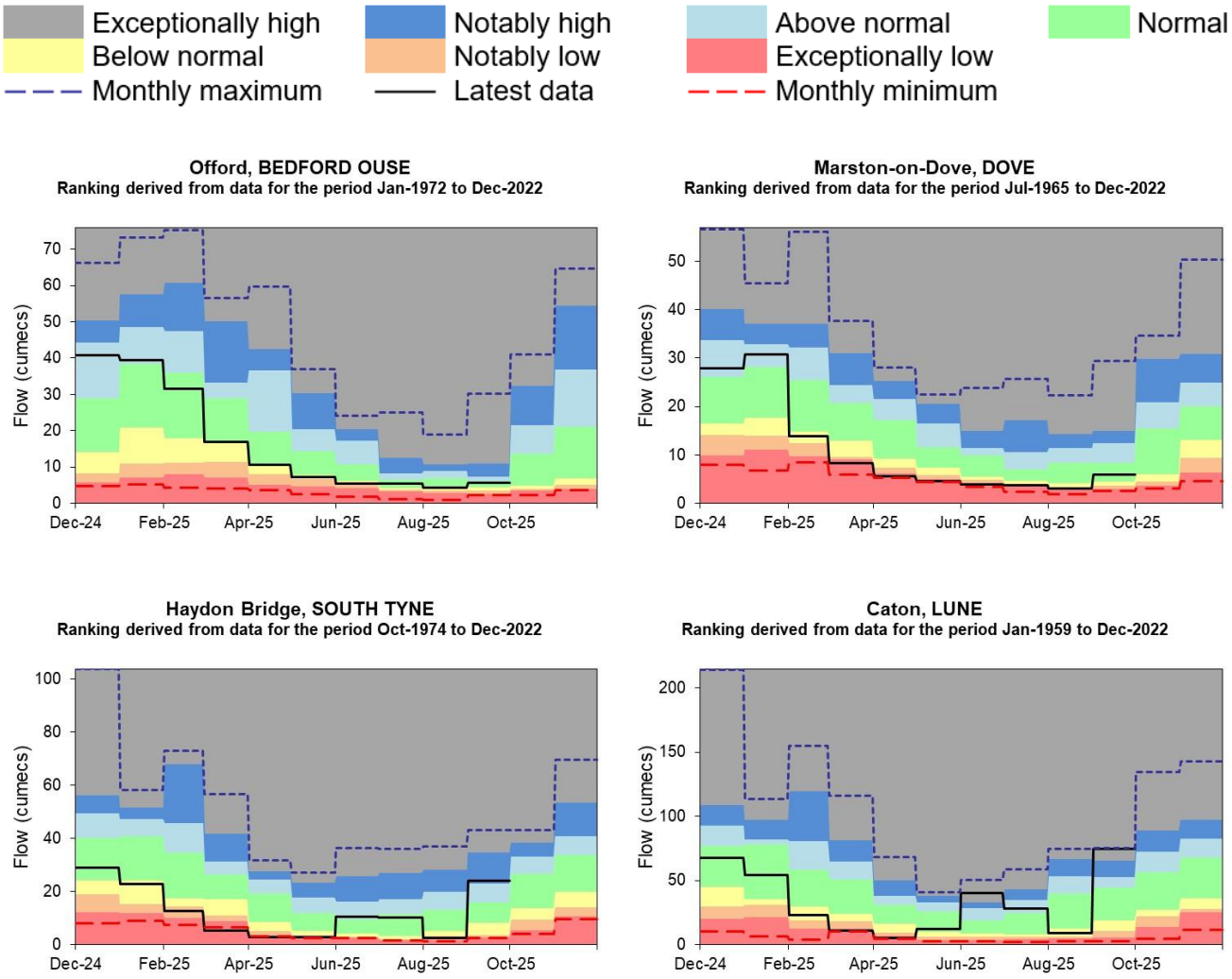
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for August 2025 and September 2025, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic August and September monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional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

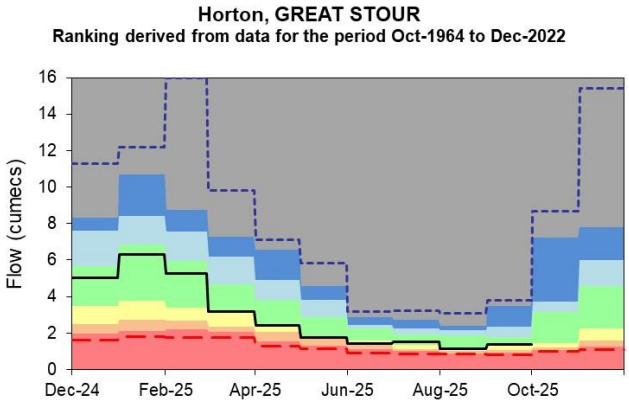
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted at these sites by water releases from upstream reservoirs.

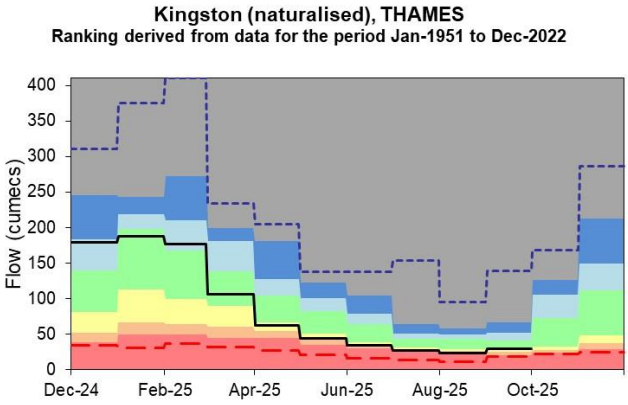


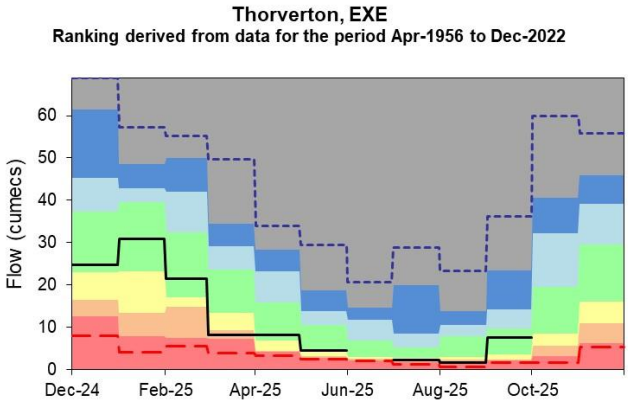
4.2 River flow charts

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.









