Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - December 2025

England received 114% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall during December, with almost all hydrological areas classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Soil moisture deficits (SMD) were near zero i.e. saturated across most of England, although soils remain slightly drier than expected in parts of east and south-east England. Monthly mean river flows increased at almost all sites, and the majority were classed as normal or above in December. Groundwater levels increased at more than three-quarters of sites as seasonal recharge continues. Reservoir storage increased at almost all reservoirs or reservoir groups we report on, and storage for England was 86.4% having increased by 7%.

1.1 Rainfall

During December, England received 105mm of rainfall which represents 114% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA for the time of year. Two-thirds of hydrological areas received above average rainfall during December, with below average totals mainly found in south-east and east England. The wettest hydrological area by percentage of LTA was the River Frome in south-west England which received 169% of the LTA (208mm). The driest was Thanet Chalk in the south-east, which received just 63% of the LTA (40mm). (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall was classed as normal in nearly half of hydrological areas, and above normal in another 42%. Thanet Chalk was the only hydrological area to be classed as below normal for the time of year. Thirteen areas were classed as notably high, almost all of which were in south-west England. Two hydrological areas in north-west England, the Esk and Kent, were classed as receiving exceptionally high rainfall for the time of year. (Figure 2.2)

For the 3-month cumulative period rainfall totals were above normal or higher in two-thirds of hydrological areas in England. The third of hydrological areas that received normal rainfall were mostly found in south-east and east England. In central, north-west and north-east England, rainfall was mostly notably or exceptionally high. Over the past 6-months, the cumulative rainfall totals were normal or higher across England, except for a small number of hydrological areas around the Thames estuary which were below normal. South-west, north-west and north-east England were generally above normal or higher, with exceptionally high rainfall totals in parts of Cumbria. For the 2025 calendar year, rainfall totals were classed as normal for much of England. North-west and south-west England were wetter with above normal or higher totals in some hydrological areas. In contrast, the rest of England had areas of below normal or lower rainfall, and east, central and south-east England had the driest calendar year since 2011. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, rainfall totals for December were classed as normal or above normal for all regions. South-east, east and north-east England all received normal rainfall for the time of year, while the rest of the country received above normal rainfall. It was the second consecutive month of above average rainfall in north-west, north-east and central England. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

SMD remained near zero across most of England at the end of December. In east and south-east England, deficits continued to diminish as wet weather continued, although SMDs persist in some areas of the south-east. (Figure 3.1)

At the end of December, SMD was around average across the majority of England. In Norfolk and south-east England, soils remain drier than would be expected in places. Meanwhile, in Lincolnshire and around the Humber estuary, soils were wetter than would be expected for the time of year at the end of December. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows increased at almost all indicator sites in December, and the majority of sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. The exceptions were the Rivers Burn, Ely Ouse and Cam in east England which were all classed as below normal. Sixteen sites were classed as normal for the time of year, the majority of which were found in south-east and east England. Fifteen sites were classed as above normal, and 15 were classed as notably high. Six sites were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year, including 4 sites in south-west England, one in the north-west and one in the north-east. (Figure 4.1)

The four sites in south-west England classed as exceptionally high all recorded their highest December monthly mean flow on record (record start given in brackets):

- River Dart at Austins Bridge (1958)
- River Frome at East Stoke (1965)
- River Kenwyn at Truro (1968)
- Middle River Stour at Hammoon (1968)

Our regional index sites were all classed as normal or above normal for the time of year. The Bedford Ouse at Offord in east England, South Tyne at Haydon Bridge in north-east England and the Great Stour at Horton in south-east England were all classed as normal. In central England, the River Dove at Marston-On-Dove was classed as above normal, as was the River Lune at Caton in the north-west of England. Naturalised monthly mean flows on the River Thames at Kingston were also classed as above normal for the time of year. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of December, groundwater levels had increased at more than three-quarters of our indicator sites. Almost all sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. The exceptions were Washpit Farm (North West Norfolk Chalk) in east England which was below normal, and Chipstead (Epsom North Downs Chalk) in south-east England which was exceptionally low. Over half of sites were classed as normal for the time of year, the majority of which are chalk aquifer sites in southern and eastern England. Four sites were classed as above normal, three were notably high and two were exceptionally high. (Figure 5.1)

Our major aquifer sites reflected the improving groundwater situation. Jackaments Bottom in the Jurassic Limestone in south-east England was above normal for the time of year as levels continue to rise. Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England was notably high for the time of year, while Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin and Eden Valley Sandstone in north-west England was normal for the time of year. Most of our index chalk aquifer sites were normal for the time of year, including Chilgrove in the Chichester Chalk in south-east England which has risen quickly and recovered from notably low levels at the end of November. The exception to this was Dalton Estate Well in the Hull and East Riding Chalk in north-east England which was notably high (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of December, reservoir storage had increased at almost all of the reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on. Eight reservoirs or groups increased by more than 20% during the month, with the largest increase seen at Bough Beech in south-east England which saw levels rise 42%. Kielder in the north-east and Vyrnwy in Wales (which supplies north-west England) were the only reservoirs to see a decrease in storage, of 3% and 5% respectively. More than half of reservoirs and reservoir groups were classed as normal for the time of year. Four were classed as above normal at the end of December, including Clatworthy in south-west England which was completely full. Eight reservoirs or groups were classed as below normal for the time of year, including Bewl in south-east England which was 61% full. Abberton (54% full) and Hanningfield (56%) in east England were both classed as notably low for the time of year. The Dove Group in central England was classed as exceptionally low for the time of year as the rate of recovery is currently impacted by short term infrastructure constraints. (Figure 6.1)

Reservoir stocks increased in all regions during December, with storage in the south-west increasing by 23% over the month. Storage is the lowest in east England, with reservoirs 71.2% full. All other regions have storage over 80% full, with north-east England having the highest storage of 91.6%. For England as a whole, storage at the end of December was 86.4%, having increased 7% during the month. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

January began with a dry week for most, as high pressure settled over the country, and much of the precipitation received fell as snow. Storm Goretti then moved in from the south-west bringing strong winds, heavy rain and snow for much of south-west and central England. Moving into the middle of January, milder air is expected to replace the cooler air which dominated in the first part of the month. Temperatures are likely to be above average for many, and although south-westerly winds may bring some rain showers, drier weather with bright interludes can be expected. Towards the end of January, forecasts remain uncertain but currently spells of wet, windy and mild weather are likely, with the potential for some strong winds.

For the 3-month period from January to March, there is a higher than normal chance of wet conditions in the UK. However, this chance is lower in southern and eastern parts of the UK. Later in the period, impacts from wind and rain become more likely. Overall the 3-month period is unlikely to be cold, although short lived cold spells are possible early in the period.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of March 2026, river flows in south-east, east and central England, river flows have the greatest chance of being normal for the time of year by the end of March. In all other regions, river flows are most likely to be within a normal range for the time of year.

By the end of September 2026, river flows in all parts of England are most likely to be normal or lower for the time of year, with river flows in north-west and south-west England having the greatest chance of being below normal or lower.

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 a greater than normal chance of being below normal or lower in east, and south east England. In north-east England, groundwater levels have a greater than normal chance of being above normal or high for the time of year.

In south-west, central and north-west England, groundwater levels are most likely to be normal or higher.

By the end of September 2026, groundwater levels have a greater than normal chance of being below normal or lower in east, south east, central and north east England. In south west and north west England, groundwater levels are most likely to be above normal or higher for the time of year.

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.

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

2 Rainfall

2.1 Rainfall map

Figure 2.1: Monthly rainfall across England and Wales for the past 11 months. UKPP radar data Note: Radar beam blockages in some regions may give anomalous totals in some areas.

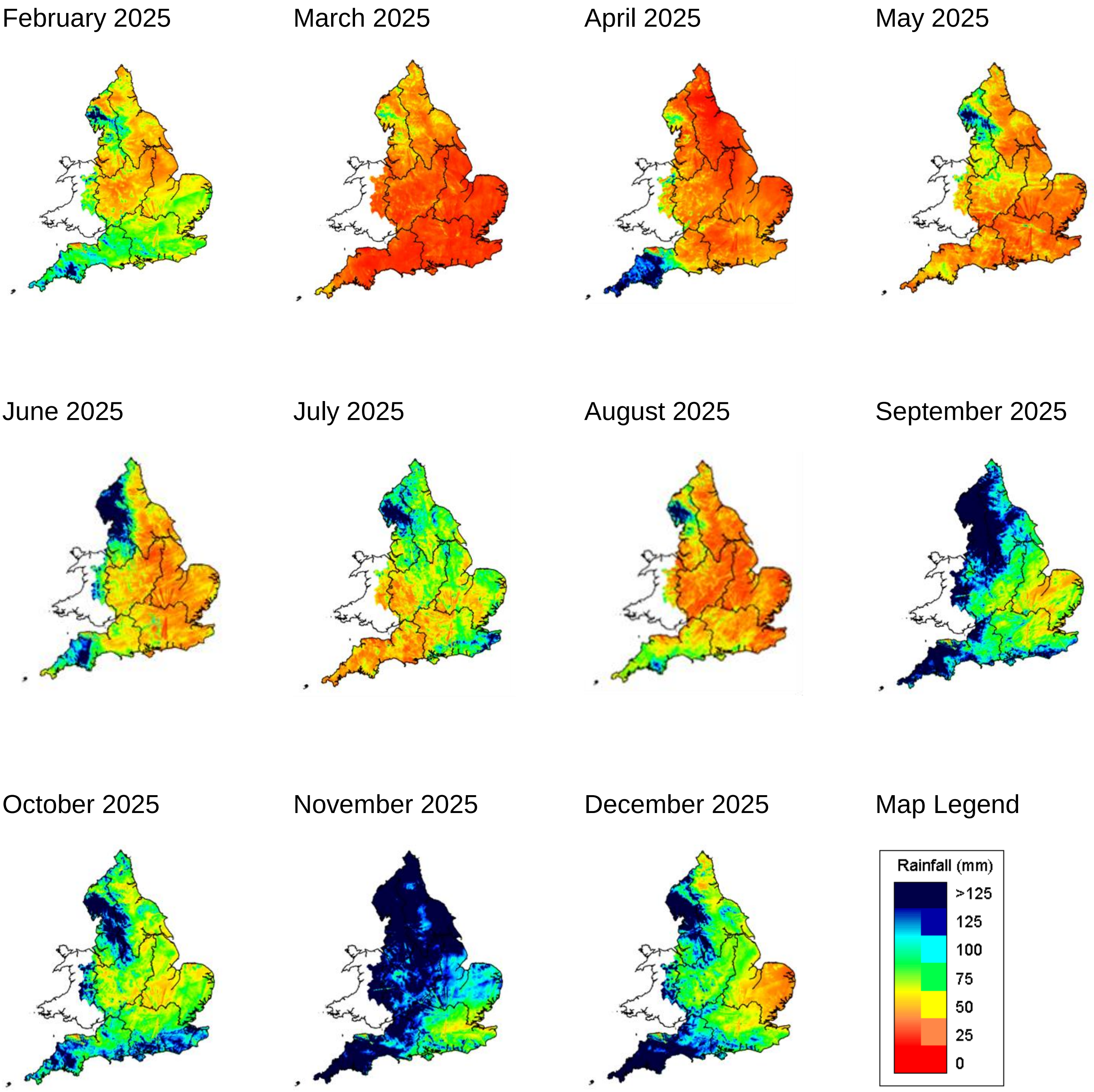
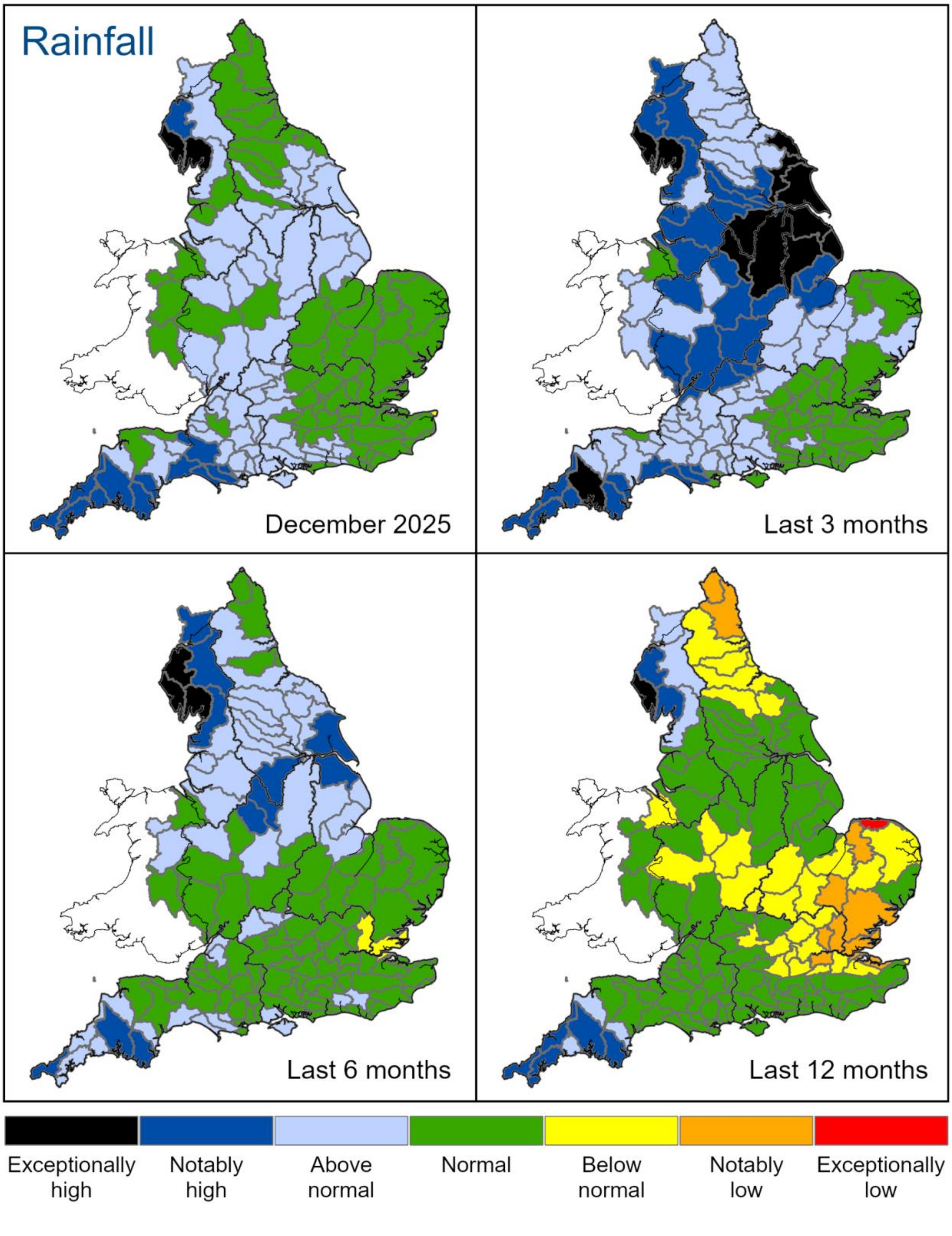


