Monthly water situation report: England

1 Summary - March 2026

March was a drier month with most of England receiving below average rainfall with England, as whole, receiving 83% of the long term average (LTA). Most hydrological areas were classed as normal or below normal for the time of year, with those in the north-west ranging from normal to notably high. In response to these drier conditions, soil moisture deficits (SMD) began to develop across central, east and southern England, with soils in parts of the south now slightly drier than would be expected. Monthly mean river flows decreased at almost all sites in March, with most sites classed as normal for the time of year. Groundwater levels were classed as normal or higher across England showing the ongoing impacts of the wet winter. Reservoir storage remains normal or higher across much of England, with 11 reservoirs full.

1.1 Rainfall

During March, England received 48.5mm of rainfall which represents 83% of the 1991 to 2020 LTA. The majority of hydrological areas received below average rainfall during March, with above average totals recorded across the whole of north-west England. The wettest hydrological area by percentage of LTA was the Esk in Cumbria, which received 160% of the LTA (212.1mm). At the opposite end of the country, Thanet Chalk in south-east England was the driest after just 13.3mm of rain fell, which is 37% of the LTA. (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Rainfall was classed as normal in half of hydrological areas in March. In north-west England, 3 areas were above normal for the time of year, while 6 were notably high. In contrast, more than a third of hydrological areas were classed as below normal for the time of year, almost all of which were found in central, east, south-east and south-west England. Four hydrological areas in Kent were classed as notably low for the time of year. (Figure 2.2)

For the 3-month cumulative period rainfall was classed as above normal or higher in north-west and north-east England, with just a handful of normal areas. Across the rest of England, rainfall for the period was mostly classed as notably or exceptionally high. Over the past 6 months, rainfall was classed as notably or exceptionally high across almost all of England. A handful of areas in coastal areas of south-east and east England were classed as normal for the period. Exceptionally high rainfall totals stretched from south-west England through central England to the east coast. During the 12-month cumulative period, rainfall was classed as normal or higher across most of England. The exceptions were a few areas in east England which were classed as below normal. Rainfall was notably high and exceptionally high during this period in south-west and north-west England. (Figure 2.2)

At a regional scale, rainfall totals for March were only above average in north-west England, where 136% of the LTA was received. All other regions received near or below average rainfall, with south-east recording just 59% of the LTA. Rainfall was classed as below normal for the time of year in east and south-east England, while north-west England was classed as

above normal. All other regions were normal for the time of year, as was England as a whole. (Figure 2.3)

1.2 Soil moisture deficit

After a drier than average March for much of England, SMD had begun to develop in central, east, south-west and south-east England. In north-west and north-east England where conditions had been wettest, SMD remained near zero. (Figure 3.1)

At the end of March, soils were slightly wetter than average in north-west and north-east England. In contrast soils were around average in central and east England, and were slightly drier than expected in the south-east and south-west. (Figure 3.2)

1.3 River flows

Monthly mean river flows decreased at almost all indicator sites in March, with only a handful of sites in north-west England recording an increase. Three-quarters of sites were classed as normal for the time of year. The River Gipping, in east England, was the only site classed as below normal for the time of year. Ten sites were classed as above normal, including sites in north-west, south-west and east England. Flows in three groundwater dominated catchments were notably high, the River Lud in east England, and the Rivers Kennet and Itchen in south-east England. (Figure 4.1)

The regional index sites were almost all classed normal for the time of year. The exception was the River Lune at Caton in north-west England where monthly mean river flows were classed as above normal. This was also the only regional index site to record an increase in flows during March, with all other sites recording a decrease in monthly mean flows. (Figure 4.2)

1.4 Groundwater levels

At the end of March, groundwater levels have begun to fall at just under half of the indicator sites we report on, as increasing SMD and ongoing dry weather brought an end to the recharge season in some aquifers. Levels continued to rise elsewhere, although these increases were generally small. All sites were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Nine sites were classed as normal, while 5 were above normal, with the majority of these sites found in chalk aquifers. Notably high groundwater levels were recorded at 9 sites spread across England, from Woodleys in the south-west (Otter Valley Sandstone) to Aycliffe in the north-east (Skerne Magnesian Limestone). Three sites were classed as exceptionally high for the time of year. This included Grainsby in the Northern Chalk in east England which recorded the highest end of March level since records began at the site in 1977. (Figure 5.1)

Our major aquifer index sites reflected this picture, with half increasing, while half decreased. In sandstone aquifers, Skirwith (Carlisle Basin and Eden Valley Sandstone) was classed as normal for the time of year, while Weir Farm (Bridgnorth Sandstone) was exceptionally high. Jackaments Bottom in the Burford Jurassic Limestone was classed as normal for the time of year. In chalk aquifers, the situation was mixed, with Redlands (Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk)

classed as normal, while Little Bucket (East Kent Stour Chalk) and Stonor Park (South West Chilterns Chalk) were above normal, and Dalton Estate (Hull and East Riding Chalk) and Chilgrove (Chichester Chalk) were notably high. (Figure 5.2)

1.5 Reservoir storage

At the end of March, reservoir storage had increased at just over a third of the reservoirs and reservoir groups we report on. The largest increases were seen in east England, where Abberton increased by 14% and Hanningfield increased by 10%. Twelve reservoirs or groups saw no change during March, as they remain full. The remaining 7 reservoirs recorded small decreases at the end of March. The majority of reservoirs were classed as normal or higher for the time of year. Five sites were classed as below normal or lower, all of which have seen refill constrained by operational or water quality issues. Storage has increased in the Lower Thames Group in the south-east and at Hanningfield in east England, but they were classed as below normal for the time of year. In east England, both Abberton and Grafham recorded increased storage, but were classed as notably low for the time of year. The Dove Group in central England remains at exceptionally low levels, after a small decrease in storage at the end of March, refill has been constrained by operational and infrastructure impacts. (Figure 6.1)

Regional reservoir stocks increased across England, except in the north-east where a small decrease was recorded. Storage was 89.5% in east England, making it the lowest of the regions. All other regions were near or above 95% full. For England as whole, storage increased by 1% during March to 95.2% at the end of the month, which is 1.9% above the LTA for the time of year. (Figure 6.2)

1.6 Forward look

April is expected to be changeable, with spells of rain or showers interspersed with drier periods. Wetter conditions are more likely at times in western and northern England, while the south and east may see longer drier intervals. Temperatures are expected to be around or slightly above average, although brief cooler spells remain possible. Later in the month, there is an increased likelihood of more slowly evolving weather patterns, though confidence in the detail remains low.

For the 3-month period from April to June, the UK is more likely to see a warmer spring and early summer rather than cooler conditions with a greater chance of heatwaves in early summer. However, cooler spells remain possible during early spring. The likelihood of rainfall for the period is close to seasonal normal, with no strong signal for a particularly wet or dry spring and early summer.

1.7 Projections for river flows at key sites

By the end of September 2026, river flows across England have the greatest chance of being normal or above normal for the time of year. A number of sites, mainly in the south-east and east, retain some risk of below normal flows.

By the end of March 2027, river flows are most likely to be within the normal range at the majority of indicator sites across England. However, there remains some probability of below normal or notably low flows at several sites, particularly in parts of the south-east, east, north-east and south-west.

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

For scenario based projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2027 see Figure 7.2.

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

For probabilistic ensemble projections of cumulative river flows at key sites by March 2027 see Figure 7.4.

1.8 Projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

By the end of September 2026, groundwater levels have a greater than normal chance of being normal or higher across much of south-east, east, north-west and central England. However, at a limited number of sites in south-east, east, south-west and north-east England, groundwater levels are most likely to be below normal or lower.

By the end of March 2027, groundwater levels across England are most likely to be within the normal range at the majority of indicator sites. However, there remains some risk of below normal or lower groundwater levels at several sites, particularly in parts of the south-east, east, south-west and north-east.

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

For scenario based projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2027 see Figure 7.6.

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

For probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels in key aquifers in March 2027 see Figure 7.8.

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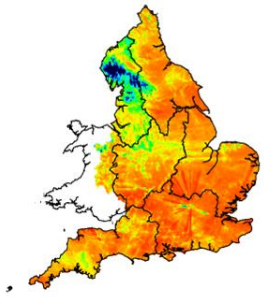
2 Rainfall

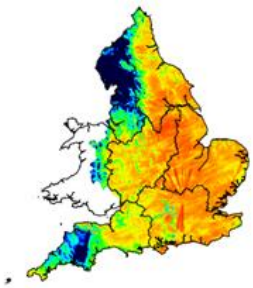
2.1 Rainfall map

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.

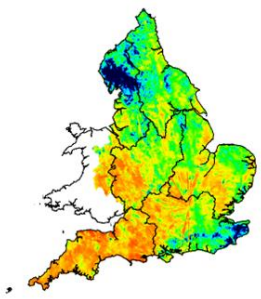
May 2025



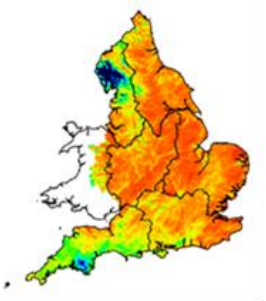
June 2025



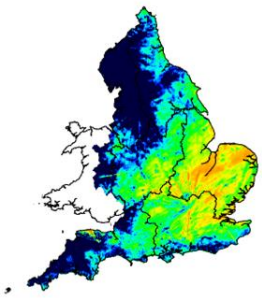
July 2025



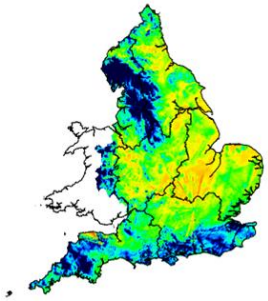
August 2025



September 2025



October 2025



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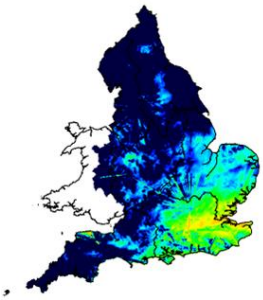
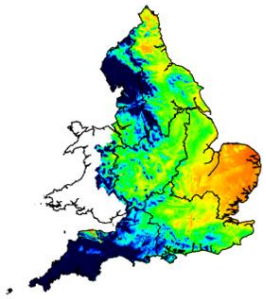
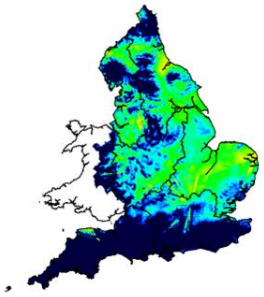