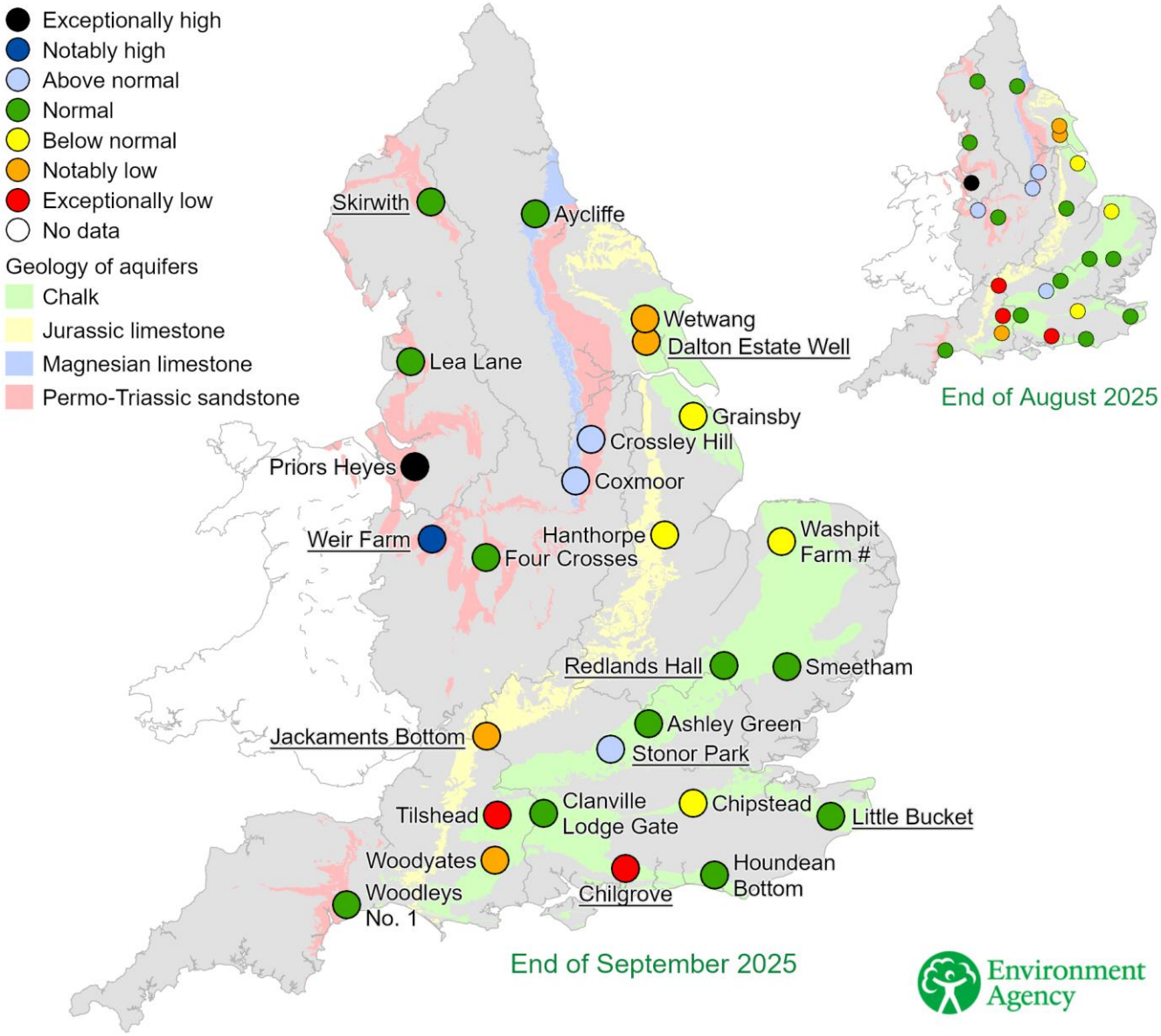
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

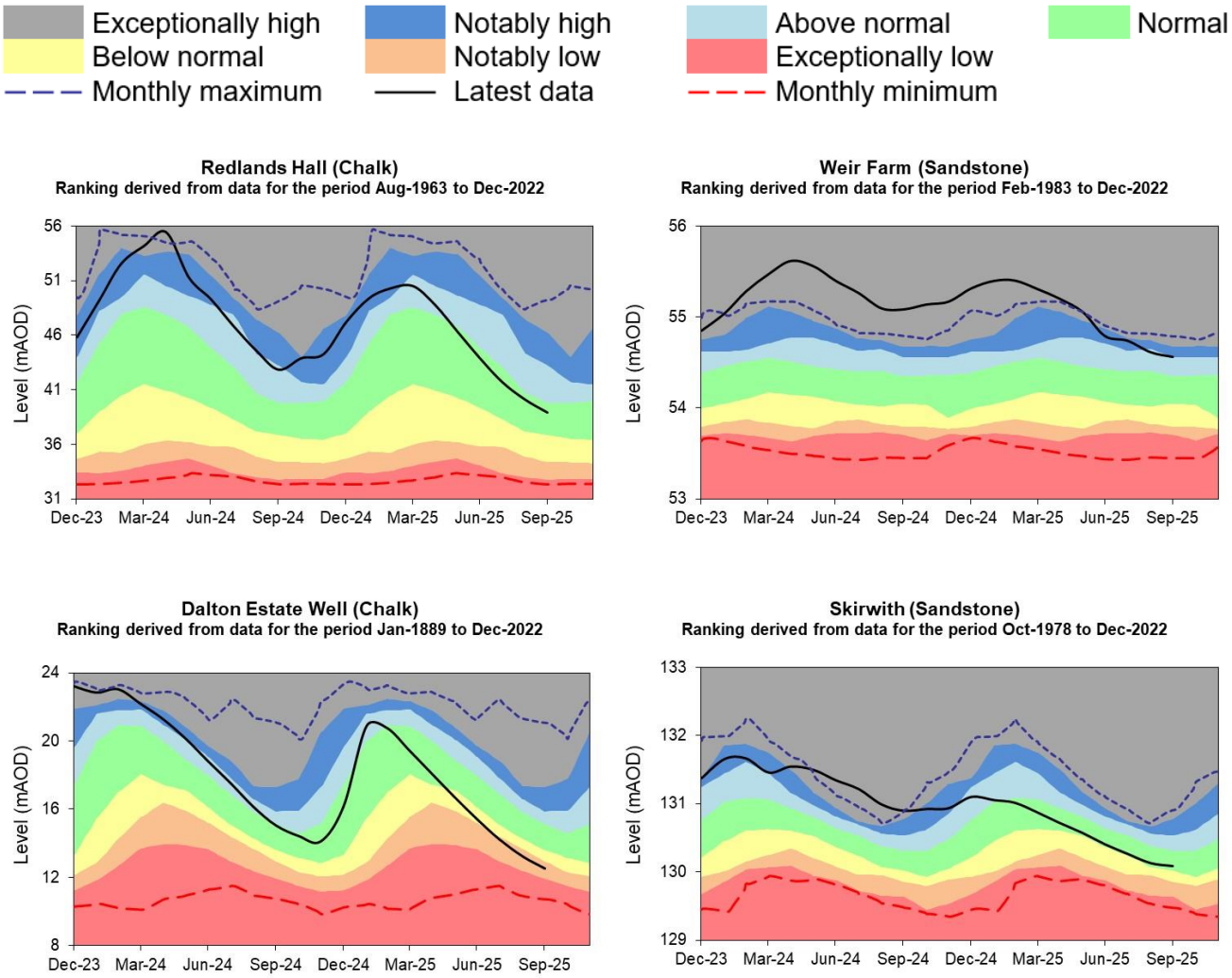
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. # Levels at Washpit Farm have been estimated from a nearby site.

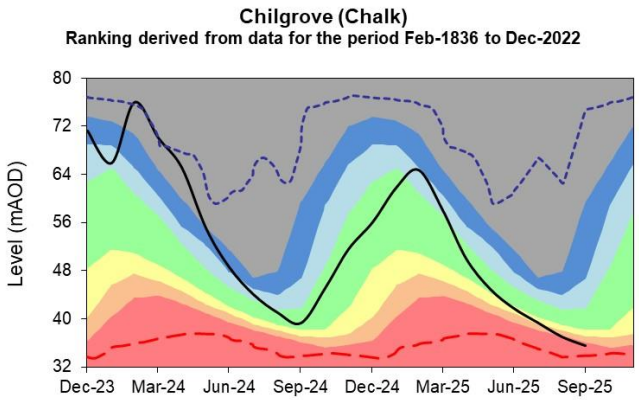


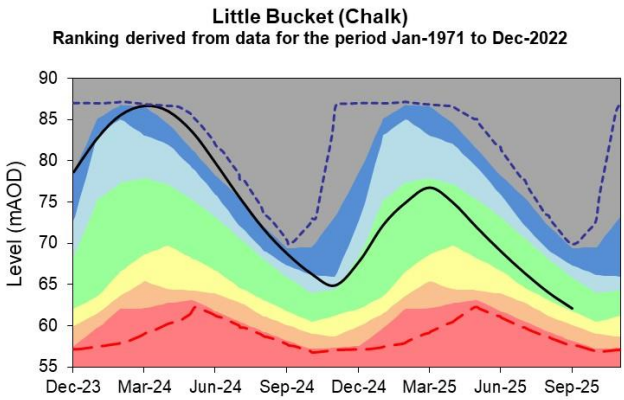
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2025.