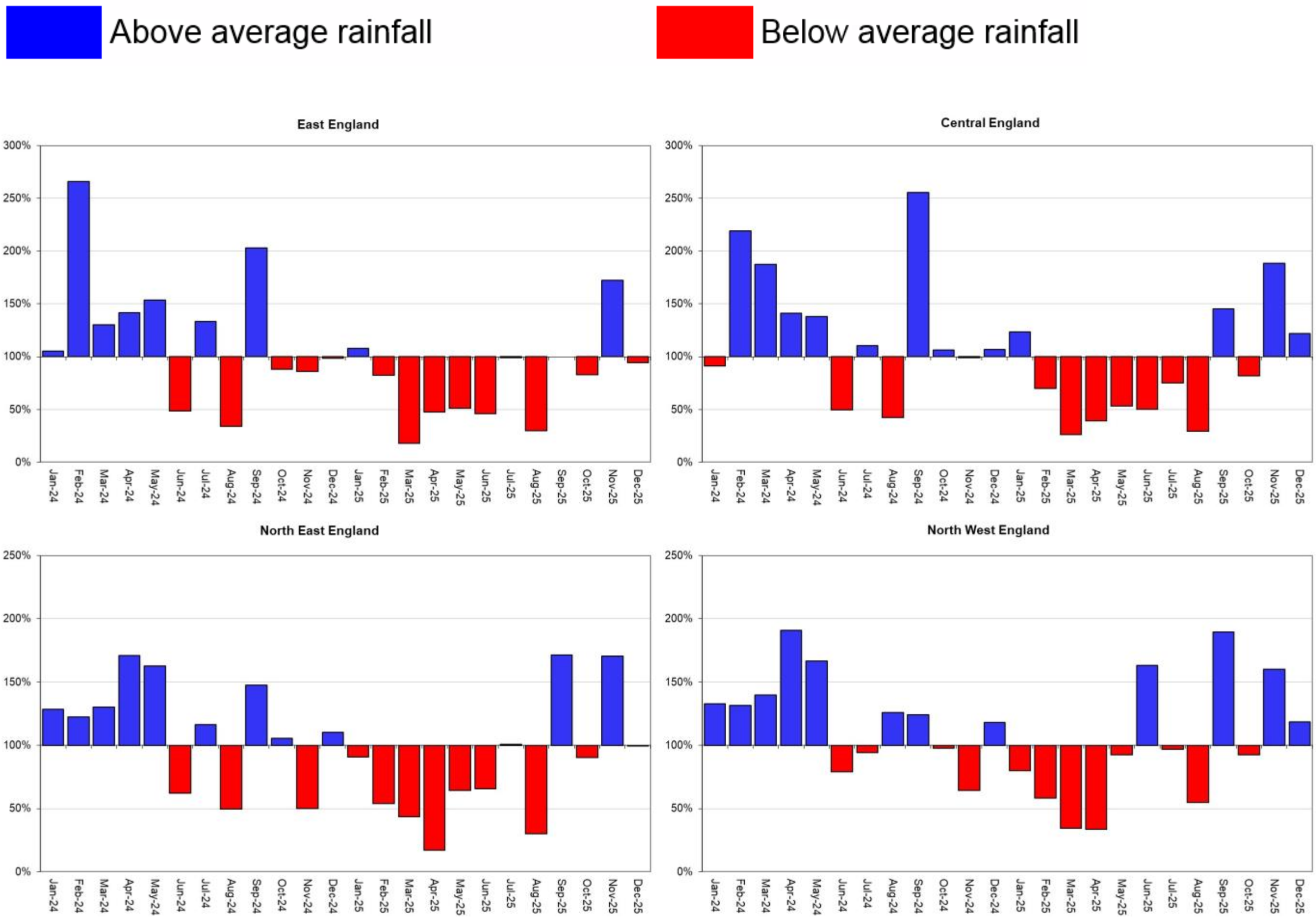
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 December 2025), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

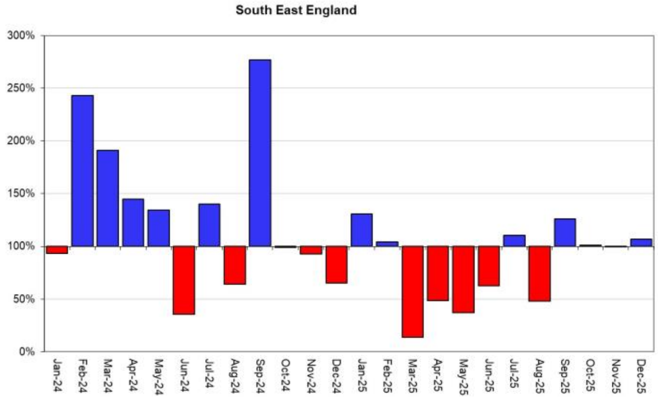


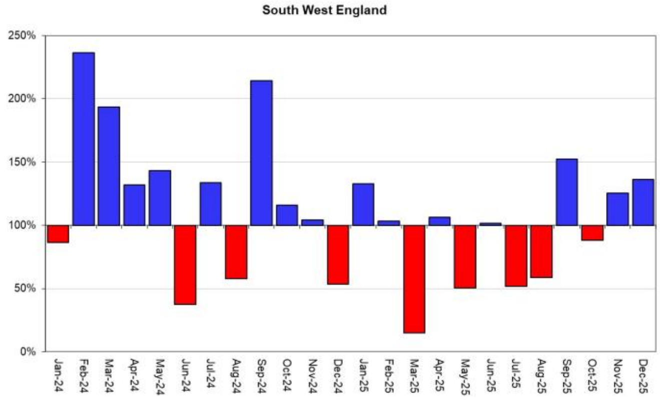
Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to Jan 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

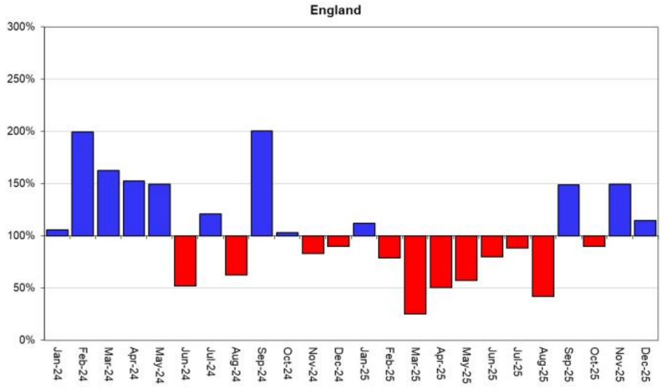
2.2 Rainfall charts

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 Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, 2026). Rainfall data prior to Jan 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from registered rain gauges (Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