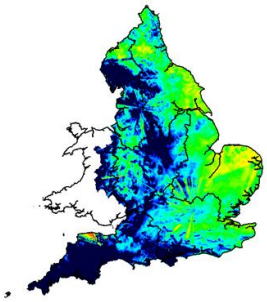
December 2025



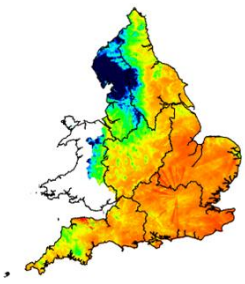
January 2026



February 2026



March 2026



Map Legend

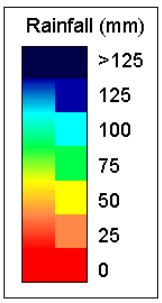
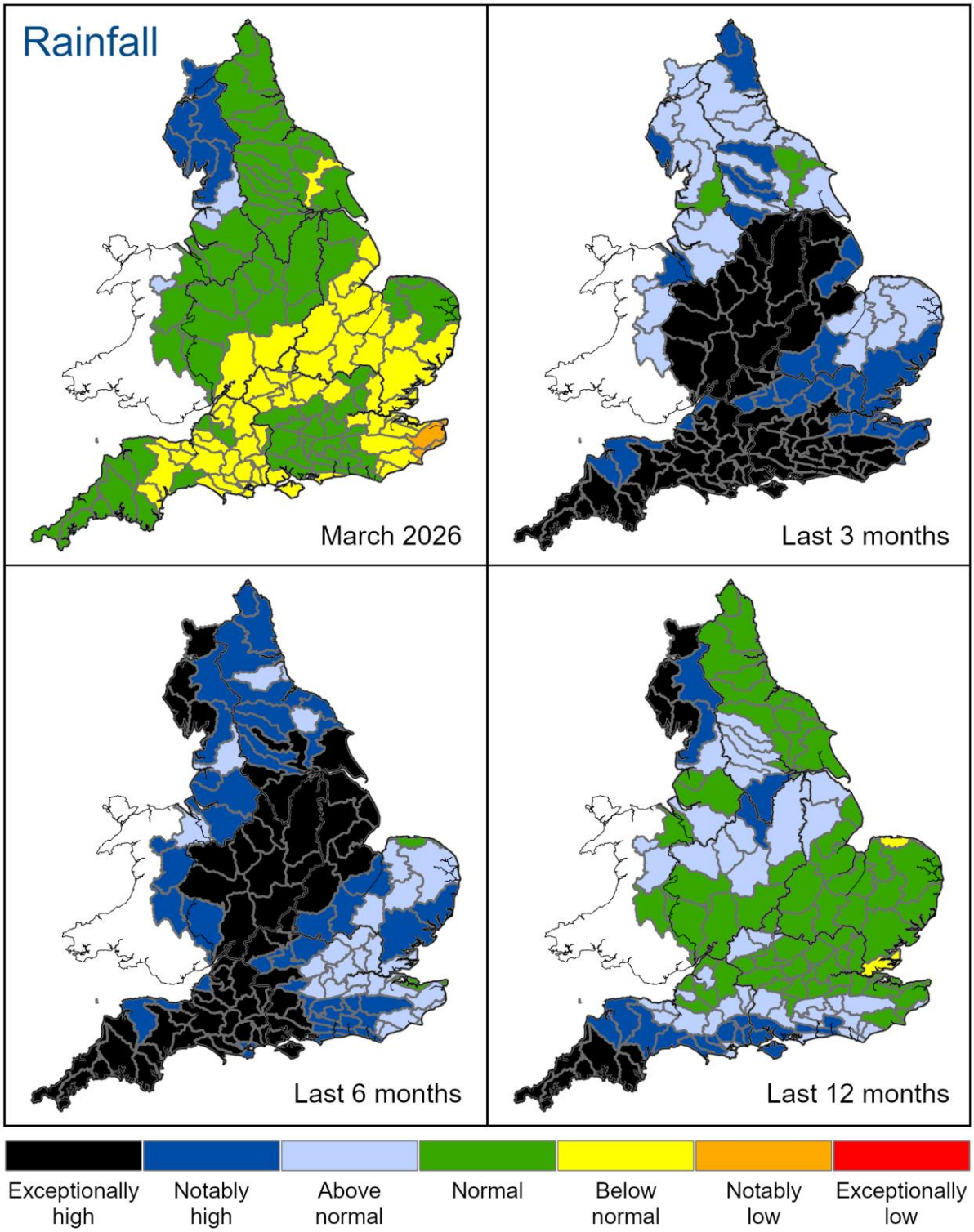


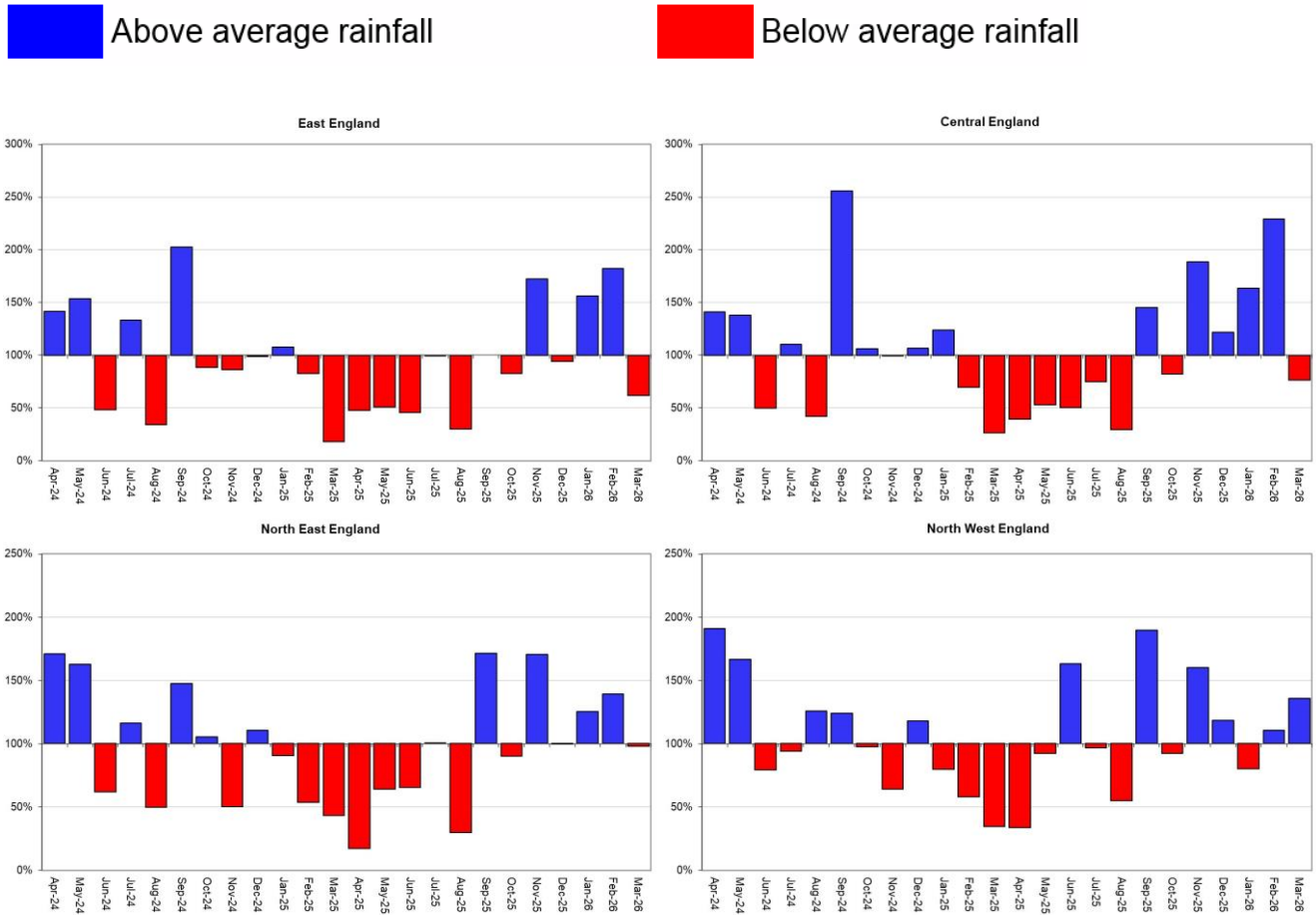
Figure 2.2: Total rainfall for hydrological areas across England for the current month (up to 31 March 2026), the last 3 months, the last 6 months, and the last 12 months, classed relative to an analysis of respective historic totals.

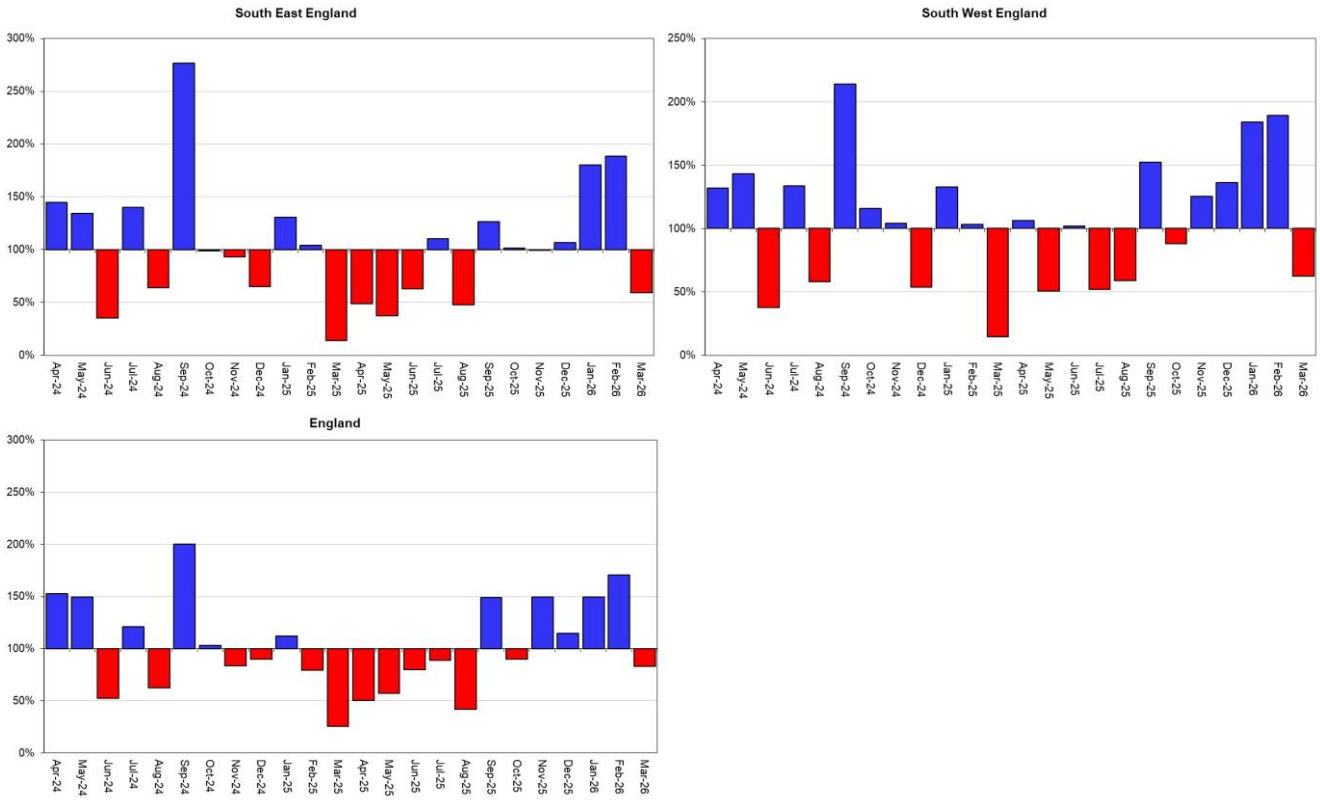


Rainfall data for Jan 2025 onwards, extracted from Environment Agency 1km gridded rainfall dataset derived from Environment Agency intensity rain gauges. (Source: Environment Agency. Crown Copyright, AC0000807064, 2026). Rainfall data prior to Jan 2025, extracted from Met Office HadUK 1km gridded rainfall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

