Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - January 2026

January was a wet month for much of England as it received 150% of the long term average (LTA) rainfall for the month. Almost all hydrological areas received above average rainfall, and three-quarters were classed as notably or exceptionally high for the time of year. Soils were very wet across most of England, although some small soil moisture deficits (SMD) remained around London. Monthly mean river flows increased at just over half of sites, and almost all sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Groundwater levels continued to rise across England, and more than half of sites were classed as above normal or higher. Reservoir storage increased at almost all the reservoirs or reservoir groups that we report on, and storage for England was 90%.

1.1 Rainfall

During January, England received 124mm of rainfall which represents 150% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA for the time of year. Almost all hydrological areas received above average rainfall during January, with all hydrological areas that received less than average rainfall found in north-west England. The wettest hydrological area by percentage of LTA was the Middle Dorset Stour in south-west England which received 245% of the LTA (257mm). In contrast, the driest was the Wyre and Lune in the north-west which received just 73% of the LTA (106mm). (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall was classed as notably or exceptionally high in three-quarters of hydrological areas in January. All hydrological areas in south-west and south-east England were within these 2 bands, with the majority classed as exceptionally high. Twenty hydrological areas were classed as normal, all of which were found in central, north-west and north-east England. Fourteen were classed as above normal for the time of year, the majority of which were in north-east England. Eight hydrological areas in the south-west of England recorded the wettest January since records began 1871. Fifty-six hydrological areas recorded the wettest January since 2014. (Figure 2.2)

For the 3-month cumulative period, rainfall totals were above normal or higher across most of England, with a band of exceptionally high totals spanning from the south-west, through central England to the north-east. Within this band, 7 hydrological areas recorded the highest November to January rainfall total since records began in 1871. The only exceptions were around the Thames estuary and in parts of the north-west, where rainfall totals for the period were classed as normal. Over the past 6 months, cumulative totals were mostly above normal or higher, with exceptionally high totals in parts of south-west and north-west England. In east England and in Kent, rainfall totals were classed as normal for the period. Over the last 12 months, rainfall was mainly classed as normal, except in east and north-east England where

totals were below normal or lower, and south-west and north-west England where totals were above normal or higher. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, rainfall totals for January were classed as normal or higher for all regions. Rainfall in the north-west was classed as normal, and it was the only region to receive rainfall below the LTA. North-east England was classed as above normal, while east and central England were both classed as notably high. South-west and south-east England were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year, both recording their wettest January since 2014. England as a whole was classed a notably high, and it was the third consecutive month of above average rainfall for England. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

Following another wet month for many, SMD were near zero across England, with the only small deficits remaining around London. (Figure 3.1)

At the end of January, SMD were around average across most of England. In parts of south-east, east, central and north-east England, soils are now slightly wetter than would be expected at this point in the year. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows increased at just over half of indicator sites in January, with most of these sites found in east, south-east and south-west England. Almost all sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. The 3 exceptions were classed as below normal and were the River Burn in east England, and the Rivers Derwent and Ribble in the north-west. Twenty-three sites across England were classed as normal for the time of year, including most sites in north-west and north-east England. Ten sites were classed as above normal for the time of year, and 10 were classed as notably high. Eight sites, all in south-east and south-west England were classed as exceptionally high. (Figure 4.1)

Two sites in south-west England recorded their highest January monthly mean river flow on record (record start given in brackets):

- River Tone at Bishops Hull (1961)
- Middle River Stour at Hammoon (1968)

All regional index sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. The Great Stour at Horton in south-east England was classed as notably high, while the naturalised flows on the River Thames at Kingston were classed as normal for the time of year. In the south-west, the River Exe at Thorverton was normal. The South Tyne at Haydon Bridge in north-east England and the Bedford Ouse at Offord in east England were both classed as normal for the

time of year. The River Dove at Marston-on-Dove was above normal for the time of year. No data was available for the River Lune at Caton. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of January, groundwater levels had increased at the majority of our indicator sites since December. Almost all sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. The only exception was Washpit Farm (North West Norfolk Chalk) in east England which remained below normal for the time of year despite levels rising. Eleven sites were classed as normal, the majority of which were found in southern chalk aquifers or permo-triassic limestone aquifers in the western parts of England. Almost all of the 7 sites classed as above normal for the time of year were in central and north-east of England, including Coxmoor (Idle Torne permo-triassic Sandstone), Grainsby (Northern Chalk) and Aycliffe (Skerne Magnesian Limestone). Two sites were classed notably high, including Houndean Bottom in the Brighton Chalk in south-east England. Four sites were classed as exceptionally high for the time year, including Woodyates in the Upper Dorset Stour Chalk in south-west England which recorded the highest end of January groundwater level since records at the site began in 1942. (Figure 5.1)

Our major aquifer index sites reflected the overall picture, with all sites classed as normal or higher. Skirwith in the Carlisle Basin and Eden Valley Sandstone in north-west England was normal for the time of year, while Weir Farm in the Bridgnorth Sandstone in central England was notably high. Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone in south-east England was normal for the time of year. Most of our chalk aquifer index sites were normal for the time of year. Dalton Estate Well in north-east England (Hull and East Riding Chalk) was above normal. Chilgrove in the Chichester Chalk in the south-east was classed as exceptionally high for the time of year as groundwater levels continue to recover quickly from notably low levels at the end of November 2025. No data was available for Redlands Hall in east England at the end of the month. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of January, reservoir storage had increased at the majority of the reservoirs and reservoir groups that we report on. Storage at 7 reservoirs or groups increased by more than 10% to the end of January, including Bewl and Ardingly reservoirs in south-east England which both increased by more than 20%. Ten reservoirs are now completely full. Almost half of reservoirs were classed as normal for the time of year, including most of the reservoirs in the south-west. Six reservoirs were classed as above normal, most of which were in central and south-west England. Vyrnwy which supplies north-west England from Wales was classed as notably high, while the Teesdale Group in the north-east was exceptionally high. Four sites were classed as below normal for the time of year, including Farmoor and the Lower Thames Group in south-east England. Storage at the Pennines group in the north-west and at Grafham

and Abberton in east England was classed as notably low. The Dove group in central England (refill constrained by short term infrastructure impacts) and Hanningfield in east England were both classed as exceptionally low for the time of year. (Figure 6.1)

Reservoir stocks remained the same or increased in all regions during January, with south-west England seeing the largest increase of 10%. Storage is the lowest in east England, with reservoirs 79% full. North-east England has the highest storage of 95%. For England as a whole, storage at the end of January was 90%, having increased by 4% during the month. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

February began with wet, unsettled weather for many, with the wettest conditions in the south-west where more than a third of the LTA rainfall for the month had been received in the first 3 days. These changeable, wet conditions are expected to remain as frontal zones move in from the Atlantic throughout the month. Showers and longer spells of potentially heavy rain are likely, with some occasional drier interludes. Temperatures are expected to be close to average or a little milder than normal, with a reduced chance of prolonged cold spells.

For the 3-month period from February to April, conditions are expected to be around average with the likelihood of the period being wet only slightly higher than normal. Although the chance of cold periods remains, it is less likely than normal or mild conditions.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of March 2026, river flows in all parts of England have the greatest chance of being normal or higher for the time of year. In south-east, east and central England, river flows have a greater than normal chance of being above normal or higher.

By the end of September 2026, river flows in all parts of England are most likely to be normal or higher for the time of year. In south-east and central England, there is an increased chance of above normal or higher flows.

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 above normal or higher in all parts of England except the north-west, where groundwater levels are most likely to be in normal ranges.

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

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

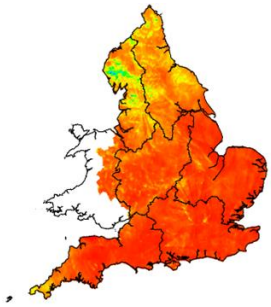
All data are provisional and may be subject to revision. The views expressed in this document are not necessarily those of the Environment Agency. Its officers, servants or agents accept no liability for any loss or damage arising from the interpretation or use of the information, or reliance upon views contained in this report.

2 Rainfall

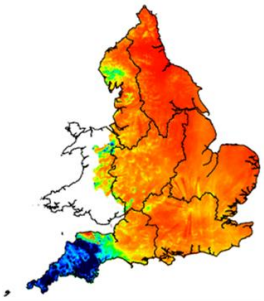
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