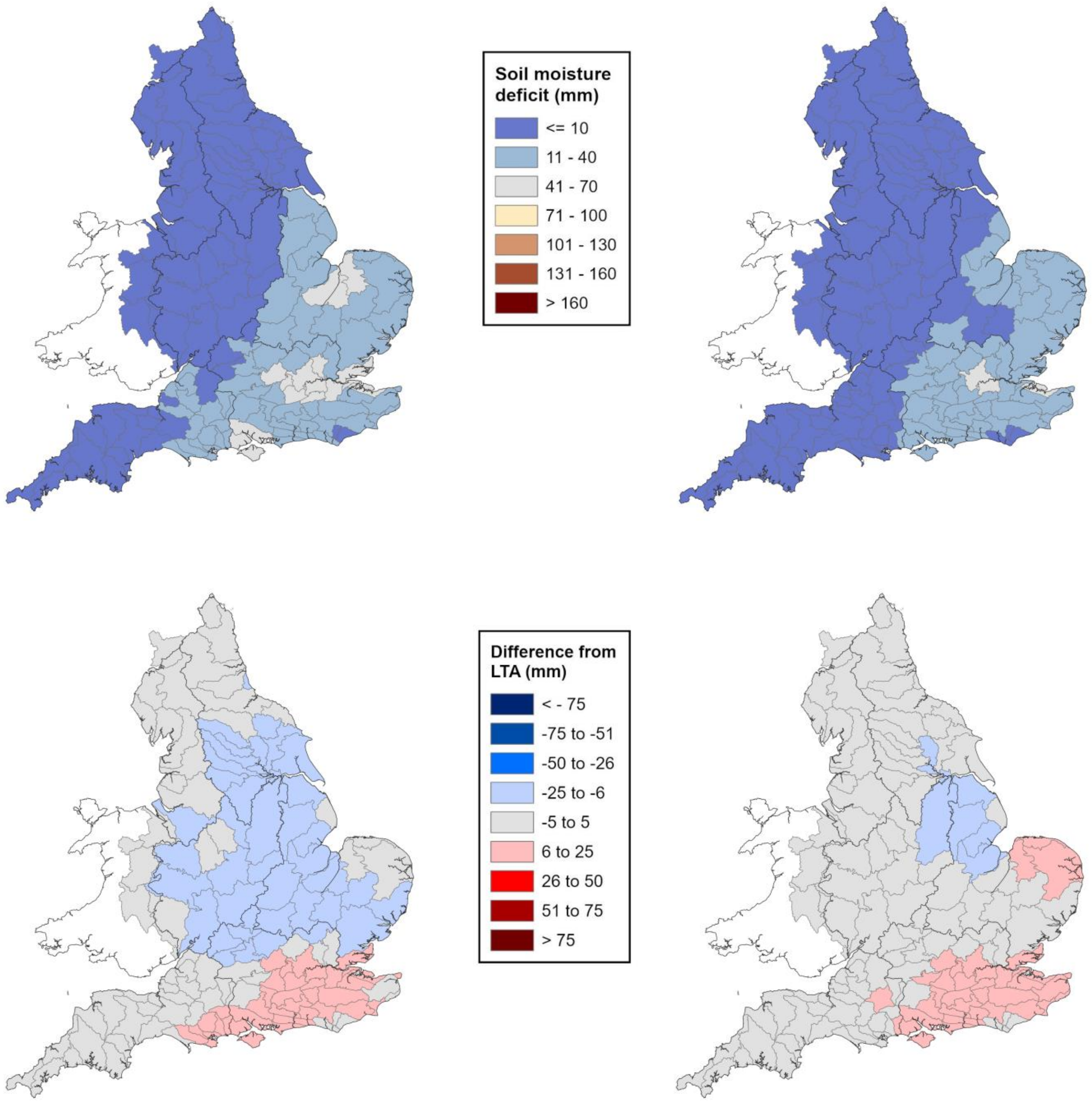
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 03 December 2025 (left panel) and 31 December 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 f or real land use.

End of November 2025

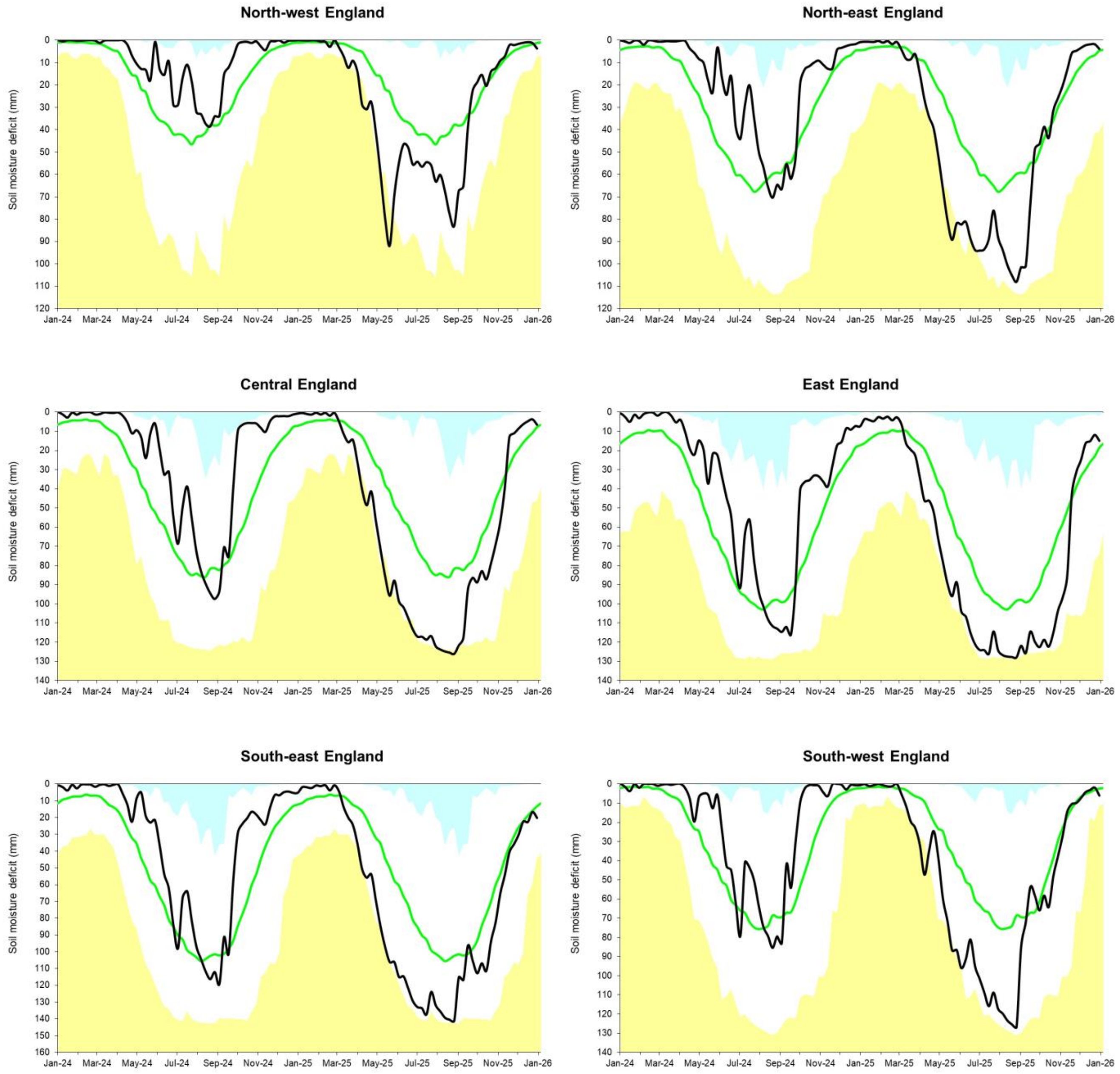
End of December 2025



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



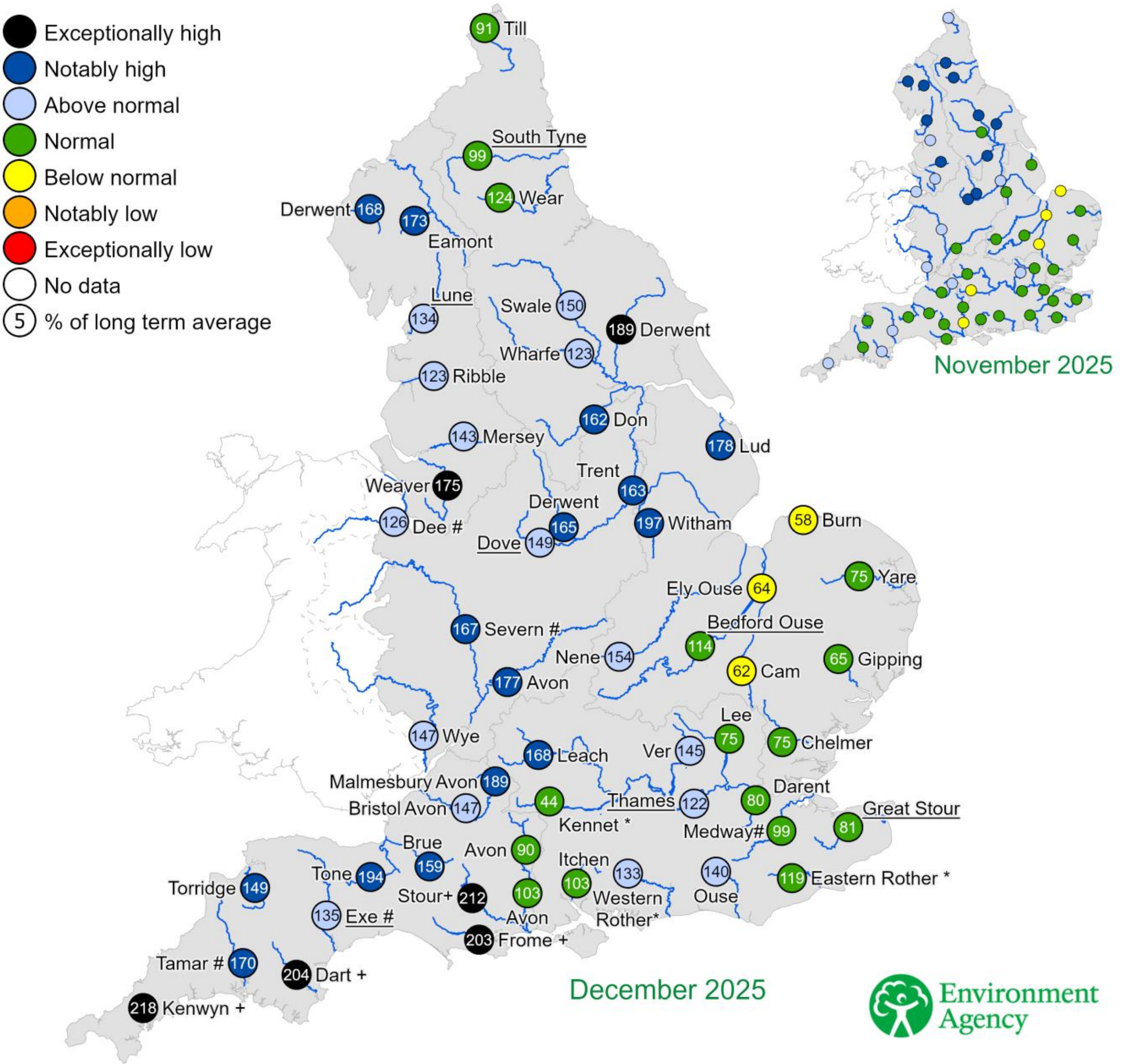
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