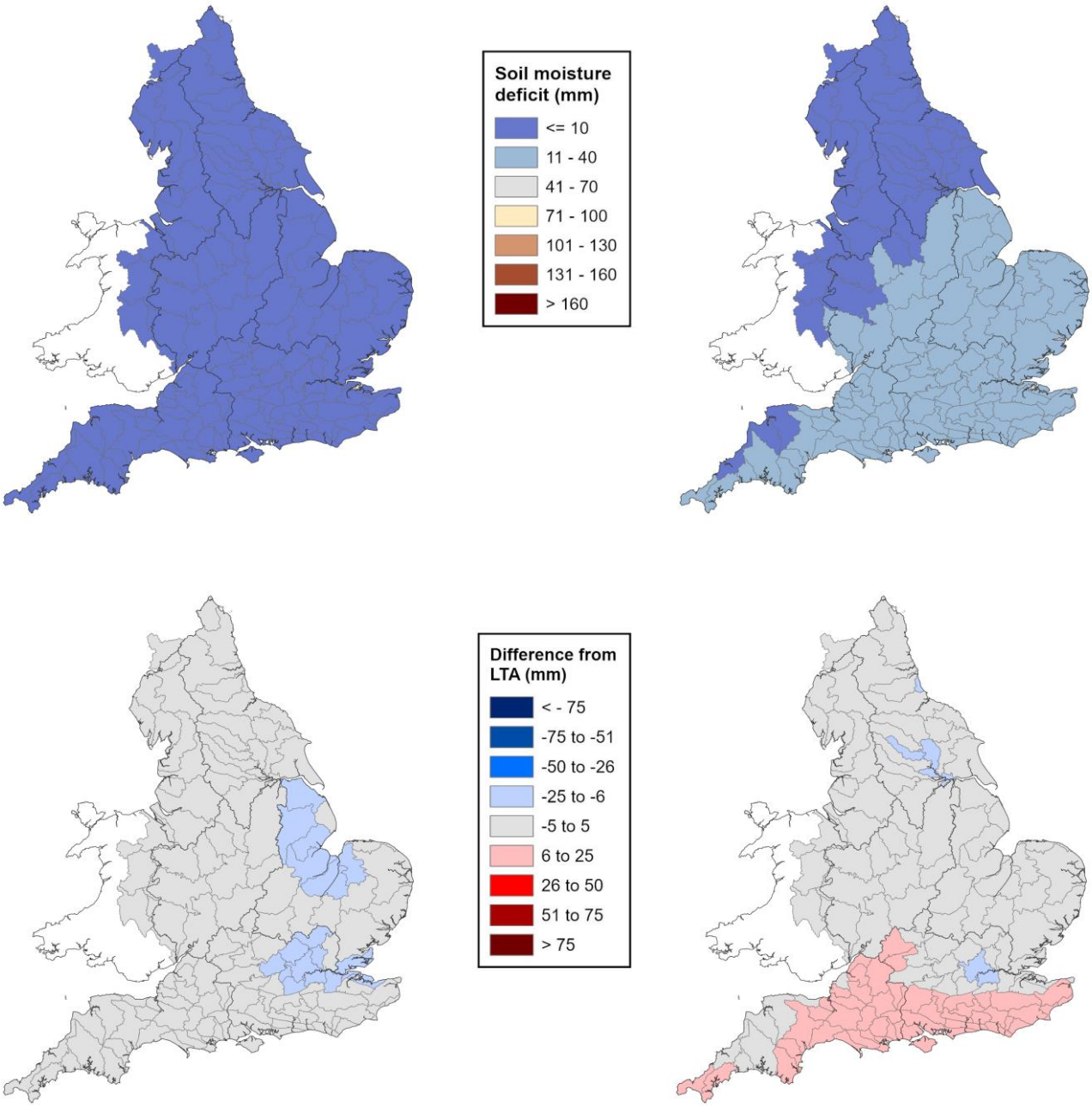
3 Soil moisture deficit

3.1 Soil moisture deficit map

Figure 3.1: Soil moisture deficits for weeks ending, 25 February 2026 (left panel) and 01 April 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.

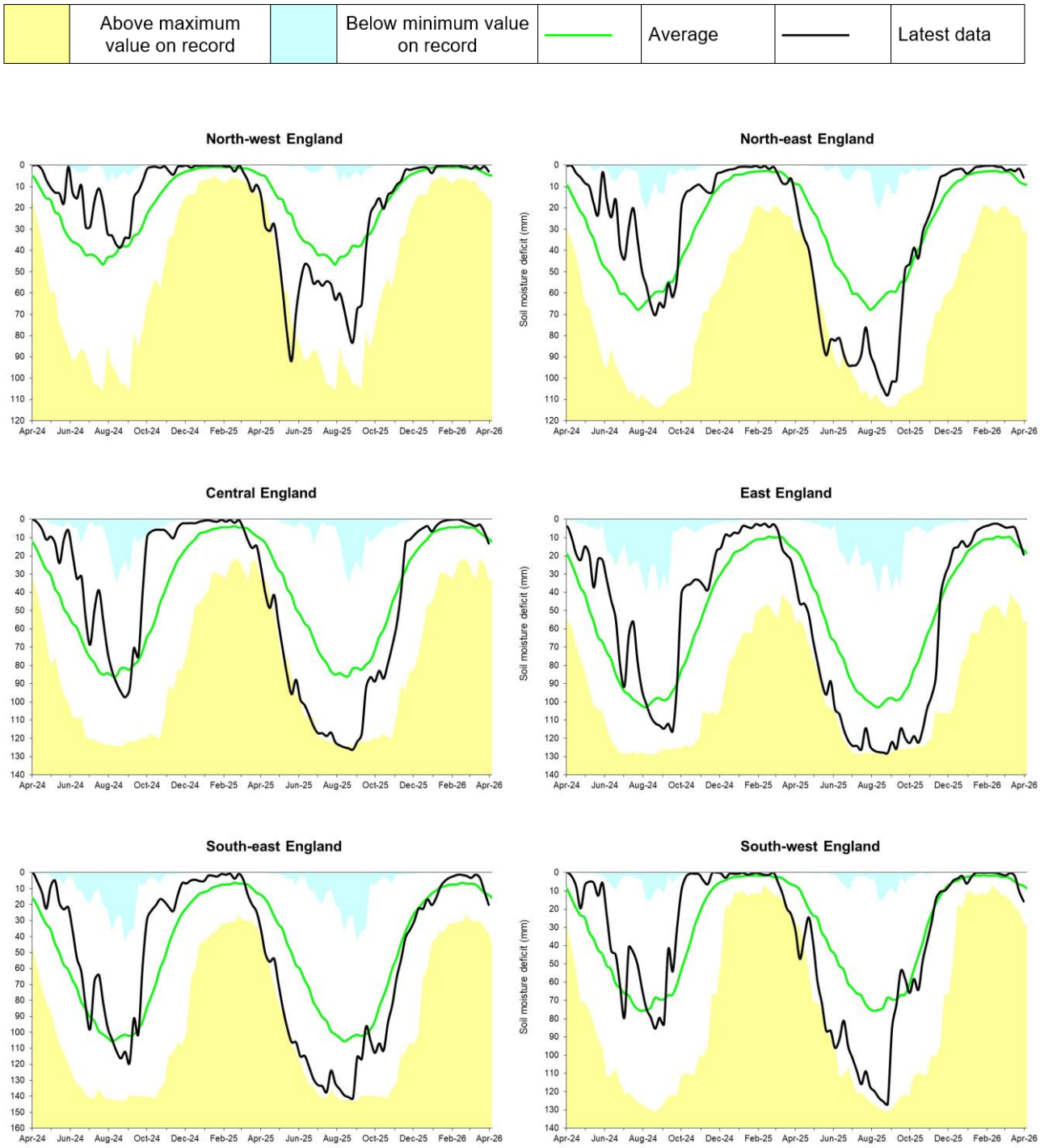
End of February 2026

End of March 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.



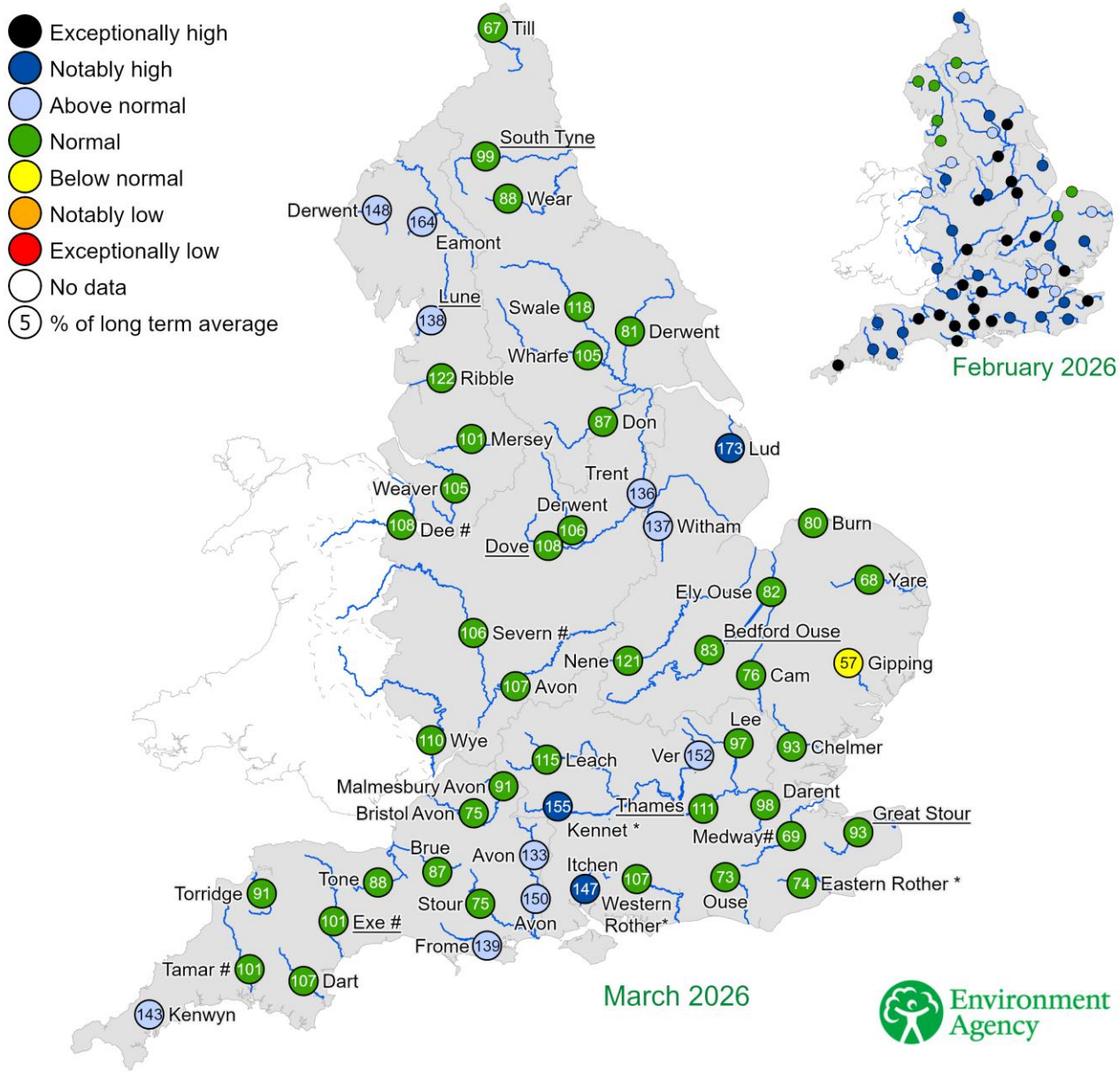
(Source: Met Office. Crown copyright, 2026).

4 River flows

4.1 River flow map

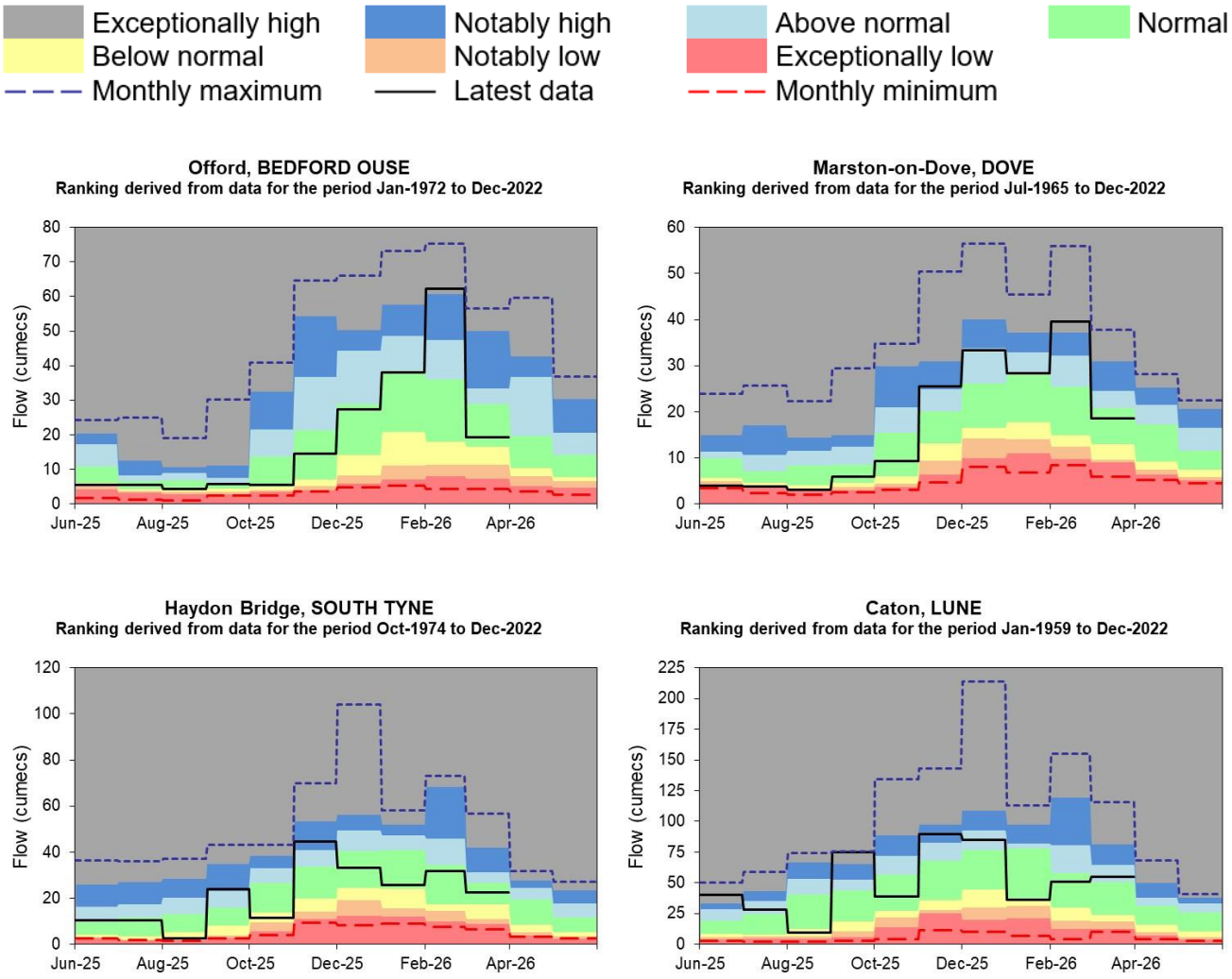
Figure 4.1: Monthly mean river flow for indicator sites for February 2026 and March 2026, expressed as a percentage of the respective long term average and classed relative to an analysis of historic February and March monthly means. Table available in the appendices with detailed information. Regional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