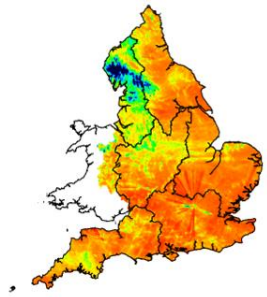
March 2025



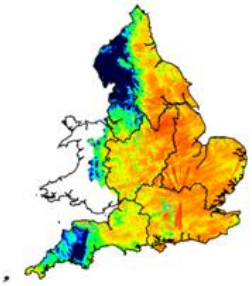
April 2025



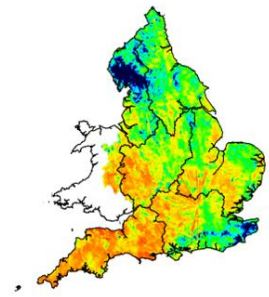
May 2025



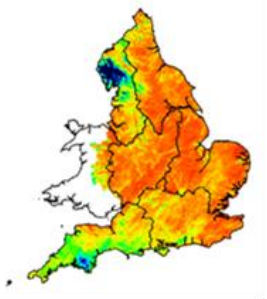
June 2025



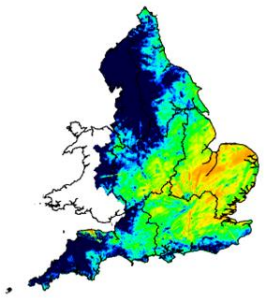
July 2025



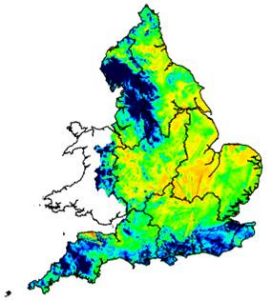
August 2025



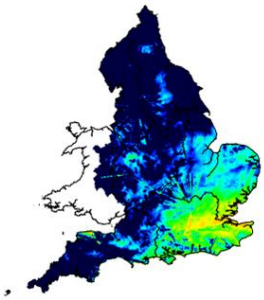
September 2025



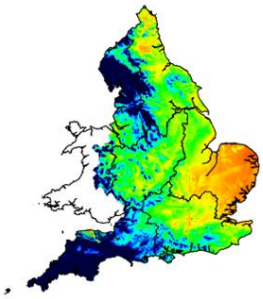
October 2025



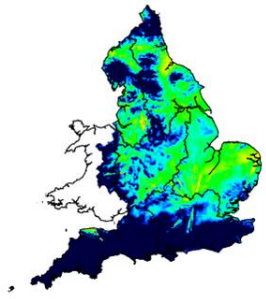
November 2025



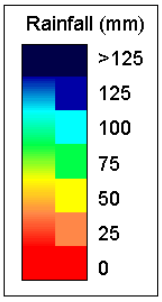
December 2025



January 2026

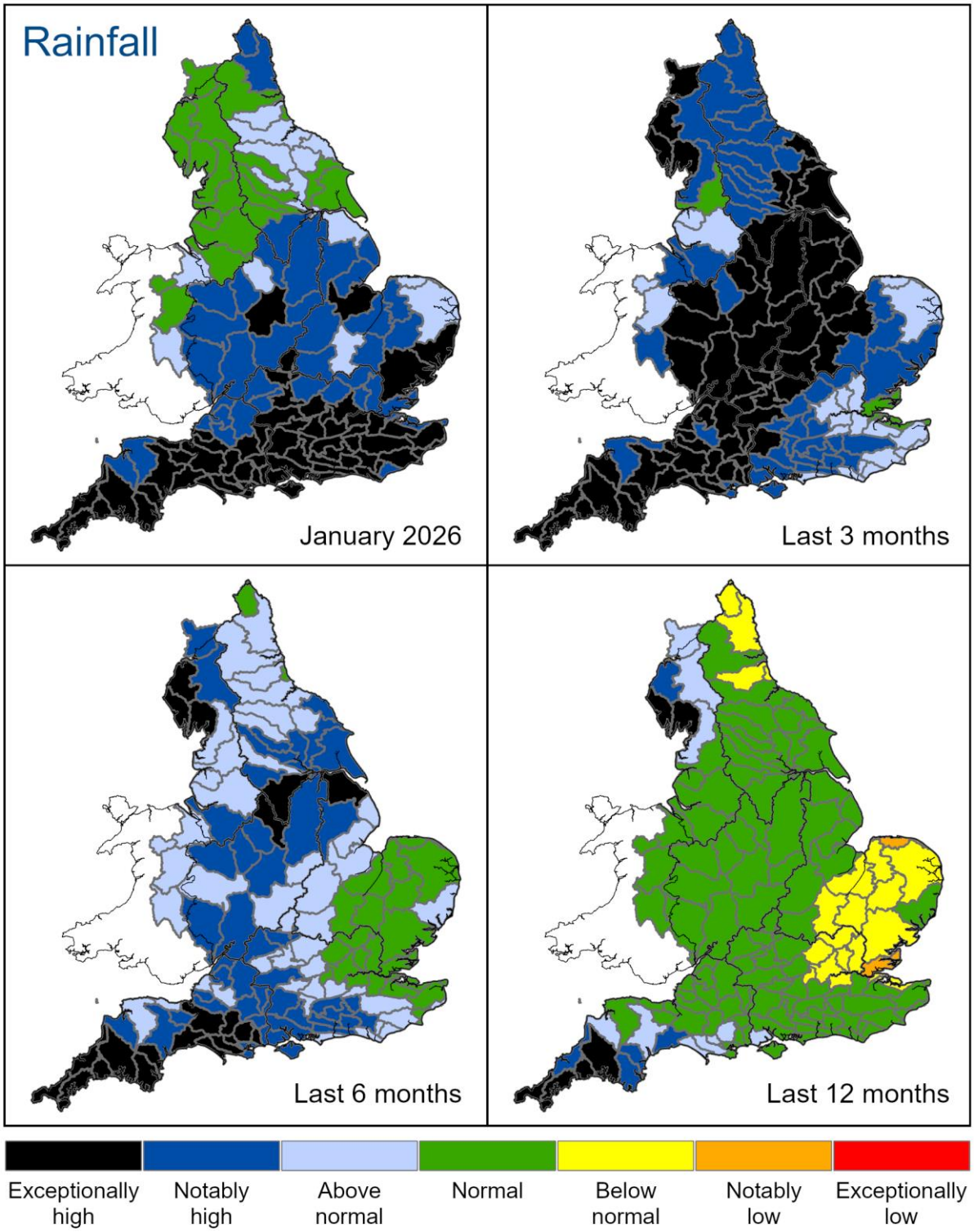


Map Legend



(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026). All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

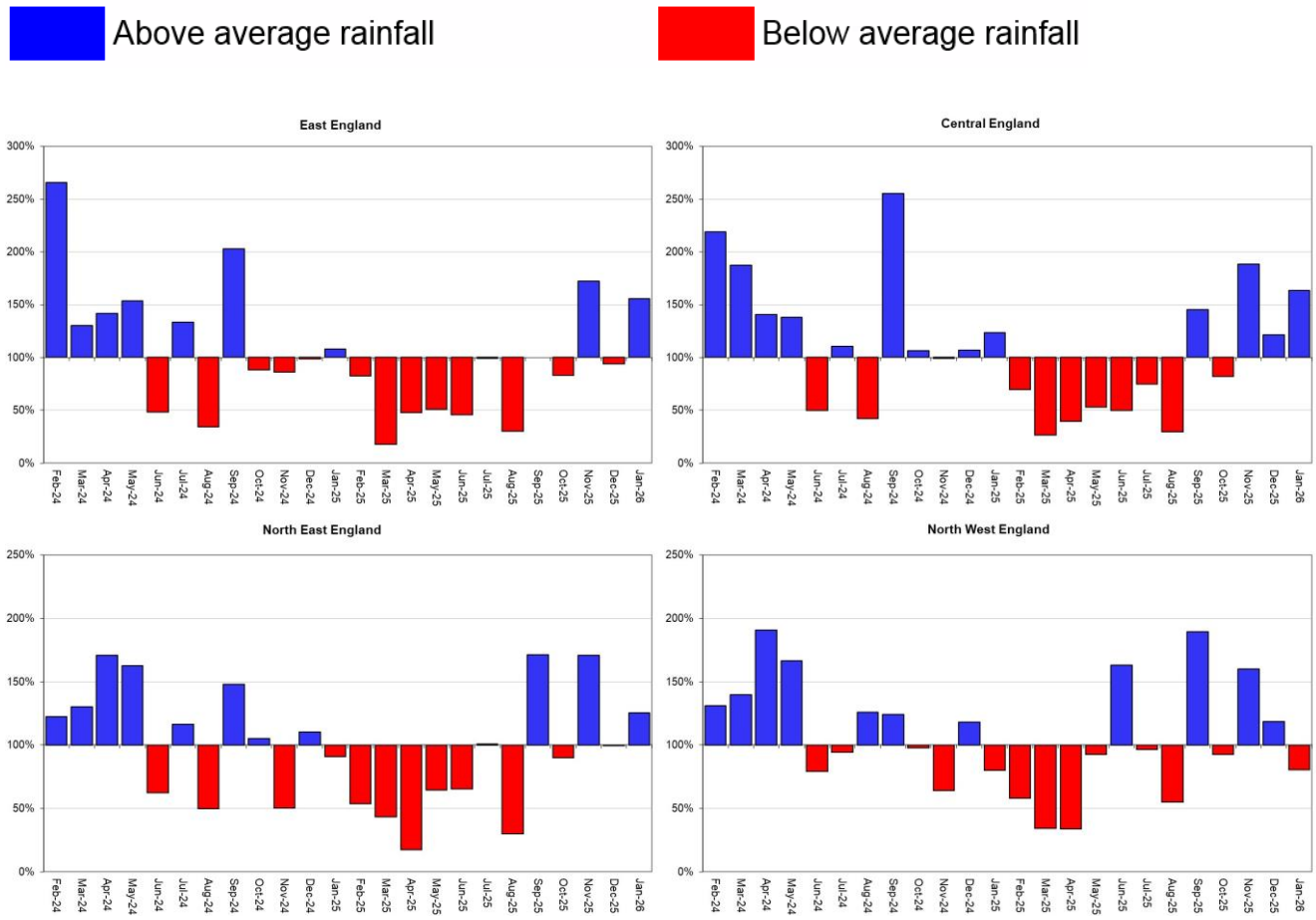
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 January 2026), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

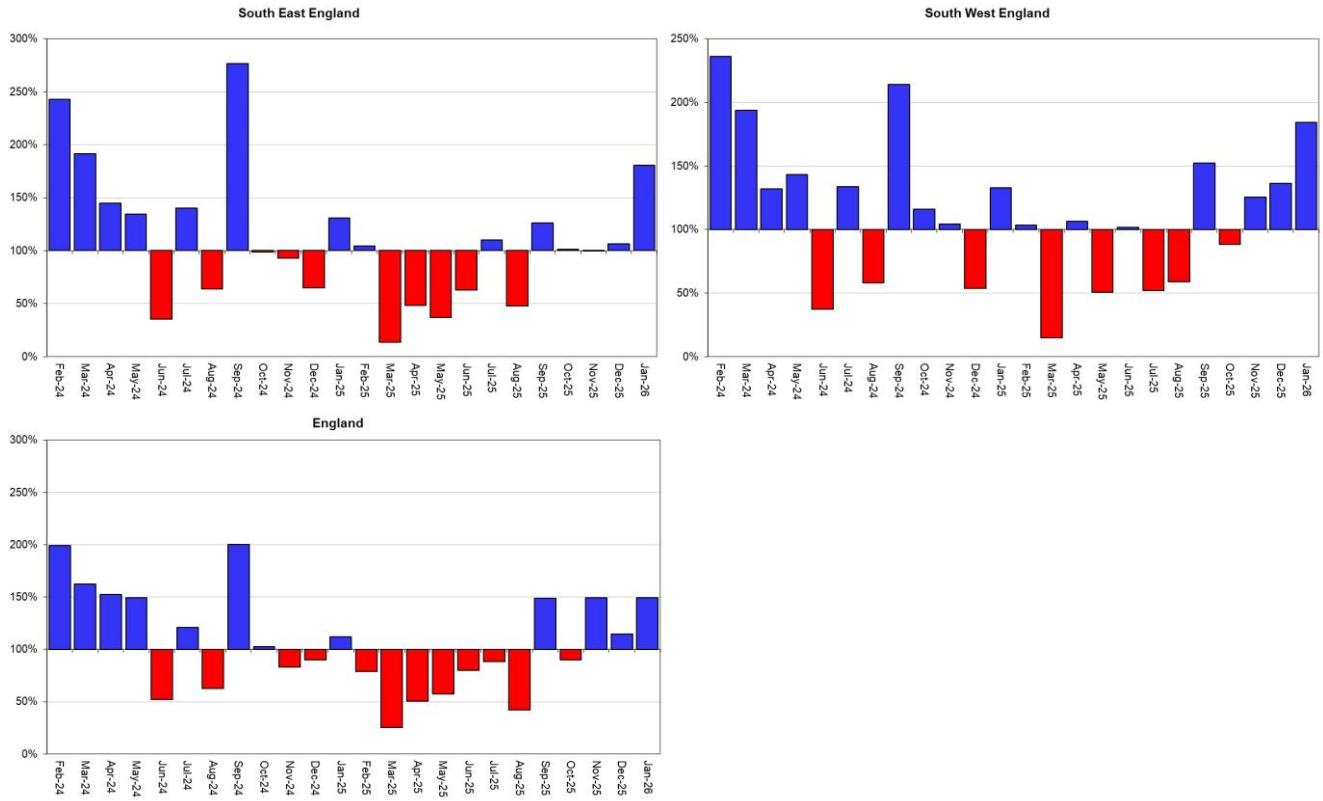


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to Jan 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

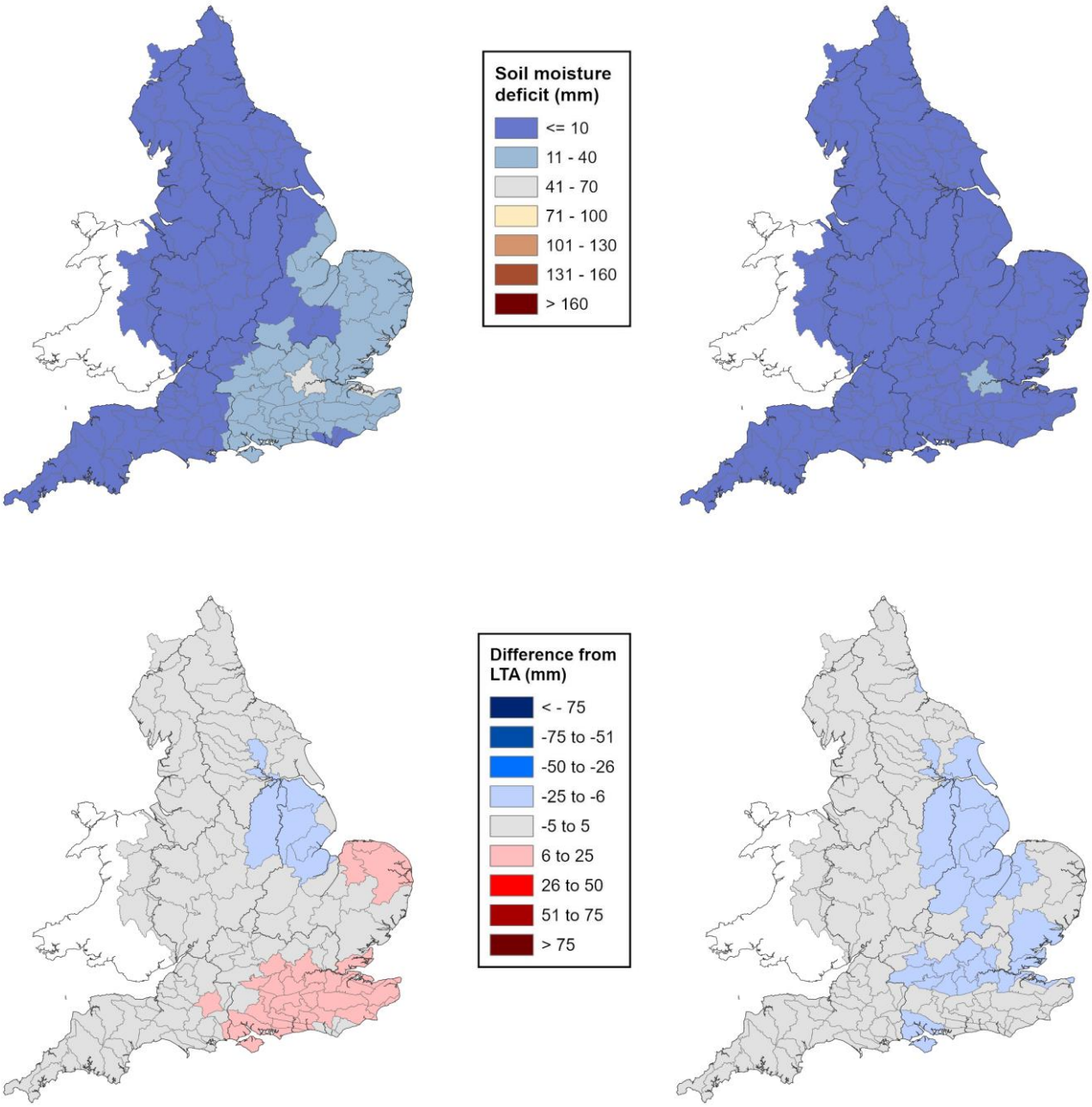
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 31 December 2025 (left panel) and 28 January 2026 (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 December 2025