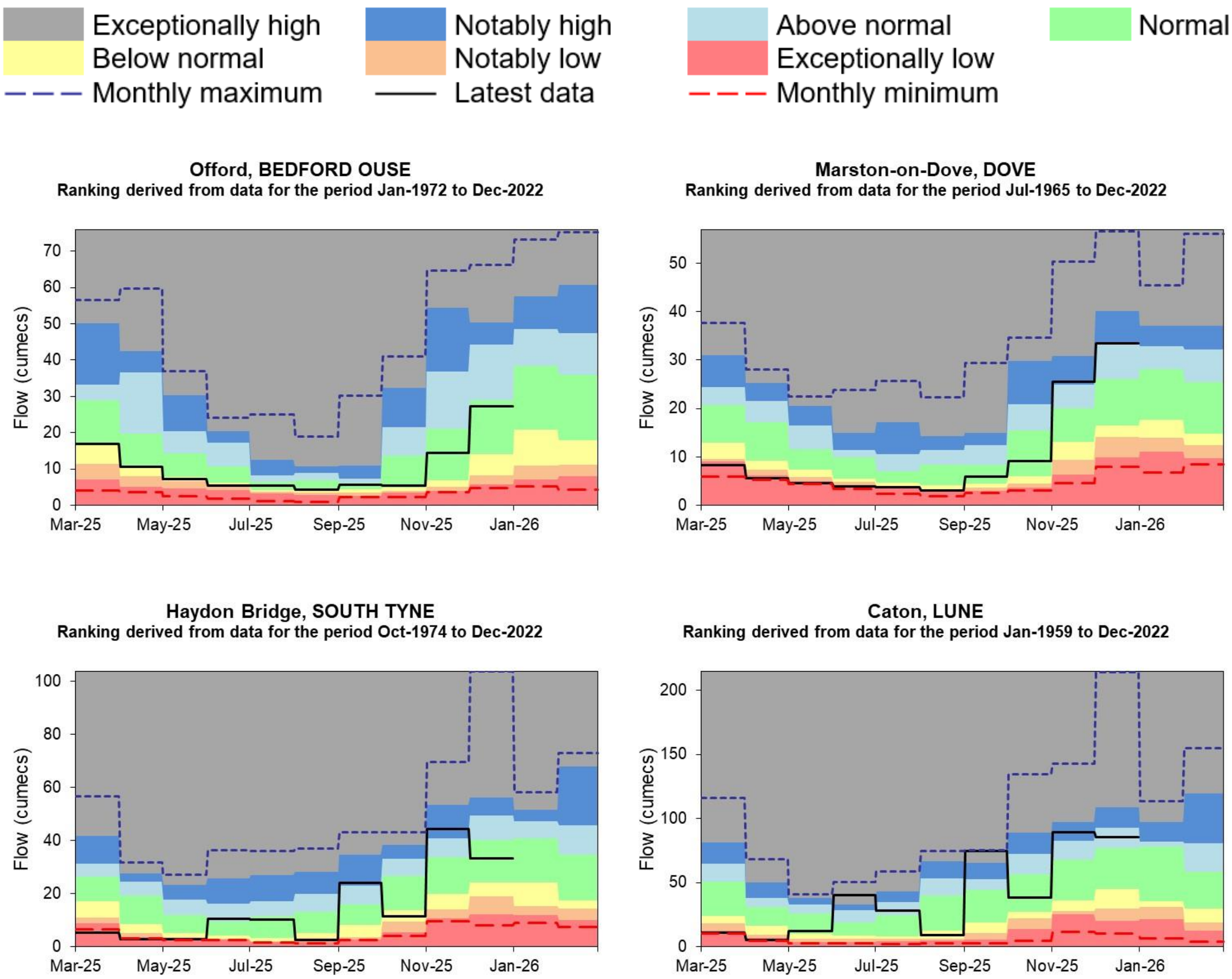
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for November 2025 and December 2025, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic November and December monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information.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

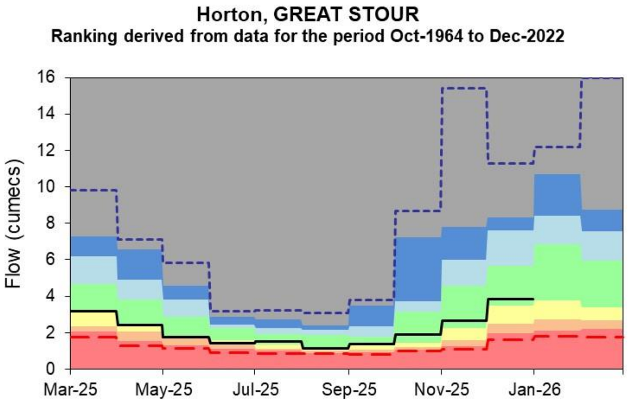
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution. # Flows may be impacted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

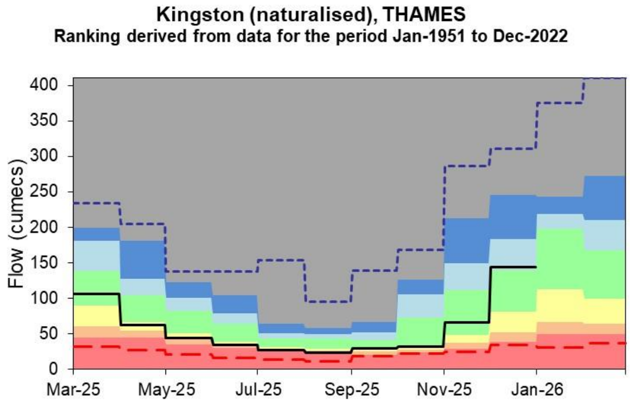


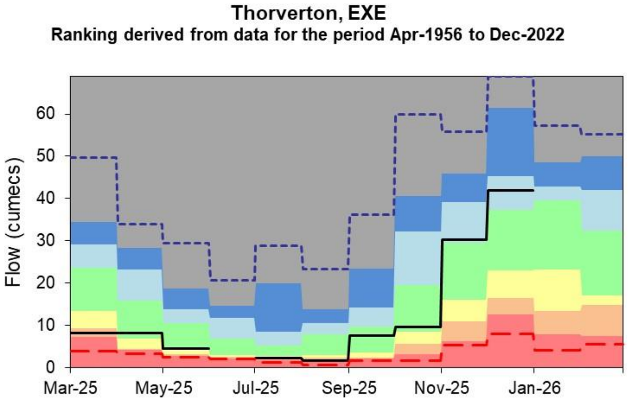
4.2 River flow charts

Figure 4.2: Monthly mean river flow for index sites over the past year for each geographic region, compared to an analysis of historic monthly mean flows, and long term maximum and minimum flows.









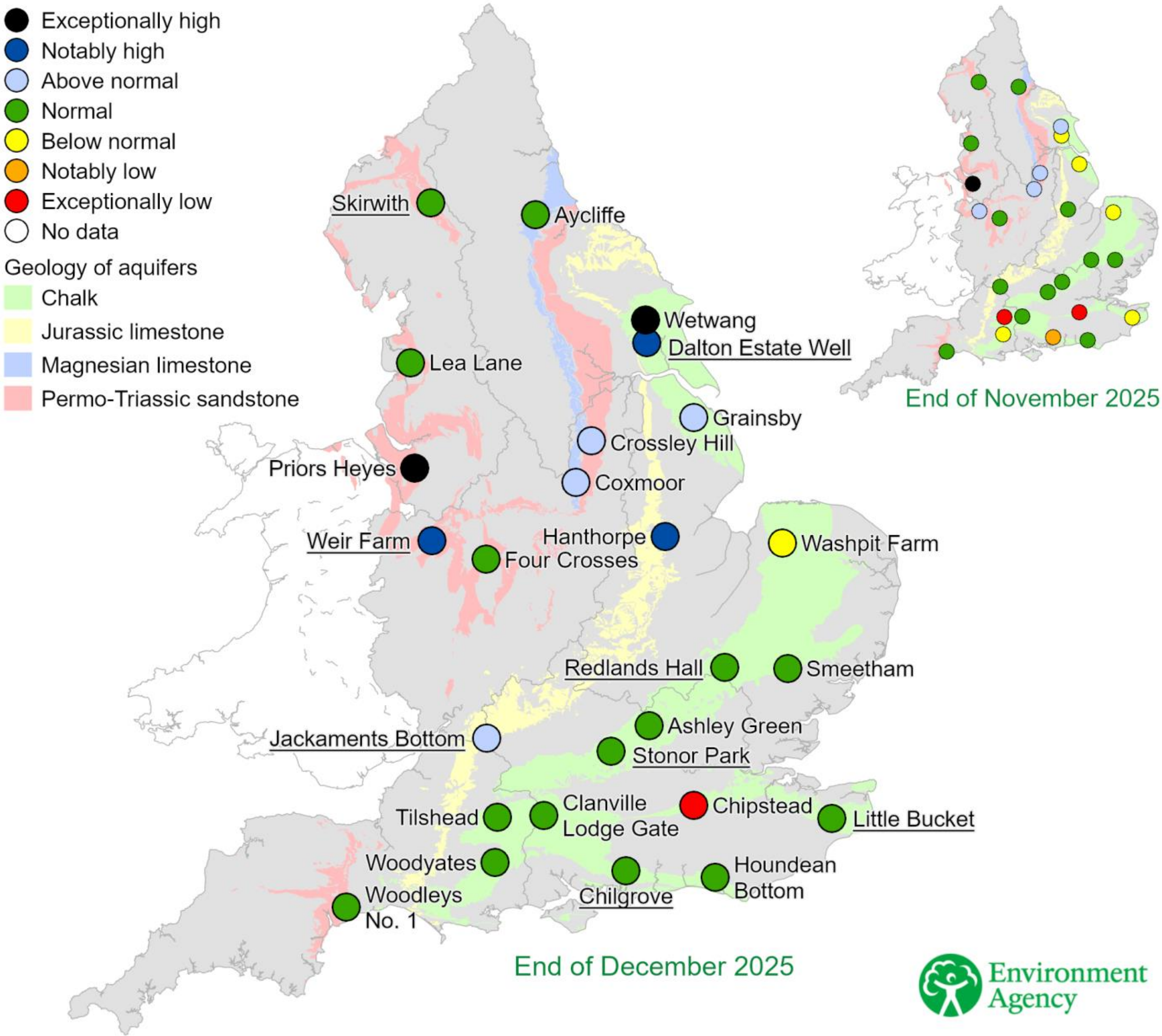
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

Figure 5.1: Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of November 2025 and December 2025, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic November and December 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. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites).