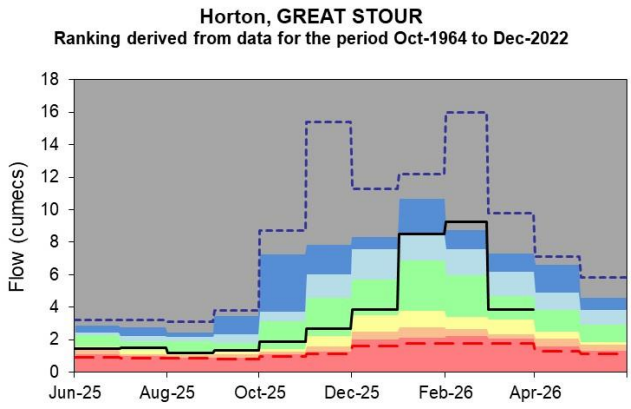
Naturalised flows are provided for the River Thames and the River Lee. +/- Monthly mean flow is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). *Flows may be overestimated at these sites – data should be treated with caution.
Flows may be impacted at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

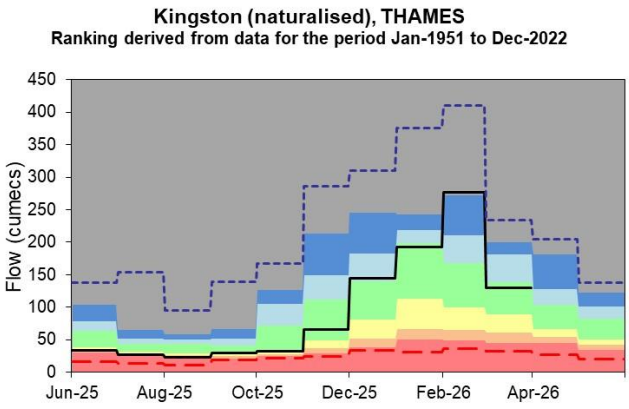


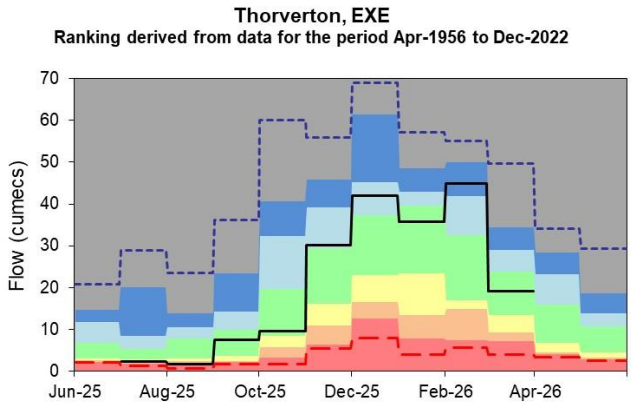
4.2 River flow charts

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.









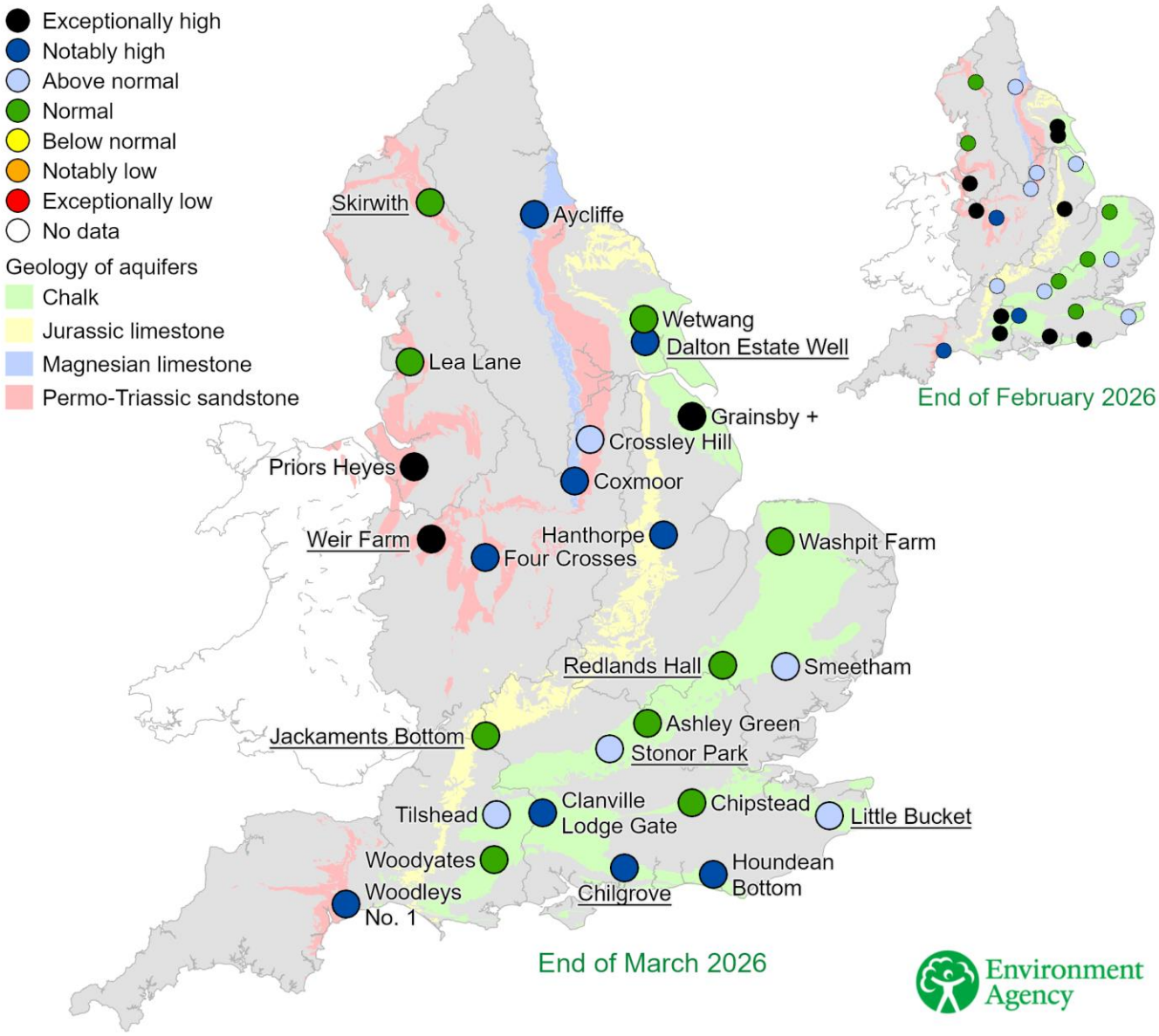
(Source: Environment Agency).

5 Groundwater levels

5.1 Groundwater levels map

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

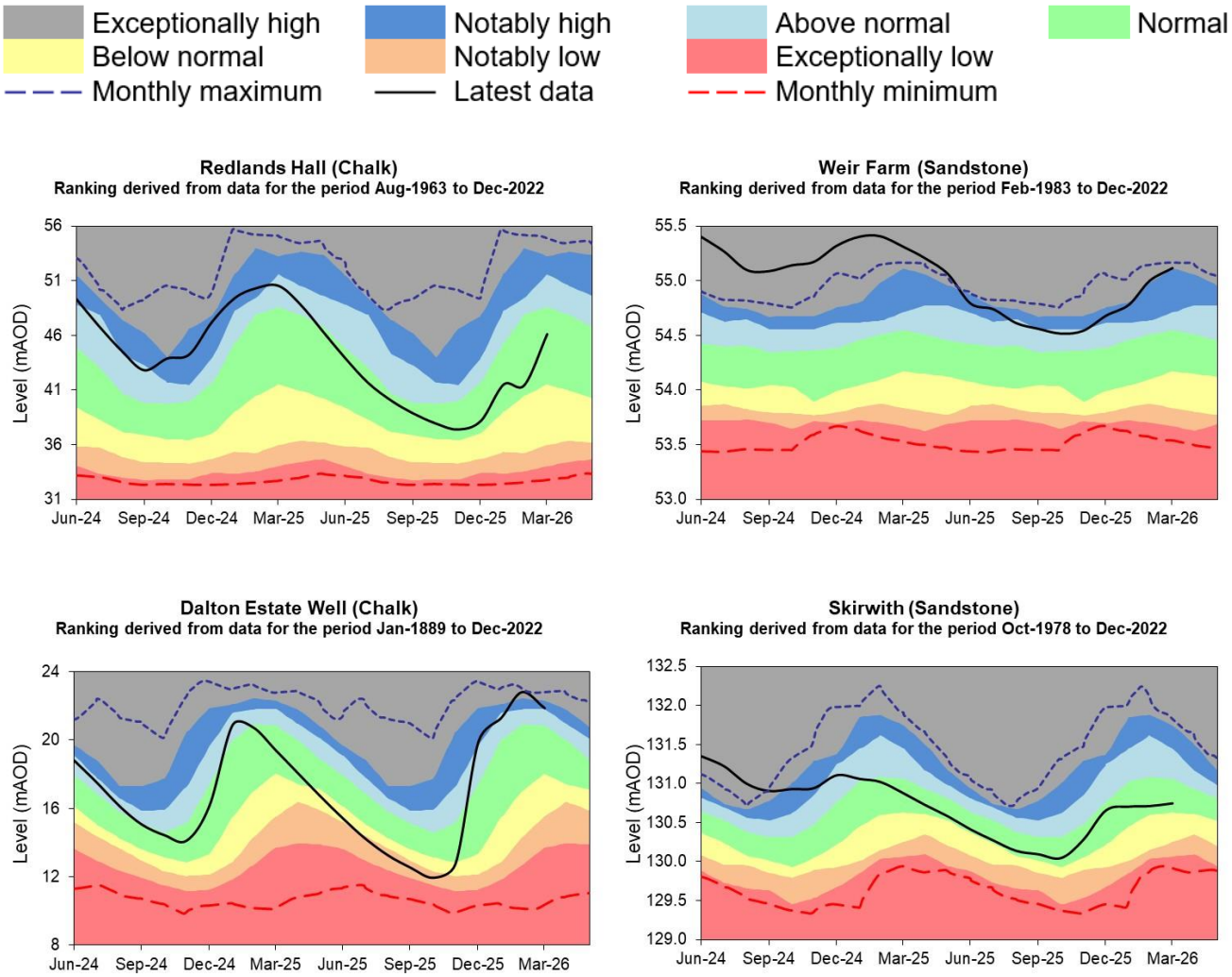
Levels at Priors Heyes remain high compared to historic levels because the aquifer is recovering from the effects of historic abstraction. +/- End of month groundwater level is the highest/lowest on record for the current month (note that record length varies between sites). Data for Redlands Hall is from 23 March 2026.