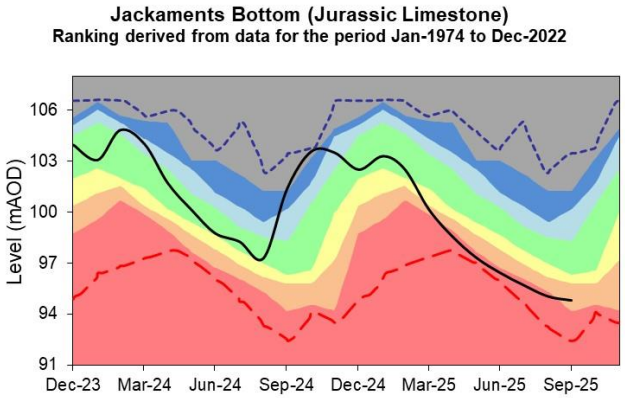
5.2 Groundwater level charts

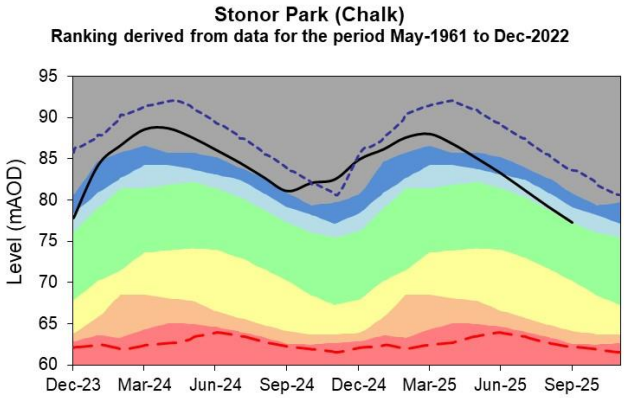
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









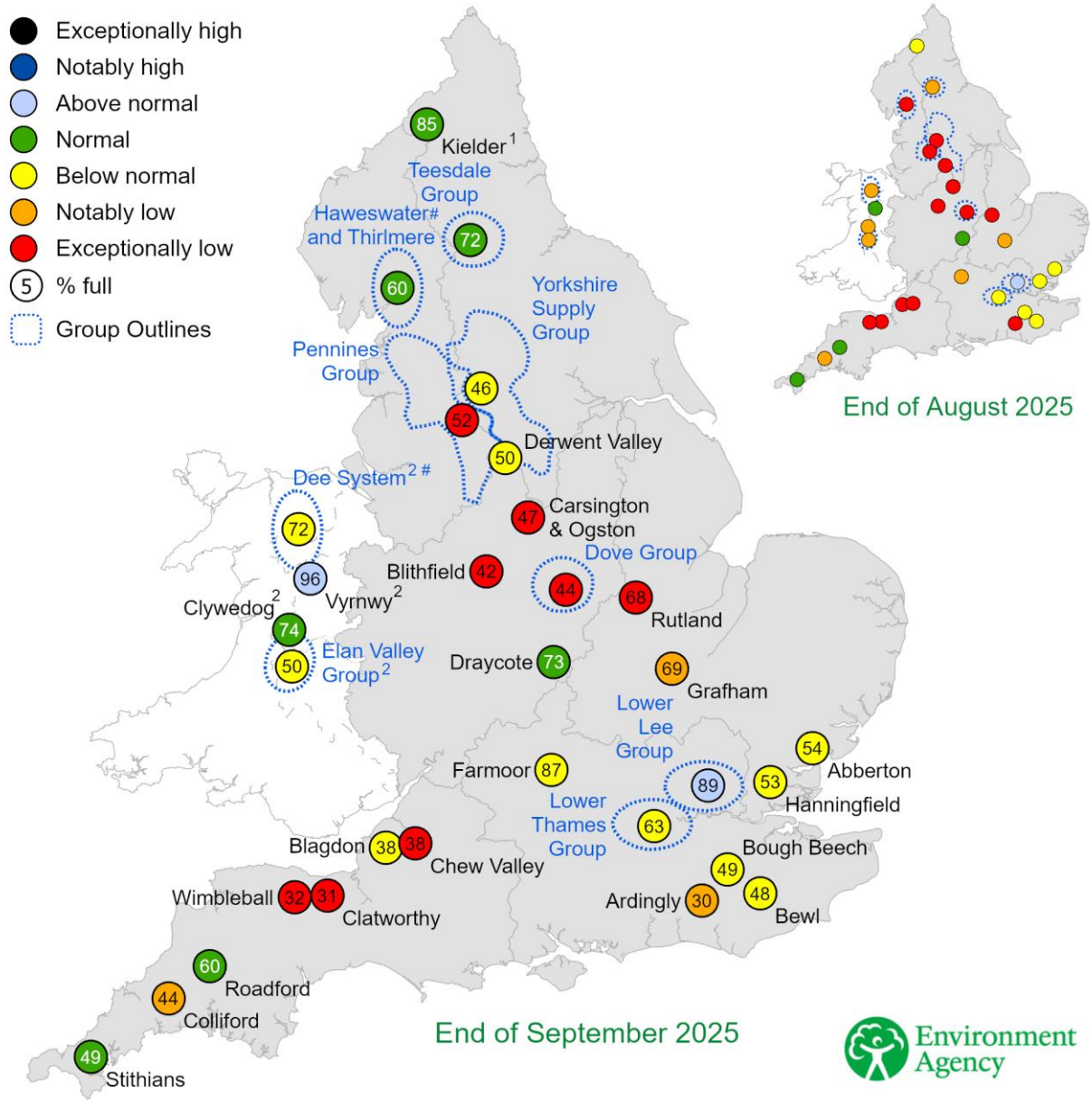


(Source: Environment Agency, 2025)