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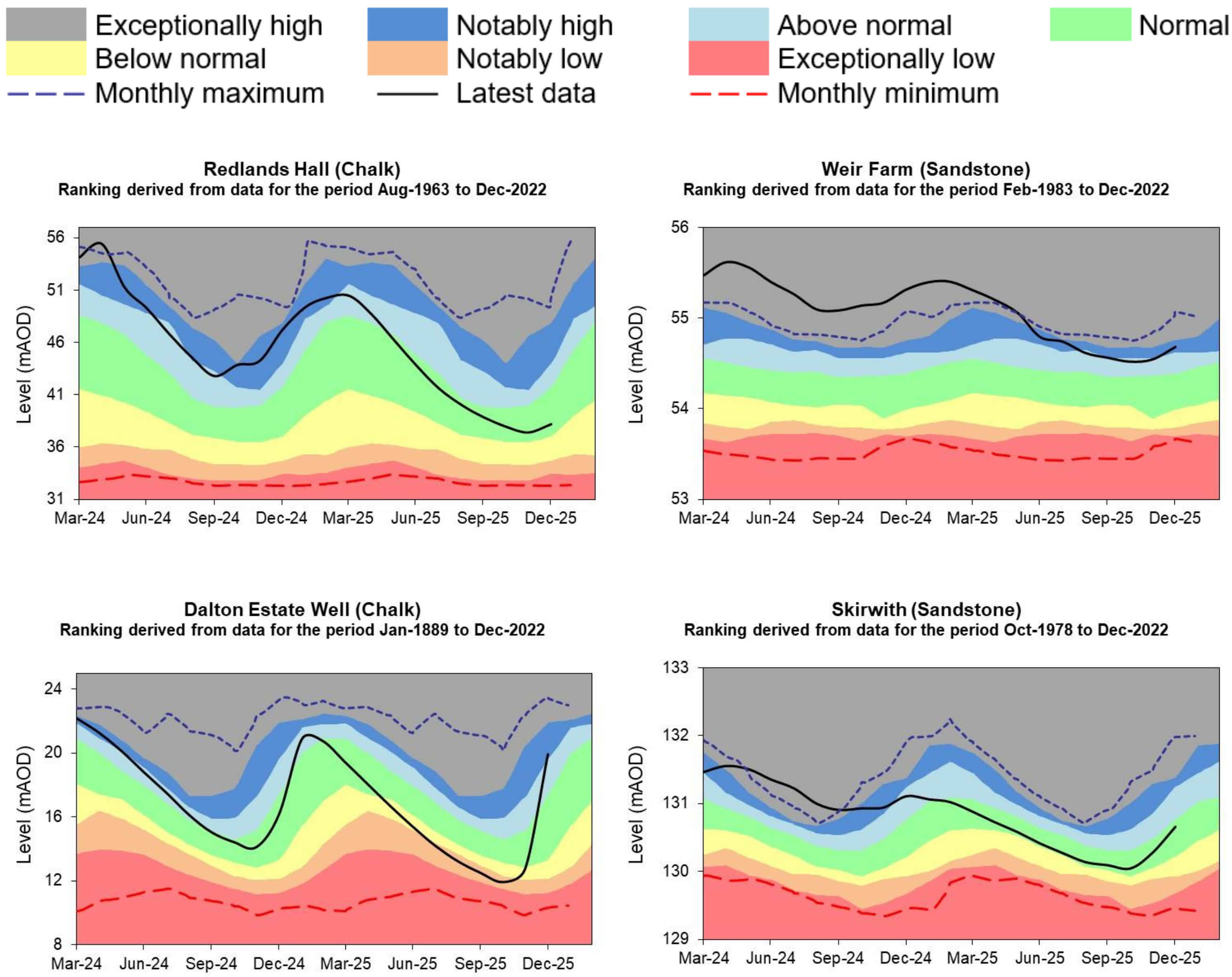
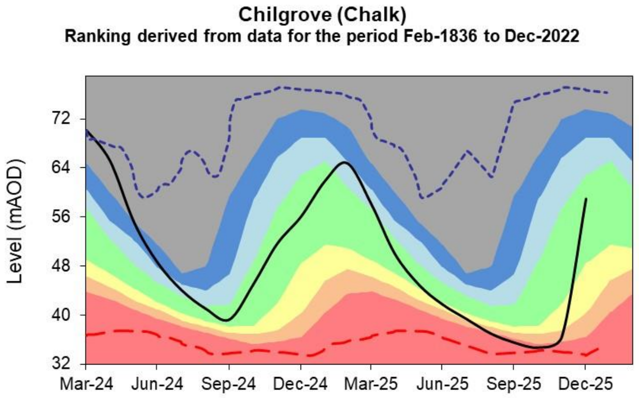
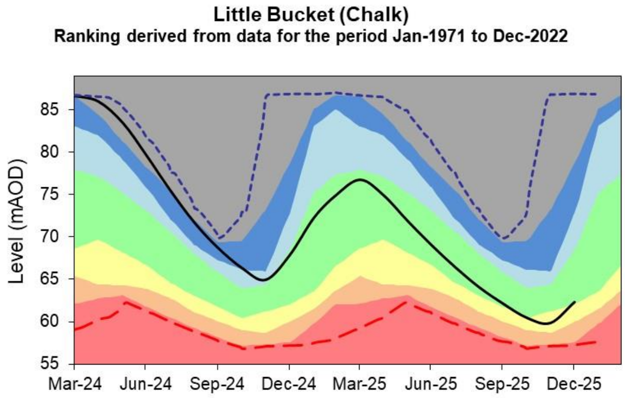
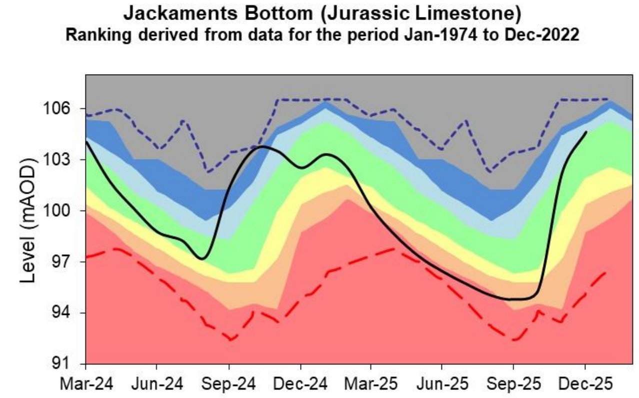
5.2 Groundwater level charts

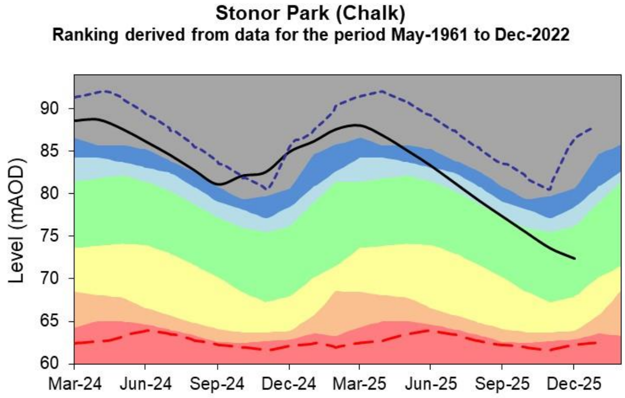
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









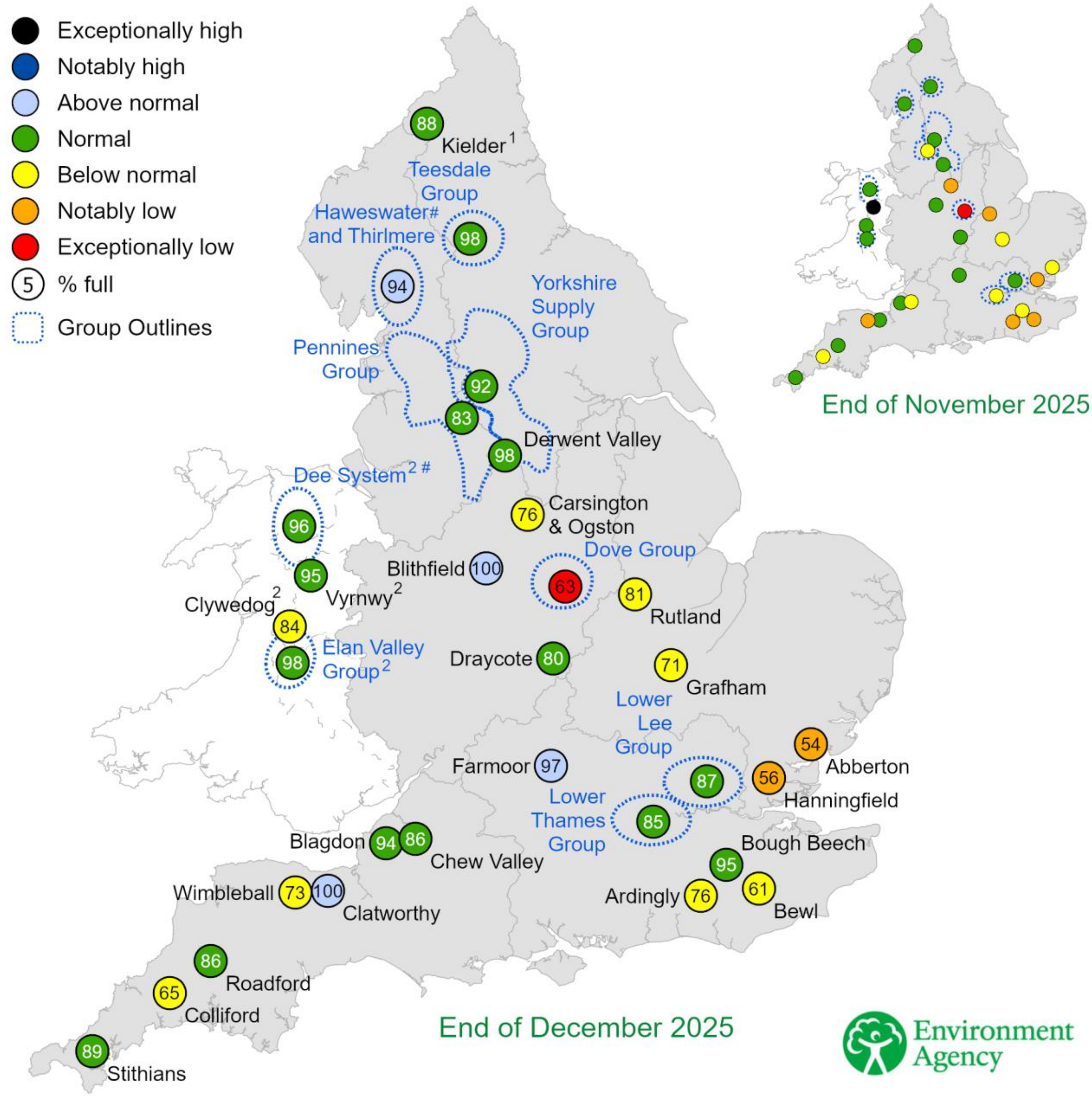


(Source: Environment Agency, 2026)

6 Reservoir storage

6.1 Reservoir storage map

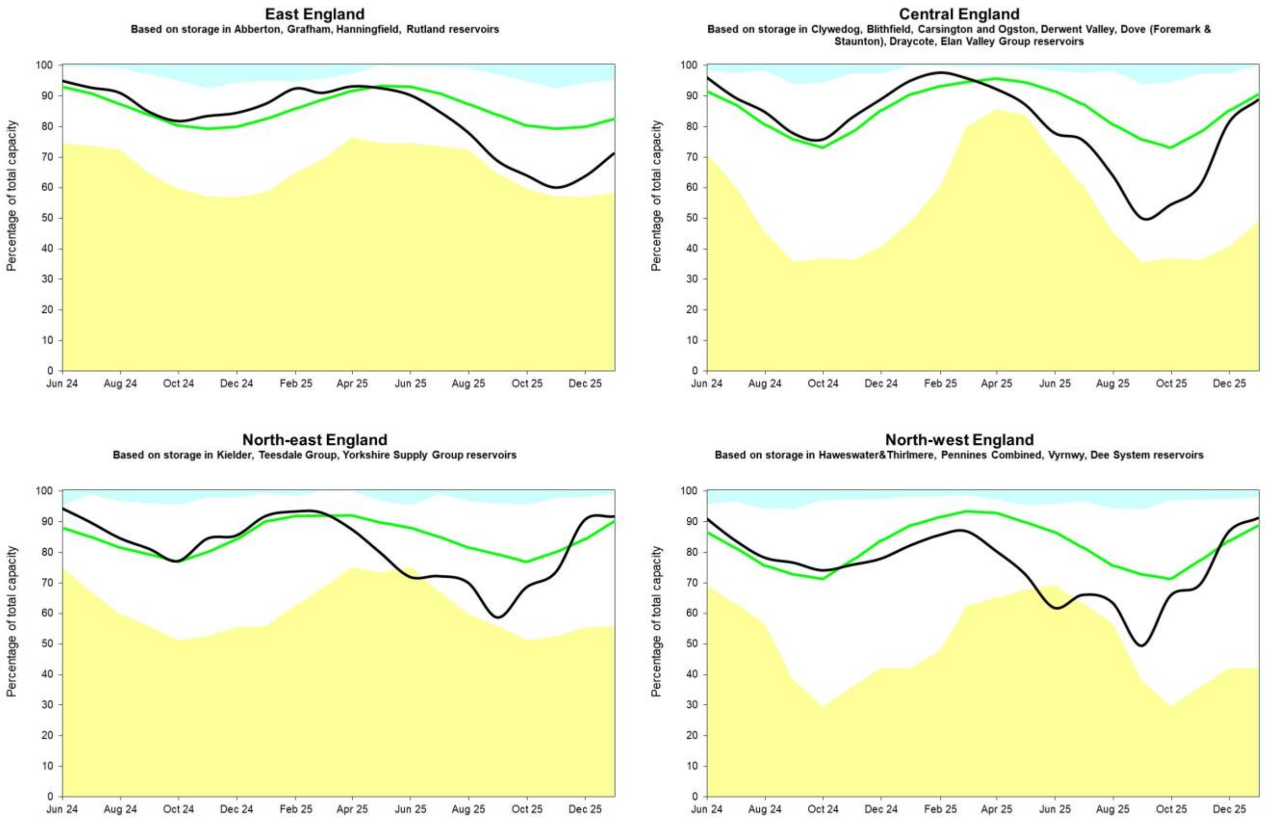
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of November 2025 and December 2025 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic November and December values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control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