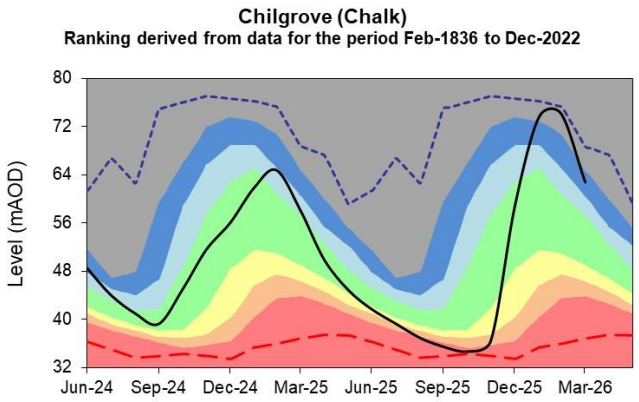


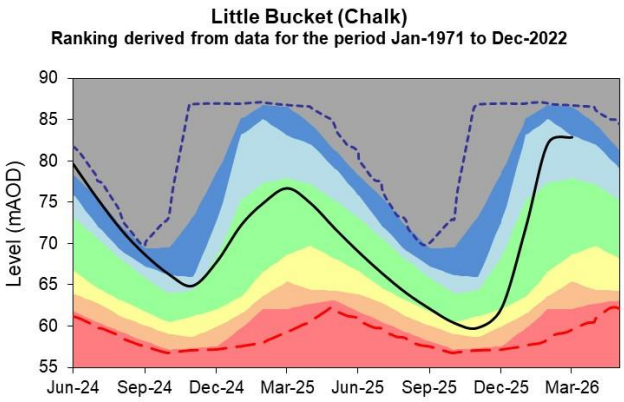
(Source: Environment Agency). Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS copyright NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, AC0000807064, 2026.

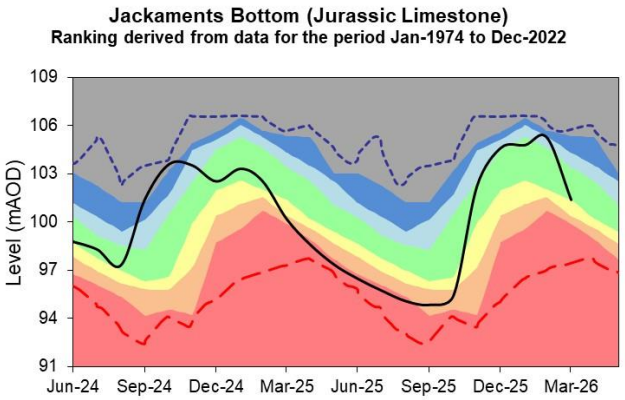
5.2 Groundwater level charts

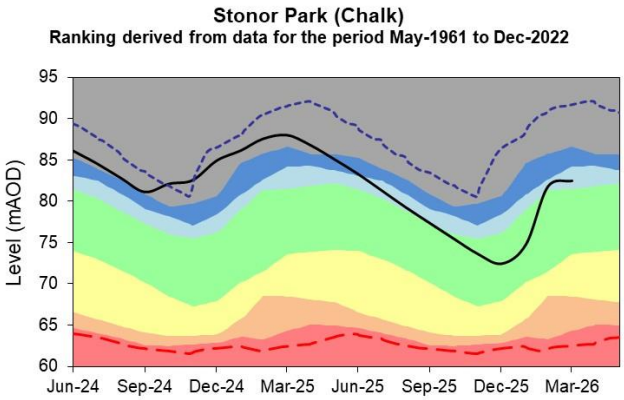
Figure 5.2: End of month groundwater levels at index groundwater level sites for major aquifers. Past 22 months compared to an analysis of historic end of month levels and long term maximum and minimum levels. Data for Redlands Hall is from 23 March 2026.









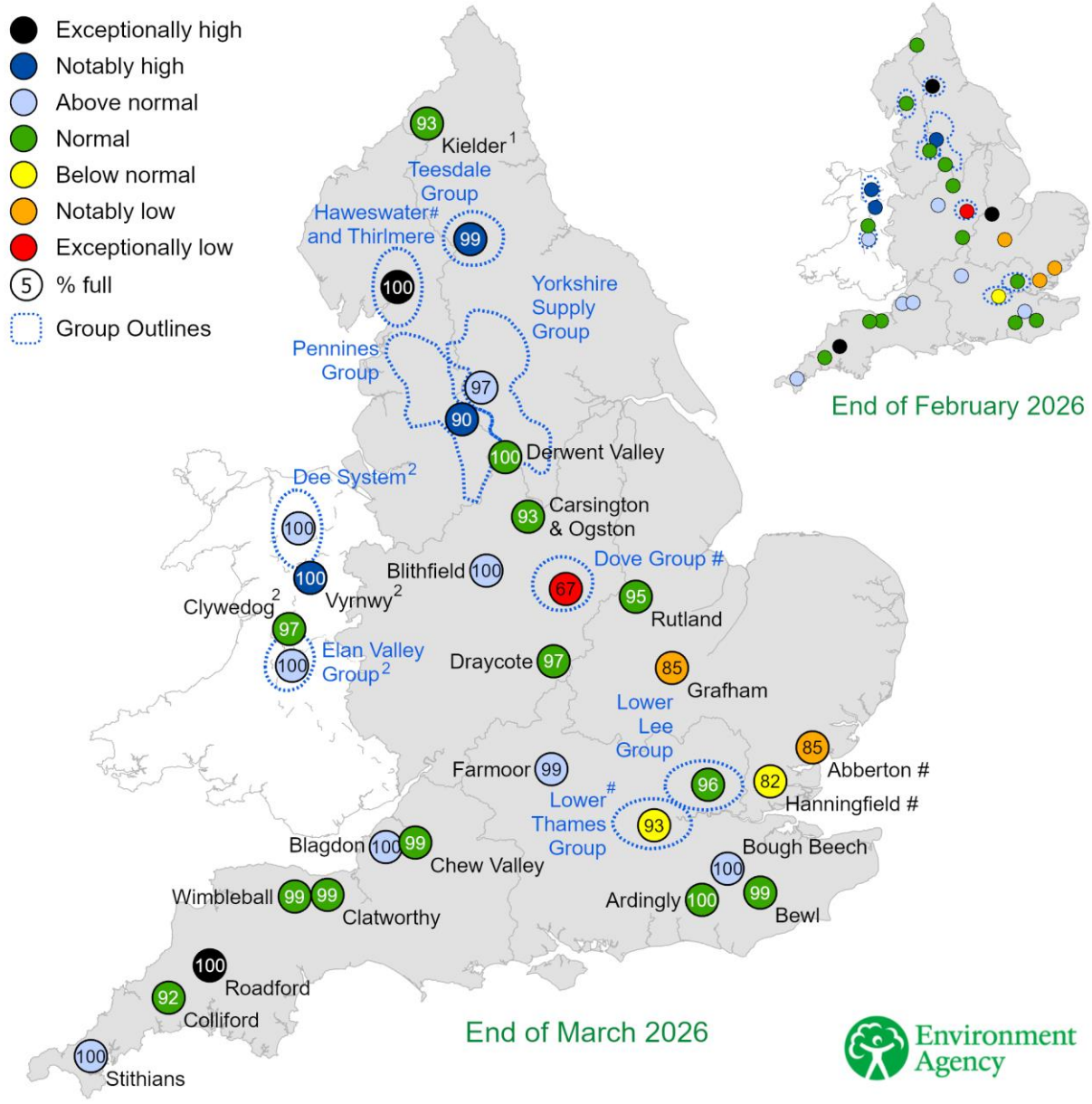


(Source: Environment Agency, 2026)

6 Reservoir storage

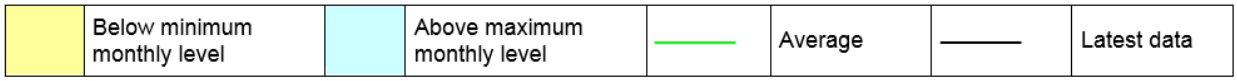
6.1 Reservoir storage map

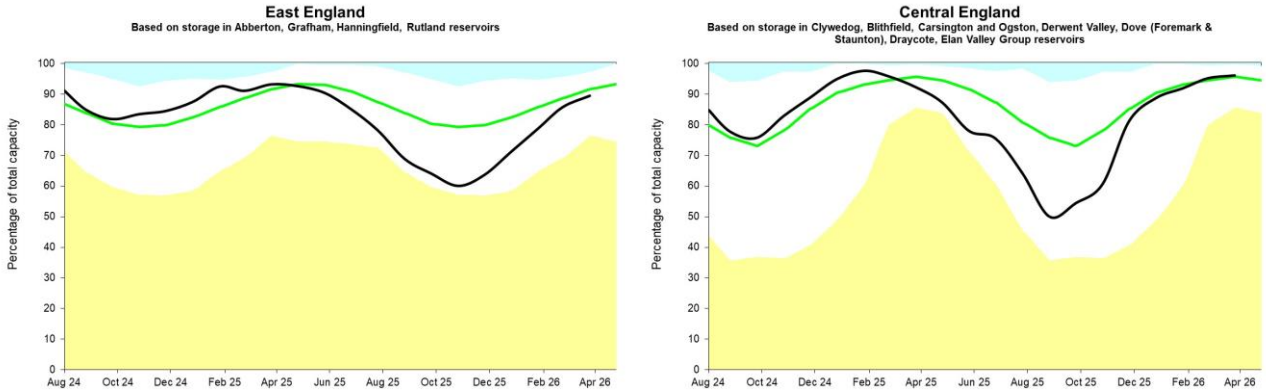
Figure 6.1: Reservoir stocks at key individual and groups of reservoirs at the end of February 2026 and March 2026 as a percentage of total capacity and classed relative to an analysis of historic February and March values respectively. Note: Classes shown may not necessarily relate to control curves 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. # Refill impacted by planned maintenance, operational or water quality issues.

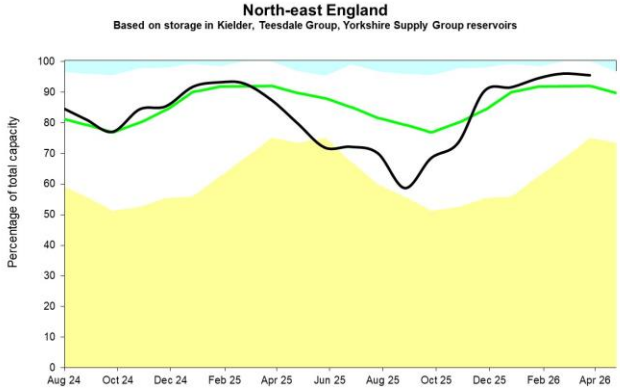


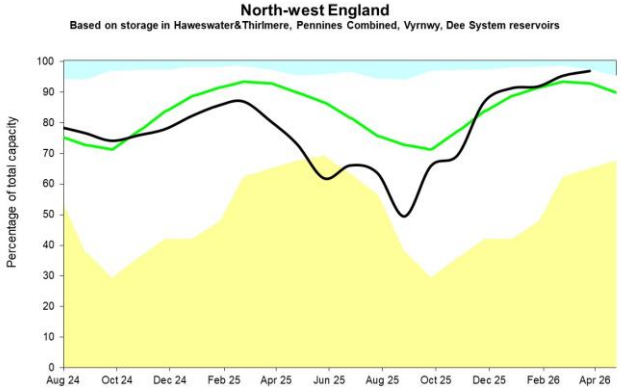
6.2 Reservoir storage charts

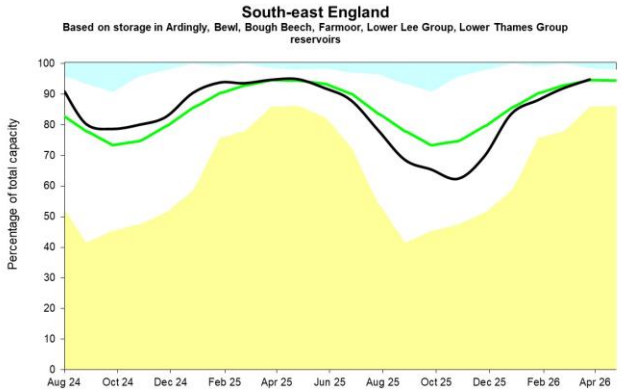
Figure 6.2: Regional reservoir stocks. End of month reservoir stocks compared to long term maximum, minimum and average stocks. Note: Historic records of individual reservoirs/reservoir groups making up the regional values vary in length.