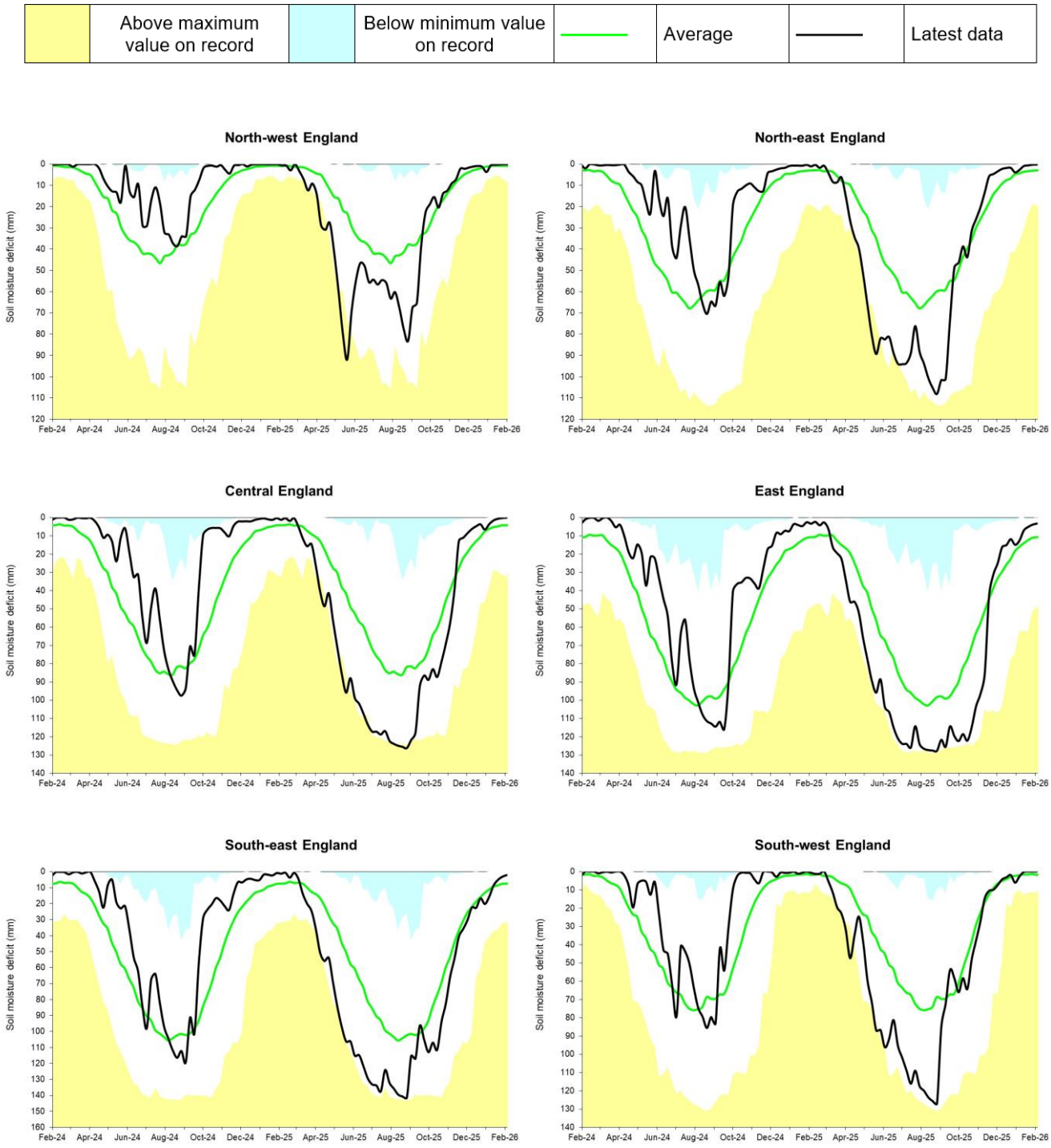
End of January 2026



(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

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.



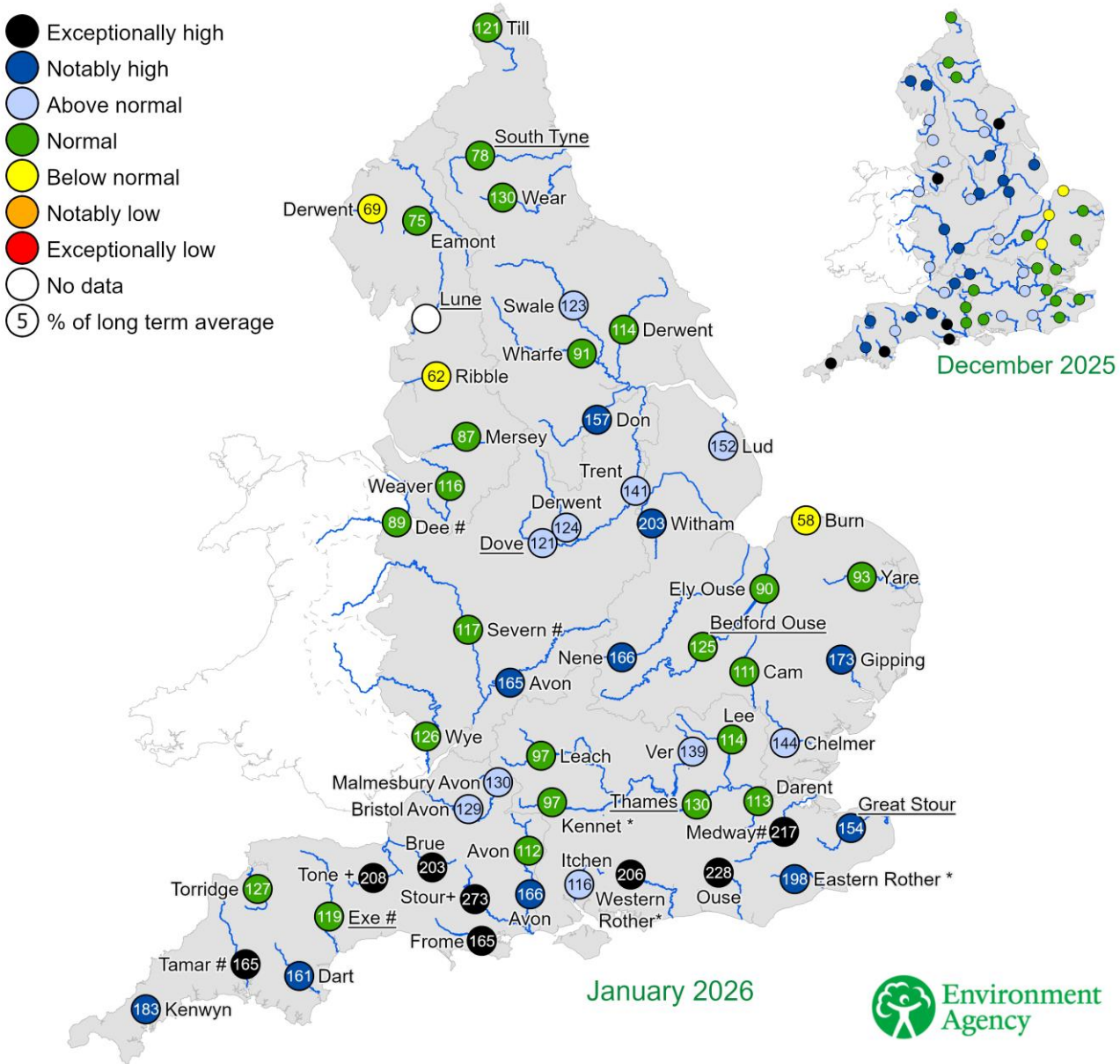
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for December 2025 and January 2026, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic December and January monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional index sites are underlined and shown in the hydrographs in Figure 4.2.

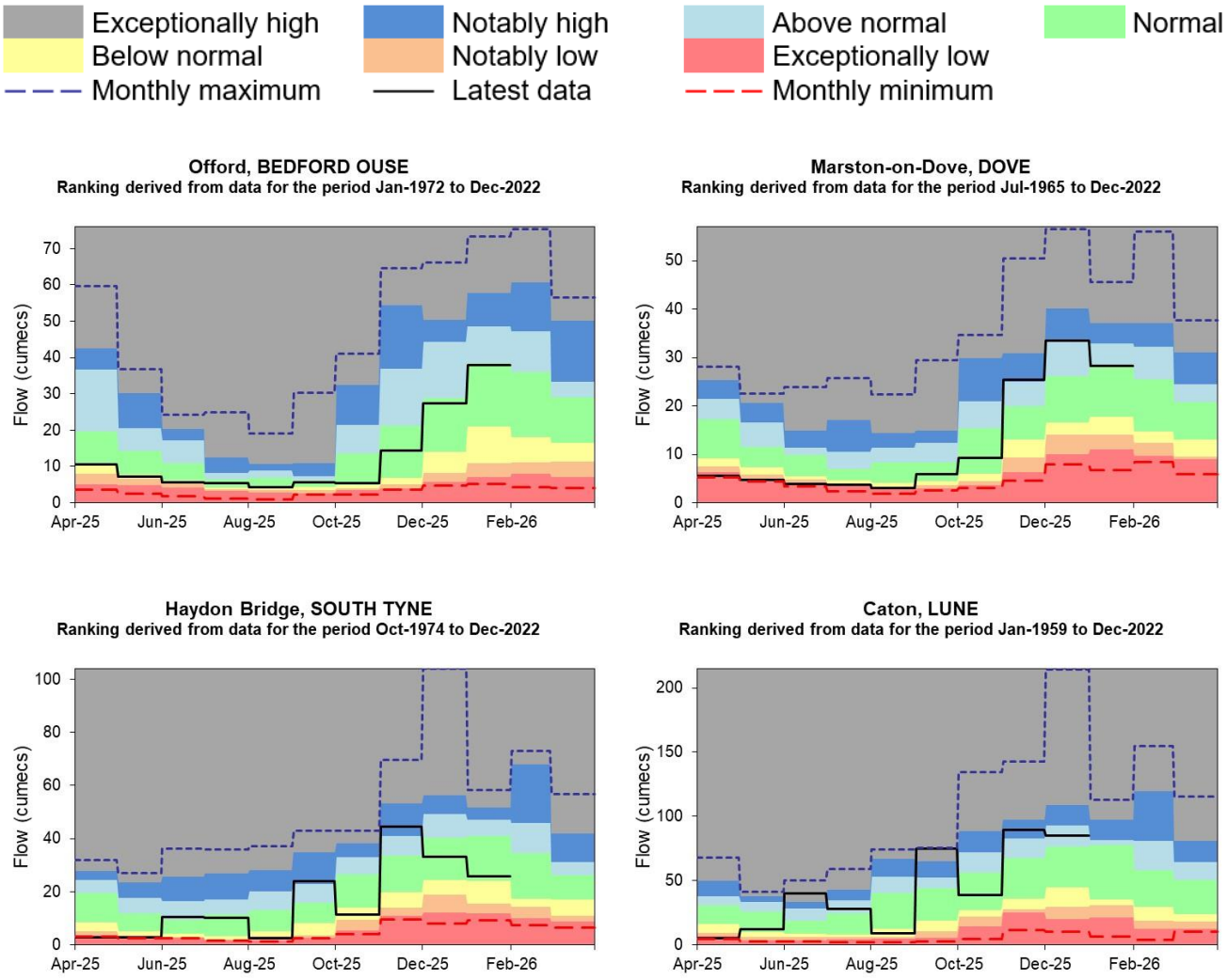
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution.
Flows may be impacted at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