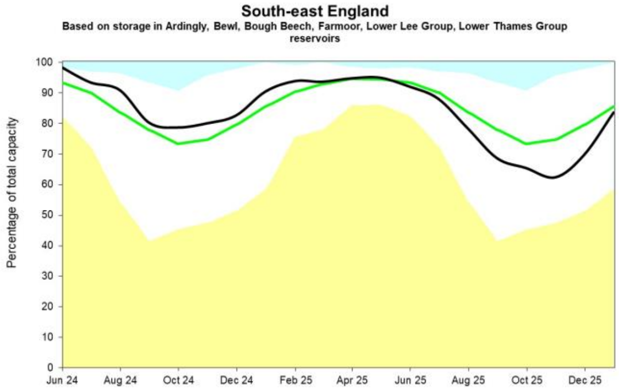


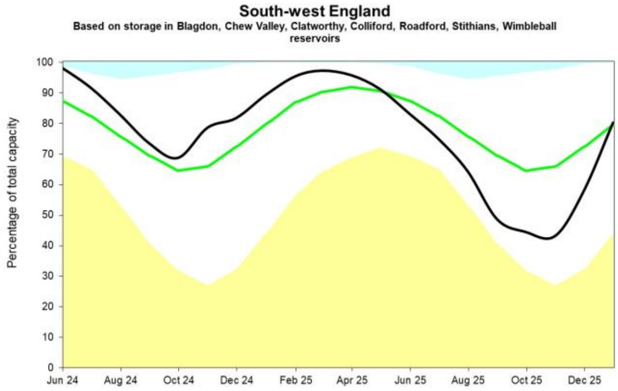
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

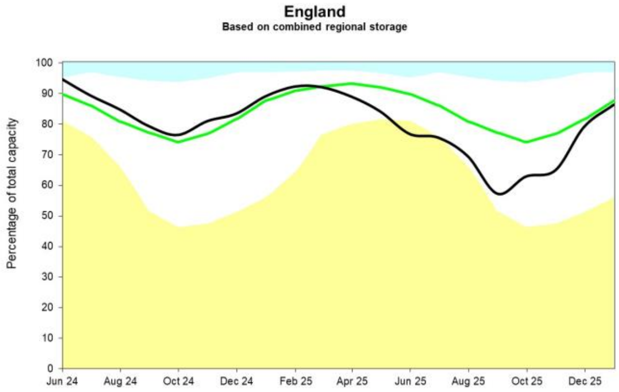
Figure 6.2: Regional reservoir stocks. End of month reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs/reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.

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

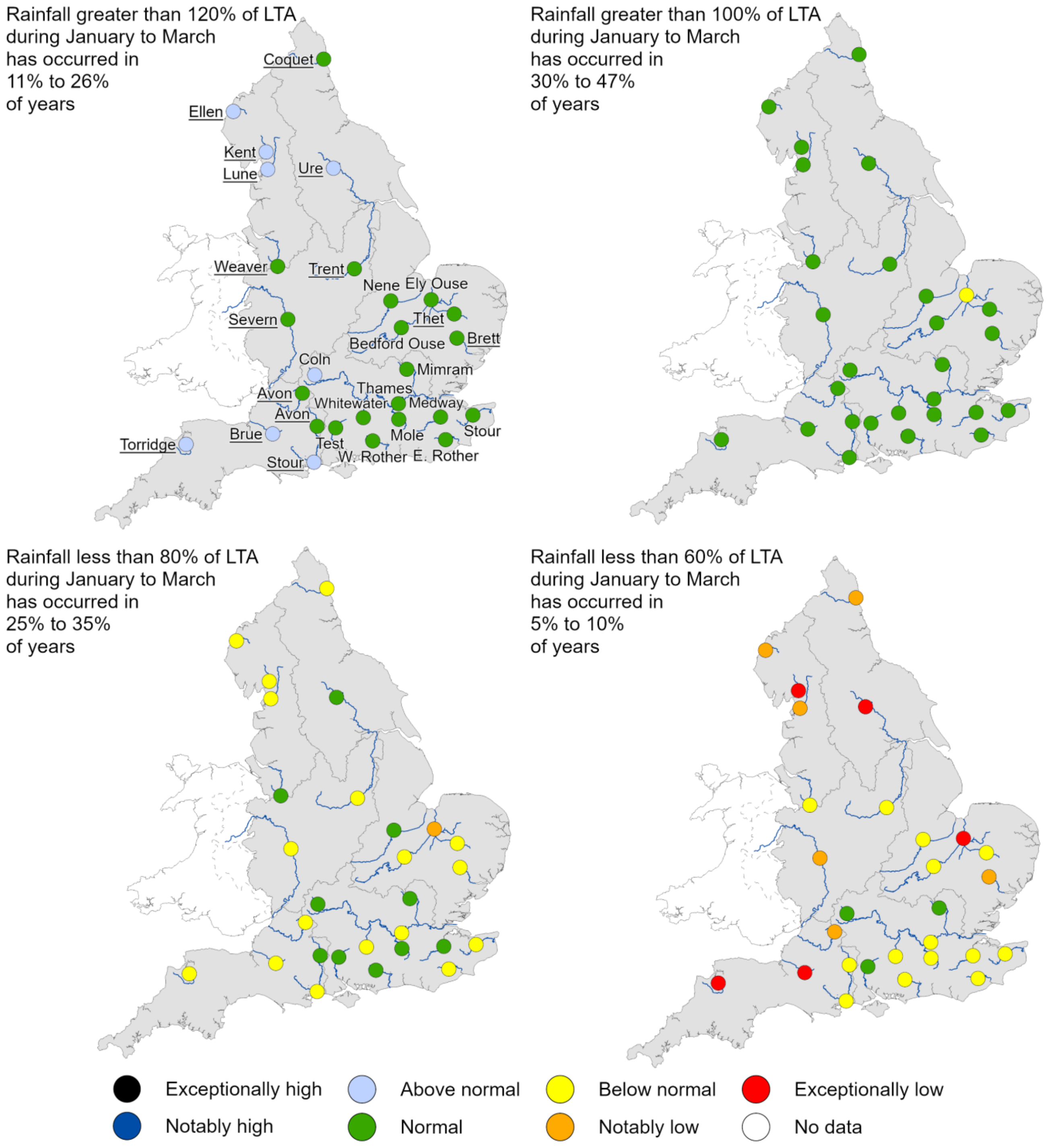


Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between January 2026 and September 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections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

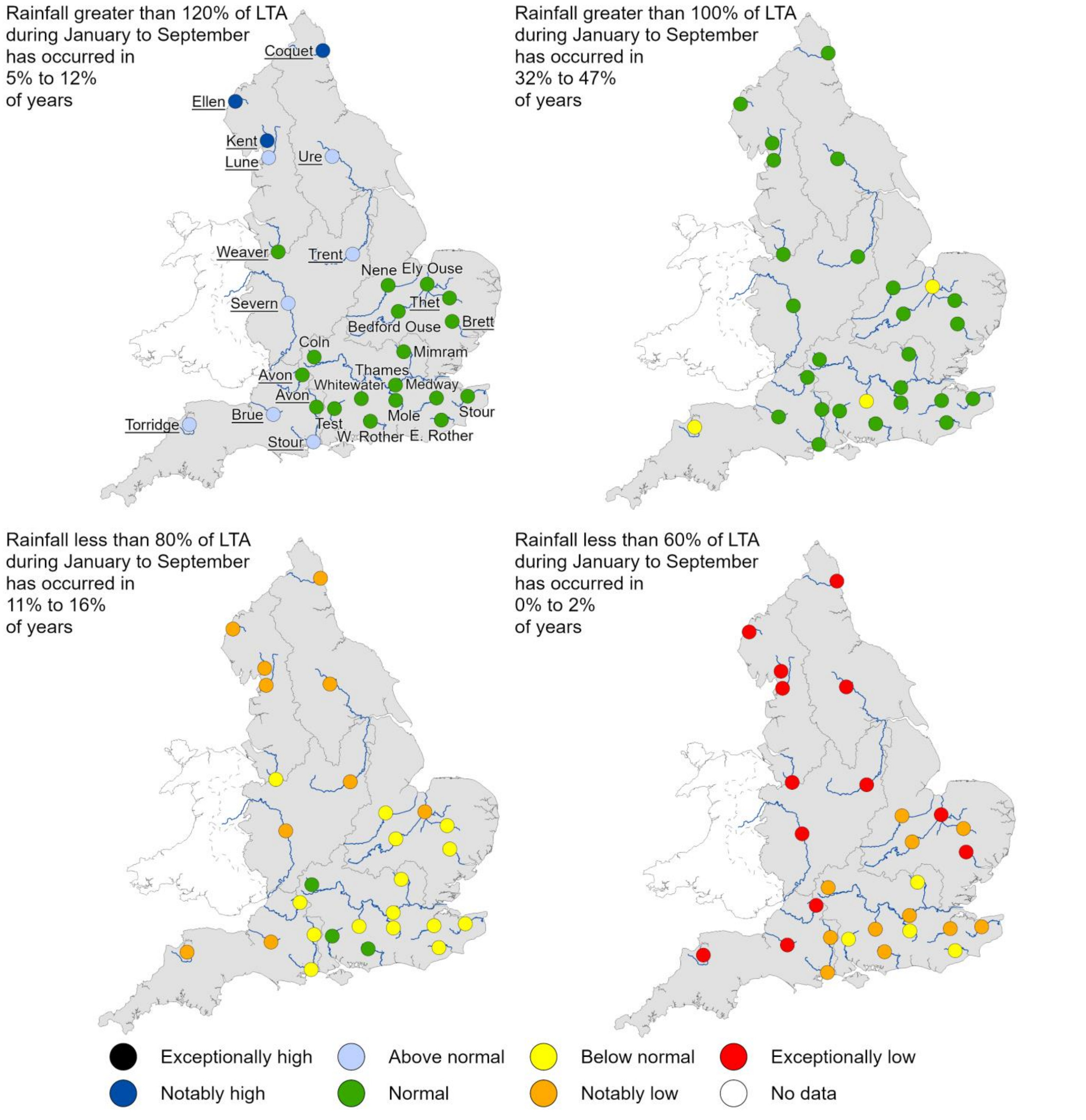


Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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