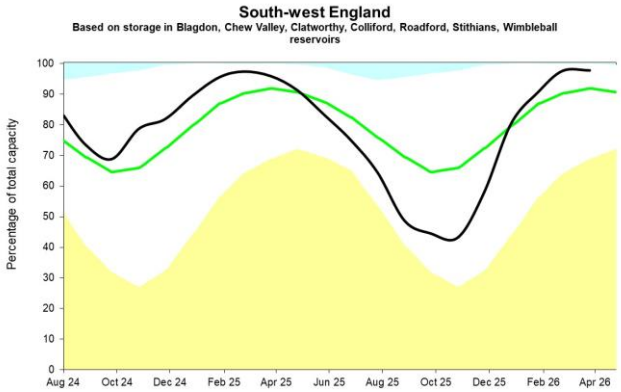


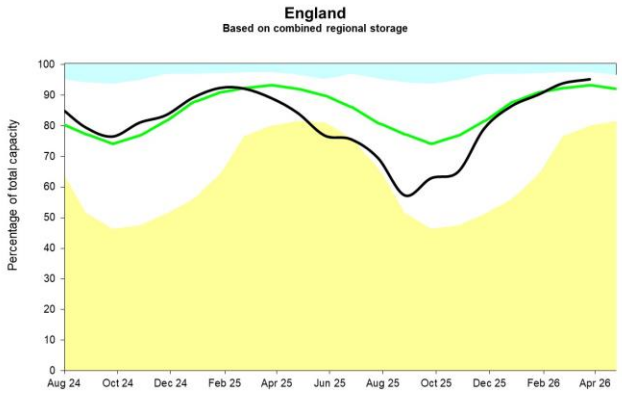












(Source: Water Companies).

7 Forward look

7.1 River flow

Figure 7.1: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between April 2026 and September 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.

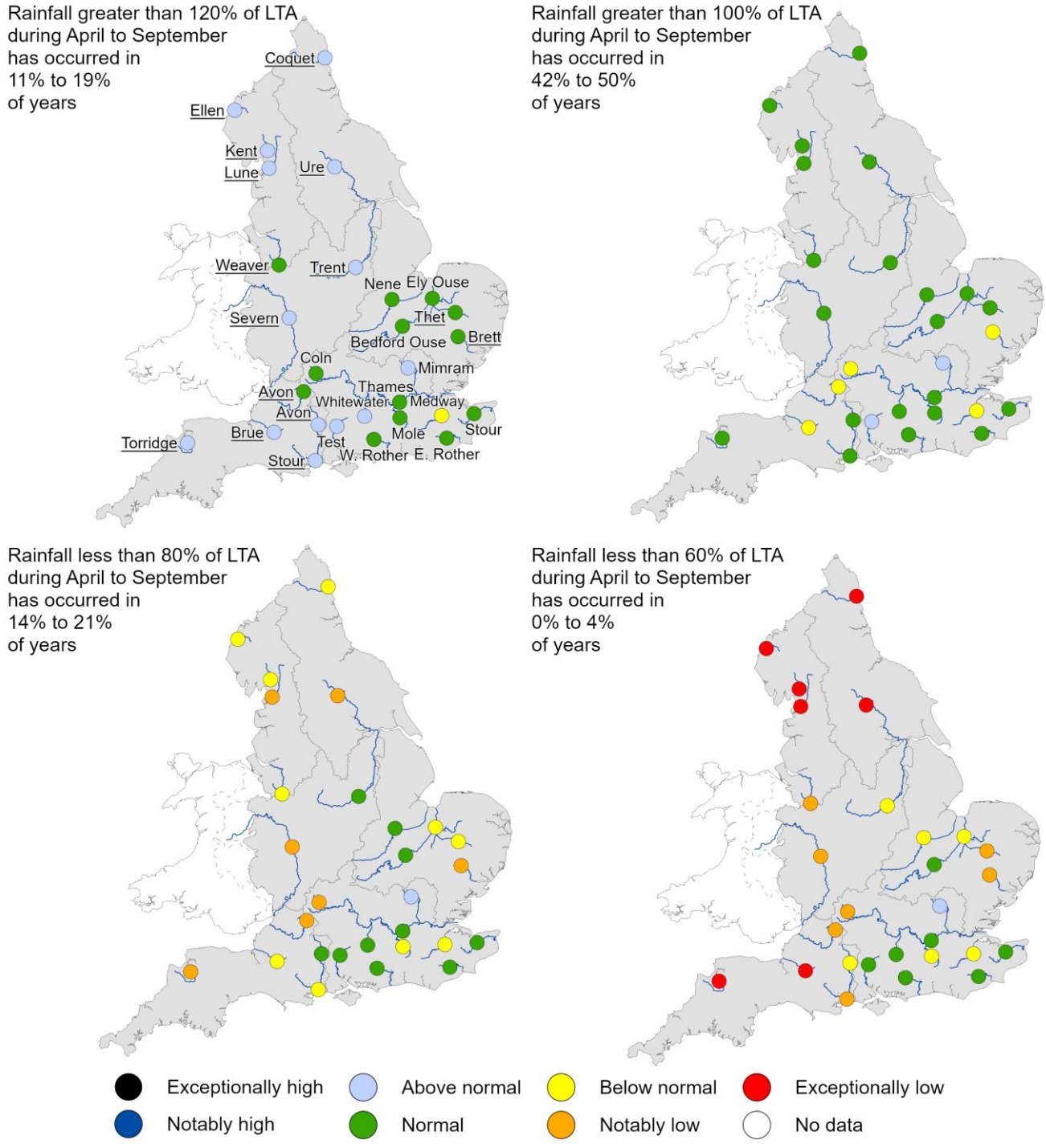


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Figure 7.2: Projected river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2027. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between April 2026 and March 2027. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.

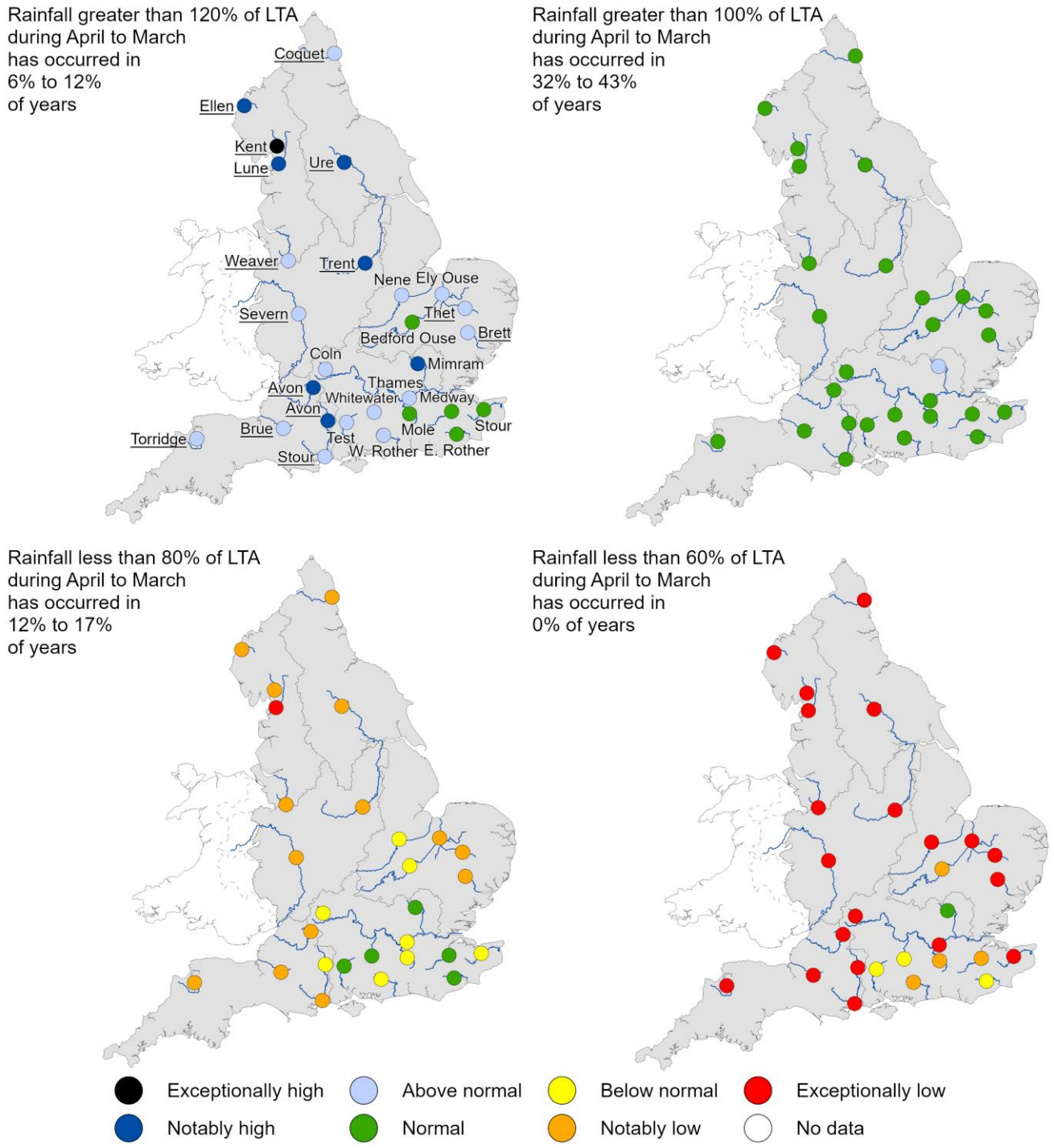


Figure 7.3: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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