6 Reservoir storage

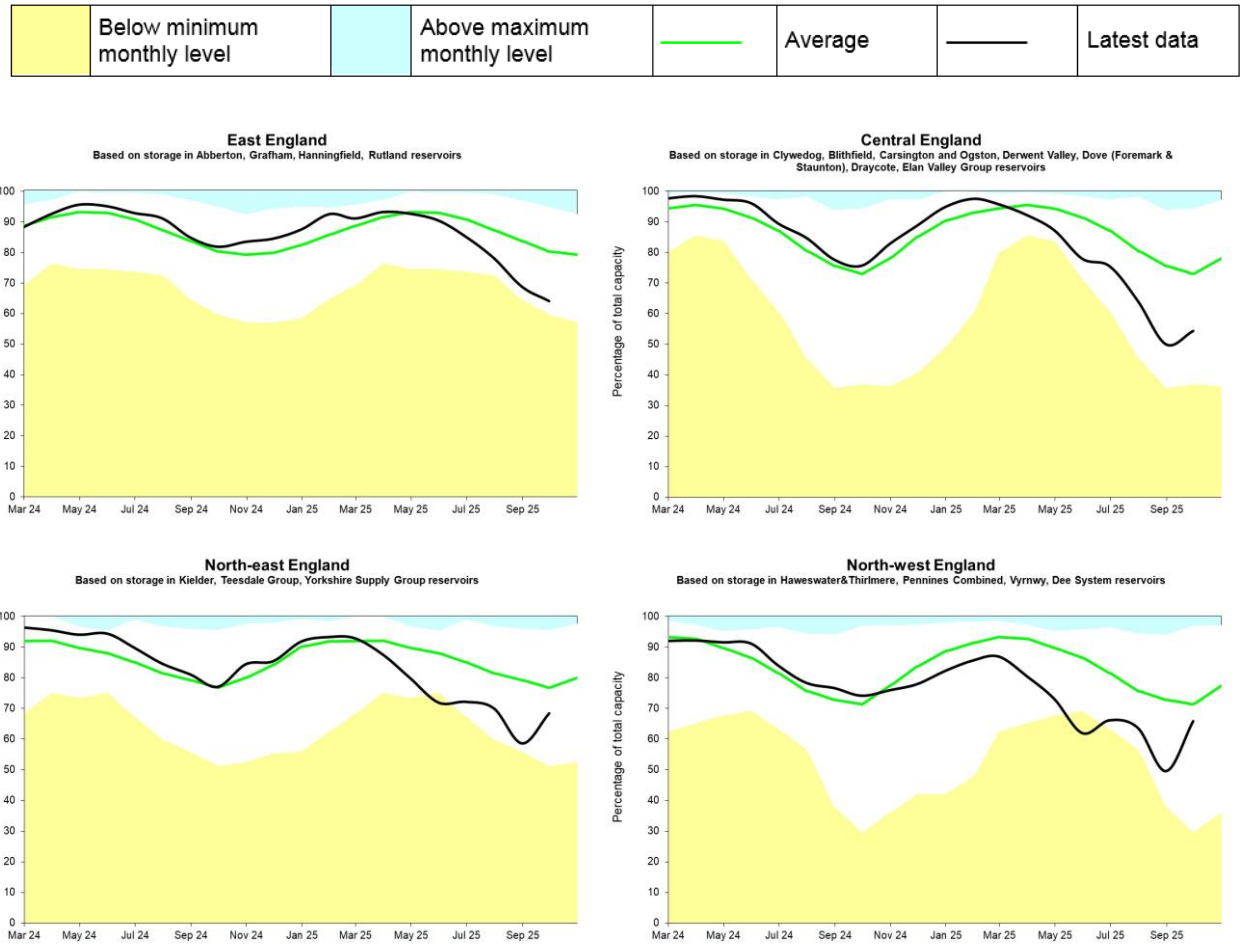
6.1 Reservoir storage map

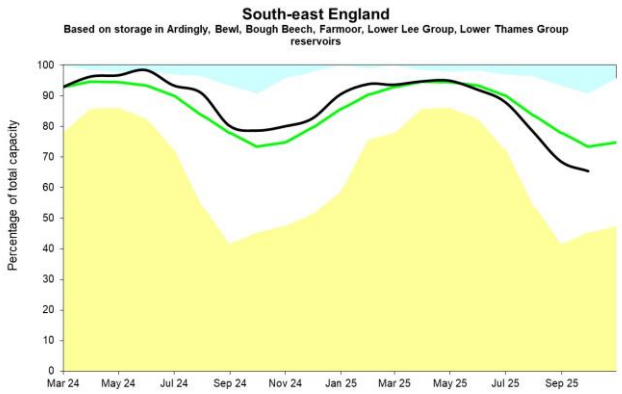
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of August 2025 and September 2025 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic August and September values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves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

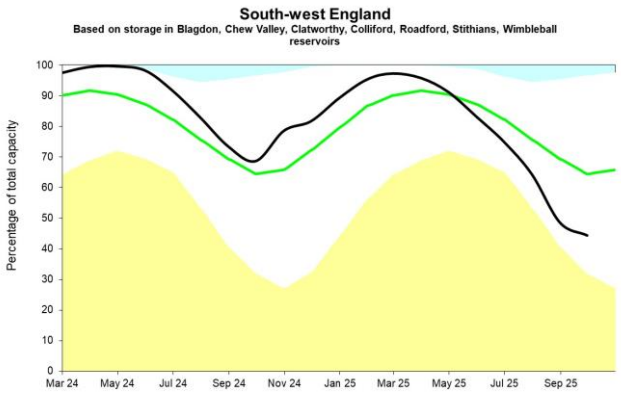


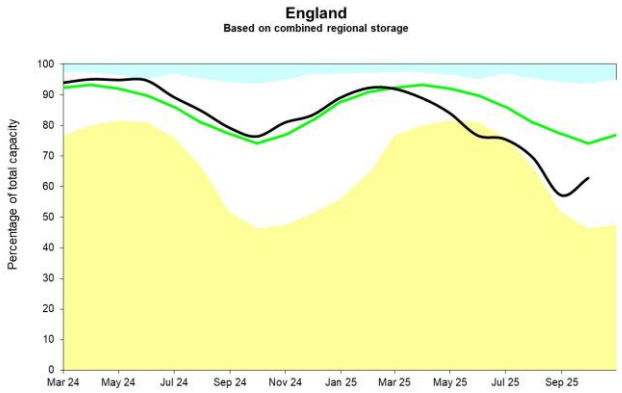
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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 March 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between October 2025 and March 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.

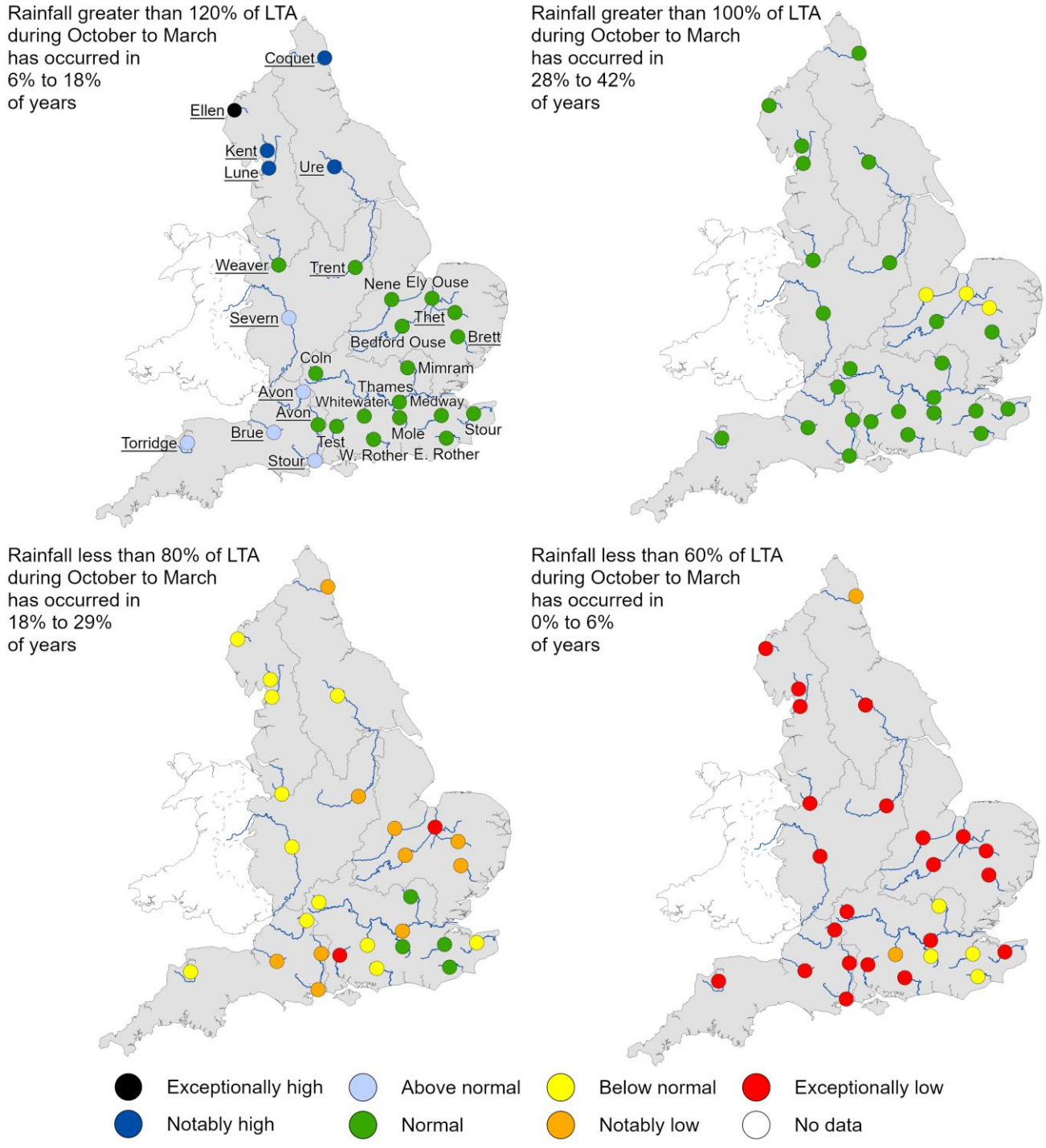


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Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between October 2025 and September 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.