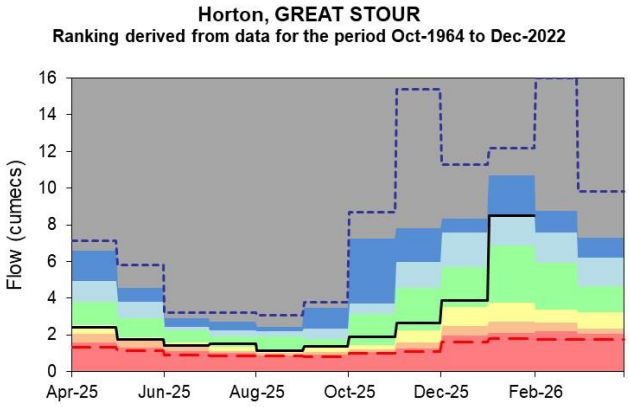


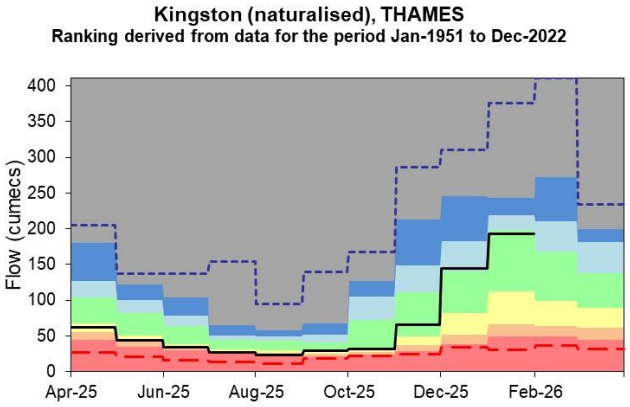
(Source: Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

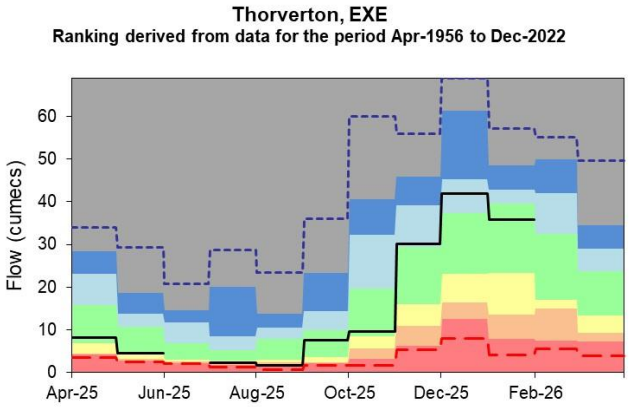
4.2 River flow charts

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.









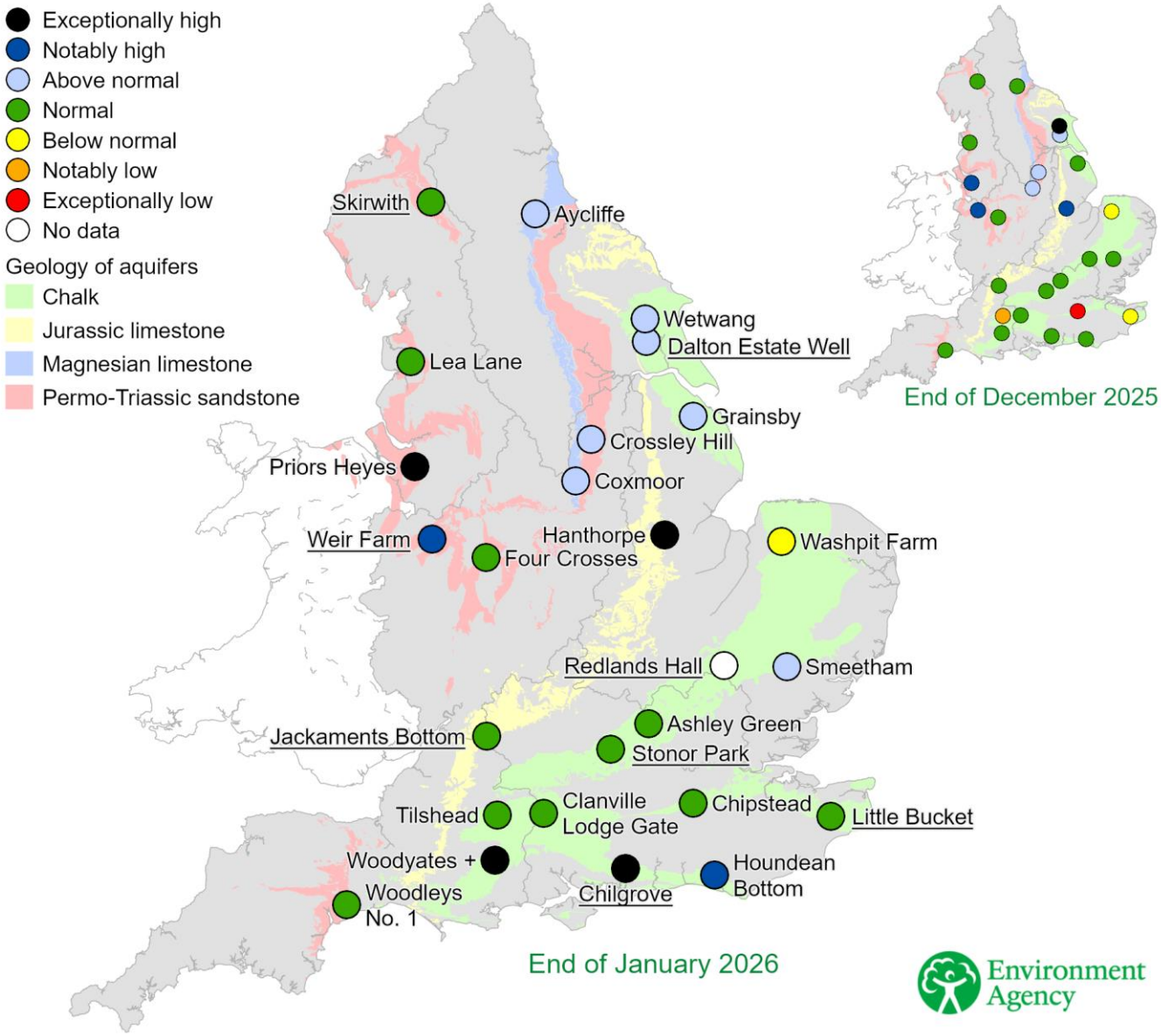
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

Figure 5.1: Groundwater levels for indicator sites at the end of December 2025 and January 2026, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic December and January levels. Major aquifer index sites are underlined and shown in groundwater level charts in Figure 5.2.

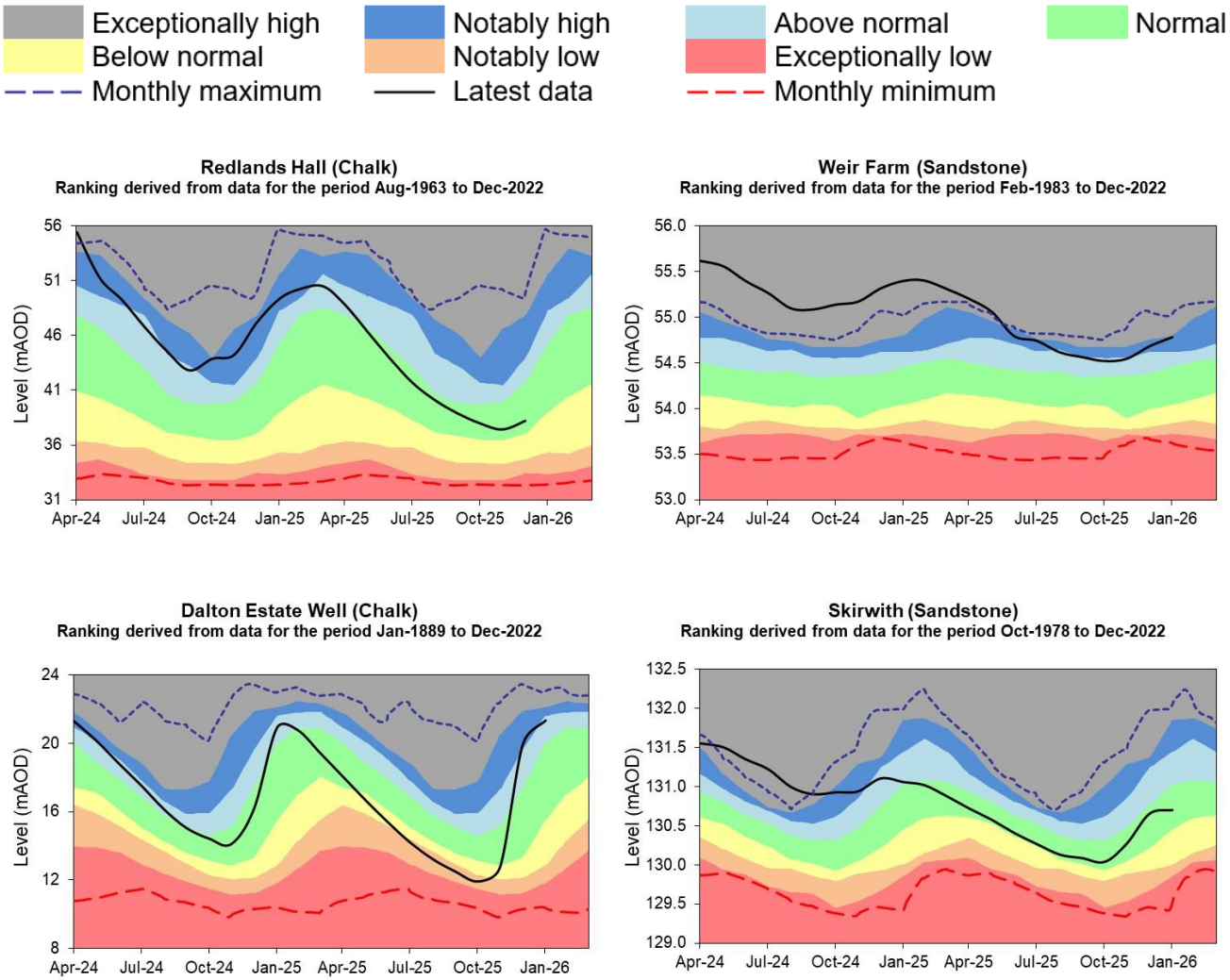
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites).