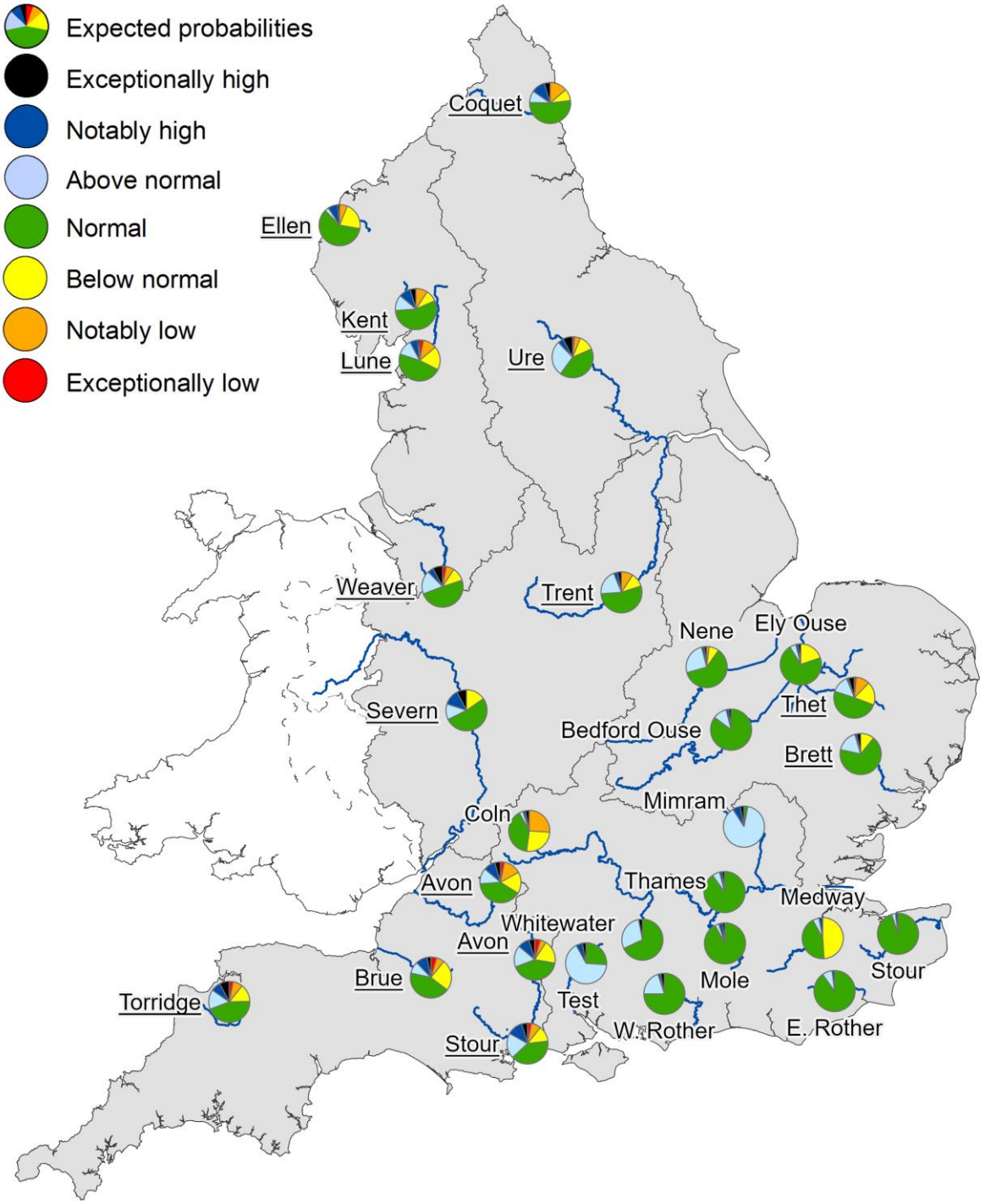
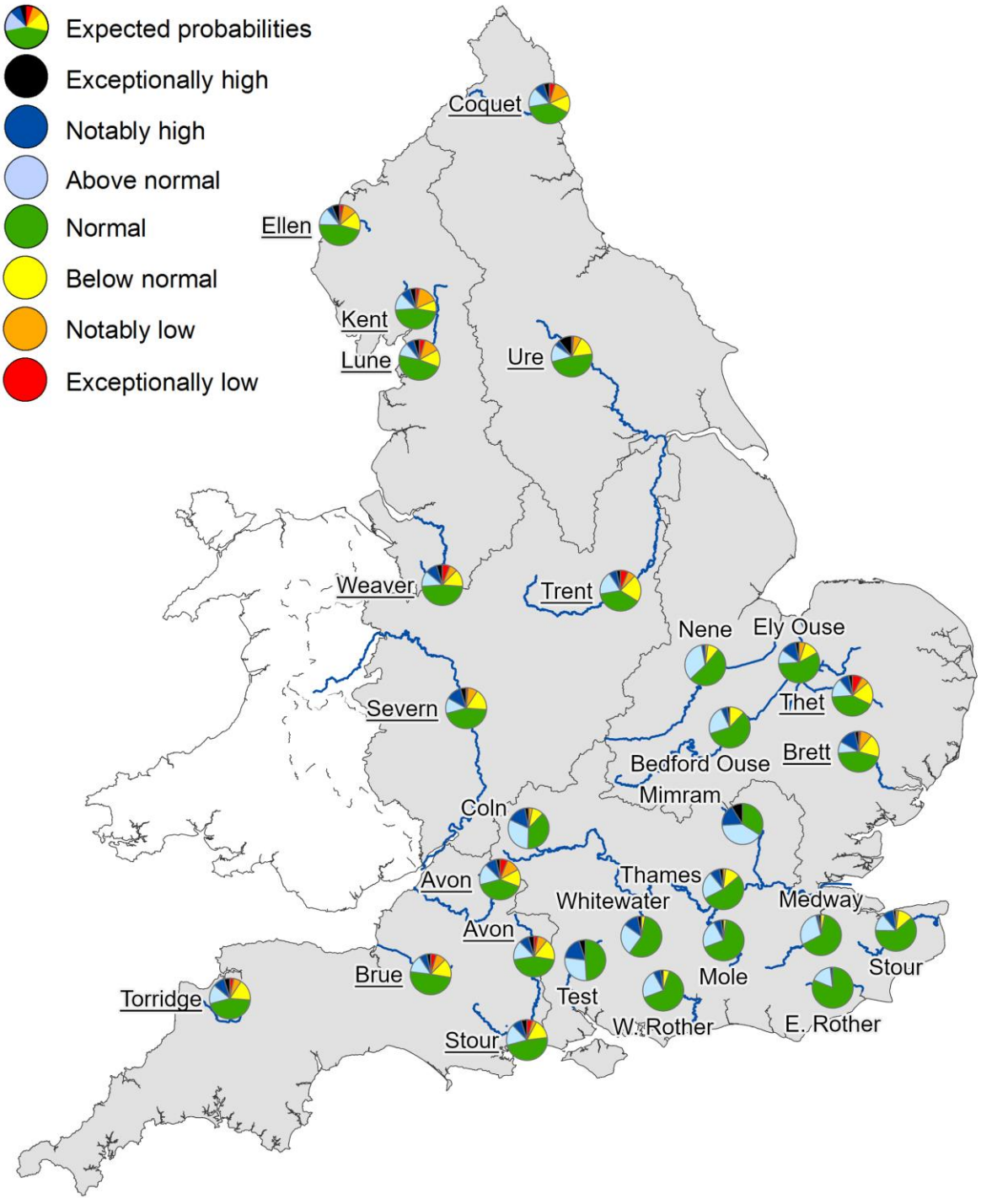


Figure 7.4: Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites up until the end of March 2027. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced by CEH.



7.2 Groundwater

Figure 7.5: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2026. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average between April 2026 and September 2026. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

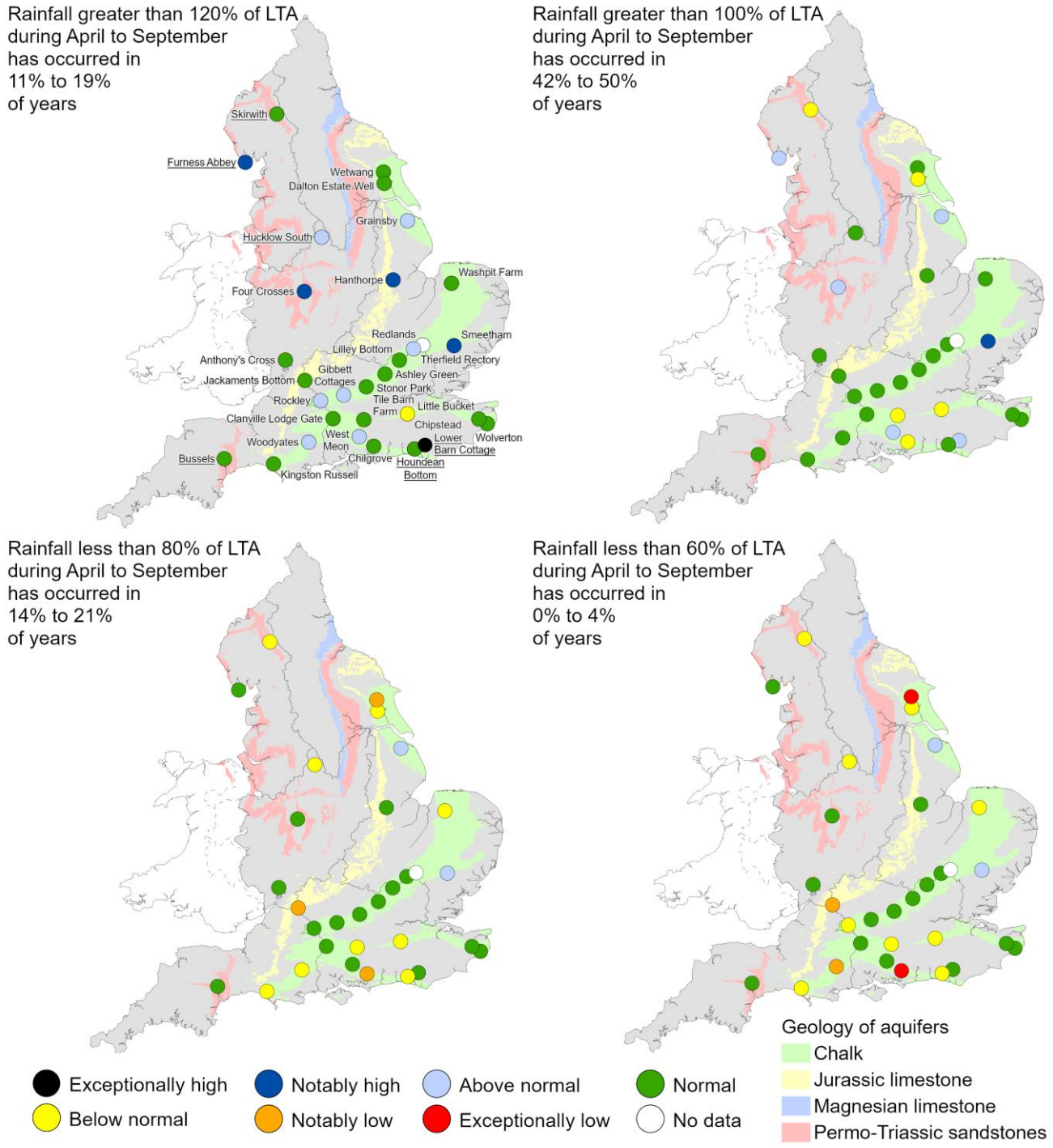


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Figure 7.6: Projected groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2027. Projections based on four scenarios: 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% of long term average rainfall between April 2026 and March 2027. Rainfall statistics based on occurrence in the historic record since 1871. Projections for underlined sites produced by BGS.

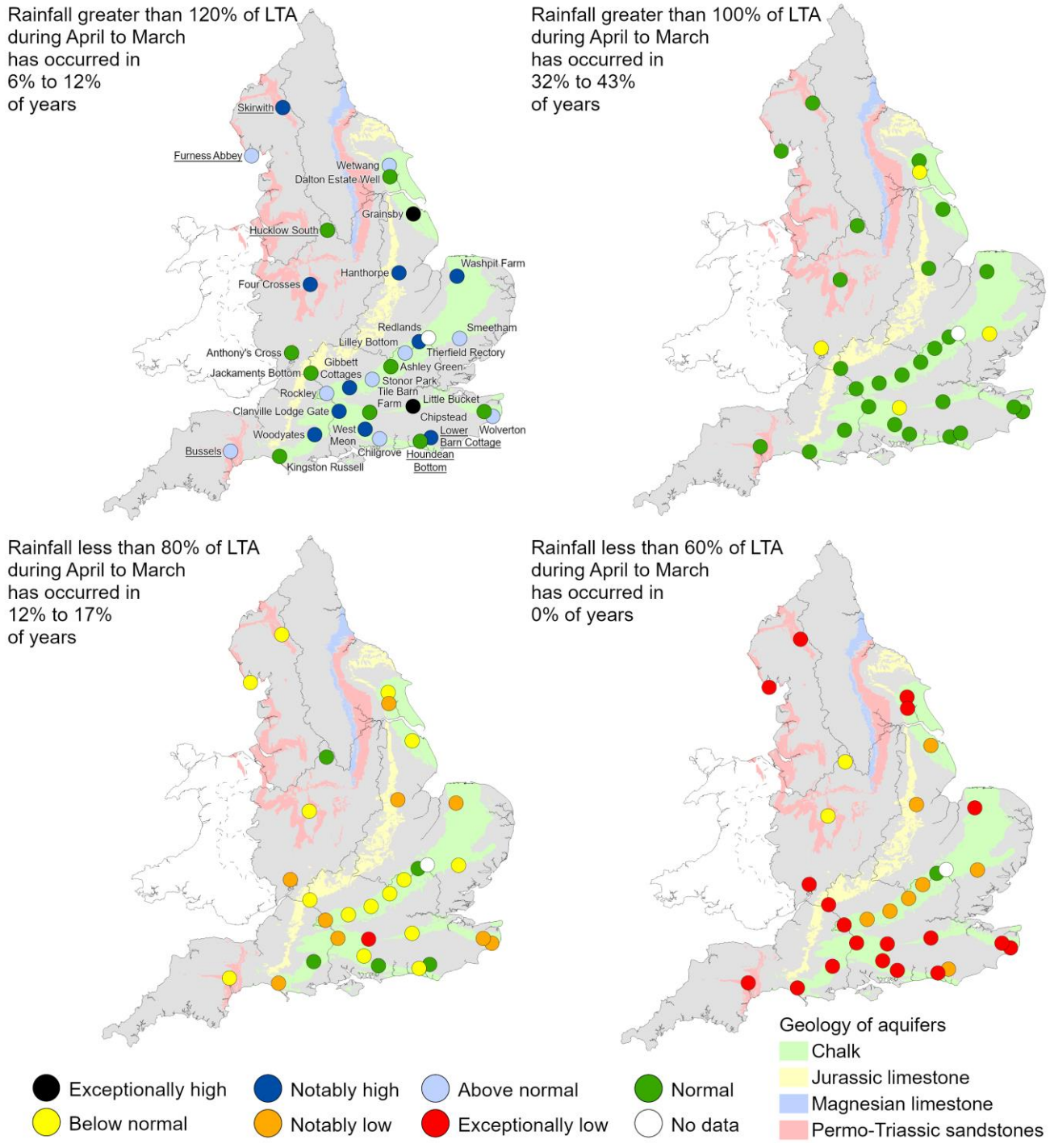

Figure 7.7: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of September 2026. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced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