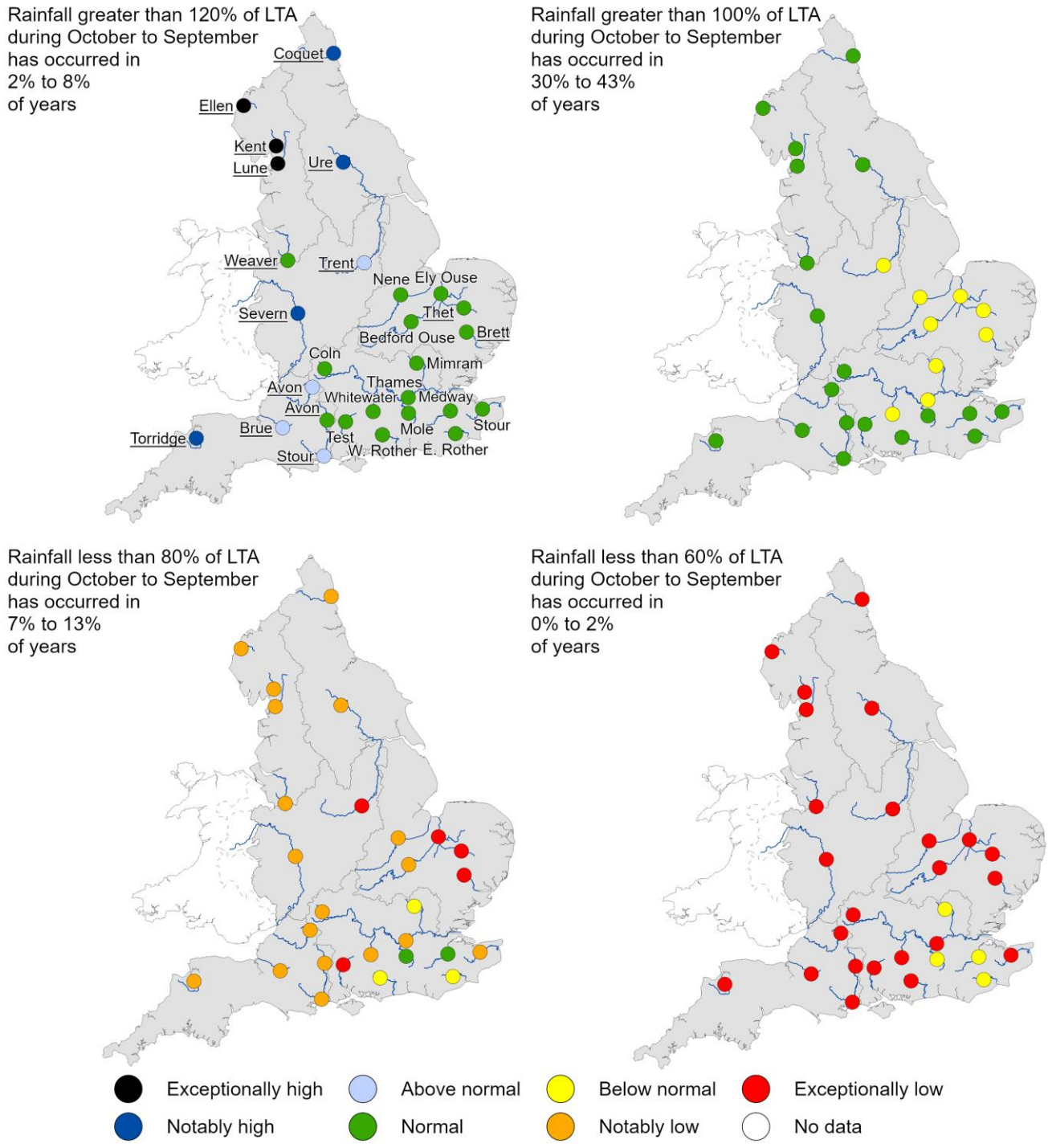


Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.