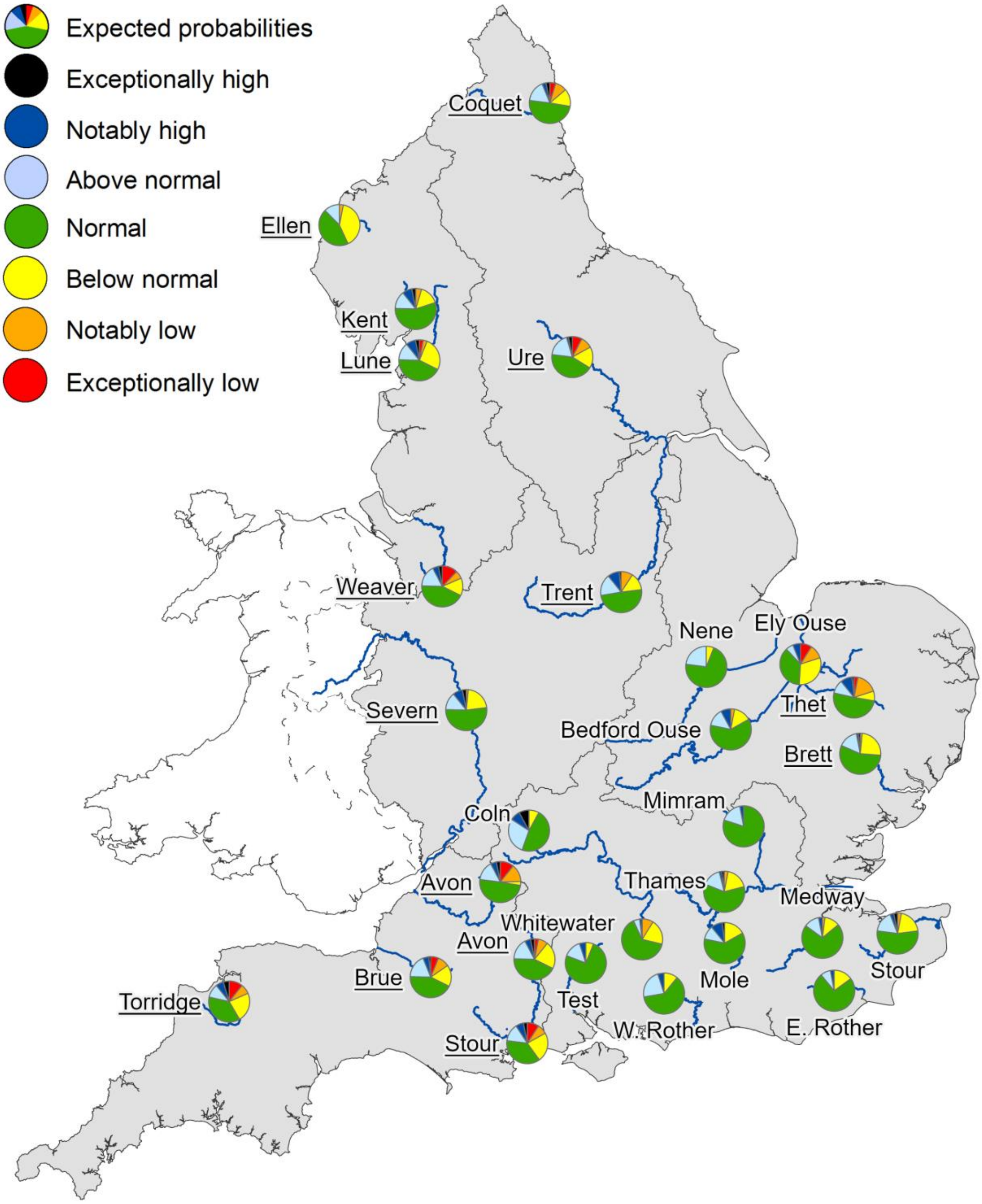
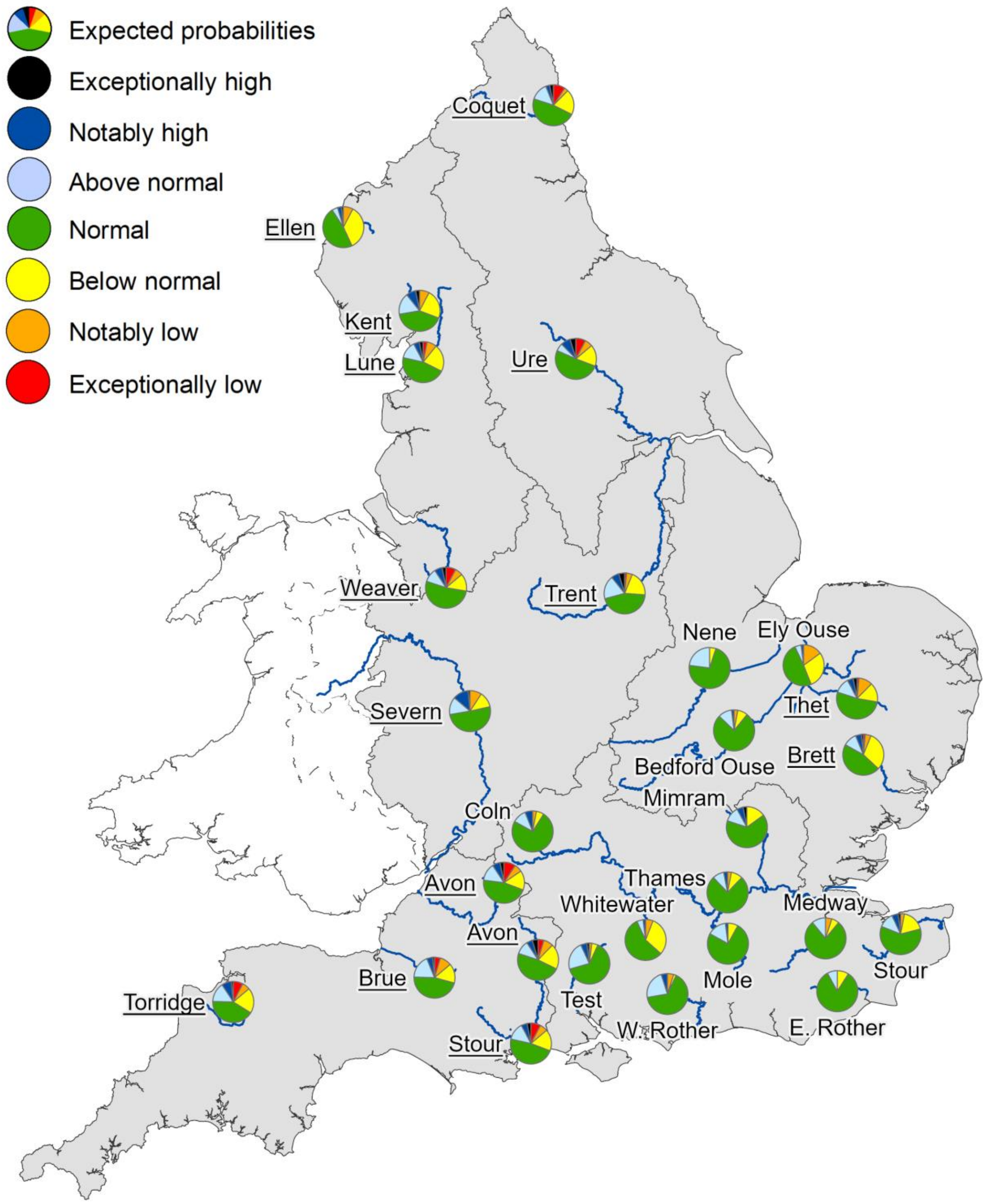
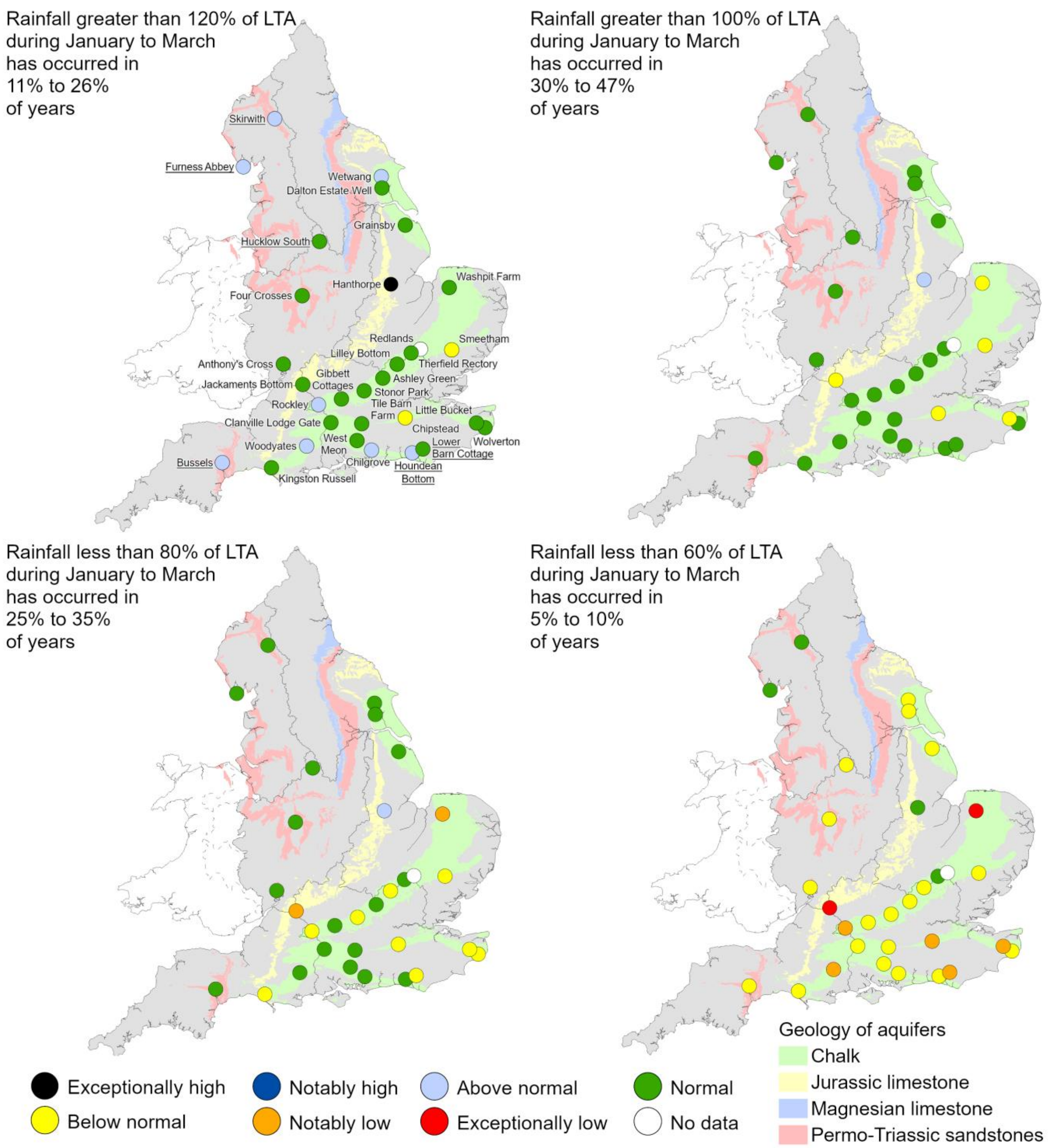


Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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 January 2026 and March 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.



(Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum BGS © NERC. Crown copyright all rights reserved. Environment Agency AC0000807064, 2026.