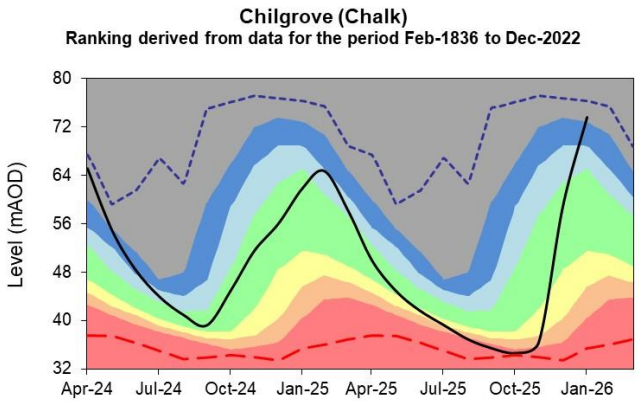


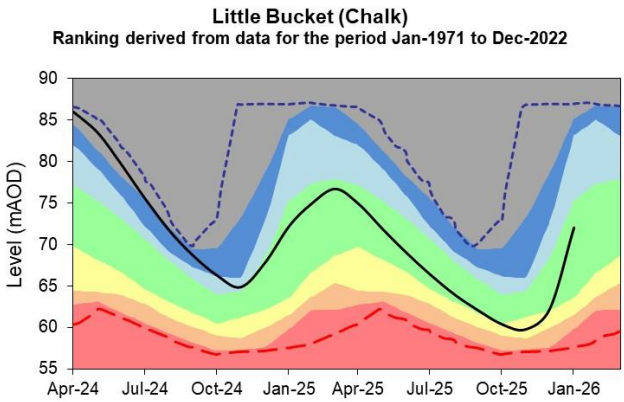
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

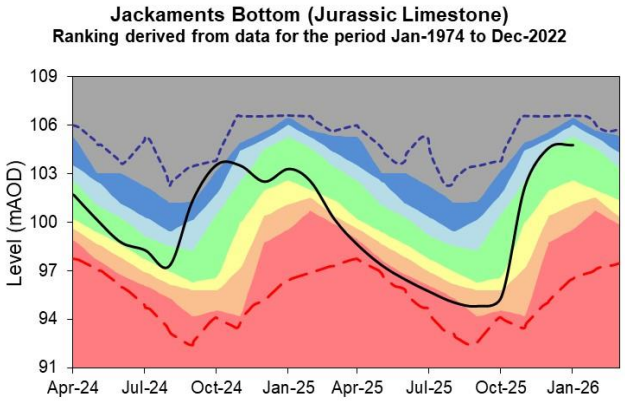
5.2 Groundwater level charts

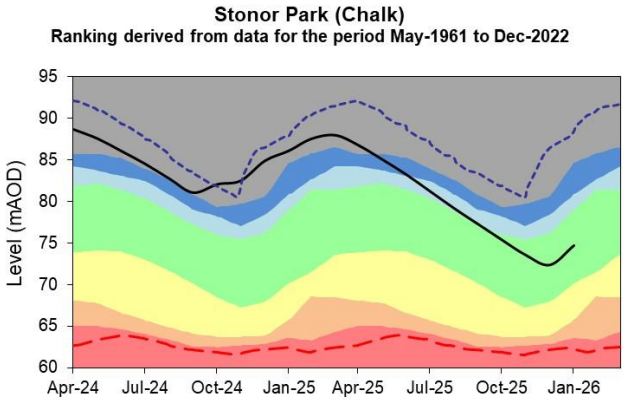
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels.









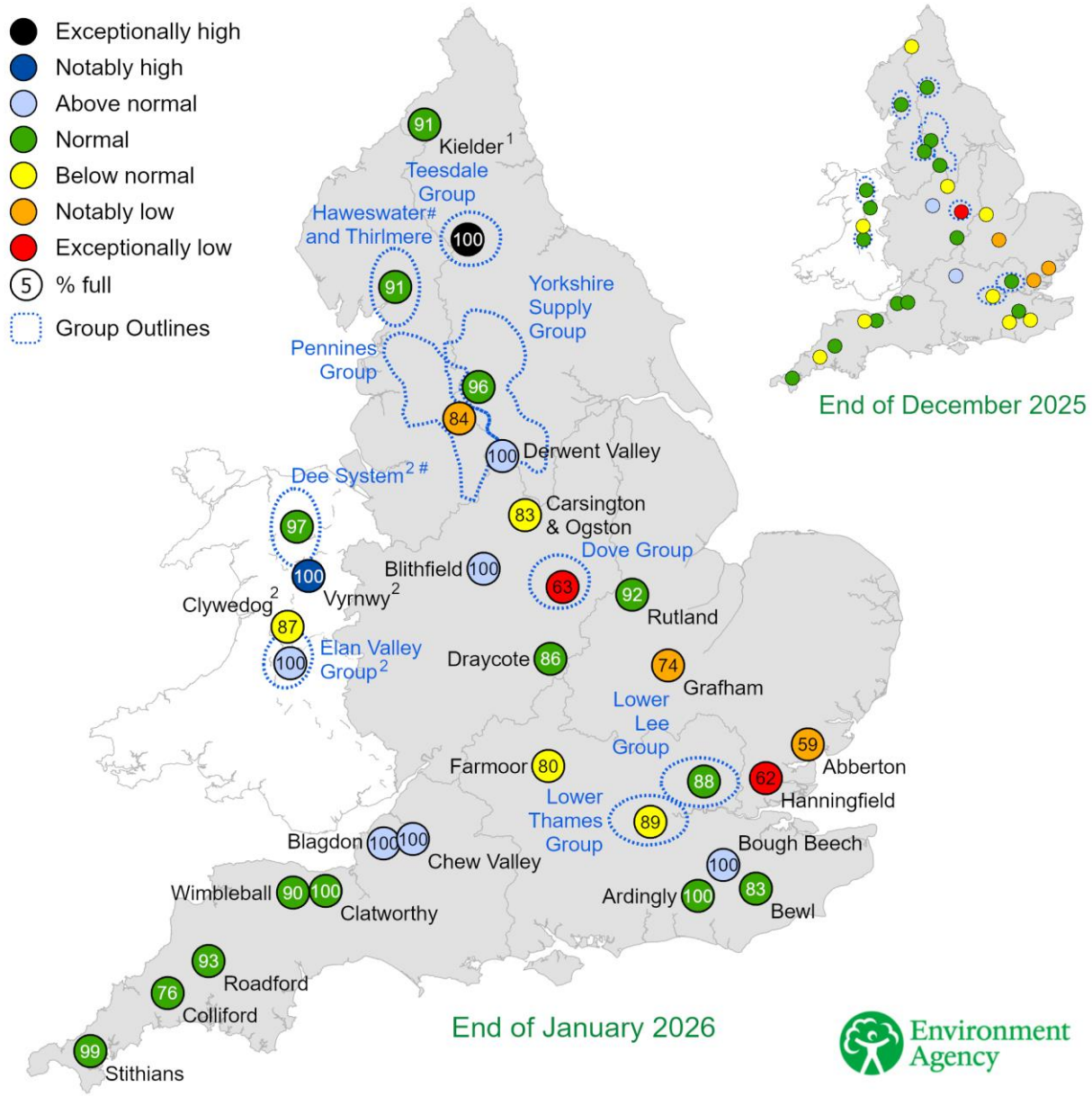


(Source: Environment Agency, 2026)

6 Reservoir storage

6.1 Reservoir storage map

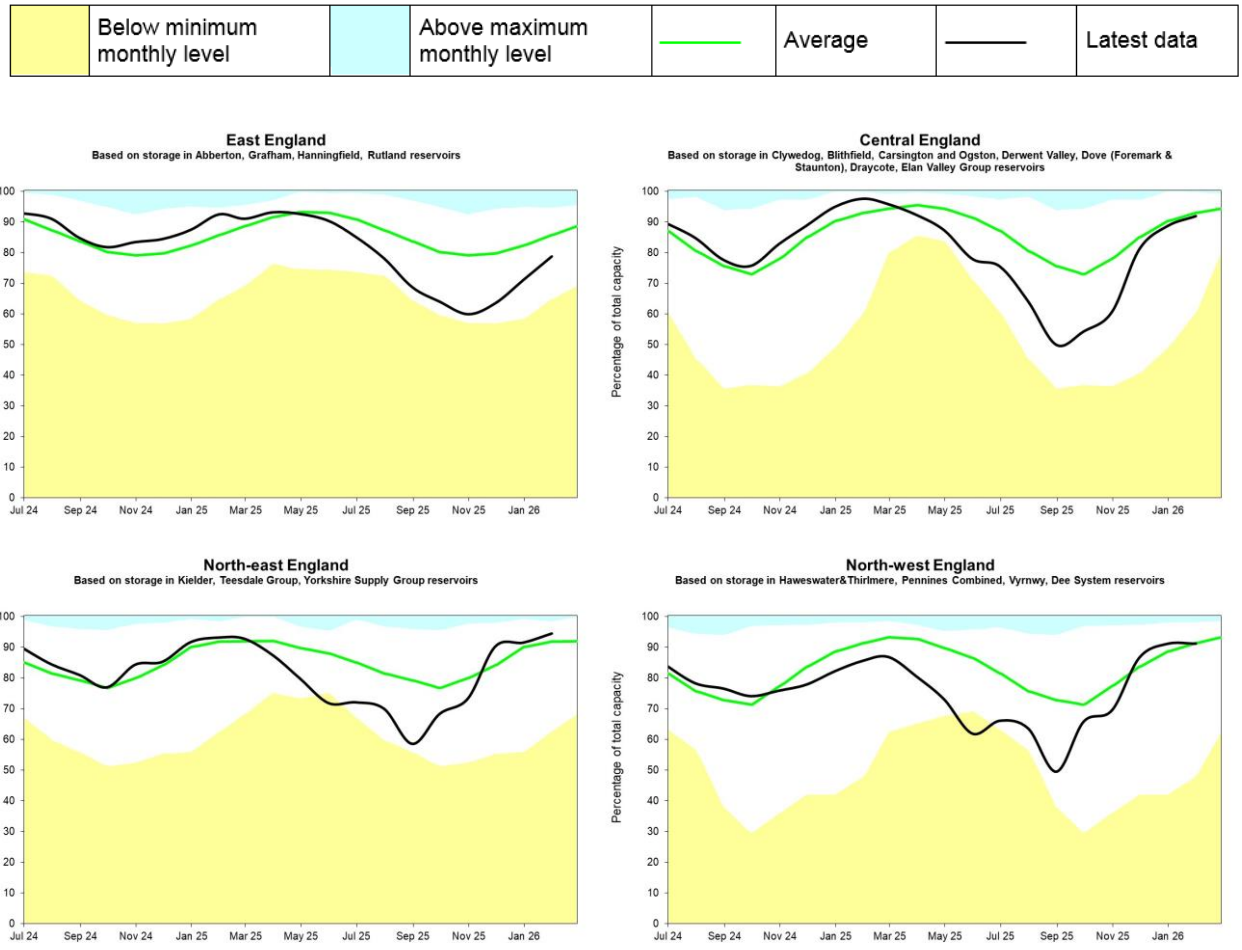
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of December 2025 and January 2026 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic December and January values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves 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. 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.

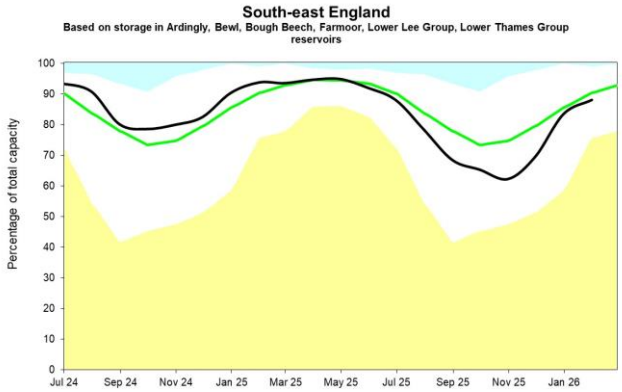


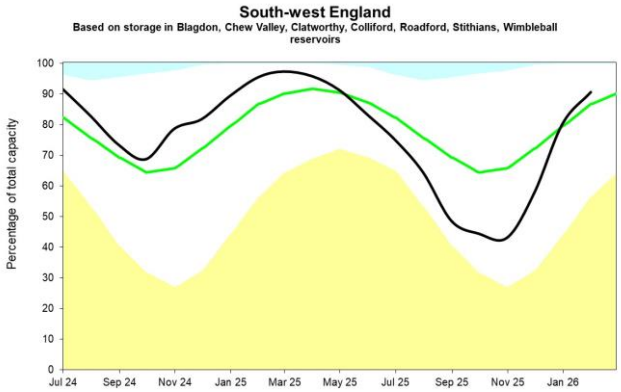
(Source: water companies). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026

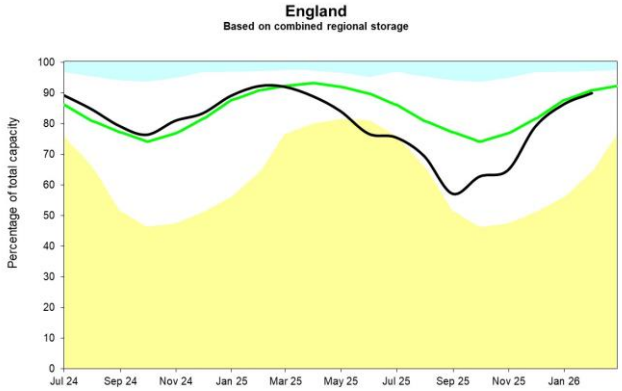
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

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.