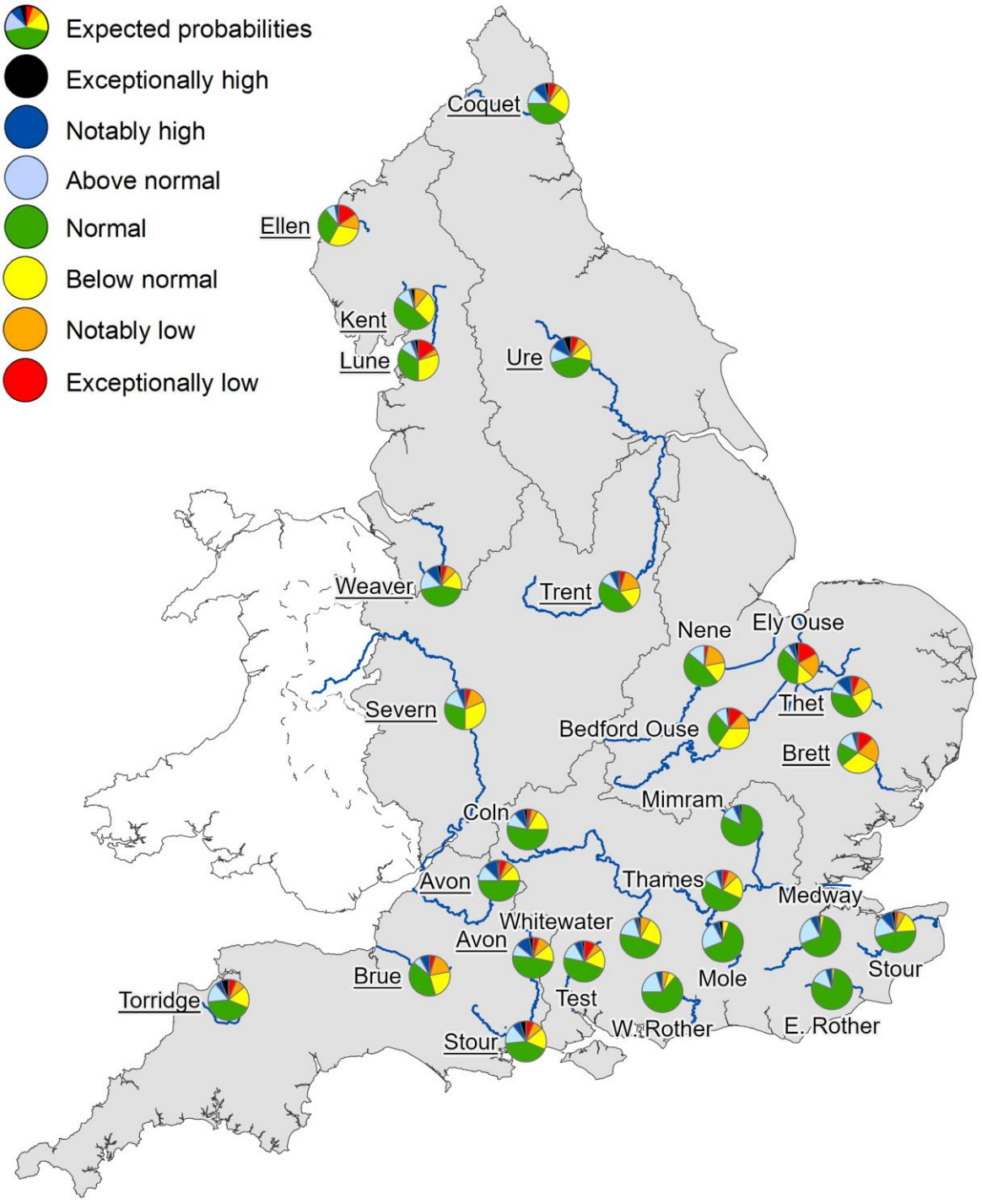
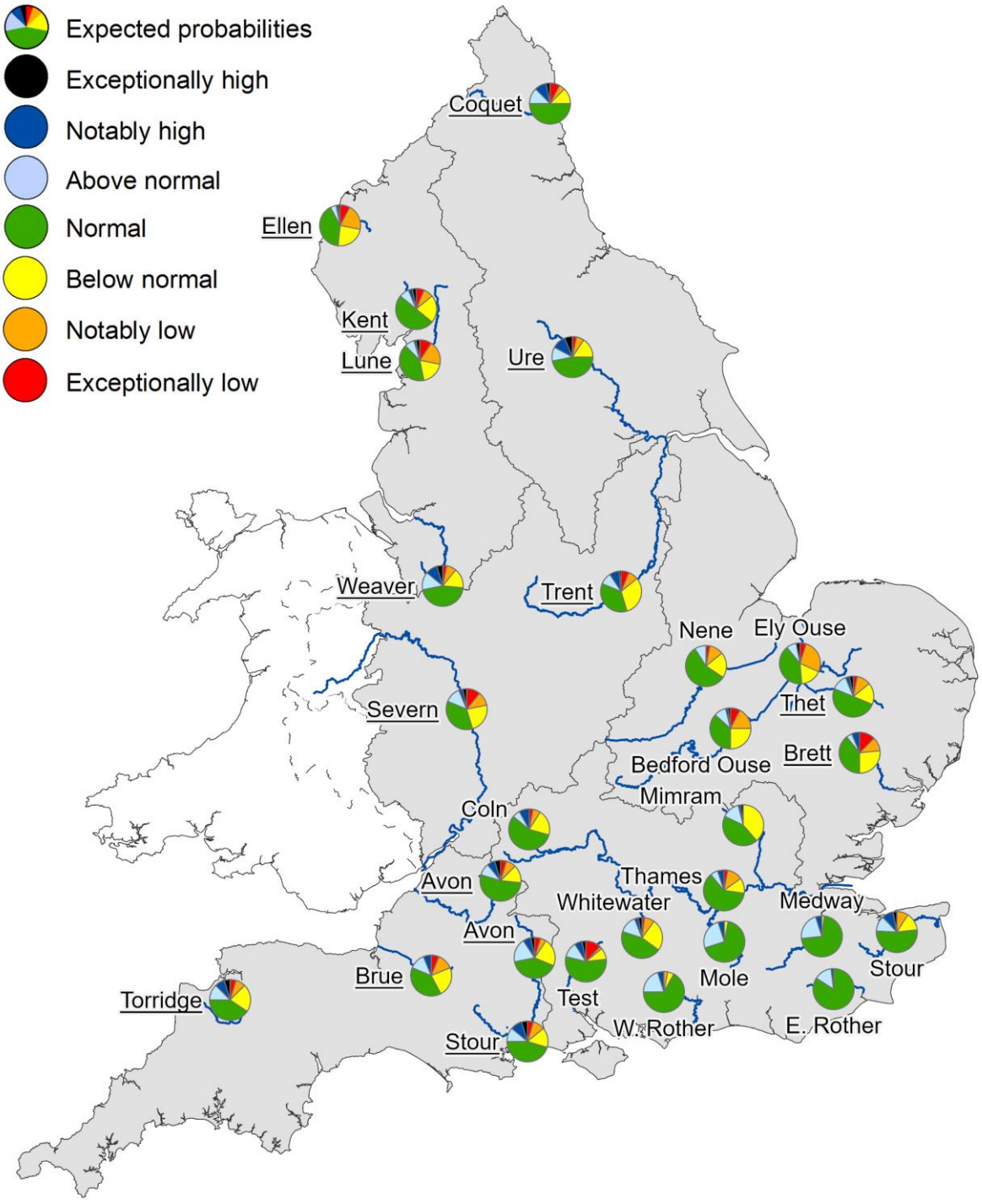


Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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



7.2 Groundwater

Figure 7.5: 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 between October 2025 and March 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

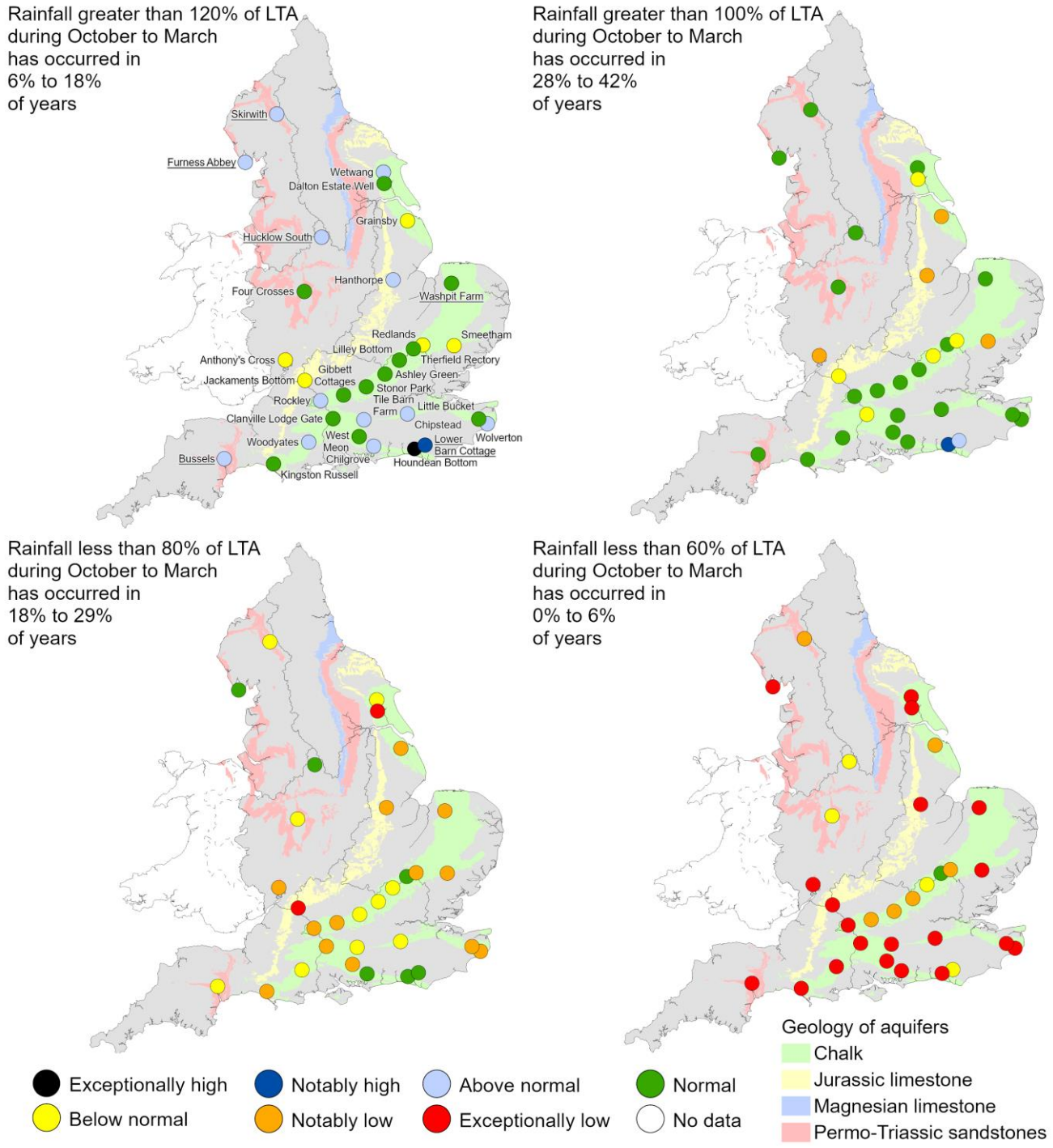


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between October 2025 and September 2026. Rainfall statistics based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