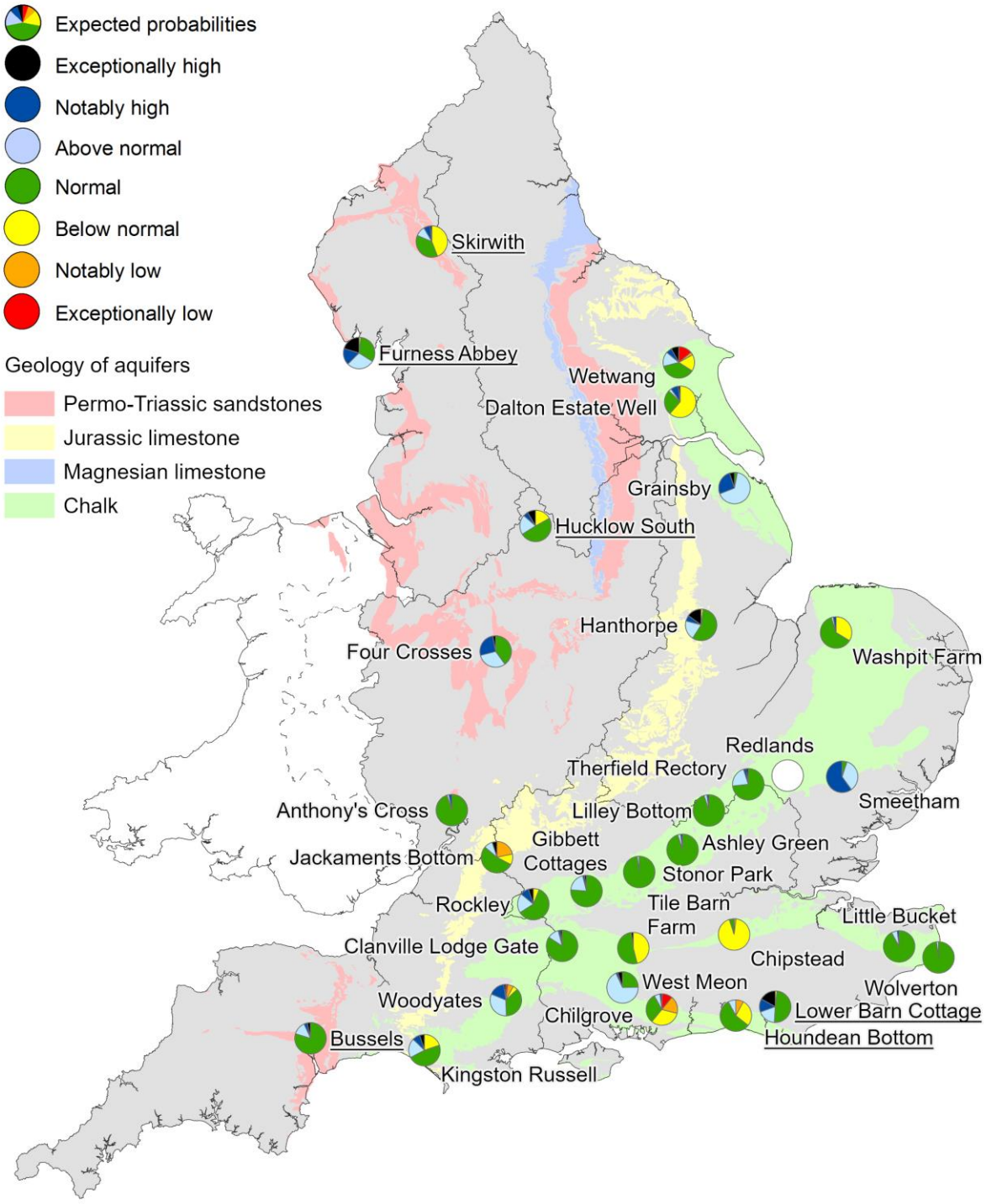

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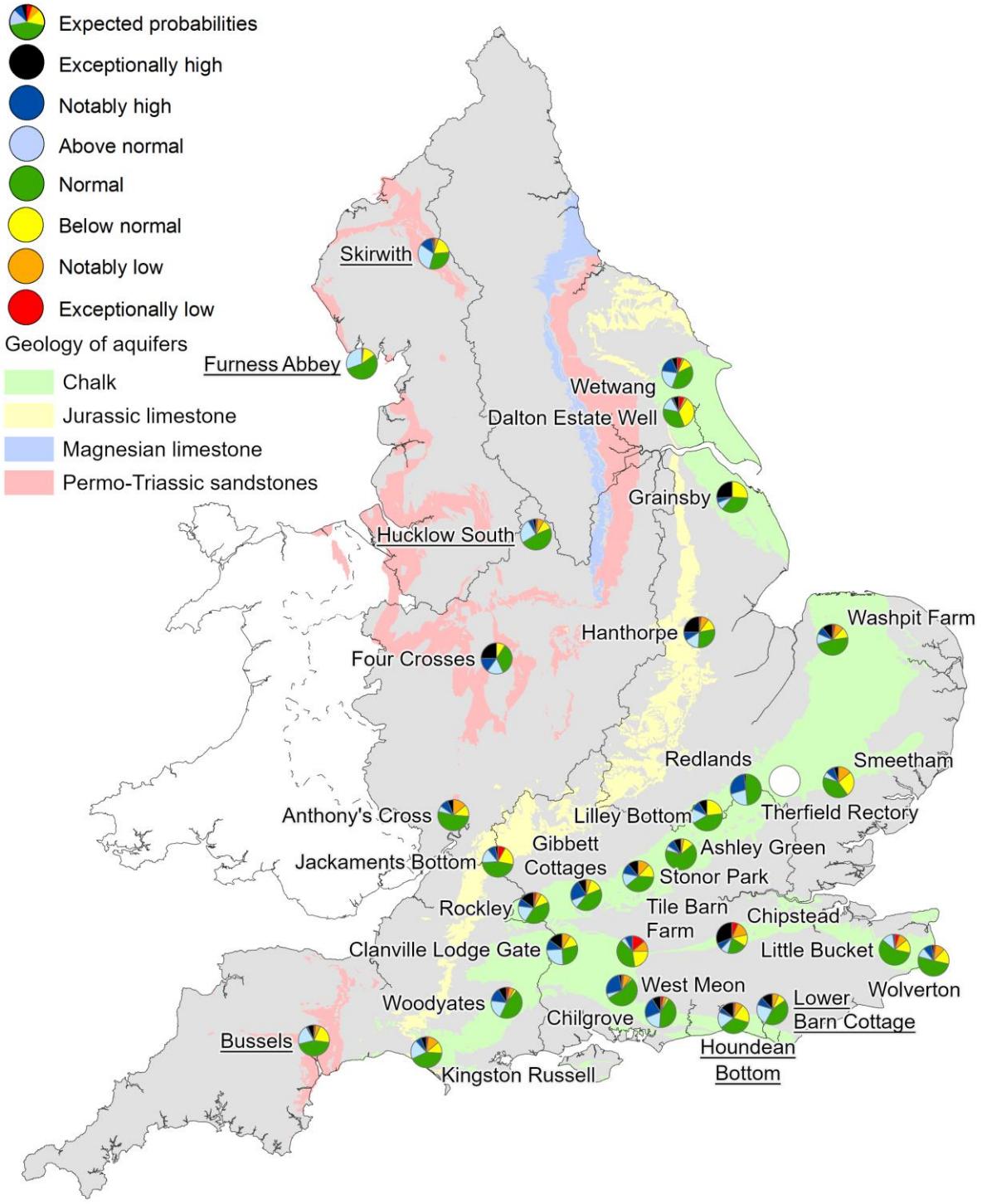
Figure 7.8: Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites at the end of March 2027. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. Projections for underlined sites produced 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 to 2020. However, the period used may vary by parameter being reported on (see figure captions for details).

mAOD

Metres above ordnance datum (mean sea level at Newlyn Cornwall).

MORECS

Met Office Rainfall and Evaporation Calculation System. Met Office service providing real time calculation of evapotranspiration, soil moisture deficit and effective rainfall on a 40 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	Mar 2026 rainfall % of long term average 1991 to 2020	Mar 2026 band	Jan 2026 to March 2026 cumulative band	Oct 2025 to March 2026 cumulative band	Apr 2025 to March 2026 cumulative band
East England	62	Below Normal	Notably high	Notably high	Normal
Central England	76	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal
North East England	98	Normal	Above normal	Notably high	Normal
North West England	136	Above Normal	Above normal	Notably high	Notably high
South East England	59	Below Normal	Exceptionally high	Notably high	Normal
South West England	62	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Notably high
England	83	Normal	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Above normal

9.2 River flows table

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	Mar 2026 band	Feb 2026 band
North East	Buttercrambe	Derwent	Normal	Exceptionally high
North East	Crakehill Topcliffe	Swale	Normal	Notably high
North East	Heaton Mill	Till	Normal	Notably high
North East	Doncaster	Don	Normal	Exceptionally high
North East	Haydon Bridge	South Tyne	Normal	Normal
North East	Tadcaster	Wharfe	Normal	Above normal
North East	Witton Park	Wear	Normal	Above normal
North West	Ashton Weir	Mersey	Normal	Above normal
North West	Caton	Lune	Above normal	Normal
North West	Ouse Bridge	Derwent	Above normal	Normal
North West	Pooley Bridge	Eamont	Above normal	Normal
North West	Samlesbury	Ribble	Normal	Normal
North West	Ashbrook	Weaver	Normal	Notably high
South East	Allbrook & Highbridge	Itchen	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Ardingley	Ouse	Normal	Notably high
South East	Feildes Weir	Lee	Normal	Above normal
South East	Hansteads	Ver	Above normal	Above normal

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

Geographic area	Site name	River	Mar 2026 band	Feb 2026 band
South West	Hammoon	Middle Stour	Normal	Exceptionally high
South West	East Mills	Middle Avon	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South West	Lovington	Upper Brue	Normal	Exceptionally high
South West	Thorverton	Exe	Normal	Notably high
South West	Torrington	Torridge	Normal	Notably high
South West	Truro	Kenwyn	Above normal	Exceptionally high
EA Wales	Manley Hall	Dee	Normal	Above normal
EA Wales	Redbrook	Wye	Normal	Notably high

9.3 Groundwater table

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Mar 2026 band	End of Feb 2026 band
East	Grainsby	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Chalk	Exceptionally high	Above normal
East	Redlands Hall	Cam Chalk	Normal	Normal
East	Hanthorpe	Limestone (Cornbrash Formation)	Notably high	Exceptionally high
East	Smeetham Hall Cott.	North Essex Chalk	Above normal	Above normal
East	Washpit Farm Rougham	North West Norfolk Chalk	Normal	Normal
Central	Four Crosses	Grimsby Ancholme Louth Limestone	Notably high	Notably high
Central	Weir Farm	Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high
Central	Coxmoor	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Notably high	Above normal
Central	Crossley Hill	Permo Triassic Sandstone	Above normal	Above normal
North East	Dalton Estate Well	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Notably high	Exceptionally high
North East	Aycliffe Nra2	Skerne Magnesian Limestone	Notably high	Above normal
North East	Wetwang	Hull and East Riding Chalk	Normal	Exceptionally high
North West	Priors Heyes	West Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high

Geographic area	Site name	Aquifer	End of Mar 2026 band	End of Feb 2026 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	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Clanville Gate Gwl	River Test Chalk	Notably high	Notably high
South East	Houndean Bottom Gwl	Brighton Chalk Block	Notably high	Exceptionally high
South East	Little Bucket	East Kent Chalk - Stour	Above normal	Above normal
South East	Jackaments Bottom	Burford Oolitic Limestone (Inferior)	Normal	Above normal
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	Normal	Normal
South West	Tilshead	Upper Hampshire Avon Chalk	Above normal	Exceptionally high
South West	Woodleys No1	Otterton Sandstone Formation	Notably high	Notably high
South West	Woodyates	Dorset Stour Chalk	Normal	Exceptionally high

9.4 Reservoir table

Geographic region	% Full	Average comparison
East	89	Below average
Central	96	Above average
North-east	96	Above average
North-west	97	Above average
South-east	95	Above average
South-west	98	Above average
England	95	Above average