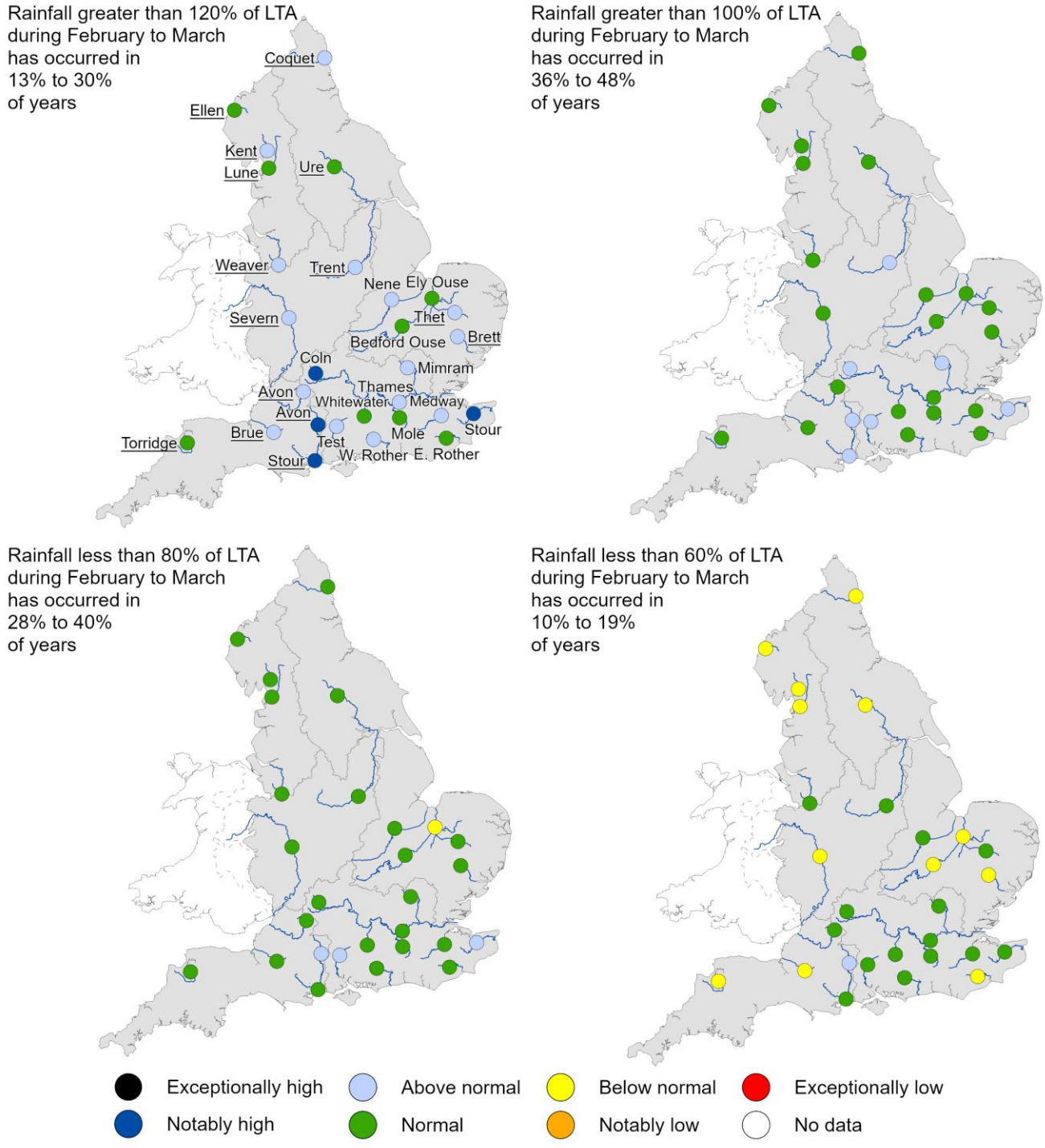


(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

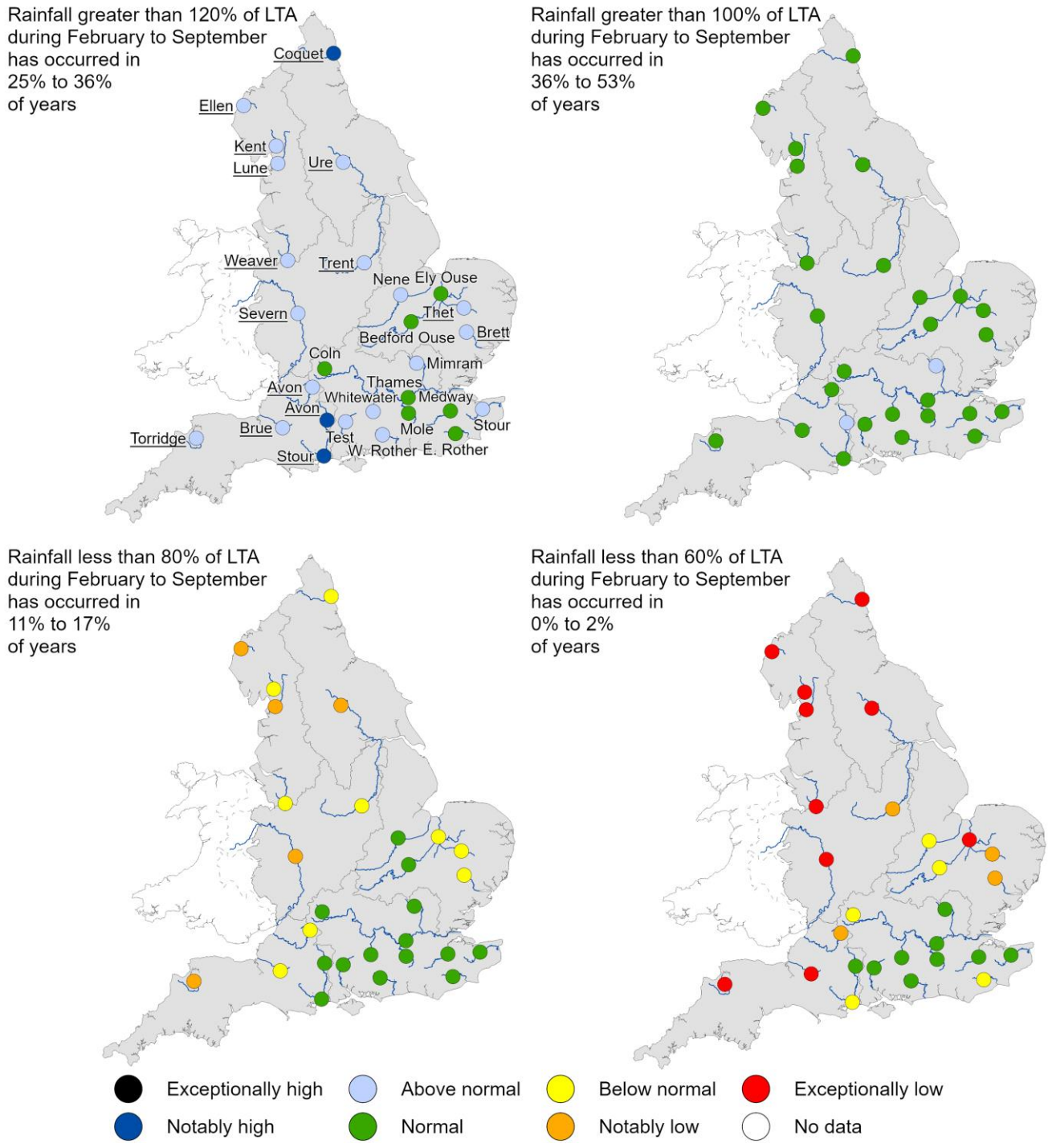
7.1 River flow

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



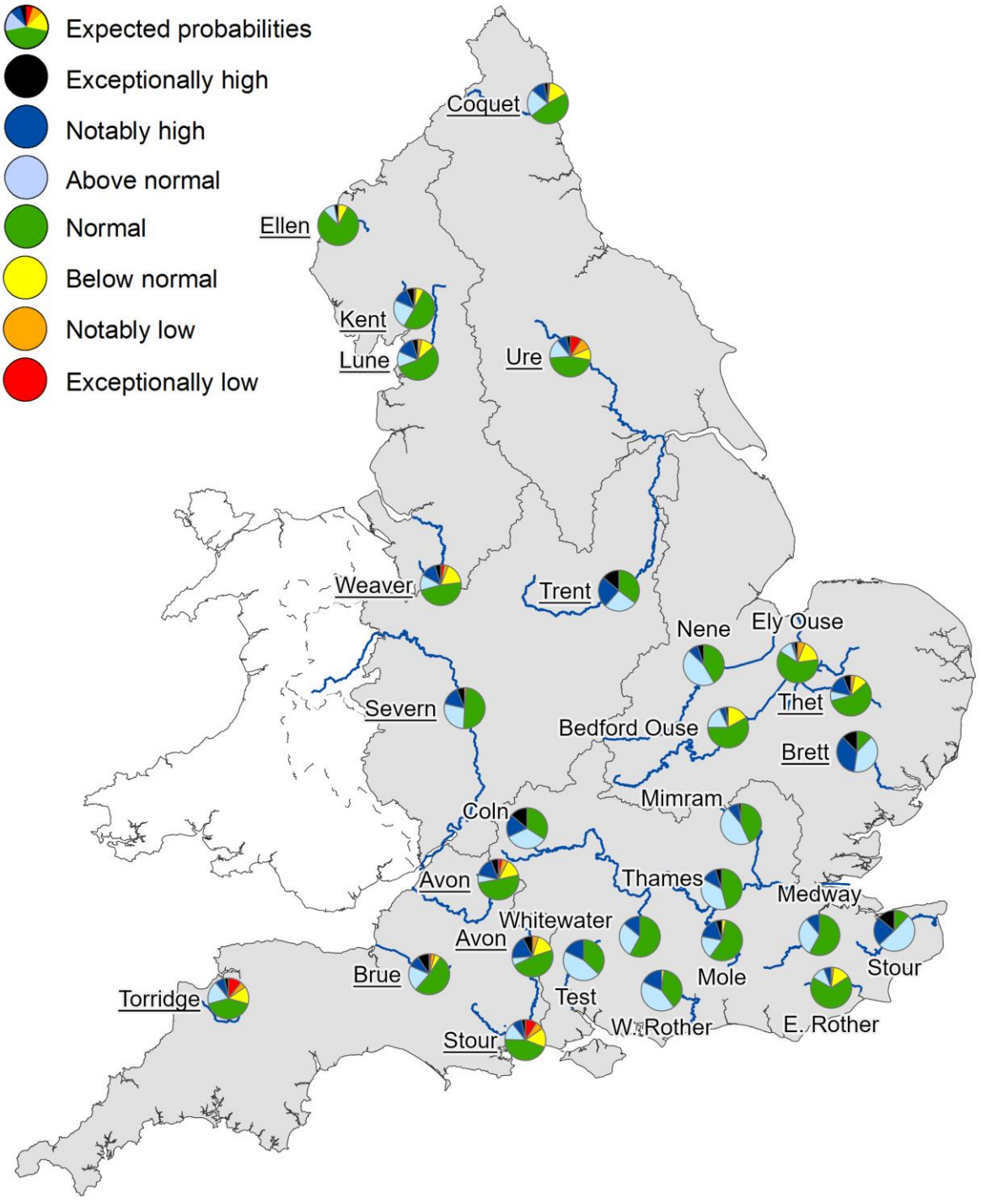
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