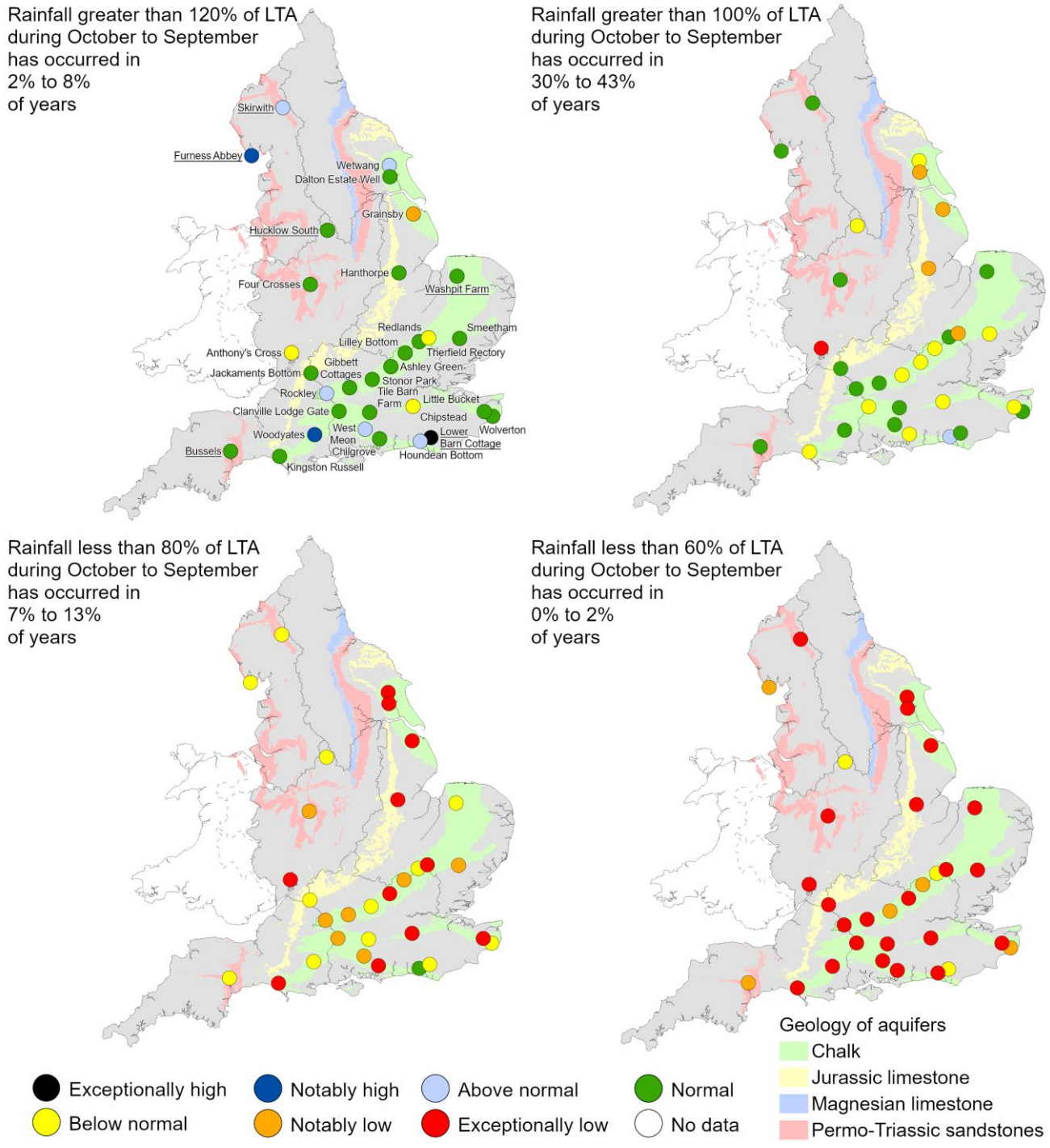

Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

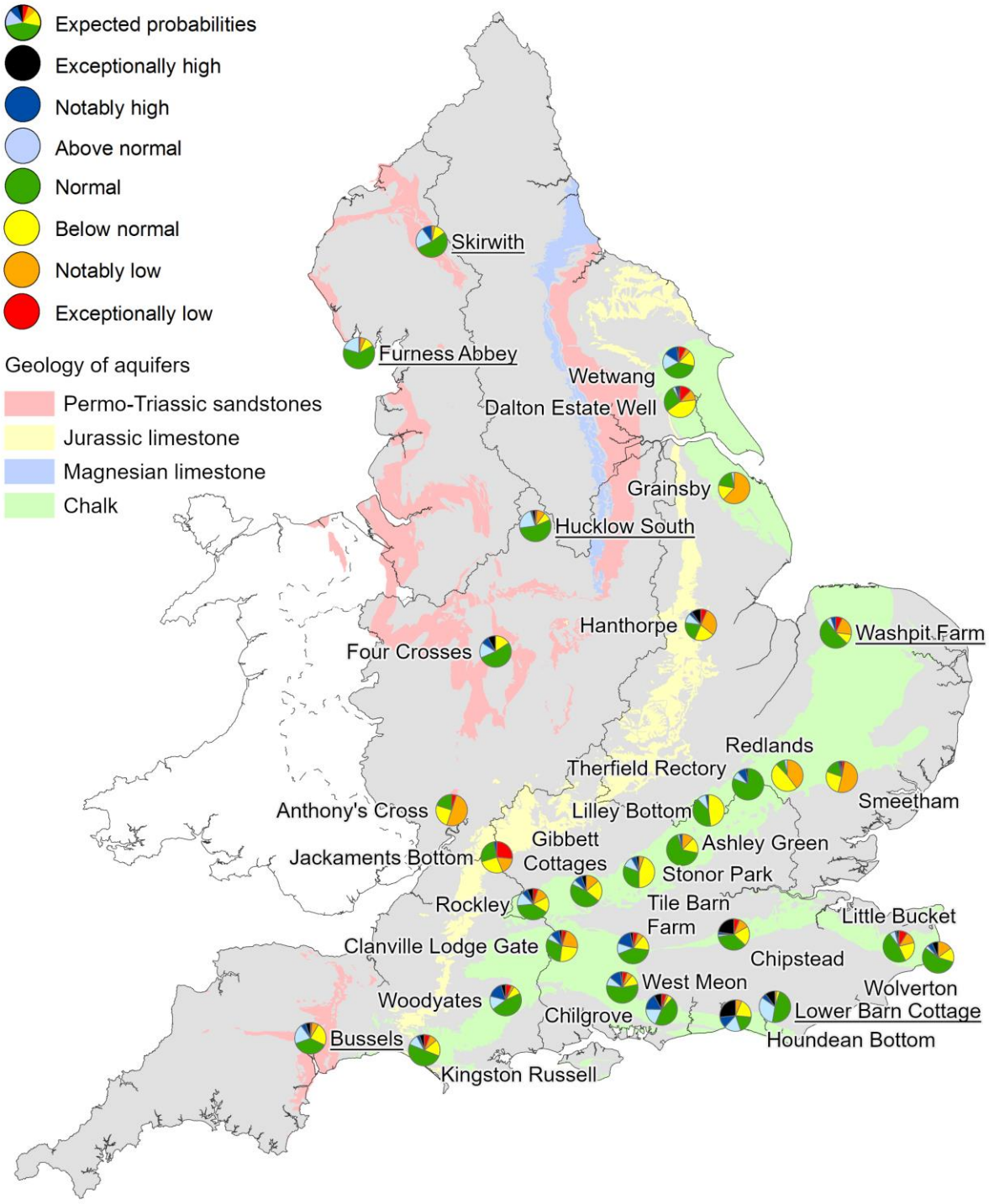

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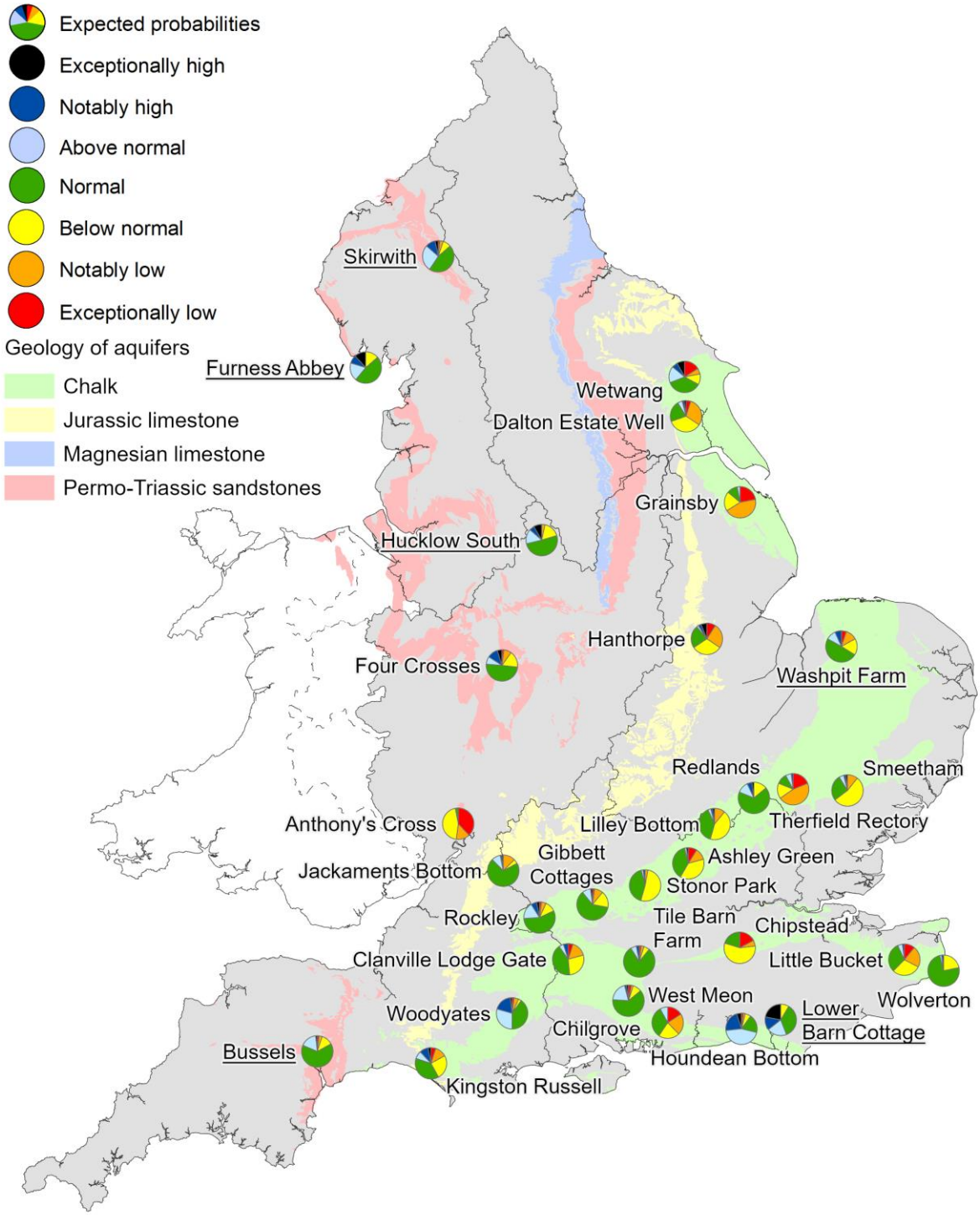
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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	Sep 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Sep 2025 band	Jul 2025 to September 2025 cumulative band	Apr 2025 to September 2025 cumulative band	Oct 2024 to September 2025 cumulative band
East England	100	Normal	Below normal	Exceptionally low	Notably low
Central England	145	Above Normal	Below normal	Notably low	Below normal
North East England	171	Notably High	Normal	Notably low	Notably low
North West England	190	Exceptionally High	Above normal	Normal	Normal
South East England	126	Normal	Normal	Notably low	Below normal
South West England	152	Above Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
England	149	Above Normal	Normal	Below normal	Notably low

9.2 River flows table

Geographic area	Site name	River	Sep 2025 band	Aug 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	Notably low	Exceptionally low
East	Dernford	Cam	Below normal	Below normal
East	Louth Weir	Lud	Notably low	Notably low
East	Offord	Bedford Ouse	Normal	Normal
East	Springfield	Chelmer	Normal	Below normal
East	Stowmarket	Gipping	Normal	Normal
East	Upton Mill	Nene	Normal	Normal
Central	Bewdley	Severn	Above normal	Exceptionally low
Central	Derby St. Marys	Derwent	Normal	Below normal
Central	Evesham	Avon	Normal	Below normal
Central	Marston-on-dove	Dove	Normal	Exceptionally low
Central	North Muskham	Trent	Normal	Notably low
North East	Buttercrambe	Derwent	Below normal	Exceptionally low
North East	Crakehill Topcliffe	Swale	Notably high	Exceptionally low
North East	Heaton Mill	Till	Below normal	Exceptionally low

Geographic area	Site name	River	Sep 2025 band	Aug 2025 band
North East	Doncaster	Don	Above normal	Exceptionally low
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Notably high	Notably low
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Notably high	Exceptionally low
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Normal	Notably low
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Above normal	Notably low
North West	Caton	Lune	Exceptionally high	Below normal