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

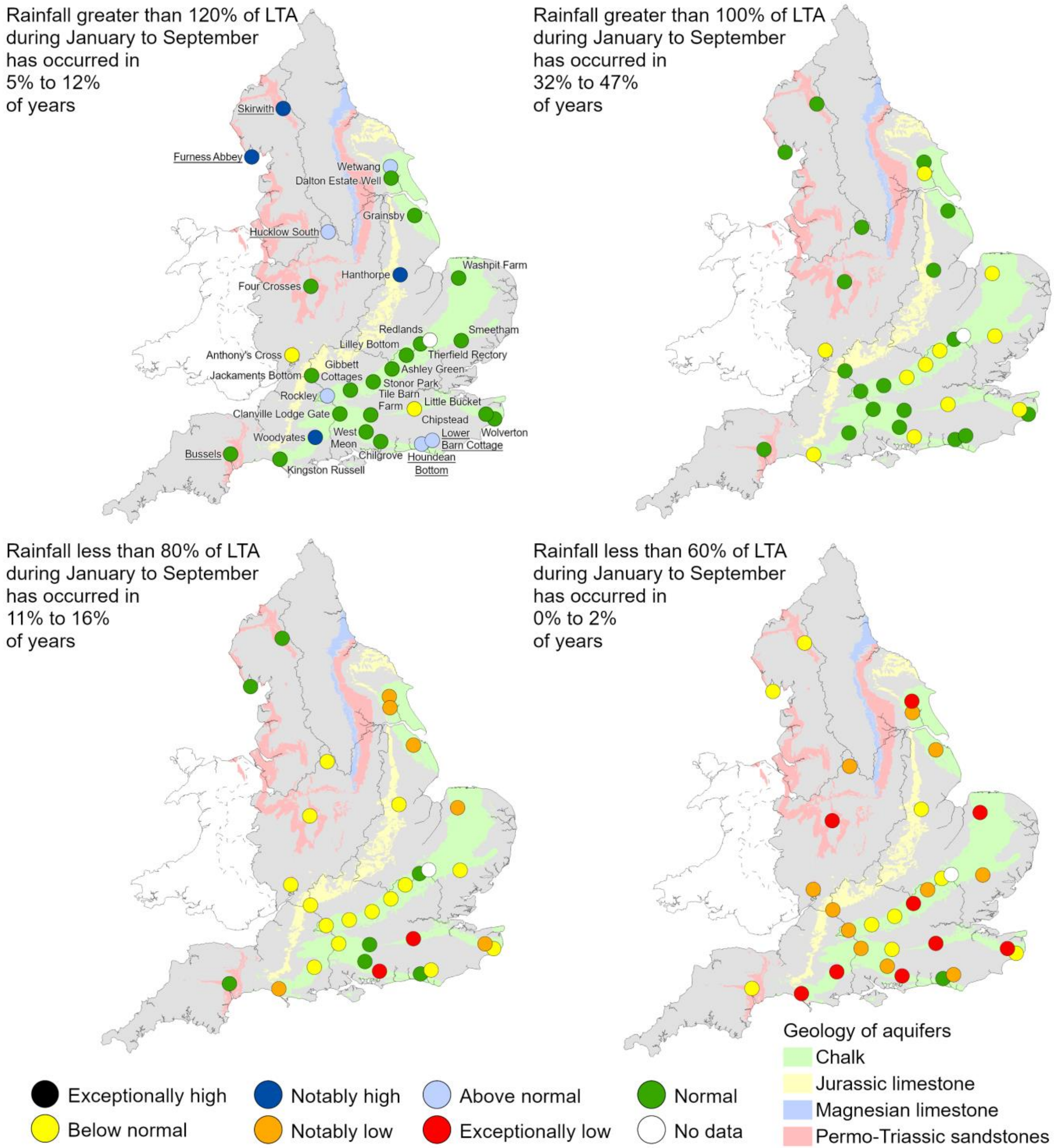


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Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the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

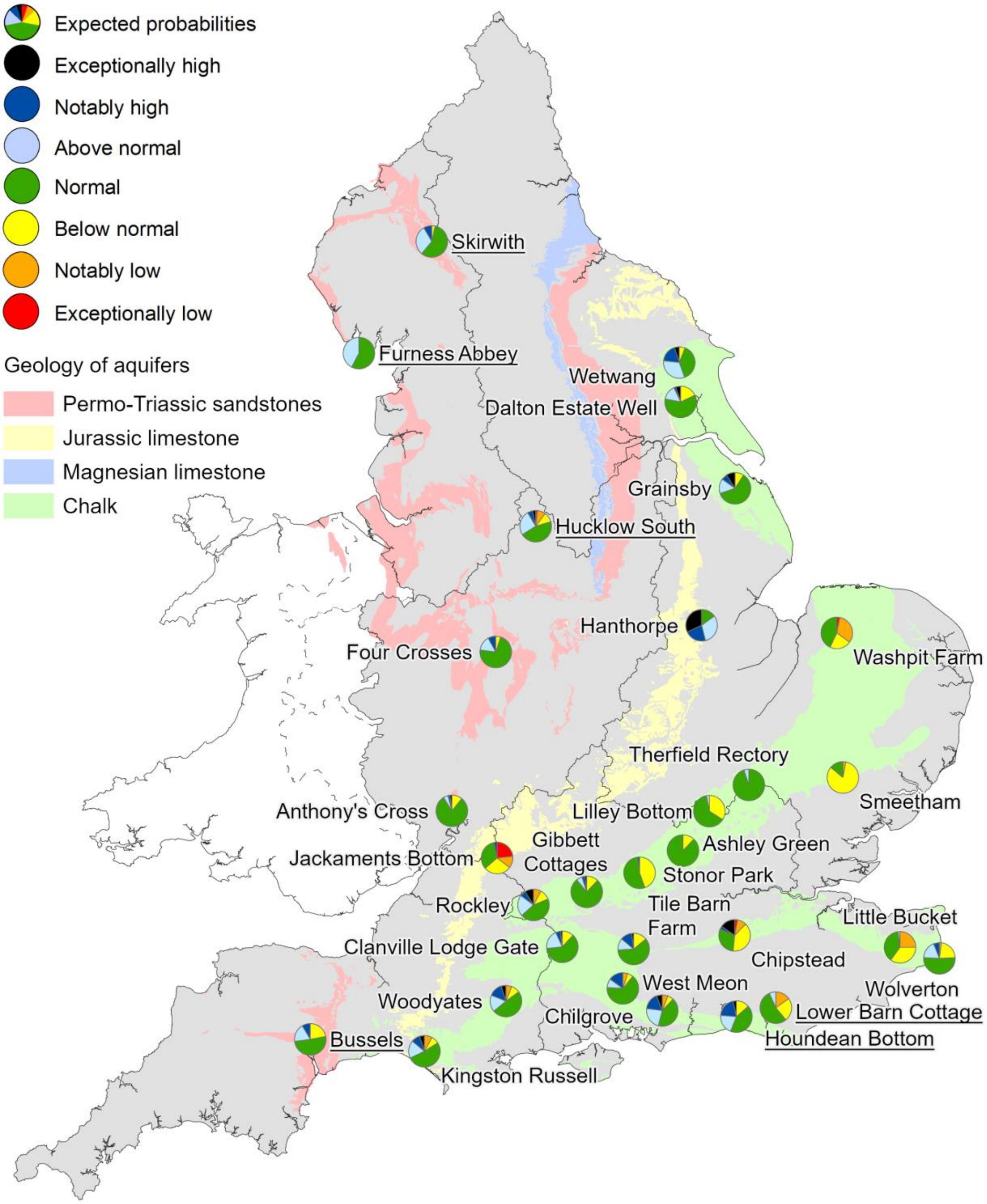
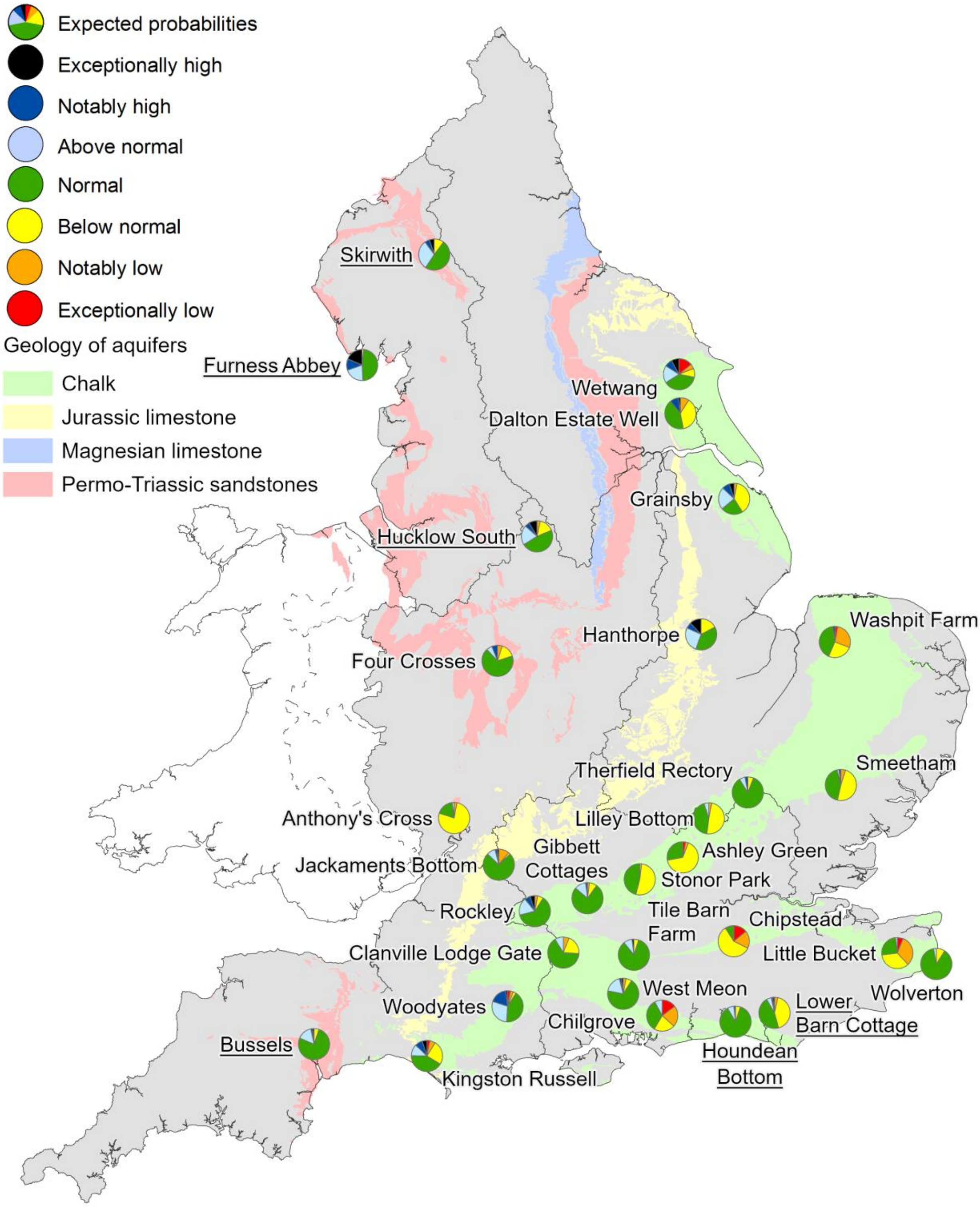


Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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



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	Dec 2025 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Dec 2025 band	Oct 2025 to December 2025 cumulative band	Jul 2025 to December 2025 cumulative band	Jan 2025 to December 2025 cumulative band
East England	94	Normal	Above normal	Normal	Notably low
Central England	122	Above Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Below normal
North East England	100	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Below normal
North West England	118	Above Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Above normal
South East England	107	Normal	Normal	Normal	Below normal
South West England	136	Above Normal	Above normal	Normal	Normal
England	115	Above Normal	Above normal	Above normal	Normal

9.2 River flows table

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	Dec 2025 band	Nov 2025 band
North East	Heaton Mill	Till	Normal	Above normal
North East	Doncaster	Don	Notably high	Notably high
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Normal	Notably high
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Above normal	Normal
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Normal	Notably high
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Above normal	Notably high
North West	Caton	Lune	Above normal	Notably high
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Notably high	Notably high
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Notably high	Notably high
North West	Samlesbury	Ribble	Above normal	Above normal
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Exceptionally high	Above normal
South East	Allbrook and Highbridge	Itchen	Normal	Normal
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Above 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	Normal	Normal

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	Dec 2025 band	Nov 2025 band
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Above normal	Above normal
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Notably high	Normal
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Exceptionally high	Above normal
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Above normal	Above normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Above normal	Above normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Dec 2025 band	End of Nov 2025 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Above normal	Below normal
East	Redlands Hall	Cam Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Hanthorpe	Limestone (Cornbrash Formation)	Notably high	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 high	Below normal
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Normal	Normal
North East	Wetwang	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Exceptionally high	Above normal
North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Dec 2025 band	End of Nov 2025 band
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 (chalk)	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Normal	Notably 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 (chalk)	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Normal	Below normal
South East	Jackaments Bottom	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Above normal	Normal
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Stonor Park (chalk)	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Exceptionally low	Exceptionally low
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Normal	Exceptionally low
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Normal	Normal
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Normal	Below normal

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	71	Below average
Central	89	Below average
North-east	92	Above average
North-west	91	Above average
South-east	84	Below average
South-west	80	Above average
England	86	Below average