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



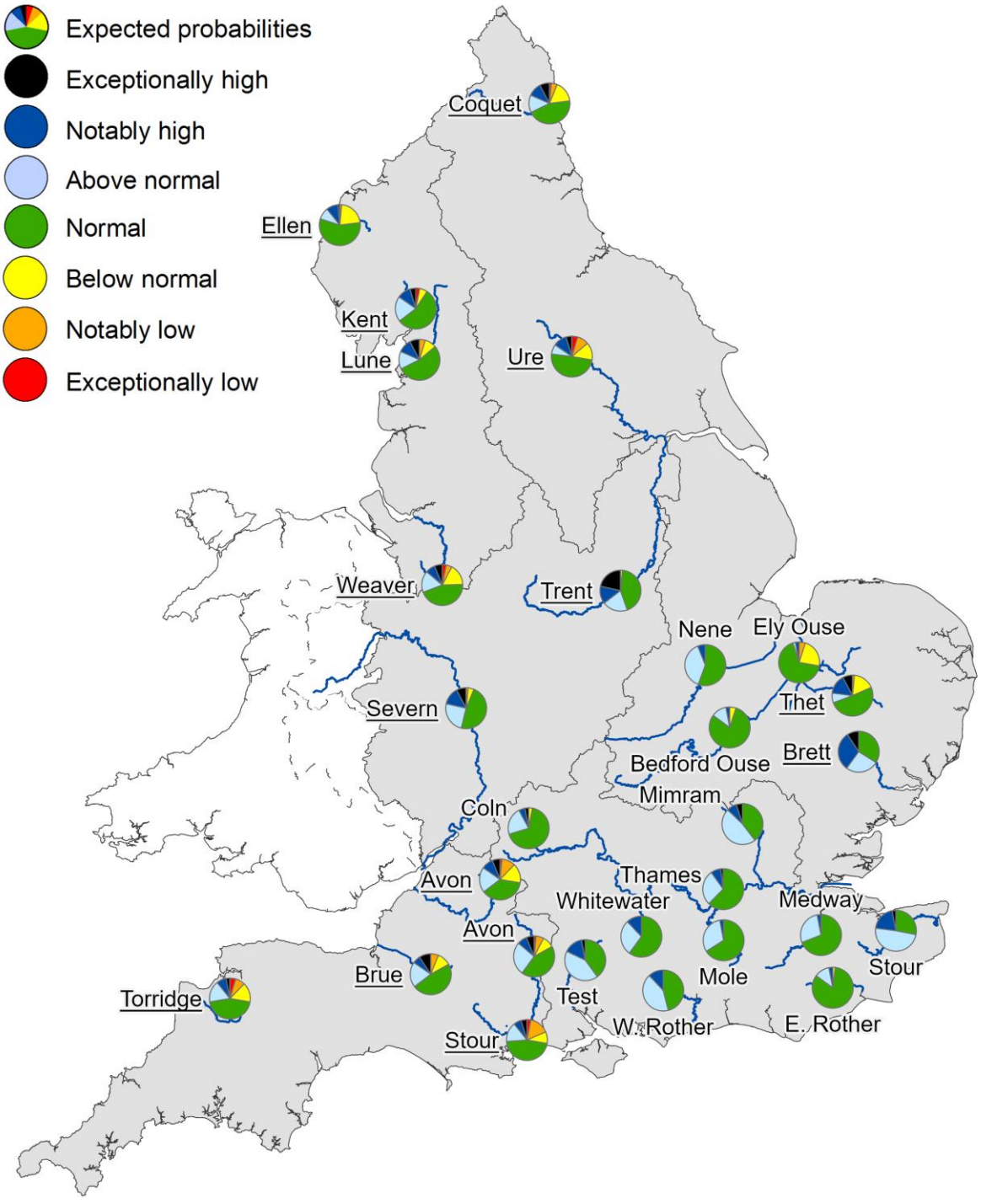
(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency) Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

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.



(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

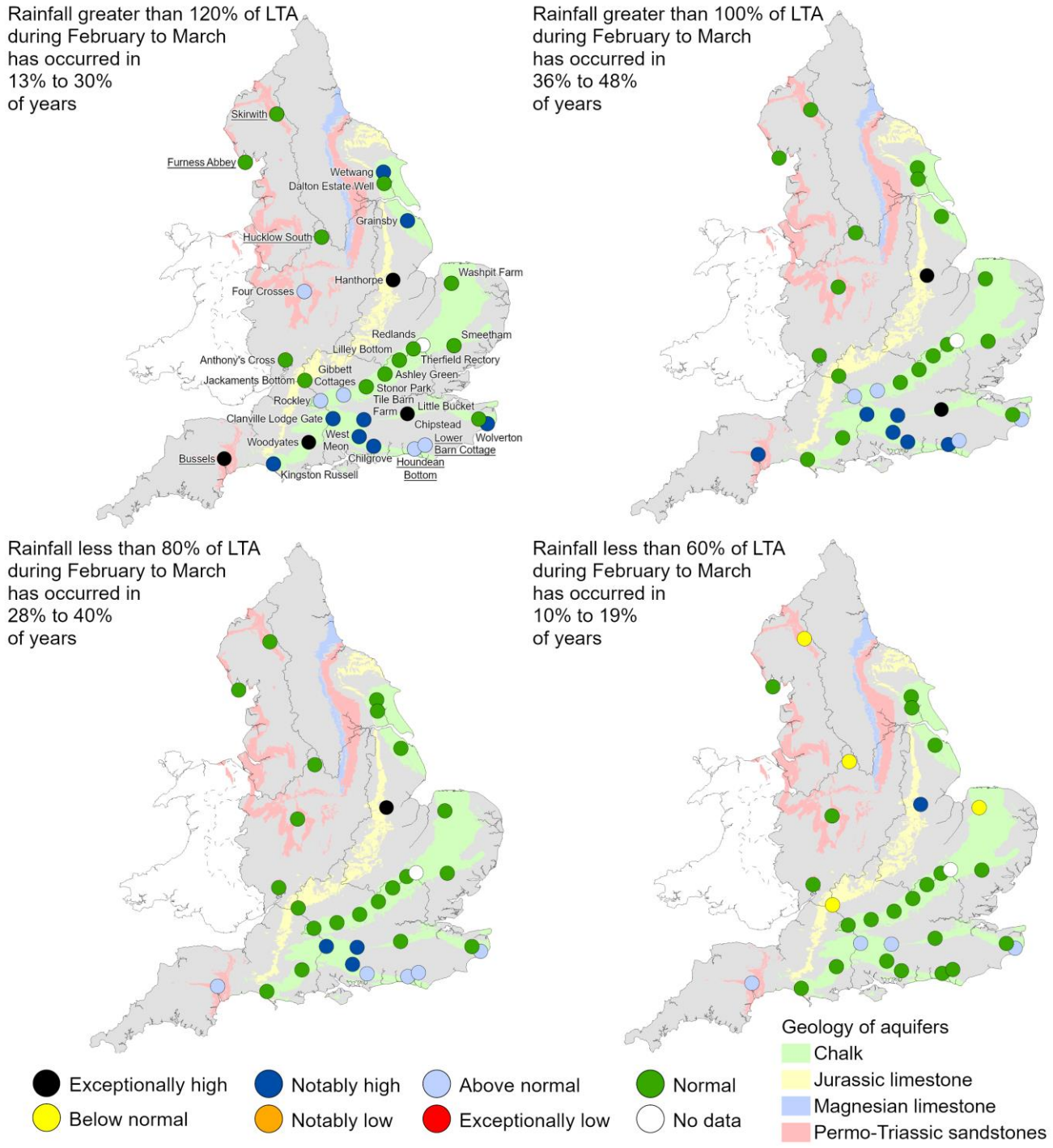
Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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



(Source: UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Environment Agency). Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