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Exceptionally high	Below normal
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Notably high	Normal
North West	Samlesbury	Ribble	Notably high	Notably low
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Above normal	Exceptionally low
South East	Allbrook & Highbridge	Itchen	Normal	Normal
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Above normal	Normal
South East	Feildes Weir	Lee	Normal	Normal
South East	Hansteads	Ver	Notably high	Above normal
South East	Hawley	Darent	Normal	Normal
South East	Horton	Great Stour	Normal	Below normal
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Normal	Notably low
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Normal	Below normal

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

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Sep 2025 band	End of Aug 2025 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Below normal	Below normal
East	Redlands Hall	Cam Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Hanthorpe	Limestone (Cornbrash Formation)	Below normal	Normal
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Washpit Farm Rougham	North West Norfolk Chalk	Below normal	Below normal
Central	Four Crosses	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone	Normal	Normal
Central	Weir Farm	Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation	Notably high	Above normal
Central	Coxmoor	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	Above normal
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 Sep 2025 band	End of Aug 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	Exceptionally low
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Normal	Normal
South East	Little Bucket	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Normal	Normal
South East	Jackaments Bottom	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Notably 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	Exceptionally low
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Normal	Normal

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

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	64	Below average
Central	54	Below average
North-east	68	Below average
North-west	66	Below average
South-east	65	Below average
South-west	44	Below average
England	63	Below average