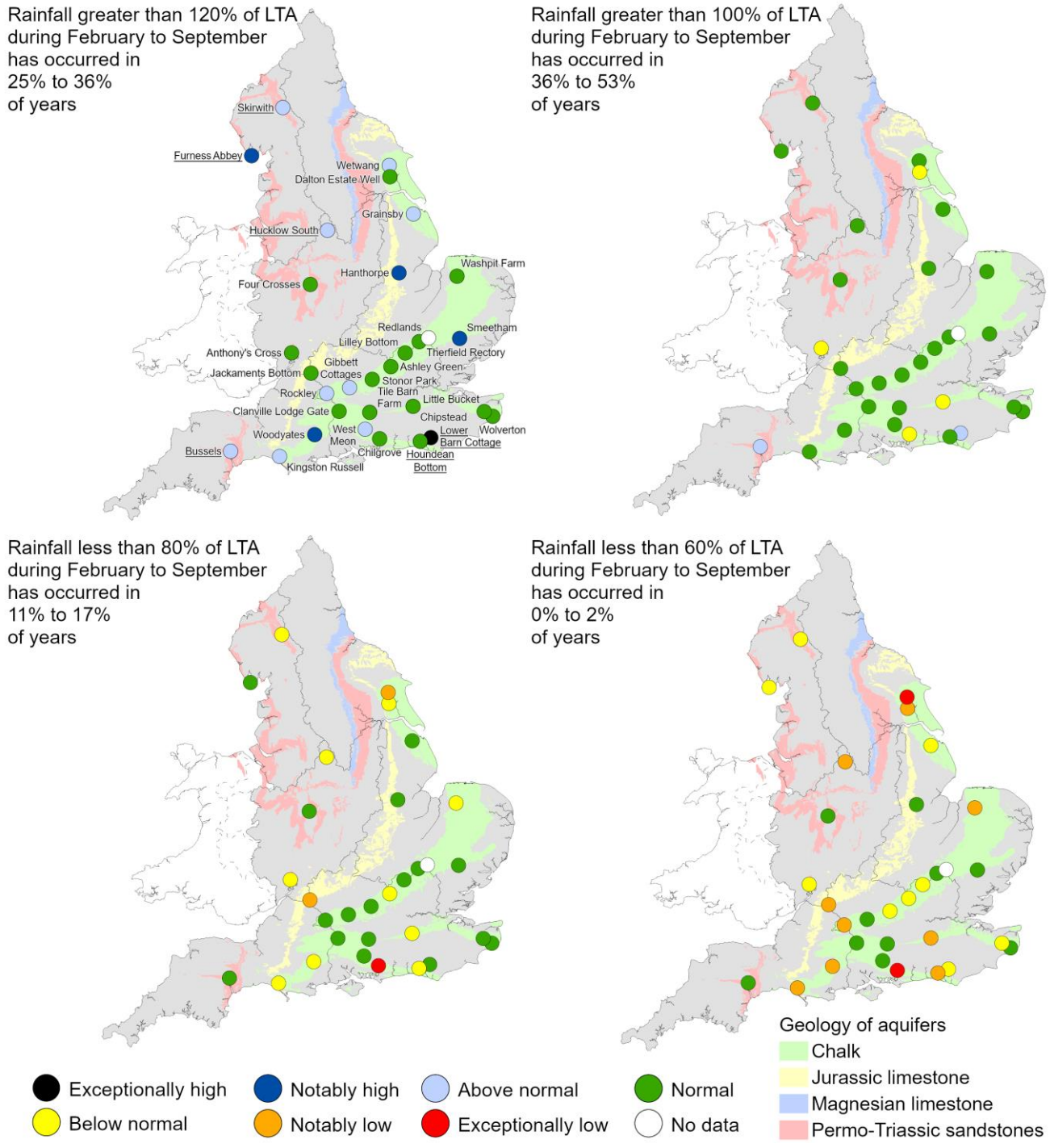
7.2 Groundwater

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



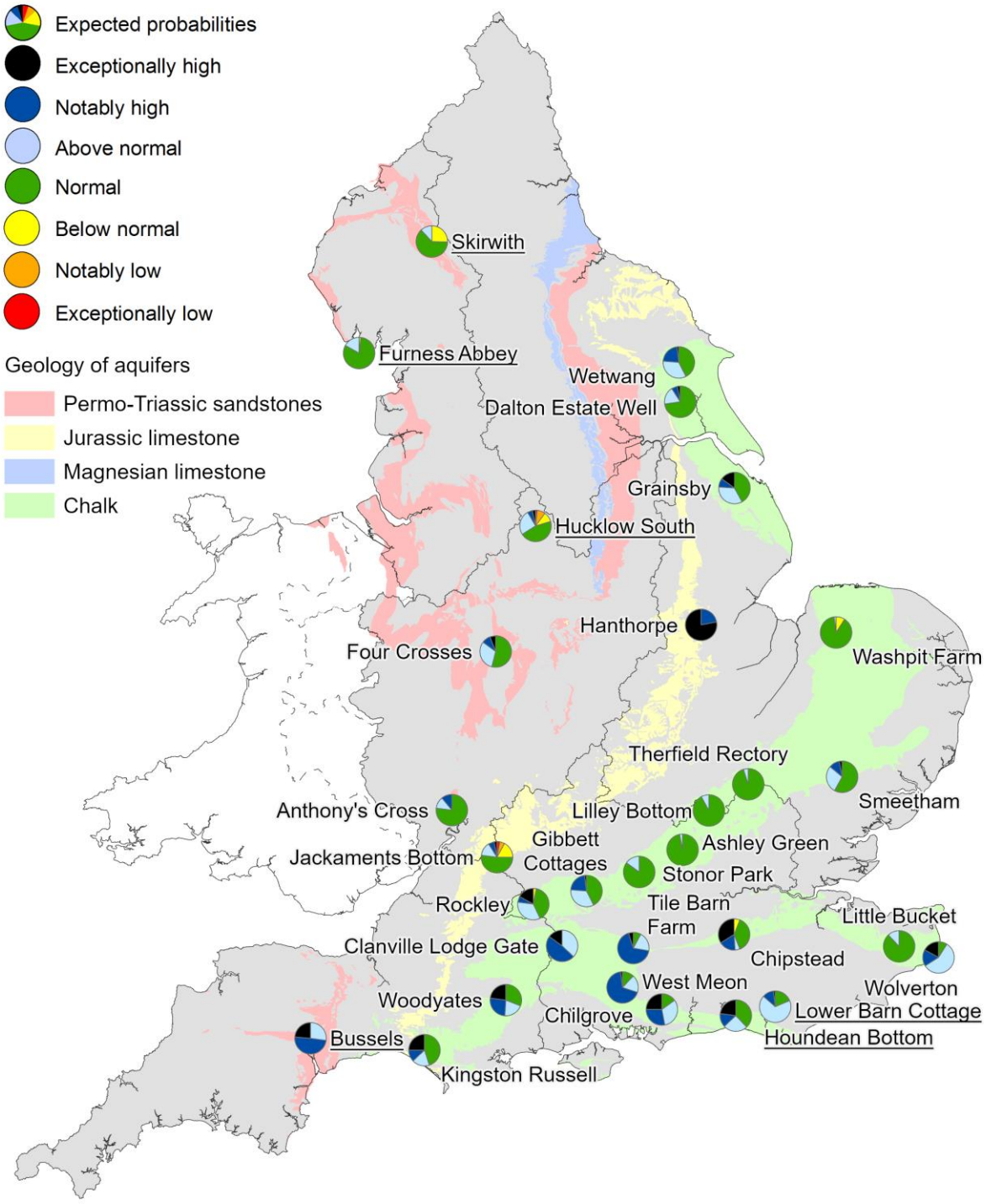
(Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum BGS © NERC. Crown copyright all rights reserved. Environment Agency AC0000807064, 2026.

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



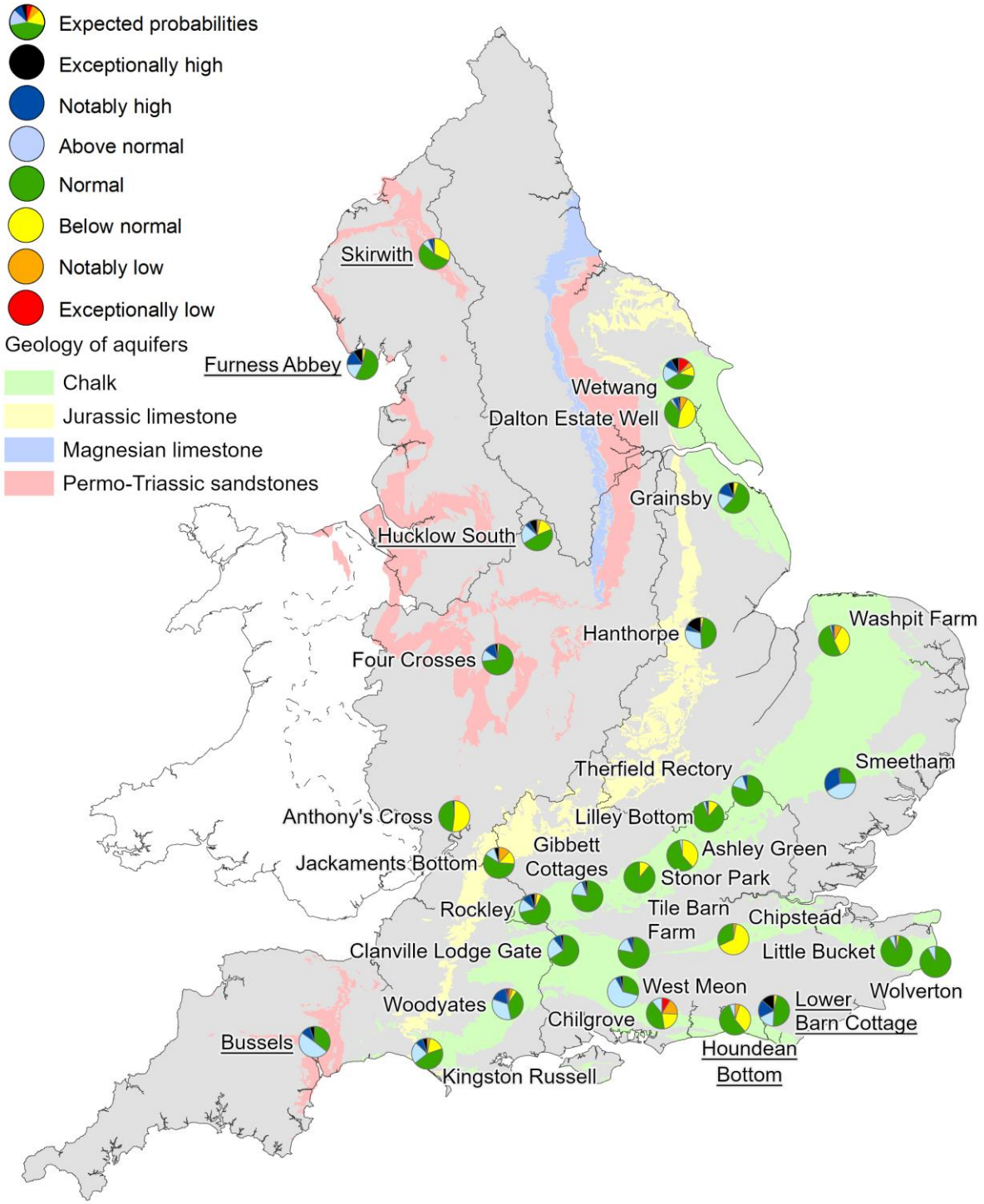
(Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum BGS © NERC Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency AC0000807064 2026.

Figure 7.7: 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.



(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 7.8: 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.



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

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

Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100024198, 2026.

9 Appendices

9.1 Rainfall table

Region	Jan 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Jan 2026 band	Nov 2025 to January 2026 cumulative band	Aug 2025 to January 2026 cumulative band	Feb 2025 to January 2026 cumulative band
East England	156	Notably high	Notably high	Normal	Below normal
Central England	163	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
North East England	126	Above normal	Exceptionally high	Above normal	Normal
North West England	80	Normal	Notably high	Above normal	Above normal
South East England	180	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Above normal	Normal
South West England	184	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
England	150	Notably high	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal

9.2 River flows table

Geographic area	Site name	River	Jan 2026 band	Dec 2025 band
East	Burnham	Burn	Below normal	Below normal
East	Claypole	Upper Witham	Notably high	Notably high
East	Colney	Yare	Normal	Normal
East	Denver	Ely Ouse	Normal	Below normal
East	Dernford	Cam	Normal	Below normal
East	Louth Weir	Lud	Above normal	Notably high
East	Offord	Bedford Ouse	Normal	Normal
East	Springfield	Chelmer	Above normal	Normal
East	Stowmarket	Gipping	Notably high	Normal
East	Upton Mill	Nene	Notably high	Above normal
Central	Bewdley	Severn	Normal	Notably high
Central	Derby St. Marys	Derwent	Above normal	Notably high
Central	Evesham	Avon	Notably high	Notably high
Central	Marston-on-dove	Dove	Above normal	Above normal
Central	North Muskham	Trent	Above normal	Notably high
North East	Buttercrambe	Derwent	Normal	Exceptionally high
North East	Crakehill Topcliffe	Swale	Above normal	Above normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	Jan 2026 band	Dec 2025 band
North East	Heaton Mill	Till	Normal	Normal
North East	Doncaster	Don	Notably high	Notably high
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Normal	Normal
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Normal	Above normal
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Normal	Normal
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Normal	Above normal
North West	Caton	Lune	No data	Above normal
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Below normal	Notably high
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Normal	Notably high
North West	Samlesbury	Ribble	Below normal	Above normal
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Normal	Exceptionally high
South East	Allbrook & Highbridge	Itchen	Above normal	Normal
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Exceptionally high	Above 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	Notably high	Normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	Jan 2026 band	Dec 2025 band
South East	Kingston (naturalised)	Thames	Normal	Above normal
South East	Lechlade	Leach	Normal	Notably high
South East	Marlborough	Kennet	Normal	Normal
South East	Princes Marsh	Rother	Exceptionally high	Above normal
South East	Teston & Farleigh	Medway	Exceptionally high	Normal
South East	Udiam	Rother	Notably high	Normal
South West	Amesbury	Upper Avon	Normal	Normal
South West	Austins Bridge	Dart	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South West	Bathford	Avon	Above normal	Above normal
South West	Bishops Hull	Tone	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	East Stoke	Frome	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West	Great Somerford	Avon	Above normal	Notably high
South West	Gunnislake	Tamar	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Notably high	Normal

Geographic area	Site name	River	Jan 2026 band	Dec 2025 band
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Exceptionally high	Notably high
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Normal	Above normal
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Normal	Notably high
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Notably high	Exceptionally high
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Normal	Above normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Normal	Above normal

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Jan 2026 band	End of Dec 2025 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Above normal	Normal
East	Redlands Hall	Cam Chalk	No data	Normal
East	Hanthorpe	Limestone (Cornbrash Formation)	Exceptionally high	Notably high
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	Above 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	Notably high
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	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Above normal	Normal
North East	Wetwang	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Above normal	Exceptionally high
North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Notably high

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Jan 2026 band	End of Dec 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	Chichester-Worthing-Portsdown Chalk	Exceptionally high	Normal
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Notably high	Normal
South East	Little Bucket	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Normal	Below normal
South East	Jackaments Bottom	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Normal	Normal
South East	Ashley Green Stw Obh	Mid-Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Stonor Park	South-West Chilterns Chalk	Normal	Normal
South East	Chipstead Gwl	Epsom North Downs Chalk	Normal	Exceptionally low
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Normal	Notably low
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Normal	Normal
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Exceptionally high	Normal

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	79	Below average
Central	92	Below average
North-east	95	Above average
North-west	91	Below average
South-east	88	Below average
South-west	91	Above average
England	90	Below average